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JOURNAL

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SESSION 1852.



HALIFAX, N. S.

PRINTED BY RICHARD NUGENT,

PRINTER TO THE ASSEMBLY.

1852.



PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

SIR JOHN HARVEY,

Knight commander of the most honorable military order of the bath, knight commander of the royal Hanoverian guelphic order, lieutenant governor and commander in chief in and over her majesty's province of Nova Scotia, and its dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

(L. S.) J. HARVEY.

WHEREAS the general assembly of this province stands prorogued to Tuesday the thirtieth day of December instant :

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

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Halifax, this 24th day of December, in the fifteenth year of her majesty's reign, A. D., 1851.

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 1852.

15^o. VICTORIÆ.

THURSDAY, 29th JANUARY, 1852.

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

The clerk acquainted the house that Mr. Speaker had desired him to state to the house, that, from indisposition, he was at present unable to attend the house, but hoped in a few days to resume his duty as speaker. Speaker's indisposition announced.

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

Gentlemen,

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

Accordingly the members of the house went up to attend his excellency in the council chamber, where the president of the legislative council said: House attend.

Gentlemen of the house of assembly:

His excellency the lieutenant-governor has been informed that the speaker of the house of assembly is at present unable, from indisposition, to discharge the duties of his office, and it is therefore his excellency's pleasure that the house of assembly do now return to their own chamber, and elect one of the members of that house to act as speaker, until the present speaker shall be able to resume his duties, and present him here for his excellency's approbation. Governor desires house to choose speaker.

And the house having returned,

Mr. Hugh Munro, (addressing himself to the clerk, who, standing up, pointed to him, and Mr. Henry chosen acting speaker.

and then sat down,) proposed to the house for their speaker, until the present speaker should be able to resume his duties, William A. Henry, esquire, and moved "that William A. Henry, esquire, do take the chair of this house as speaker, until the present speaker shall be enabled to resume the duties of the office"—which motion was seconded by Mr. Doyle, and the question thereon having been put by the clerk, it was resolved in the affirmative.

Whereupon, Mr. Henry was conducted to the chair by Mr. Doyle.

Makes acknowledgments.

Mr. Speaker elect addressed the house, and expressed his high gratification at the honor which the house had been pleased to confer upon him in electing him to act as their speaker during the inability of their speaker to attend the house, in consequence of his indisposition.

Speaker elect with house wait upon governor.

Mr. Speaker elect, with the house, then went up to attend his excellency in the council chamber, when Mr. Speaker elect was presented to his excellency by the hon. the attorney general, who addressed his excellency as follows :

May it please your excellency :

Speaker presented.

The house of assembly, agreeably to your excellency's command, have proceeded to the choice of a temporary speaker, until the present speaker shall be enabled to resume his duties, and have elected William A. Henry, esquire, member for the county of Sydney, to act as speaker, and by their direction I beg leave to present him for the approbation of your excellency.

Approved.

After which, his excellency was pleased to say—"I approve of the temporary speaker whom the house of assembly have chosen."

Speaker reports approval.

The house having returned,

Mr. Speaker reported that the house had attended his excellency, where his excellency had been pleased to approve of the choice the house had made of him to be their speaker, during the inability of the speaker to attend the house, and that he had thereupon addressed his excellency to the following effect :

May it please your excellency :

And grant of usual privileges.

The choice which the house of assembly have made of me to act as their speaker, until the speaker shall be enabled to resume his duties, having been approved of by your excellency, and your excellency having been pleased, at the first session of the present general assembly, to grant the usual rights and privileges of the house of assembly, it only remains for me to solicit from your excellency the most favorable construction of all my acts, as such acting speaker, while I continue to hold the office.

Mr. Speaker also reported that his excellency in reply said—

Mr. Speaker—

I most cheerfully grant your request.

Speaker reports governor's speech.

Mr. Speaker then reported that his excellency had, in the council chamber, been pleased to make a speech to both houses of the provincial parliament—of which, Mr. Speaker said he had, for greater accuracy, obtained a copy—which he read to the house as follows :

Speech.

Mr. President and honorable gentlemen of the legislative council :

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the house of assembly :

I regret that I have to announce to you the death of his late majesty the king of Hanover.

Since the close of the last session two despatches have been received from the right honorable the secretary of state for the colonies, which will render indispensable a re-consideration of the acts providing for the construction of inter-colonial railways.

Delegates have arrived here from Canada and New Brunswick, and with a view to meet the altered circumstances in which the provinces are placed, have made propositions to my government,

government, which will be submitted for your grave consideration, unembarrassed by any premature action of the executive.

The correspondence will be laid before you without delay, and I shall rejoice if a measure mutually satisfactory to her majesty's government and to the British North American provinces can be matured.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the house of assembly :

The accounts for the past and the estimates for the current year shall be submitted without delay.

Mr. President and honorable gentlemen of the legislative council :

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the house of assembly :

It becomes us to acknowledge the bounties of Providence liberally bestowed during the past year. An abundant harvest has restored cheerfulness and activity to the rural districts. A steadily increasing revenue indicates the expansion of our commerce and enlarged consumption by the great body of the people of the comforts and luxuries of life.

The partial failure of the shore fishery has, I regret to learn, severely tried a large class of hardy and industrious men. To what extent this has been occasioned or aggravated by the depredations committed by foreigners on our rights of fishery, I trust that you may be able to determine. You will be gratified to hear that the governments of Canada and New Brunswick have promised their co-operation in the repression of these intrusions, and you may securely calculate on my approval of any well devised measure that will give to an interest so important effectual protection. A report on this subject, prepared by the commissioners appointed under the law of a former session, will be laid before you.

The act for the encouragement of education will expire on the first of May. Your attention will be invited to a measure, combining with the clauses of the old law, which experience has tested, such improvements as the superintendent of education is prepared to commend. That officer's report will be laid before you, and I trust you will see the propriety of placing our common schools on a more efficient footing by establishing a normal institution in which teachers may be trained.

That Nova Scotia may reap the full advantages of her insular position, it is very desirable that further encouragement should be given for the establishment of efficient lines of steam communication to connect important points on the Gulf and Atlantic shores with each other, and with surrounding states and colonies.

The proceedings and practice of the common law courts have been carefully revised by commissioners appointed last year. Their report will be laid before you, and I confidently hope may prepare the way for greater simplicity in the forms of law, and a more speedy and certain distribution of justice.

The practicability of combining the equity with the supreme court is now under consideration, and I hope to be able to submit the commissioners' report upon that subject before the close of the session.

Mr. Archibald, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill, to abolish imprisonment for debt upon mesne process, in certain cases ; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Imprisonment for debt bill.

Mr. Doyle 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.

Address.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

SIR JOHN HARVEY,

Knight commander of the most honorable military order of the bath, knight commander of the royal Hanoverian guelphic order, lieutenant-governor and commander in chief, in and over her majesty's province of Nova-Scotia and its dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your excellency:

1°. We thank your excellency for the speech with which you have been pleased to open the present legislative session.

2°. We equally with your excellency regret the death of his late majesty the king of Hanover.

3°. We have heard of the necessity for a revision of the acts providing for the construction of inter-colonial railways with deep concern. When the correspondence with the colonial secretary, and the new propositions of Canada and New Brunswick have been submitted, we shall give to the important question involved our grave consideration.

4°. When the public accounts are laid before us, they shall have our best attention.

5°. The bounties of providence liberally bestowed in an abundant harvest and extending commerce, are gratefully acknowledged, and the indications of enlarged consumption among the great body of the people, afforded by a steadily increasing revenue, have been marked by us with extreme satisfaction.

6°. We thank your excellency for calling our attention to the depredations which, during many years, foreigners have committed on our rights of fisheries. The determination of our sister provinces to aid in their protection may mitigate the evil, but we doubt if any effectual remedy will be supplied unless by the vigilant employment of the naval force upon the station.

7°. We shall be prepared to co-operate with your excellency in the establishment of more efficient lines of steam communication, connecting important points on the gulf and atlantic shores with each other, and with surrounding states and colonies

8°. The reports from the superintendent of education, and from the commissioners charged with a revision of the judicatory, will receive our best attention, and your excellency may be assured that our sanction will be given to any well devised measures for the greater diffusion of sound knowledge, and the more speedy and certain distribution of justice.

Consideration postponed.

Which motion being seconded,

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

Committee on public accounts.

Ordered, That Mr. Fraser, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Killam, Mr. Whitman and Mr. Esson be a committee of this house for the purpose of examining the public accounts jointly with a committee of the legislative council, and that the clerk do acquaint the council therewith.

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

FRIDAY, 30th JANUARY, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Address considered and passed.

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.

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

Ordered,

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.

Ordered, That the address be engrossed.

To be engrossed.

Ordered, That the address be presented to his excellency the lieutenant-governor by the whole house.

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

Time appointed for receiving address.

At three of the clock, Mr. Speaker and the house went up to government house to attend his excellency the lieutenant-governor with the address of the house in answer to the speech of his excellency at the opening of the session.

House attend governor with address.

And being returned,

Mr. Speaker reported that he had presented such address to his excellency, and that his excellency had been pleased to give this reply thereto :

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the house of assembly :

Governor's reply.

I receive with renewed pleasure this assurance of your readiness to meet, and I trust to overcome, the difficulties which have so unexpectedly arisen in respect to the railroad question.

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, presented to the house copies of various despatches, memoranda of council, and various other papers on the subject of the contemplated trunk line of railway from Halifax to Quebec—and the same were severally read by the clerk, viz :

Railway papers laid on table.

Copy of despatch from Earl Grey to the officer administering the government of Nova Scotia, dated 27th August, 1851.

Copy of despatch from the officer administering the government of Nova Scotia to Earl Grey, dated 18th September, 1851.

Copy of despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated 13th October, 1851.

Copy of despatch from Sir John Harvey to Earl Grey, dated 13th November, 1851, enclosing copy of his speech at opening of session.

Copy of despatch from Sir John Harvey to Earl Grey, dated 27th November, 1851.

Copy of despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated 27th November, 1851.

Copy of despatch from Sir John Harvey to Earl Grey, dated 4th December, 1851, enclosing copies of railway and crown lands acts, and joint addresses of legislative council and house of assembly on railway acts.

Copy of despatch from Sir John Harvey to Earl Grey, dated 11th December, 1851, enclosing copy of his speech at close of session.

Copy of despatch from Sir John Harvey to Earl Grey, dated 11th December, 1851, with copy of Mr. Howe's report on Earl Grey's despatch of 27th November, 1851.

Copy of despatch from Sir John Harvey to Sir Edmund W. Head, dated 12th December, 1851.

Copy of despatch from Sir John Harvey to the Earl of Elgin, dated 12th December, 1851.

Copies of despatches from the Earl of Elgin to Sir John Harvey, dated respectively 13th and 22d December, 1851.

Copy of despatch from Sir John Harvey to Earl Grey, dated 24th December, 1851, with copy of Mr. Howe's second report on Earl Grey's despatch of 27th November, 1851, in which the memorandum in regard to the railway policy made by the provincial government of New Brunswick is referred to.

Copy of despatch from Sir John Harvey to the Earl of Elgin, dated 24th December, 1851.

Copy of despatch from Sir Edmund W. Head to Sir John Harvey, dated 30th December, 1851, referring to transmission to colonial office of memorandum of New Brunswick government.

Copy of despatch from Earl Grey to Sir Edmund W. Head, dated 28th August, 1851, referring to New Brunswick railway policy.

Copy of despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated 9th January, 1852, on the subject of Mr. Howe's reports, and generally on railway affairs.

Copy of despatch from Sir Edmund W. Head to Sir John Harvey, dated 23d January, 1852, announcing delegation from Canada and New Brunswick.

Memorandum of delegates from Canada and New Brunswick of new proposition for construction of railway, dated 28th January, 1852.

Memorandum of executive council of Nova Scotia, declining proposition, dated 28th January, 1852.

Memorandum of Canadian delegates, submitting modified proposition, dated 29th January, 1852.

For these various papers,

(See appendix No. 10.)

Ordered; That the same do lie on the table.

Com. on railways.

On motion of the hon. the provincial secretary,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the subject of inter-colonial railway communication.

Ordered, That the hon. the provincial secretary, the hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Killam, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Wier, Mr. Fulton, Mr. S. Campbell, and Mr. H. Munro, be a committee for that purpose.

Papers referred.

Ordered, That the railway papers this day presented be referred to such committee.

Committee on reporting.

Ordered, That Mr. Fulton, Mr. Wier, Mr. Archibald, Mr. H. Munro, and Mr. Holmes, be a committee to enquire into and report upon the subject of reporting the proceedings and debates of this house during the present session.

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

SATURDAY, 31st JANUARY, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Committees on general subjects, viz:

On motion of the hon. the attorney general,

Resolved, That select committees on general subjects be now appointed; and thereupon,

Agriculture.

Ordered, That Mr. Hall, Mr. Holmes, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. P. Smyth, Mr. Bent, Mr. Ryder, and Mr. McLelan, be a select committee to examine and report upon all matters connected with agriculture.

Education.

Ordered, That the hon. the provincial secretary, the hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Annand, Mr. H. Munro, Mr. S. Campbell, and Mr. Archibald, be a select committee to examine and report upon all matters connected with education.

Trade and manufactures.

Ordered, That Mr. Fraser, Mr. Killam, Mr. Josiah Coffin, Mr. Cowie, Mr. Murray, Mr. Whitman, Mr. J. Munro, Mr. Wier, and Mr. Chipman, be a select committee to examine and report upon all matters connected with trade and manufactures.

Ordered,

Ordered, That the hon. the attorney general, Mr. Esson, Mr. Locke, Mr. Wier, Mr. John Campbell, Mr. Jost, and Mr. Thomas Coffin, be a select committee to examine and report upon all matters connected with the fisheries.

Fisheries.

Ordered, That Mr. Killam, Mr. Bournenf, Mr. Mosher, Mr. Chipman, Mr. McLeod, Mr. McKinnon, and Mr. Thomas Coffin, be a select committee to examine and report upon all matters connected with navigation securities.

Navigation securities.

Ordered, That the hon. the attorney general, Mr. Wade, Mr. McQueen, Mr. Fulton, Mr. McLelan, Mr. Moore, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Annand, and Mr. Dimock, be a select committee to examine and report upon all matters connected with the post office department.

Post office.

Ordered, That Mr. Archibald, Mr. Young, Mr. Hall, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Brown, Mr. H. Munro, and Mr. Annand, be a select committee to examine and report upon all matters connected with the mines and minerals of the province.

Mines and minerals.

Ordered, That Mr. McLeod, Mr. Dimock, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Jost, and Mr. James Campbell, be a select committee to examine and report upon all matters connected with the provincial penitentiary.

Penitentiary.

Ordered, That Mr. Thorne, Mr. Ryder, Mr. Brown, Mr. Comeau, and Mr. Martell, be a select committee to examine and report upon all claims for expenses of transient paupers.

Transient poor.

Ordered, That Mr. Brown, the hon. the financial secretary, Mr. H. Munro, Mr. Doyle, and Mr. Young, be a select committee to examine and report upon all claims for expenses of sick immigrants, and the preservation of the public health.

Immigrants.

Ordered, That Mr. Whitman, Mr. McKinnon, Mr. Creighton, Mr. McQueen, and Mr. Esson, be a select committee to examine and report upon all matters connected with Indian affairs.

Indians.

Ordered, That Mr. Bent, Mr. McLelan, Mr. Jost, Mr. Dimock, and Mr. McLeod, be a select committee to examine and report upon accounts for public printing.

Printing.

Ordered, That Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. Zwicker, Mr. McQueen, and Mr. Fulton, be a select committee to examine and report upon the subject of the contingencies of the house.

Contingencies.

On motion of Mr. Fraser,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed on the subject of the revised statutes and of the private and local acts, and the publication thereof under the contract.

Cum. on revised statutes.

Ordered, That Mr. Fraser, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Archibald, and Mr. Chipman, be a committee for that purpose.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house certain poll books and papers received by him from the sheriff of the county of Cape Breton, in conformity with the order of the Sydney township election committee, in connection with the late election for that township.

Sydney election papers laid before house.

Ordered, That such poll books and papers be referred to the Sydney township election committee.

Ref. to committee.

Mr. Speaker also laid before the house certain poll books and papers received by him from the sheriff of the county of Cape Breton, in conformity with the order of the Victoria election committee, in connection with the late election for that county.

Victoria election papers.

Ordered, That such poll books and papers be referred to the Victoria election committee.

Ref. to committee.

The hon. the provincial secretary reported from the committee on the subject of inter-colonial railway communication; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows, viz:

Report from railway committee.

“ The

Report.

“The committee appointed to take into consideration the proposition made by the delegates from Canada, for the construction of an inter-colonial railway, beg leave to report that they are not prepared to recommend to the house to accept that proposition.

JOSEPH HOWE, chairman.
 J. W. JOHNSTON,
 JAMES D. FRASER,
 THOMAS KILLAM,
 MARTIN I. WILKINS,
 HUGH MUNRO,
 STEWART CAMPBELL,
 STEPHEN FULTON,

January 31st, 1852.”

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

Elective legislative council bill.

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

Limitation of private petitions.

Ordered, That no petition of a private nature be received after Monday the first day of March next, unless by special leave of the house.

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

MONDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Colchester election papers.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house, certain poll books and papers received from the sheriff of the county of Colchester, in connection with the different contested elections within that county.

Referred to different committees.

Ordered, That such poll books and papers be referred respectively to the Londonderry election committee, the Colchester election committee on the petition of Mr. Archibald against Mr. McLelan, and the Colchester election committee on the petition of Mr. Ross against Mr. Archibald.

Adjournment of com. on Mr. Archibald's seat.

Mr. Fraser, chairman of the Colchester election committee, on the petition of Mr. Ross against Mr. Archibald, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the house to adjourn over until Wednesday next, the 4th instant, at half-past ten of the clock: which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Speaker's absence from election com. reported.

Mr. Hall, chairman of the Colchester election committee on the petition of Mr. Archibald against Mr. McLelan, reported that the committee having met this day, pursuant to law, Mr. Henry, one of the members of the committee, and who is at present acting speaker of this house, was absent from such meeting; and thereupon,

Speaker excused from serving.

Resolved, That Mr. Speaker be excused from attending such committee, so long as he shall fill the chair of this house.

Adjournment of com. on Mr. McLelan's election.

Mr. Hall also, as chairman of such committee, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the house to adjourn over until Friday next, the 6th instant, at ten of the clock: which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Adjournment of Cumberland election com.

Mr. Hall also, as chairman of the Cumberland election committee, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave of the house to adjourn over until Thursday next, the 12th instant, at ten of the clock: which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Mr.

Mr. Wilkins, chairman of the Amherst election committee, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the house to adjourn over until Monday next, the 9th instant, at ten of the clock : which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Adjournment of Amherst election com.

Mr. Wade, chairman of the Sydney election committee, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the house to adjourn over until Saturday, the 14th inst., at ten of the clock : which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Adjournment of Sydney election com.

The hon. the provincial secretary, chairman of the Victoria election committee, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the house to adjourn over until Thursday next, the 5th instant, at ten of the clock : which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Adjournment of Victoria election com.

A petition of Benjamin Hammett Norton, American consul at the port of Pictou, in this province, was presented by Mr. Wilkins, and read, setting forth the benefits which would result from the establishment of steam communication between different ports of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada, situate on the gulf and river Saint Lawrence, and that petitioner is now taking measures for putting a powerful and well equipped steamer on the route from Pictou to Quebec, touching at the ports of Shediac, Miramichi and Gaspé ; and praying a grant from the public funds in aid of the enterprise.

Petition of B. H. Norton,

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

Ref. to com. on nar. sec.

A petition of Thomas E. Moberly, collector of colonial revenue at Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Killam and read, praying reimbursement of monies expended by him in the employment of an extra tide waiter, and for stationery, and that reasonable charges of the like nature may in future be allowed in his accounts.

Petition of Thos. E. Moberly,

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

Ref. to com. on trade.

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

Papers presented, viz :

A report on the schools of Nova Scotia for the year 1851, by the superintendent of education ; and the same was read by the clerk.

Report on schools,

(See appendix No. 11.)

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

Ref. to com. on education.

Also—a report from Abraham Gesner, esquire, M. D., as to the substitution of kerosene gas for oil, in lighting the different light houses on the coast ; and the same was read by the clerk.

Report as to kerosene gas for light houses.

(See appendix No. 12.)

Ordered, That such report be referred to Mr. Fraser, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Killam, Mr. Thomas Coffin, Mr. Cowie, Mr. J. Munro, and Mr. Jost, to examine and report upon.

Ref. to select com.

Also—a report from the commissioners for the expenditure of the bounty for the encouragement of the hook and line fishery ; and the same was read by the clerk.

Report of commrs. for mackerel bounty.

(See appendix No. 13.)

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

Ref. to com. on fisheries.

Also—the blue book for the year 1850.

Blue book,

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

Also—copies of various despatches and papers on the subject of the establishment of an uniform system of currency throughout the British North American provinces ; and the same were read by the clerk.

Currency,

(See appendix No. 14.)

Ordered, That such copies of despatches and papers do lie on the table.

Also,

Railway.

Also—copies of further communications from the Canadian and New Brunswick delegates, in reference to the proposed Halifax and Quebec railway; and the same were severally read by the clerk, viz :

Copy of a letter from Mr. Hincks to Mr. Chandler, with copies of Mr. Chandler's answer and Mr. Hincks' reply thereto, dated respectively 29th January, 1852.

Copy of memorandum by Mr. Chandler, indicating the course that would be pursued by the government of New Brunswick; and copy of letter from Canada delegates to the provincial secretary, dated respectively 31st January, 1852.

(See appendix No. 10—part 2.)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

Com. on railway papers.

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 inter-colonial railway communication, and the various papers presented during the present session in relation thereto, and that such papers be referred to the committee; 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.

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 three of the clock.

TUESDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Petition for way office, Petite Riviere.

A petition of inhabitants of the township of New Dublin, in the county of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Zwicker, and read, praying for the establishment of a way post office at Petite Riviere, in that township.

Ref. to post office com.

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

Pet. relative to Shubenacadie canal.

A petition of Andrew MacKinlay, and others, inhabitants of Nova Scotia, was presented by Mr. Wier, and read, stating their desire to complete a canal from the harbor of Halifax to the Basin of Minas, and praying that the lands, rights and privileges formerly enjoyed and held by the Shubenacadie canal company, and now possessed by the provincial government, may be placed at their disposal, for the purpose of aiding them in carrying on the object contemplated, upon payment of the cost and expenses attendant upon the purchase by the government, and that such other inducements may be afforded petitioners in the premises as may seem proper.

Ref. to select com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Wier, Mr. Hall, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. Archibald, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Killam, and Mr. Esson, to examine into the merits thereof, and report thereon to the house.

Windsor kerosene gas bill.

Mr. Fraser, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to incorporate the kerosene gas light company at Windsor; and the same was read a first time.

Ref. to select com.

Ordered, That the bill be referred to Mr. Wilkins, Mr. S. Campbell, and Mr. Dimock, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise.

Magistrates returns.

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

Returns.

Returns from different justices of the peace throughout the province, relative to civil actions brought before them respectively, made pursuant to a resolution of the house of assembly of 28th January, 1851; and thereupon,

On motion of the hon. Mr. Johnston, *resolved*, that such returns be referred to a select committee, to examine and report upon. Ref. to select com.

Ordered, That the hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Hall, and Mr. H. Munro, be a committee for that purpose.

The hon. the provincial secretary also, by like command, presented to the house, Consular fees return,
Various receipts for consular fees, obtained from masters of vessels, pursuant to a resolution of the house of assembly, making an appropriation for that purpose, passed 2d April, 1851.

Ordered, That such receipts be referred to Mr. Fraser, Mr. Whitman, and Mr. Killam, Ref. to select com.
to examine and report upon, and generally on the subject of consular fees.

Mr. Marshall moved for the leave of the house to introduce a bill to incorporate a company to construct a railroad from the boundary line between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to the Atlantic: which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house. Leave for railway bill,

Mr. 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. Bankrupt Bill,

Ordered, That the bill be referred to Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Esson, Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. Chipman, and the hon. the provincial secretary, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise. Ref. to sel. com.

The order of the day being read,

The house again resolved itself into a committee on the subject of inter-colonial railway communication. Order of day—
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 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 order.

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

WEDNESDAY, 4th FEBRUARY, 1852.

PRAYERS.

The order of the day being read,

Ordered, That the house do to-morrow again resolve itself into a committee on the subject of inter-colonial railway communication. Order of day—
Postponed.

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

THURSDAY, 5th FEBRUARY, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Fraser, chairman of the Colchester election committee on the petition of Mr. Ross against Mr. Archibald, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the house to adjourn over until Saturday next, at half-past ten of the clock: which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house. Adjournment of election committee on Mr. Ross' petition.

Mr. Hall, chairman of the Londonderry election committee, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the house to adjourn over until Saturday next, at twelve of the clock: which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house. Adjournment of Londonderry committee.

Petition of seine owners of Pennant bay.

A petition of seine owners of Pennant's Bay, was presented by Mr. Esson, and read, setting forth that petitioners are aggrieved by persons setting nets in such bay, and thereby preventing petitioners from prosecuting the seine fishery, and praying that the setting of nets may be placed under regulations similar to those prevailing in other places.

Ref. to fishery com.

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

Petition of Jacob Deal,

A petition of Jacob Deal, of the township of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Zwicker, and read, praying reimbursement of the expenses incident to a law suit, incurred by him as a road commissioner during the last year.

Ref. to select com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Fulton, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Wade, to examine into the merits thereof, and report thereon to the house.

School bill.

The hon. the provincial secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill for the better establishment and maintenance of schools in Nova Scotia; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Education committee added to.

Ordered, That Mr. Creighton and Mr. Hall, be added to the committee on education.

Order of day—

The order of the day being read,

Com. on railways.

The house again resolved itself into a committee on the subject of inter-colonial railway communication.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

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

FRIDAY, 6th FEBRUARY, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Pet. of F. M. Passow.

A petition of Frederick M. Passow, clerk in the account branch of the general post office, Halifax, was presented by the hon. the attorney general, and read, setting forth his long services in the department, and the great increase of late in the duties of his office, and praying an increase of salary.

Referred to post office com.

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

Letter from postmaster general,

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

A letter from the postmaster general to the provincial secretary, dated 2nd February, 1852, on the subject of the duties and emoluments of the clerks in the post office department at Halifax; and the same was read by the clerk.

Ref. to com. on post office.

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

Petition for revenue boat, Liverpool,

A petition of William Bryden, surveyor and searcher in the colonial revenue department at the port of Liverpool, was presented by Mr. Freeman, and read, praying for a grant for the purchase of a new revenue boat, to be placed under the direction of the collector at that port.

Ref. to com. on trade.

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

Pet. of Dr. Farrish,

A petition of Doctor Henry G. Farrish, of Liverpool, was also presented by Mr. Freeman, and read, praying payment for medical attendance upon and medicines furnished to sick Indians.

Ref. to com. on Indian affairs.

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

A

A petition of George M. Mack, of Mills Village, in Queen's county, was presented by Mr. John Campbell, and read, praying reimbursement of monies expended by him as an overseer of the poor, in the recovery of a transient pauper, who had been severely injured.

Pet. of Geo. M. Mack.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of transient paupers.

Ref. to com. on trans-
poor.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message from council,
announcing commit-
tee on public accounts.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have appointed Mr. Fairbanks, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Cutler, to be a committee to join a committee of this honorable house, to examine the public accounts.

And then the messenger withdrew.

A petition of Doctor S. Wielobycki, of Liverpool, was presented by Mr. John Campbell, and read, praying payment of his account for attendance upon, and medicines furnished sick Indians, in 1850.

Petition of Dr. Wiele-
bycki.

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

Ref. to com. on Indian
affairs.

A petition of Charles B. Owen, collector of colonial revenue at the port of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Jost, and read, praying a grant of monies surcharged him by the committee of public accounts in 1849, being amount paid by him to the guager at that port.

Petition of Charles B.
Owen.

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

Ref. to com. on trade.

A petition of the clerks of the peace for the counties of Queen's and Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Zwicker, and read, praying remuneration for their respective services in preparing lists of persons assessed for poor and county rates, under the recent act to extend the elective franchise.

Petition of clerks of
peace of Queens and
Lunenburg.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Johnston,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to ascertain the operation of the recent act for extending the elective franchise to rate payers, and to consider the practicability and means of its amendment, with power to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolution for com-
mittee on elective
franchise act.

Ordered, That the hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Doyle, Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. Killam, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Hall, Mr. B. Smith, and Mr. Murray, be a committee for that purpose.

Committee.

Ordered, That the petition of clerks of the peace of Queen's and Lunenburg, this day presented, be referred to such committee.

Petition of clerks of
peace referred to com-
mittee.

The hon. the provincial secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to enable Thomas Robson to obtain letters patent for the invention of a horizontal wind mill ; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Thomas Robson patent
bill.

A petition of the directors of "the Northumberland Straits fishing company," incorporated under an act of the general assembly of the province of New Brunswick, was presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying that such company may be invested with corporate powers in this province.

Petition of Northum-
berland straits fishing
company.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

The hon. the provincial secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to incorporate the Northumberland Straits fishing company ; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Northumberland
straits fishing com-
pany bill.

A petition of Charles T. Lee, of Halifax, yeoman, was presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying for the passage of an act, under which he may become a naturalized subject of her majesty, within this province.

Petition of Charles T.
Lee.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

The hon. the provincial secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill, to natura-

Bill to naturalise
Charles T. Lee.

lize

lize Charles T. Lee ; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Financial condition of Wesleyan academy.

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

A statement of the financial condition of the Wesleyan academy at Sackville, N. B., up to 1st January, 1852.

Ref. to com. on education.

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

Petition for aid to French Cross breakwater.

A petition of inhabitants of Aylesford, in King's county, was presented by Mr. Hall, and read, praying a grant to aid in repairing the breakwater at French Cross, in that township.

Ref. to com. on nav. sec.

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

Petition relative to fox poison.

A petition of William Graves and others, of Aylesford, was also presented by Mr. Hall, and read, setting forth the evils arising from the putting out of poisoned meat for the purpose of taking foxes, by the destruction of domestic animals eating the same, and praying legislative enactment to remedy such evil.

Ref. to select com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Hall, Mr. Dimock, and Mr. Annand, to examine and report upon, by bill or otherwise.

Petition for light house, Partridge Island,

A petition of inhabitants of Parrsborough was presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying a grant for the erection of a beacon light at the mouth of Partridge Island river.

Ref. to com. on nav. sec.

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

Petition of clerk of peace, Guysboro',

A petition of Styles Hart, of Guysborough, clerk of the peace, was presented by Mr. S. Campbell and read, praying remuneration for his services in distributing road commissions for a number of years past, and for preparing lists of rate payers, under the recent elective franchise law.

Ref. to election com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the subject of the elective franchise act.

Petition for breakwater, Tancook Island.

A petition of inhabitants of Tancook Island, at the entrance of Mahone Bay, in the county of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Zwicker, and read, praying aid in the erection of a breakwater at that place.

Ref. to com. on nav. sec.

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

Master of rolls' salary bill.

The hon. the attorney general pursuant to leave given, presented a bill concerning the salary of the master of the rolls ; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Revised statutes amendment bill.

The hon. the attorney general also, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend chapter thirty-four of the revised statutes ; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Order of day—

The order of the day being read,

Com. on railways.

The house again resolved itself into a committee on the subject of inter-colonial railway communication.

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 further progress in the consideration of the subject, and had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the consideration thereof.

Further order.

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

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

SATURDAY, 7th FEBRUARY, 1852.

PRAYERS.

A petition of Martha Spinney, widow of Reuben Spinney, late of Argyle, deceased, was presented by Mr. Ryder, and read, praying remuneration for the services of her late husband as seizing officer for a portion of the last year. Petition of Martha Spinney,

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

A petition of overseers of the poor for the first section of the township of Pictou, was presented by Mr. Wilkins, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses incurred by them in the support of transient paupers during the past year. Petition of overseers of poor, 1st section Pictou.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of transient paupers. Ref. to com. on trans-poor.

A petition of Samuel Sellon, superintendent of the light house on Coffin's Island, near Liverpool, in Queen's county, was presented by Mr. John Campbell, and read, praying some compensation for his labor for many years past in making a road from the landing place to the light house, in order to the more convenient carriage of oil and apparatus for such light, Petition of Samuel Sellon,

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Jost, Mr. Ryder, and Mr. McLeod, to examine into the merits thereof, and report thereon to the house. Ref. to select com.

A petition of pilots of the port of Halifax, and others engaged and interested in the navigation of the port, was presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying that such pilots may be allowed a proportion of pilotage money on vessels under eighty tons, which shall not, when spoken, take a pilot, except vessels coming from a port within the province, or from Prince Edward Island or New Brunswick, and full pilotage on all foreign vessels spoken. Petition of Halifax pilots,

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Ref. to com. on nav. sec.

Mr. Hall, chairman of the Londonderry election committee, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the house to adjourn over until Tuesday next, at twelve of the clock: which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house. Adjournment of Londonderry committee.

The hon. the attorney general, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill for further improving the administration of criminal justice; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. Criminal justice bill.

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. Municipal corporation bill,

Ordered, That the bill be referred to the hon. Mr. Johnston, the hon. the provincial secretary, Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. Creighton, Mr. Hall, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. Thomas Coffin, Mr. Bourneuf, Mr. John Campbell, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Annand, Mr. H. Munro, Mr. Killam, Mr. McKinnon, Mr. P. Smyth, the hon. the attorney general, Mr. McQueen, and Mr. Archibald, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise. Ref. to select com.

A petition of justices of the peace for the county of Victoria, in special general sessions convened, was presented by Mr. H. Munro, and read, praying for the passage of an act authorising commissioners to borrow, on the credit of the county, the sums required for building a court house and jail for that county. Petition for loan bill for Victoria.

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

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

An account shewing the names of all vessels registered at the different ports in this province, their tonnage, date of registry, where built, and names of owners.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

Also—

Sir R. D. George's
pension.

Also—copies of various communications relative to the revised statutes, as affecting the pensions granted to Sir Rupert D. George ; and the same were read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 15.)

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

Five Island way post
office.

Also—copy of a communication from the postmaster general, relative to the amount of postage on letters received at the Five Islands way office during the last two quarters ; and the same was read by the clerk.

Ordered, That the paper do lie on the table.

Petition of overseer of
poor, Amherst.

A petition of Charles Weeks, one of the overseers of the poor for the township of Amherst, was presented by Mr. Bent, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses incurred in the support of a transient pauper, and conveying him to the asylum in Halifax.

Ref. to com. on trans-
poor.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of transient paupers.

Order of day—

The order of the day being read,

Postponed.

Ordered, That the house do, on Monday next, again resolve itself into a committee on the subject of inter-colonial railway communication.

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

MONDAY, 9th FEBRUARY, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Adjournment of Am-
herst election com.

Mr. Wilkins, chairman of the Amherst election committee, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the house to adjourn until Monday next, the 16th instant, at ten of the clock : which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Adjournment of Vic-
toria election com.

The hon. the provincial secretary, chairman of the Victoria election committee, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the house to adjourn until Wednesday next, the 11th instant, at eleven of the clock : which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Adjournment of Col-
chester election com.

Mr. Fraser, chairman of the Colchester election committee, on the petition of Mr. Ross against Mr. Archibald, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the house to adjourn until Wednesday next, the 11th instant, at half-past ten of the clock : which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Petition for aid to fer-
ry, Sambro basin gut.

A petition of John Leary, of Sambro basin gut, in the county of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying provincial aid to his ferry over such gut.

Ref. to com. on nav.
sec.

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

Petition for fishery
regulations, Sambro
and Pennant bay.

A petition of residents of Sambro and its vicinity, was presented by Mr. Wier, and read, praying that regulations may be made in relation to the fisheries at that place and Pennant bay.

Ref. to com. on fish-
eries.

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

Victoria loan bill.

Mr. H. Munro, pursuant to leave given on a former day, presented a bill to authorise a loan for the erection of a court-house and jail in the county of Victoria ; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Petition from Cum-
berland against postal
arrangements.

A petition of magistrates, merchants, freeholders, and other inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, was presented by Mr. Fulton, and read, complaining of the present postal arrangements

arrangement as regards the time of the departure of the mail from Halifax for New Brunswick, *via* Amherst, and praying for an alteration of such arrangement.

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

Ref. to com. on post office.

A petition of justices of the peace for the county of Victoria, was presented by Mr. H. Munro, and read, praying for a grant in aid of Ross' ferry, at the big Bras d'Or, in that county.

Petition for aid to Ross ferry, county Victoria,

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

Ref. to com. on nav. sec.

A petition of overseers of the poor for the village of New Glasgow, was presented by Mr. Holmes, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses incurred in the support of transient paupers.

Petition of overseers, New Glasgow,

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of transient paupers.

Ref. to com. on trans. poor.

A petition of John Copeland, licensed ferryman between the Black Rock, in Colchester and Maitland, in Hants, was presented by Mr. Archibald, and read, praying an additional grant in aid of such ferry, inasmuch as he is now obliged by law to carry the mails across the ferry free of charge.

Petition for aid to Black Rock ferry.

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

Ref. to com. on nav. sec.

A petition of Angus McNeil, mail courier between Grand Ance and Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. McLeod, and read, praying a remission of fines imposed on him by the postmaster general, for being behind time with the mails on different occasions, in consequence of the badness of the roads and severity of the weather.

Petition of Angus McNeil,

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

Referred to post office com.

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

Copy of contract for carriage of mails between Halifax and St. John, N. B., via Annapolis.

Copy of the contract for the conveyance of the mails between Halifax and St. John, New Brunswick, *via* Annapolis, and the intermediate places; and the same was read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 16.)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

Also—copies of various despatches and papers on the subject of reciprocal trade with the United States of America; and the same were read by the clerk.

Reciprocal trade papers.

(See appendix No. 17.)

Ordered, That such papers do lie on the table.

A petition of master mariners and others, inhabitants of the county of Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Killam, and read, praying a grant for the erection of the light house on Ellingwood's Island.

Petition for light house, Ellingwood's Island.

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

Ref. to com. on nav. sec.

A petition of Joseph B. Bond, late gauger and weigher at the port of Yarmouth, was also presented by Mr. Killam, and read, praying a grant of monies which he had been obliged to refund for commissions charged by him for his services as such gauger, in consequence of his ignorance of the passage of the law abolishing such office.

Petition of J. B. Bond,

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

Ref. to com. on trade.

A petition of inhabitants of Port Medway, in Queen's county, was presented by Mr. John Campbell, and read, praying for the establishment of a semi-weekly mail communication between Liverpool and that place.

Petition for additional mail between Liverpool and Port Medway.

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

Ref. to post office com.

- Order of day—
Com. on railways.
- The order of the day being read,
The house again resolved itself into a committee on the further consideration of the subject of inter-colonial railway communication.
Mr. Speaker left the chair.
Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- Report.
- 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, to-morrow, again resolve itself into a committee on the same subject.
- Then the house adjourned until to-morrow, at three of the clock.

TUESDAY, 10th FEBRUARY, 1852.

PRAYERS.

- Adjournment of com. on Mr. McLelan's election.
- Mr. Hall, chairman of the Colchester election committee, on Mr. Archibald's petition against Mr. McLelan, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the house to adjourn until Friday next, the 13th instant, at half-past ten of the clock: which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.
- Adjournment of Londonderry committee.
- Mr. Hall also, as chairman of the Londonderry election committee, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the house to adjourn until Thursday next, the 12th instant, at twelve of the clock: which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.
- Order of day—
Com. on railways.
- The order of the day being read,
The house again resolved itself into a committee on the subject of inter-colonial railway communication.
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 a resolution in relation thereto, which they had directed him to report to the house; and he delivered the same in at the clerk's table, where it was read, and is as follows:
- Resolution accepting railway proposition.
- Resolved*, That in view of the difficulties created by the interpretation given to Mr. Hawes' letter of the 10th March, by Earl Grey's despatches of the 27th November and 9th January, and by which interpretation an abandonment of Major Robinson's line is rendered indispensable, the executive government be empowered to accept the proposition made by the delegates from Canada on this condition—that the interest which this province shall have in the general enterprise contemplated, shall be a perpetual interest to the extent of the funds contributed, which shall not exceed one fourth part of the whole cost thereof.
- Amendment moved.
- And thereupon—
The hon. Mr. Johnston moved that such resolution be amended, by leaving out all the words thereof after the word "*Resolved*," and insert instead thereof the following words, viz:

"That in the opinion of this house it is premature for this legislature to adopt any decision on the proposal made by the delegates from Canada and New Brunswick in the present condition of the railroad negotiation, and until the legislature of New Brunswick shall have indicated its policy on the subject, and particularly as regards the Portland line within the bounds of that Province, and the proposal understood to have been made to New Brunswick by Mr. Archibald and his associates."

Which

Which proposed amendment being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, ^{Negative on division.} there appeared for the amendment, fourteen; against it, thirty-six.

For the amendment:

Mr. Marshall,
 " Brown,
 Hon. Mr. Johnston,
 Mr. Thorne,
 " Bourneuf,
 " Ryder,
 " Wilkins,
 " Whitman,
 " Jost,
 " Josiah Coffin,
 " Shaw,
 " Killam,
 " Comeau,
 " Creighton.

Against the amendment:

Mr. Archibald,
 " John Campbell,
 " McQueen,
 " Moore,
 " Bent,
 " Wade,
 " Jas. Campbell,
 " Holmes,
 " Wier,
 " Young,
 " Esson,
 " Martell,
 " S. Campbell,
 " Cowie,
 Mr. Mosher,
 " Locke,
 " Chipman,
 " P. Smyth,
 " Fraser,
 " Fulton,
 " McLelan,
 " Annand,
 Hon. Atty. General,
 " Prov. Sec.,
 Mr. B. Smith,
 " Thos. Coffin,
 " Dimock,
 " Hall,
 Hon. Fin. Sec.,
 Mr. Freeman,
 " Zwicker,
 " McKinnon,
 " McLeod,
 " Doyle,
 " Murray,
 " H. Munro.

So it passed in the negative.

The question upon the resolution as reported from the committee being then put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the resolution, thirty-five; against it, fourteen. ^{Resolution agreed to on division.}

For the resolution:

Mr. Archibald,
 " John Campbell,
 " McQueen,
 " Moore,
 " Bent,
 " Wade,
 " Jas. Campbell,
 " Holmes,
 " Wier,
 " Young,
 " Esson,
 " Martell,
 " S. Campbell,
 " Cowie,
 Mr. Mosher,
 " Locke,
 " Chipman,
 " P. Smyth,
 " Fraser,
 " Fulton,
 " McLelan,
 " Annand,
 Hon. Atty. General,
 " Prov. Sec.,
 Mr. B. Smith,
 " Thos. Coffin,
 " Dimock,
 Hon. Fin. Sec.,

Against the resolution:

Mr. Marshall,
 " Brown,
 Hon. Mr. Johnston,
 Mr. Thorne,
 " Bourneuf,
 " Ryder,
 " Wilkins,
 " Whitman,
 " Jost,
 " Josiah Coffin,
 " Shaw,
 " Killam,
 " Comeau,
 " Creighton,
 Mr. Freeman,
 " Zwicker,
 " McKinnon,
 " McLeod,
 " Doyle,
 " Murray,
 " H. Munro.

So it passed in the affirmative.

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

WEDNESDAY, 11th FEBRUARY, 1852.

PRAYERS.

A petition of overseers of the poor for the second section of the township of Picton, was presented by Mr. Wilkins, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses incurred by them in the support of a transient pauper. ^{Petition of overseers 2nd section Picton,}

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of transient paupers. ^{Ref. to com. on trans. poor.}

A petition of Noel Geteaux, one of the Micmac tribe of Indians, was presented by Mr. Fraser, ^{Petition of Noel Geteaux,}

Fraser, and read, setting forth that several years ago he had the misfortune of losing one of his legs, which, together with a great dimness of sight nearly amounting to blindness, render him wholly incapable of supplying the wants of himself and his family, and praying relief.

Ref. to com. on Indian affairs.

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

Petition of Elizabeth Johnston.

A petition of Elizabeth Johnston, of Porter's Lake, in the county of Halifax, widow, was presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying relief in respect of an idiot daughter.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Committee on expiring laws.

On motion of the hon. the attorney general,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to examine into and report upon the subject of the expiring laws.

Ordered, That Mr. McQueen, Mr. S. Campbell, and Mr. Thorne, be a committee for that purpose.

Leave to present petition of Rich. Meagher refused.

Mr. Wier moved for the leave of the house to present a petition of Richard Meagher, of the city of Halifax, a blind man, praying provincial aid to assist him in purchasing a small stock of materials for the manufacture of mattresses, cane-seated chairs, &c. : which, being seconded and put, passed in the negative.

Adjournment of Victoria election com.

The hon. the provincial secretary, chairman of the Victoria election committee, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the house to adjourn until Friday next, the 13th instant, at ten of the clock : which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Petition of Wm. Edwards.

A petition of William Edwards, of St. Croix, in the county of Hants, farmer, was presented by Mr. Fraser, and read, praying that he may be reimbursed a sum of money paid out by him as road commissioner, the amount of which he had casually lost while engaged in the performance of his duties.

Ref. to select com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Creighton, Mr. Killam, and Mr. Wilkins, to examine into the merits thereof, and report thereon to the house.

Petition of Chas. B. Owen.

A petition of Charles B. Owen, of Lunenburg, attorney at law, was presented by Mr. Marshall, and read, praying a grant of the taxed costs in a prosecution for breach of the revenue laws, instituted by direction of the late attorney general and discontinued with the sanction of the present crown officer.

Ref. to select com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Marshall, Mr. Wier, and Mr. Ryder, to examine into the merits thereof, and report thereon to the house.

Petition of George Harvey.

A petition of George Harvey, of Horton, in King's County, was presented by Mr. Brown, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses of the support of a transient pauper, under the direction of the overseers of the poor for the township.

Ref. to com. on transient poor.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of transient paupers.

Petition of Dr. Fraser.

A petition of Benjamin D. Fraser, of Windsor, in the county of Hants, doctor of medicine, was presented by Mr. B. Smith, and read, praying payment of his account for attendance upon and medicines furnished sick Indians, by direction of the overseers of the poor.

Ref. to Indian com.

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

Prothonotaries' bill.

Mr. Wade, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill concerning prothonotaries and clerks of the crown ; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Digby common bill.

Mr. Wade also, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to enable the inhabitants of Digby to improve the town common ; and the same was read a first time.

Ref. to select com.

Ordered, That the bill be referred to Mr. Hall, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Chipman, to examine and report upon with amendments or otherwise.

A petition of Henry Dwight Buggles, of Weymouth, in the county of Digby, surgeon, was presented by Mr. Bourneuf, and read, praying remuneration for surgical and medical attendance upon Indians; and also for medical services rendered transient paupers.

Petition of Dr. Buggles,

Ordered, That such parts of the petition as relate to Indians be referred to the committee on Indian affairs, and the remainder to the committee on the expenses of transient paupers.

Ref. to Indian com., and com. on transient poor.

A petition of William M. Jones, of Digby county, was also presented by Mr. Bourneuf, and read, praying additional compensation for damage to land, and for fencing, consequent upon the opening of a new line of road from the new bridge over the Grand Joggin to Bear river.

Petition of W. M. Jones.

And thereupon—

Committee on road damages.

On motion, *resolved*, that a committee be appointed to consider and report upon agreements and appraisements for damages and fencing, caused by the opening of new lines of road, returned under chapter 61 of the revised statutes.

Ordered, That Mr. B. Smith, Mr. Fulton, the hon. the attorney general, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Josiah Coffin, be a committee for that purpose.

Ordered, That the foregoing petition of William M. Jones be referred to such committee.

Petition of W. M. Jones referred to committee.

A petition of William H. Troop, of Wolfville, in King's county, was presented by Mr. Brown, and read, praying aid to a school for the instruction of young ladies conducted by the Misses Troop, at his residence.

Petition for aid to female school, Wolfville.

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

Ref. to com. on education.

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

Electric telegraph account current.

An account of the receipts and expenditure of the electric telegraph for the year 1851.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

The hon. the financial secretary also, by like command, presented to the house, the following papers relating to the public revenue, viz:

Public accounts.

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, 1851.

General statement of the amounts certified by the financial secretary, for payment of the different public services of the province, for the year ended 31st December, 1851.

Abstract of articles imported on which duty was paid in 1851.

Comparative statement of articles imported, and of the amount of duties collected thereon in 1850 and 1851.

Comparative statement of gross amount of light duties collected at the different ports for the years 1850 and 1851.

(See appendix No. 18.)

Also—statement of the gross amount of colonial duties collected at the different ports in 1851, and of the different articles upon which the same were levied.

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

Ref. to committee on public accounts.

A petition of John Fuller, of Arichat, in the county of Richmond, was presented by the hon. the attorney general and read, praying remuneration for his services and outlay as chairman of the land board for that county for a number of years past.

Petition of Jno. Fuller,

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Marshall, Mr. Ryder, and Mr. H. Munro, to examine into the merits thereof, and report thereon to the house.

Ref. to select com.

The hon. the attorney general, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill for reporting the decisions of the supreme court; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Supreme court reporting bill.

Petition relative to encroachments on fisheries.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. McQueen, and read, setting forth the evil effects and loss to the province, produced by the encroachments of American fishermen on the shores of the province, in violation of the subsisting treaty, and praying for the adoption of measures to prevent such encroachments, and for the protection of our fisheries.

Ref. to com. on fisheries.

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

Petition of Joseph Wheelock,

A petition of Joseph Wheelock, of Bridgetown, in the county of Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Thorne, and read, praying a return of duties paid by him on Canada flour imported through the United States.

Ref. to com. on trade.

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

Petition of H. A. Gladwin,

A petition of Henry Arthur Gladwin, of Musquodoboit, in the county of Halifax, esquire, was presented by Mr. Marshall, and read, praying compensation for land belonging to him taken for a public road, under peculiar circumstances therein detailed.

Ref. to com. on road damages.

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

Petition of Gladwin and Stephen,

A petition of H. A. Gladwin and Alexander Stephen, esquires, justices of the peace for the county of Halifax, was also presented by Mr. Marshall, and read, setting forth the misapplication of monies on the great eastern road through Musquodoboit, and that the action of petitioners with regard thereto under the laws had been disregarded by the government, and praying redress.

Ref. to select com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Wade, Mr. Creighton, and Mr. McKinnon, to examine into the merits thereof, and report thereon to the house.

Pauper returns.

The hon. the provincial secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented to the house, Certain returns connected with the public relief afforded to paupers in the different counties of the province, made in conformity with a resolution of the house of assembly, passed on the 28th January, 1851.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

Despatches, &c. on subject of abolition of chancery court.

Also—copy of a despatch from Sir John Harvey to Earl Grey, dated 30th April, 1851, with copy of a communication therewith transmitted from the master of the rolls to Earl Grey, on the subject of the proposed abolition of the chancery court, and the bill before the legislature in that year, in relation thereto, and copy of Earl Grey's despatch to Sir John Harvey in reply, dated 22d May, 1851; and the same were read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 19.)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

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

THURSDAY, 12th FEBRUARY, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Committee on assembly room fittings.

On motion of Mr. Hall,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider and report upon the subject of lighting and furnishing the assembly room, with a view to the more convenient and comfortable use thereof.

Ordered, That Mr. Hall, Mr. Archibald, and Mr. Fraser, be a committee for that purpose.

Adjournment of election committee on Mr. Ross' petition.

Mr. Fraser, chairman of the Colchester election committee on the petition of Mr. Ross against Mr. Archibald, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the

the house to adjourn until Saturday next, the 14th instant, at half-past ten of the clock : which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Mr. Hall, chairman of the Cumberland election committee, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the house to adjourn until Tuesday next, the 17th instant, at ten of the clock : which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Adjournment of Cumberland election com.

A petition of David Van Norden, controller of customs and navigation laws at the port of Argyle, was presented by Mr. Ryder, and read, setting forth that he had been appointed to that office in October, 1850, and had since continued to discharge the duties thereof, but had received no compensation therefor, although he had applied to the proper provincial authorities, and praying an investigation of the case, and payment for such services.

Petition of controller of customs, Argyle.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Ryder, Mr. Doyle, and Mr. Wilkins, to examine and report upon.

Ref. to select com.

A petition of inhabitants of Ferguson's Cove and its vicinity ; also,

A petition of inhabitants of Herring Cove ; also,

A petition of inhabitants of Sambro ; also,

A petition of inhabitants of Prospect ; and also,

A petition of inhabitants of St. Margaret's Bay—respectively in the township of Halifax,

Were severally presented by Mr. Doyle, and read, complaining of the encroachments of American fishermen on the reserved fishing grounds in violation of the treaty, and praying for the adoption of measures to repress the same, and also that the rights of petitioners may not be sacrificed in consideration of any advantages to be derived from obtaining reciprocity of trade with the United States.

Pets. relative to encroachments on fishing ground.

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

Ref. to com. on fisheries.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Lunenburg was presented by Mr. Jost, and read, complaining in like manner of encroachments upon the fisheries, and praying for remedial measures, and that the fisheries may not be sacrificed for any benefits to be derived from reciprocity of trade.

Petition as to fisheries.

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

Ref. to fishery com.

A petition of inhabitants of the west side of St. Margaret's Bay and Blandford, in the county of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Zwicker, and read, complaining of like encroachments, and praying redress, and that their rights may be protected.

Petition as to fisheries.

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

Ref. to com. on fisheries.

Mr. Hall, chairman of the Londonderry election committee, reported finally from such committee ; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows :

Final report from Londonderry election com.

“The committee drawn, struck and sworn to try the merits of the petition of Ebenezer F. Munro, against the election and return of James Campbell, esquire, sitting member for the township of Londonderry, having duly considered the various points raised in said petition, and heard the evidence adduced in support thereof, have agreed to report and do report as follows :

That James Campbell, esquire, sitting member for the township of Londonderry, is entitled to retain his seat as member for the said township.

And the committee do further report that the petition referred to them was not frivolous or vexatious, nor was the opposition thereto frivolous or vexatious.

JOHN C. HALL, chairman.

[Committee room, house of assembly, 12th February, 1852.”

Ordered, That the report do lie on the table, and be entered on the journals.

To be entered on journals.

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

Post office returns.

Various

Various accounts and returns made by the postmaster general of the province, connected with the department under his control during the past year, and particular portions thereof.

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

Ref. to post office com.

Petition of James H. Roop,

A petition of James H. Roop, was presented by Mr. Wade, and read, setting forth that, in appraising the damages for fencing, caused by the opening of a new line of road through his property, he had, by mistake, been allowed for fencing on one side thereof only, and that not for the whole distance; and that a similar error as to distance had occurred in estimating the damage for land, and praying redress.

Ref. to com. on road damages.

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

Petition of George Welsh.

A petition of George Welsh, of Hillsburg, in the county of Digby, was also presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying further compensation for damage to his land, and more especially for fencing, caused by the laying out of a new line of road from Bear river to the Grand Jogjins in that county.

Ref. to road com.

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

Petition for aid to steamer, Pictou to Quebec,

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Pictou, was presented by Mr. Wilkins, and read, praying aid to B. Hammatt Norton, esquire, American consul, at the port of Pictou, in his contemplated enterprise of establishing steam communication between Pictou and Quebec, touching at the intermediate ports of Shediac and Miramichi, in New Brunswick.

Ref. to com. on nav. sec.

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

Gas light papers.

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

Certain further papers and correspondence connected with the proposal made by Dr. Gesner, touching the use of kerosene gas for light houses; and the same were read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 20.)

Ref. to com.

Ordered, That the papers be referred to the committee on that subject, appointed on the 2d February instant.

Petition of Angus McDonald,

A petition of Angus McDonald, of Antigonishe, in the county of Sydney, was presented by Mr. McKinnon, and read, setting forth that he had been committed to jail at Antigonishe, nearly four years ago, for debt—that he had been twice brought up before justices of the peace and commissioners, under the insolvent debtor's acts, but had in both instances been remanded, in the latter case for four months more, on the ground that such justices and commissioners respectively were of opinion that he had disposed of his property for an insufficient consideration, to avoid payment of the debts for which he was confined, and praying for the passage of an act to relieve him from such imprisonment.

Ref. to sel. com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. McKinnon, the hon. Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Marshall, to examine into the merits thereof, and report thereon to the house, by bill or otherwise.

Petition of Dr. Jennings

A petition of Edward Jennings, of Halifax, M. D., was presented by the hon. the attorney general, and read, praying a grant for the future support of an eye dispensary under his charge, and which he has conducted at his own expense for some time past.

Ref. to select com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Brown, Mr. Killam, and Mr. Marshall, to examine into the merits thereof, and report thereon to the house.

Petition for breakwater, Ogilvee brook,

A petition of the inhabitants of the North-western district of the township of Cornwallis, was presented by Mr. Chipman, and read, praying aid in the erection of a breakwater at the Ogilvee brook, in that township.

Ref. to com. on nav. sec.

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

Com. on poor laws.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Johnston,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into and report upon the subject of public

public relief afforded to paupers in the different parts of the province, and the mode in which the same is so afforded, and generally upon the subject of the poor laws.

Ordered, That Mr. Creighton, Mr. Archibald, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Mosher, and Mr. Freeman, be a committee for that purpose.

Ordered, That the returns presented yesterday in relation to that subject be referred to such committee. Returns referred.

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, presented to the house, Correspondence as to crown lands' bill.

Copy of a letter from the provincial secretary to the commissioner of crown lands, dated 9th December, 1851, relative to the crown land department bill of last session, with copy of the reply of the commissioner of crown lands, dated 18th December, 1851; and the same were read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 21.)

Ordered, That the copies of communications do lie on the table.

Ordered, That Mr. Marshall and Mr. H. Munro be added to the committee on the fisheries. Com. on fisheries added to.

On motion of the hon. the attorney general,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to examine and report upon the subject generally of reciprocal trade with other countries. Committee on reciprocal trade.

Ordered, That Mr. Wier, Mr. Killam, Mr. Archibald, Mr. Mosher, Mr. Locke, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Whitman, Mr. Brown, and Mr. James Campbell, be a committee for that purpose.

Ordered, That the various papers presented during the present session in relation to that subject be referred to such committee. Papers referred.

A bill for the better establishment and maintenance of schools in Nova Scotia was read a second time. School bill read 2nd time, and committed.

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

Ordered, That the house do on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on the consideration of such bill. Made order of day.

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

FRIDAY, 13th FEBRUARY, 1852.

PRAYERS.

A petition of Lewis P. Churchill and Samuel B. Locke, of Ragged Islands, in the county of Shelburne; was presented by Mr. Locke, and read, setting forth the equipment for and prosecution of a voyage by a vessel in such a manner as would have entitled the parties interested to a participation in the mackerel bounty; but that owing to the absence from the province of the owners and captain of such vessel, and the fact of petitioners, as agents, having failed to notice the time within which claims for such bounty should be sent in, the claim was not submitted within the limited time, and praying that the sum which the captain and owners of such vessel would have been entitled to, except for the mistake, may be granted them. Petition of Churchill and Locke.

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

A petition of the British North American electric telegraph association, was presented by Mr. Wier, and read, setting forth that to effect a junction with the New Brunswick telegraph at Woodstock, petitioners had constructed a telegraph line from Riviere du Loup to that place, through a thinly settled country—that the cost of construction thereof had been very great, and that the line did not pay working expenses, and praying a grant in aid of such work. Petition of B. N. A. electric telegraph association.

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

- Petition for way office, Kempt,
Ref. to post office com.
A petition of the inhabitants of the township of Kempt, was presented by Mr. B. Smith, and read, praying for the establishment of a way office at that place.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition of N. Smith,
Ref. to post office com.
A petition of Nathan Smith, mail courier between the Gore and Maitland, in the county of Hants, was also presented by Mr. B. Smith, praying for an additional allowance for that service.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition for way office, Kennetcook,
Ref. to post office com.
A petition of William S. Salter and others, of Kennetcook, was presented by Mr. Dimock, and read, praying for the re-establishment of a way office at that place.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition of ferryman, Bear River,
Ref. to post office com.
A petition of Charles Winchester, licensed ferryman at Bear river, in the county of Digby, was presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying compensation for carrying the mails over that river.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition for aid to canal from Port LaTour to Cape Negro harbor.
Ref. to com. on nav. sec.
A petition of inhabitants of Port La Tour and Cape Negro harbors, was presented by Mr. Josiah Coffin, and read, praying aid in the opening of a canal between these harbors.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Petition of Catharine MacDonald,
A petition of Catharine MacDonald, of Merigomishe, in the county of Pictou, widow, was presented by Mr. Holmes, and read, praying aid in respect of an idiot child.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.
- Petition of Nicholas Balfour.
A petition of Nicholas Balfour, of the Middle River of Pictou, was also presented by Mr. Holmes, and read, setting forth the total loss by fire of a grist mill owned by him, with all the contents, and praying aid towards the erection of a new mill.
And thereupon—
Mr. Holmes 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 : which being seconded and put, passed in the affirmative ; and accordingly,
Ordered, That the petition be withdrawn.
- Amdt. to withdraw carried.
A petition of Anastatia Phoran, of North Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. McLeod, and read, praying additional compensation for the support and nursing of shipwrecked seamen.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of sick immigrants, &c.
- Petition of Anastasia Phoran,
Ref. to immigrant com.
A petition of inhabitants of Musquodoboit harbor, was presented by Mr. Annand, and read, praying for the establishment of postal communication between that place and Halifax.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition for mail to Musquodoboit harbor,
Ref. to post office com.
The hon. the provincial secretary, chairman of the Victoria election committee, by direction of the committee, moved that that they have the leave of the house to adjourn until Wednesday next, the 18th instant, at eleven of the clock : which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.
- Adjournment of Victoria election com.
A petition of Simon D'Entremont and others, was presented by Mr. Ryder, and read, praying for the erection of a light house on Pubnico beach, in the township of Argyle.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Pet. for light house, Pubnico beach,
Ref. to com. on nav. sec.

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

SATURDAY, 14th FEBRUARY, 1852.

PRAYERS.

On motion of the hon. the attorney general,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the subject of the expediency of holding a provincial industrial exhibition.

Ordered, That the hon. the attorney general, the hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Fraser, the hon. the financial secretary, and Mr. Hall, be a committee for that purpose.

Com. on provincial industrial exhibition.

Mr. Fraser, chairman of the Colchester election committee on the petition of Mr. Ross against Mr. Archibald, by direction of the Committee, moved that they have the leave of the house to adjourn until Tuesday next, the 17th instant, at twelve of the clock: which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Adjournment of election com. on Mr. Ross' petition.

Mr. Wade, chairman of the Sydney election committee, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the House to adjourn until Thursday next, the 19th instant, at ten of the clock: which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Adjournment of Sydney election com.

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved that the house do come to the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That his excellency the lieutenant-governor be respectfully requested to submit to the house copies of the despatches of the lieutenant-governor to the colonial secretary, enclosing resolutions of the legislative council and house of assembly, concerning among other things the constitution of the legislative council, and which Earl Grey replied to in despatches dated 27th April and 1st May, 1850, that have been laid before the house.—*Also*, copies of all other correspondence between the imperial and provincial governments relating to the same subject, since the 27th March, 1850.—*And also*, that his excellency will be pleased to inform the house what measures have been adopted by the provincial government to carry out the views expressed by the house by resolution passed on the 5th March last, in favor of applying to the legislative council the elective principle:

Motion for despatches on subject of elective legislative council.

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-three; against it, twenty-six.

For the motion:

Mr. Hall,	Mr. S. Campbell,
“ Zwickler,	“ Bent,
“ Killam,	“ Whitman,
“ B. Smith,	“ Josiah Coffin,
“ Ryder,	“ Wilkins,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	“ Moore,
Mr. Fraser,	“ Young,
“ Cowie,	“ John Campbell,
“ Jost,	“ Marshall,
“ Thorne,	“ Murray,
“ Mosher,	“ Creighton.
“ Holmes,	

Against the motion:

Mr. Esson,	Mr. Bourneuf,
“ Archibald,	Hon. Prov. Sec.,
“ McQueen,	“ Atty. General,
“ Jas. Campbell,	Mr. Brown,
“ Wier,	“ Chipman,
“ H. Munro,	“ Dimock,
“ Martell,	“ Shaw,
“ Wade,	Hon. Fin. Sec.,
“ Thos. Coffin,	Mr. McKinnon,
“ Comeau,	“ P. Smyth,
“ Annand,	“ Fulton,
“ McLelan,	“ McLeod,
“ Locke,	“ Doyle.

Division.

So it passed in the negative.

Negatived.

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

Copy of despatch from Sir John Harvey to Earl Grey, dated 3rd April, 1850, enclosing resolutions passed by the legislative council on the subject of the constitution of the legislative council; and

Elective legislative council despatches presented.

Copy

Copy of despatch from Sir John Harvey to Earl Grey, dated 4th April, 1850, enclosing copies of resolutions passed by the house of assembly on the same subject, and also as to the office of lieutenant-governor; and the same were read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 22.)

Ordered, That the copies of despatches do lie on the table.

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

MONDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Adjournment of Amherst election com.

Mr. Wilkins, chairman of the Amherst election committee, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the house to adjourn until Saturday next, the 21st instant, at ten of the clock: which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Adjournment of election com. on Mr. Archibald's pet.

Mr. Hall, chairman of the Colchester election committee, on the petition of Mr. Archibald against Mr. McLelan, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the house to adjourn until Thursday next, the 19th instant, at eleven of the clock: which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Report from com. on Windsor kerosene gas light bill.

Mr. Wilkins, from the committee to whom was referred the Windsor kerosene gas light company bill, reported that the committee had considered the bill, and had directed him to report the same to the house without amendment; and he delivered the bill in at the clerk's table.

Bill read 2nd time and committed.

The bill was then read a second time.

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

Petition of Truro and Pictou telegraph co.

A petition of the Truro and Pictou electric telegraph company, was presented by Mr. Wilkins, and read, praying a grant of a sum of money, being the difference between one-half and two-thirds of certain fares to which such company is entitled under a report of the committee of the house of assembly.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Petition from Pictou for assessment for schools.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Pictou, was presented by Mr. Holmes, and read, praying for the institution of free schools, to be supported by assessment on the several counties, at least equal in amount to the provincial aid afforded, and also for the establishment of a normal school.

Ref. to com. on education.

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

Petition of Dr. Snyder.

A petition of George Snyder, of Shelburne, surgeon, was presented by Mr. Locke, and read, praying remuneration for his services in attending persons afflicted with the small pox in 1849, and for vaccinating a number of other persons under the direction of the board of health.

Ref. to immigrant com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of sick immigrants, &c.

Petition of John Ross.

A petition of John Ross, of Truro, in the county of Colchester, was presented by Mr. B. Smith, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses incurred by him in an exploration of that county for railway purposes, under the direction of the provisional committee of the Halifax and Quebec railway.

Ref. to sel. com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the hon. the attorney general, Mr. B. Smith, and Mr. Wilkins, to examine into the merits thereof and report thereon to the house.

Petition for act for incorporating Louisburg fishing company.

A petition of merchants and others, inhabitants of the Island of Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. McLeod, and read, praying for the passage of an act to incorporate the Louisburg fishing company.

Ordered,

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

And accordingly,

Mr. McLeod, pursuant to such leave, presented a bill to incorporate the Louisburg fishing company; and the same was read a first time. Louisburg fishing co. incorporation bill.

Ordered, That the bill be referred to Mr. McLeod, Mr. Killam, and Mr. Ryder, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise. Ref. to sel. com.

A petition of Andrew Dwight DeWolf, of Horton, in King's county, was presented by Mr. Brown, and read, praying a return of duties paid on Canada flour imported through the United States of America. Petition of A. D. DeWolf,

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

A petition of inhabitants of Brooklyn, in Queen's county, was presented by Mr. John Campbell, and read, praying aid in the building of a sea wall to protect the road between Beach Meadow and Eagle Head, in that county. Petition for aid to sea wall, Queen's co.

And thereupon,

Mr. John Campbell moved that the petition be referred to a select committee to examine and report upon: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-two; against it, thirteen.

And accordingly,

Ordered, That Mr. Killam, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Archibald, be a Committee for such purpose. Ref. to sel. com.

A petition of Stephen McPherson, way office keeper at Grand Narrows, Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. McLeod, and read, praying compensation for the loss of his franking privilege as such way office keeper. Petition of S. McPherson,

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

A petition of Frederick A. Bell, and others, merchants, engineers, metal workers and others, resident in Great Britain, was presented by Mr. Fulton, and read, praying for the passage of an act incorporating them and their associates as a company for the manufacture of iron and steel in this province. Petition for act of incorporation for iron company.

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

And accordingly,

Mr. Fulton, pursuant to such leave, presented a bill to incorporate the British American iron company: and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. British American iron company bill,

On motion of Mr. Whitman,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to examine and report upon bills of a private and local character. Committee on private bills.

Ordered, That Mr. Wade, Mr. S. Campbell, and Mr. McLeod, be a committee for that purpose.

Ordered, That the bill to incorporate the British American iron company be referred to the committee on private bills. Iron co. bill referred to committee.

The hon. the provincial secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to incorporate the trustees of the Universal Provident institution; and the same was read a first time. Provident institution incorporation bill,

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

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

Returns of pickled fish in various counties in the province in 1851, with an abstract of such returns.

For the abstract,

(See appendix No. 23.)

Ordered, That the returns and abstract be referred to the committee on the fisheries. Ref. to com. on fisheries.

Refs. as to fisheries,

A petition of inhabitants of Cape Sable Island ; and also,

A petition of inhabitants of Barrington ; were severally presented by Mr. Josiah Coffin, and read, respectively calling attention to the encroachments by foreigners upon the reserved fishing grounds, and praying redress, and that the fisheries may not be sacrificed for any advantages to be derived from reciprocity of trade.

Ref. to committee on fisheries.

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

Petition of G. J. McDonald,

A petition of George J. McDonald, of Cornwallis, was presented by Mr. Chipman, and read, setting forth the destruction by fire, in August last, of the house of Luther Porter of that township, and the death of the said Luther Porter caused by such fire, and praying, as the guardian of the family, the grant of four pounds, being amount of province notes consumed in the house.

Ref. to committee on trade.

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

Robson patent bill read 2d time, and

A bill to enable Thomas Robson to obtain letters patent for the invention of a horizontal wind-mill, was read a second time.

Ref. to committee on private bills.

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 :

Law Naturalization,

A bill to naturalize Charles T. Lee ;

Criminal justice,

A bill for further improving the administration of criminal justice ; and,

Victoria loan.

A bill to authorize a loan for the erection of a court house and jail in the county of Victoria.

Committed.

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

Petition of W. H. Chipman,

A petition of William Henry Chipman, clerk of the peace for King's county, was presented by Mr. Chipman, and read, praying compensation for preparing lists of rate payers under the late elective franchise act.

Ref. to elective franchise committee.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the elective franchise act.

Petition of J. Tooker,

A petition of John Tooker, clerk of the peace for the county of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Killam, and read, praying remuneration for preparing lists of rate-payers under the recent election law.

Ref. to elective franchise committee.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the elective franchise act.

Further instructions to franchise com.

On motion of the hon. the attorney general,

Resolved, That the committee appointed on the subject of the recent act for extending the elective franchise be instructed to report generally on the compensation to be given to the different clerks of the peace for their services in preparing lists of rate-payers under such act, and the fund from which the same should be defrayed.

Petition for bounty on cod and herring fishery.

A petition of inhabitants of the township of Parrsborough was presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying for a bounty on the cod and herring fishery on the shores of the Bay of Fundy.

Ref. to com. on fisheries.

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

Petition for pier, Parrsboro',

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Cumberland was also presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying for a grant in aid of the erection of a pier at Parrsborough, in that county, to facilitate steam communication.

Ref. to com. on navigation securities.

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

Road damages agreements, Cape Breton,

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

Various papers connected with agreements for damages done private lands in the county of Cape Breton by the laying out of public roads through the same.

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

Petition of Gammell and Moore,

A petition of Gammell & Moore, merchants, trading at Little Bras d'Or, in the county of Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. McQuecn, and read, setting forth that petitioners in the

the years 1849 and 1850 paid the sum of one hundred and eighty pounds and fifteen shillings for road services, being sums awarded to several individuals at Boulardrie island for the value of lands through which the great roads passed ; that the returns duly certified by the prothonotary under the law of the province to enable the parties to draw their respective amounts were placed in the hands of petitioners, upon which they advanced the above amount, but notwithstanding the same rules were complied with as in former cases in which petitioners were concerned, they had not been able to receive the amount from the treasury, and that they have no available recourse upon the parties to whom they made such advances from their inability to refund the same, and praying relief in the premises.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Archibald, Mr. B. Smith, and Mr. Moore, to examine into the merits thereof, and report thereon to the house. Ref. to select com.

Ordered, That the papers this day presented in connection with road damages in the county of Cape Breton, be referred to the same committee. Papers referred.

A petition of magistrates, and other inhabitants of the county of Richmond, was presented by the hon. the attorney general, and read, praying for an alteration in the time of holding the general sessions of the peace in such county. Petition for alteration of sessions, Richmond.

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

The hon. the financial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, presented to the house, Acct. of C. W. Fairbanks, Tracadie harbor survey.

An account of Charles W. Fairbanks, esquire, civil engineer, for plans, surveys, and reports, relating to the improvement of the harbor of Tracadie, in the county of Sydney.

Ordered, That the account be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Ref. to com. on nav. sec.

Ordered, That Mr. Freeman have leave of absence to return home, on account of severe indisposition. Leave of absence.

The hon. the attorney general, by command of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, presented to the house, Memorial of passengers per Fanny,

A memorial of passengers per brig Fanny from Galway to New York, now lying in the harbor of Halifax, setting forth various complaints as to the scarcity of provisions on the passage, and their present destitute condition, and praying inquiry and redress.

Ordered, That the memorial be referred to Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Shaw, to examine into the merits thereof and report thereon to the house. Ref. to select com.

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, presented to the house, Letter from postmaster, N. B., as to tri-weekly mail.

Copy of a communication from the post master general of New Brunswick to the post master general of this province, relative to the establishment of an additional or tri-weekly mail between Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada ; and the same was read by the clerk.

Ordered, That the copy of communication be referred to the committee on post office affairs. Ref. to post office com.

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

TUESDAY, 17th FEBRUARY, 1852.

PRAYERS.

A petition of Charlotte Hoffman, of the city of Halifax, was presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying a grant equal in amount to certain deductions made from her late husband's account as health officer for the port of Halifax. Petition of Mrs. Hoffman.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Brown, Mr. Killam, and Mr. S. Campbell, to examine into the merits thereof and report thereon to the house. Ref. to select com. Mr.

Final report fm. elec-
tion com. on Mr. Ross'
petition.

Mr. Fraser, chairman of the Colchester election committee, on the petition of Mr. Ross against Mr. Archibald, reported finally from such committee, and he read the report in his place and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

“The committee drawn, struck and sworn, to try the merits of the petition of John Ross against the election and return of Adams G. Archibald, esquire, one of the sitting members for the county of Colchester, have agreed to report, and do report as follows:

That Mr. Archibald, the sitting member, is fully exonerated from all the charges contained in the petition, so far as affected by any evidence adduced before the committee, and is entitled to retain his seat as such member.

And the committee do further report, that the petition referred to them was not frivolous or vexatious, nor was the opposition thereto frivolous or vexatious.

(Signed)

JAMES D. FRASER, chairman.
THOMAS KILLAM,
I. DIMOCK,
ELKANAH YOUNG,
JOHN ESSON,
THOMAS COFFIN,
NICHOLAS MOSHER.

Committee room, house of assembly, 17th February, 1852.”

Ordered, That the report do lie on the table, and be entered on the journals.

Petition of W. Curry
and others.

A petition of William Curry, and others, carpenters and blacksmiths, of Windsor, was presented by Mr. Fraser, and read, praying for a return of duties on machinery imported by them from the United States for manufacturing purposes, and that such machinery may be in future permitted to be entered duty free.

Ref. to com. on trade.

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

Petition for pier,
Windsor river.

A petition of inhabitants of Horton was presented by Mr. Brown, and read, praying aid in the erection of a breakwater at the mouth of the Windsor river.

Ref. to com. on nav.
sec.

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

Petition for grammar
school, Digby.

A petition of inhabitants of Weymouth, in the county of Digby, was presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying for the continuance of the grammar school at that place.

Ref. to com. on edu-
cation.

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

Petition as to fish-
eries.

A petition of inhabitants of New Dublin, in the county of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Zwicker, and read, complaining of encroachments upon the reserved fishing grounds, and praying redress.

Ref. to com. on fish-
eries.

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

Petition as to Victoria
fisheries.

A petition of fishermen, and others, inhabitants of St. Ann's, in the county of Victoria, was presented by Mr. H. Munro, and read, praying for the passage of a law to regulate the fisheries in that county.

Ref. to fishery com.

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

Petition of D. Mac-
Donald.

A petition of Donald McDonald, of St. Ann's, in the county of Victoria, was also presented by Mr. H. Munro, and read, praying aid to enable him to educate a deaf and dumb son at an asylum in the United States.

Com. on deaf and
dun.b and idiots.

And thereupon,

On motion, *resolved*, that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the subject of the deaf and dumb and idiots, within the province.

Ordered, That Mr. Fraser, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Brown, Mr. H. Munro, and Mr. Locke, be a committee for that purpose.

Petitions referred.

Ordered, That the foregoing petition of Donald McDonald, and also the petitions of Elizabeth Johnston and of Catherine McDonald, presented on former days, be referred to such committee.

Mr.

Mr. Hall, chairman of the Cumberland election committee, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the house to adjourn until Friday next, the 20th inst., at eleven of the clock: which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Adjournment of Colchester election com.

A petition of John Oal, of the city of Halifax, distiller, was presented by Mr. Doyle, and read, praying for a reduction of duty on home manufactured spirits.

Petition of J. Oal,

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

Ref. to com. on trade.

A petition of Evan McPhee, of Nine Mile River, in the county of Hants, was presented by Mr. B. Smith, and read, praying remuneration for his services as way office keeper at that place.

Petition of E. McPhee.

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

Ref. to post office com.

A petition of inhabitants of Nova Scotia, was also presented by Mr. B. Smith, and read, praying a cession of the lands now held by government along the line of the proposed Shubenacadie canal, to a company, to be incorporated for the purpose of constructing such canal, upon payment of the expenses incurred by the government in and about the purchase thereof.

Petition as to Shubenacadie canal land,

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the select committee to whom, on the third day of February, instant, was referred a petition on the same subject, and who are also to examine and report upon this petition.

Referred to com.

A petition of Charles C. Hamilton and James Eaton, of Cornwallis, trustees on behalf of the proprietors of the temperance hall erected in Canard street, in that township, was presented by Mr. Brown, and read, praying for an act of incorporation for the company owning such hall.

Petition for incorporation of temperance hall co., Canard.

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

Leave for bill.

A petition of John Romans, of the city of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Wilkins, and read, complaining of his dismissal in the first place from the office of supervisor, and then from that of an overseer of distilleries, and the withholding of certain portions of his salary, and praying enquiry and redress.

Petition of J. Romans

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Wier, the hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Chipman, and Mr. Esson, to examine into the merits thereof, and report thereon to the house.

Ref. to select com.

A petition of the executors of the late Thomas Crawley, many years surveyor general and superintendent of mines in the island of Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. McLeod, and read, referring to a petition presented to the house of assembly on the 18th day of February, 1851, from the said Thomas Crawley, for a grant of certain amounts claimed by him for loss of fees, and otherwise, while serving in such offices, and praying a re-consideration of such claims.

Petition of executors of Thos. Crawley,

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. McLeod, Mr. Brown, Mr. Wade, Mr. Killan, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Bent, and Mr. Creighton, to examine into the merits thereof, and report thereon to the house.

Ref. to sel. com.

A petition of doctor Charles Creed, of Pugwash, was presented by Mr. Fulton, and read, praying remuneration for his services and outlay in boarding a vessel having cases of small pox on board.

Petition of Dr. Creed,

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of sick immigrants, &c.

Ref. to immigrant com.

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

Road damages agreements,

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.

Referred to com.

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

Queen's printer's acct.

Also—an account of the queen's printer for public printing in 1851.

Ref. to printing com.

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

Sable Island papers.

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

Various papers connected with the Sable Island establishment, and the subject of the erection of a light house on the island; and the same were read by the clerk, viz :

Copy of a report from the provincial secretary to Sir John Harvey, dated 21st October, 1850.

Copy of a communication from the Earl of Dundonald to Sir John Harvey, dated 24th October, 1850, with copy of Sir John Harvey's reply, dated 25th October, 1850.

Copies of two communications from captain G. F. Seymour, dated 30th August, 1850, and 8th September, 1851.

Report of captain Bayfield of the surveying service.

(See appendix No. 24.)

Ref. to com. on nar.
sec.

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

The order of the day being read,

Ordered, That the house do, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee on the school bill.

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

WEDNESDAY, 18th FEBRUARY, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Petition of I. Harding,

A petition of Israel Harding, of Tusket Village, in the county of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Ryder, and read, praying for the passage of an act to authorise the sessions for that county to sanction an alteration of the public road.

Ref. to select com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Ryder, Mr. S. Campbell, and Mr. John Campbell, to examine and report upon by bill or otherwise.

Adjournment of Vic-
toria election com.

The hon. the provincial secretary, chairman of the Victoria election committee, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the house to adjourn until Monday next, the 23rd instant, at eleven of the clock: which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Petition of R. Martin.

A petition of Robert Martin, post master at Sydney, C. B., was presented by Mr. McQueen, and read, praying additional compensation for his official services:

Referred to post office
com.

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

Petition for breakwa-
ter, Sonier's cove,

A petition of inhabitants of Sonier's Cove, at Clare, in the county of Digby, was presented by Mr. Bourneuf, and read, praying for aid to extend the breakwater at that place.

Ref. to com. on nar.
sec.

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

Petition for Sackville
academy,

A petition of members of the managing committee, in Nova Scotia, for the Wesleyan academy at Sackville, N. B., was presented by Mr. Fulton, and read, praying continued aid to that institution.

Referred to com. on
edu. affairs.

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

A

A petition of Asa Robbins and others, was presented by Mr. Ryder, and read, praying for legislative enactments to prohibit the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors, and that liquors seized for violation of the revenue laws may be destroyed.

Petition against importation of spirituous liquors.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of Joseph Keating, was presented by Mr. B. Smith, and read, praying a grant for his services in teaching a school in Walton, in the county of Hants, for some time past.

Petition of J. Keating,

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

Referred to committee on education.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Colchester, residing south of the Cumberland road, was presented by Mr. McLelan, and read, praying for an alteration in the times of starting the mails between Londonderry and Five Islands.

Petition as to Colchester mails,

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

Ref. to com. on post office.

The order of the day being read,

Ordered, That the house do, on Saturday next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on the school bill.

Orders of day postponed.

Ordered, That the bill for extending the elective principle to the legislative council, be read a second time on Saturday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Killam be substituted for Mr. Freeman, absent on leave, on the committee on post office affairs.

Substitution on post office committee.

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

Educational reports,

Various reports on the educational institutions of the province, and generally in relation to the subject, made by the provincial superintendent; and the same were read by the clerk.

Ordered, That such papers be referred to the committee on education.

Referred to committee on education.

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

Com. on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee, that they had gone through the bill to incorporate the kerosene gas light company at Windsor, 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 Windsor kerosene gas bill.

Ordered, That the bill with the amendments be engrossed.

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

THURSDAY, 19th FEBRUARY, 1852.

PRAYERS.

A petition of Edward Carritt, of Guysborough, surgeon, was presented by Mr. S. Campbell, and read, praying that he may be reimbursed certain expenses incurred by him as health officer, and that he may be remunerated for services performed in that capacity.

Petition of Dr. Carritt,

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of sick immigrants, &c.

Ref. to immigrant com.

A petition of freholders and inhabitants of Cape Canso, in the county of Guysborough, was also presented by Mr. S. Campbell, and read, praying aid to deepen the narrows between Canso Harbor and Chedabucto Bay.

Petition for canal, Canso harbor,

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

Ref. to com. on nav. sec.

- Petition of J. McLeod and H. McDonald, A petition of John McLeod and Hector McDonald, of the north side of Boulardrie Island, in Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. McLeod, and read, praying reimbursement for damages to land, and for fencing, caused by the laying out of a new road through their respective properties.
- Ref. to com. on road damages. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on road damages.
- Petition as to Shubenacadie canal company lands, A petition of Lawrence Hartshorne and others, inhabitants of Nova Scotia, was presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying that the land and works formerly belonging to the Shubenacadie canal company, and recently acquired by the government, may be made over to a company to be incorporated for the making of such canal, upon payment of the expenses connected with such purchase.
- Referred to com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee to whom former petitions on the same subject were referred.
- Petition for way office, St. Margaret's Bay, A petition of inhabitants of Saint Margaret's Bay, Haggard's Cove, Indian Harbor, and Peggy's Cove, was presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying for the establishment of a way office at Peggy's Cove.
- Ref. to post office com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition as to fisheries A petition of inhabitants of Portuguese Cove, was presented by Mr. Doyle, and read, complaining of foreign encroachments on the reserved fishing grounds, and praying that the fisheries may be protected.
- Referred to committee on fisheries. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on the fisheries.
- Fishery petitions, A petition of inhabitants of the county of Lunenburg; and also A petition of inhabitants of Kingsburg and Rose Bay, in the same county, Were severally presented by Mr. Jost, and read, respectively complaining of encroachments upon the fisheries, and praying redress.
- Referred to committee on fisheries. *Ordered*, That the petitions be referred to the committee on the fisheries.
- Petition for light house, Pictou island. A petition of merchants, and others, interested in the trade of the province, residing at Pictou, was presented by Mr. Holmes, and read, praying for the erection of a light house on Pictou island.
- Referred to com. on nav. sec. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Petition for steamer, Pictou to Quebec. A petition of inhabitants of the county of Pictou, was also presented by Mr. Holmes, and read, praying aid to the contemplated steam communication between Pictou and Quebec.
- Referred to com. on nav. sec. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Petition of Robert McQuarry, A petition of Ronald McQuarry, of Pictou, was also presented by Mr. Holmes, and read, praying assistance to enable him to place a child of his, deprived of reason, in an asylum in the United States.
- Referred to deaf and dumb committee. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on the subject of the deaf and dumb, and idiots.
- Petition as to evidence laws. A petition of H. A. Gladwin, a justice of the peace for the county of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Marshall, and read, suggesting certain alterations in the mode of giving evidence in courts of justice, and representing the evil tendency of cautioning criminals as to pleading not guilty where they are willing to confess the commission of the crime.
- Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table.
- Petition of James Campbell, A petition of James Campbell, postmaster at Londonderry, was presented by Mr. Archibald, and read, praying further compensation for his services as such postmaster.
- Ref. to post office com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition from Amherst as to mails, A petition of inhabitants of Amherst, in the county of Cumberland, was presented by Mr. Fulton, and read, deprecating a contemplated alteration as respects the mails between Parrsborough and Londonderry.
- Ref. to post office com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs. **A**

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, was also presented by Mr Fulton, and read, praying continued aid to the female seminary at Amherst.

Petition for aid to female seminary, Amherst,

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

Referred to com. on education.

A petition of inhabitants of Pugwash, in the county of Cumberland, was also presented by Mr. Fulton, and read, praying for an act to incorporate them as a fishing company.

Petition for incorporation of Pugwash fishing company.

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

Leave for bill.

And accordingly,

Mr. Fulton, pursuant to such leave, presented a bill to incorporate the mutual fishing and trading company, of Pugwash, and the same was read a first time.

Pugwash fishing company incorporation bill,

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

Referred to committee on private bills.

Two petitions of Dr. James F. Forbes, of Liverpool, were presented by Mr. John Campbell, and read, praying remuneration for medical attendance upon sick Indians in 1850 and 1851.

Petition of Dr. Forbes,

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

Ref. to com. on Indian affairs.

A petition of inhabitants of the township of Wilmot, in the county of Annapolis, was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying for the alteration of certain mail routes in that township, and the establishment of way offices.

Petition from Wilmot as to mails,

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

Ref. to post office com.

A petition of overseers of the poor for the township of Horton, was presented by Mr. Brown, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses incurred in the support of transient paupers.

Petition of overseers, Horton,

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of transient paupers.

Ref. to com. on trans-poor.

A petition of overseers of the poor for district No. 2 of Douglas, in the county of Hants, was presented by Mr. B. Smith, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses incurred in the support of a transient pauper deprived of reason.

Petition of overseers, Douglas,

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of transient paupers.

Ref. to com. on trans-poor.

A petition of overseers of the poor for the township of Clements; was presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses of the support of transient paupers.

Petition of overseers, Clements,

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of transient paupers.

Ref. to com. on trans-poor.

A petition of inhabitants of Annapolis Royal, and its vicinity, was also presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying increased aid to the Annapolis academy.

Petition for aid to Annapolis academy,

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

Referred to committee on education.

A petition of James Gray and Francis W. Pickman, a committee appointed by the court of general sessions for the county of Annapolis, for the repair, and proper equipment of the fire engine at Annapolis, was also presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying a return of duties paid on leading hose imported from the United States.

Petition for return of duties on Annapolis fire engine,

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

Referred to committee on trade.

A petition of John L. Rice, seizing officer and tide waiter for the county of Annapolis, was also presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying remuneration for his services as such revenue officer.

Petition of John L. Rice,

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

Referred to committee on trade.

A petition of electors and others, of the county of Annapolis, was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying for the extension of municipal privileges by the incorporation of counties.

Petition for county municipal corporations.

Referred to committee on bill.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee to whom was referred the bill for the municipal government of counties.

Petition of rev. James C. Cochran,

A petition of the reverend James C. Cochran, of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Jost, and read, praying payment of a debt incurred by him in maintaining an orphan blind girl at an asylum in the United States.

Referred to deaf and dumb committee.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the subject of the deaf and dumb, &c.

Report on petition as to Shubenacadie canal company lands.

Mr. Wier reported from the committee to whom was referred the several petitions on the subject of the Shubenacadie canal lands; 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 Andrew McKinlay and others, praying that the lands, rights, and privileges, hitherto belonging to the Shubenacadie canal company, and now vested in the province of Nova Scotia, be placed at the disposal of a company hereafter to be incorporated, upon payment of the costs and expenses of the recent purchase—beg leave to report to the house, that they have examined the matters referred to them, and believing that the completion of the canal would be attended with much advantage to the province, beg respectfully to recommend that the prayer of the petition be complied with; provided a company shall be incorporated for the purpose of completing such canal, and shall afford assurance satisfactory to the government, that within the period of five years from this date, the said canal shall be completed and in actual operation.

B. WIER, chairman.
BENJ. SMITH,
A. G. ARCHIBALD,
J. J. MARSHALL,
JOHN ESSON.

February 17th, 1852.”

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

Fishery papers.

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

A copy of memorandum made at Toronto in June last, between members of the executive council of Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in reference to the protection of the fisheries; and

A copy of a report made by captain Crowell, of the cutter Telegraph, employed for the protection of the fisheries, dated 10th February, 1852.

And the same were respectively read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 25.)

Referred to fishery committee.

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

Report from committee on petition of C. B. Owen.

Mr. Marshall reported from the committee on the petition of Charles B. Owen; 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 Charles B. Owen, esquire, praying this honorable house to pay him the sum of nine pounds, fourteen shillings and nine pence, amount of costs on a crown prosecution, beg leave to report, that they have examined the petition, and papers connected therewith, and think that the petitioner ought to be paid the above amount.

J. J. MARSHALL, chairman.”

Ordered, That the report do lie on the table.

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

Various accounts for public printing during the past year.

Ordered, That the accounts be referred to the committee on printing. Referred to com.

Also—an account of the health officer for the port of Halifax, for services performed by him in that capacity. Health officer's accts.

Ordered, That the account be referred to the committee on the expenses of sick immigrants, &c. Referred to immigrant committee.

Also—the report of the commissioners of the provincial electric telegraph, for the year 1851, with vouchers for the expenditures contained in the account current rendered on a former day. Telegraph papers,

Ordered, That the report and vouchers, with the account submitted on a former day, be referred to a select committee to examine and report upon. Ref. to select com.

Ordered, That Mr. Fraser, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Esson, be a committee for that purpose.

Ordered, That the respective petitions of the British North American electric telegraph association, and of the Truro and Pictou electric telegraph company, be referred to the same committee. Petitions referred to committee.

A petition of Peter Paul Toney Babey, physician, chemist and alchemist, of the tribe of Indians, in this province, was presented by Mr. Hall, and read, setting forth that he had from his youth devoted himself to the study of the natural qualities of plants, herbs and roots, for medicinal purposes; and while different medical men had been compensated for services rendered sick Indians, he had been in the habit of attending upon them without any remuneration, and praying a consideration of his case. Petition of Indian doctor,

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

A petition of inhabitants of the townships of Annapolis, Clements and Granville, and the settlements of Dalhousie and Perot, was presented by Mr. Whitman and read, praying for the division of the county of Annapolis into two separate school districts. Petition for two school districts, Annapolis.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Mr. Ryder reported from the committee on the petition of David Van Norden; 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: Report from committee on petition of David Van Norden,

“The committee to whom was referred the petition of David Van Norden, controller of the customs and navigation laws for the port of Argyle, beg leave to report, that they have duly considered the merits of the petition, and find that Mr. Van Norden has been commissioned by the imperial government—that he has performed that service satisfactorily, and the committee recommend that the sum of fifteen pounds, granted last session for that service, be paid Mr. David Van Norden, for the year 1851.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

JOHN RYDER,
L. O'C. DOYLE,
MART. I. WILKINS.

Committee room, February 19th, 1852.”

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

Mr. Killam, from the committee on navigation securities, reported on the petitions of Benjamin Hammatt Norton, and of inhabitants 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, and is as follows: Report on petition of B. H. Norton.

“The committee to whom was referred the petition of Benjamin Hammatt Norton, esq., American consul for the port of Pictou—also the petition of the inhabitants of Pictou, asking

asking a grant of money from the house in aid of a steam boat to run between Pictou and the ports of New Brunswick and Canada, beg to state, that they have carefully considered the prayer of the petitioners, and also heard Mr. Norton at considerable length explain his objects and views in relation to the enterprise, and beg to have report as follows: That they cannot recommend this house to grant the aid prayed for, because in this question there is a new principle involved, as the steamer proposed is a foreign vessel, and only expected to touch at one port in Nova Scotia.

THOMAS KILLAM,
NICHOLAS MOSHER,
THOMAS COFFIN,
FRANCIS BOURNEUF,
JAMES McLEOD,
SAMUEL CHIPMAN,
JOHN MCKINNON.

Committee room, February 19th, 1852."

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

Report from committee on petition from Brooklyn.

Mr. Killam also reported from the committee on the petition of inhabitants of Brooklyn; 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 the inhabitants of Brooklyn, county of Queen's, beg leave to report, that they recommend the petition be referred to the members of the county, to be considered by them, and if the case of petitioners is an extraordinary one, trust they will make a liberal appropriation from that county road grant, as prayed for by petitioners.

THOMAS KILLAM,
A. G. ARCHIBALD,
JOHN HOLMES.

Committee room, February 18th, 1852."

Adopted.

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

Petition for two school districts, Annapolis,

A petition of the board of school commissioners for the county of Annapolis, was presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying that a certain portion of the grammar school grant for that county, which is undrawn, may be applied in aid of common schools.

Referred to committee on education.

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

Petition for way office. River Hebert,

A petition of inhabitants of River Hebert, in the county of Cumberland, was also presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying for the establishment of a way office at that place.

Referred to committee on post office.

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

Petition from Parrsboro as to mails,

A petition of inhabitants of Parrsborough, was also presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying that the present system of mail communication between that place may not be altered.

Referred to post office committee.

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

Petition for wharf, Parrsboro',

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, was also presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, praying aid in the erection of a pier at Parrsboro', to facilitate steam communication between that place and other ports on the Bay of Fundy; and that encouragement may be given in aid of such steam communication.

Ref. to com. on nav. sec.

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

Petition for incorporation of Troop's pier company.

A petition of David M. Chute and others, was presented by Mr. Thorne, and read, praying for an act incorporating the shareholders in Troop's breakwater, in the township of Granville.

Ordered,

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

Mr. Jost reported from the committee on the petition of Samuel L. M. Sellon ; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerks's table, where it was again read, and is as follows :— Report from com. on petition of S. L. M. Sellon.

“ The committee appointed on the petition of Samuel L. M. Sellon, superintendent of the light house on Coffin's Island, in the county of Queen's, praying aid to finish a road for the conveying in safety, more conveniently, all stores necessary for the said light house— report, that they have considered the statements in said petition, and recommend that ten pounds be granted the petitioners for said purpose.

H. S. JOST,
JOHN RYDER,
JAMES McLEOD.

Halifax, 19th February, 1852.”

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

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved that the house do come to the following resolution :

Resolved, That the right of a member of this house to call for papers, and especially for despatches, between the imperial and colonial governments, forms one of the most effectual safeguards for constitutional liberty and the faithful administration of public affairs ; that this right is not to be enjoyed by members of this house as a matter of favor, according to the will of a government, but as an essential privilege of the people of Nova Scotia, the exercise of which ought only to be denied on reasons of public policy of a very weighty and substantial nature. Resolution moved as to despatches.

Which being seconded,

Mr. Wade moved, by way of amendment to the proposed resolution, that all the words thereof should be left out after the word “ resolved ;” and that in place of the words so left out, the following should be substituted after the said word “ resolved,” viz :

“ That while this house fully recognize the right of any of its members to call upon the government for despatches between the imperial and colonial governments, as a matter of right and not of favor, still in cases when the government for the time being give explanations, satisfactory to a majority, that such despatches ought to be withheld, this house would accord to such government a discretionary power.” Amendment.

Which being seconded, and a debate arising thereon,

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

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

FRIDAY, 20th FEBRUARY, 1852.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. Zwicker,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to enquire into and report upon the operation of the law regulating the harbor of Halifax, as respects the entry into and departure of steam vessels therefrom. Committee on Halifax harbor regulations.

Ordered, That Mr. Zwicker, Mr. Thomas Coffin, Mr. Killam, Mr. Doyle, and Mr. Wilkins, be a committee for that purpose.

Mr. Marshall reported from the committee to whom was referred the petition of John Fuller ; 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 : Report from committee on petition of John Fuller,

“ The committee to whom was referred the petition of John Fuller, of Arichat, in the county

county of Richmond, beg leave to report, that they have considered the petitioner's case, and can find nothing therein contained to warrant their recommending any sum being voted by the house, to pay petitioner for his past services, as chairman of the land board of the county of Richmond : first, because it was well known when the land board was constituted that no pay of any kind was attached to the office, or ever contemplated by the legislature ; and secondly, were your committee to report such claim as worthy of consideration and remuneration, the legislature would be inundated with petitions of the same character on this subject from every county in the province.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. J. MARSHALL, chairman.
H. MUNRO,
JOHN RYDER.

February 20th, 1852."

Adopted.

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

Adjournment of Sydney election com.

Mr. Wade, chairman of the Sydney election committee, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the house to adjourn until Tuesday next, the 24th instant, at ten of the clock : which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Adjournment of Cumberland election com.

Mr. Hall, chairman of the Cumberland election committee, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the house to adjourn until Monday next, the 23rd instant, at eleven of the clock : which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Final report from Colchester election committee on Mr. Archibald's petition.

Mr. Hall also, as chairman of the Colchester election committee, on the petition of Mr. Archibald against Mr. McLelan, reported finally from such committee, and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows :

"The committee drawn, struck and sworn, to try the merits of the petition of Peter Suther Archibald against the election and return of Gloud Wilson McLelan, esquire, one of the sitting members for the county of Colchester, have agreed to report, and do report as follows :

That the charges contained in the petition have not been substantiated to the satisfaction of the committee, and that the said Gloud Wilson McLelan is entitled to retain his seat as such sitting member.

And the committee do further report that the petition referred to them was not frivolous or vexatious, nor was the opposition thereto frivolous or vexatious.

JOHN C. HALL, chairman.

Committee room, house of assembly, }
19th February, 1852." }

Ordered, That the report do lie on the table, and be entered on the journals.

Order of day—

The order of the day being read,

Debate on amendment as to despatches.

The house proceeded to the further consideration of the resolution moved yesterday in reference to the right of members to call for the production of despatches, and the amendment proposed thereto ; and the question that the amendment do pass being again propounded from the chair, the house resumed the debate thereon, which having occupied some time, the question was put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-six ; against it, twenty-four.

For the amendment :

Hon. Atty. General, Hon. Fin. Sec.,
 Mr. Doyle, Mr. Wade,
 " McKinnon, " Jas. Campbell,
 " McLeod, Hon. Prov. Sec.,
 " Chipman, Mr. Comeau,
 " P. Smyth, " Wier,
 " Annand, " H. Munro,
 " Dimock, " Esson,
 " Bourneuf, " J. Munro,
 " Shaw, " McQueen,
 " Locke, " Thos. Coffin,
 " McLelan, " Archibald,
 " Fulton, " Martell.

Against the amendment :

Mr. Jost, Mr. Ryder,
 " Mosher, " Cowie,
 " Murray, " Zwicker,
 " Creighton, " Josiah Coffin,
 " Thorne, Hon. Mr. Johnston,
 " Moore, Mr. B. Smith,
 " Bent, " Whitman,
 " Marshall, " Brown,
 " John Campbell, " Hall,
 " Fraser, " Wilkins,
 " S. Campbell, " Young,
 " Holmes, " Killam.

Division on amend-
ment.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Carried.

Then the main question, as amended, being put,

Resolved, That while this house fully recognize the right of any of its members to call upon the government for despatches between the imperial and colonial governments as a matter of right and not of favor, still in cases where the government for the time being give explanations satisfactory to a majority that such despatches ought to be withheld, this house would accord to such government a discretionary power.

Amended resolution.

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

SATURDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Wilkins, chairman of the Amherst election committee, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the house to adjourn until Tuesday next, at ten of the clock : which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Adjournment of Am-
herst election com.

A petition of Andrew MacKinlay, chairman on behalf of the free church academy board, was presented by Mr. H. Munro, and read, praying aid to the free church academy at Halifax.

Petition for aid to free
church academy, Ha-
lifax,

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

Referred to com. on
education.

A petition of T. O. Geddes, of Barrington, was presented by Mr. Thomas Coffin, and read, praying remuneration for his medical services in attending upon a shipwrecked seaman in 1842-3.

Petition of Dr. Geddes

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of sick immigrants, &c.

Ref. to immigrant
com.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Pictou, was presented by Mr. Holmes, and read, praying for legislative aid to encourage the erection of machinery for the rolling and scutching of flax.

Petition for aid to flax
machine,

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

Referred to committee
on agriculture.

On motion of the hon. the financial secretary,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to enquire into and report upon the subject of the custody and cleaning of militia arms, with a view to the abolition of the expense attendant thereon.

Committee on militia
arms.

Ordered, That Mr. B. Smith, Mr. Creighton, and Mr. Chipman, be a committee for that purpose.

Petition for incorporation of free church, Sydney co.

A petition of members of the free church in the Copper District, middle settlement of the county of Sydney, was presented by Mr. Marshall, and read, praying for an act of incorporation for such church.

Leave for bill.

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

Petition for way office.

A petition of inhabitants of the back lands of St. Mary's, in the county of Guysborough, was also presented by Mr. Marshall, and read, praying for an alteration of the mail routes through that settlement, and the establishment of a way office there.

Ref. to post office com.

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

Vice admiralty papers.

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

Copies of certain despatches and papers, in relation to the protection of shipwrecked property, by authorising the court of vice admiralty to guarantee the payment of the necessary official fees and disbursements; and the same were read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 26.)

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

Petition for removal of duty on nail iron.

A petition of ironmongers and manufacturers, of the city of Halifax, was presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying for the removal of the duty on the raw material of nail iron, to be manufactured in the province.

Ref. to com. on trade.

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

Petition of W. Craig,

A petition of William Craig, letter carrier to the post office department at Halifax, was also presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying an addition to his present salary.

Ref. to post office com.

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

Petition for mail, Guysboro' and Sydney.

A petition of inhabitants of the upper settlement of the south river of Antigonishe, and of the back lands of St. Mary's, in the county of Guysborough, was presented by Mr. McKinnon, and read, praying for the extension of the privileges of mail communication to that settlement.

Ref. to post office com.

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

Petition of overseers of poor, Dorchester.

A petition of overseers of the poor for the township of Dorchester, in the county of Sydney, was also presented by Mr. McKinnon, and read, praying for reimbursement of expenses incurred in the support of a transient pauper.

Ref. to com. on transient poor.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of transient paupers.

Funded debt bill;

The hon. the provincial secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to enable the government to pay off the funded debt; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Orders of day.

The orders of the day being read,

School bill postponed.

Ordered, That the house do, on Wednesday next, the 26th inst., resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on the school bill.

Elective legislative council bill read 2nd time.

Then, pursuant to order, the bill for extending the elective principle to the legislative council, was read a second time.

Motion to commit.

And thereupon,

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved, that such bill be committed to a committee of the whole house: which being seconded, and a debate arising thereon,

Further order.

Ordered, That the debate be adjourned until Monday next.

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

Monday,

MONDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 1852.

PRAYERS.

A petition of inhabitants of St. Margaret's Bay, and adjacent fishing harbors, was presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying for the discontinuance of the bounty on the hook and line mackerel fishery; or that the net and seine fishery may receive a like encouragement.

Petition as to fisheries,

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

Ref. to com. on fisheries.

A petition of overseers of the poor for the township of Shelburne, was presented by Mr. Locke, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses incurred in the support of transient paupers.

Petition of overseers, Shelburne,

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of transient paupers.

Referred to committee on transient poor.

A petition of inhabitants of Lake Porter, Chezetcook, Lawrencetown, and the adjacent districts, was presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying aid to an oat mill for the benefit of the inhabitants of those settlements.

Petition for oat mill, Halifax eastern shore,

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

Referred to committee on agriculture.

A petition of trustees, and other inhabitants of school district No. 10, in the township of Barrington, was presented by Mr. Thomas Coffin, and read, praying that a grant appropriated for the support of a grammar school in that district, and undrawn, may be applied for the purposes of common school education.

Petition for grant to Barrington grammar school,

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

Referred to committee on education.

A petition of Hugh Campbell and Malcom McMillan, on behalf of themselves and their neighbors, was presented by Mr. P. Smyth, and read, praying for the establishment of a way office midway between Whycocomagh and the Margaree Forks.

Petition for way office between Whycocomagh and Margaree forks.

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

Ref. to com. on post office.

A petition of Stephen Trenholm, of the north east branch of the Margaree river, in the county of Inverness, was also presented by Mr. P. Smyth, and read, praying aid to his grist mill.

Petition of S. Trenholm,

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

Referred to committee on agriculture.

A petition of Nicholas Thumpkin, of the Big Brook of Margaree, in the county of Inverness, was also presented by Mr. P. Smyth, and read, praying aid in respect of the support of an insane person under his charge.

Petition of Nicholas Thumpkin,

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the subject of the deaf and dumb and idiots.

Referred to committee on deaf and dumb.

A petition of Benjamin K. Dodge, of Granville, in the county of Annapolis, was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying remuneration for his services in preventing the spread of small pox by vaccination.

Petition of Benjamin K. Dodge,

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of sick immigrants, &c.

Referred to immigrant committee.

A petition of Conrod Wentzell, of New Germany road, in the county of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Zwickler, and read, praying aid in respect of a deranged daughter.

Petition of Conrod Wentzell,

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the subject of the deaf and dumb and idiots.

Referred to deaf and dumb committee.

A petition of Judah Borden, of Lower Horton, in King's county, was presented by Mr. Brown, and read, praying additional compensation for his services as postmaster at that place.

Petition of J. Borden,

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

Ref. to post office com.

- Petition of piano forte makers,
Ref. to com. on trade. A petition of H. & G. Moir and John B. Philips, of the city of Halifax, manufacturers of organs, piano fortes, and melodians, was presented by Mr. Doyle, and read, praying that a duty may be levied on such articles, when imported, corresponding with that imposed on the importation of them into other countries.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.
- Adjournment of Victoria election com. The hon. the provincial secretary, chairman of the Victoria election committee, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the house to adjourn until Wednesday next, the 25th instant, at eleven of the clock : which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.
- Petition as to mails, Five Islands to Maccan,
Ref. to post office com. A petition of inhabitants of Five Islands and Economy, was presented by Mr. McLelan, and read, praying for an alteration of the mail route between Five Islands and Maccan, in the county of Cumberland.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition for aid to clear out Sissaboo river,
Ref. to com. on nav. sec. A petition of inhabitants of Weymouth and Clare, in the county of Digby, was presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying for aid to clear out the Sissaboo river.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Petition as to Weymouth post office,
Ref. to post office com. A petition of Robert Journey and others, was also presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying for the removal of the Weymouth post office to the bridge at that place.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition for breakwater, Belliveau's cove, Clare,
Ref. to com. on nav. sec. A petition of freeholders of Clare, in the county of Digby, was presented by Mr. Bourneuf, and read, praying aid to extend the breakwater at Belliveau's Cove in that township.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Petition for bounty to cod and herring fishery,
Ref. to com. on fisheries. A petition of inhabitants of Five Islands and Economy, was presented by Mr. Archibald, and read, praying for a bounty to encourage the cod and herring fishery in the Bay of Fundy.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the fisheries.
- Petition as to Five Island mails,
Referred to post office committee. A petition of Samuel Davison, and others, inhabitants of Five Islands, in the county of Colchester, was also presented Mr. Archibald, and read, praying for the establishment of a mail route between the Five Islands and Maccan, in the county of Cumberland, by the western Maccan road.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition for post office, Clements,
Referred to committee on post office. A petition of inhabitants of the township of Clements, was presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying for the establishment of a post office at Clementsport, in that township.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition as to mails between Truro and Amherst,
Ref. to post office com. A petition of magistrates, merchants, freeholders and others, inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, was presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying for the establishment of a tri-weekly mail between Truro and Amherst.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition for Parrsboro breakwater,
Ref. to com. on nav. sec. A petition of inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, was also presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying for a grant to aid in the erection of a pier at Parrsboro', in that county, to facilitate steam intercourse, and for aid to encourage such enterprise.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Petition for light, Partridge Island river,
Ref. to com. on nav. sec. A petition of inhabitants of Parrsborough, in the county of Cumberland, was also presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying for the erection of a beacon light at the mouth of Partridge Island river.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, was presented by Mr. Fulton, and read, praying for the passage of an act to prohibit the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors; and that the same when seized for breach of the revenue laws may be destroyed.

Temperance petition from Cumberland.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, was also presented by Mr. Fulton, and read, praying for a grant of a sum of money to be expended in the dissemination of total abstinence principles, by lectures or otherwise.

Petition from Cumberland for Temperance lecturer

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

A petition of females residing in various parts of the province of Nova Scotia, was also presented by Mr. Fulton, and read, praying for the passage of a law to prohibit the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Temperance petition from females.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of persons liable to do statute labor in the New Caledonia district, No 9, in the township of Granville, was presented by Mr. Thorne, and read, praying for an extension of the commissioners of streets law to that district.

Petition for extension of comms. of streets law.

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

Leave for bill.

A petition of Isaac B. Bonnett, was also presented by Mr. Thorne, and read, praying a return of light duties paid on a vessel lost on her first voyage.

Petition of I. B. Bonnett,

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

Ref. to com. on trade.

A petition of residents of Sambro, and its vicinity, was presented by Mr. Wier, and read, praying for the establishment of a post office at Sambro.

Petition for post office, Sambro,

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

Referred to committee on post office.

A petition of Tristram Holliday, of the city of Halifax, was also presented by Mr. Wier, and read, praying for the enactment of laws and regulations for the conducting of the salmon fishery; and that the power of making the same may not be delegated to the justices of the peace.

Petition as to salmon fishery,

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

Referred to committee on fisheries.

A petition of George Corkum and others, inhabitants of the township of Chester, in the county of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Zwicker, and read, praying for legislative enactments to regulate the salmon fishery.

Petition from Chester as to salmon fishery,

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

Referred to committee on fisheries.

A petition of Tamar Weeks and others, entitled to rights of common, in the town marsh at Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying for the passage of an act to enable them to resign their rights in such common.

Petition for alteration of Annapolis common law,

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on private bills, with power to report by bill or otherwise.

Referred to committee on private bills.

A petition of merchants, ship-owners, and other inhabitants, of the county of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Killam, and read, praying for the re-erection of the beacon on the ledge of rocks near Butler's Point, at the entrance of Yarmouth harbor.

Pet. for light house, Yarmouth harbor,

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

Referred to com. on nav. sec.

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

Estimate presented.

An estimate of the expenses of the civil government of the province for the year 1852; and the same was read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 27.)

Ordered, That the estimate do lie on the table.

- Supply granted.** On motion of the hon. the financial secretary, *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.
- Committee of supply made order of day.** *Ordered*, That the house do on, Monday next, the 1st day of March, resolve itself into a committee to consider of the supply granted to her majesty.
- Order of day postponed.** The order of the day being read,
Ordered, That the house do to-morrow resume the adjourned debate on the question proposed, that the elective legislative council bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.

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

TUESDAY, 24th FEBRUARY, 1852.

PRAYERS.

- Adjournment of Sydney election com.** Mr. Wade, chairman of the Sydney election committee, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the house to adjourn until Friday next, the 27th instant, at ten of the clock : which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.
- Adjournment of Amherst election com.** Mr. Wilkins, chairman of the Amherst election committee, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the house to adjourn until Thursday next, the 26th instant, at ten of the clock : which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.
- Petition of J. P. Ward.** A petition of James P. Ward, of Sydney, in the island of Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. McQueen, and read, praying remuneration for his services as clerk to the board of health in 1849.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of sick immigrants, &c.
- Petition for abolition of oaths of office.** A petition of Benjamin Hardy, of Hillsburgh, in the county of Digby, was presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying for the abolition of unnecessary oaths of office.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.
- Halifax poor house accounts.** The hon. the attorney general, by command of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, presented to the house,
Accounts and statements relative to the poor's asylum at Halifax, for the year 1851.
(See appendix No. 28.)
- Ref. to select com.** *Ordered*, That the same be referred to Mr. Mosher, Mr. John Campbell, Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. H. Munro, and Mr. Esson, to examine and report upon.
- Temperance petition from ladies of Falmouth.** A petition of ladies of Falmouth, in the county of Hants, was presented by Mr. Young, and read, praying for the passage of a law to prohibit the manufacture, importation, and sale, of intoxicating liquors ; and that the same, when seized for a breach of the revenue laws, may be destroyed.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.
- Temperance petition from Falmouth.** A petition of inhabitants of Falmouth, in the county of Hants, was also presented by Mr. Young, and read, praying for the passage of laws to correct the evils of intemperance.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.
- Petition for incorporation of Weymouth wharf company.** A petition of shareholders in a wharf at the Weymouth bridge, was presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying for an act of incorporation
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Mr.

Mr. Wade, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to incorporate the Weymouth wharf company ; and the same was read a first time.

Weymouth wharf co. bill.

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

Ref. to committee on private bills.

A petition of merchants, traders, fishermen and others, residing in Halifax and the adjoining harbours on the shores of Nova Scotia, was presented by Mr. Esson, and read, calling attention to the value and importance of the fisheries of the province, and the encroachment of foreigners on the reserved fishing grounds in violation of the terms of the treaty, and praying that the rights as respects such fisheries at present enjoyed by British subjects may not be relinquished for any supposed advantages to be derived from reciprocity in trade.

Pet. as to fisheries.

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

Ref. to com. on fisheries.

A petition of Richard Gibbons, junior, high sheriff of the county of Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. McLeod, and read, praying additional compensation for his services as such sheriff in holding the late elections for that county and the county of Victoria.

Petition of sheriff of Cape Breton.

And thereupon,

Mr. McLeod 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. S. Campbell moved, by way of amendment, that the petition be withdrawn : which being seconded and put, passed in the affirmative.

Amendment to withdraw carried.

And accordingly,

Ordered, That the petition be withdrawn.

A petition of John F. Hutchinson, deputy postmaster at Kentville, in King's county, was presented by Mr. Moore, and read, praying an increase of his salary.

Petition of J. F. Hutchinson.

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

Ref. to post office com.

A petition of Leonard D. Geldert, was presented by Mr. Marshall, and read, complaining of the mode in which the late contract for carrying the western shore mails had been taken, and injustice done himself in relation to such mails, and praying investigation and redress.

Petition of L. D. Geldert.

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

Ref. to post office com.

On motion of Mr. Hall,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to enquire into and report upon the law regulating the performance of statute labor on the highways.

Committee on statute labor law.

Ordered, That Mr. Killam, Mr. Hall, Mr. P. Smyth, Mr. Jost, Mr. Josiah Coffin, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Archibald, be a committee for that purpose.

Mr. Hall, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill for the relief of sheriffs in certain cases ; and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Sheriff's relief bill.

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

Penitentiary papers.

The report of the commissioners for the provincial penitentiary for the year 1851, together with the medical report and report of the chaplain, for the same period, and an estimate of the probable expenses of the institution for the present year ; and the same were read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 29.)

Also—returns and accounts connected with such institution.

Ordered, That such papers be referred to the committee on penitentiary affairs.

Referred to committee on penitentiary.

Also—general statement of imports, being a detailed account of the principal articles of British and foreign dutiable merchandize entered for consumption in Nova Scotia during the last year ; and

Revenue returns.

An account of the goods exported in the year ended 5th January, 1852, shewing the trade with different countries.

(See appendix No. 30.)

Ref. to committee on trade.

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

Accounts of purchase of iron safes for registries of deeds.

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

Certain accounts and vouchers, connected with the purchase of iron safes for the different registries of deeds.

Ordered, That same do lie on the table.

Report from Cumberland election com.

Mr. Hall, chairman of the Cumberland election committee, reported finally from such committee; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows:

“The committee drawn, struck, and sworn, to try the merits of certain petitions of electors of the county of Cumberland, against the election and return of the hon. the provincial secretary and Stephen Fulton, esq., sitting members for such county, have agreed to report, and do report as follows:

That, it appearing to the committee, that at the late election for the county of Cumberland, four candidates for the representation of that county were duly proposed, and a poll demanded and granted, the sheriff of the county acted illegally in keeping his court open after four o'clock, and in receiving several hours thereafter the resignations of two of such candidates; and that in consequence thereof the election for the county of Cumberland is null and void, and that a new writ ought to issue for the election of two members to represent such county in general assembly.

And the committee do further report, that the petitions referred to them were not frivolous or vexatious, nor was the opposition thereto frivolous or vexatious.

JOHN C. HALL, chairman.

Committee room, house of assembly, 23rd February, 1852.”

Ordered, That the report do lie on the table, and be entered on the journals of the house.

Resolution for new writ for Cumberland.

On motion of Mr. Hall, *resolved*, that Mr. Speaker do require his excellency the lieutenant-governor, to issue a writ for the election of two members to represent the county of Cumberland in general assembly, in the place of the hon. the provincial secretary and Stephen Fulton, esq., whose election has been declared null and void by a select committee of this house.

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

WEDNESDAY, 25th FEBRUARY, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Copy of petition of alumni of King's college.

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

Copy of a petition of the alumni of King's college, Windsor, to his excellency, dated 4th April, 1851, praying the adoption of measures to prevent the final passage of the bill to discontinue the grant to King's college, Windsor; and the same was read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 31.)

Ordered, That the copy of petition do lie on the table.

Also—

Also—a memorial of the board of health, Argyle, addressed to his excellency, and praying that Dr. Thomas O. Geddes may be remunerated for services performed under their direction.

Memorial of board of health, Argyle,

Ordered, That the memorial be referred to the committee on the expenses of sick immigrants, &c.

Ref. to immigrant com.

A petition of William Crichton, and others, was presented by the hon. the attorney general, and read, complaining of the encroachment of American fishermen on the reserved fishing grounds, and praying that the fisheries may be encouraged and protected.

Petition as to shore fisheries,

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

Ref. to committee on fisheries.

Mr. Wier, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to incorporate the Chebucto and Minas inland navigation company; and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Chebucto and Minas navigation company,

A petition of Stephen McLean, of Saint Peters, in the county of Richmond; and also A petition of Malcolm Cameron, of the same place,

Petition of S. McLean and M. Cameron,

Were severally presented by the hon. the attorney general, and read, respectively praying compensation for damages sustained by the running of a main post road through their lands.

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

Ref. to com. on road damages.

A petition of inhabitants of the eastern part of the county of Hants, was presented by Mr. B. Smith, and read, praying for an alteration in the mode of conveying the mails between Newport and the Gore, in Douglas, and Maitland.

Petition for alteration of mail route, east Hants,

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

Ref. to post office com.

A petition of inhabitants of the eastern part of the county of Annapolis, Wilmot and Nictaux, was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying for aid in the further extension of the Gates' breakwater.

Petition for aid to Gates' pier,

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

Ref. to com. on nav. sec.

A petition of inhabitants of the lower settlement of the Middle River of Picton, was presented by Mr. Holmes, and read, praying for the establishment of a way office in that settlement.

Petition for way office,

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

Referred to post office committee.

A petition of James Marshall, and others, was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying a grant to aid John O'Connor in building an oatmill on the Dartmouth road.

Petition for aid to oat-mill, Dartmouth,

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

Referred to committee on agriculture.

A petition of inhabitants of Musquodoboit, and residents on the great eastern road, was presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying for the establishment of a direct line of post communication from Halifax along such great eastern road to the Gut of Canso.

Petition for post route along great eastern road,

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

Referred to committee on post office.

A petition of merchants and others, inhabitants of Tatamagouche, was presented by Mr. Archibald, and read, praying for the establishment of a general post office at that place in lieu of the present way office.

Petition for post office Tatamagouche,

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

Referred to post office committee.

A petition of H. A. Gladwin and others, of Musquodoboit, was presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying that the elective franchise may be extended to persons performing statute labor, and that persons shall be debarred from voting at any election who shall not have paid all rates or performed or paid for all statute labor imposed on them, since the then next previous election.

Petition for extension of elective franchise,

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the elective franchise laws.

Ref. to elective franchise committee.

Petition for division of
Halifax county,

A petition of inhabitants of Musquodoboit, was also presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying for a division of the county of Halifax.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Petition from Musquodoboit for normal school and assessment

Two petitions of inhabitants of Musquodoboit, were also presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying for the establishment of a normal school, and the principle of assessment may be adopted for the support of common school education.

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

Referred to com. on education.

Petition from North Sydney as to width of public road,

A petition of inhabitants of North Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. McQueen, and read, praying for the passage of an act authorizing the laying out and opening of a contemplated alteration in the post road through that settlement to a less width than that required by law.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the same committee to whom on the 17th day of February, instant, was referred the petition of Israel Harding, of Tusket, and who are also to examine and report upon this petition by bill or otherwise.

Ref. to sel. com.

Petition of comms. of schools, Colchester,

A petition of the board of commissioners of schools for the southern district of the county of Colchester, was presented by Mr. Archibald, and read, praying that the exemptions from certain duties conferred upon the superintendent of education may be extended to commissioners of schools.

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

Ref. to com. on education.

Light house accounts.

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

An account and vouchers connected with the expenditures on light houses during the last year.

Sable Island accts.

Also—an account and vouchers connected with expenditures on the Sable Island establishment for the last year.

Public buildings accts.

And also—account and vouchers for expenditures on public buildings for the last year.

Referred to committee on public accounts.

Ordered, That such accounts and vouchers be respectively referred to the committee on public accounts.

Petition of B. Martell and B. LeBlanc,

A petition of Barbara Martell and Barbara LeBlanc, of Arichat, was presented by Mr. Martell, and read, praying remuneration for lodging and attendance upon a transient pauper.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of transient paupers.

Ref. to com. on trans. poor.

Petition of Dr. Madden.

A petition of Andrew Madden, of Arichat, surgeon, was also presented by Mr. Martell, and read, praying remuneration for his services in attending upon transient paupers for several years past.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of transient paupers.

Ref. to com. on trans. poor.

Petition of Dr. Madden,

A petition of Andrew Madden, of Arichat, surgeon, was also presented by Mr. Martell, and read, praying remuneration for medical services rendered shipwrecked seamen.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of sick immigrants, &c.

Ref. to immigrant com.

Petition of Dr. Madden,

A petition of Andrew Madden, of Arichat, surgeon, was also presented by Mr. Martell, and read, praying compensation for attending coroners inquests.

And thereupon,

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

Mr. H. Munro moved, by way of amendment, that the petition be withdrawn: which being seconded and put, passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

Ordered, That the petition be withdrawn.

Motion to refer to select committee.

Motion to withdraw carried.

Mr.

Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported, that they had considered the bill to enable Thomas Robson to obtain letters patent for the invention of a horizontal wind mill, 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.

See patent bill reported.

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

Committed.

On motion, *resolved*, that a select committee be appointed to enquire into and report upon the subject of the patent laws.

Committee on patent laws.

Ordered, That the hon. the attorney general, the hon. Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Fraser, be a committee for that purpose.

A petition of Amos Sheffield and others, of Cornwallis, was presented by Mr. Chipman, and read, praying for the establishment of a way office near said Sheffield's.

Petition for way office, Cornwallis.

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

Referred to post office committee.

A petition of Nathan Tupper and others, inhabitants of King's county, was also presented by Mr. Chipman, and read, praying for the passage of a law to prevent judges of probate from sitting in the house of assembly.

Petition as to judges of probate sitting in assembly.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of Robert Woodman, of Hillsburg, in the county of Digby, was presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying compensation for damage done his property, by the running of a new road through the same.

Petition of Robert Woodman.

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

Ref. to com. on road damages.

A petition of John Woodill, of Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton, trader, was presented by Mr. McQueen, and read, praying that an act may be passed extending the period for which leases of the Sydney common may be made to ninety-nine years.

Petition as to leases of Sydney common.

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

Leave for bill.

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

Com. on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

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

Report progress.

The orders of the day being read,

Ordered, That the house do, on Monday next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on the consideration of the school bill.

Orders of day postponed.

Ordered, That the house do, to-morrow, resume the adjourned debate on the question that the elective legislative council bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.

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

THURSDAY, 26th FEBRUARY, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Young, chairman of the Victoria election committee, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the house to adjourn until Monday next, the 1st March, at ten of the clock: which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Adjournment of Victoria election com.

Pet. for light house,
Ragged Island har-
bor.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Shelburne, was presented by Mr. Locke, and read, praying for the erection of a light house at or near the entrance of Ragged Island harbor.

Ref. to com. on nav.
sec.

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

Final report from Am-
herst election com.

Mr. Wilkins, chairman of the Amherst election committee, reported finally from such committee; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows:

"The committee drawn, struck, and sworn, to try the merits of the petition of James S. Morse, against the election and return of William White Bent, esquire, sitting member for the township of Amherst, have agreed to report and do report as follows:

That William White Bent, esquire, has been duly elected to represent that township in this present assembly.

The committee further report that the petition referred to them was not frivolous or vexatious, nor was the opposition thereto frivolous or vexatious.

(Signed) MARTIN I. WILKINS,
Chairman.

Committee room, house of assembly, }
26th February, 1852." }

Ordered, That the report do lie on the table, and be entered on the journals.

Petitions for aid to
road, Annapolis to
Liverpool.

A petition of inhabitants of Annapolis, and the settlements of Harmony, Maitland, and others; and also

A petition of inhabitants of Queen's county,

Were severally presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, respectively praying a grant in aid of rendering passable for carriages a certain portion of the road leading from Annapolis to Liverpool, through Gray's settlement.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.

Petition for Parrsboro'
beacon light,

A petition of inhabitants of Parrsborough, in the county of Cumberland, was presented by the hon. the attorney general, and read, praying for the erection of a beacon light to guard against the dangers of the Quaco ledges.

Ref. to com. on nav.
sec.

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

Petition as to mails
between Parrsboro'
and Londonderry,

A petition of inhabitants of Five Islands and Economy, in the county of Colchester, was also presented by the hon. the attorney general, and read, praying for the continuance of the present system of transmitting the mails between Parrsborough and Londonderry, as opposed to a contemplated change, but suggesting that the facilities for postal communication at present existing may be secured by employing a courier on the road leading through the settlement of Peter's Mountain and Maccan, to connect at Maccan bridge, with the courier between Parrsborough and Amherst.

Ref. to post office com.

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

Petition for aid to
pier, Parrsboro',

Two petitions of inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, were also presented by the hon. the attorney general, and read, respectively praying aid in the erection of a pier at Parrsborough, to facilitate steam communication between Parrsborough and Windsor and other ports in the Bay of Fundy, and for encouragement to such steam communication.

Ref. to com. on nav.
sec.

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

Petition of John Mac-
Leod,

A petition of John MacLeod, of the River Inhabitants, was presented by Mr. P. Smyth, and read, praying increased remuneration for his services as way office keeper at that place.

Referred to committee
on post office.

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

Petition as to mails,
Sable River to Rag-
ged Islands,

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Shelburne, was presented by Mr. Locke, and read, praying for the establishment of a semi-weekly mail to and from Sable River and Ragged Islands, in that county.

Ref. to com. on post
office.

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

A petition of John A. Barry, was presented by Mr. John Campbell, and read, praying that an act may be passed exonerating him from all marital relationship, duty and obligation, to his wife, under peculiar circumstances therein detailed.

Petition of John A. Barry for divorce.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Hall, Mr. Marshall, the hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. John Campbell, Mr. Creighton, Mr. Doyle, and Mr. S. Campbell, to examine and report upon, by bill or otherwise.

Ref. to sel. com.

A petition of Dr. Thomas O. Geddes, of Barrington, was presented by Mr. Ryder, and read, praying remuneration for his professional services in attending upon persons afflicted with the small pox, and for vaccination under direction of the board of health.

Petition of Dr. Geddes

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of sick immigrants, &c.

Referred to immigrant committee.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying for the passage of a law to authorize an assessment on that county for the erection of a county poor house.

Petition from Annapolis for county poor house,

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the poor laws.

Referred to committee on poor laws.

A petition of inhabitants of the townships of Hillsburgh and Digby, in the county of Digby, was presented by Mr. Bourneuf, and read; and,

Petitions for draw bridge across Bear river.

A petition of inhabitants of the township of Clements, in the county of Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Whitman, and read.

Such petitions respectively praying for aid in the erection of a draw bridge across the mouth of Bear River.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.

A petition of overseers of the poor for the township of Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses of a transient pauper.

Petition of overseers of poor, Annapolis,

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of transient paupers.

Ref. to com. on trans. poor.

A petition of inhabitatants of the townships of Annapolis, Granville, and Clements, and the settlements of Dalhousie and Perot, was also presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying for the establishment of two boards of school commissioners in the county of Annapolis.

Petition for two boards of school commissioners, Annapolis,

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

Referred to committee on education.

A petition of Gilbert Parker, John G. Balcomb, and Israel Balcomb, of Clements, in the county of Annapolis, was also presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, setting forth that they were part owners of the brigantine "Boston lady," which vessel had been seized for a breach of the revenue laws, and a fine of one hundred pounds, in consequence thereof imposed, of which petitioners as such part owners had to pay their proportion; that petitioners were not on board the vessel at the time of such breach of the revenue laws, nor were the articles illicitly shipped with their sanction, the vessel being chartered to other parties, and praying that the amount so paid by them may be refunded.

Petition of G. Parker and others.

And thereupon,

Mr. Whitman 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. S. Campbell moved, by way of amendment, that the petition be withdrawn: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty; against it, eighteen; so it passed in the affirmative.

Amndt. to withdraw carried.

And accordingly,

Ordered, That the petition be withdrawn.

A petition of Ichabod Corbitt and others, commoners in the town marsh at Annapolis, was also presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying for an alteration in the law regulating such common.

Petition as to Annapolis common,

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

Mr. Ref. to committee on private bills.

- Annapolis common bill,
Referred to committee on private bills.
- Mr. Whitman, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill concerning the town marsh at Annapolis ; and the same was read a first time.
Ordered, That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.
- Digby registry of deeds bill,
Ref. to committee on private bills.
- Mr. Bourneuf, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill concerning the registry of deeds in the county of Digby ; and the same was read a first time.
Ordered, That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.
- Petition against Digby registry of deeds bill,
Referred to committee on private bills.
- A petition of inhabitants of the township of Clare ; and also,
A petition of inhabitants of the township of Weymouth ;
Were severally presented by Mr. Bourneuf, respectively praying that a bill for establishing two distinct offices for the registry of deeds in the county of Digby, may not pass into a law.
Ordered, That the petitions be referred to the committee on private bills.
- Louisburg fishing co. bill reported with amendments,
Bill, 4c. read 2d time, and committed.
- Mr. McLeod, from the committee to whom was referred the bill to incorporate the Louisburg fishing company, 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, with the amendments, in at the clerk's table.
The bill was then read a second time, with the amendments
Ordered, That the bill, with the amendments, be committed to a committee of the whole house.
- Petition for way office, Queen's county,
Referred to committee on post office.
- A petition of inhabitants of Brighton and Pleasant River districts, in Queen's county, was presented by Mr. John Campbell, and read, praying for the establishment of a post office for the convenience of the inhabitants of such districts.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition of W. T. Waterman,
Ref. to post office com.
- A petition of W. T. Waterman, was also presented by Mr. John Campbell, and read, praying for the establishment of way offices at Caledonia and Pleasant River, in Queen's county.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition from Queen's county for alteration of representation.
- A petition of freeholders of the northern district of Queen's county, was also presented by Mr. John Campbell, and read, praying that the law regulating the representation of that county in general assembly may be so altered as to allow all the electors to have equal rights in the choice of their representatives.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.
- Petition for incorporation of iron mining company.
- A petition of stockholders in the Acadian iron mining association, was presented by Mr. McLelan, and read, praying for an act to incorporate the members of such association.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.
- Acadian iron mining incorporation bill,
Referred to committee on private bills.
- Mr. McLelan, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to incorporate the Acadian iron mining association ; and the same was read a first time.
Ordered, That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.
- Pugwash fishing and trading company bill reported with amendments,
Bill read 2nd time, and committed.
- Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered the bill to incorporate the mutual fishing and trading company of Pugwash, 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.
The bill was then read a second time, with the amendments.
Ordered, That the bill and amendments be committed to a committee of the whole house.
- Petition for breakwater, Kelly's cove,
Referred to com. on nav. sec.
- A petition of inhabitants of the township of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Killam, and read, praying aid in the re-construction of the breakwater at Kelly's Cove, in that township.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Digby, was presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying for a bounty on both the deep sea and shore fisheries, and for the adoption of measures for the protection of such fisheries.

Petition for bounty on fisheries.

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

Ref. to com. on fisheries.

A petition of the members and friends of the Bridgetown agricultural society, was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying a grant to aid in the erection of an agricultural hall.

Petition for agricultural hall, Bridgetown.

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

Referred to committee on agriculture.

A petition of merchants and others, inhabitants of Digby, was presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying aid to complete the public landing or slip at Digby.

Petition for aid to public slip, Digby.

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

Ref. to com. on nav. sec.

A petition of inhabitants of Horton, was presented by Mr. Brown, and read, praying aid in the erection of a wharf, to facilitate packet communication with Parrsborough.

Petition for aid to wharf, Parrsboro'.

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

Referred to com. on nav. sec.

A petition of Ambrose Poole, of Hillsburgh, in the county of Digby, was presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying that he may be refunded a sum of money paid by him as road commissioner, and which when drawn from the Treasury he had lost with his pocket book.

Petition of A. Poole.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee to whom on the 11th day of February instant, was referred the petition of William Edwards, and who are also to examine and report upon this petition.

Ref. to select com.

A petition of inhabitants of Horton; also,
A petition of inhabitants of Windsor; and also,
A petition of inhabitants of Parrsborough;

Petitions for aid to Parrsboro' packet.

Were severally presented by Mr. Brown, and read, respectively praying aid to the packet running between Horton, Windsor, and Parrsborough.

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

Ref. to com. on nav. sec.

A petition of the overseers of the poor for the township of Cornwallis, was presented by Mr. Hall, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses of transient paupers.

Petition of overseers, Cornwallis.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of transient paupers.

Ref. to com. on trans. poor.

A petition of the trustees of the Givan wharf company, was also presented by Mr. Hall, and read, praying further aid in rendering their works more available for the purposes of navigation.

Petition for aid to Givan wharf.

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

Referred to committee on nav. sec.

A petition of inhabitants of Sheet Harbor, in the county of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Annand, and read, praying among other things for the extension of the mail route to that place.

Petition for mail to Sheet Harbour.

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

Ref. to post office com.

A petition of inhabitants of Sheet Harbor, in the county of Halifax, was also presented by Mr. Annand, and read, praying for the adoption of the principal of general assessment for common school education, and also for the establishment of a normal school.

Petition for assessment for schools.

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

Referred to com. on education.

A petition of freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Digby, was presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying for the passage of an act for the municipal government of counties.

Petition from Digby for municipal incorporation.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee to whom the bill on that subject was referred.

Referred to com. on bill.

Petitions from Digby for county corporations,

Five petitions of freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Digby, were severally presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, respectively praying for the passage of an act for the municipal government of counties.

Referred to com. on b.B.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee appointed to consider the bill on that subject.

Petition of Geo. W. and Watson Eaton,

A petition of George W. and Watson Eaton, of Wolfville, was presented by Mr. Brown, and read, praying a return of duties paid on machinery imported for the manufacture, on a large scale, of furniture and cabinet work.

Ref. to com. on trade.

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

Petition of iron mining company,

A petition of the Acadian iron mining association was presented by Mr. Archibald, and read, praying a return of duties paid on machinery imported by them for the purposes of their establishment, for the manufacture of iron.

Referred to committee on trade.

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

Petition of E. Dodge.

A petition of Reuben Dodge, deputy land surveyor for the county of Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Thorne, and read, praying the grant of a balance of his account for running certain lines between the counties of Annapolis and Digby, which balance had been deducted by the sessions.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Petition of S. Lowell,

A petition of Sherburn Lowell, at present residing at Pubnico, in the county of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Ryder, and read, praying for the passage of an act under which he may become a naturalized subject of her majesty.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Indian papers,

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

A report from H. W. Crawley, esquire, commissioner of Indian affairs for the island of Cape Breton, for the year 1851; and the same was read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 32.)

Also—an account shewing the appropriation of the grant of last year for the benefit of the Indians, with vouchers for the expenditure.

Ref. to Indian com.

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

Educational accounts and papers,

Also—Various accounts, showing the expenditure of sums granted for educational purposes.

Also—Report of the trustees of the Pictou Academy for 1851; and

Also—A memorial to his excellency, from William Ayre, teacher of the combined grammar, mathematical, and common school at Margaree Harbor, in the county of Inverness, praying that the board of school commissioners for that county, may be authorised to pay him a sum of money, which they do not conceive themselves under the letter of the law at liberty to do.

Referred to committee on education.

Ordered, That such accounts, report and memorial, be respectively referred to the committee on education.

Petitions for elective council.

Three petitions of inhabitants of Yarmouth, were severally presented by Mr. Killam, and read, respectively praying that the elective principle may be applied to the legislative council.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.

Petitions from Yarmouth for municipal corporations,

Six petitions of inhabitants of the county of Yarmouth, were also severally presented by Mr. Killam, and read, respectively announcing themselves favorable to the mode of governing counties by erecting them into municipal corporations, and praying that the elective principle may be further extended to county officers, such as school commissioners, and their clerks, clerks of the peace, registrars of deeds, and such other county and town officers as may be deemed beneficial by the house.

Ordered,

Ordered, That the petitions be referred to the committee on the county municipal corporations bill.

Referred to committee on bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Brown and Mr. Mosher, have leave of absence from Saturday next until Wednesday next, to return home respectively on urgent private business.

Leaves of absence.

The order of the day being read,

Ordered, That the house do to-morrow resume the adjourned debate on the question proposed, that the elective legislative council bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Orders of day postponed.

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

FRIDAY, 27th FEBRUARY, 1852.

PRAYERS.

William Young, esquire, speaker of the house, having recovered from his indisposition so as to enable him to resume the performance of his duties, took the chair of the house as speaker.

Mr. Speaker resumes chair.

Mr. Whitman moved that the resolution of the house, passed yesterday, for withdrawing the petition of Gilbert Parker, John G. Balcomb, and Israel Balcomb, be rescinded: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, nineteen; against it, twenty-four.

Motion to rescind not carried.

For the motion:

Against the motion:

Mr. Bournenf,
 " B. Smith,
 " Ryder,
 " Mosher,
 " Thorne,
 Hon. Mr. Johnston,
 Mr. Holmes,
 " Wilkins,
 " Whitman,
 " Hall,

Mr. Jost,
 " Josiah Coffin,
 " Zwicker,
 " Wade,
 " John Campbell,
 " Moore,
 " Marshall,
 " Young,
 " J. Munro.

Mr. McLeod,
 " McQueen,
 " Creighton,
 " H. Munro,
 " Killam,
 " Martell,
 " Wier,
 " Esson,
 " Fraser,
 " S. Campbell,
 " Cowie,
 " Thos. Coffin,

Mr. McLelan,
 " Chipman,
 " Jas. Campbell,
 " Locke,
 " Dimock,
 " Archibald,
 " Shaw,
 " Murray,
 Hon. Fin. Sec.,
 Mr. P. Smyth,
 " Annand,
 " Doyle.

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered the bill to incorporate the trustees of the universal provident institution, 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 amendments, in at the clerk's table.

Universal provident institution bill reported.

Ordered, That the bill, with the amendment, be read a second time at a future day.

A petition of James Peake, of Prince Edward Island, was presented by Mr. Wilkins, and read, praying for a continuance of the yearly allowance to encourage the running of a steamer between that place and Picton, in this province.

Petition for aid to P. E. Island steamer.

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

Ref. to com. on nav. sec.

A petition of inhabitants of Hants county, was presented by Mr. B. Smith, and read, praying for the establishment of a mail between Walton and Noel, and also suggesting a variety

Petition from Hants as to mails.

variety of changes as respects the postal communication to and through the eastern parts of that county, and praying for aid to carry out the proposed scheme.

Ref. to post office com.

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

Union marine insurance company bill.

Mr. Esson, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to alter and amend the act to incorporate the union marine insurance company of Nova Scotia; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Petition for aid to infant school, Halifax.

A petition of the ladies, managers of the infant school at Halifax, was presented by Mr. Wier, and read, praying continued aid to that institution.

Referred to committee on education.

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

Petition from Jeddore as to fisheries.

A petition of inhabitants of Jeddore, in the county of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Esson, and read, complaining of the encroachments of American fishermen on the reserved fishing grounds, and praying that they may be restricted to the limits prescribed by treaty.

Ref. to committee on fisheries.

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

Petition from Pictou as to statute labor laws.

A petition of inhabitants of the town of Pictou, was presented by Mr. Wilkins, and read, complaining of the unequal and injurious operation of the present law regulating the performance of statute labor on the highways, and praying that the same may be amended and based on an assessment principle, as therein set out.

Referred to committee on statute labor laws.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the statute labor laws.

Petition from Queen's county as to fisheries.

Two petitions of inhabitants of Queen's county were severally presented by Mr. John Campbell, and read, complaining of encroachments on the reserved fishing grounds, and praying redress, and that the fisheries may be protected and encouraged.

Referred to committee on fisheries.

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

Petition for mail, Hall's harbor.

A petition of inhabitants of Hall's Harbor, on the Bay Shore, the North Mountain, and other the northern parts of Billtown, in Cornwallis, was presented by Mr. Chipman, and read, praying aid to establish a mail from Billtown road through the settlement to Hall's Harbor.

Ref. to post office com.

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

Post office committee added to.

Ordered, That Mr. Henry be added to the post office committee in place of Mr. Fulton, and that Mr. Bent be also added to such committee.

Petition for aid to LaHave ferry.

A petition of Charles R. Pernette, of LaHave, in the county of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Jost, and read, praying remuneration for his services in carrying the mails across the LaHave ferry,

Ref. to post office com.

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

Petition from Saint George's Bay for regulations for salmon fishery.

A petition of persons residing on the shores of St. George's Bay, in the county of Sydney, was presented by Mr. Henry, and read, complaining of the interruption of their salmon fishery, by strangers coming there from distant places and setting large fleets of nets, and otherwise obstructing petitioners in the exercise of the fishery; and praying for the enactment of laws and regulations for the government of such salmon fishery.

Ref. to com. on fisheries.

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

Petition of Dr. Geddes.

A petition of Thomas O. Geddes, of Barrington, surgeon, was presented by Mr. Josiah Coffin, and read, praying remuneration for medical attendance upon Indians.

Ref. to com. on Indian affairs.

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

Horton educational petitions.

Three petitions of inhabitants of Horton, in King's county, were severally presented by Mr. Brown, and read, respectively praying that the house will not sanction an assessment principle for educational purposes confined to real estate only, but that if adopted at all it may be based on the system of an income tax.

Ref. to com. on education.

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

Ordered,

Ordered, That Mr. Henry be added to the committee on education, in the place of the hon. the provincial secretary. Committee on education added to.

Mr. Wier, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to incorporate the Acadia lodge, No. 26, of the independent order of odd fellows; and the same was read a first time. Acadia lodge bill.

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

A petition of John Graham, of Judique, in the county of Inverness, and John H. Murphy and Nicholas Murphy, of Port Hood, in the same county, was presented by Mr. P. Smyth, and read, praying for the passage of a law to carry out the intention of the testators in certain wills, under which they hold their properties. Petition from Inverness as to wills.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the hon. the attorney general, Mr. Archibald, and Mr. Henry, to examine and report upon, by bill or otherwise. R. f. to select com.

A petition of Charles R. Pearson, of Truro, in the county of Colchester, innkeeper, was presented by Mr. Wade, and read, complaining of the withholding of all licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors in that county, for the past two years, and praying redress. Petition of Charles R. Pearson.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

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

A petition of Charles C. Hamilton, of Cornwallis, M. D., was presented by Mr. Brown, and read, praying remuneration for medical attendance upon Indians. Petition of Dr. Hamilton.

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

A petition of Seth Burgess and others, a committee on behalf of those interested in the breakwater at Canady Creek, Cornwallis, was presented by Mr. Hall, and read, praying further aid to that breakwater. Petition for aid to Canady Creek breakwater.

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

A bill concerning the salary of the master of the rolls; and,

A bill to amend chapter 34 of the revised statutes;

Were severally read a second time.

Ordered, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house. Master of the rolls' salary bill, &c. read 2nd time, and committed.

A petition of inhabitants of Horton, in King's county, was presented by Mr. Brown, and read, praying for the establishment of one or more normal schools; that a liberal grant may be made from the public funds for educational purposes; that compulsory assessment may be forthwith introduced, to an extent, which shall secure efficient teachers, and supply all things necessary for the children; and finally, in order to ensure uniformity and efficiency, that the office of provincial superintendent of education may be continued. Horton educational petitions.

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

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

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

The order of the day being read,

Ordered, That the house do, to-morrow, resume the adjourned debate, on the question that the elective legislative council bill be committed to a committee of the whole house. Orders of day postponed.

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

SATURDAY, 28th FEBRUARY, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Union marine insurance company bill read 2d time and committed.

A bill to alter and amend the act to incorporate the union marine insurance company, of Nova Scotia, was read a second time.

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

Petition for aid to breakwater, Clare.

A petition of inhabitants of Cape Cove, in the township of Clare, was presented by Mr. Bourneuf, and read, praying aid in the erection of a breakwater at that place.

Ref. to com. on nav. sec.

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

Adjournment of Sydney election com.

Mr. Wade, chairman of the Sydney township election committee, by direction of the committee, moved, that they have the leave of the house to adjourn until Tuesday next, the 2nd March, at ten of the clock : which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Northumberland Straits fishing company bill postponed.

Mr. Wade also, from the committee on private bills, reported, that the committee had considered the bill to incorporate the Northumberland Straits fishing company, and had directed him to recommend to the house to defer the further consideration thereof, until this day three months ; and he delivered the bill in at the clerk's table.

Ordered, That the report be received, and that the further consideration thereof be postponed to a future day.

Petition for aid to Hall's harbor breakwater.

A petition of Sylvanus Whitney and others, was presented by Mr. Chipman, and read, praying aid to repair the breakwater at Hall's harbor, in Cornwallis.

Ref. to com. on nav. sec.

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

Truro streets bill.

Mr. Archibald, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to extend to the village of Truro the provisions of the law relating to commissioners of streets ; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Petition of trustees of Sackville grammar school.

A petition of the trustees of the Sackville grammar school, was presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying that the commissioners of schools for the western district of Halifax may be directed to pay them the sum set apart for such school.

Referred to committee on education.

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

Committee on temperance.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Johnston,
Resolved, That a select committee be appointed on the subject of temperance, with power to report by bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That the hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Jas. Campbell, Mr. Shaw, Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. Archibald, Mr. Mosher, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Thomas Coffin, and Mr. John Campbell, be a committee for that purpose.

Petitions referred.

Ordered, That the several petitions presented during the present session on that subject be referred to such committee.

Temperance petitions,

The following petitions were presented by the undermentioned members, viz :

Of inhabitants of the county of Pictou, by Mr. Holmes.

Of inhabitants of the county of Annapolis, by the hon. Mr. Johnston.

Of inhabitants of the county of Guysborough, by Mr. S. Campbell.

Of inhabitants of the county of Lunenburg, by Mr. Zwicker.

Of inhabitants of the county of Queens, by Mr. John Campbell.

Of inhabitants of the county of Cape Breton, by Mr. McQueen.

Of inhabitants of the county of Colchester, by Mr. Archibald.

Of inhabitants of the county of Kings, by Mr. Brown.

Of inhabitants of the county of Kings, by Mr. Moore.

Of inhabitants of the county of Hants, by Mr. Mosher.

- Of inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, by Mr. Bent.
 Of inhabitants of the county of Yarmouth, by Mr. Shaw.
 Of inhabitants of the county of Shelburne, by Mr. Thomas Coffin.
 Of inhabitants of the county of Halifax, by Mr. Esson ; and
 Of inhabitants of the county of Digby, by Mr. Comeau.

And such petitions were severally read, respectively praying the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, so far as this province is concerned, except strictly as regards the useful arts and medicines ; and that such liquors, when seized and condemned for infraction of the laws, be destroyed ; and that the house will adopt such other means towards the discouragement of intemperance and the advance of temperance principles, as may seem advisable.

Ordered, That the petitions be referred to the committee on temperance.

Referred to committee on temperance.

A petition of females residing in various parts of the province of Nova Scotia, was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston ; and

Temperance petitions from ladies,

A like petition of females, was presented by Mr. Brown.

And such petitions were severally read, respectively calling the attention of the house to other petitions, for the abolition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and requesting that the prayer of such petitions may be acceded to.

Ordered, That the petitions be referred to the committee on temperance.

Referred to temperance com.

The following petitions were presented by the undermentioned members, viz :

- Of inhabitants of the county of Queen's, by Mr. John Campbell.
 Of inhabitants of the county of Hants, by Mr. Mosher.
 Of inhabitants of the county of Guysborough, by Mr. S. Campbell.
 Of inhabitants of the county of Colchester, by Mr. Archibald.
 Of inhabitants of the county of Shelburne, by Mr. Thomas Coffin.
 Of inhabitants of the county of Kings, by Mr. Brown.
 Of inhabitants of the county of Lunenburg, by Mr. Zwicker.
 Of inhabitants of the county of Annapolis, by the hon. Mr. Johnston ; and,
 Of inhabitants of the county of Halifax, by Mr. Esson

Petitions for temperance lecturer,

And such petitions were severally read, respectively praying a grant of money to be placed in the hands of a committee of the house, to be by them expended in the dissemination of total abstinence principles, by employing lecturers on the subject or otherwise.

Ordered, That the petitions be referred to the committee on temperance.

Referred to temperance com.

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

Shubenacadie canal papers,

Copies of various reports, despatches, and documents, relative to the holding of the Shubenacadie canal property ; and the same were read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 33.)

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

Also—An abstract of cases admitted into the Halifax dispensary during the last three years, with an account of the expenses thereof during the same years.

Halifax dispensary papers.

Ordered, That the abstract and accounts do lie on the table.

On motion of the hon. the attorney general,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to consider the policy and any modification of the license laws.

Committee on license laws,

Ordered, That Mr. Hall, Mr. Wade, Mr. Henry, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Creighton, be a committee for that purpose.

Ordered, That the petition of Charles R. Pearson, presented to the house yesterday, be referred to such committee.

Petition of Charles R. Pearson referred to committee.

Petition of D. Wier as to road system.

A petition of Daniel Wier, was presented by Mr. Hall, and read, calling the attention of the house to the evils of the present system of keeping the main roads in repair, and suggesting that supervisors therefor should be annually appointed, who should farm out the road in lots of from five to ten miles, and should be responsible for their being kept in good repair.

Ref. to select com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. B. Smith, Mr. P. Smyth, Mr. Annand, Mr. Creighton, and Mr. Chipman, to examine into the merits thereof and report thereon to the house, by bill or otherwise.

Motion for transmitting paper to sheriff of Cumberland.

The hon. the attorney general moved, that the house do come to the following resolution, viz :

Resolved, That the original paper produced by the sheriff of the county of Cumberland, on the recent investigation before the election committee for that county, be returned to such sheriff; a copy thereof being retained, and filed with the papers on such investigation :

Which being seconded,

Amendment negatived on division.

Mr. Marshall moved that the proposed resolution be amended by inserting after the words "be returned to such sheriff," the following words—"on his application:" which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, thirteen; against it, twenty-four.

For the amendment :

Mr. Cowie,	Mr. Whitman,
" Young,	" Marshall,
" B. Smith,	" John Campbell,
" Thorne,	" Josiah Coffin,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	" Jost,
Mr. Holmes,	" Murray.
" Zwicker,	

Against the amendment :

Mr. McQueen,	Mr. Locke,
" Wade,	" Shaw,
" Wilkins,	Hon. Fin. Sec.,
" H. Munro,	Mr. Annand,
" Esson,	" Dimock,
" Thos. Coffin,	Hon. Atty. General,
" Wier,	Mr. Chipman,
" Bourneuf,	" Jas. Campbell,
" McLelan,	" P. Smyth,
" Archibald,	" McKinnon,
" Henry,	" Comeau,
" S. Campbell,	" McLeod.

So it passed in the negative.

Original resolution carried on division.

The question upon the resolution as originally proposed being then put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the resolution, twenty-four; against it, fourteen.

For the resolution :

Mr. Hall,	Mr. Locke,
" McQueen,	" Shaw,
" Wade,	Hon. Fin. Sec.,
" H. Munro,	Mr. Annand,
" Esson,	Hon. Atty. Gen.,
" Thomas Coffin,	Mr. Chipman,
" Wier,	" Jas. Campbell,
" Bourneuf,	" P. Smyth,
" McLelan,	" McKinnon,
" Archibald,	" Comeau,
" Henry,	" McLeod,
" S. Campbell,	" Dimock.

Against the resolution :

Mr. Wilkins,	Mr. Zwicker,
" Cowie,	" Whitman,
" Young,	" Marshall,
" B. Smith,	" John Campbell,
" Thorne,	" Josiah Coffin,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	" Jost,
Mr. Holmes,	" Murray.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Ordered accordingly.

Comparative statement.

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

A comparative statement, exhibiting the increase and decrease of amount of excise duties collected at the different ports of this province for the years 1850 and 1851.

(See appendix No. 18—part 2.)

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

Ref. to com. on trade.

The order of the day being read,

Order of day postponed.

Ordered, That the house do, on Monday next, resume the adjourned debate on the question proposed, that the elective legislative council bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.

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

MONDAY, 1st MARCH, 1852.

PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the kerosene gas light company at Windsor, was read a third time.

Windsor gas light co. bill read 3rd time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the kerosene gas light company at Windsor.

Passed.

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

Sent to council.

A petition of the president and directors of the Lequille mills and manufacturing company, was presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying a return of duties paid by them on machinery imported for the use of such company.

Petition of Lequille mills co. for return duties.

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

Ref. to committee on trade.

A petition of the president and directors of the Lequille mills and manufacturing company, was also presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying a grant in aid of their undertaking.

Petition for aid to Lequille mills company.

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

Referred to committee on trade.

A petition of John Blair, of Liverpool, in Queen's county, baker, was presented by Mr. Wilkins, and read, praying a return of duties paid by him on flour imported and used in his bakery, and that in future a duty may be levied on pilot bread and navy bread imported from the United States.

Petition of J. Blair.

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

Ref. to com. on trade.

A petition of George Bolton Watson, of Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton, was presented by the hon. the attorney general, and read, praying remuneration for his services in teaching the academy at that place from the 1st May, 1850, to 1st May, 1851.

Petition of George B. Watson.

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

Referred to committee on education.

A petition of inhabitants of Newport and Kempt, in the county of Hants, was presented by Mr. B. Smith, and read, praying for a grant to aid their private contributions in erecting a bridge over the Kennetcook river, and opening a new line of road in connection therewith.

Petition for bridge over Kennetcook river.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of Charles W. Fairbanks, civil engineer, was presented by Mr. Wilkins, and read, praying additional compensation for his services in making surveys and reporting upon the most suitable point of intersection for railroads to connect the eastern and western counties with the capital of the province.

Petition of Charles W. Fairbanks.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. McLelan, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Henry, to examine into the merits thereof, and report thereon to the house.

Ref. to select com.

Committee on probate laws.

On motion of Mr. Henry,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to consider the subject of the probate laws, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That Mr. Henry, Mr. Chipman, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Wade, and Mr. Killam, be a committee for that purpose.

Petition of A. & W. McKinlay and others.

A petition of A. & W. MacKinlay, Frederick Charman, and others, of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Henry, and read, praying certain amendments in the probate law.

Referred to committee on probate laws.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the probate laws.

Adjournment of Victoria election com.

Mr. Young, chairman of the Victoria election committee, by direction of the committee, moved, that they have the leave of the house to adjourn until Wednesday next, the 3rd instant, at ten of the clock : which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Petition of A. Chisholm, Junr.

A petition of Alexander Chisholm, junior, of Long Point, in the county of Inverness, was presented by Mr. P. Smyth, and read, praying aid to an oat kiln erected by him.

Referred to committee on agriculture.

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

Petition for dry dock company incorporation.

A petition of Charles W. Fairbanks, civil engineer, was presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying for the passage of an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of constructing a dry dock marine railway.

Ref. to sel. com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Fraser, Mr. Esson, and Mr. Killam, to examine into and report upon, by bill or otherwise.

Petition of Jas. Marshall.

A petition of James Marshall, of Manchester, in the county of Guysborough, was presented by Mr. S. Campbell, and read, praying reimbursement of sums disbursed by him while commanding the schooner victory in the government service.

Ref. to select com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Henry, Mr. Killam, and Mr. Hall, to examine into the merits thereof and report thereon to the house.

Petition for buoys, Harbor au Bouche,

A petition of inhabitants of Harbor-au-Bouche', and its vicinity, was presented by Mr. Henry, and read, praying aid to assist in the placing of buoys at the entrance of that harbor.

Ref. to com. on nav. sec.

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

Petition for way office,

A petition of inhabitants of Little River, in the county of Sydney ; and also,

A petition of Levi Irish, of the same place ;

Were severally presented by Mr. Henry, and read, respectively praying for the establishment of a way office there.

Ref. to post office com.

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

Petition of A. Chisholm,

A petition of Alexander Chisholm, of Antigonishe, was also presented by Mr. Henry, and read, praying for an advance from the provincial funds, to aid him in obtaining patents in England and the United States, for his invention of a mathematical mechanical scale, upon his giving security to refund the amount which may be so advanced.

Ref. to select com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. Thomas Coffin, and Mr. Wade, to examine into the merits thereof and report thereon to the house.

Petition of overseers 4th section Pictou,

A petition of William Ingram, overseer of the poor for the fourth section of the township of Pictou, was presented by Mr. Wilkins, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses of a transient pauper.

Ref. to com. on trans. poor.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of transient paupers.

Petition for aid to steamer, Sackville to St. John, N. B.

A petition of merchants, farmers, and others, inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, was presented by Mr. Bent, and read, praying aid to encourage the running of a steamer between Sackville and Saint John, New Brunswick.

Referred to committee on nav. sec.

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

A petition of freeholders, and other inhabitants of Amherst and its vicinity, was also presented by Mr. Bent, and read, praying aid in the erection of a wharf and breakwater on the bay shore, near Freeman's creek, to facilitate steam communication thence to St. John, New Brunswick.

Petition for aid to steamer, Bay shore to St. John, N. B.

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

Referred to committee on nav. sec.

A petition of magistrates, and other inhabitants of St. Mary's, in the county of Guysborough, was presented by Mr. S. Campbell, and read, praying for further regulations to protect the salmon fishery in St. Mary's river.

Petition as to salmon fisheries, St. Mary's river.

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

Referred to fishery committee.

A petition of magistrates, grand jurymen, and other inhabitants of the county of Guysborough, was also presented by Mr. S. Campbell, and read, praying for the establishment of commissioners' or district courts for the collection of small debts.

Petition from Guysboro' for commrs. courts.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the county municipal corporation bill.

Referred to committee on counties corporation bill.

A petition of James B. Hadley, was also presented by Mr. S. Campbell, and read, praying remuneration for his services in forwarding the mails across the Straits of Canso, from McNair's Cove to Ship Harbor.

Petition of James B. Hadley.

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

Referred to post office committee.

A petition of James B. Hadley, was also presented by Mr. S. Campbell, and read, praying a grant for the establishment of a mail route from McNair's cove to Forrestall's ferry.

Petition of James B. Hadley.

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

Referred to committee on post office.

A petition of Arthur M. Wier, and other inhabitants of Lower Horton, was presented by Mr. Hall, and read, praying aid to repair the present wharf at the Horton landing.

Petition for aid to wharf at Horton landing.

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

Referred to committee on nav. sec.

A petition of inhabitants of King's county, was also presented by Mr. Hall, and read, praying continued aid to A. M. Wier's packet, between Horton and Parrsboro', in consideration of her carrying the mails.

Petition for aid to Parrsboro' packet.

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

Referred to committee on nav. sec.

A petition of Anna B. Clark, a prisoner confined in her majesty's jail at Kentville, in King's county, was also presented by Mr. Hall, and read, setting forth that she had applied for her discharge under the insolvent acts, to which the commissioners considered her entitled; that the plaintiff appealed from their decision, but in consequence of the absence of the custos from the county, the proceedings could not be legally held before the court of appeal, and in consequence, petitioner still continued a prisoner without a prospect of obtaining her discharge, and praying relief by legislative enactments or otherwise.

Petition of Anna B. Clark.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Creighton, and Mr. S. Campbell, to examine and report upon, by bill or otherwise.

Ref. to select com.

A petition of inhabitants of the township of Clare, was presented by Mr. Comeau, and read, praying aid in the erection of a breakwater at Pleasant Cove, in that township.

Petition for breakwater, Clare.

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

Referred to committee on nav. sec.

A petition of Alexander Hardwick and others, inhabitants of the township of Hillsburg and Clements, was presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying that the house will not sanction the erection of a draw bridge over the mouth of Bear River, as proposed in other petitions.

Petition against Bear River bridge.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of citizens of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Doyle, and read, praying that extended privileges may not be conferred upon the engine men and axe men of the city.

Petition against extension of privileges of engine men.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Petition as to fisheries.

A petition of inhabitants of Chester, and its vicinity ; and also,
A petition of inhabitants of Upper LaHave ;

Were severally presented by Mr. Creighton, and read, respectively complaining of the encroachment of Americans upon the reserved fishing grounds, and praying redress and protection to the fisheries generally.

Ref. to fishery com.

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

Report from committee on poor laws.

Mr. Creighton, from the committee on the poor laws, reported and presented to the house,

Abstract of pauper returns.

An abstract of return of paupers, prepared from returns sent to the house of assembly for the session of 1852.

(*See appendix No. 34.*)

Ordered, That the abstract do lie on the table.

Petition of comms. of industrial exhibition.

A petition of commissioners of the Nova Scotia industrial exhibition, was presented by the hon. the attorney general, and read, praying aid and assistance in carrying out their designs, in reference to the proposed exhibition.

Ref. to committee.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the subject of a provincial industrial exhibition.

Despatches.

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

Copy of a despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated 6th February, 1852, with copy of order of queen in council, leaving to their operation three acts passed during the last session ; and the same was read by the clerk.

(*See appendix No. 35.*)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

Professors of King's college.

Also—a return of the names, salaries, tenure of office, and date of appointment, of the professors of King's college, Windsor ; and the same was read by the clerk.

(*See appendix No. 36.*)

Ordered, That the return do lie on the table.

Petition of John H. Crosskill,

A petition of John H. Crosskill, late queen's printer for the province, was presented by the hon. the attorney general and read, complaining of reductions made in his accounts, and praying investigation.

Referred to committee on printing, and select committee.

Ordered, That so much of the petition as relates to a specific item of reduction therein mentioned, be referred to the committee on printing ; and that the remainder be referred to a select committee to examine and report upon.

Ordered, That Mr. Killam, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Wilkins, be a committee for that purpose.

Petition of Charles F. Harrington,

A petition of Charles F. Harrington, of Arichat, esquire, was presented by Mr. H. Munro, and read, praying compensation for damages to land, and for fencing, caused by the running of a new road through his property.

Ref. to com. on road damages.

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

Committee on road damages added to.

Ordered, That Mr. Chipman be added to the committee on road damages, in the place of Mr. Fulton.

Petition of board of health, Annapolis.

A petition of the board of health for the eastern part of the county of Annapolis, was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying reimbursement of certain expenses incurred by them.

Ref. to immigrant com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the expenses of sick immigrants, &c.

A petition of Alexander Meldrum, of Barney's River, in the county of Pictou, was also presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying for legislative enactments for the suppression of intemperance, as connected with the formation of the proposed Halifax and Quebec rail road, and the traffic thereon.

Petition of Alexander Meldrum,

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

Referred to committee on temperance.

A petition of Angus McMillan and Donald McMillan, of the east side of Lake Ainslie, in the county of Inverness, was presented by Mr. P. Smyth, and read, praying aid to an oat kiln.

Petition of Angus McMillan and Donald McMillan,

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

Ref. to committee on agriculture.

A petition of Edward Jones, of the city of Halifax, merchant, was presented by Mr. Marshall, and read, setting forth that having instructed his agent at New York to purchase a quantity of brandy in France, such agent inadvertently ordered it out by the way of New York, in consequence of which petitioner had been not able to make an entry here, but had been obliged to send it to Newfoundland and bring it back for that purpose,—and that petitioner had been informed that other parties had shortly after been allowed to make entry of liquor coming under like circumstances from New York,—and praying investigation, and that he may be reimbursed the expenses incurred by him in the premises.

Petition of E. Jones,

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

Ref. to com. on trade.

A petition of John Ross, of Truro, in the county of Colchester, was also presented by Mr. Marshall, and read, praying for the passage of more stringent enactments for the prevention of bribery at elections, and for preventing persons convicted thereof from afterwards holding seats in the house of assembly.

Petition of John Ross,

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the elective franchise act.

Ref. to elective franchise committee.

A petition of overseers of the poor for the western district of the township of Maxwellton, in the county of Pictou, was presented by Mr. Wilkins, and read, praying for legislative enactments to remedy certain irregularities connected with the setting off such district, as a separate one for the support of the poor.

Petition of overseers, Maxwellton,

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. Fraser, and Mr. B. Smith, to examine and report upon, by bill or otherwise.

Ref. to select com.

A petition of freeholders and other inhabitants of the township of River Philip, in the county of Cumberland, was presented by the hon. the attorney general, and read, praying for an act to authorise an assessment for repairing their town house.

Petition for act to assess for repair of town house, River Philip.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Killam, and read, praying for the establishment of a weekly mail between Yarmouth and Kemptville.

Petition for mail, Yarmouth to Kemptville,

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

Ref. to post office com.

A petition of David Smith and others, shareholders of the burial ground attached to the union chapel of Lower Port La Tour, was presented by Mr. Thomas Coffin, and read, praying that they may be invested with corporate powers.

Petition for incorporation of shareholders in burial ground.

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

Leave for bill.

A petition of the mayor and corporation of the city of Halifax, in conjunction with a committee appointed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of such city, was presented by Mr. Wier, and read, praying additional aid in the establishment of a provincial general hospital, and for such enactments and regulations as may be requisite to effect the objects thereof, and ensure its effectual and beneficial support.

Petition for public hospital.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of James McKay, of Earltown, in the county of Colchester, was presented by Mr. James Campbell, and read, praying aid in respect of an oat kiln erected by him.

Petition of J. McKay,

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

Referred to committee on agriculture.

Petition of inhabitants
of Sheet Harbor.

A petition of inhabitants of Sheet Harbor and Musquodoboit, in the county of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Annand, and read, praying aid to John Purcell, to assist him in keeping a house of entertainment for travellers on such road.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Methodist church bill,

Mr. John Campbell, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend the act for the incorporation of certain bodies connected with the Wesleyan methodist church; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Petition for aid to
breakwater, Barnaby
mill cove.

A petition of inhabitants of King's county, was presented by Mr. Chipman, and read, praying further aid to the breakwater at the Barnaby mill cove, on the Bay shore, Cornwallis.

Ref. to com. on nav
sec.

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

Temperance petitions,

The following petitions were presented by the undermentioned members, viz :

Of inhabitants of the county of Digby, by the hon. Mr. Johnston.

Two of inhabitants of the county of Annapolis, by the hon. Mr. Johnston.

Of inhabitants of the county of Colchester, by Mr. Archibald.

Of inhabitants of the county of Cape Breton, by Mr. McQueen; and

Of inhabitants of the county of Kings, by Mr. Chipman.

And such petitions were severally read, respectively praying for the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors; and that liquors, when seized for infraction of the laws, may be destroyed.

Referred to temperance com.

Ordered, That the petitions be referred to the committee on temperance.

Ladies' temperance
petitions,

A petition of females, residing in various parts of the province, was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read; and

A like petition of females, was presented by Mr. Archibald, and read.

Such petitions respectively praying the interposition of the legislature in favor of the suppression of intemperance, by prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

Referred to committee
on temperance.

Ordered, That the petitions be referred to the committee on temperance.

Orders of day postponed.

The orders of the day being read,

Ordered, That the house do, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee on the school bill.

Ordered, That the house do, to-morrow, resume the adjourned debate on the question, that the elective legislative council bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Ordered, That the house do, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee of supply.

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

TUESDAY, 2nd MARCH, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Orders of day postponed.

The orders of the day being read,

Ordered, That the house do, to-morrow, resume the adjourned debate, on the question proposed, that the elective legislative council bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Ordered, That the house do, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee on the school bill.

Committee of supply.

Then, pursuant to order, the house resolved itself into a committee of supply.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The

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 a first and second time, 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 for the present session. £100 clerk assistant of assembly.
- 5°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted and paid to the sergeant-at-arms of the house of assembly, for his services for the present session. £50 sergeant-at-arms to assembly.
- 6°. *Resolved*, That the sum of thirty pounds be granted and paid to the assistant sergeant-at-arms to the house of assembly, for his services for the present session. £30 asst. sergeant-at-arms.
- 7°. *Resolved*, That the sum of forty pounds be granted and paid to the messenger of the governor and the executive and legislative councils, for his services for the present year. £40 messenger of governor.
- 8°. *Resolved*, That the sum of thirty pounds be granted and paid to the messenger to the house of assembly, for his services during the present session. £30 messenger of assembly.
- 9°. *Resolved*, That a sum be granted and paid, on the certificate of the board of revenue, at the rate of seven shillings and six pence a 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. Allowance to waiters.
- 10°. *Resolved*, That the sum of sixty pounds be granted and paid to the keeper of the assembly house and council chamber and law library, for the present year. £60 keeper of assembly.
- 11°. *Resolved*, That the sum of four hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, for the support of the Sable Island establishment for the present year. £400 Sable Island establishment.
- 12°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty pounds be granted and paid to Edmund Crowell, to enable him to keep his establishment at Seal Island for the relief of shipwrecked passengers, for the present year. £20 E. Crowell.
- 13°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty pounds be granted and paid to a competent person, to enable him to keep a suitable boat and man at Mud Island to assist shipwrecked seamen. £20 boat, Mud Island.
- 14°. *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 general sessions of the peace, for the counties of Guysborough and Richmond—to be paid upon certificate of such sessions, that such packet has been properly kept and run, during the present year—provided that the judges of the supreme court shall be taken without charge, if required, from Guysborough to Arichat, and from Arichat to Guysborough, on their circuit to Cape Breton; and that the packet shall also carry the mail between Guysborough and Arichat, if required. £50 packet, Guysborough.

£20 Ferry, Douglas.

15°. *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 be run under the regulation of the general sessions for the county of Hants—to be paid upon certificate from 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.

£20 Ferry, Gut of Canso.

16°. *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 general sessions for the county of Inverness.

£20 ferries, Shubenacadie.

17°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds each, be granted to the two licensed ferry-men at the mouth of the Shubenacadie, in the counties of Colchester and Hants, for the transportation of horses and carriages across that river—the same to be paid on the certificate of general or special sessions of each county respectively, that such ferry has been duly attended and proper boats procured and used.

£10 each C. & J. Pernette.

18°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds each be granted and paid to John Pernette and Charles Pernette, for keeping up the ferry over Lahave river.

£10 C. Craig.

19°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds be granted and paid 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 general sessions, and to be paid upon their certificate.

£10 J. Carter.

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

£10 A. McPherson.

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 general sessions of the county of Richmond that such boat or scow has been provided and run under their regulations and to their satisfaction.

£10 ferry, Port L'Hebert.

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

£10 D. McPhee

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 Spanish River, in the county of Cape Breton—to be paid on the certificate of three justices of the peace for the county of Cape Breton that he has faithfully discharged the duties assigned him by the general sessions of the peace for the county.

£15 W. Cunningham and J. Knowles.

24°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifteen pounds be granted to William Cunningham and John Knowles, or such other person 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 general sessions of Shelburne that such boats have been properly kept and run under their direction.

£15 Amherst ferry.

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 regulations.

lations of the general sessions for the county of Cumberland, and the foregoing sum to be paid on their certificate that the same has been conducted to their satisfaction.

26°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds each be granted to the two licensed ferry-men at the mouth of the Grandique river, in the county of Richmond—to be paid on the certificate of the general sessions for the county that the work has been faithfully performed and the public property accommodated.

£10 each ferrymen,
Grandique river.

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

£20 ferries across
Sheet Harbor and
North West Arm,
Halifax.

28°. *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, Halifax.

The several resolutions were then, upon the question respectively put thereon, agreed to by the house.

Resolutions agreed to.

The hon. Mr. Johnston reported from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Angus McDonald, complaining of his confinement in prison at Antigonishe; 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 A.
McDonald.

(See appendix No. 37.)

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

Adopted.

Mr. Wade, chairman of the Sydney election committee, by direction of the committee, moved that they have the leave of the house to adjourn until Friday next, the 5th instant, at eleven of the clock: which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Adjournment of Syd-
ney election com.

Ordered, That Mr. P. Smyth be added to the committee on the petition of Jacob Deal, in place of Mr. Fulton.

Committee added to
on petition of Jacob
Deal.

Ordered, That the Halifax dispensary papers, presented on Saturday last, the 28th of February, be referred to the committee on the petition of Dr. Jennings, who are also to examine and report upon such dispensary papers.

Halifax dispensary
papers referred to
select committee.

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

WEDNESDAY, 3rd MARCH, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Ordered, That the petition of Nathan Tupper and others, on the subject of judges of probate holding seats in the legislature, presented to the house on the 25th February last, be referred to the committee on the probate laws.

Petition of N. Tupper
referred to probate
committee.

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.

Com. on bills.

The chairman reported from the committee, that they had gone through the bill to enable Thomas Robson to obtain letters patent for the invention of a horizontal wind-mill; and the bill for further improving the administration of criminal justice—and had made amendments thereto respectively, which they had directed him to report to the house, with the bills;

Report Robson patent
bill,

Criminal justice bill,

Victoria court-house. and that they had also gone through the bill to authorise a loan for the erection of a court house and jail in the county of Victoria—and had directed him to report the same to the house without any amendment; and he delivered such bills, with the amendments to the two first mentioned bills, in at the clerk's table.

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

Ordered, That the bill reported, without amendment, be engrossed.

School bill postponed. The orders of the day being read,

Ordered, That the house do, on Monday next, resolve itself into a committee on the school bill.

Adjourned debate on elective council bill resumed.

Then, pursuant to order, the house resumed the adjourned debate, on the question proposed, that the elective legislative council bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Amendment moved.

And thereupon,

Mr. Archibald moved, by way of amendment to the proposed question, that the house do come to the following resolution, viz:

Whereas this province is deeply interested in the construction of public works, which involve heavy responsibilities and delicate negotiations with the imperial and provincial governments;

And whereas any attempt to unsettle the constitution of the province at the present time, would be impolitic; therefore *Resolved*, that this house declines, during the present session, to entertain the question of an elective legislative council; and that the consideration of the bill on that subject, be postponed to this day three months.

Which proposed amendment being seconded, and a further debate arising thereon, after some time spent therein,

Debate adjourned.

Ordered, That the house do to-morrow, proceed to the further consideration thereof.

Return of militia arms.

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

A return of arms and accoutrements in possession of the militia in the province.

(*See appendix No. 38.*)

Referred to committee.

Ordered, That the return be referred to the committee on the subject of the militia laws.

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

THURSDAY, 4th MARCH, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Truro streets bill,

A bill to extend to the village of Truro the provisions of the law relating to commissioners of streets; and

Wesleyan bill,

A bill to amend the act for the incorporation of certain bodies connected with the Wesleyan methodist church,

Read 2nd time,

Were severally read a second time.

Committed.

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

Lunenburg common bill.

Mr. Jost, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend the act for regulating the Lunenburg common; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Provincial industrial exhibition papers,

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

Copy of a communication from the chairman and secretary of the provincial commissioners representing the interests of the province in reference to the industrial exhibition of all nations, addressed to the deputy provincial secretary, and bearing date 3d March, instant, together with a statement of the monies expended by such commissioners.

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

Ref. to com. on trade.

Also—report of the commissioners for issuing and signing treasury notes.

Report of treasury note commrs.

(See appendix No. 39.)

Ordered, That the report 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 considered the bill concerning the salary of the master of the rolls, and the bill to amend chapter 34 of the revised statutes, and had directed him to recommend to the house to refer the same respectively to a select committee to examine and report upon.

Report bills—
Master of rolls' salary and
Chapter of revised
statutes,

Ordered, That such bills be referred to Mr. Henry, Mr. Archibald, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. S. Campbell, and Mr. Chipman, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise.

Ref. to select com.

An engrossed bill to enable Thomas Robson to obtain letters patent for the invention of a horizontal windmill, was read a third time.

Robson patent bill
read 3rd time,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to enable Thomas Robson to obtain letters patent for the invention of a horizontal windmill.

Passed.

An engrossed bill to authorize a loan for the erection of a court house and jail in the county of Victoria, was read a third time.

Victoria court house
bill read 3rd time,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorize a loan for the erection of a court house and jail in the county of Victoria.

Passed.

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

Bills sent to council.

On motion of Mr. Henry,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to consider the subject of the school lands, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Committee on school
lands.

Ordered, That Mr. Henry, Mr. Chipman, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. H. Munro, and Mr. James Campbell, be a committee for that purpose.

A petition of freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Digby, was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying for the passage of a law to extend municipal powers to that county.

Petition for county
corporation,

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the county municipal corporation bill.

Referred to com. on
bill.

Mr. Creighton reported finally, from the committee on the poor laws; 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:

Report from commit-
tee on poor laws.

“The committee to whom was referred the petition of W. M. Godfrey and others, praying that the paupers in the county of Annapolis, may become a general charge upon the whole county, and not supported as heretofore in detached localities, and that a bill may pass to assess the whole county for the erection of a county poor house—beg leave to report:

That they see no objection to granting petitioners the object prayed for, provided, it shall

shall be found to meet the wishes of the county generally, and recommend therefore, that a bill be introduced by the members of the county to effect the desired object.

JOHN CREIGHTON, chairman.
A. G. ARCHIBALD.

House of assembly, 1st March, 1852."

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

Lunenburg free church bill.

Mr. Creighton, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to incorporate the trustees of the presbyterian church at Lunenburg; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Shipping returns referred to select com.

Ordered, That the shipping returns presented during the present session be referred to Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. Killam, and Mr. Wier, to examine and report upon.

Report on petition of A. B. Clark.

The hon. Mr. Johnston reported from the committee on the petition of Anna B. Clark; 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.)

Adopted.

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

Debate on elective council bill.

The order of the day being read,
The house, pursuant to such order, resumed the adjourned debate on the question, that the elective legislative council bill be committed to a committee of the whole house, and the amendment proposed thereto; and some time having been occupied therein,

Adjourned.

Ordered, That the house do to-morrow proceed to the further consideration thereof.

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

FRIDAY, 5th MARCH, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Final report of Victoria election com.

Mr. Young, chairman of the Victoria election committee, reported finally from such committee; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows:

"The committee drawn, struck, and sworn, to try the merits of the petition of Charles J. Campbell, against the election and return of John Munro, esquire, one of the members for the county of Victoria, have agreed to report, and do report as follows:

That John Munro, esquire, was qualified to be elected, and has been duly returned as one of the members for the county of Victoria, and is entitled to retain his seat as such member.

The committee further report, that the petition referred to them is not frivolous or vexatious, nor was the opposition thereto frivolous or vexatious.

ELKANAH YOUNG, chairman.

Committee room, house of assembly, 5th March, 1852."

Ordered, That the report do lie on the table, and be entered on the journals.

Lunenburg common and Lunenburg free church bills.
Read 2nd time.
Committed.

A bill to amend the act for regulating the Lunenburg common; and
A bill to incorporate the trustees of the presbyterian church at Lunenburg;
Were severally read a second time.

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

Mr.

Mr. Thorne, pursuant to leave given on a former day, presented a bill to incorporate the Troop Cove pier company; and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Troop cove pier co. bill.

Mr. Brown, 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. Officers' salaries bill.

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 the act to incorporate the union marine insurance company of Nova Scotia; the bill to amend the act for the incorporation of certain bodies connected with the Wesleyan methodist church; the bill to amend the act for regulating the Lunenburg common; and the bill to incorporate the trustees of the presbyterian church at Lunenburg;—and had directed him to report the same to the house, severally without any amendment; and he delivered such bills in at the clerk's table. Report bills—
Union marine insurance company,
Wesleyan church,
Lunenburg common,
Lunenburg church.

Ordered, That the bills be engrossed.

The hon. the attorney general, by command of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, presented to the house, Papers as to site for market house.

Copies of various despatches and other papers, on the subject of obtaining the commissariat yard for the purposes of a country market; and the same were read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 41.)

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

On motion of the hon. the attorney general,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into and report upon the subject of the erection of a market house in the city of Halifax, and the obtaining of a site therefor, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report by bill or otherwise. Committee on market house.

Ordered, That Mr. Hall, Mr. Esson, Mr. Thorne, Mr. B. Smith, and Mr. Creighton, be a committee for that purpose.

Ordered, That the papers this day presented, in reference to the obtaining of a site for a market, be referred to such committee. Papers referred.

The hon. the attorney general, by command of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, presented to the house, Despatches allowing act.

Copy of a despatch from Earl Grey to Sir John Harvey, dated 18th February, 1852, with copy of order of queen in council, leaving to their operation the crown lands acts of last session; and the same were read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 42.)

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

Mr. Wade, chairman of the Sydney election committee, reported finally from such committee; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows: Final report of Sydney election com.

“The committee drawn, struck, and sworn, to try the merits of the petition of James McKeagney, against the election and return of Donald N. McQueen, esquire, sitting member for the township of Sydney, have agreed to report, and do report as follows:

That the said Donald N. McQueen has been duly elected and returned, as a representative

tive for such township ; and that the petition referred to the committee was not frivolous or vexatious, nor was the opposition thereto frivolous or vexatious.

JOHN C. WADE, chairman.

Committee room, house of assembly, 5th March, 1852."

Ordered, That the report do lie on the table and be entered on the journals.

Report from committee on petition of Mrs. Hoffman,

Mr. Brown reported from the committee on the petition of Charlotte Hoffman ; 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 Mrs. Charlotte Hoffman, have agreed to report as follows :

They do not recommend the house to grant the prayer of the petition ; first—because they consider no injustice has been done to the late Dr. Hoffman, but on the contrary, that he was amply remunerated for his services ; secondly—because they do not feel themselves justified in reversing the deliberate decision of former committees of this house, made with all the facts before them, and confirmed by a vote of the whole house ; thirdly—because they are of opinion that applications of this nature, asking the house to perform the functions of private benevolence, ought not to be entertained by the house.

EDWARD L. BROWN,
STEWART CAMPBELL,
THOMAS KILLAM.

Committee room, 19th February, 1852."

Adopted.

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

Elective legislative council,

The order of the day being read,

The house resumed the debate on the question for committing the elective legislative council bill, and the amendment proposed thereto ; and some time having been occupied therein,

Adjourned.

Ordered, That the house do to-morrow proceed to the further consideration thereof.

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

SATURDAY, 6th MARCH, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Bills read 3rd time :
Union marine insurance company,
Passed.

An engrossed bill to alter and amend the act to incorporate the union marine insurance company of Nova Scotia, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to alter and amend the act to incorporate the union marine insurance company of Nova Scotia.

Wesleyan bill,

An engrossed bill to amend the act for the incorporation of certain bodies connected with the Wesleyan methodist church, was read a third time.

Passed.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the act for the incorporation of certain bodies connected with the Wesleyan methodist church.

Lunenburg common,

An engrossed bill to amend the act for regulating the Lunenburg common, was read a third time.

Passed.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for regulating the Lunenburg common.

Lunenburg free church,

An engrossed bill to incorporate the trustees of the presbyterian church in Lunenburg, was read a third time.

Resolved,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the trustees of the presbyterian church in Lunenburg. Passed.

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

A bill to incorporate the Troop Cove pier company, was read a second time.

Ordered, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house. Troop cove pier company bill read 2d time and committed.

Mr. Brown, pursuant to leave given on a former day, presented a bill to incorporate the Canard temperance hall company; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. Canard temperance hall company bill.

The order of the day being read,

The house resumed the adjourned debate on the question that the elective legislative council bill be committed to a committee of the whole house, and the amendment proposed thereto; and after some further time spent therein, the question was propounded from the chair that such amendment do pass, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, nineteen; against it, thirty. Elective council debate resumed.

For the amendment:

Against the amendment:

Mr. Dimock,	Mr. Bourneuf,	Mr. Thorne,	Mr. Mosher,
“ Doyle,	“ Jas. Campbell,	“ Creighton,	“ Moore,
“ McKinnon,	“ Esson,	“ Killam,	“ Ryder,
“ McLeod,	“ Wier,	“ Josiah Coffin,	“ Jost,
“ Chipman,	“ P. Smyth,	“ John Campbell,	“ Holmes,
Hon. Fin. Sec.,	“ Thos. Coffin,	“ Comeau,	“ Wade,
Mr. Archibald,	“ H. Munro,	“ Young,	“ Cowie,
“ Martell,	“ Locke,	“ J. Munro,	“ Shaw,
Hon. Atty. General,	“ McQueen.	“ Bent,	“ Zwicker,
Mr. McLelan,		“ Murray,	“ Brown,
		“ Henry,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
		“ S. Campbell,	Mr. Fraser,
		“ Annand,	“ B. Smith,
		“ Marshall,	“ Hall,
		“ Whitman,	“ Wilkins.

Amendment negative.

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. Henry then moved, by way of amendment to the original motion, 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-five; against it, twenty-four. Another amendment carried.

For the amendment:

Against the amendment:

Mr. Dimock,	Mr. Wier,	Mr. Thorne,	Mr. Moore,
“ Doyle,	“ P. Smyth,	“ Creighton,	“ Ryder,
“ McKinnon,	“ Thomas Coffin,	“ Killam,	“ Jost,
“ McLeod,	“ H. Munro,	“ Josiah Coffin,	“ Holmes,
“ Chipman,	“ Locke,	“ John Campbell,	“ Cowie,
Hon. Fin. Sec.,	“ McQueen,	“ Young,	“ Zwicker,
Mr. Archibald,	“ Annand,	“ J. Munro,	“ Brown,
“ Martell,	“ Henry,	“ Bent,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
Hon. Atty. Gen.,	“ S. Campbell,	“ Murray,	Mr. Fraser,
Mr. McLelan,	“ Wade,	“ Marshall,	“ B. Smith,
“ Bourneuf,	“ Shaw,	“ Whitman,	“ Hall,
“ Jas. Campbell,	“ Comeau.	“ Mosher,	“ Wilkins.
“ Esson,			

So it passed in the affirmative.
And accordingly,

Ordered,

Bill postponed.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the bill be deferred until this day three months.

Leave of absence.

Ordered, That Mr. Bent have leave of absence for a week, to return home on urgent private business.

Committee on Indian affairs added to.

Ordered, That Mr. Brown be added to the committee on Indian affairs.

Windsor post office robbery papers.

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

Copies of correspondence on the subject of the robbery of the Windsor post office, on the 25th February last; and the same were read by the clerk.

R. L. to post office com.

Ordered, That such copies be referred to the committee on post office affairs.

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

MONDAY, 8th MARCH, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Canard temperance hall company bill committee.

A bill to incorporate the Canard temperance hall company, was read a second time.

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

Petition of John McGregor.

A petition of John McGregor, of the city of Halifax, esquire, was, by special leave of the house, presented by Mr. Marshall, and read, controverting statements contained in the petition of A. & W. MacKinlay, Frederick Charman, and others, presented to the house on the 1st March, instant, and suggesting that the changes in the probate laws therein prayed for may not be sanctioned.

Referred to probate committee.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the probate laws.

Report from committee on salaries' bill.

Mr. Henry, from the committee to whom was referred the bill concerning the salary of the master of the rolls, and the bill to amend chapter 34 of the revised statutes, reported that the committee had considered such bills, and had incorporated the substance of the former bill with that of the latter, and had directed him to report such last mentioned bill to the house, with amendments; and he delivered the same, with the amendments, in at the clerk's table, where the amendments were read.

Bill reported recommitted.

Ordered, That the bill so reported, with the amendments, be recommitted to a committee of the whole house.

Report from committee on public accounts.

Mr. Fraser 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 undrawn monies for roads and bridges to 31st December, 1851 an abstract of advances made for roads and bridges between 1st March and 31st December, 1851—an abstract of payments made from casualty vote for roads and bridges between 1st March and 31st December, 1851, and statement of payments made on account of advances for road service between 1st January and 16th February, 1852.

(See appendix No. 43.)

Adopted.

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted, and with the other papers, do lie on the table.

Message from council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton:

Mr. Speaker,

Have passed abolition of imprisonment for debt bill.

The council have passed a bill entitled an act for the abolition of imprisonment for debt in certain cases, to which bill they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled an act for the abolition of imprisonment for debt in certain cases, was read a first time.

Abolition of imprisonment for debt bill read 1st time.

Ordered, That the bill be referred to the committee on the bankrupt law, who are also to examine and report upon this bill with amendments or otherwise.

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

Dr. Gesner's Indian papers,

Copy of report of Abraham Gesner, esquire, M. D., one of the commissioners for Indian affairs, for the year 1851; and the same was read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 32—part 2.)

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

Ref. to com. on Indian affairs.

Also—Copy of regulations made by the governor in council, for the regulation of the post office department from the 6th July last.

Postal regulations,

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

Ref. to post office com.

Mr. Creighton reported from the committee to whom was referred the petitions of William Edwards and Ambrose Poole, respectively praying repayment of road monies lost by them; 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 petitions of Wm. Edwards and A. Poole,

(See appendix No. 44.)

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

Adopted.

A petition of inhabitants of the township of Chester, was presented by Mr. Creighton, and read, praying that that township may be laid off into municipal corporations for the purpose of local government.

Petition for county corporations,

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the county municipal corporation bill.

Referred to committee on bill.

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 34 of the revised statutes, and had made the amendments thereto, recommended by the select committee to whom the same was referred—and which they had directed him to report to the house with the bill; and that they had also gone through the bill to incorporate the Troop Cove pier company—and had directed him to report the same to the house without any amendment; and that they had considered the bill for the relief of sheriffs in certain cases—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 with the amendments to the first mentioned bill in at the clerk's table.

Report revised statutes chapter,

Troop cove pier company bill;

Sheriffs' bill to be deferred.

Ordered, That the bill, with the amendments, so reported, be engrossed.

Ordered, That the bill reported without amendment be engrossed.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the bill for the relief of sheriffs in certain cases be deferred until this day three months.

Sheriffs' bill deferred.

Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered the bill to incorporate the British American iron company, and the bill to incorporate the Acadia lodge, No. 26, of the independent order of odd fellows, and had made amendments thereto respectively, which they had directed him to report to the house, with the bill; and he delivered the bills, with the amendments, in at the clerk's table.

British American iron company and Acadia lodge bills reported,

The bills were then severally read a second time, with the amendments.

Read 2nd time.

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

Committed.

Report from committee on Halifax harbor steamer laws.

Mr. Zwicker, from the committee appointed on the 20th February last on the subject of the Halifax harbor law as respects steamers, reported that they had considered the subject, and had directed him to report that they cannot recommend any alteration in such laws.

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

Adopted.

Criminal justice bill read 3rd time.

An engrossed bill for further improving the administration of criminal justice, was read a third time.

Passed.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for further improving the administration of criminal justice.

Sent to council.

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

School bill postponed.

The order of the day being read,

Ordered, That the house do, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee on the subject of the school bill.

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

TUESDAY, 9th MARCH, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Revised chapter bill read 3rd time.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 34 of the revised statutes, was read a third time.

Passed.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be an act to amend chapter 34 of the revised statutes.

Sent to council.

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

Commissioners of sewers' bill.

Mr. Brown, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend the law relating to commissioners of sewers; and the same was read a first time.

Ref. to select com.

Ordered, That the bill be referred to Mr. Brown, Mr. Hall, Mr. Dimock, Mr. McLelan, and Mr. Mosher, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise.

Bill to incorporate trustees of free churches.

Mr. McQueen, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to incorporate the trustees of the several congregations of the free church at Catalogne, Mire', Forks, and Cow Bay; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Temperance petitions.

A petition of Joseph Crowell, senior, and others, of Barrington, was presented by Mr. Thomas Coffin, and read, complaining of the evils arising from the undue number of persons licensed to traffic in intoxicating liquors, especially in the county and city of Halifax—the great thoroughfare of the trade and commerce of the province—and suggesting that a restriction should be placed on the vending of ardent spirits by vessels trading on the coasts or in the harbors of the province, under penalty of forfeiture of vessels and cargoes, and praying for the enactment of such laws as will restrict the importation and vending of ardent spirits in this province.

Referred to committee on temperance.

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

Petitions as to fisheries.

Two petitions of merchants, traders, and fishermen, residing in Halifax and the adjoining harbors, on the shores of Nova Scotia, were also severally presented by Mr. Thomas Coffin, and read, respectively complaining of the encroachments of Americans on the reserved fishing grounds, and praying that no further concessions in respect to the fisheries may be made to the United States, and that prompt and decided measures may be taken to prevent their intrusion within the limits, from which they are excluded by treaty.

Ref. to com. on fisheries.

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

Chancery suitors' motion.

The hon. the attorney general, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to authorise the payment

payment of monies of suitors in the court of chancery into the provincial treasury ; and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

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

Account of expenses as to Shubenacadie canal property,

An account of Charles W. Fairbanks, civil engineer, for his services connected with the preservation of the Shubenacadie canal property, preparing plans thereof, &c.

Ordered, That the account be referred to the same committee to whom was referred Mr. Fairbanks' account for services connected with an exploration for railway purposes, who are also to examine and report upon this account.

Ref. to select com.

The hon. the attorney general, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend the law of evidence ; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Evidence bill.

Three petitions of inhabitants of Yarmouth, were severally presented by Mr. Shaw, and read, praying for the establishment of a normal school.

Petitions for normal school,

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

Referred to com. on education.

A petition of inhabitants of school district No. 2, in Musquodoboit, was presented by Mr. Annand, and read, praying for the establishment of a provincial normal school, and that the Massachusetts assessment system may be adopted for the support of common schools.

Petition on educational matters,

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

Referred to committee on education.

Mr. Ryder reported from the committee to whom were referred petitions from North Sydney and Argyle, in relation to the width of public roads at those places respectively ; 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 :

Report from committee on petitions as to width of public roads.

“ The committee, to whom the petition of the inhabitants of North Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton, and the petition of Israel Harding, of Tusket Village, in the county of Yarmouth, were severally referred, beg leave to report, and do report as follows :

As touching petition from North Sydney, praying that the width of forty feet instead of sixty-six feet, as required by chapter 61 of the revised statutes, may be legalized in the section of the main road comprehended between Melony's Creek and the North Bar, in the settlement of North Sydney, it appears to your committee that it would be impolitic and inexpedient to recommend to the house the passing of an act to amend such chapter for the purpose of altering in a particular locality the width required in the main roads of the province, particularly as the rights of the public and those of the petitioners admit of sufficient protection in the provisions and operation of chapter 68 respecting the supervisors of public roads.

For a similar reason, your committee view the petition of Israel Harding as not requiring the interposition of the house.

JOHN RYDER, chairman.
STEWART CAMPBELL,
JOHN CAMPBELL.

Halifax, 9th March, 1852.”

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

Adopted.

A petition of inhabitants of Cape Negro, in the county of Shelburne, was presented by Mr. Josiah Coffin, and read, complaining of the encroachments of foreigners on the reserved fishing grounds, and praying that the fisheries may be protected.

Petition as to fisheries.

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

Referred to committee on fisheries.

Mr. Henry, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to naturalize John Kayszer ; and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Bill to naturalize John Kayszer.

Petition of J. Kayszer.

A petition of John Kayszer, of Tracadie, in the county of Sydney, clerk, was, by special leave of the house, presented by Mr. Henry, and read, praying for the passage of an act under which he may be naturalized.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Committee on agriculture added to.

Ordered, That Mr. McKinnon, Mr. Shaw. and Mr. Anand, be added to the committee on agriculture.

School bill postponed.

The order of the day being read,

Ordered, That the house do, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee on the school bill.

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

WEDNESDAY, 10th MARCH, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Free church incorporation bill read 2nd time.

A bill to incorporate the trustees of the several congregations of the free church at Catalogne, Mire', Forks and Cow Bay, was read a second time.

Referred to committee on private bills.

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

Troop cove pier co. bill read 3rd time.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Troop Cove pier company, was read a third time.

Passed.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be an act to incorporate the Troop Cove pier company.

Sent to council.

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

Committee of ways and means.

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee of ways and means, for raising the supply granted to her majesty.

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 consideration thereof, to which the house agreed.

School bill postponed.

The order of the day being read,

Ordered, That the house do, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee on the school bill.

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

THURSDAY, 11th MARCH, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Message from council:

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton:

Mr. Speaker,

Agree to bills—
Windsor gas company
Robson patent,

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the kerosene gas light company at Windsor; the bill, entitled, an act to enable Thomas Robson to obtain letters patent for the invention of a horizontal windmill; the bill, entitled, an act to amend the act

act for the incorporation of certain bodies connected with the Wesleyan methodist church ; the bill, entitled, an act to alter and amend the act to incorporate the union marine insurance company of Nova Scotia ; the bill, entitled, an act to amend the act for regulating the Lunenburg common ; the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the trustees of the presbyterian church at Lunenburg, and the bill, entitled, an act to authorize a loan for the erection of a court house and jail in the county of Victoria—severally without any amendment.

Wesleyan amendment
Union marine insurance company amend.
Lunenburg common,
Lunenburg presbyterian church,
Victoria loan.

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 incorporate the Louisburg fishing company ; the bill to incorporate the Acadia lodge, No. 26, of the independent order of odd fellows ; and the bill to incorporate the Canard temperance hall company, and had directed him to report such bills to the house, severally without any amendment ; and he delivered the bills in at the clerk's table.

Report—
Louisburg fishing co.
Acadia lodge, and
Canard temperance hall co.

Ordered, That the bills be engrossed.

Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had directed him to recommend to the house to refer the bill concerning the registry of deeds in the county of Digby to a select committee, to examine and report upon.

Digby registry of deeds bill reported.

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted by the house, and that such bill be referred to Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. McLeod, and Mr. Hall, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise.

Ref. to select com.

Mr. Whitman 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 Indian committee,

(See appendix No. 45.)

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

Adopted.

A petition of merchants, general dealers, grocers and others, resident in the city of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Wier, and read, praying for the continuance of the present laws for regulating the sale of spirituous liquors.

Pet against change in liquor laws,

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

Referred to temperance committee.

Two petitions of fishermen, residing at and around the shores about the mouth of Shelburne harbor, were presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying for the passage of a law to prevent the seining of herrings.

Petition as to herring seining,

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

Ref. to com. on fisheries.

Two petitions of freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Digby, were also presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying for the passage of the bill before the house for the municipal government of counties.

Petition from Digby for county incorporations,

Ordered, That the petitions be referred to the committee on the county municipal corporations bill.

Referred to committee on bill.

Mr. Whitman, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to provide for the opening of a road between Annapolis and Liverpool ; and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Annapolis and Liverpool road bill.

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

Probable assets for 1852.

A statement of probable assets for the public service for the present year.

(See appendix No. 46.)

Ordered, That such statement do lie on the table.

Committee on bills.

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 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 consideration thereof, to which the house agreed.

School bill postponed.

The order of the day being read,

Ordered, That the house do, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee on the school bill.

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

FRIDAY, 12th MARCH, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Bills read 3rd time:
Louisburg fishing co.
Passed.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Louisburg fishing company, was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Louisburg fishing company.

Acadia lodge,

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Acadia lodge, No. 26, of the independent order of odd fellows, was read a third time.

Passed.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Acadia lodge, No. 26, of the independent order of odd fellows.

Canard temperance
hall co.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Canard temperance hall company, was read a third time.

Passed.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Canard temperance hall company.

Sent to council.

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

Annapolis and Liver-
pool road bill read 2nd
time and committed.

A bill to provide for the opening of a road between Annapolis and Liverpool, was read a second time.

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

Expenses of pauper
returns,

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

Certain accounts of expenses incurred in obtaining returns of persons receiving public relief throughout the province.

Ref. to sel. com.

Ordered, That such accounts be referred to the committee to whom the pauper returns were referred during the present session, and who are also to examine and report generally upon the subject of such expenses, and out of what fund the same should be defrayed.

Committee of supply.

On motion, the house 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 resolution.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had come to a resolution, which they had directed him to report to the house; and he 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

The resolution reported from the committee was then read by the clerk, and is as follows :

Resolved, That the sum of twenty-five thousand pounds be granted for the ordinary road and bridge service for the present year ; and the further sum of seven thousand and five hundred pounds for the great road service for the same year.

£25,000 and £7,500
roads and bridges.

The resolution being again read, was, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house.

Resolution agreed to.

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

Sent to council.

On motion, the house again resolved itself into a committee of ways and means.

Committee of ways
and means.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made further progress in the business referred to them ; and had directed him to ask for leave to sit again on the consideration thereof, to which the house agreed.

Report progress.

The order of the day being read,

Ordered, That the house do, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee on the school bill.

School bill postponed.

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

SATURDAY, 13th MARCH, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported, that they had considered the bill to incorporate the Weymouth wharf company, 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.

Weymouth wharf co.
bill reported.

The bill was then read a second time.

Read 2nd time and

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

Committed.

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

Committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. 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 incorporate the Weymouth wharf company ; and the bill to extend to the village of Truro the provisions of the law relating to commissioners of streets ;—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 Weymouth
wharf company, and
Truro streets bills.

Ordered, That the bills be engrossed.

A petition of Alexander Stephen, of Middle Musquodoboit, was, by special leave of the house, presented by Mr. Annand, and read, praying that the house would not sanction a certain appraisalment of damages for a new line of road running through his lands.

Petition of A. Stephen

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

Referred to committee
on road damages.

The order of the day being read,

Ordered, That the house do, on Monday next, resolve itself into a committee on the school bill.

School bill postponed.

On

Committee of 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 progress.

The chairman reported from the committee, that they had made further progress in the consideration of the business referred to them—and had directed him to ask for leave to sit again on the consideration thereof, to which the house agreed.

Papers as to mails,
Plaister Cove, &c.

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

Copy of a letter from the post master general to the provincial secretary, dated 12th March, 1852, with various enclosures relating to the conveyance of the mails between Plaister Cove, Port Hood, and Margaree.

Ref. to post office
com.

Ordered, That the copy of letter and enclosures be referred to the committee on post office affairs.

Seizure papers.

The hon. the financial secretary, by like command, presented to the house,

A statement of articles seized and sold at Halifax in 1851, and shewing the distribution of the proceeds;

A like statement with regard to the outports, during the same period; and

A statement of articles seized at Halifax for breach of revenue laws in 1851, and sold 3rd February, 1852.

Together with an abstract of such statements.

For the abstract,

(*See appendix No. 47.*)

Ordered, That the abstract and statements do lie on the table.

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

MONDAY, 15th MARCH, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Bills read 3rd time:
Weymouth wharf co.
Passed.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Weymouth wharf company, was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be an act to incorporate the Weymouth wharf company.

Truro streets bill,

An engrossed bill to extend to the village of Truro the provisions of the law relating to commissioners of streets, was read a third time.

Passed.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be an act to extend to the village of Truro the law relating to commissioners of streets.

Sent to council.

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

Report from commit-
tee on expiring laws.

Mr. McQueen, from the committee on the expiring laws, reported and presented to the house,

Continuing bill.

A bill to continue certain acts of the general assembly; and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Message from council:

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton:

Mr. Speaker,

Agree to salaries
amdt. bill, and
Troop Cove pier com-
pany bill.

The council have agreed to the bill entitled an act to amend chapter 34 of the revised statutes; and the bill entitled an act to incorporate the Troop Cove pier company; severally without any amendment.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Mr.

Mr. Thorne, pursuant to leave given on a former day, presented a bill to extend to the village of New Caledonia the law relating to commissioners of streets; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

New Caledonia streets bill.

A bill concerning prothonotaries and clerks of the crown, was read a second time.
Ordered, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Prothonotaries bill read 2nd time and committed.

A petition of Frederick Charman, was, by the special leave of the house, presented by Mr. Henry, and read, controverting statements made in the petition of John McGregor, presented on a former day, in reference to certain proceedings in the probate court.

Petition of F. Charman.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the probate laws.

Referred to committee on probate laws.

On motion, *resolved*, that a select committee be appointed to consider the subject of the revised statutes, and the expediency of any modification or amendment thereof, with power to report by bill or otherwise.

Committee on revised statutes.

Ordered, That Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Henry, Mr. Creighton, Mr. McQueen, and Mr. Archibald, be a committee for that purpose.

A petition of Richard Skaling, and others, inhabitants of Kempt, in the county of Hants, was presented by Mr. B. Smith, and read, praying that the proposed alteration of the mail route through that township may not be acceded to.

Petition from Kempt as to mails.

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

Referred to post office committee.

The hon. the attorney general moved for the leave of the house to introduce a bill to postpone the next ensuing easter term of the supreme court at Halifax: which being seconded and put, passed in the negative.

Leave refused for bill to postpone court.

Mr. Brown reported 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 from immigrant com.

(See appendix No. 48.)

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted by the house, and that such part thereof as recommends a grant of monies be referred to the committee of supply.

Adopted, &c.

Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered the bill to incorporate the Acadian iron mining association, 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.

Acadian iron mining bill reported.

The bill was then read a second time.

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

Read 2nd time, Committed.

Mr. Wilkins moved, that the house do come to the following resolution:

Resolution moved for protective duties.

Whereas the admission of the productions of foreign industry, either duty free or at mere revenue duties, particularly in the case of those countries that impose protective duties on the importation of the productions of this province, is unwise and impolitic, as having a necessary tendency to expose our own industrial and producing classes to injurious competition: *Be it therefore resolved*, that in adjusting the tariff for the future, the principle of effective protection of all our industrial interests, be adopted and acted upon, and that the legislatures of Canada and New Brunswick be respectfully requested to adopt a similar policy, and co-operate with this province in the encouragement of colonial manufactures and the protection of native industry.

Which being seconded,

On motion, *resolved*, that the house do now resolve itself into a committee on the general state of the province, for the purpose of considering such resolution, and the general policy of the revenue laws.

Resolution for com. on general state of province thereon.

House in committee.

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.

School bill postponed.

The order of the day being read,

Ordered, That the house do, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee on the school bill.

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

TUESDAY, 16th MARCH, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Continuing bill, and New Caledonia streets bill, read 2nd time and committed.

A bill to continue certain acts of the general assembly ; and

A bill to extend to the village of New Caledonia the law relating to commissioners of streets ;

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 Acadian iron company and New Caledonia streets bills.

The chairman reported from the committee, that they had gone through the bill to incorporate the Acadian iron mining association, and had made an amendment thereto—which they had directed him to report to the house with the bill ; and they had also gone through the bill to extend to the village of New Caledonia the law relating to commissioners of streets—and had directed him to report the same to the house without any amendment ; and he delivered such bills with the amendment in at the clerk's table, where the amendment was read.

Ordered, That the bill, with the amendment, be engrossed.

Ordered, That the bill reported, without amendment, be engrossed.

Report from committee on trade and manufactures.

Mr. Fraser reported from the committee on trade and manufactures ; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See appendix No. 49.)

Adopted, and referred to supply.

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted by the house, and that so much thereof as recommends grants of monies be referred to the committee of supply.

Report from committee on Halifax poor house accounts.

Mr. Mosher reported from the committee to whom were referred the accounts of the Halifax poor's asylum ; 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. 50.)

Adopted, and referred to supply.

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted by the house, and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr.

Mr. Killam reported from the committee on navigation securities; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

Report from committee on navigation securities.

(See appendix No. 51.)

Ordered, That the report be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Referred to supply.

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

Return of officers' clerks, &c. in Halifax, with their fees.

A return of all officers, and their subordinates and clerks, within the city of Halifax and its vicinity, receiving salaries or allowances from the provincial funds, with the date of their appointment, amount of salary and emoluments of each, and increase of pay, if any, within the past two years.

(See appendix No. 52.)

Ordered, That the return do lie on the table.

Mr. H. Munro, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill concerning the counties of Cape Breton and Victoria; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Cape Breton and Victoria counties bill.

The order of the day being read,

Ordered, That the house do, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee on the school bill.

School bill postponed.

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

WEDNESDAY, 17th MARCH, 1852.

PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Acadian iron mining association, was read a third time.

Acadian iron mining bill read 3rd time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Acadian iron mining association.

Passed.

An engrossed bill to extend to the village of New Caledonia the law relating to commissioners of streets, was read a third time.

New Caledonia streets bill read 3rd time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to extend to the village of New Caledonia the law relating to commissioners of streets.

Passed.

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

Bills sent to council.

A bill concerning the counties of Cape Breton and Victoria, was read a second time.

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

Cape Breton and Victoria counties bill read 2nd time and committed.

A petition of inhabitants of Canso and its vicinity, in the county of Guysborough, was, by the special leave of the house, presented by Mr. Marshall, and read, setting forth the extreme destitution prevailing there in consequence of the failure of the fisheries, and praying relief.

Petition from Canso for relief.

And thereupon,

Mr. S. Campbell moved that the petition be referred to the committee of supply: which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Referred to supply.

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 Canard temperance hall

Agree to bill—Canard temperance hall company.

Acadia lodge.

Louisburg fishing co.

Weymouth wharf co.

And Truro streets.

Without amendment.

Criminal justice with amendments.

To grants for road service.

Council's amendment to criminal justice bill agreed to.

Bill, &c., sent back to council.

Coal returns.

Ref. to com. on mines and minerals.

Horton academy returns.

Ref. to committee on education.

Annapolis common bill.

Oakland common bill.

Referred to committee on private bills.

Committee on law regulating distilleries.

Burns' free church bill.

hall company ; the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Acadia lodge, number twenty-six, of the independent order of odd fellows ; the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Louisburg fishing company ; the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Weymouth wharf company ; and the bill, entitled, an act to extend to the village of Truro the law relating to commissioners of streets—severally without any amendment.

They have also agreed to the bill, entitled, an act for further improving the administration of criminal justice, with amendments—to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

The council have also agreed to the resolution of this honorable house for granting the sum of £25,000 for the ordinary road and bridge service ; and £7,500 for the great road service, for the present year.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The amendments proposed by the council to the criminal justice bill, were read a first, and *nem. con.* a second time, and considered by the house, and are as follow :

4TH CLAUSE.

1°. 7th line.—After the word “ did,” insert the words “ feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, kill and.”

2°. 10th line.—After the word “ did,” insert the words “ feloniously kill and.”

And thereupon,

On motion, *resolved*, that such amendments be severally 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.

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

Various returns, shewing the quantities of coal shipped from the different mines at Sydney, C. B., Pictou, and the Joggins in the county of Cumberland, respectively, during the year 1851.

Ordered, That such returns be referred to the committee on the mines and minerals of the province.

The hon. the attorney general, by like command, presented to the house,

Various returns connected with the Horton academy, for the year 1851.

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

Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported on the petitions relative to the town marsh at Annapolis, and thereupon presented to the house,

A bill further to amend the acts regulating the town marsh at Annapolis ; and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. Creighton, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill relating to the Oakland common, in the county of Lunenburg ; and the same was read a first time.

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

On motion of the hon. the financial secretary,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to consider the laws relating to the manufacture of intoxicating liquors within the province, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That the hon. the financial secretary, Mr. Creighton, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Esson, and the hon. Mr. Johnston, be a committee for that purpose.

Mr. Marshall, pursuant to leave given on a former day, presented a bill to incorporate the trustees of Burns' free church, in the county of Sydney ; and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

On motion, the house again resolved itself into a committee on the general state of the province, on the subject of the resolution proposed in relation to protective duties and the general policy of the revenue laws.

Committee on tariff laws.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made further progress in the business referred to them, and had directed him to ask for leave to sit again on the further consideration thereof, to which the house agreed.

Report progress.

The order of the day being read,

School bill postponed.

Ordered, That the house do, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee on the school bill.

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

THURSDAY, 18th MARCH, 1852.

PRAYERS.

A bill further to amend the acts regulating the town marsh at Annapolis; and
A bill to incorporate the trustees of Burns' free church, in the county of Sydney;
Were severally read a second time.

Annapolis common and Burns' church bills, read 2nd time and committed.

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

Ordered, That Mr. Marshall have leave of absence on and after Monday next, to return home on account of illness in his family.

Leave of absence.

On motion of the hon. the financial secretary,

Resolved, That the sum of £25,000, granted for the ordinary road and bridge service for the present year, be applied as follows:

Division of £25,000 for roads and bridges.

For the county of Yarmouth,	-	-	-	£1,220
“ “ Shelburne,	-	-	-	1,220
“ “ Digby,	-	-	-	1,220
“ “ Sydney,	-	-	-	1,220
“ “ Queen's,	-	-	-	1,180
“ “ Richmond,	-	-	-	1,220
“ “ Halifax,	-	-	-	1,840
“ “ Hants,	-	-	-	1,500
“ “ Inverness,	-	-	-	1,650
“ “ King's,	-	-	-	1,350
“ “ Pictou,	-	-	-	1,800
“ “ Colchester,	-	-	-	1,460
“ “ Cumberland,	-	-	-	1,460
“ “ Lunenburg,	-	-	-	1,500
“ “ Annapolis,	-	-	-	1,300
“ “ Cape Breton,	-	-	-	1,420
“ “ Victoria,	-	-	-	1,220
“ “ Guysborough,	-	-	-	1,220

£25,000

Mr. Fraser reported from the committee to whom were referred certain papers touching the propriety of introducing kerosene gas into the light houses of the province; and he

Report from committee on kerosene gas for light houses,

read

read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See appendix No. 53.)

- Adopted.** Ordered, That the report be received and adopted by the house.
- Cape Breton road expenditure papers.** The hon. the attorney general, by command of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, presented to the house.
A report of commissioners appointed to investigate certain claims connected with the expenditure of the road money in the county of Cape Breton—together with various accounts and papers connected therewith.
- Ref. to select com.** Ordered, That the same be referred to Mr. McLelan, Mr. Locke, and Mr. Esson, to examine and report upon.
- Sydney common bill.** Mr. McQueen, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend the act for regulating the commons of Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Committee on tariff.** On motion, the house again resolved itself into a committee on the general state of the province, on the subject of the resolution for protective duties, &c.
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 further progress in the consideration of the business referred to them, and had directed him to ask for leave to sit again on the consideration thereof, to which the house agreed.
- School bill postponed.** The order of the day being read,
Ordered, That the house do, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee on the school bill.
- Then the house adjourned until to-morrow at half-past two of the clock.

FRIDAY, 19th MARCH, 1852.

PRAYERS.

- Sydney common bill read 2nd time.** A bill to amend the act for regulating the commons of Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton, was read a second time.
- Referred to committee on private bills.** Ordered, That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.
- Catalogne, &c., free church, and Oakland common bills, reported.** Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered the bill to incorporate the trustees of the several congregations of the free church at Catalogne, Miré, Forks and Cow Bay; and the bill relating to the Oakland common, in the county 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.
- Oakland common bill read 2nd time. Bills committed.** The Oakland commons bill was then read a second time.
Ordered, That the foregoing 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. Dimock took the chair of the committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- Report bill's—Free church.** The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to incorporate the trustees of the several congregations of the free church at Catalogne, Miré, Forks

Forks and Cow Bay; the bill concerning the counties of Cape Breton and Victoria; the bill further to amend the acts regulating the town marsh at Annapolis; and the bill relating to the Oakland common, in the county 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.

Victoria and C. Breton counties,
Annapolis common,
Oakland common,

Ordered, That the bills be engrossed.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton:

Message from council.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act for further improving the administration of criminal justice, as now amended.

Agree to criminal justice bill as amended.

And then the messenger withdrew.

A petition of Adams Archibald and others, was presented by Mr. Annand, and read, praying that the house will not confirm a certain appraisalment for road damages in Musquodoboit.

Petition of Adams Archibald and others.

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

Referred to committee on road damages.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Richmond, was, by special leave, presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying further aid towards opening the St. Peter's canal.

Petition for aid to St. Peter's canal.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

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

Papers as to Bay of Fundy tides,

Copy of despatch from Sir Edmund Head to Sir John Harvey, dated 6th March, 1852, with copy of letter from the president of the Fredericton athenæum, accompanying a report upon the subject of the tides of the Bay of Fundy; and the same were read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 54.)

Ordered, That such papers be referred to Mr. Whitman, Mr. Chipman, Mr. Brown, Mr. Killam, Mr. Mosher, Mr. Thomas Coffin, and Mr. Wade, to examine and report upon.

Ref. to select com.

On motion, the house again resolved itself into a committee on the general state of the province, on the further consideration of the resolution as to protective duties and the general policy of the revenue laws.

Committee on tariff, &c.

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 consideration of the subject referred to them.

Report finally.

Mr. Wilkins moved that the house do come to the following resolution:

Whereas the admission of the productions of the industry of other countries, either duty free or at mere revenue duties, particularly in the case of those countries that impose protective duties on the importation of the productions of this province, is unwise and impolitic, as having a necessary tendency to expose our own industrial and producing classes to injurious competition: *Be it therefore resolved,* That in adjusting the tariff for the future, the principal of effective protection of all our industrial interests, be adopted and acted upon, and that the legislatures of Canada and New Brunswick be respectfully requested to adopt a similar policy, and co-operate with this province in the encouragement of colonial manufactures and the protection of native industry.

Resolution moved for protective duties.

Which being seconded,

The hon. the attorney general moved, that the proposed resolution be amended, by leaving out all the words thereof after the word "whereas," and to insert instead thereof the following words:

Amendment moved.

"By the present tariff the raw materials used in the various manufactures established in this province, are admitted at the lowest rate or altogether free of duty, and duties are imposed

imposed on the like manufactures when imported from abroad, partly for the purposes of revenue and partly for protection.

And whereas, high protective duties, from our geographical position and other causes, cannot be collected so as to bear equally and fairly on the community, and the effect of such duties would be to enhance the price of many commodities of British and foreign origin, which enter largely into the consumption of all classes.

Resolved therefore, That the increase of our present duties on British and foreign manufactured goods, for the purposes of protection, would be impolitic and unwise."

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

Division on amendment.

For the amendment :

Mr. Doyle,	Mr. H. Munro,
" Shaw,	" Wier,
Hon. Atty. General,	" P. Smyth,
Mr. Bourneuf,	" McQueen,
" Wade,	" Thos. Coffin,
" S. Campbell,	" Creighton,
" Henry,	" Comeau,
" Locke,	" Killam,
" Martell,	" Brown,
" Esson,	" Marshall.

Against the amendment :

Mr. Ryder,	Mr. Annand,
" John Campbell,	" Moore,
" Murray,	" Mosher,
" Young,	" B. Smith,
" Thorne,	" Cowie,
" Jost,	" Dimock,
" Josiah Coffin,	" Fraser,
" J. Munro,	" Chipman,
" Holmes,	Hon. Fin. Sec.,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	Mr. McKinnon,
Mr. Zwicker,	" Archibald,
" Whitman,	" Jas. Campbell,
" Wilkins,	" Hall.
" McLelan,	

So it passed in the negative.

Resolution negatived.

The question upon the resolution, as originally proposed, being then put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the resolution, twenty-two ; against it, twenty-five.

For the resolution :

Mr. Jas. Campbell,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
" Hall,	Mr. Zwicker,
" Chipman,	" Holmes,
" Archibald,	" J. Munro,
" Moore,	" Josiah Coffin,
" B. Smith,	" Jost,
" Mosher,	" Young,
" McLelan,	" Thorne,
" Wilkins,	" John Campbell,
" Whitman,	" Murray,
" Cowie,	" Ryder.

Against the resolution :

Mr. Brown,	Mr. Locke,
" Creighton,	" Henry,
" Marshall,	" S. Campbell,
" P. Smyth,	" Annand,
" Comeau,	" Wade,
" McQueen,	" Bourneuf,
" Killam,	Hon. Atty. General,
" Thos. Coffin,	Mr. Dimock,
" Martell,	" Fraser,
" Wier,	" Shaw,
" Esson,	Hon. Fin. Sec.,
" H. Munro,	Mr. McKinnon.
" Doyle,	

So it passed in the negative.

Committee of 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 resolutions :

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

for leave to sit again on the consideration of ways and means, to which the house agreed.

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

1st. *Resolved*, That the same system of imposition, collection and regulation of duties of colonial revenue as has been in operation for the past year, be continued for the year ending 1st April, 1853, with such exceptions as may hereafter be determined on.

Present tariff with exceptions.

2^d. *Resolved*, That "biscuit or bread" be struck out of the table of exemptions from duty.

Duty on biscuit.

The first resolution having been again read, was, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house.

1st resolution agreed to.

The second resolution having been again read,

Mr. Fraser 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-two.

Motion not to receive the resolution agreed to.

For the motion.

Mr. Doyle,	Mr. Wier,
" Marshall,	" Fraser,
Hon. Atty. Gen.,	" Zwicker,
Mr. Ryder,	" Thos. Coffin,
" McKinnon,	" Killam,
" S. Campbell,	" Comeau,
" Esson,	" Jost,
" H. Munro,	" Creighton,
" Bourneuf,	" Martell,
" Shaw,	" Locke,
" Wade,	" John Campbell.
" Brown,	

Against the motion :

Mr. Archibald,	Mr. Holmes,
" Young,	" Wilkins,
" Murray,	" McLelan,
" J. Munro,	" Chipman,
" McQueen,	" Cowie,
" Thorne,	" Mosher,
" Henry,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
" Josiah Coffin,	Mr. Moore,
" P. Smyth,	" Whitman,
Hon. Fin. Sec.,	" Jas. Campbell,
Mr. B. Smith,	" Dimock.

So it passed in the affirmative.

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, piano fortes, snuff and cigars, coaches, carriages and waggons, wooden wares of all kinds, agricultural implements : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty ; against it, twenty-five.

Motion for raising duties on manufactures negative.

For the motion :

Mr. Jas. Campbell,	Mr. Wilkins,
" Ryder,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
" McKinnon,	Mr. Zwicker,
" Mosher,	" B. Smith,
" Cowie,	" Holmes,
" Moore,	" P. Smyth,
" Dimock,	" Thorne,
" Whitman,	" Murray,
" Chipman,	" Young,
" McLelan,	" Archibald.

Against the motion :

Mr. Creighton,	Mr. Comeau,
" Brown,	" Thos. Coffin,
" John Campbell,	" Wier,
" Martell,	" Wade,
" J. Munro,	" S. Campbell,
" McQueen,	" Esson,
" Henry,	" Bourneuf,
" Josiah Coffin,	" H. Munro,
" Jost,	" Shaw,
Hon. Fin. Sec.,	" Fraser,
Mr. Killam,	" Doyle,
" Locke,	Hon. Atty. General.
" Marshall,	

So it passed in the negative.

Order for revenue bill.

Ordered, That the hon. the financial secretary, Mr. Fraser, and Mr. Whitman, be a committee to prepare and report a revenue bill in accordance with the first resolution so reported and agreed to.

School bill postponed.

The order of the day being read,
Ordered, That the house do, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee on the school bill.

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

SATURDAY. 20th MARCH, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Motion to rescind resolution as to biscuit or bread negatived on division.

Mr. Henry moved, that the resolution passed yesterday, for not receiving the second resolution reported from the committee of ways and means, by which "biscuit or bread" was struck out of the table of exemptions from duty, be rescinded : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-three ; against it, twenty-three.

For the motion :

Mr. P. Smyth,	Mr. M'Lelan,
" Hall,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
" McKinnon,	Mr. Wilkins,
" Dimock,	" Whitman,
" McLeod,	" Jas. Campbell,
Hon. Fin. Sec.,	" Holmes,
Mr. Chipman,	" Murray,
" B. Smyth,	" Moore,
" Henry,	" Young,
" Thorne,	" H. Munro,
" J. Munro,	" Archibald.
" McQueen,	

Against the motion :

Mr. S. Campbell,	Mr. Zwicker,
" Esson,	" Locke,
" Martell,	" Annand,
" Wier,	" Fraser,
" John Campbell,	" Shaw,
" Creighton,	" Bourneuf,
" Killam,	" Wade,
" Mosher,	Hon. Atty. General,
" Comeau,	Mr. Marshall,
" Jost,	" Ryder,
" Thos. Coffin,	" Doyle.
" Josiah Coffin,	

Whereupon Mr. Speaker gave his casting vote against the motion.
So it passed in the negative.

Scales of division of £7,500.

The hon. the financial secretary moved that the house do come to the following resolution :

Resolved, That the sum of £7,500, granted for the great road service for the present year, be applied as follows :

For the great roads mentioned in chapter 61 of the revised statutes :

In the county of Halifax,	-	-	-	-	£860
" " Colchester,	-	-	-	-	580
" " Cumberland,	-	-	-	-	420
" " Hants,	-	-	-	-	700
" " King's,	-	-	-	-	350
" " Annapolis,	-	-	-	-	350
" " Digby,	-	-	-	-	400
" " Yarmouth,	-	-	-	-	300
" " Shelburne,	-	-	-	-	300
" " Queen's,	-	-	-	-	260

In the county of Lunenburg,	-	-	-	-	£440
" " Pictou,	-	-	-	-	400
" " Sydney,	-	-	-	-	150
" " Guysborough,	-	-	-	-	180
" " Inverness,	-	-	-	-	420
" " Cape Breton,	-	-	-	-	420
" " Richmond,	-	-	-	-	260
" " Victoria,	-	-	-	-	260
Marshy Hope road,	-	-	-	-	450
					£7,500

Which being seconded,

Mr. Henry moved that the proposed resolution be amended, by deducting the sum of fifty pounds from each of the sums thereby allotted to the counties of Inverness, Richmond, and Victoria, respectively, and adding the amounts so deducted to the grant for the Marshy Hope road : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, sixteen ; against it, twenty-nine. Amendment negatived.

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. Whitman then moved, that the proposed resolution be amended, by substituting for the scale therein, the following scale : Another scale proposed and negatived.

In the county of Halifax,	-	-	-	-	£900
" " Hants,	-	-	-	-	600
" " Kings,	-	-	-	-	400
" " Annapolis,	-	-	-	-	400
" " Digby,	-	-	-	-	400
" " Yarmouth,	-	-	-	-	300
" " Shelburne,	-	-	-	-	300
" " Queens,	-	-	-	-	270
" " Lunenburg,	-	-	-	-	460
" " Colchester,	-	-	-	-	525
" " Cumberland,	-	-	-	-	400
" " Pictou,	-	-	-	-	600
" " Sydney,	-	-	-	-	300
" " Guysborough,	-	-	-	-	280
" " Inverness,	-	-	-	-	400
" " Cape Breton,	-	-	-	-	400
" " Richmond,	-	-	-	-	280
" " Victoria,	-	-	-	-	285
					£7,500

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, sixteen ; against it, thirty.

For the amendment :

Mr. Shaw,
 " Chipman,
 " Killam,
 " Ryder,
 " Hall,
 " Holmes,
 " Moore,
 " Thorne,
 Mr. Zwickler,
 Hon. Mr. Johnston,
 Mr. H. Munro,
 " Whitman,
 " Wilkins,
 " Jost,
 " J. Munro,
 " Creighton.

Against the amendment :

Hon. Fin. Sec.,
 Mr. Bourneuf,
 " Marshall,
 " Josiah Coffin,
 " John Campbell,
 " Wier,
 " Jas. Campbell,
 " Annand,
 " Esson,
 " McQueen,
 " S. Campbell,
 " Thos. Coffin,
 " McLelan,
 " Young,
 " Archibald,
 Mr. Henry,
 " Locke,
 " Wade,
 " Comeau,
 " P. Smyth,
 " Murray,
 " Mosher,
 " B. Smith,
 " McLeod,
 " Martell,
 " McKinnon,
 Hon. Atty. General,
 Mr. Fraser,
 " Dimock,
 " Doyle.

So it passed in the negative.

Another scale proposed.

Mr. Annand then moved that the proposed resolution be amended, by substituting for the scale therein, the following scale :

In the county of Yarmouth,	-	-	-	£280
" " Shelburne,	-	-	-	320
" " Digby,	-	-	-	440
" " Sydney,	-	-	-	300
" " Guysborough,	-	-	-	300
" " Queen's,	-	-	-	220
" " Richmond,	-	-	-	280
" " Halifax,	-	-	-	960
" " Hants,	-	-	-	700
" " King's,	-	-	-	390
" " Pictou,	-	-	-	360
" " Colchester,	-	-	-	640
" " Cumberland,	-	-	-	540
" " Lunenburg,	-	-	-	480
" " Annapolis,	-	-	-	350
" " Cape Breton,	-	-	-	260
" " Victoria,	-	-	-	260
" " Inverness,	-	-	-	420
				£7,500

Negative.

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the negative.

Original scale agreed to.

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

Order for road scales.

Ordered, That the several members from the respective counties, do prepare and present to the house, on or before Monday the 29th March instant, scales of sub-division of the road money allotted to each county, out of the sum of £25,000 granted for the ordinary road and bridge service ; and also of the £7,500 granted for the great road service.

Road petitions referred to members.

Ordered, That the several ordinary petitions for aid to roads and bridges, presented this session, and by the course and practice of the house placed on the file of road petitions, without being entered on the journal at the time of presentation, be referred to the several members from the counties respectively from which the same have been sent.

For a list of such petitions,

(See appendix No. 55.)

Mr.

Mr. Fraser reported from the committee on the subject of the electric telegraph accounts and papers—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 electric telegraph.

(See appendix No. 56.)

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted by the house, and that such part thereof as recommends a grant of money be referred to the committee of supply.

Adopted, &c.

The hon. the attorney general reported from the committee on the subject of a provincial industrial exhibition—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 provincial industrial exhibition.

(See appendix No. 57.)

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

Mr. Wade moved that all articles subject to a duty of two and a half per cent. by the present tariff, be hereafter admitted duty free : which being seconded,

Motion to admit articles duty free.

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved, by way of amendment, that the select committee to whom was referred the bill for the municipal government of counties, do make their report on such bill on Monday next : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, thirty-seven ; against it, six.

Amendment for report of counties corporation bill carried.

For the amendment :

Against the amendment :

Mr. McLeod,
 " P. Smyth,
 " McKinnon,
 " Shaw,
 " Chipman,
 Hon. Fin. Sec.,
 Mr. Thorne,
 " Annand,
 " Archibald,
 " Dimock,
 " Fraser,
 " Marshall,
 Hon. Atty. General,

Mr. McLelan,
 " Wilkins,
 " Henry,
 " B. Smith,
 Hon. Mr. Johnston,
 Mr. Esson,
 " Comeau,
 " Holmes,
 " Wier,
 " Killam,
 " Thos. Coffin,
 " Jas. Campbell,

Mr. Mosher,
 " Zwicker,
 " Jost,
 " H. Munro,
 " Josiah Coffin,
 " J. Munro,
 " Moore,
 " McQueen,
 " Whitman,
 " S. Campbell,
 " Martell,
 " Murray.

Mr. Wade,
 " John Campbell,
 " Young,
 " Locke,
 " Ryder,
 " Bourneuf.

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

Ordered, That the select committee to whom was referred the bill for the municipal government of counties, do make their report on such bill on Monday next.

Order for 2nd reading of bill.

Mr. Thorne 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.

Report from committee on transient poor.

(See appendix No. 58.)

Ordered, That the report be received and referred to the committee of supply.

Referred to supply.

The hon. the attorney general reported from the committee to whom was referred the petition of John Graham and others, of the county of Inverness, in relation to the legality of certain wills ; 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 C. B. wills.

(See appendix No. 59.)

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

Ordered, That Mr. John Campbell have leave of absence to return home, on account of illness in his family.

Leave of absence.

Committee on King's
College papers.

On motion of Mr. Annand,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to examine and report upon the despatches and other papers on the subject of the act passed during the first session in 1851, to discontinue the grant to King's college, Windsor, with power to report by address or otherwise.

Ordered, That Mr. Henry, Mr. Annand, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Chipman, and Mr. Archibald, be a committee for that purpose.

Ordered, That the despatches and papers be referred to such committee.

Chancery monies bill
read 2nd time.

A bill to authorise the payment of the monies of suitors in the court of chancery into the provincial treasury, was read a second time.

Committed.

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

School bill postponed.

The order of the day being read,

Ordered, That the house do, on Monday next, resolve itself into a committee on the school bill.

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

MONDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Order of day post-
poned.

The order of the day being read,

Ordered, That the house do, on Monday next, the 29th instant, resolve itself into a committee on the school bill.

Ordered, That the select committee to whom was referred the bill for the municipal government of counties, do make their report on such bill on Monday next, the 29th inst.

Death of governor
announced.

The hon. the attorney general rose in his place and acquainted Mr. Speaker and the house, that it was his painful duty to communicate to them the death of the lieutenant-governor, Sir John Harvey, who expired this morning at half-past eleven of the clock.

Resolution that house
do attend funeral, and
for adjournment.

Whereupon it was *unanimously resolved*, That this house, as a mark of respect for his excellency's memory, will attend his funeral in a body on Saturday next, and that this house do stand adjourned until Monday the 29th instant, at ten of the clock.

MONDAY, 29th MARCH, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Change of appropria-
tion, Queen's county.

On motion of Mr. Cowie,

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, granted in the session of 1851, to avoid the hills between Mack's Meadow and cross roads near Herring Cove, in Queen's county, and remaining undrawn, be expended as follows: One hundred pounds on the hill and road between Mack's Meadow and Herring Cove, and the remaining fifty pounds to aid in completing the alteration of the road from Mill Village to Port Medway.

Sent to council.

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

Report from commit-
tee on education.

Mr. Creighton reported from the committee on education; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See appendix No. 60.)

Ordered,

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted by the house, and that so much thereof as recommends grants of monies be referred to the committee of supply. Adopted, and referred to supply.

Mr. Creighton reported also from the committee on the poor laws, on the subject of the expenses of procuring returns of persons receiving public relief throughout the province ; 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 pauper returns expenses.

(See appendix No. 61.)

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted by the house, and referred to the committee of supply. Adopted, and referred to supply.

Mr. Creighton also, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to incorporate the trustees of the baptist meeting house, at Chester Basin, and for enabling them to finish and enlarge the same ; and the same was read a first time. Chester Basin meeting house bill.

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

Mr. Holmes reported from the select committee to whom was referred the petition of Jacob Deal ; 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 J. Deal.

(See appendix No. 62.)

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted by the house, and referred to the committee of supply. Adopted, and referred to supply.

Mr. Wilkins moved that Mr. Creighton have leave of absence after to-day, to return home on urgent private business : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the affirmative. Leave of absence.

On motion, the house again resolved itself into a committee of ways and means. Committee of ways and means.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the business referred to them, and had come to two 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 again read, and are as follow : Report finally.

3°. *Resolved*, That the duties for the support of light houses remain the same for the year ending 1st April, 1853, as they have been for the current year. Light house duties.

4°. *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. Licence duties.

And the resolutions being again read, were, upon the question respectively put thereon, agreed to by the house. Agreed to.

Ordered, That the committee on the revenue laws do report their bill in accordance with such resolutions. Bill to be reported.

The hon. the financial secretary reported from the committee on the revenue laws ; and thereupon presented, Revenue bill reported.

A bill to continue the revenue laws ; and the same was read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time. Read 1st and 2nd time.

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

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on such bill. House in committee.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

- Report bill with amdt.** The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill, and had made an amendment thereto, which they had directed him to report to the house, with the bill; and he delivered the bill and amendment in at the clerk's table, where the amendment was read.
- Order for 3rd reading.** *Ordered*, That the bill, with the amendment, be engrossed, and, *nem. con.*, be read a third time this day.
- And accordingly,
- Read 3rd time.** An engrossed bill to continue the revenue laws was read a third time.
- Passed.** *Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to continue the revenue laws.
- Sent to council.** *Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill to the council, and desire their concurrence.
- Adjourn.** Then the house adjourned until this day at three of the clock.
- Meet.** At 3 p. m. the house met pursuant to adjournment.
- 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 Annapolis and Liverpool road bill with an amdt.** The chairman reported from the committee, that they had gone through the bill to provide for the opening of a road between Annapolis and Liverpool, and had made an amendment thereto—which they had directed him to report to the house with the bill; and he delivered the bill and amendment in at the clerk's table, where the amendment was read.
Ordered, That the bill, with the amendment, be engrossed.
- Report from com. on fox poison petition.** Mr. Hall, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of William Graves and others, of Aylesford, respecting the destruction of animals from the placing of fox poison, reported that the committee had considered the petition—and had directed him to report thereon by bill; and he thereupon presented to the house,
- Anti-poison bill.** A bill to prevent the destruction of domestic animals by poison; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Report on petition of C. W. Fairbanks.** Mr. Fraser, from the committee to whom, on the 1st March last, was referred the petition of Charles W. Fairbanks, reported and presented to the house,
- Dry dock bill.** A bill to incorporate the Dartmouth dry dock marine railway company; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Report from committee on Digby registry of deeds bill.** Mr. S. Campbell, from the committee to whom was referred the bill concerning the registry of deeds in the county of Digby, reported that the committee had considered the bill—and had directed him to recommend to the house to defer the further consideration thereof until this day three months; and he delivered the bill in at the clerk's table.
- Bill deferred.** *Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted by the house, and that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months.
- Report on petition of overseers Maxwellton.** Mr. S. Campbell also reported from the committee to whom was referred the petition of overseers of the poor for the western district of the township of Maxwellton; 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 William Dunn and James Mickle, overseers of the poor for the western district of the township of Maxwellton, in the county of Pictou, praying for the legalization of certain arrangements entered into between that district and the other districts, in said township, in reference to the support of the poor in said district, which arrangements were made in disregard of the 8th Vic., chap. 49, entitled, “an act to divide the township of Maxwellton into separate districts for the support of the poor”—beg leave to report, and do report as follows, viz:
- That inasmuch as the petition embraces matter of local interest, and that it does not appear

appear to have been read at the general sessions for the county, or in any other manner publicly notified for presentation to this house, your committee do not deem it just, on an ex-parte statement, to recommend any legislative action thereon at the present session.

STEWART CAMPBELL,
JAMES D. FRASER,
BENJ. SMITH.

Halifax, 24th March, 1852."

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

Adopted.

Mr. Thomas Coffin, pursuant to leave given on a former day, presented a bill to incorporate the proprietors of the Lower Port LaTour union chapel burial ground; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Burial ground incorporation bill.

The hon. Joseph Howe, provincial secretary, and Stephen Fulton, esquire, returned duly elected as members for the county of Cumberland, severally took the oath of allegiance before the honorables John Morton, Hugh Bell, and Edward Kenny, commissioners authorized to administer the same, and their seats as such members.

Cumberland members sworn in.

The hon. the financial secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to authorise a provincial loan: and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Loan bill.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton:

Message from council.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to continue the revenue laws, with amendments; to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

Agree to revenue bill with amendments.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The hon. the attorney general, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to continue and amend the revenue laws; and the same was read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time.

Revenue bill.

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

Committed.

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

Committee thereon.

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—and had directed him to report the same to the house without any amendment; and he delivered the bill in at the clerk's table.

Report bill.

Ordered, That the bill be engrossed, and, *nem. con.*, be read a third time this day.

And accordingly,

An engrossed bill to continue and amend the revenue laws, was read a third time.

Read 3rd time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to continue and amend the revenue laws.

Passed.

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

Sent to council.

Mr. B. Smith 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.

Report from committee on road damages.

(See appendix No. 63.)

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

The hon. Mr. Johnston reported from the committee to whom was referred the returns made by justices of the peace, of suits prosecuted before them; 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 magistrates returns.

(See appendix No. 64.)

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

Adopted.

Report on militia
arms.

Mr. B. Smith reported from the committee on the custody and cleaning of militia arms ; 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.)

A. Septoi.

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

Report from committee
on petition of D.
Wier.

Mr. B. Smith also reported from the committee on the petition of Daniel Wier ; 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 Daniel Wier, beg leave to report, that your committee approve of the plan suggested by Mr. Wier, of putting the great lines of post road, east and west, under the constant supervision of a commissioner or commissioners, whose duty it would be to oversee the said roads at all times, and keep them constantly in repair ; and are satisfied that such a system, if properly carried out, would have a tendency to improve the roads, and might probably effect a saving of expenditure ; and they recommend that the system be fairly tried for one year, and that a bill be brought in so to alter the law as to effect the object on one or both of the lines of road before mentioned, but as the session is now so far advanced and such a press of other business before the legislature, as not to admit of the plan being sufficiently matured this session, they recommend the matter to the favourable consideration of the government, trusting that during the recess they will prepare a bill to lay before the legislature at the next session to effect the object required.

All which is respectfully submitted.

BENJ. SMITH,
SAMUEL CHIPMAN,
WILLIAM ANNAND,
PETER SMYTH,
JOHN CREIGHTON."

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

Report on petition as
to road monies, Mus-
quodoboit.

Mr. Wade reported from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Henry A. Gladwin and Alexander Stephen, touching the expenditure of monies on the great eastern road through Musquodoboit ; 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. 67.)

Adopted.

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

Railway bill.

The hon. the provincial secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to make provision for the construction of a trunk railway through British North America ; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Railway loan bill.

The hon. the provincial secretary also, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill for raising, by way of loan, a sum not exceeding eight hundred thousand pounds, sterling, for the construction of a trunk railway through British North America ; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Cumberland poll bill.

The hon. the provincial secretary also, 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, and ordered to be read a second time.

Claim from P. E. Is-
land for payment for
services rendered an
inhabitant of the pro-
vince.

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his honor the administrator of the government, presented to the house,

Copy of a letter from the provincial secretary of Prince Edward Island to the provincial secretary of this province, dated 19th March, 1852, enclosing copy of report of a committee of the house of assembly of that Island, respecting certain claims preferred by Dr.

McKeown

McKeown against the government of this province, for professional services rendered an inhabitant of the province ; and the same were read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 68.)

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

A petition of the reverend J. M. Cramp, and others, inhabitants of the county of Kings ; and also, Temperance petitions,

A petition of females residing in various parts of the province, Were severally presented by Mr. Brown, and read, respectively praying for legislative enactments to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, and generally for the suppression of intemperance.

Ordered, That the petitions be referred to the committee on temperance.

Referred to temperance committee.

Mr. S. Campbell reported from the committee to whom was referred the shipping returns presented during the present session, in accordance with a resolution 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.

Report from committee on shipping returns.

(See appendix No. 69.)

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted by the house, and referred to the committee of supply.

Adopted, and referred to supply.

The orders of the day being read,

Ordered, That the house do, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee on the school bill.

Orders of day postponed.

Ordered, That the road scales be presented to-morrow.

Ordered, That the committee to whom was referred the bill for the municipal government of counties, do report thereon to-morrow.

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

TUESDAY, 30th MARCH, 1852.

PRAYERS.

The hon. the provincial secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to continue the militia law ; and the same was read a first time, and, *nem. con.*, a second time.

Militia bill.

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

Committed.

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

Committee on bill.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill, and had directed him to report the same to the house without any amendment ; and he delivered the bill in at the clerk's table.

Bill reported.

Ordered, That the bill be engrossed, and, *nem. con.*, be read a third time this day.

And accordingly,

An engrossed bill to continue the militia law was read a third time.

Read 3rd time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to continue the militia law.

Passed.

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

Sent to council.

Mr. Brown reported from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Dr. Jennings, relative

Report on Dr. Jennings's petition and Halifax dispensary accounts.

relative to his eye dispensary—and also the Halifax dispensary accounts; 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.)

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

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 read.

(See appendix No. 71.)

Adopted.

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted by the house, and referred to the committee of supply.

Report from committee on tides of Bay of Fundy.

Mr. Whitman reported from the committee to whom was referred the correspondence on the subject of the tides in the Bay of Fundy; 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. 72.)

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

Bills read 3rd time:

Free churches,

Passed.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the several congregations of the free church at Catalogne, Miré, Forks, and Cow Bay, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the several congregations of the free church at Catalogne, Miré, Forks, and Cow Bay.

Annapolis and Liverpool road,

Passed.

An engrossed bill to provide for the opening of a road between Annapolis and Liverpool, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to provide for the opening of a road between Annapolis and Liverpool.

Cape Breton and Victoria counties.

Passed.

An engrossed bill concerning the counties of Cape Breton and Victoria, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act concerning the counties of Cape Breton and Victoria.

Annapolis common.

Passed.

An engrossed bill further to amend the acts regulating the town marsh at Annapolis, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act further to amend the acts regulating the town marsh at Annapolis.

Oakland common.

Passed.

An engrossed bill relating to the Oakland common, in the county of Lunenburg, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relating to the Oakland common, in the county of Lunenburg.

Sent to council.

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

Responsible government bill.

Mr. Wilkins, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to secure the independence of the house of assembly and to maintain responsible government in this province; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Independence of electors bill.

The hon. the provincial secretary, 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.

Vacating seats bill.

The hon. the provincial secretary, also, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to vacate the seats of members of the legislature in certain cases; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Acadian iron mining association ; and the bill, entitled, an act to extend to the village of New Caledonia the law relating to commissioners of streets ; severally without any amendment.

The council have also agreed to the resolution of this honorable house, for changing the appropriation of the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, granted for the road service in Queen's county.

And then the messenger withdrew.

A bill to make provision for the construction of a trunk of railway through British North America ; and,

A bill for raising, by way of loan, a sum not exceeding eight hundred thousand pounds sterling, for the construction of a trunk railway through British North America ;

Were severally read a second time.

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

Mr. McQueen, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to authorize the sale of the Sydney academy, and the lot of land on which it stands ; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

A bill to alter and fix the salaries of certain public officers, was read a second time.

And thereupon,

Mr. Brown moved, that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house : which being seconded,

Mr. Annand moved, by way of amendment, that the house do come to the following resolution :

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider the subject of the public expenditure, with a view to a revision of the civil list, and a reduction of such salaries chargeable thereon, as may be deemed expedient : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-four ; against it, twenty-three.

For the amendment :

Against the amendment :

Mr. Doyle, Mr. Dimock,
Hon. Atty. General, Hon. Prov. Sec.,
Mr. McKinnon, Mr. Bourneuf,
" P. Smyth, " Wier,
" S. Campbell, " H. Munro,
" Esson, " Thos. Coffin,
" Annand, " Wade,
" Fulton, " Shaw,
" Locke, " Martell,
" Chipman, " J. Munro,
" Henry, " McQueen,
" McLelan, " Jas. Campbell.

Mr. Jost, Mr. Mosher,
" Bent, " Fraser,
" Murray, " B. Smith,
" Young, " Moore,
" Thorne, " Ryder,
" Josiah Coffin, " Cowie,
" Comeau, " McLeod,
" Zwicker, " Killam,
" Whitman, Hon. Fin. Sec.
" Holmes, Mr. Brown,
Hon. Mr. Johnston, " Hall.
Mr. Wilkins,

Message from council.

Agree to bills—
Acadian iron mining
company, and
New Caledonia streets

Change of appropriation,
Queen's county.

Railway bills read 2nd
time.

Committed.

Sydney academy bill.

Salaries bill read 2nd
time.

Motion to commit.

Amendment moved.

Division.

Carried.

Committee—

Mr. Brown,

Mr. Killam,

Mr. Fraser moved.

Mr. Annand carried
in amendment.

So it passed in the affirmative.

And thereupon,

On motion of Mr. Annand, resolved, that Mr. Brown be a member of such committee.

On motion of Mr. Brown, resolved, that Mr. Killam be a member of such committee.

Mr. Locke then moved that Mr. Fraser be a member of such committee : which being seconded,

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved, by way of amendment, that Mr. Annand be a member of the committee : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, thirty ; against it, fifteen.

For the amendment :

Mr. Esson,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
“ P. Smyth,	Mr. Mosher,
“ Killam,	“ Dimock,
“ Brown,	“ Holmes,
“ McKinnon,	“ Bourneuf,
“ Moore,	“ Zwicker,
“ B. Smith,	“ Whitman,
“ Fulton,	“ Thos. Coffin,
“ Wilkins,	“ Wade,
“ Fraser,	“ Bent,
“ Cowie,	“ Murray,
“ Jost,	“ Josiah Coffin,
“ J. Munro,	“ Ryder,
“ Thorne,	“ Jas. Campbell,
“ Young,	“ Comeau.

Against the amendment :

Mr. Marshall,
“ Wier,
“ McLelan,
“ Shaw,
“ Henry,
“ Locke,
Hon. Prov. Sec.
Mr. McLeod,
Hon. Atty. General,
Mr. Chipman,
Hon. Fin. Sec.,
Mr. Doyle,
“ S. Campbell,
“ Annand,
“ Hall.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Mr. S. Campbell.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Johnston, *resolved*, that Mr. S. Campbell be a member of such committee.

Mr. Henry.

On motion of Mr. Brown, *resolved*, that Mr. Henry be a member of such committee.

And accordingly,

Committee.

Ordered, That Mr. Brown, Mr. Killam, Mr. Annand, Mr. S. Campbell, and Mr. Henry, be a committee for the foregoing purpose.

Message from council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Agree to bills—

Annapolis and Liverpool road,
Cape Breton and Victoria counties,
Annapolis common,
Oakland common,
Milizia.

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act for opening a road between Annapolis and Liverpool ; the bill, entitled, an act concerning the counties of Cape Breton and Victoria ; the bill, entitled, an act further to amend the acts regulating the town marsh at Annapolis ; the bill, entitled, an act relating to the Oakland common, in the county of Lunenburg ; and the bill, entitled, an act to continue the militia law—severally without any amendment.

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 of the hon. the attorney general, *resolved*, that the conference desired by the council be agreed to.

Committee of conference.

Ordered, That the hon. the attorney general, Mr. Doyle, and Mr. Fraser, be a committee to manage such conference.

Held.

So they went to the conference.

And being returned,

Report.

The hon. the attorney general reported that the managers had been at the conference, but the committee of this house do not conceive themselves at liberty to report the subject matter thereof, as being inconsistent with the privileges of the house.

Report of law reform commissioners.

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his honor the administrator of the government, presented to the house,

Report of the commissioners appointed to enquire into the practice and proceedings of the courts of common law and equity, &c. ; and the same was read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 73.)

Order for printing.

Ordered, That the report do lie on the table, and that three hundred additional copies of the appendix to the journals of this house, containing the same, be printed.

Cornwallis steam saw mill company bill.

Mr. Chipman, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to incorporate the Cornwallis steam

steam saw mill and manufacturing company; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. P. Smyth, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to alter the time of holding the sessions for the county of Inverness; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. Hall, from the committee to whom was referred the bill to enable the inhabitants of Digby to improve the town common, reported that the committee had considered the bill, and had directed him to report the same to the house without any amendment—and he delivered the bill in at the clerk's table.

The bill was then read a second time.

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

The order of the day for the committee to whom was referred the bill for the municipal government of counties to make their report thereon being read,

The hon. Mr. Johnston, pursuant to such order, 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, with the amendments, in at the clerk's table.

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

And thereupon,

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved that the bill, with the amendments, be committed to a committee of the whole house: which being seconded,

The hon. the attorney general moved, by way of amendment, that three hundred copies thereof be printed in pamphlet form: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the affirmative.

The order of the day for going into committee on the school bill being read,

On motion, *resolved*, that such order be discharged.

The order of the day for the presentation of the road scales being read,

Ordered, That the road scales be presented to-morrow.

The hon. the provincial secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to provide for the erection of a bridge over the River Philip; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

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

WEDNESDAY, 31st MARCH, 1852.

PRAYERS.

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

A bill to prevent the destruction of domestic animals by poison.

A bill to incorporate the Dartmouth dry dock marine railway company.

A bill to incorporate the proprietors of the Lower Port LaTour union chapel burial ground.

A bill to authorise a provincial loan.

A bill to authorise the sale of the Sydney academy.

A bill to incorporate the Cornwallis steam saw mill and manufacturing company.

A bill to alter the time of holding the sessions for the county of Inverness; and

A bill to provide for the erection of a bridge over the River Philip.

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

A bill to incorporate the trustees of the universal provident institution, was read a second time, with the amendment reported by the committee on private bills.

And thereupon,

The hon. the provincial secretary moved that the bill and amendment be committed to a committee of the whole house: which being seconded,

Inverness sessions bill.

Digby common bill reported.

Read 2nd time,
Committed.

Order of day—
Counties municipal corporation bill reported.

Read 2nd time.

Motion to commit.

Amendment to print carried.

School bill order discharged.

Road scales postponed.

River Philip bridge bill.

Bills read 2nd time:

Anti-poison,

Dry dock company,

Port LaTour burial ground,

Loan,

Sydney academy,

Cornwallis steam mill company.

Inverness sessions,

River Philip bridge.

Committed.

Provident bill read 2nd time.

Motion to commit.

The

Amendment to defer carried.

The hon. the attorney general moved, by way of amendment, that the further consideration of the bill and amendment be deferred until next session : which being seconded and put, passed in the affirmative.

Ordered accordingly.

Report from committee on deaf and dumb.

Mr. Fraser reported from the committee on the subject of the deaf and dumb and idiots; 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. 74.)

Referred to supply.

And thereupon,
On motion of Mr. Fraser, *resolved*, that the report be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Report from committee on fisheries.

The hon. the attorney general reported from the committee on the fisheries; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See appendix No. 75.)

Referred to supply.

Ordered, That the report be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Fines and forfeiture account.

The hon. the financial secretary, by command of his honor the administrator of the government, presented to the house,

An account current shewing the amount of fines and forfeitures for breach of the revenue laws, received by the board of revenue during the last year, and their application.

(See appendix No. 76.)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

Report from penitentiary committee.

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.

(See appendix No. 77.)

Referred to supply.

Ordered, That the report be received and referred to the committee of supply.

Report from com. on petition of executors of Thos. Crawley.

Mr. McLeod also reported from the committee on the petition of the executors of the late Thomas Crawley; 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 refer to supply.

And thereupon,

Mr. McLeod moved that the report be received and referred to the committee of supply : which being seconded,

Amendment to lay on table carried.

Mr. Chipman moved, by way of amendment, that the report be received, and do lie on the table : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, eighteen; against it, twelve. So it passed in the affirmative.

Ordered accordingly.

Report from committee on printing.

Mr. Bent reported from the committee on the accounts for 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. 79.)

Referred to supply.

Ordered, That the report be received, and referred to the committee of supply.

Message from council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Agree to revenue bill.

The council have agreed to the bill entitled, an act to continue and amend the revenue laws, without any amendment.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Message from administrator of government.

A message from his honor the administrator of the government, by the gentleman usher of the black rod.

Mr. Speaker,

His honor the administrator of the government commands this honorable house to attend his honor immediately in the council chamber.

Commands attendance of house.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker, with the house, attended his honor in the council chamber.

House attend.

And being returned,

Mr. Speaker reported that the house had attended his honor in the council chamber, when his honor was pleased to give his assent to twenty-three bills, entitled as follows, viz :

Assent to bills.

An act to continue and amend the revenue laws.

An act to incorporate the Troop Cove pier company.

An act to incorporate the trustees of the presbyterian church at Lunenburg.

An act to incorporate the Canard temperance hall company.

An act to enable Thomas Robson to obtain letters patent for the invention of a horizontal windmill.

An act to extend to the village of New Caledonia the law relating to commissioners of streets.

An act to extend to the village of Truro the law relating to commissioners of streets.

An act to authorise a loan for the erection of a court house and jail in the county of Victoria.

An act for further improving the administration of criminal justice.

An act to continue the militia law.

An act to amend the act for regulating the Lunenburg common.

An act to incorporate the Acadia lodge, number twenty-six, of the independent order of odd fellows.

An act to provide for the opening of a road between Annapolis and Liverpool.

An act relating to the Oakland common in the township of Lunenburg.

An act to incorporate the Weymouth wharf company.

An act to incorporate the kerosene gas light company at Windsor.

An act concerning the counties of Cape Breton and Victoria.

An act to incorporate the Acadian iron mining association.

An act to incorporate the Louisburg fishing company.

An act further to amend the acts regulating the town marsh at Annapolis.

An act to amend the act for the incorporation of certain bodies connected with the Wesleyan methodist church.

An act to amend chapter thirty-four of the revised statutes.

An act to alter and amend the act to incorporate the union marine insurance company of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered the bill to amend the act for regulating the commons of Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton ; and the bill to incorporate the trustees of the baptist meeting house at Chester Basin, and for enabling them to finish and enlarge the same—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.

Sydney commons and Chester Basin meeting house bills reported.

The last mentioned bill was then read a second time.

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

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 incorporate the trustees of Burns' free church, in the county of Sydney ; the bill to amend the act for regulating the commons of Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton ; the bill to authorize a provincial loan, and the bill to incorporate the Cornwallis steam saw mill and manufacturing company—and had directed him to report the same to the house severally without any amendment ; and that they had also gone through the bills to naturalize Charles T.

Report bills—

Burns' free church,

Sydney commons,

Loan,

Cornwallis mill company,

Naturalization,

Lee ;

Digby common,
 Pugwash trading
 company.
 Continuing act,
 Anti-poison,
 Dry dock company,
 Inverness sessions,
 Railway,
 Railway loan.

Lee ; the bill to enable the inhabitants of Digby to improve the town common ; the bill to incorporate the mutual fishing and trading company of Pugwash ; the bill to continue certain acts of the general assembly ; the bill to prevent the destruction of domestic animals by poison ; the bill to incorporate the Dartmouth dry dock marine railway company ; the bill to alter the time of holding the sessions for the county of Inverness ; the bill to make provision for the construction of a trunk railway through British North America, and the bill for raising, by way of loan, a sum not exceeding eight hundred thousand pounds sterling, for the construction of a trunk railway through British North America—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 and amendments in at the clerk's table, where the amendments were read.

And thereupon,

Railway loan bill re-
 committed.

Mr. Killam moved that the last mentioned bill for authorizing a railway loan be re-committed to a committee of the whole house, for the purpose of inserting the following clause therein, viz :

“ The city of Halifax shall be considered as holding stock in the railway to the extent of eighty thousand pounds sterling, and shall be entitled to participate in the profits of the railway in proportion to the amount of such stock, and shall be assessed annually for the amount of interest thereon at the same rate of interest at which the loan is obtained ; and also for a proportionate amount of such sums as may be chargeable against the general revenues of this province for the sinking fund, such annual sums to be assessed and levied in the same manner in which other city rates are now assessed and levied, and to be paid into the hands of the receiver general, to form a part of the general revenues of this province, and to continue to be so annually assessed, levied and paid in, until the loan obtained under this act shall become extinguished under the provisions thereof.”

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.

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

Ordered, That the bills reported without amendment be engrossed.

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 eleven of the clock.

THURSDAY, 1st APRIL, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Bills read 3rd time.
 Naturalization,
 Passed.

An engrossed bill to naturalize Charles T. Lee, was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to naturalize Charles T. Lee, Sherburne Lowell, and John Kayszer.

Pugwash fishing co.
 Passed.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the mutual fishing and trading company of Pugwash, was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the mutual fishing and trading company of Pugwash.

Continuing acts,
 Passed.

An engrossed bill to continue certain acts of the general assembly, was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to continue certain acts of the general assembly.

Sydney commons,

An engrossed bill to amend the act for regulating the commons of Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton, was read a third time.
Resolved,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the act for regulating the commons of Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton. Passed.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Cornwallis steam saw mill and manufacturing company, was read a third time. Cornwallis steam saw mill company,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Cornwallis steam saw mill and manufacturing company. Passed.

An engrossed bill to alter the time of holding the sessions for the county of Inverness, was read a third time. Inverness sessions,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to alter the time of holding the sessions for the counties of Inverness and Richmond. Title altered and passed.

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

Mr. Archibald reported from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Messrs. Gammell and Moore; 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 Gammell & Moore,

(See appendix No. 80.)

Ordered, That the report be received and referred to the committee of supply. Referred to supply.

Mr. Fraser moved that the petition of William Edwards, and the report of the select committee thereon, made on the 8th March last, so far as respects such petition, be referred to the committee of supply: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, fifteen; against it, nineteen. Motion to refer petition, &c., of Wm. Edwards to committee of supply negatived.

So it passed in the negative.

The hon. the attorney general, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to make a canal from St. Peter's Bay to the Bras d'Or Lake, in the island of Cape Breton; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. St. Peter's canal bill.

Mr. Hall reported from the committee to whom was referred the despatches and correspondence relative to obtaining the commissariat grounds, in the city of Halifax, as a site for a market house; 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 market house committee,

(See appendix No. 81.)

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

Ordered, That Mr. Wade have leave of absence after to-morrow to return home, on account of illness in his family. Leave of absence.

Mr. Fraser, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill for founding a lunatic asylum; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. Lunatic asylum bill.

Mr. Cowie, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to divide the county of Queen's into two separate school districts; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. Queen's county school districts bill.

Mr. Doyle, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to enable the city of Halifax to borrow one thousand pounds; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. Halifax loan bill.

Mr. Doyle also, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill in addition to the act concerning the city of Halifax; and the same was read a first time. Halifax incorporation, bill.

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

Mr. Esson, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill for the naturalization of Daniel N. Ellenger; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time. Naturalization bill.

Petition of D. N. Ellenger.

A petition of Daniel Nicolay Ellenger, at present of the city of Halifax, yeoman, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying for the passage of an act now before the house for his naturalization.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Part of road damage committee report referred to supply.

On motion of Mr. B. Smith, *resolved*, that that part of the report of the committee on road damages which recommends special grants of monies, be referred to the committee of supply.

Motion to confirm agreements, &c.

Mr. B. Smith then moved that the agreements and appraisements, recommended for adoption in such report, be confirmed : which being seconded,

Amendment carried.

Mr. Annand moved that the question be amended, by adding at the end thereof the words "except the appraisement of damages for land and fencing to H. A. Gladwin, of Musquodoboit:" which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appearing for the amendment, twenty-one ; against it, twenty ; so it passed in the affirmative.

Amended resolution passed.

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

Report from temperance committee.

The hon. Mr. Johnston reported from the committee on temperance ; 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. 82.)

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

Motion to adopt report on petition of R. H. Norton.

Mr. Killam moved that the report from the committee on navigation securities on the petition of Benjamin Hammett Norton, be adopted by the house : which being seconded,

Amendment to refer pet. to supply carried.

Mr. Hall moved, by way of amendment, that the report be not adopted, but that the petition be referred to the committee of supply : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the affirmative.

Committee on railway loan bill.

On motion, the house again resolved itself into a committee on the railway loan bill.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report bill.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill, and had directed him to report the same to the house without any further amendment ; and he delivered the bill in at the clerk's table.

And thereupon,

Motion to recommit negatived.

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved that the bill be again re-committed, for the purpose of inserting the following clause :

The city of Halifax shall be considered as holding stock in the railway to the extent of eighty thousand pounds sterling, and shall be entitled to participate in the profits of the railway in proportion to the amount of such stock, and shall be assessed annually for the amount of interest thereon, at the same rate of interest at which the loan is obtained, and also for a proportionate amount of such sums as may be chargeable against the general revenues of this province for the sinking fund ; such annual sums to be assessed and levied in the same manner in which other city rates are now assessed and levied, and to be paid into the hands of the receiver general, to form a part of the general revenues of this province, and to continue to be so annually assessed, levied, and paid in, until the loan obtained under this act shall become extinguished under the provisions thereof.

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-one ; against it, twenty-six.

For the motion :

Against the motion :

Mr. McLeod,	Mr. H. Munro,
" Bourneuf,	" Cowie,
" P. Smyth,	" Wade,
" Holmes,	" Wilkins,
" Thorne,	" McKinnon,
" Comeau,	" Brown,
" Whitman,	" Moore,
" Killam,	" J. Munro,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	" Ryder,
Mr. Shaw,	" Josiah Coffin.
" Jost,	

Mr. B. Smith,	Mr. Annand,
" Henry,	" Fraser,
" Young,	" Dimock,
" Locke,	" Esson,
" Bent,	" McLelan,
" Jas. Campbell,	" Hall,
" McQueen,	Hon. Atty. General,
" Zwicker,	Mr. Fulton,
" Thos. Coffin,	" Martell,
" Mosher,	Hon. Prov. Sec.,
" Wier,	Mr. Doyle,
" Chipman,	" Archibald,
" S. Campbell,	Hon. Fin. Sec.

So it passed in the negative.

The hon. Mr. Johnston then moved that the bill be re-committed to a committee of the whole house, for the purpose of inserting a clause making the city of Halifax liable for two thousand pounds sterling a year until the railroad shall pay working expenses and interest : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-two ; against it, twenty-five.

Another motion to re-commit negatived.

For the motion :

Against the motion :

Mr. McLeod,	Mr. H. Munro,
" Bourneuf,	" Cowie,
" P. Smyth,	" Wade,
" Holmes,	" Wilkins,
" Thorne,	" McKinnon,
" Comeau,	" Brown,
" Whitman,	" Moore,
" Killam,	" J. Munro,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	" Ryder,
Mr. Shaw,	" Josiah Coffin,
" Jost,	" Murray.

Mr. B. Smith,	Mr. Fraser,
" Henry,	" Dimock,
" Young,	" Esson,
" Locke,	" McLelan,
" Bent,	" Hall,
" Jas. Campbell,	Hon. Atty. Gen.,
" McQueen,	Mr. Fulton,
" Zwicker,	" Martell,
" Mosher,	Hon. Prov. Sec.,
" Wier,	Mr. Doyle,
" Chipman,	" Archibald,
" S. Campbell,	Hon. Fin. Sec.
" Annand,	

So it passed in the negative.

Ordered, That the bill with the amendments, as originally reported, be engrossed.

Mr. Annand, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to provide for branch lines of railroad ; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Branch railroad bill.

The order of the day being read,

Ordered, That the road scales be presented to-morrow.

Road scales postponed.

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

FRIDAY, 2nd APRIL, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Bills read 3rd time :
Digby common.

An engrossed bill to enable the inhabitants of Digby to improve the town common, was read a third time.

Passed.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to enable the inhabitants of Digby to improve the town common.

Burns' free church.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the trustees of Burns' free church, in the county of Sydney, was read a third time.

Passed.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the trustees of Burns' free church, in the county of Sydney.

Dry dock company.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Dartmouth dry dock marine railway company, was read a third time.

Passed.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Dartmouth dry dock company.

Loan.

An engrossed bill to authorize a provincial loan, was read a third time.

Passed.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorize a provincial loan.

Sent to council.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the bills to the council and desire their concurrence.Change of appropriation
road monies. Pictou.

On motion of Mr. Holmes,

Resolved, That the sum of forty-one pounds and eight shillings of undrawn money in the county of Pictou, as reported from the committee of public accounts, viz :

61	Expenditure 1848 and 1849,	-	-	-	£2	17	0
66	E. McDonald, 1850,	-	-	-	5	0	0
	Donald McKay,	-	-	-	7	0	4
51	William Chisholm, 1851,	-	-	-	7	10	0
102	Donald McDonald, "	-	-	-	7	10	0
117	W. Gray,	-	-	-	5	0	0
180	J. Matheson and Thomas Horn,	-	-	-	6	7	8

£41 8 0

be appropriated and included in the scale of division of road money for the said county for the present year.

Sent to council.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the resolution to the council, and desire their concurrence.Halifax incorporation
amendment bill reported.

Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered the bill in addition to the act concerning the city of Halifax, 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.

Read 2nd time and
Committed.

The bill was then read a second time.

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

Leaves of absence.

Ordered, That Mr. Whitman and Mr. Thorne have leave of absence after Monday next to return home on urgent private business.Motion to refer petition
for Kennetcook
bridge to supply neg-
gated.

Mr. B. Smith moved that the petition of inhabitants of Newport and Kempt, presented to the house on the 1st March last, praying for aid in the erection of a bridge over the Kennetcook river, be referred to the committee of supply : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, seventeen ; against it, twenty-one.

So it passed in the negative.

Mr.

Mr. B. Smith then moved that the sum of £235, advanced from the casualty vote for the road service for the county of Hants, during the last year, be not repaid from the road monies appropriated to that county for the present year, but be provided for out of the road grant for the county in 1853 : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the affirmative.

Resolution as to
Hants' road monies.

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 mutual fishing and trading company of Pugwash ; the bill, entitled, an act to alter the time of holding the sessions for the counties of Inverness and Richmond ; the bill, entitled, an act to continue certain acts of the general assembly ; the bill, entitled, an act to naturalize Charles T. Lee, Sherburne Lowell, and John Kayszer ; and the bill, entitled, an act to amend the act for regulating the commons at Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton ; severally without any amendment.

Agree to bills—
Pugwash fishing co.,
Inverness and Rich-
mond sessions,
Continuing bills,
Naturalization,
Sydney common.

The council have also agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Cornwallis steam saw mill and manufacturing company, with amendments, to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

Cornwallis saw mill
company.

The council desire a conference by committee with a committee of this honorable house, on the general state of the province.

Request conference.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The amendments proposed by the council to the Cornwallis steam saw mill and manufacturing company, were read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time, and considered by the house.

Council's amendm'ts
to saw mill company
agreed to.

And thereupon,

On motion of Mr. Chipman, *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 the amendments.

Sent back to council.

On motion of the hon. the attorney general, *resolved*, that the conference desired by the council be agreed to, and that the clerk do acquaint the council therewith.

Conference agreed to.

Ordered, That the hon. the attorney general, Mr. Doyle, and Mr. Fraser, be a committee to manage such conference.

Committee of confer-
ence.

So they went to the conference.

Held.

And being returned, the hon. the attorney general reported that the managers had been at the conference, and that the committee of conference on the part of the council had handed to them a paper suggesting a money grant, which they do not feel themselves at liberty to report to the house, as being inconsistent with its privileges.

Report.

An engrossed bill to provide for the construction of a trunk railway through British North America, was read a third time.

Railway bill read 3rd
time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to provide for the construction of a trunk railway from Halifax to Quebec.

Passed.

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

Sent to council.

An engrossed bill for raising, by way of loan, a sum not exceeding eight hundred thousand pounds sterling, for the construction of a trunk railway through British North America, was read a third time.

Railway loan bill read
3rd time.

And thereupon,

Mr. Killam moved that the following preamble and enacting clause be added to the bill by way of ryder, viz :

Ryder negatived.

“ *Whereas*, during the session of the assembly of this province, in the year 1849, a resolution was passed, stating that the citizens of the county of Halifax had voluntarily consented to direct taxation to the amount of four thousand pounds sterling per annum, and the house passed an address to her majesty pledging the revenues of this province to the amount of twenty thousand pounds sterling per annum, including the sum of four thousand pounds sterling

sterling voluntarily tendered by the citizens of Halifax, to aid in the construction of the Halifax and Quebec railroad ; and *whereas*, in the month of August, 1850, the citizens of Halifax again at a large public meeting unanimously resolved, that in the event of Halifax being selected as the terminus of the European and North American railway, agreeably to the report of the commissioners appointed by the imperial government to survey a line of railway from Halifax to Quebec, that the legislature be authorised to pass an act securing the annual sum of five thousand pounds currency, to be raised by an equal rate upon property of the inhabitants of the city and county of Halifax, provided such contribution be required to pay the interest of the capital expended ; and *whereas* the house has at this session negatived a motion made to assess the citizens of Halifax to the amount of £2,500 currency per annum :

“ *Be it therefore enacted*, That the city of Halifax shall be considered as holding stock in the railway to the extent of £70,000 sterling, and shall be entitled to participate in the profits of the railway in proportion to the amount of such stock, and shall be assessed annually for the amount of interest thereon at the same rate of interest at which the loan is obtained, and also for a proportionate amount of such sums as may be chargeable against the general revenues of this province for the sinking fund—such annual sums to be assessed and levied in the same manner in which other city rates are now assessed and levied, and to be paid into the hands of the receiver general, to form a part of the general revenues of this province, and to continue to be so annually assessed, levied and paid in, until the loan obtained under this act shall become extinguished under the provisions thereof, but this clause shall not go into operation unless the city of Halifax shall be made the terminus of such railway.”

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, eighteen ; against it, twenty eight.

For the motion :

Mr. Ryder,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
“ McKinnon,	Mr. Cowie,
“ P. Smyth,	“ Wilkins,
“ Comeau,	“ Josiah Coffin,
“ H. Munro,	“ Jost,
“ McLeod,	“ Thorne,
“ Brown,	“ Bourneuf,
“ Moore,	“ Whitman,
“ Killam,	“ Shaw.

Against the motion :

Mr. McLelan,	Hon. Fin. Sec.,
“ Zwicker,	Mr. Chipman,
“ Young,	“ B. Smith,
“ McQueen,	“ Hall,
“ J. Munro,	“ Locke,
“ Bent,	“ S. Campbell,
“ Mosher,	Hon. Prov. Sec.,
“ Archibald,	Mr. Henry,
“ Jas. Campbell,	“ Dimock,
“ Thos. Coffin,	“ Fulton,
“ Fraser,	“ Murray,
Hon. Atty. General,	“ Wier,
Mr. Martell,	“ Annand,
“ Doyle,	“ Esson.

So it passed in the negative.

Bill passed.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for raising, by way of loan, a sum not exceeding eight hundred thousand pounds sterling, for the construction of a trunk railway from Halifax to Quebec.

Sent to council.

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

Committee of supply.

On motion, the house 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 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.

The chairman also acquainted the house that he was directed by the committee to ask 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 there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed fifty pounds, to aid in the erection of a breakwater at French Cross, Aylesford, in King's county—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor in council that one hundred and fifty pounds have been subscribed and expended thereon since this grant, so that the whole expenditure thereon shall amount to two hundred pounds. £50 French Cross breakwater.

2°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed fifty pounds, to aid in the erection of a breakwater at Ogilvie Brook, in North Western Cornwallis, King's county—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor in council that one hundred and fifty pounds have been subscribed and expended thereon since this grant, so that the whole expenditure thereon shall amount to two hundred pounds. £50 Ogilvie Brook breakwater.

3°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed fifty pounds, to aid in the erection of a breakwater at Parrsborough, in the county of Cumberland—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor in council that one hundred and fifty pounds have been subscribed and expended thereon since this grant, so that the whole expenditure thereon shall amount to two hundred pounds. £50 Parrsboro' breakwater.

4°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed twenty-five pounds, to aid in the erection of a breakwater at the mouth of Windsor River, in King's county—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor in council that seventy-five pounds have been subscribed and expended thereon since this grant, so that the whole expenditure thereon shall amount to one hundred pounds. £25 Windsor River breakwater.

5°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed one hundred pounds, to aid in the erection of a breakwater at Sonia's Cove, in the county of Digby—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor in council that three hundred pounds have been subscribed and expended thereon since this grant, so that the whole expenditure thereon shall amount to four hundred pounds. £100 breakwater at Sonia's cove.

6°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed fifty pounds, to aid in the erection of a breakwater at Belliveau's Cove, Clare, in the county of Digby—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor in council that one hundred and fifty pounds have been subscribed and expended thereon since this grant, so that the whole expenditure thereon shall amount to two hundred pounds. £50 breakwater at Belliveau's cove.

7°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed eighty pounds, to aid in the erection of Gates' breakwater, Wilmot, in the county of Annapolis—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor in council that two hundred and forty pounds have been subscribed and expended thereon since this grant, so that the whole expenditure thereon shall amount to three hundred and twenty pounds. £80 Gates' breakwater.

8°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed fifty pounds, including the grant yet undrawn, to aid in the erection of a breakwater at Kelly's Cove, in the county of Yarmouth—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor in council that one hundred and fifty pounds have been subscribed and expended thereon since this grant, so that the whole expenditure thereon shall amount to two hundred pounds. £50 breakwater, Kelly's cove

£50 Givan wharf
company.

9°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed fifty pounds, to aid the Givan wharf company, in the county of King's—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor in council that one hundred and fifty pounds have been subscribed and expended thereon since this grant, so that the whole expenditure shall amount to two hundred pounds.

£50 breakwater at
Canada Creek.

10°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed thirty pounds, to aid in the erection of the breakwater at Canada Creek, in King's county—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor in council that ninety pounds have been subscribed and expended thereon since this grant, so that the whole expenditure shall amount to one hundred and twenty pounds.

£100 breakwater at
Pleasant Cove.

11°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed one hundred pounds, to aid in the erection of a breakwater at Pleasant Cove, Clare, in the county of Digby—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor in council that three hundred pounds have been subscribed and expended thereon since this grant, so that the whole expenditure thereon shall amount to four hundred pounds.

£50 breakwater at
Barnaby Mill Cove.

12°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed fifty pounds, to aid in the erection of a breakwater at Barnaby Mill Cove, in the county of King's—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor in council that one hundred and fifty pounds have been subscribed and expended thereon since this grant, so that the whole expenditure shall amount to two hundred pounds.

£50 breakwater,
Hall's harbor.

13°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed fifty pounds, to aid in the erection of a breakwater at Hall's Harbor, in King's county—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor in council that one hundred and fifty pounds have been subscribed and expended thereon since this grant, so that the whole expenditure shall amount to two hundred pounds.

£50 breakwater at
Cape Cove.

14°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed thirty pounds, to aid in the erection of a breakwater at Cape Cove, Clare, in the county of Digby—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor in council that ninety pounds have been subscribed and expended thereon since this grant, so that the whole expenditure shall amount to one hundred and twenty pounds.

£50 breakwater at
Tancook.

15°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed fifty pounds, to aid in the erection of a breakwater at Tancook, in the county of Lunenburg—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor in council that one hundred and fifty pounds have been subscribed and expended thereon since this grant, so that the whole expenditure thereon shall amount to two hundred pounds.

£5 public slip at
Digby.

16°. *Resolved*, That the sum of five pounds be granted and paid to aid in erecting a public slip for landing at Digby—to be paid on the certificate of the sessions to such person as shall perform the work satisfactorily.

£10 each ferryman at
Big Harbor.

17°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds each be granted and paid 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.

£5 J. Leary, ferry-
man at Basin Gut,
Sambro.

18°. *Resolved*, That the sum of five pounds be granted and paid to John Leary, the ferryman at Basin Gut, Sambro, in the county of Halifax.

19°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be expended in placing buoys at the entrance of Harbor a Bouche', in the county of Sydney. £10 buoys at Harbor Bouche'.

20°. *Resolved*, That a sum not to exceed one hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor to aid in the erection of a beacon on Butler's Point, at the entrance of Yarmouth harbor—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the governor in council that one-third of the whole expense of such beacon has been subscribed and expended thereon. £100 beacon, Butler's Point.

21°. *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 carrying the mails thereby—to be drawn and applied for that purpose 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 mail steamboat between Pictou and P. E. Island.

22°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed one hundred pounds, to aid in clearing out and improving Sissaboo River, in the county of Digby—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor in council that three hundred pounds have been subscribed and expended thereon, so that the whole expenditure shall amount to four hundred pounds. £100 improving Sissaboo River.

23°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed twenty-five pounds, to aid in cutting a canal between the harbors of Port LaTour and Cape Negro, in the county of Shelburne—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the governor in council that the additional sum of fifty pounds has been subscribed and expended thereon in addition to the expenditures already made. £25 canal between Port LaTour and Cape Negro.

24°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed twenty-five pounds, to aid in deepening the channel in Canso Tittle, in the county of Guysborough—to be drawn and applied when it shall appear to the governor in council that the additional sum of fifty pounds has been subscribed and expended thereon. £25 channel, Canso Tittle.

25°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed one thousand five hundred pounds, to aid in the erection of light houses at the following places during the present year, or as soon as the arrangements can be made, viz : £1500 light houses.

One or two light houses at Pictou Island, provided the government of Prince Edward's Island will assist in the erection and maintenance of such light houses in such fair and equitable proportion as may be agreed on between that government and the government of this province.

A light house at Devil's Island, at the entrance of Halifax harbor.

A light house at Ragged Island, in the county of Shelburne.

A light house at the entrance of Pubnico harbor.

A light house at Pratridge Island river.

26°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed one hundred pounds, to aid the inhabitants of the county of Inverness to cut a portage from Big Harbor, Malagawatchkt, to River Dennis Basin—to be drawn and applied when it shall appear to the governor in council that the sum of two hundred pounds has been subscribed and expended in addition to the above grant. £100 portage, Big Harbor to River Dennis.

27°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed one hundred pounds, to aid the inhabitants of the county of Sydney in opening and improving the harbor of Tracadie—to be drawn and applied when it shall appear to the governor in council that the sum of two hundred pounds has been subscribed and expended thereon in addition to the above grant. £100 Tracadie harbor.

£50 breakwater at
Gros Coque.

28°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed fifty pounds, to aid in the erection of a breakwater at Groscoque, Clare, in the county of Digby—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor in council that one hundred and fifty pounds have been subscribed and expended thereon since this grant, so that the whole expenditure shall amount to two hundred pounds.

£20 beach at Gabarus.

29°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed twenty pounds, to aid the inhabitants of the county of Cape Breton to cut the beach at Gabarus into the pond near Joseph Gillis—to be drawn and applied when it shall appear to the governor in council that forty pounds have been subscribed and expended thereon, in addition to the above grant since the passing hereof.

£25 breakwater on
the Bay shore, near
Freeman's creek.

30°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed twenty-five pounds, to aid in the erection of a breakwater on the Bay Shore near Freeman's Creek, in the county of Cumberland—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor in council that the sum of seventy-five pounds has been subscribed and expended thereon, so that the whole expenditure shall amount to one hundred pounds.

£1 6 2 Thomas E.
Moberly.

31°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one pound six shillings and two pence be granted and paid to Thomas E. Moberly, collector of colonial revenue at Yarmouth, to reimburse him for expenditures in the discharge of his duties at that port.

£15 11 11 C. B.
Owen.

32°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifteen pounds eleven shilling and eleven pence be granted and paid to Charles B. Owen, collector at Lunenburg, to reimburse him the amount formerly surcharged him for payment to guager at that port.

£40 15 8 Joseph B.
Bond.

33°. *Resolved*, That the sum of forty pounds fifteen shillings and eight pence be granted and paid to Joseph B. Bond, collector at Yarmouth, to reimburse him the amount formerly surcharged him as guager at that port.

£10 Martha Spinney.

34°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds be granted and paid to Martha Spinney, widow of Reuben Spinney, deceased, in full, for the services of Reuben Spinney as seizing officer at Argyle.

£10 16 3 J. Wheelock

35°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds sixteen shillings and three pence be granted and paid to Joseph Wheelock, of Annapolis, being a return of duties paid by him on Canada flour.

£18 5 7 A. D. De-
wolf.

36°. *Resolved*, That the sum of eighteen pounds five shillings and seven pence be granted and paid to Andrew D. Dewolf, of Horton, being a return of duties paid by him on Canada flour.

£41 15 7 return of
duties on machinery
imported from U. S.

37°. *Resolved*, That the sum of forty-one pounds fifteen shillings and seven pence, be granted and paid to the following persons, being a return of duties paid by them on machinery imported from the United States of America—to be distributed as follows :

To William Curry and others, Windsor,	-	-	-	-	-	-	£10	6	9
G. & W. Eaton, Horton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	9
Lequille mills company,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	8
Acadian iron mining company,	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	4	5

£41 15 7

4 G. J. McDonald.

38°. *Resolved*, That the sum of four pounds be granted and paid to George J. McDonald, guardian of the children of Luther Porter, deceased, being the amount of province notes destroyed by fire.

£3 Doctor Creed.

46°. *Resolved*, That the sum of three pounds be granted and paid to doctor Creed, to defray funeral and other expenses connected with an immigrant, pursuant to the report of the committee on sick immigrants, to be distributed as follows :

To John Ash, - - - - -	£1 0 0
Peter Leadbetter, - - - - -	0 10 0
Doctor Creed, in full for his account, - - - - -	1 10 0
	<hr/>
	£3 0 0

£9 10 Doctor Carritt.

47°. *Resolved*, That the sum of nine pounds and ten shillings be granted and paid to doctor Carritt, in full for his services, pursuant to the report of the committee on sick immigrants.

£3 13 4 health officer, Halifax.

48°. *Resolved*, That the sum of three pounds thirteen shillings and four pence be granted and paid to the health officer at the port of Halifax, for visiting ships of war, pursuant to the report of the committee on sick immigrants.

£21 16 8 pauper returns.

49°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty-one pounds sixteen shillings and eight pence be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to pay the expense incurred in procuring pauper returns in this province, pursuant to the report of the committee on that subject—to be distributed as follows :

Joseph Dickson, county of Colchester, - - - - -	£4 0 0
Alexander McDonald, county of Sydney, - - - - -	3 0 0
Thomas Logan, county of Cumberland, - - - - -	2 6 8
Wm. H. Chipman, King's county, - - - - -	4 0 0
Henry G. Farish, county of Yarmouth, - - - - -	2 6 8
Hugh McDonald, St. Mary's, Guysborough, - - - - -	1 0 0
Wentworth Taylor, Guysborough, - - - - -	4 0 0
C. E. Leonard, Sydney, Cape Breton, - - - - -	1 3 4
	<hr/>
	£21 16 8

£25 reciprocal trade returns.

50°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty-five pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be applied to compensate the clerks in the offices of controller of customs, excise, and financial secretary's department, for their services in furnishing returns connected with the subject of reciprocal trade with the United States.

£100 Jacob Miller.

51°. *Resolved*, That one hundred pounds be granted and paid to Jacob Miller, for his services in attending the building of light houses in the years 1849, 1850, and 1851, at Baccaro, Port Medway, Peter's Island, Sand Point, Horton Bluff, Apple River, Black Rock, and Arichat River.

£30 clerk of board revenue.

52°. *Resolved*, That the sum of eighty pounds be granted and paid to B. B. Oxley, for his services as clerk of the board of revenue for the present year.

£70 collector of revenue at Arichat.

53°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to provide for the more effectual collection of the revenue at the port of Arichat, during the present year.

£100 relief to inhabitants of Canso.

54°. *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 inhabitants of Canso and its vicinity, by purchasing provisions.

£1 12 6 Jacob Deal.

55°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one pound twelve shillings and six pence be granted and paid to Jacob Deal, to reimburse him certain expenses in full, pursuant to the report of the committee on that subject.

£180 17 Gammell and Moore.

56°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred and eighty pounds and seventeen shillings be

be granted and paid to Messrs. Gammell and Moore, in full for their claims respecting road advances, pursuant to the report of the committee.

57°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds twelve shillings and six pence be granted and paid to Doctor McKeown, of Georgetown, Prince Edward Island, for nourishment and attendance furnished to Hugh Latters, a native of Nova Scotia. £10 12 6 Doctor McKeown.

58°. *Resolved*, That the sum of thirty pounds be granted and paid to William Hill, in full for his services in furnishing shipping returns, pursuant to the resolution of the house of assembly, passed in 1851. £30 William Hill.

59°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifteen pounds ten shillings and six pence be granted and paid to the Truro and Pictou electric telegraph company, pursuant to the report of the committee on the electric telegraph accounts. £15 10 6 Truro and Pictou electric telegraph company.

60°. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, as will suffice to refund to the different sheriffs the sums paid by them at the secretary's office as fees on the commissions under which they are now acting, it being understood, however, that such fees shall not be refunded where the sheriff shall not have been in office the year previous. Return of fees on sheriffs' commissions.

61°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty-two pounds and ten shillings be granted and paid to John Ferguson, Charles E. Leonard, junior, and James P. Ward, commissioners appointed by government for investigating accounts for over-expenditure in the county of Cape Breton, in the years 1850 and 1851. £22 10 commrs. for investigating accounts in Cape Breton.

62°. *Resolved*, That the sum of sixty-three pounds and eight shillings be placed at the disposal of the governor, to pay the following amounts, in full of all claims by the parties, for damage done by the opening of roads through their lands, pursuant to the report of the committee on that subject: £63 8 0 for road damages.

H. A. Gladwin, - - - - -	£40	5	0
James H. Roop, - - - - -	6	3	0
Hector McDonald, - - - - -	3	0	0
John McLeod, - - - - -	14	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£63	8	0

63°. *Resolved*, That the sum of seven hundred and thirty-one pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to defray the expenses of the penitentiary for the present year. £731 expenses of penitentiary.

64°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one thousand and five hundred pounds be granted and paid to the commissioners of the poor in Halifax, for the support of the transient paupers for the present year. £1500 commissioners paupers' asylum.

65°. *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 relief of indians.

66°. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding 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 the 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

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.

- Resolutions agreed to. The resolutions having been again read, were, upon the question severally put thereon, agreed to by the house.
- Sent to council. *Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the resolutions to the council and desire their concurrence.
- Road scales postponed. The order of the day being read,
Ordered, That the road scales be presented on Monday next.
- Then the house adjourned until to-morrow at half-past two of the clock.

SATURDAY, 3rd APRIL, 1852.

PRAYERS.

- Leave of absence. *Ordered*, That Mr. James Campbell have leave of absence after to-day, and Mr. Fraser after Wednesday next, to return home respectively on urgent private business.
- Virgin lodge bill. Mr. Wier, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to incorporate the Virgin lodge, No. 558, of the ancient fraternity of free masons; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Census returns. The hon. the financial secretary, by command of his honor the administrator of the government, presented to the house,
Returns of the census taken in the different counties during the past year, together with a general abstract of such returns.
- Ref. to select com. *Ordered*, That the same be referred to Mr. Fraser, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Henry, to examine and report upon.
- Message from council: A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton:
Mr. Speaker,
- Agree to Cornwallis saw mill company bill, &c. The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Cornwallis steam saw mill and manufacturing company, as now amended.
- Change of appropriation, Pictou. The council have also agreed to the resolution for changing appropriation of road monies in the county of Pictou.
And then the messenger withdrew.
- Report from com. on distilleries. The hon. the financial secretary reported from the committee on the subject of the laws regulating distilleries; 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. 83.)
- Ordered*, That the report be received and do lie on the table.
- Distillery bill. The hon. the financial secretary also, from the same committee, reported and presented to the house,
A bill for regulating distilleries; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Change of appropriation, Yarmouth. On motion of Mr. Killam, *resolved*, that the sum of twenty pounds, granted in 1851 to be expended on road from Tusket Village to the west side of Eel Lake, be applied to the road from J. Burke's past Eel Lake to Isaac Miller's; the sum of twelve pounds and ten shillings

shillings, granted in 1851, on new road from Crowell's toward Pleasant Valley bridge, and twenty-five pounds granted for the same road in 1849, be applied to the new road leading from J. Knowles Crosby's to the Pleasant Valley road.

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

On motion of Mr. Annand, *resolved*, that the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds sixteen shillings and nine pence of the road monies of the county of Halifax, remaining undrawn from the provincial treasury, be applied for the purpose of opening certain sections of the road between the River Bridge, in Upper Musquodoboit, and the North River, Sheet Harbor, including over expenditure, viz :

	For surveys, 1850,	-	-	-	-	£4	1	0
No. 7	John Leslie,	1851,	-	-	-	15	0	0
12	Peter Mosher,	"	-	-	-	0	3	7
33	Peter McMallen,	"	-	-	-	5	0	0
45	Johnston	"	-	-	-	6	11	9
46	Jeremiah West,	"	-	-	-	0	6	0
71	Grant to Anderson's mill,	"	-	-	-	44	16	8
126	Unappropriated,	-	-	-	-	3	13	4
129	John Parker,	-	-	-	-	50	0	0
128	John Hurley,	-	-	-	-	9	8	3
132	Unappropriated,	-	-	-	-	11	16	2
						£150 16 9		

Change of appropriation, Halifax.

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

On motion of Mr. Fulton,

Resolved, That the sum of three pounds seven shillings and five pence, undrawn of thirty-five pounds, granted in the session of 1851 to John W. Oxley, to repair a bridge injured by the freshet in the county of Cumberland, shall be expended on the road from J. W. Oxley's, on shore road, to Sydney Chappel's.

Changes of appropriation, Cumberland.

Resolved, That the sum of three pounds eight shillings and six pence, reported undrawn for the county of Cumberland, under commissions No. 130—1849, £2 11s. 9d. ; No. 134—1850, twelve and six pence and four shillings and three pence, two small sums, shall be expended on the main post road from Nappan Bridge to Maccan Bridge.

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

The hon. the attorney general 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. Report from committee on post office.

(See appendix No. 84.)

And thereupon,

The hon. the attorney general moved that the report be received and adopted by the house, and referred to the committee of supply : which being seconded, Motion to adopt, &c.

Mr. McLelan moved that the question be amended, by adding at the end thereof the words " except so much thereof as recommends the introduction of penny stamps : " which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, fifteen ; against it, twenty-three. Amendment as to penny stamps negatived.

For the amendment :

Mr. Brown,	Mr. McLelan,
“ Thorne,	“ Dimock,
“ Comeau,	“ Ryder,
“ Mosher,	“ Bent,
“ Chipman,	“ Young,
“ Holmes,	“ Murray,
“ Fraser,	“ Whitman.
“ B. Smith,	

Against the amendment :

Mr. Shaw,	Mr. Bourneuf,
“ J. Munro,	“ Wilkins,
“ Archibald,	“ S. Campbell,
“ Henry,	Hon. Atty. Gen.,
“ Annand,	Mr. P. Smyth,
“ Jost,	“ McQueen,
“ Thos. Coffin,	Hon. Prov. Sec.,
“ Wier,	Mr. Doyle,
“ Moore,	Hon. Fin. Sec.,
“ Locke,	Mr. Hall,
“ Cowie,	“ Fulton.
“ H. Munro,	

So it passed in the negative.

Amendment as to salaries of postmasters negatived.

Mr. Fraser then moved that the question be amended by adding at the end thereof the words “ except so much thereof as recommends fixed salaries for the deputy postmasters, and that in lieu of the salaries therein proposed the deputy postmasters do receive one-half the amount, and in addition thereto the usual commission of twenty per cent. upon all postage collected by them on unpaid letters received and delivered, and paid letters sent, whether stamped or otherwise :” which proposed amendment being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, thirteen ; against it, twenty-four.

For the amendment :

Mr. Shaw,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
“ Comeau,	Mr. Fraser,
“ Murray,	“ B. Smith,
“ Thorne,	“ Whitman,
“ Wilkins,	“ Dimock,
“ Mosher,	“ J. Munro.
“ H. Munro,	

Against the amendment :

Mr. McQueen,	Mr. McLelan,
“ Martell,	“ Henry,
“ Holmes,	“ Cowie,
“ Young,	“ Fulton,
“ Moore,	Hon. Atty. General,
“ Ryder,	Mr. Esson,
“ Bent,	“ S. Campbell,
Hon. Fin. Sec.,	“ P. Smyth,
Mr. Jost,	“ Doyle,
“ Killam,	“ Chipman,
“ Bourneuf,	“ Brown,
“ McLeod,	“ Annand.

So it passed in the negative.

2nd amendment as to salaries.

Mr. Killam then moved that the question be amended by adding at the end thereof the words “ except so much thereof as recommends fixed salaries for the deputy postmasters, and that in lieu of the salaries therein proposed the deputy postmasters do receive one-half the amount, and in addition thereto a commission of twelve and a half per cent. upon all postage collected by them on unpaid letters received and delivered, and paid letters sent, whether stamped or otherwise :” which proposed amendment being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, nineteen ; against it, nineteen.

Division.

Speaker votes against it.

Whereupon Mr. Speaker gave his casting vote against the motion.
So it passed in the negative.

Original agreed to.

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

Gilmour, Rankin and Co's complaint as to Cargo light duties.

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his honor the administrator of the government, presented to the house,

Copy of a letter from the provincial secretary of New Brunswick to the provincial secretary

tary of Nova Scotia, dated 9th March, 1852, and enclosing copy of a communication from Messrs. Gilmour, Rankin & Co., complaining of the imposition of light dues on vessels passing through the Straits of Canso,—and also a statement of light duties collected in such Straits, and the particular countries to which the different vessels belonged on which the same were paid during the last year; and the same were read by the clerk.

Also—a petition addressed to his excellency the late lieutenant-governor, praying that public aid may be afforded for the relief of the destitute colored population of Preston; and the same was read by the clerk.

Petition for relief of Blacks, Preston.

Also—an agreement for road damages, made between Charles F. Harrington, esquire, and the commissioners for making an alteration in a main post road in Inverness.

Road damages agreement.

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

Then the house adjourned until Monday next at eleven of the clock.

MONDAY, 5th APRIL, 1852.

PRAYERS.

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

A bill for founding a lunatic asylum.

Bills read 2nd time:

Lunatic asylum,

A bill to make a canal from St. Peter's Bay to the Bras' d'Or Lake, in the island of Cape Breton.

St. Peter's canal,

A bill to enable the city of Halifax to borrow one thousand pounds.

Halifax loan,

A bill for the naturalization of Daniel N. Ellenger.

Naturalization,

A bill to provide for branch lines of rail roads.

Branch railroads,

A bill to incorporate the Virgin lodge, No. 558, of the ancient fraternity of free masons; and,

Virgin lodge,

A bill for regulating distilleries.

Distilleries.

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 gone through the bill to incorporate the trustees of the baptist meeting house at Chester Basin, and for enabling them to finish and enlarge the same; the bill to incorporate the proprietors of the Lower Port La Tour union chapel burial ground; the bill to authorise the sale of the Sydney academy and the lot of land on which it stands; the bill to provide for the erection of a bridge over the River Philip; the bill for founding a lunatic asylum; the bill for the naturalization of Daniel N. Ellenger; and the bill to incorporate the Virgin lodge, No. 558, of the ancient fraternity of free masons;—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 enable the city of Halifax to borrow one thousand pounds, and had made amendments thereto—which they had directed him to report to the house with the bill; and that they had under consideration the bill to make a canal from St. Peter's Bay to the Bras' d'Or Lake, in the island of Cape Breton—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 with the amendments to the Halifax loan bill in at the clerk's table, were such amendments were read.

Report bills—
Chester Basin meeting house,
Port LaTour burial ground,
Sydney academy,
River Philip bridge,
Lunatic asylum,
Naturalization,
Virgin lodge,
Without amendment.

Halifax loan with amnts.

St. Peter's canal to be deferred.

And thereupon,

The

Motion to recommit
St. Peter's canal bill
negatived.

The hon. the attorney general moved that the report of the committee so far as respects the deferring of the St. Peter's canal bill, be not received by the house, but that the bill be recommitted to a committee of the whole house: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, nineteen; against it, twenty-two.

For the motion :

Mr. Annand,	Mr. S. Campbell,
“ P. Smyth,	“ Fulton,
“ Doyle,	“ H. Munro,
Hon. Fin. Sec.,	“ Wier,
“ Atty. General,	“ Archibald,
Mr. McLeod,	“ Henry,
“ McKinnon,	“ Martell,
“ Esson,	“ J. Munro,
Hon. Prov. Sec.,	“ Thos. Coffin.
Mr. McQueen,	

Against the motion :

Mr. Young,	Mr. Whitman,
“ Jost,	“ Thorne,
“ Shaw,	“ McLelan,
“ Murray,	“ Killam,
“ Holmes,	“ Locke,
“ Bent,	“ Ryder,
“ Moore,	“ Cowie,
“ Brown,	“ Wilkins,
“ Mosher,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
“ Zwicker,	Mr. Comeau,
“ Josiah Coffin,	“ Dimock.

So it passed in the negative.

Bill deferred.

Ordered, That the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months.

Special motion to recommit
lunatic asylum bill
negatived.

Mr. McLelan then moved that the house do come to the following resolution :

Whereas during the year 1846 a committee of the house of assembly was appointed on a memorial from the inhabitants of Halifax for the erection of a general hospital, who reported that after examining various plans and estimates they were of opinion that four thousand pounds was all that was necessary for the erection of a suitable building, and five hundred pounds more for furniture, and that fifteen hundred pounds would be required for its maintenance annually, and it would therefore appear that so large a sum as fifteen thousand pounds is not required for the purposes of an insane hospital: *therefore resolved*, that the bill for founding a lunatic asylum be recommitted to a committee of the whole house, for the purpose of reducing the whole amount for the building and fitting up of the asylum, one-third of such amount to be raised from private sources as provided in the bill: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, three; against it, thirty-seven.

For the motion :

Mr. Ryder,	Hon. Fin. Sec.,
“ Killam,	Mr. B. Smith,
“ McLelan.	“ Wier,
	Hon. Atty. General,
	Mr. Doyle,
	“ McKinnon,
	“ Martell,
	“ Wilkins,
	“ McLeod,
	“ Bourneuf,
	“ P. Smyth,
	“ Annand,
	“ Archibald,

Against the motion :

Mr. Dimock,	Mr. Zwicker,
“ Comeau,	“ Mosher,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	“ Young,
Mr. Cowie,	“ Bent,
“ S. Campbell,	“ Brown,
“ Fraser,	“ Thos. Coffin,
“ Locke,	“ Murray,
“ Fulton,	“ J. Munro,
“ Henry,	“ Shaw,
“ Thorne,	“ Jost,
“ Whitman,	“ Moore,
“ Esson,	Hon. Prov. Sec.

So it passed in the negative.

Orders for engrossing.

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

Ordered, That the Halifax loan bill, with the amendments thereto, be engrossed.

St. Mary's college bill.

Mr. Henry, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill concerning the Saint Mary's college at Halifax; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Ordered,

Ordered, That Mr. Fulton be replaced on the committee on contingencies.

Addition to contingency committee.

Ordered, That Mr. Bourneuf have leave of absence after to-morrow, and Mr. Locke after Wednesday next, to return home respectively on urgent private business; and that Mr. McKinnon have like leave after Wednesday next on account of illness.

Leaves of absence.

Mr. McLelan reported from the committee to whom was referred the papers connected with the expenditure of road monies in the county of Cape Breton; 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 road money expenditure, C. B.

(See appendix No. 85.)

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

Adopted.

Mr. McLelan moved that the house do come to the following resolution, viz :

Postal resolution moved.

Resolved, That the same rate of postage be collected at the Halifax post office in future, on all letters delivered therefrom, as is now collected by the country post offices generally.

Which being seconded,

Mr. Henry moved that the proposed resolution be amended, by striking out all the words thereof after the word "resolved," and inserting instead thereof the following words—"that no inland postage be charged on sea borne letters coming from the United States, Bermuda, or Newfoundland:" which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the negative.

Amendment negatived.

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

Original agreed to.

Mr. McLelan then moved that the house do come to the following resolution, viz :

2nd postal resolution agreed to on division.

Resolved, That in addition to the three pence colonial postage charged on letters delivered in the city of Halifax and settlements adjoining thereto, there shall be levied such additional tax as will be sufficient to employ carriers, not exceeding one penny on each letter; heads of departments and parties holding private boxes to be exempted from this charge.

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-three; against it, eleven.

For the motion :

Against the motion :

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| Mr. McKinnon, | Mr. Dimock, |
| " J. Munro, | " Mosher, |
| " Chipman, | " Brown, |
| " Killam, | " Whitman, |
| " Comeau, | " Fulton, |
| " McLelan, | " Cowie, |
| " S. Campbell, | " Moore, |
| " B. Smith, | " Thorne, |
| " Wilkins, | " Zwicker, |
| " Bourneuf, | " Shaw, |
| " Bent, | " Murray. |
| " Holmes, | |

- Mr. Jost,
- " Locke,
- " Thos. Coffin,
- " Wier,
- " Henry,
- Hon. Atty. General,
- Mr. Martell,
- " Annand,
- " McQueen,
- " Doyle.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Mr. Wilkins reported from the committee on the subject of the revised statutes, and the expediency of any modification or amendment thereof, by bill, and thereupon presented to the house,

Report from committee on rev. statutes.

A bill to amend certain chapters of the revised statutes; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Bill to amend chapters.

The hon. Mr. Johnston, from the committee on the elective franchise; reported on the subject of the remuneration to be afforded the different clerks of the peace for furnishing

Report as to payment of clerks of peace for rate bills.

copies of rate-bills prior to the late election ; 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. 86.)

Referred to supply.

Ordered, That the report be received and referred to the committee of supply.

General report on elective franchise

The hon. Mr. Johnston also, from the same committee, reported generally on the subject of the elective franchise ; 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. 87.)

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

Report on petition of Mr. Sellon referred to supply.

On motion of Mr. Cowie, *resolved*, that the report of the select committee on the petition of Samuel L. M. Sellon, be referred to the committee of supply.

Message from council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Agree to money votes.

The council have agreed to sixty-six resolutions of this honorable house for granting various sums of money for the public service, viz :

£50	0	0	Breakwater, French Cross, Aylesford.
50	0	0	“ Ogilvie Brook, Cornwallis.
50	0	0	“ Parrsboro.
25	0	0	“ Windsor River.
100	0	0	“ Sonia's Cove, Clare.
50	0	0	“ Belliveau's Cove, Clare.
80	0	0	“ Gates' Cove, Wilmot.
50	0	0	“ Kelly's Cove, Yarmouth.
50	0	0	Givan wharf company, Cornwallis.
30	0	0	Breakwater, Canady Creek, Cornwallis.
100	0	0	“ Pleasant Cove, Clare.
50	0	0	“ Barnaby Mill Cove, Cornwallis.
50	0	0	“ Tancook Island, Lunenburg.
50	0	0	“ Hall's harbor, Cornwallis.
30	0	0	“ Cape Cove, Clare.
5	0	0	Public slip, Digby.
10	0	0	Each, ferrymen, Big Harbor, Victoria.
5	0	0	John Leary.
10	0	0	Buoys, Harbor-a-Bouche, county of Sydney.
100	0	0	Beacon, Butler's Point.
200	0	0	Steamer, Pictou to P. E. Island.
100	0	0	Clearing out Sissaboo River.
25	0	0	Canal, Port LaTour.
25	0	0	To deepen channel, Canso Tittle.
1500	0	0	Light houses.
100	0	0	Portage, Malagawatchkt.
100	0	0	Tracadie Harbor
50	0	0	Breakwater, Gros-coque, Clare.
20	0	0	Gabarus Beach.
25	0	0	Breakwater, Freeman's Creek, Cumberland.
1	6	2	T. E. Moberly.
15	11	11	C. B. Owen.
40	15	8	Joseph B. Bond.
10	0	0	Martha Spinney.
2	16	3	Joseph Wheelock.
18	5	7	A. D. DeWolf.

£ 41	15	7	Return duties on machinery.
4	0	0	George J. McDonald.
0	15	0	Gray and Pickman.
2	5	6	I. B. Bonnett.
8	0	0	Revenue boat, Liverpool.
144	10	6	Commissioners for industrial exhibition.
540	0	0	Controllers of Customs for 1851.
640	0	0	“ “ 1852.
210	2	2	Transient poor expenses.
3	0	0	Dr. Creed.
9	10	0	Dr. Carritt.
3	13	4	Health officer, Halifax.
21	16	8	Expenses of pauper returns.
100	0	0	Jacob Miller.
80	0	0	Clerk of board of revenue.
50	0	0	Collection of revenue at Arichat.
25	0	0	Expenses of reciprocity returns.
100	0	0	Relief of destitute at Canso.
1	12	6	Jacob Deal.
180	17	0	Gammell & Moore.
10	12	6	Dr. McKeown.
30	0	0	William Hill.
15	10	6	Truro and Pictou electric telegraph company.
			Return of fees on commissions to sheriffs.
22	10	0	Commissioners for investigating road expenditure, Cape Breton.
63	8	0	Road damages.
731	0	0	Penitentiary.
1500	0	0	Commissioners poor, Halifax.
300	0	0	Indians.
540	0	0	Oat mills.

The council have also agreed to four resolutions of this honorable house for changing appropriations of road monies, viz :

£57	10	0	County of Yarmouth.
150	16	9	“ Halifax.
3	8	6	“ Cumberland.
3	7	5	“ “

And then the messenger withdrew.

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 come to several resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the house ; and he delivered the same in at the clerk's table.

Report resolutions :

The chairman also acquainted the house that he was directed by the committee to ask 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 twenty pounds and fourteen shillings be granted and paid to Messrs. Locke & Churchill, for bounty on the schooner “Aurora,” pursuant to the report of the committee on the fisheries.

£20 14 Messrs. Locke and Churchill.

2°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds be granted and paid to Samuel Sellon, superintendent of light houses at Coffin's Island, in Queen's county, pursuant to the report of the committee on that subject.

£10 S. Sellon.

- £57 5 J. H. Crosskill 3°. *Resolved*, That the sum of thirty-seven pounds and five shillings be granted and paid to John H. Crosskill, being the balance due him for printing the council journals for 1848, being in full for that service.
- £200 gauger and weigher. 4°. *Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred pounds be granted and paid to the gauger and weigher for the district of Halifax, for his services for the present year, to include the marking of casks if required by the government.
- £100 proof officer. 5°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred pounds be granted and paid to the proof officer at Halifax, for his services in that capacity for the present year, and in lieu of all contingent expenses connected therewith.
- £50 Halifax dispensary. 6°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted and paid to the honorable doctor Grigor and his associates, in aid of the Halifax dispensary, for the present year—provided they keep during the year a sufficient supply of vaccine matter.
- £50 central board of agriculture. 7°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the central board of agriculture, to enable them to advance the objects of the board, pursuant to the report of the committee on agriculture.
- £3000 protection of fisheries. 8°. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, for the purpose of employing four suitable vessels to cruise on the coasts of this province for the protection of the fisheries.
- £395 7 8 public printing. 9°. *Resolved*, That the sum of three hundred and ninety-five pounds, seven shillings and eight pence, be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to defray the amounts still due for public printing, pursuant to the report of the committee on that subject.

J. S. Thompson, queen's printer,	-	-	-	£301	6	5
Richard Nugent, (balance),	-	-	-	36	19	0
William Annand,	-	-	-	13	7	6
Athenæum office,	-	-	-	1	18	9
Wesleyan office,	-	-	-	1	18	9
C. M. McDonald,	-	-	-	4	2	6
John H. Crosskill,	-	-	-	8	8	8
William Cunnabell,	-	-	-	0	7	0
A. Lawson, (Yarmouth),	-	-	-	1	10	0
J. Bowes & Son,	-	-	-	5	0	0
English & Blackadar,	-	-	-	5	6	3
John Munro,	-	-	-	4	12	10
A. Grant,	-	-	-	8	0	0
James P. Ward, (Cape Breton),	-	-	-	2	10	0

£395 7 8

£100 consular fees returns.

- 10°. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds, exclusive of the balance of last year's grant, be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be expended in employing a person at each port of entry in the province, to obtain from masters of vessels their receipts for consular fees paid in the ports of the United States on each voyage.

£300 reporting, &c. house of assembly.

- 11°. *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 to be appointed for that purpose.

£481 18 3 commissioners of public buildings.

- 12°. *Resolved*, That the sum of four hundred and eighty one pounds eighteen shillings and three pence be granted and paid to the commissioners of public buildings, to defray the balance of expenses incurred by them during the last year.

- 13°. *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. £30 revenue boat, Sydney.
- 14°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to purchase a suitable revenue boat for Pictou. £20 revenue boat, Pictou.
- 15°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty-six pounds be granted and paid to Robert Stone, additional for his services as revenue officer at Wilmot for the past year. £26 R. Stone.
- 16°. *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 St. Mary's. £15 Rebecca Langley.
- 17°. *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 the sum of thirty pounds and the quarter master general the sum of twenty pounds, for their services for the past year. £50 adjutant and qtr. master generals militia.
- 18°. *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 of assembly for books.
- 19°. *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 for the present session. £10 each chairman of committees.
- 20°. *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 assistant of assembly.
- 21°. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, as will be sufficient to repay the amount advanced from the treasury to defray the expense of postage of the public departments during the past year. Postage public departments.
- 22°. *Resolved*, That the sum of four hundred and sixty pounds sterling, be granted 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 sgc. clerks prov. secretary's office.
- 23°. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds sterling, be granted for stationary 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 stationary prov. secretary's office.
- 24°. *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 sgc. fuel and criers of courts.
- 25°. *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 sgc. clerk of crown.
- 26°. *Resolved*, That the allowances now made to the collegiate and academical institutions, (other than King's college, Windsor,) shall be continued under the existing conditions for the period of one year only. Allowances to educational institutions continued.
- 27°. *Resolved*, That in the event of the bill for discontinuing the grant to King's college, Windsor, passed by the house of assembly during the first session of 1851, going into operation, the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds be granted and paid to the governors of that institution towards its support during the present year. £250 governors of King's college.
- 28°. *Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds be granted and paid by quarterly payments to the board of management of the free church academy at Halifax, for the

the present year, upon the same terms as those imposed upon grants to similar institutions in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

£1000 casualties to roads and bridges.

29^d. *Resolved*, That if any of the bridges on the main post roads of this province shall be unexpectedly obstructed by any unforeseen obstacle or accident, it shall be lawful for the governor to order a commissioner to rebuild or repair such bridge, or to remove such obstructions; and it shall be lawful further for the governor to draw warrants on account and in favour of such commissioner—provided the sum so to be drawn shall not exceed for the year the sum of one thousand pounds; and the respective sums so drawn shall be charged at the next session of the assembly, as against the several counties in which the same shall be respectively expended.

Allowance to members.

30^d. *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 hereinbefore; but no member shall receive pay for more than forty days' attendance.

Resolutions 1 to 25 agreed to.

The resolutions from the first to the twenty-fifth inclusive, having been again read, were then, upon the question respectively put thereon, agreed to by the house.

Motion against college grants negatived.

The twenty-sixth resolution, for continuing the grants for one year to the collegiate and academical institutions, having been again read,

Mr. McLelan moved that the resolution be not received by the house: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the negative.

Resolution agreed to.

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

Remainder agreed to.

The remaining resolutions having been again read, were then, upon the question severally put thereon, agreed to by the house.

Sent to council.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the resolutions to the council, with the exception of the first three, being resolutions not usually sent there, and desire their concurrence.

Public establishments bill.

The hon. the provincial secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill relative to the public buildings and establishments; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Halifax and Quebec railway facility bill.

The hon. the provincial secretary also, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to facilitate the construction of a railway from Halifax to Quebec; and the same was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Inverness road charge

On motion, *resolved*, that the sum of £237, mentioned in the Inverness road scale of last year, as a first charge against the road monies which should be granted that county in the present year, be allowed to stand as a first charge against such road monies for the next year.

Com. on reporting added to.

Ordered, That Mr. Fulton be replaced on the committee on reporting.

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.

TUESDAY, 6th APRIL, 1852.

PRAYERS.

- An engrossed bill to incorporate the trustees of the baptist meeting house at Chester Basin, and for enabling them to finish and enlarge the same, was read a third time. Bills read 3rd time -
Baptist meeting
house, Chester Basin.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the trustees of the baptist meeting house at Chester Basin, and for enabling them to finish and enlarge the same. Passed.
- An engrossed bill to prevent the destruction of domestic animals by poison, was read a third time. Anti-poison,
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to prevent the destruction of domestic animals by poison. Passed.
- An engrossed bill to incorporate the proprietors of the Lower Port LaTour union chapel burial ground, was read a third time. Port LaTour burial
ground,
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the proprietors of the Lower Port LaTour union chapel burial ground. Passed.
- An engrossed bill to authorize the sale of the Sydney academy and the lot of land on which it stands, was read a third time. Sydney academy.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorize the sale of the Sydney academy and the lot of land on which it stands. Passed.
- An engrossed bill to provide for the erection of a bridge over the River Philip, was read a third time. River Philip bridge,
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to provide for the erection of a bridge over the River Philip. Passed.
- An engrossed bill for founding a lunatic asylum, was read a third time. Lunatic asylum,
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for founding a lunatic asylum. Passed.
- An engrossed bill to enable the city of Halifax to borrow one thousand pounds, was read a third time. Halifax loan,
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to enable the city of Halifax to borrow one thousand pounds, and also the further sum of five hundred pounds for the improvement of the common. Passed.
- An engrossed bill for the naturalization of Daniel N. Ellenger, was read a third time. Naturalization,
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for the naturalization of Daniel N. Ellenger. Passed.
- An engrossed bill to incorporate the Virgin lodge, No. 558, of the ancient fraternity of free masons, was read a third time. Virgin lodge,
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Virgin lodge, No. 558, of the ancient fraternity of free masons. Passed.
- Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bills to the council, and desire their concurrence. Bills sent to council.
- Mr. S. Campbell reported from the committee on the petition of Alexander Chisholm; 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
A. Chisholm,
- (See appendix No. 58.)
- Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted by the house. Adopted.

The

- Salmon bill, The hon. the attorney general, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill further to protect the salmon fishery ; and the same was read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time.
- Committed. *Ordered*, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.
- Bills read 2nd time, viz :
 St. Mary's college, A bill concerning the Saint Mary's college at Halifax.
 Revised statutes, A bill to amend certain chapters of the revised statutes.
 Public establishments A bill relating to the public buildings and establishments ; and
 Railway facility bill, A bill to facilitate the construction of a railway from Halifax to Quebec.
- Committed. *Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.
- Shubenacadie canal co. bill read 2nd time, A bill to incorporate the Chebucto and Minas inland navigation company, was read a second time.
- Motion to defer negative, and
 And thereupon,
 The hon. the provincial secretary moved that the further consideration of the bill be deferred until next session : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, thirteen ; against it, seventeen.
 So it passed in the negative.
- Bill committed. *Ordered*, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.
- Report on petition of C. B. Owen referred to supply. Mr. Ryder moved that the report of the select committee on the petition of Charles B. Owen, made on the 19th day of February last, be referred to the committee of supply : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the affirmative.
- Report on consular fees, Mr. Fraser reported from the committee on the subject of consular fees ; 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. 89.)
- Adopted. *Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted by the house.
- Report on contingencies. Mr. S. Campbell reported from the committee on the subject of the contingencies 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.
- Referred to supply. *Ordered*, That the report be received and referred to the committee of supply.
- Report on statute labor laws, Mr. Killam reported from the committee on the statute labor laws ; 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. 90.)
- Adopted. *Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted by the house.
- Report on road damages, C. B. Mr. Archibald reported from the committee to whom, on the 16th day of February last, were referred various papers connected with road damages in the county of Cape Breton ; 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. 91.)
- 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—
 Branch railroads, The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to provide for branch lines of railroads ; the bill for regulating distilleries ; the bill concerning the Saint Mary's college at Halifax ; the bill relative to the public buildings and establishments ; and the bill further to protect the salmon fishery ;—and had directed him to report the

the same to the house, severally without any amendment; and that they had also gone through the bill to amend certain chapters 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 under consideration the bill to authorize the payment of monies of suitors in the court of chancery into the provincial treasury—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, with the amendments to the revised statutes amendment bill, in at the clerk's table, where such amendments were read.

Without amendment.
Revised chapter, with amendments.
Chancery monies bill to be deferred.

And thereupon,

Mr. Killam moved that the further consideration of the bill for regulating distilleries be deferred until this day three months: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty; against it, twenty-three.

Motion to defer distillery bill negatived.

For the motion:

Against the motion:

Mr. Killam,	Mr. Jost,	Mr. Esson,	Mr. Fulton,
“ Comeau,	“ Mosher,	“ Wilkins,	“ Locke,
“ B. Smith,	“ Holmes,	“ Henry,	“ Archibald,
“ Brown,	“ Martell,	“ Doyle,	“ Annand,
“ Shaw,	“ Zwicker,	Hon. Fin. Sec.,	“ S. Campbell,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	“ Bent,	Mr. Wier,	“ H. Munro,
Mr. McLelan,	“ Cowie,	“ Thos. Coffin.	“ McQueen,
“ Murray,	“ Moore,	“ Dimock,	“ McKinnon,
“ Young,	“ Ryder,	Hon. Atty. General,	“ P. Smyth,
“ Whitman,	“ Thorne.	Mr. McLeod,	“ Hall,
		“ Fraser,	“ Chipman.
		Hon. Prov. Sec.,	

So it passed in the negative.

Ordered, That the bills reported without amendment be engrossed.

Orders for engrossing.

Ordered, That the bill to amend certain chapters of the revised statutes be engrossed, with the amendments thereto reported.

Ordered, That the chancery suitors' monies bill be deferred until this day three months.

Chancery monies bill deferred.

An engrossed bill for providing branch lines of railroad, was read a third time.

Bills read 3rd time:

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for providing branch lines of railroad.

Branch railroads, Passed.

An engrossed bill for regulating distilleries, was read a third time.

Distilleries,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for regulating distilleries.

Passed.

An engrossed bill concerning the Saint Mary's college at Halifax, was, *nem. con.*, read a third time.

St. Mary's college,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act concerning the Saint Mary's college at Halifax.

Passed.

An engrossed bill to amend certain chapters of the revised statutes, was, *nem. con.*, read a third time.

Revised statutes amdt.

And thereupon,

The hon. the attorney general moved that the following enacting clause do pass, and be added to the bill by way of ryder, viz:

Ryder added.

“ A judge of the supreme court may sentence convicted criminals on any day of the sittings at Halifax, as well as in term time.”

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the affirmative.

And such clause having been accordingly added,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend certain chapters of the revised statutes.

Passed.

- Public establishments. An engrossed bill relative to the public buildings and establishments, was, *nem. con.*, read a third time.
- Passed. *Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relative to the public buildings and establishments.
- Salmon fishery. An engrossed bill further to protect the salmon fishery, was, *nem. con.*, read a third time.
- Passed. *Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act further to protect the salmon fishery.
- Bills sent to council. *Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bills to the council and desire their concurrence.
- Message from council: A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :
Mr. Speaker,
- Agree to bills—
Provincial loan, and
Digby common,
Without amdt.
Burns' free church.
Free churches, Cata-
logne, &c.
Railway, and
Dry dock,
With amdt.
Have passed bill to
amend savings bank
act.
- The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to authorize a provincial loan, and the bill, entitled, an act to enable the inhabitants of Digby to improve the town common, severally without any amendment.
- They have also agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the trustees of Burns' free church, in the county of Sydney ; the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the trustees of the free church congregations of Catalogne, Mire', Forks, and Cow Bay, in the county of Cape Breton ; and the bill, entitled, an act to make make provision for the construction of a trunk railway from Halifax to Quebec, with an amendment to each of such bills ; and to the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Dartmouth dry dock company, with amendments—to which several amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.
- The council have also passed a bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter thirty-eight of the revised statutes, entitled, " of treasury notes, the funded debt, and the savings' bank"—to which bill they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.
- And then the messenger withdrew.
- Savings bank bill read 1st time. The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to amend chapter thirty-eight of the revised statutes, entitled, " of treasury notes, the funded debt, and the savings' bank," was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Message from council. A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :
Mr. Speaker,
- Agree to railway loan bill with an amdt. The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act for raising, by way of loan, a sum not exceeding eight hundred thousand pounds sterling, for the construction of a trunk railway from Halifax to Quebec, with an amendment, to which amendment they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.
- Have passed Halifax city bill. The council have passed a bill, entitled, an act in addition to the act concerning the city of Halifax, to which bill they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.
- And then the messenger withdrew.
- Halifax city bill read 1st time. The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act in addition to the act concerning the city of Halifax, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Amendments to railway bill agreed to. The amendment proposed by the council to the Halifax and Quebec railway construction bill, 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.
- Amendments to railway loan bill agreed to. The amendment proposed by the council to the Halifax and Quebec railway loan bill, was read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time.
- And thereupon,
On motion, *resolved*, that such amendment be agreed to.
- Amendment to Burns' free church bill agreed to. The amendment proposed by the council to the Burns' free church bill, was read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time.
- And thereupon,
On motion, *resolved*, that such amendment be agreed to.

Ordered.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the three last mentioned bills, with the amendment to each thereof respectively, back to the council, and acquaint them that this house have agreed to such amendments. Bills, &c., sent back to council.

Mr. Henry reported from the committee to whom was referred the petition of James Marshall; 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 James Marshall.

(See appendix No. 92.)

Ordered, That the report be received, and referred to the committee of supply. Referred to supply.

The hon. the attorney general reported from the committee to whom was referred the petition of John Ross, praying remuneration for certain explorations connected with the preliminary survey for the Halifax and Quebec rail road; 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 Ross.

(See appendix No. 93.)

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

Mr. Fraser, from the committee to whom was referred the census returns and general abstract thereof, reported that the committee had investigated the same—and had directed him to recommend that the abstract should be printed in the appendix to the journals, and further that compensation should be made to the clerk in the financial secretary's office for his extra services to the board of statistics in preparing the same. Report on census returns.

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted by the house, and referred to the committee of supply. Adopted, and referred to supply.

For such abstract of the census returns—

(See appendix No. 94.)

The order of the day being read,

Ordered, That the road scales be presented to-morrow. Road scales postponed.

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

WEDNESDAY, 7th APRIL, 1852.

PRAYERS.

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 thirty-two resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the house; and he delivered the same in at the clerk's table. Report finally.

The resolutions reported from the committee were then read, and are as follow: Resolutions:

1°. *Resolved*, That the monies heretofore granted to grammar schools in the several counties of the province, and remaining undrawn from the treasury, except the sums of twenty-five pounds in Barrington and thirty-seven pounds and ten shillings in Annapolis, hereinafter mentioned, be granted and placed at the disposal of the superintendent of education, to be applied in aiding such grammar schools as may be hereafter established in purchasing books and apparatus for the same, but no county shall receive more than fifty pounds in any one year. Appropriation to superintendent of education for books.

£50 managers of infant school.

2°. *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.

£16 13 4 commissioners of schools, co. of Inverness.

3°. *Resolved*, That the sum of sixteen pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence, be granted and paid to the commissioners of schools for the county of Inverness, to be applied as follows: ten pounds six shillings and seven pence to be paid to William Ayre, teacher at Margaree—and the balance, six pounds six shillings and nine pence, to be transferred to the common school fund.

£25 superintendent of education, for apparatus.

4°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty-five pounds, undrawn for a grammar school in No. 10 district in the township of Barrington, be granted and placed at the disposal of the superintendent of education, to be applied in the purchase of apparatus, pursuant to the report of the committee on education.

£11 13 4 superintendent of education, for postage.

5°. *Resolved*, That the sum of eleven pounds thirteen shillings and four pence be granted and paid to the superintendent of education, to enable him to defray the expense of postage for the past year.

£57 10 masters of schools Annapolis and Bridgetown.

6°. *Resolved*, That the sum of thirty-seven pounds and ten shillings, undrawn for a grammar school at Paradise, county of Annapolis, be granted and paid to the trustees of the grammar school at Bridgetown, in equal proportions, for the assistance of the masters of each of the said schools.

Grant for alteration of mail routes.

7°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, such sum of money as will enable him to carry out certain alterations in the mail routes, as recommended in the report of the post office committee and in accordance with the terms of such report.

£2 each, way office keepers.

8°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and paid to all way office keepers, the sum of forty shillings per annum, in full of arrears and franking privileges, and also a commission of twenty per cent. on all sums above eight pounds collected by them, pursuant to the report of the post office committee.

£1100 postmasters.

9°. *Resolved*, That the sum of eleven hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to enable him to pay the various postmasters throughout the province the sums recommended, in full for their salaries, office rent, and incidental charges, pursuant to the report of the post office committee.

£25 F. M. Passow.

10°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty-five pounds be granted and paid to Frederick M. Passow, as an addition to his salary, pursuant to the report of the post office committee.

£2 10 ferryman at Bear River.

11°. *Resolved*, That the sum of two pounds and ten shillings be granted and paid to the ferryman at Bear River, pursuant to the report of the post office committee.

St. Peter's canal company.

12°. *Resolved*, That interest at the rate of three and one-half per cent. on the amount expended, not exceeding twelve thousand pounds, be guaranteed to such company or persons as shall open a sufficient canal between St. Peter's Bay and the Bras d'Or Lake, in the island of Cape Breton,—provided that such payment from the treasury shall cease whenever the canal shall pay three and one-half per cent. over working expenses.

Remuneration to clerks of peace.

13°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, such sum of money as will enable him to pay the sum of five pounds to the clerk of the peace in each county in the province, except Halifax and Pictou, for their services in preparing copies of assessment lists previously to the late general election; and also to pay seven pounds and ten shillings to the clerk of the peace for the county of Pictou, and seven pounds and ten shillings to the city treasurer of Halifax, and two pounds and ten shillings to the clerk of the peace for St. Mary's, for similar services in those counties; but none of such monies shall be paid until it shall appear that the services have been performed.

14°. *Resolved*, That the sum of nine pounds fourteen shillings and nine pence be granted and paid to Charles B. Owen, of Lunenburg, being costs of a crown prosecution, pursuant to the report of the committee on that subject. £9 14 9 C. B. Owen, crown prosecution.

15°. *Resolved*, That the sum of thirty pounds be granted and paid to James Marshall, of Guysborough, to reimburse him for advances made by him, pursuant to the report of the committee. £30 J. Marshall.

16°. *Resolved*, That the sum of three hundred and sixty-four pounds seventeen shillings and one penny, be granted and paid to Messrs. A. & W. McKinlay, in full of their account for stationery and binding for the house of assembly during the last year. £364 17 1 A. & W. McKinlay, stationery and binding for House of assembly.

17°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred and sixty-two pounds seven shillings and ten pence be granted and paid to the clerk of the house of assembly, to defray the 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. £162 7 10 clerk of assembly, for fuel, &c., for house.

18°. *Resolved*, That the sum of three thousand one hundred and sixty pounds one shilling and ten pence be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to defray the following advances made from the provincial treasury : £3160 1 10 govern- ment advances.

Charles Robson, for supplies for destitute indians in King's county,	£15	0	0
C. W. Fairbanks, plan and report on Arasaig pier,	17	10	0
Anastasia Phoran, expenses of shipwrecked seamen at Sydney, C. B.	5	15	0
W. Annand, railroad despatches by order of government,	35	5	0
Clerk to financial secretary, extra services during the past year,	50	0	0
E. Bown, services as seizing officer, Eastern Passage,	10	0	0
The commissioners of public buildings, for 1851,	100	0	0
A. Chisholm, aid in sending models to England and United States,	50	0	0
W. Falkner, examination and report on disputed claims at Minudie,	7	5	0
Provincial secretary, toward expenses of delegation to England,	625	0	0
R. Nugent, on account of public printing for 1851,	300	0	0
R. Nugent, for printing the revised statutes,	369	4	0
John S. Thompson, public printing for 1851, on account,	350	0	0
C. W. Fairbanks, survey and plans of railway east and west of Halifax,	40	0	0
H. M. Watson, 6 months salary as post office surveyor,	125	0	0
Post master general, expense of establishment and post communication,	700	0	0
Peter Crerar, survey, &c., railroad, West Branch River John,	7	17	0
Attorney general, expense of foreclosing mortgage on Shubenacadie canal,	154	7	0
J. B. McDonald, relief of destitute Indians in Pictou county,	17	2	8
C. W. Fairbanks' account, plan and survey of railroad, east and west of Halifax,	100	0	0
J. B. McDonald, supplies for destitute Indians, King's county,	10	0	6
Dr. Gesner, relief of Indians in western counties,	50	0	0
J. B. McDonald, supplies for destitute Indians, Queen's county,	20	15	8

£3,160 1 10

19°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted and paid to the clerk in the financial secretary's office, for his services to the board of statistics in preparing census returns. £50 clerk in financial secretary's office.

20°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, such sum as will enable him to remunerate the commissioners for issuing treasury notes, for their services, including the expense of their clerk, between the first day of February, 1849, and the first day of February, 1852, at the rate of one-half per cent. on the amount of notes actually signed, the same to be in full for all services performed by them in signing and cancelling notes and stock certificates up to the latter date. Remuneration to commissioners for issuing treasury notes.

£100 two or three schools, county Victoria.

21°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred pounds be granted and paid towards the support of two or three grammar schools in the county of Victoria, under the provisions of chapter 60 of the revised statutes, "of public instruction."

£175 common school money, county Victoria.

22°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred and seventy-five pounds be granted and paid towards the support of common schools in the county of Victoria, under the provisions of chapter 60 of the revised statutes.

£50 colored people, county of Halifax.

23°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be expended in affording relief to the colored population of the county of Halifax, by purchasing seed or provisions as circumstances may require.

£100 colored population different counties.

24°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to purchase seed for distribution among the colored population in the counties of Hants, Queens, Yarmouth, Guysborough, Annapolis, Sydney, Shelburne, Digby, Kings, and Cumberland, to the amount of ten pounds in each county.

£500 steamer between Pictou and Quebec.

25°. *Resolved*, That the sum of five hundred pounds annually for the next three years be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to aid the running of a steamer between Pictou and Quebec, touching at an intermediate port or ports in New Brunswick—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor in council that a proper boat has been kept and run at least three times a month for seven months; and if such steamer shall only ply once a fortnight, then the sum of three hundred pounds is granted for the like purpose.

£75 steamer Bras d'Or lake.

26°. *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. Peter's 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 steamer between Halifax and St. John's N. F.

27°. *Resolved*, That the sum of three hundred and seventy-five pounds be granted to such person as shall run a suitable steam boat during the present year 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.

£300 bridge, River Philip.

28°. *Resolved*, That the sum of three hundred pounds be granted and paid to aid in the erection of a bridge over the River Philip.

£150 Lequille mills company.

29°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds be granted and paid to the president and directors of the Lequille mills and manufacturing company, for the encouragement of that company in their enterprise.

£25 Horton & Parrsboro' packet.

30°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty-five pounds be granted and paid to aid the packet between Horton and Parrsboro' and Windsor, and Windsor and Parrsboro'; said packet to make two trips in each week and to carry the mails.

£300 temperance lecturer.

31°. *Resolved*, That the sum of three hundred pounds be granted and paid for the employment of lecturers, in disseminating through this province just and rational views on the nature and consequence of intoxicating liquors, when used as articles of diet or indulgence in relation to the physical system, and the moral, social, and industrial relations of man—to be placed at the disposal of the grand division of the sons of temperance, to be accounted for to this house through the executive government.

£50 Mrs. Hoffman,

32°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted and paid to Mrs. Charlotte Hoffman, the widow of the late Doctor Hoffman, who met his death while in the discharge of a public duty.

1 to 27 agreed to.

The resolutions from the first to the twenty-seventh, both inclusive, having been read a second time, were, upon the question respectively put thereon, agreed to by the house.

The

The twenty-eighth resolution for granting £300 for the River Philip bridge, having been read a second time,

Motion not to receive River Philip bridge resolution negatived.

The hon. Mr. Johnston 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, eighteen ; against it, twenty-five.

For the motion :

Against the motion :

Mr. Comeau,	Mr. Young,	Mr. Wilkins,	Hon. Prov. Sec.
" Cowie,	" Zwicker,	" Archibald,	Mr. Annand,
" Killam,	" Jost,	" Bent,	" Fulton,
" Fraser,	" Josiah Coffin,	" Holmes,	" P. Smyth,
" McLelan,	" Moore,	" Wier,	" Chipman,
" Brown,	" B. Smith,	" Whitman,	" Dimock,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	" Thorne,	" Martell,	" Locke,
Mr. Shaw,	" Murray,	" Thos. Coffin,	" Esson,
" Mosher,	" Ryder.	Hon. Atty. General,	" McLeod,
		Mr. Hall,	" McQueen,
		" Doyle,	" Henry,
		" S. Campbell,	Hon. Fin. Sec.
		" H. Munro,	

So it passed in the negative.

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

Resolution agreed to.

The twenty-ninth resolution for granting £150 to the Lequille mills company, having been read a second time,

Motion not to receive Lequille mills co. resolution negatived.

Mr. Annand 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, twenty ; against it twenty-three.

For the motion :

Against the motion :

Mr. McLeod,	Mr. Fraser,	Mr. Wilkins,	Mr. Whitman,
" Henry,	Hon. Prov. Sec.,	" Murray,	" Zwicker,
Hon. Fin. Sec.,	Mr. H. Munro,	" Ryder,	" Martell,
Mr. Dimock,	" S. Campbell,	" Josiah Coffin,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
" P. Smyth,	" Doyle,	" Moore,	Mr. Mosher,
" Comeau,	" Shaw,	" Thorne,	" McLelan,
" Annand,	" Thos. Coffin,	" Young,	" Hall,
" Locke,	" Wier,	" B. Smith,	" Fulton,
" Cowie,	" Archibald,	" Bent,	" Chipman,
" Killam,	" Brown.	" Holmes,	Hon. Atty. Gen.,
		" Jost,	Mr. McQueen.
		" Esson,	

So it passed in the negative.

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

Resolution agreed to.

The remaining resolutions having been read a second time, were then, upon the question respectively put thereon, agreed to by the house.

Remainder agreed to

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

Sent to council.

On motion of Mr. H. Munro,

Resolved, That out of the monies allotted for the support of common schools in the county of Cape Breton, before its division, the sum of two hundred and twenty-five pounds be applied towards the support of common schools in the county of Victoria, under the provisions of chapter sixty of the revised statutes.

Victoria school monies.

Ordered,

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,

Agree to bills—

Railway.

Railway loan, and

Burns' free church,

As amended.

Chester Basin meeting house.

Port LaTour burial ground.

Sydney academy.

River Philip bridge.

Naturalization.

Lunatic asylum, and

Halifax loan.

Without amendment.

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to make provision for the construction of a trunk railway from Halifax to Quebec; the bill, entitled, an act for raising, by way of loan, a sum not exceeding eight hundred thousand pounds sterling for the construction of a trunk railway from Halifax to Quebec; and the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the trustees of Burns' free church in the county of Sydney—severally as now amended.

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the trustees of the baptist meeting house at Chester Basin, and for enabling them to finish and enlarge the same; the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the proprietors of the Lower Port LaTour union chapel burial ground; the bill, entitled, an act to authorize the sale of the Sydney academy and the lot of land on which it stands; the bill, entitled, an act to provide for the erection of a bridge over the River Philip; the bill, entitled, an act to naturalize Daniel N. Ellenger; the bill, entitled, an act for founding a lunatic asylum; and the bill, entitled, an act to enable the city of Halifax to borrow one thousand pounds, and a further sum of five hundred pounds for the improvement of the common—severally without any amendment.

Anti-poison, with amendments.

They have also agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to prevent the destruction of domestic animals by poison, with amendments—to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

Money votes.

The council have also agreed to twenty-six resolutions of this honorable house for granting the following sums of money, viz :

£40	0	0	Revenue boat, Cape Breton.
20	0	0	“ “ Pictou.
26	0	0	Robert Stone.
10	0	0	S. L. M. Sellon.
20	14	0	Locke & Churchill.
3000	0	0	Fisheries.
100	0	0	Consular fees.
50	0	0	Central board of agriculture.
300	0	0	Reporting.
37	5	0	J. H. Crosskill.
15	0	0	R. Langley.
481	18	3	Commissioners public buildings.
50	0	0	Adjutant general and quarter master general of militia.
395	7	8	Public printing.
460	0	0	Stg. Clerks in provincial secretary's office.
100	0	0	“ Stationary in same office.
80	0	0	“ Clerk of crown.
30	0	0	“ Fuel and crier of courts.
10	0	0	Each, chairmen of committees.
15	0	0	Speaker, for books.
100	0	0	Each, clerk and clerk assistant assembly.
			Postage, public departments.
250	0	0	Free church academy.
			Allowances to educational institutions.
250	0	0	King's college, Windsor, conditionally.
1000	0	0	Casualties to roads and bridges.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Amendments to anti-poison bill read.

The amendments proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act to prevent the destruction of domestic animals by poison, were read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :
Mr. Speaker,

Message from council.

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act concerning the Saint Mary's college at Halifax ; and the bill, entitled, an act relating to the public buildings and establishments—severally without any amendment.

Agree to bills—
St. Mary's college.
Public establishments
Without amend.

They have also agreed to the bill, entitled, an act for regulating distilleries, with amendments, to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

Distilleries, with
amendts.

And then the messenger withdrew.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :
Mr. Speaker,

Message from council.

The council have not agreed to the resolution of this honorable house, for granting the sum of one pound a day for forty days, and travelling charges, as heretofore, to the members of the house of assembly.

Disagree to members'
pay.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Mr. Annand, from the committee to whom was referred the despatches and other papers on the subject of the act for discontinuing the grant to King's college, Windsor, reported that the committee had considered the subject and had agreed to the draft of an address to her majesty in relation thereto ; and he read the address in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows :

Report from com. on
King's college act.

“ TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Address.

The humble address of the house of representatives for the province of Nova Scotia, in general assembly convened.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY—

1°. The royal assent having been withheld from the bill passed by the legislature, during the first session of 1851, for withdrawing the provincial grant from King's college, Windsor, we, your majesty's faithful commons, beg leave to approach the throne with an earnest expression of our desire that your majesty will be graciously pleased to leave that bill to its operation, for the following among other reasons :

2°. However adapted King's college may have been, at the time of its foundation, to the wants and requirements of the people of Nova Scotia, it has long since ceased to realize the objects for which it was endowed by the legislature. Instead of proving, as was originally contemplated in the preamble of the act of 1789, of the “ greatest public utility to this province and the adjoining colonies ”—an institution within which the youth of Nova Scotia, of all classes and creeds, could meet upon one common platform and participate in the blessings of collegiate instruction, the portals of King's college, under an exclusive management, were virtually closed for years against all but those who professed the tenets and subscribed the thirty-nine articles of the church of England.

3°. By the act of 1789, the lieutenant-governor and other leading public functionaries, by their names of office, were made *ex-officio* governors of the college, but in the royal charter subsequently obtained other governors were appointed without the consent of the legislature, whose influence and natural prepossessions might be expected to neutralize and defeat the policy of the board proposed by the act, and impress upon the institution a secular character, inconsistent with the avowed purposes and objects of the grant.

4°. The effects of this narrow and restrictive policy were soon made apparent. The religious views of a vast majority of the population have always been, as they are now, different from those of the church of England. Dissatisfied with the exclusive spirit and invidious preferences manifested in the management of a college created for the benefit of the public and maintained by taxes levied upon the whole people, the other religious denominations of this country sought in institutions of their own, the benefits from which they were virtually excluded at King's.

5°. The governors of King's college, either alarmed at the growth of a rival institution at Pictou, or otherwise convinced of the impolicy of their measures, subsequently adopted a more liberal and enlightened management of the institution under their charge. But the concessions came too late. The feelings of the great majority of the people, alienated and estranged, were not to be won back, and we have now, instead of one college of the greatest public utility, four educational institutions besides King's, partially maintained from the public treasury, but none of them affording a very high order of collegiate instruction.

6°. By the census of the past year the relative numbers of the several bodies of christians in this province, were: church of England, 36,482; methodists, 23,596; baptists, 42,243; Roman catholics, 69,634; and presbyterians, 72,514.

7°. While the Pictou academy, presbyterian; Acadia, baptist; Saint Mary's, catholic;—receive but £250; and Sackville, Wesleyan, only £150 per annum, from the public funds, subject at short intervals to the revision of the assembly, King's college is now in the receipt of £444 per annum, under a permanent act of the legislature.

8°. The subject of placing King's college upon an equality with other institutions of a kindred character and equal efficiency, has engaged and agitated the assembly for the last eight years, and the bill of last year for that purpose passed this body 28 to 13, and after being concurred in by the legislative council was assented to by the lieutenant-governor.

9°. Your majesty's faithful commons rejoiced to perceive by the despatch of the right honorable secretary of state for the colonies, under date 13th August, 1851, that the "full right" of the legislature to object to the continuance of "such a grant" as that to King's college, "from the revenue of the province, if the institution is not regarded as producing advantages to the public equivalent to the cost incurred for it" is freely admitted; but they regret that the alleged claims of the president and other professors of the college, during their incumbency, have been deemed of sufficient importance to delay the final passage of the bill.

10°. To make provision for these officers would require a much larger sum than is now paid under the act of 1789, and would make the public revenues of this country chargeable with an amount which should be borne, if at all, by the governors and managers of the college.

11°. The legislature of Nova Scotia in proposing the withdrawal of the grant to King's college, pursued the same course as that of the imperial government in 1833, when the parliamentary aid of £1000 stg. per annum, originally granted in 1802 to the same institution, was reduced to £500, and not long after entirely withdrawn.

12°. The grant to King's college not being limited in its operation, we humbly conceive that the legislature and people of Nova Scotia should no longer be bound by the provisions of an act which contemplated a different board of governors to the college,—that having otherwise failed to realize the objects for which it was originally endowed, and being now nothing more than a respectable high school, chiefly managed, controlled, and patronized by one body of christians, we believe the assembly are fully warranted in appealing to your majesty to place that institution upon the same footing as other schools of a sectarian or denominational character, by giving the royal assent to a bill, entitled, "an act to discontinue the grant to King's college, Windsor," by which assent a conditional annual grant of £250, made in 1851, will be placed at the disposal of the governors of the college."

Address made order
of day.

And thereupon,

Ordered, That the house do, to-morrow, proceed to the consideration of such address.

Motion for considering
Shubenacadie canal
co. bill negatived.

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved that the house do, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee on the bill to incorporate the Chebucto and Minas inland navigation company: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the negative.

Leave of abs. mce.

Ordered, That Mr. McLeod and Mr. J. Munro have leave of absence after to-day, and Mr. McQueen after to-morrow, to return home respectively on urgent private business.

The

The order of the day being read,

Order of day—

The undermentioned members from the several counties presented to the house scales of sub-division of the sums of £25,000 for the ordinary road and bridge service, and £7,500 for the great road service, granted in the present session, viz :

Road scales presented

Mr. Annand,	-	-	-	-	For the county of Halifax.
“ B. Smith,	-	-	-	-	“ “ Hants.
“ Chipman,	-	-	-	-	“ “ Kings.
“ Thorne,	-	-	-	-	“ “ Annapolis.
“ Bourneuf,	-	-	-	-	“ “ Digby.
“ Thos. Coffin,	-	-	-	-	“ “ Shelburne.
“ Shaw,	-	-	-	-	“ “ Yarmouth.
“ Cowie,	-	-	-	-	“ “ Queens.
“ Jost,	-	-	-	-	“ “ Lunenburg.
“ Archibald,	-	-	-	-	“ “ Colchester.
“ Holmes,	-	-	-	-	“ “ Pictou.
“ Henry,	-	-	-	-	“ “ Sydney.
“ S. Campbell,	-	-	-	-	“ “ Guysborough.
“ McLeod,	-	-	-	-	“ “ Cape Breton.
“ P. Smyth,	-	-	-	-	“ “ Inverness.
“ H. Munro,	-	-	-	-	“ “ Victoria.
Hon. Attorney General,	-	-	-	-	“ “ Richmond.

And the same were read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 95.)

Ordered, That such scales be referred to the hon. the financial secretary, Mr. Chipman and Mr. Fulton, to examine and report upon. Referred to sel. com.

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. Report from committee on road scales,

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

Ordered, That the several scales of sub-division of road monies be agreed to, and do pass as separate resolutions for each of the counties respectively. Road scales agreed to.

On motion of the hon. the provincial secretary,

Resolved, That the sum of £1460 for the ordinary road and bridge service, and £420 for the great road service, allotted to the county of Cumberland for the present year, be respectively placed at the disposal of the governor in council, to be expended in those services respectively. Cumberland road monies.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry to the council the respective resolutions passed on the 18th and 20th March last for the general division of the sums of £25,000 and £7,500 granted for the road and bridge service, together with the foregoing resolutions for the sub-division and appropriation thereof, and desire their concurrence thereto respectively. Road monies resolutions sent to council.

On motion of Mr. Chipman,

Resolved, That all charges and accounts for advances and over expenditures on roads and bridges, ought to be authenticated and checked in the same manner and on the same principle as the ordinary expenditures under commission, and that before such advances and over-expenditures shall be hereafter paid or allowed in the several road scales, the same shall be duly certified by the financial secretary. Resolution as to over-expenditures.

The amendment proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the trustees of the free church congregations of Catalogne, &c., was read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time, and considered by the house. Catalogne, &c. church bill amds. agreed to.

And thereupon,

On motion, resolved, that such amendment be agreed to.

Distillery bill amends,
agreed to.

The amendments proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act for regulating distilleries, were read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time, and considered by the house.

And thereupon,

On motion, *resolved*, that such amendments be agreed to.

Revised chapter
amends, agreed to.

The amendments proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act to amend certain chapters of the revised statutes, were read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time, and considered by the house.

And thereupon,

On motion, *resolved*, that such amendments be agreed to.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the several bills and amendments back to the council, and acquaint them that this house have agreed to such amendments.

Amends to dry dock
bill.

The amendments proposed by the council to the bill entitled, an act to incorporate the Dartmouth dry dock company, were read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time, and considered by the house, and are as follow :

1°. The company shall not go into operation until the sum of two thousand pounds shall be paid in on account of such company.

2°. No member of the corporation shall be liable for the debts of the company in his person or separate estate, for a greater amount than double the amount of the stock held by him, deducting therefrom the amount actually paid to the company on account of such stock, unless he shall have rendered himself liable for a greater amount by becoming surety for the debts of the company.

And thereupon,

On motion, *resolved*, that the first amendment be agreed to.

Resolved, That the second amendment be not agreed to.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the council, and acquaint them with the foregoing resolutions.

1st agreed to.

2nd disagreed to.

Bill, &c. sent back to
council.

Council's savings'
bank bill read 2nd
time.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to amend chapter 38 of the revised statutes, entitled, "of treasury notes, the funded debt, and the savings' bank," was read a second time.

And thereupon,

On motion of the hon. the financial secretary, *resolved*, that such bill be amended, by adding thereto the following enacting clause :

"3. Monies deposited under this act, shall be applied by the governor in council from time to time in paying off the funded debt of the province."

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.

Amended.

Bill agreed to as
amended.

Sent back to council.

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

THURSDAY, 8th APRIL, 1852.

PRAYERS.

Votes of credit :

On motion of the hon. the attorney general, the house came to the following resolutions :

Council's contingencies.

Resolved, That his honor the administrator of the government be authorized and respectfully requested to direct the advance of eight hundred and seventy-eight pounds fourteen shillings and two pence from the provincial treasury, for defraying the expenses of the legislative council for the present session.

Resolved,

Resolved, That his honor the administrator of the government be authorized and respectfully requested to direct such advances of monies from the treasury as may be necessary to keep up the post office communication throughout the province for the current year, and the house of assembly will provide for the same at the next session.

Post office.

Resolved, That his honor the administrator of the government 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 sum than six hundred pounds, and the house of assembly will provide for the same at the next session.

Public printing

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

Sent to council.

The order of the day being read,

Order of day—

The house proceeded to the consideration of the address, reported yesterday, on the subject of the act to discontinue the grant to King's college, Windsor.

Address on King's college bill.

And thereupon,

Ordered, That such address be read and considered clause by clause.

And accordingly,

The first clause having been read, and the question having been propounded from the chair that the same do pass, the house divided thereon, when there appeared for agreeing to the clause, twenty; against it, eight.

1st clause agreed to on division.

So it passed in the affirmative.

The second and third clauses having been read, were, upon the question severally put thereon, agreed to by the house.

2nd and 3rd agreed to.

The fourth clause having been read, and the question having been propounded from the chair that the same do pass,

4th clause.

The hon. the attorney general moved, by way of amendment, that the house do come to the following resolution:

Amendment moved.

Resolved, That the legislature having passed a bill on the subject of King's college, and the endowment thereof, it is inexpedient to adopt an address to the throne, having a tendency to influence the decision of her majesty: which being seconded,

Previous question on amdt. negatived.

Mr. McLelan moved that the question on such amendment be now put: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, thirteen; against it, eighteen.

For the motion:

Against the motion:

Mr. Hall,
 " Thorne,
 " B. Smith,
 Hon. Atty. General,
 Mr. Wilkins,
 " Cowie,
 " Jost,
 Mr. Zwicker,
 " Holmes,
 " Bent,
 " Whitman,
 Hon. Mr. Johnston,
 Mr. Moore.

Mr. Josiah Coffin,
 " Killam,
 Hon. Mr. Henry,
 Mr. Ryder,
 " Chipman,
 " Fulton,
 " McLelan,
 " Comeau,
 " Annand,
 Mr. Wier,
 " Brown,
 " Martell,
 " P. Smyth,
 " Shaw,
 " Esson,
 " S. Campbell,
 " Doyle,
 " Archibald.

So it passed in the negative.

And accordingly,

Ordered, That the question on such amendment be not now put.

The question upon the clause as originally proposed having been then put, was agreed to by the house.

Clause agreed to.

The remaining clauses having been then severally read, were, upon the question respectively put thereon, agreed to by the house.

Remaining clauses passed.

Motion to pass ad-
dress.
Amendment—

Mr. Annand then moved that the address do pass : which being seconded,
The hon. Mr. Johnston moved, by way of amendment, that the house do adopt the following address :

Another address.

“TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble address of the representatives of Nova Scotia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY—

The legislature of Nova Scotia having decided on the policy indicated in the bill to discontinue the grant to King's college, Windsor, and the colonial secretary having affirmed that the object of the bill came within the legitimate functions of the colonial legislature, this house do not admit that the relation held by the officers of King's college to the legislative endowment, is such as to amount to a just ground for the assent of the crown being withheld from the bill ; and therefore, the representatives of the people of Nova Scotia cannot acquiesce in the reasons given by the late colonial secretary, Earl Grey, for the said bill not being submitted for her majesty's assent.

Your faithful subjects therefore pray, that your majesty will be pleased not to permit these reasons to prevent your majesty from taking into consideration the said bill, and from giving effect to the wishes and policy which, after much debate, the legislature adopted on this subject.”

Negative.

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

Address passed.

The question upon the original motion being then put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for passing the address, twenty-one ; against it, twelve.

For the address :

Mr. Doyle,	Mr. S. Campbell,
“ Archibald,	“ Ryder,
“ Shaw,	“ Fulton,
“ P. Smyth,	Hon. Mr. Henry,
Hon. Fin. Sec.,	Mr. Comeau,
Mr. H. Munro,	“ Dimock,
“ Annand,	“ Esson,
“ Chipman,	“ Killam,
“ Brown,	“ Thos. Coffin,
“ McLelan,	“ Martell.
Hon. Prov. Sec.,	

Against the address :

Mr. Moore,
“ Zwicker,
“ Wilkins,
“ Jost,
“ B. Smith,
“ Holmes,
“ Cowie,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,
Mr. Hall,
“ Whitman,
“ Thorne,
Hon. Atty. General.

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

Resolved, That the address do pass.

Ordered, That the address be engrossed.

Administrator requested to transmit.

Resolved, That his honor the administrator of the government be respectfully requested to transmit such address, to be laid at the foot of the throne.

Stud horse Norfolk station.

The hon. Mr. Henry moved that the stud horse Norfolk do stand at Antigonishe for the ensuing season, on the same terms as he stood the past year at Pictou : which being seconded,

Mr. Chipman moved that the question be amended by striking out the word “ Antigonishe,” and substituting therefor the words “ King's county” : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the negative.

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

Mr.

Mr. Archibald reported from the committee on the subject of the mines and minerals of the province; 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 mines and minerals.

(See appendix No. 96.)

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

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Archibald,

Resolved, That his honor the administrator of the government be respectfully requested to open negotiations with the general mining association, for the purpose of ascertaining upon what terms they would consent to give up their claims to the unworked mines of the province.

Resolution as to mines.

Mr. Hall reported from the committee appointed to enquire into the subject of the fitting up and furnishing the assembly room; 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 assembly room fittings.

(See appendix No. 97.)

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

Adopted.

On motion of the hon. the attorney general,

Resolved, That no bill of a private nature, or petition for money or relief, be received by the house after the fourteenth day from the opening of the session; and that the clerk do, one month previous to the meeting of the legislature, cause fifty printed copies of this rule to be sent to each of the clerks of the peace in the several counties for distribution, and also cause the same to be inserted in three of the public newspapers.

Resolution as to time for reception of petitions, &c.

Mr. Hall, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of John A. Barry, reported that the committee had entered upon the subject matter of such petition, but as the matters therein involved were of some importance, they had not come to any conclusion thereon—and had directed him to recommend that the same should be again taken into consideration at the next session.

Report from committee on petition of J. A. Barry.

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

Adopted.

Mr. Fulton, from the committee on reporting, made the following report, which he read in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read, viz:

Report from committee on reporting.

“The committee appointed to make arrangements for reporting and publishing the debates during the present session, beg leave to report as follows:

They recommend the continuance, during the present session, of the arrangements of last session, and the appointment of a committee, on whose certificate the payment to reporters and publishers should be made.

All which is respectfully submitted.

STEPHEN FULTON,
A. G. ARCHIBALD,
JOHN HOLMES,
HUGH MUNRO,
B. WIER.

Committee room, Halifax, 8th April, 1852.”

Resolved, That the report be received and adopted by the house.

On motion of Mr. Fulton,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the subject of the reporting of the debates of the house during the present session, and the publication thereof.

Committee on reporting.

Ordered, That the hon. the financial secretary, Mr. Wier, and Mr. Esson, be a committee for that purpose.

Message from council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton:

Mr. Speaker,

Agree to amendment to savings' bank bill.

The council have agreed to the amendment proposed by this honorable house to the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 38 of the revised statutes, "of treasury notes, the funded debt, and the savings' bank," without any amendment.

To bills as amended—
Revised statutes.
Distilleries.

They have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to amend certain chapters of the revised statutes; the bill, entitled, an act for regulating distilleries; and the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the trustees of the several congregations of the free church at Catalogne, Mire, Forks, and Cow Bay—severally as now amended.

Free churches.

The council do not adhere to the second amendment proposed by them to the Dartmouth dry dock company bill.

Road scales.

They have also agreed to twenty resolutions of this honorable house for dividing, subdividing and appropriating the respective sums of £25,000 and £7,500, granted for the road service during the present year; and to thirty resolutions for granting various sums of money for the public service, viz:

Money grants.

			Appropriation of grammar school monies.
£	50	0 0	Managers of infant school, Halifax.
	6	13 2	Commissioners of schools, county of Inverness.
	25	0 0	Superintendent of education for apparatus and books.
	11	13 4	Superintendent of education for postage.
	37	10 0	Master of schools, Annapolis and Bridgetown.
			Alterations in mail routes.
	2	0 0	Each, way office keepers.
1100	0 0		Postmasters.
	25	0 0	Frederick Passow.
	2	10 0	Ferryman, Bear River.
			Guarantee to St. Peter's canal company.
			Remuneration to clerks of the peace for copies of assessment lists.
	9	14 9	Charles B. Owen,
	30	0 0	J. Marshall.
	364	17 1	A. & W. McKinlay for stationery.
	162	7 10	Clerk of assembly, fuel, &c., for house.
3160	1 10		Government advances.
	50	0 0	Clerk in financial secretary's office.
			Remuneration to commissioners for issuing treasury notes.
	100	0 0	For two or three grammar schools in county of Victoria.
	175	0 0	Common school money, Victoria.
	50	0 0	Colored people, county of Halifax.
	100	0 0	Colored population, different counties.
	500	0 0	Steamer between Pictou and Quebec.
	75	0 0	Steamboat, Bras d'Or Lake.
	375	0 0	Steamer between Halifax and St. John's, N. F.
	300	0 0	Bridge over the River Philip.
	25	0 0	Horton and Parrsborough packet.
	50	0 0	Mrs. Hoffman.

They have also agreed to the resolution appropriating the sum of £175 of the school monies of Cape Breton to Victoria.

Disagree to two resolutions.

The council have not agreed to the resolutions of this honorable house for granting the following sums, viz:

£	300	0 0	For a temperance lecturer.
	150	0 0	For the Lequille mills company.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Savings' bank and dry dock bills passed as amended.

On motion *resolved*,

That the bill to amend chapter 38 of the revised statutes, "of treasury notes, the funded debt, and the savings' bank at Halifax," do finally pass as amended.

Resolved.

Resolved, That the bill to incorporate the Dartmouth dry dock company, do finally pass as now amended.

Mr. Brown, from the committee on the subject of official salaries, reported that the committee had found it impossible to complete their enquiries during the present session—and had directed him to recommend that the same should be further considered at the next session.

Report from committee on salaries' bill.

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

On motion, *resolved*, that his honor the administrator of the government be authorized and respectfully requested to advance such sum as will suffice to pay to every member of the house of assembly one pound per day, for his attendance in general assembly for the present session, also the travelling charges as heretofore,—provided that no member shall receive pay for more than forty days' attendance.

Members' pay.

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

Sent to council.

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 year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and for other purposes; and the same was read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time.

Presented.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for applying certain monies therein mentioned, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and for other purposes.

Passed.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the bill 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 for applying certain monies therein mentioned, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and for other purposes, without any amendment.

Agree to appropriation bill.

And then the messenger withdrew.

A message from his honor the administrator of the government, by the gentleman usher of the black rod.

Message from administrator of government.

Mr. Speaker,

His honor the administrator of the government commands this honorable house to attend his honor immediately in the council chamber.

Commands attendance of house.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the house, attended his honor in the council chamber, when his honor was pleased to give his assent to twenty-five bills, severally entitled as follows :

House attend.

Assents to bills.

An act to incorporate the mutual fishing and trading company of Pugwash.

An act to naturalize Charles T. Lee, Sherburne Lowell, and John Kayszer.

An act to authorize a provincial loan.

An act to continue certain acts of the general assembly.

An act to alter the time of holding the sessions of the counties of Inverness and Richmond.

An act to amend the act for regulating the commons at Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton.

An act to incorporate the Cornwallis steam saw mill and manufacturing company.

An act to naturalize Daniel N. Ellenger.

An act to enable the inhabitants of Digby to improve the town common.

An act to incorporate the trustees of Burns' free church, in the county of Sydney.

An act concerning the St. Mary's college at Halifax.

An act to incorporate the proprietors of the Lower Port LaTour union chapel burial ground.

An act to provide for the erection of a bridge over the River Philip.

An act for founding a lunatic asylum.

An act to authorize the sale of the Sydney academy, and the lot of land on which it stands.

An act relating to the public buildings and establishments.

An act to incorporate the trustees of the baptist meeting house at Chester Basin, and for enabling them to finish and enlarge the same.

An act to make provision for the construction of a trunk railway from Halifax to Quebec.

An act for raising, by way of loan, a sum not exceeding eight hundred thousand pounds sterling, for the construction of a trunk railway from Halifax to Quebec.

An act to enable the city of Halifax to borrow one thousand pounds, and a further sum of five hundred pounds for the improvement of the common.

An act to incorporate the trustees of the free church congregations of Catalogue, Mire', Cow Bay, and Forks, in the county of Cape Breton.

An act to amend certain chapters of the revised statutes.

An act to amend chapter thirty-eight of the revised statutes, entitled, "of treasury notes, the funded debt, and the savings' bank."

An act to incorporate the Dartmouth dry dock company.

An act for regulating distilleries.

After which Mr. Speaker spake as follows :

May it please your honor,

Your honor 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 honor 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 honor's assent to the same.

His honor was then pleased to give his assent to the bill following, viz :

An act for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and for other purposes.

His honor was then pleased to make the following

SPEECH :

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

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

In pursuance of the instructions contained in the royal commission to the right honorable the governor in chief of the North American colonies, it has become my duty to close the present session as the officer appointed temporarily to administer the functions of the representative of our most gracious sovereign.

Under emotions of deep regret, I have likewise to refer to the demise of our late lamented lieutenant governor, lieutenant general Sir John Harvey, knight commander of the most honorable military order of the bath, knight commander of the royal Hanoverian guelphic order, which mournful event took place on Monday, the twenty-second of last month, at government house.

This gallant and highly distinguished officer closed his zealous and arduous career after a succession of military services in every quarter of the globe, which had earned various marks of royal approbation ; and of later years as the lieutenant-governor in four of these provinces, his eminent and conspicuous services have been acknowledged by the different colonies, and manifested by expressions and tokens of grateful recognition.

Called

Speaker presents appropriation bill.

Administrator assents to appropriation bill.

Speech of administrator.

Called by this emergency to the administration of grave and important duties, my most strenuous endeavors shall be exerted righteously to fulfil the same, and it will prove to me a source of sincere gratification, if while carrying into effect the instructions of her majesty's government, the occasion may present itself of enabling me essentially to promote the welfare, happiness and best interests of the good and loyal people of Nova Scotia.

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

In the name of her majesty I thank you for the very liberal grants you have made for the public service.

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

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

The ample provision made for the construction of a railway from Halifax to Quebec evinces your liberality and enterprise. You may rely upon the necessary steps being taken by the executive to give practical effect to your legislation, by every exertion to secure the co-operation of her majesty's government.

Judicious care of the insane, and such aids to the restoration of reason as have been sanctioned by experience, can only be provided in an asylum dedicated to those objects. I rejoice that you have not lost sight of the urgent claims of those whom a merciful providence for wise purposes permits to be afflicted, and I assure you that no effort of mine shall be wanting to give full effect to the policy of the legislature.

The grant made to enable the government to repel the too frequent intrusions on the fisheries, I shall take care as far as in me lies so to appropriate, as to afford to that great interest the largest practical amount of protection.

As you are on the eve of returning to your several homes, I beg to offer you the assurance that while entrusted with the important functions now committed to my superintendence, it will be my most anxious study to foster and improve those feelings of attachment and veneration for the parent state, which have always heretofore distinguished this loyal and rising colony.

After which the hon. the president of the legislative council, by his excellency's command, said :

GENTLEMEN—

It is the pleasure of his honor the administrator of the government that this general assembly be prorogued to Thursday the twentieth day of May next—and this general assembly is accordingly prorogued until Thursday the twentieth day of May next, to be then here held.

JOSEPH WHIDDEN, }
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-NINTH JANUARY, AND ENDING THE EIGHTH APRIL, 1852.



APPENDIX.

No. 10.

(See page 60.)

No. 284.

Downing street, 27th August, 1851.

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 8, of the 4th of August, enclosing a printed copy of the report made by Mr. Howe to the government of Nova-Scotia, of his proceedings with respect to the railway conference; and I have to acquaint you that I am not aware of any objection to the measure which, with the advice of your council, you have adopted, of dissolving the provincial parliament.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GREY.

The officer administering the government of Nova Scotia.

No. 16.

Government house, Halifax, September 18, 1851.

MY LORD—

With reference to my despatch of the 4th August, I have the honor to transmit, for your lordship's information, copy of a letter which the provincial secretary, by my direction, addressed to the hon. J. R. Partelow, for the information of the lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, in relation to the subject of the proposed inter-colonial railway.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. BAZALGETTE.

The right hon. EARL GREY.

No. 288.

Downing street, 13th October, 1851.

SIR—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of lieutenant-colonel Bazalgette's despatch, No. 16, of the 18th September, enclosing the copy of a letter which he had caused to be addressed to the provincial secretary of New Brunswick, on the subject of the proposed inter-colonial railways.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieutenant-governor Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B., &c.

No.

No. 33.

Government house, Halifax, 13th November, 1851.

MY LORD—

I have the honor to enclose a copy of the speech with which I opened the extra session of the legislature of this province on the 4th instant.

Copies of the answers of the two branches, adopted with unusual promptitude and unanimity, and of my replies to both, are also enclosed.

Your lordship will be gratified to learn that the railway bills submitted by the government have been, up to this moment, discussed in a temperate and dignified manner by the members of the lower house, and that there is now no doubt of their being carried by a large majority.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. HARVEY.

The right hon. EARL GREY.

No. 34.

Government house, Halifax, November 27, 1851.

MY LORD—

On the 13th instant I had the honor to report the opening of an extra session of the legislature, called to mature the measures required to carry out the railway policy suggested in Mr. Hawes' letter of the 10th March, and your lordship's despatch of the 14th idem.

2. The negotiations conducted at Toronto in June last, formed the basis of the bills introduced, and I have the honor to forward copies of those bills as they finally passed the lower house by large majorities. They are now before the legislative council, and will probably receive the sanction of that body without material alteration.

3. Two other bills, providing for an improved management of the crown lands, and giving power to the governor, in council, to charter land companies and prepare for emigration, have also passed the assembly, and are before the council. Copies of these bills are also enclosed.

4. The sheets of the journals which I have the honor to forward will shew the character of the objections urged to the railway bills, and the very decisive majorities by which they were carried.

5. Your lordship will be gratified to receive the assurance, that never, during my long administration of colonial government, have I known a great subject debated with more dignity and moderation than have characterized the legislative discussion in this province during the present session. The questions involved have been treated as affecting interests too elevated and important to permit the indulgence of mere party or personal feelings, and the majorities have included gentlemen of all shades of political opinion.

6. I shall send copies of the bills to his lordship the governor-general, and to his excellency Sir Edmund Head, by the next mail.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. HARVEY.

The right hon. EARL GREY.

No. 292.

Downing street, November 27, 1851.

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 33, enclosing a copy of the speech with which you opened the extra session of the legislature of Nova Scotia on the 4th inst., and I consider it necessary to point out to you without loss of time, an error into which you have fallen, and which I much regret, in stating that her majesty's government are prepared to recommend to parliament that provision should be made for raising, with the guarantee of the British treasury, the funds required for the construction of both the lines of railway, adverted to in your speech to the provincial legislature.

Upon reference to the correspondence transmitted in my despatch, No. 260, of the 14th of March last, you will find that is distinctly stated, that the only railway for which her majesty's government would think it right to call upon parliament for assistance, would be one calculated to promote the interests of the whole British empire, by establishing a line of communication between the three provinces in North America. It was added that there would be no objection to the plan which might be decided upon including "a provision for establishing a communication between the projected railway and the railways of the United States;" but it is obvious from the whole tenor of the communications made to Mr. Howe, and of the despatches which I addressed to yourself and to the governor-general, that while her majesty's government entertain no objection to the establishment of a railway communication with the United States, it was not contemplated that the assistance of parliament should be applied for this or for any other object, than the formation of the main line connecting the British provinces.

Looking to the large amount of expenditure which would have to be incurred for this object, I do not anticipate that would be in the power of her majesty's government to extend to the other lines the assistance which it is proposed to grant to the main one in question, though until some definite proposal is made on the part of the three provincial legislatures, no final decision can be adopted.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut.-governor Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B., Nova Scotia.

Government house, Halifax, December 4, 1851.

MY LORD—

I have the honor to enclose for your lordship's information, copies of four acts passed during the legislative session which I have just closed, entitled,

An act to make provision for the construction of a trunk railway through British North America.

An act for raising by way of loan a sum not exceeding one million of pounds sterling, for the construction of a trunk railway through British North America.

An act relative to the crown land department.

An act for the incorporation of land companies.

I have also the honor to transmit a copy of a joint address of the legislative council and house of assembly to her majesty, having reference to the great enterprise for which partial provision has been made by the two acts first referred to.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. HARVEY.

The right hon. the Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, governor-general, &c.

A similar letter, with enclosures, addressed to

His excellency Sir EDMUND W. HEAD, bart. lieutenant-governor, New Brunswick.

No.

No. 38.

Government house, Halifax, December 11, 1851.

MY LORD—

The proceedings of the recent very satisfactory meeting of the general assembly of this province having terminated, I have the honor to transmit to your lordship a copy of the speech with which, on the 29th ultimo, I closed the session; also certified copies of the acts passed during the sitting of that body, with the attorney general's remarks thereon, and the joint address of the legislative council and assembly to the queen, designed to obtain for the proposed important undertaking to construct an inter-colonial railway from Halifax to Quebec, the aid and most favorable consideration of the imperial government.

In transmitting this address I have much pleasure in adding my earnest recommendation that it may be favorably entertained by her majesty.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. HARVEY.

The right hon. EARL GREY.

[COPY.]

No. 40.

Government house, Halifax, December 11, 1851.

MY LORD—

Having, as my first duty, placed your lordship's despatch, No. 292, dated 27th November, in Mr. Howe's hands, that gentleman has made to me a report, a copy of which there is barely time to enclose, leaving any observations which I may deem it right to offer for another mail.

The legislature of New Brunswick, I learn by telegraph, is to meet on the 7th of January.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. HARVEY.

The right hon. EARL GREY.

Halifax, December 11, 1851.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

As the mail for England closes this evening, I deem it a duty which I owe to the right honorable secretary of state for the colonies, not less than to your excellency, to lose no time in offering such explanations as appear to be demanded of me by the tenor of the despatch from his lordship, No. 292, dated 27th November, which has just been put into my hands.

That I have read that despatch with regret and deep mortification, I cannot conceal from your excellency.

That in a question of such vital importance to the success of the policy of which I have been the advocate, I have misunderstood the views of her majesty's government, and, for six months, have misrepresented them to all British America, is as apparent from that despatch, as that much time has been wasted in an unavailing attempt to ripen a scheme of improvement which must now fall to the ground.

While I do not shrink from the full weight of the responsibility which this despatch throws upon me, and while it would be unfair to disguise from your excellency for a moment,

ment, the inevitable consequences of the decision which it communicates, I am now only solicitous that your excellency should be convinced, that, however I may have misinterpreted the views of her majesty's government, I have acted throughout with candour and good faith.

In my first letter to Earl Grey, dated 25th November, I set forth, at large, the advantages, not only to the maritime provinces but to the empire, of a line across Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to shorten the time required to make the passage between Europe and America, and secure to our own ports the advantages of ocean steam navigation.

I pointed out the danger of allowing this line to be made by foreign capitalists, at high rates of interest, and assuming that it would be so made if the British government did not interpose, claimed the guarantee for it, under the impression that the line to St. Lawrence had been abandoned.

In my second letter, of the 16th January, a wider range was taken. The extent, value, and political and industrial importance of the provinces, was argued; and assuming that it would be good policy for the mother country to aid them by guaranteeing or advancing funds for their internal improvements, I reasoned upon the construction of the two great lines of railroad in which they were interested, and treated them as indispensable portions of one great scheme.

I never dreamed that New Brunswick would assume the responsibility of making the northern line unless the European were provided for, nor have I ever entertained that opinion. The following passage near the close of the letter of the 16th January, shows that in referring to that province I assumed that she had two lines to make, for which provision must be made:

“Although having no authority to speak for the other colonies, I may observe that the province of New Brunswick, which lies between Nova Scotia and Canada, has, in addition to her ordinary sources of revenue, 11,000,000 of acres of ungranted lands. She might pledge to her majesty's government the proceeds of as many millions of acres of these lands, *along the lines to be opened*, as might be necessary, in addition to the pledge of her public funds, to secure this country from loss. The troops might be employed and settled in this province also. The lands pledged could be sold to emigrants, the British mails and soldiers would be transported at fair prices, and the amounts might be carried to the credit of the *loans*. I believe that New Brunswick could, if moderately aided, ultimately make *her great lines*, absorb and provide farms for millions of emigrants, increasing the home market for British goods by the annual amount of their consumption, and in a very few years pay any loan she may require to contract, without costing England a farthing.”

On the 10th of March I received Mr. Hawes' letter, containing the passage quoted in Earl Grey's despatch. “It is also to be understood that her majesty's government will by no means object to its forming part of the plan which may be determined upon, that it should include a provision for establishing a communication between the projected railway and the railways of the United States.”

Having urged that provision should be made for both lines, and being satisfied that the one ranked far higher in the estimation of New Brunswick than the other, I did not for a moment suppose that the line which she valued most was to be excluded from the advantage of the imperial guarantee, or that she could be tempted to aid the other colonies to make a national highway, leaving her chief commercial city without any connexion with Great Britain, the United States, or the other colonies, by the work for which her revenues were to be so deeply pledged.

Had I so interpreted this passage of Mr. Hawes' letter, I should at once have abandoned the negotiation as hopeless, for I believed then as I believe now, that New Brunswick will never consent to pledge her revenues to make a northern or central road unless the European is included in the arrangement.

If she has to make one road with money costing 6 or 10 per cent., she will of course make that which is to her of primary importance.

She can make but one if either is to cost so much, and the line to Canada must be postponed until her resources increase. It is unfortunate that this matter should have been misconceived,

misconceived, and the blame must rest entirely upon me, for nothing could exceed the frankness and unreserve with which I was treated by Earl Grey upon all occasions.

That I never understood Mr. Hawes' proposition to include less than I have assumed, is apparent from my report to Mr. Keating, dated two days after its receipt :

"I have now the honor to enclose a copy of a letter addressed to me on the 10th inst., by Mr. Hawes, in which the lieutenant-governor will be gratified to perceive that my mission has resulted in the determination of her majesty's government to propose to parliament to advance or guarantee the funds which may be required by the three North American provinces, to make a railroad from Halifax to Quebec or Montreal, including a line of connection across New Brunswick with the railroad lines of the United States." At the public meeting held at mason's hall shortly after my return, I explained the offer of her majesty's government, as I have ever understood it until to-day. After describing the generous terms proffered, and the policy to be pursued, I used this language :

"Three hundred and thirty miles will connect us with Portland ; with all the lines which interlace the American republic, and bind together the prosperous communities of the south and west. Six hundred and seventy miles more, opening up the central lands and settlements of New Brunswick, will not only connect us, as we originally contemplated, with Quebec and the St. Lawrence, but passing through one hundred and eighty miles of settlements on that noble river, will place us in communication with the populous city of Montreal, which will soon be in connection with Portland on the other side ; the circle being thus complete, and chains of inter-communication established, easily accessible by shorter lines to all the rising towns and settlements which that wide circuit will embrace."

At the meetings held in New Brunswick, whenever charged with abandoning the Portland line, my invariable answer was, that *provision* had been made for it, and that both lines could be built for the same price, with the imperial guarantee, that one would cost without it.

Mr. Chandler and myself went to Toronto in this belief : neither of us would have gone with any other, for we both knew that New Brunswick would be no party to any arrangement which threw her funds into a comparative wilderness, and left her chief commercial cities in a state of hopeless isolation.

In my report of the proceedings at Portland, where Mr. Chandler and I passed some time, secured *provision* for the branch line to the United States was propounded in vindication of the good faith of the colonial governments. In the report of the results of the negotiations at Toronto, it was distinctly stated, that in consideration of Nova Scotia consenting to make one-third of the road to the St. Lawrence, "New Brunswick should construct the Portland line, *with funds advanced by the British government, at her own risk.*"

To this engagement we have bound her in the bills recently passed, in one of which it is expressly declared, "that this act shall not go into operation unless provision be made by the province of New Brunswick for the construction of a branch line from some convenient point of intersection with the main trunk line to the River St. Croix."

The presence of this clause shows the interest which Nova Scotia, as well as New Brunswick, has in the branch line. This province would never have consented to make eighty miles beyond her frontier, of the northern road, except with the certainty of securing both.

With the traffic of the European line added to its own, the northern line will pay. Standing by itself the risk would be too great to tempt either of the maritime provinces, unaided, into the speculation.

I deeply regret that any misconception upon this important point, propagated and reiterated in a variety of public documents and speeches, most of which were transmitted to the colonial office as they appeared, should have been corrected so late.

Nova Scotia will have to charge to one over zealous in her service the cost of an extra session of the legislature, ending in disappointment.

New Brunswick will have received the intelligence in time to shape her legislation to suit her obvious interests.

What course your excellency's government may deem it prudent to pursue, in the altered circumstances

circumstances in which they stand, there is but little time to consider ; but I would respectfully suggest, that laws passed by the three branches, under an entire misconception, should not be submitted for the queen's assent until after parliament meets again.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

His excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B., &c.

Government house, Halifax, December 12, 1851.

SIR—

By the mail which reached Halifax yesterday, I had the honor to receive from the right honorable the secretary of state for the colonies, a despatch on the subject of inter-colonial railways, a copy of which I was informed had been transmitted to your excellency. By last night's mail, a despatch covering a report made to me by Mr. Howe, was forwarded to Earl Grey, and I have the honor to enclose copies of both, for your excellency's information.

If Mr. Howe is correct in the view he takes of the effect which the decision of her majesty's government will have in New Brunswick, very serious embarrassment, if not an entire disruption of the whole railway policy upon which the three governments have been proceeding, will be the inevitable result.

I am not without a hope that he may be mistaken, but will be glad to hear from your excellency on the whole subject at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. HARVEY.

His excellency Sir EDMUND W. HEAD, Bart., &c.

Government house, Halifax, December 12, 1851.

MY LORD—

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a despatch which I yesterday received from the right honorable the secretary of state for the colonies, with a copy of a despatch in reply, which went to England by last night's mail, covering a report made to me by Mr. Howe, a copy of which is likewise forwarded for your lordship's information.

If the view which Mr. Howe takes of the probable effect of Earl Grey's despatch in New Brunswick be correct, I fear that much embarrassment will be occasioned, and that the legislation of Canada and Nova Scotia will be rendered inoperative by the new difficulties which will start up in the sister province.

Copies of these papers have been sent to Sir Edmund Head, and a free communication of his opinion invited.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. HARVEY.

The right hon. the Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, &c.

Government house, Quebec, December 13, 1851.

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's despatch of the 14th instant, enclosing copies of four acts passed during the recent session of the legislature of Nova Scotia.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Sir JOHN HARVEY, &c. &c. &c.

Government house, Quebec, December 22, 1851.

SIR—

I have had the honor to receive your excellency's communication of the 12th inst., covering the copy of a despatch received by your excellency from the secretary of state for the colonies, with the copy of a despatch from yourself in reply, and of a report by Mr. Howe.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

His excellency lieutenant-governor Sir JOHN HARVEY, &c.

No. 44.

Government house, Halifax, December 24, 1851.

MY LORD—

Referring to my despatch, No. 40, of the 11th instant, and its enclosure, I have now the honor to transmit a copy of a second report which Mr. Howe has placed in my hands.

Your lordship is aware that I was absent from the province from the beginning of May to the end of September, having returned only just in time to meet the legislature. In submitting the measures matured by my government, I acted upon the wider interpretation of the proposition embodied in Mr. Howe's letter, upon which the three governments had negotiated throughout the summer, and which it is but due to Mr. Howe to state, has been, within the provinces, universally recognized.

I have thought it but fair to Sir Edmund Head not to promulgate your lordship's despatch here until publicity is given to it in New Brunswick.

Your lordship will perhaps pardon me the expression of my firm conviction, that the failure of this great enterprise would, in the present state of feeling in these provinces, do mischief in the same proportion that its successful accomplishment would have done good. Combined action for the construction of reproductive works, under the auspices of the queen's government, would, I am assured, have cheered the public mind, and elevated the character of the colonists. The disappointment of hopes so highly raised, I sincerely trust may yet be averted by the wisdom and magnanimity of her majesty's government.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. HARVEY.

The right hon. EARL GREY, &c.

Halifax,

Halifax, December 24, 1851.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

Since the departure of the last mail for England I have had leisure to reflect upon the whole subject partially embraced by my hasty report of the 11th inst.

The question at issue turns upon the interpretation which may be fairly given to the single passage in Mr. Hawes' letter of the 10th of March. If your excellency has given to that passage too wide an application, the error has been shared by the legislatures and governments of the three provinces, and by the press and the public at large.

The importance of the interests involved will perhaps justify me in placing before your excellency some further references to public documents which may have been overlooked.

On the 22d of March, with Mr. Hawes' permission, the whole correspondence was placed in the hands of Messrs. Jackson, Peto, Betts and Brassy, who were desirous of contracting for the construction of the railroads for which provision had been made. The opening passage of their letter will shew the construction they put upon that of Mr. Hawes :

“9 Great George street, Westminster, March 25, 1851.

“SIR—Having understood that it is proposed to construct through the provinces of British North America, *certain lines of railway*, to connect these provinces with each other *and with the railway lines of the United States*, and that her majesty's government have consented to aid the provincial governments, by guaranteeing the loans or advancing the funds required for *these works* on certain conditions, which it is probable will be accepted, we wish to make, through you, a tender of our services in the formation of those railroads.”

So far was I from suspecting that these gentlemen had misread Mr. Hawes' letter, or that any other interpretation would be given to it at the colonial office, that, on the 26th of March I sent a copy of it to Earl Grey.

This letter, signed by Messrs. Betts and Brassy, was read at the Toronto dinner in presence of the governor-general, and published in nearly all the Canadian papers, some of which were sent to Earl Grey by the next mail.

My last report contained an extract from the speech delivered by me in the masons' hall in May. I have since looked carefully over that speech, and find the whole scope and structure of it founded upon the view then taken of the contents of Mr. Hawes' letter. Combatting the arguments urged in New Brunswick against the acceptance of the terms proposed, I said—“New Brunswick,” in my opinion, “will reap the largest amount of benefit from the expenditure; she will get two most important lines at 3½ per cent., the other provinces but one.”

At the risk of appearing tedious, I must trouble your excellency with another passage : “But it has as often been said that we have broken faith with the people of Portland. But in what essential have we broken faith? We offer to our neighbors the means to make the whole line. We have pledged our public resources to make our part of it,—have they offered us a pound, or raised one-fifth of what they want themselves? Nay, can either or both shew us anybody's obligation to lend them or us one-tenth of what we jointly require? They ask us to co-operate with them to obtain a railroad, and we have broken faith by providing for our own requirements, and offering them money to build it to their very doors.”

But, it may be said, such a speech might have been made, and yet never have reached the colonial secretary, to challenge criticism or correction. If such had been the case, my position, at this moment, would be very awkward. On the 28th of May, copies of this speech were sent to Lords Grey, Stanley and Montague. Under date of the 12th of June I was honored with a note from the colonial secretary, by which it is apparent that the speech had been carefully read, and was approved.

In the letter which I had the honor to address to your excellency on the 11th instant, I referred briefly to the report made on the 20th July, of the results of my mission to New Brunswick

Brunswick and Canada. I have since looked carefully over that report, and find that its whole structure is based upon the conviction that all the money required to carry out the combined enterprise was to be advanced or guaranteed by the British government.

Permit me to call your excellency's attention to the passages in which the advantages that Nova Scotia was to derive from accepting the terms suggested at Toronto, were summed up :

“ Her clear interest demands the prompt acceptance of the proposition—

“ 1st. Because it secures to her, within very few years, a railway communication of 1400 miles, extending through the noble territory of which she forms the frontage, and with which her commercial, social, and political relations must be very important in all time to come.

“ 2d. Because it gives to her, almost at once, connection with 8000 miles of railway lines, already formed, in the United States—makes her chief seaport the terminus for ocean steam navigation, and her territory the great highway of communication between America and Europe.

“ 3rd. Because, on the extinction of the debt, she will possess a road with which there can be no competition within the province—a road *towards which two great streams of traffic must perpetually converge*, and the tolls upon which must become a source of revenue, increasing with each succeeding year.

“ 4th. Because the completion of these great lines of communication will give to all the North American provinces a degree of internal strength and security, and consideration abroad, which will far transcend any pecuniary hazards which may be incurred.

“ 5th. Because the completion of these lines will draw into the province much of the surplus labor and capital of Europe, &c.”

This report was published in the colonial and in some of the English papers. It was transmitted by his honor the administrator of the government to the colonial office, accompanied by a despatch, of which the following is a copy :

No. 8.

Government house, Halifax, August 4, 1851.

MY LORD—

Referring to your lordship's despatch of the 14th of March, No. 569, addressed to the governor general, I have now the honor to enclose a copy of the report made to this government by Mr. Howe, the delegate selected to attend the conference at Toronto, held under your lordship's instructions.

The important measure matured at that conference seeming to depend on the legislative action of the provinces interested, and the spirit if not the letter of the law rendering an appeal to the constituencies of Nova Scotia indispensable before the session could be held, I deemed it to consist with my duty to dissolve parliament by proclamation, on the 29th day of July.

In taking this step I have been sustained by the unanimous opinion of the executive council, and trust that it will meet with your lordship's approval.

The elections will be held on the 28th of August, and the writs are returnable on the 20th September.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. BAZALGETTE,
Administrator.

The right hon. EARL GREY, &c. &c. &c.

The official answer, addressed to his honor the administrator, was in these terms :

Downing street, 27th August, 1851.

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 8, of the 4th of August, enclosing a printed copy of the report made by Mr. Howe to the government of Nova

Nova Scotia, of his proceedings with respect to the railway conference; and I have to acquaint you that I am not aware of any objection to the measure which, with the advice of your council, you have adopted, of dissolving the provincial parliament.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GREY.

The officer administering the government of Nova Scotia.

The government of New Brunswick was re-constructed, or rather strengthened, on the 1st of August. It will be seen by the following memorandum that the support of the three gentlemen, who went into the executive council, was secured on the express condition that both lines were to be made:

“ NEW BRUNSWICK.

“ *Memorandum in regard to the railway policy of the provincial government.*

“ That the proposals made by the secretary of state for the colonies, as expressed in Mr. Hawes' letter, under date of 10th of March, 1851, upon the subject of railways in this province, shall be accepted in full, so far as the amount necessary is concerned, and upon the propositions specified in Mr. Howe's report to his government on his return from the deputation to Canada, or on terms not less favorable; and upon such better modification of the terms specified in Mr. Hawes' letter respecting the securities to be offered by the province as can be obtained, *it being distinctly understood that the government will not accept any proposals for building the great trunk line which shall not embrace in an equally favorable and explicit manner the European and North American railway—the liability for the latter line being solely confined to the province.*

“ It is also understood that the government will urge upon the imperial government the propriety of obtaining imperial aid, in addition to the guarantee, in consideration of the valuable lands which will be conceded by New Brunswick along both lines for emigration purposes, and of the great national importance of the undertaking.”

Fredericton, August 1, 1851.

This document, or a report of the facts it discloses, was, I presume, transmitted to Downing street in August. That the gentlemen who went into the council at that time would then have given in their adhesion to the government, had Mr. Hawes' letter been understood to include provision only for a railway which would not come within 100 miles of the commercial centre of New Brunswick, which two of them represented, those who know that province will not readily believe.

Praying your excellency's pardon for the length of this communication,

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

His excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B., &c.

Government house, Halifax, December 24, 1851.

MY LORD—

Referring to my despatch of the 12th December, I have the honor to enclose a copy of a despatch which I have this day addressed to the right honorable the secretary of

of state for the colonies, with a copy of a report from Mr. Howe, by which it was accompanied.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. HARVEY.

The right hon. the Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, &c.

A similar letter, with enclosure, addressed to Sir EDMUND W. HEAD.

Government house, Fredericton, N. B., December 30, 1851.

SIR—

I have had the honor of receiving your excellency's despatch of December 24th, inclosing a copy of an additional report made by Mr. Howe to your excellency, and a copy of a despatch addressed to the colonial secretary.

With reference to the last paragraph of Mr. Howe's report, it is right that I should inform you that I forwarded a copy of the memorandum quoted by Mr. Howe, to the secretary of state on the 2nd of August, and on the 5th of September I received from Earl Grey a despatch, of which a copy is enclosed. This despatch, as a matter of course, was communicated to my council.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDMUND HEAD.

Lieut.-governor Sir JOHN HARVEY, K.C.B., K.C.H., &c.

No. 288.

Downing street, August 28, 1851.

SIR—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 51; of the 2nd of August, reporting the resignation of Mr. Hill of his seat in the executive council, and the provisional appointment of three gentlemen to fill the vacancies which have occurred in that body.

I approve of the retiring member retaining his rank and precedence as a mark of the sense entertained of his service. I have submitted to the queen the names of the three new members, and the necessary warrants for their appointment will be forwarded to you by an early opportunity.

With respect to the memorandum of your council appended to your despatch, it would be premature to enter upon the consideration of a proposal not yet submitted to me, but I think it right to observe that her majesty's government would not be prepared to recommend to parliament to extend assistance to the projected railways in British North America, further than was promised in my despatch of the 14th March last.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

His excellency Sir EDMUND W. HEAD, Bart., &c.

No. 297.

Downing street, January 9, 1852.

SIR—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 11th December last, enclosing a report by Mr. Howe, on the subject of his having misinterpreted the views of her majesty's government in undertaking to aid the North American provinces in the construction of an inter-colonial railway. I have also received your subsequent despatch of the 24th December, enclosing a second report from that gentleman on the same subject.

2. I greatly regret that a misunderstanding should have arisen respecting the extent to which her majesty's government would be prepared to recommend, that the loan to be raised by the provinces for this purpose, should be guaranteed by the imperial parliament. I do not, of course, doubt Mr. Howe's assertion, that I failed to make him understand my views on this question, as I certainly failed to detect the misconception with regard to them into which he had fallen, nor did I for a moment suppose till I read your speech on opening the late session of the legislature of the province that my despatches and communications on this subject, were construed to bear any other sense than that which they intended, and still, in my opinion, appear to convey.

3. From a perusal of these reports, I observe that Mr. Howe, in explaining the view which he has taken of the proposal of her majesty's government, dwells, not so much on the letter of Mr. Hawes of the 10th March, 1851, in which the decision of her majesty's government was communicated to him under my direction, as on the language which he has himself held since his return to America, in reference to his communication with me, and upon his having assumed throughout those communications, that New Brunswick would not be ready to join with Nova Scotia and Canada in the construction of the proposed line of communication from Halifax to Quebec, except upon the condition that the arrangement should embrace, in equally favorable terms, a provision for a branch line between the projected railway and the railways of the United States.

4. As to the first of these statements I have to observe, that I perceive, now that my attention has been drawn to them, that there are in some of Mr. Howe's reports, addressed to the government of Nova Scotia, and in his letters and speeches which were communicated to me, expressions which I ought to have understood to imply that he expected her majesty's government to make an application to parliament for assistance for both lines; I can only account for my having failed to perceive this, by supposing that, owing to the very great length of these papers, I must in reading them, have overlooked the particular expressions to which my attention is now directed, or have read them with so full a belief that Mr. Howe was well aware of the limits within which her majesty's government proposed that the assistance of parliament should be confined, as to have attached to them a different meaning from that which they were intended to bear, by supposing that Mr. Howe meant to say that both lines were to be executed, but only one with the assistance of parliament.

5. Adverting in the next place to the other statement, I have undoubtedly always understood, that it was unlikely that the people and legislature of New Brunswick would be disposed to enter into the plan of the Quebec and Halifax railway, unless the Portland line could also be constructed. At the same time, I believed that I had made it fully understood, in the repeated conversations which I had with Mr. Howe, and in interviews with other persons interested in the New Brunswick railways, that the view which her majesty's government took of the subject was, that, looking to the very great number of important public works projected, in almost every British colony, and to the extent of the demand for the assistance of this country in completing them, assistance could not be given, without inconvenience and risk, unless it were strictly limited to objects calculated to promote some important interests of the empire at large, and not merely of some individual colony. The projected line from Halifax to Quebec answered this description, because its construction tended to draw closer the bonds uniting the North American provinces with each other, and with the mother country; but the various other railways that were projected, though no doubt
calculated

calculated to be very useful to the several provinces, would not have had any such important bearing upon the interests of the empire at large; and it appeared to me, therefore, that they ought to be executed by the colonies interested, or by private enterprise, when practicable, but without any responsibility being incurred by the mother country for the expenditure.

6. The despatches addressed to the respective governors of the colonies, and the letter of Mr. Hawes will be found to be in strict conformity with this view of the subject; but the principle is laid down so clearly in the following extract from Mr. Hawes' letter, that it will be unnecessary to cite any other passage in support of what I have stated:

“ In the first place, as her majesty's government are of opinion that they would not be justified in asking parliament to allow the credit of this country to be pledged for any object not of great importance to the British empire as a whole, (and they do not consider that the projected railway would answer this description, unless it should establish a line of communication between the three British provinces,) it must be distinctly understood, that the work is not to be commenced, nor is any part of the loan for the interest on which the British treasury is to be responsible to be raised, until arrangements are made with the provinces of New Brunswick and Canada, by which the construction of a line of railway passing wholly through British territories, from Halifax to Quebec or Montreal, shall be provided for, to the satisfaction of her majesty's government.”

7. I must also add, that New Brunswick being, in the opinion of many of its inhabitants, more interested in the southern line, my belief was, that contemplating the execution of this line by such means as could be found without the assistance of parliament, the people of New Brunswick would find a great advantage in the execution of the Halifax and Quebec line by the assistance of parliament, because this would provide for the execution of that portion of the line through Nova Scotia which would be common to both, without requiring that the capital should be provided on the spot, and would thus leave a large amount of such capital available for the line which New Brunswick was to execute for itself.

8. Having thus adverted to that part of Mr. Howe's statement, of which the object is to show that I had not been left in ignorance of his understanding as to the proposal to be submitted to parliament, I have next to consider what were the actual engagements into which her majesty's government entered, and what the decision arrived at, on Mr. Howe's application, as communicated to him in Mr. Hawes' letter of the 10th of March,—in this letter Mr. Hawes was directed to inform him, that the guarantee of a loan, which Nova Scotia proposed to obtain for the construction of that portion of the projected line to be established on British territory, between the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada, which would pass through the province of Nova Scotia, would be granted upon condition, that no part of the loan should be raised until arrangements were made with Canada and New Brunswick, by which the construction of a line of railway, passing wholly through British territory from Halifax to Quebec, should be provided for, to the satisfaction of the government,—and that to facilitate such arrangement, her majesty's government would recommend to parliament, that the like assistance should be rendered to those provinces as to Nova Scotia, in obtaining loans for the construction of their respective portions of the work.

9. It is quite clear, therefore, that no assistance was promised to New Brunswick in the construction of any line but that one which would form part of a continuous railway from Halifax to Quebec. The expression “ the line ” is repeatedly used in describing the object for which the loan was to be guaranteed; and to make it perfectly clear what that line was, it is stated, that “ any deviation from the line recommended by major Robinson and captain Henderson, must be subject to the approval of her majesty's government.”

10. And when it is added, that her majesty's government would by no means object to its forming part of the plan which may be determined upon, that it should include a provision for establishing a communication between the projected railway and the railways of the United States, it is obvious, as I have already pointed out in my despatch to you of the 27th of November last, that nothing further was contemplated in that passage than that her majesty's

majesty's government would sanction such a provision for this purpose as the legislature of New Brunswick may deem expedient to make, upon its own liabilities.

11. Mr. Hawes' letter was acknowledged by Mr. Howe on the day following that on which it was received, in a letter which I have now before me ; and the expressions used by Mr. Howe on that occasion, left me under the impression, that he was fully aware that it was one railroad only for the construction of which her majesty's government was prepared to propose to parliament to advance the funds, or to pledge the national credit, because they speak of "the work," "the railroad," "the great national highway," and contain no allusion to more lines than one, or to a line of connection across New Brunswick, with the railroads of the United States.

12. I must also refer you to my despatch to lord Elgin, dated the 14th of March last, copies of which I transmitted to you as well as to the lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick. Lord Elgin was then distinctly informed that the guarantee promised by her majesty's government, in accordance to the proposals and applications of Mr. Howe, would be confined to loans required by the three provinces for the projected railway from Halifax to Quebec.

13. Mr. Howe, in his second report, lays great stress on a memorandum signed by the members of the executive council of New Brunswick, in August, 1851, and transmitted to me, as shewing that I acquiesced at that time in a much wider interpretation of Mr. Hawes' letter than I have now allowed it to admit of, inasmuch as that memorandum states that the council "will not accept any proposal for building the great trunk line which shall not embrace, in an equally favorable and explicit manner, the European and North American railway, the liability of the latter being solely confined to the province."

14. The inference I drew from this memorandum, upon receiving it, was, that notwithstanding some ambiguity in the expressions made use of, the concluding words of the above extract implied, that the members of the executive council of New Brunswick, by whom the paper was signed, correctly understood Mr. Hawes' letter in the sense which I have explained above, but that they entertained a hope that the amount of assistance to be granted to that province might hereafter be increased. But to prevent any misconception on their part, as to the intentions of her majesty's government, I took occasion, in acknowledging the despatch of Sir E. Head, enclosing that memorandum, to observe with respect to it, that it would be "premature to enter upon the consideration of a proposal not yet submitted to me, but I think it right to observe, that her majesty's government would not be prepared to recommend to parliament to extend assistance to the projected railways in British North America further than was promised in my despatch of the 14th of March last."

15. I must again express my regret, that on a point of so much importance, Mr. Howe should have misunderstood the views of her majesty's government, and the tenor of my despatches on this subject. The extent to which the assistance of parliament should be asked for, towards the establishment of railway communication in the North American provinces, formed the subject of careful deliberation at the time when Mr. Howe was in this country, and he was made acquainted with the decision eventually arrived at by her majesty's government, in language which even now I am of opinion was so explicit and unambiguous, that I cannot regard myself as responsible for the error, into which he has been betrayed, most probably, by the natural eagerness with which he pursued an object of such deep importance to the whole of British North America. I have only to add, that I hope the legislature of Nova Scotia will not too hastily abandon as impracticable, the design of executing this great work, with the limited amount of assistance which her majesty's government are ready to recommend to parliament, and which I confidently believe that parliament would readily grant.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieutenant-governor Sir JOHN HARVEY.

Government

Government house, Fredericton, January 23, 1851.

SIR—

This letter will be delivered to your excellency, by the hon. E. B. Chandler, a member of my executive council, who accompanies three gentlemen, members of the council of his excellency the governor general of British North America.

I have reason to believe, that an understanding exists between my advisers and the gentlemen representing Lord Elgin's government, on the subject of the proposed railway from Halifax to Quebec. The liberal view taken by the legislature of Nova Scotia, under your excellency's guidance, leads me to anticipate no serious obstacle on the part of your government to the arrangements now contemplated.

Propositions made to her majesty's government on behalf of these provinces, will acquire much strength from the fact, that the three governments individually co-operate in promoting the same scheme. I know that your excellency and your council would hail such a result with sincere satisfaction.

Mr. Chandler will explain to your excellency, the basis on which it is hoped by my council, that a definite proposal may at last be made in conjunction with Canada and Nova Scotia.

I have the honor, &c.

EDMUND HEAD.

His excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B., &c.

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned, members of the executive council of Canada and New Brunswick, having come to Halifax, with the view of ascertaining definitely, whether, in the event of the government of New Brunswick submitting to the legislature of that province, a measure, based on the third proposition offered for its consideration on the 21st June last, by the government of Canada, and by the hon. Joseph Howe, on behalf of the province of Nova Scotia, for the construction, on joint account of the three provinces, of a line of railway from Halifax to Quebec, with the aid of the imperial government—Nova Scotia will be prepared to co-operate in that work, notwithstanding the recent despatches from the right honorable Earl Grey, her majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies, to his excellency Sir John Harvey, lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia,—and having conferred with the members of the executive council of Nova Scotia on the subject, propose to submit their views more formally for consideration.

The scheme of uniting the three provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, by a railroad, originated in the latter province, which sought the assistance of Canada and New Brunswick, in obtaining a preliminary survey of the line at the common expense of the three provinces, and which has repeatedly pressed upon them various schemes for effecting an object peculiarly advantageous to Nova Scotia, and especially to its important seaport, Halifax. The propositions of Nova Scotia were invariably met in that liberal spirit, which, in the opinion of the undersigned, should influence the negotiations of the governments of great provinces. The importance of the object having been admitted, it became, with the governments of Canada and New Brunswick, a subject of anxious consideration how the various obstacles, which from time to time presented themselves, might be removed. The first scheme suggested was, that the work should be undertaken by the imperial government, the three provinces contributing an annual sum to make up any deficiency in revenue. The principle then adopted was, that each province should bear an equal share of such contribution. The imperial government having declined to undertake the work, the scheme was abandoned as impracticable, and the provinces directed their attention separately

separately to those lines which appeared to them as of the highest importance in a commercial point of view. While Canada and New Brunswick were engaged in following out their plans of improvement, Nova Scotia appointed the hon. Mr. Howe to proceed to England, to obtain the means of constructing the Nova Scotia section of the trunk line which it was proposed to connect with the European and North American line in New Brunswick. While in England, Mr. Howe urged strongly on her majesty's government to aid Nova Scotia, exclusively, in her projected railroad. This separate and exclusive aid having been refused, the scheme of uniting the three provinces by a line of railway, was revived, and Mr. Howe returned from his mission, having succeeded in obtaining a proposition from the imperial government, which he lost no time in pressing most earnestly on the sister provinces. Earl Grey having suggested that the lower provinces should send deputations to the governor-general, the honbles. Messrs. Howe and Chandler proceeded in June last to Toronto, and held conferences on the subject with the governor-general and the members of his council, which resulted in a memorandum dated the 21st June last, in which the parties express an anxious desire to surmount any obstacles which might present themselves to the success of the enterprise. After a full discussion of the subject, the proposition which seemed most likely to obtain the assent of New Brunswick, was as follows: "that the line between Halifax and Quebec should be undertaken on the joint account of the three provinces, and that the crown lands lying on each side of the line should be ceded by each province for the benefit of the road, and that until payment of the cost of construction, and interest, the receipts should be common property; after which, each province to own that portion of the road which passes over its own territory." This proposition having been favorably entertained by the government of New Brunswick, the government of Canada submitted a measure to the legislature of that province to give it effect, which they succeeded in carrying. It was agreed that the scheme should be submitted to Nova Scotia as soon as practicable, and accordingly an extra session of the legislature of that province was held, with the view of obtaining its concurrence, and the result was the passage of an act based on the Toronto proposition. Although no reference was made in that proposition to the European and North American line, yet it was clearly understood that the assent of New Brunswick could only be obtained to the main line by the assurance of imperial aid in the construction of the European line. That aid, it appears from Earl Grey's despatches, will not be granted, and it therefore follows, that the northern line must be considered as entirely abandoned for the present. The only line, therefore, which is now open for consideration, is one which, following major Robinson's line from Point Levi to River du Loup, or Trois Pistoles, would cross to Lake Temiscouata, and from thence traverse in its main course, a country watered by tributaries of the river St. John, to the city of St. John, from which city it would take the European line to the Bend of the Peticodiac, from whence it would follow any line through Nova Scotia that may be found most eligible by that province. That such a line would meet the approbation of the imperial government, if supported by the governments of the three provinces, the undersigned confidently anticipate, and the more so, as it is now evident, that in case of its rejection, the whole scheme must be abandoned, a result which however much it would be to be deplored, ought, if inevitable, to be ascertained as soon as possible. The line above suggested is not inconsistent with the Toronto proposition, nor with that of the imperial government, in both of which propositions the location of the line was left for future consideration. The undersigned, however, have learned with regret, since their arrival in Halifax, from their conversations with the members of the executive council of Nova Scotia, that a new difficulty is likely to arise. It is said that the understanding in Nova Scotia was that the northern or major Robinson's line was to be adopted, and that in case Canada and New Brunswick are favorable to the southern route, Nova Scotia will not be prepared to carry out the Toronto proposition. The undersigned cannot admit that Nova Scotia had any just grounds for assuming that the northern line would be the one adopted, and, as the New Brunswick legislature has granted liberal aid to the European line, which under the scheme now proposed will only extend from the city of St. John to the frontier, it appears to the

undersigned that Nova Scotia will obtain her two great objects, a connection with the Atlantic cities of the United States,—as well as with Canada and the Western States, by the St. Lawrence route. In a commercial point of view, the question as to the eligibility of the two routes does not admit of an argument. The southern line, there is sufficient ground for believing, would be a remunerative one. The great lumbering regions in New Brunswick and Maine take large supplies of bread stuffs and provisions, which are now subject to enormous charges for transport. It is the interest of Nova Scotia, as well as of the other provinces, that this great line should not cause a heavy charge on her revenue, and thus cripple her means of extending branch lines to connect with the great trunk. The southern route is defensible in a commercial point of view, and money being obtained at a little over three per cent. will probably pay. The other line would, for some years at least, pay little if anything more than working expenses. The undersigned, having stated the grounds on which they believe that the only scheme now practicable for connecting the British provinces by a line of railway, is the one suggested above, have only to urge upon the government of Nova Scotia, which has hitherto taken the lead in pressing for the construction of this work, not to refuse to co-operate with the sister provinces, in a proposition to the imperial government, which must be a final one.

F. HINCKS,
E. P. TACHE,
JOHN YOUNG,
ED. B. CHANDLER.

Halifax, January 28, 1852.

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned, members of the executive council of Nova Scotia, having maturely considered the altered circumstances in which the colonial governments are placed, by the construction put on Mr. Hawes' letter of the 10th March, by Earl Grey's despatches of the 27th November and 9th January,—

And, having considered the written proposition submitted by the honorable Messrs. Hincks, Tache, Young, and Chandler, delegates from the sister provinces of Canada and New Brunswick, and the verbal explanations of those gentlemen, are not prepared to advise his excellency the lieutenant-governor to recommend to parliament to grant the money required on the terms proposed, for the following reasons :

The agreement entered into between the three provinces, represented at Toronto, was based upon the construction then given to Mr. Hawes' letter of the 10th of March.

By that agreement, Nova Scotia, in consideration of her making one third of the line to the St. Lawrence, secured, not only the advantage of roads to the chief centres of commerce in Canada, New Brunswick and the United States, but, if the northern or any direct route had been selected, she would have participated in the carrying trade of Western Canada, of the seaports on the Gulf, and have established very intimate relations with the population which might have been thrown into central New Brunswick.

The delegates from the sister provinces now propose, that, having no positive assurance of the completion of the European line, abandoning all hope of connections with the Gulf seaports or the settlements of central New Brunswick, and adopting a line up the river St. John, Nova Scotia should still make one-third of it. This is scarcely reasonable. The equivalents being varied or withdrawn, this province should be relieved from a burthen which she assumed under very different circumstances.

Besides, if the St. Lawrence and European lines are combined, New Brunswick will have 100 miles less of road to make, while the quantity of land to be thrown into common stock

stock will be largely diminished. The undersigned are confident that the proposition now made by the honorable delegates would not meet the approval of the provincial parliament, even if submitted with the whole influence of the executive government.

J. B. UNLACKE,
MICHAEL TOBIN,
JAMES McNAB,
JOSEH HOWE,
HUGH BELL,
SAMUEL CREELMAN.

28th January, 1852.

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned, members of the executive council of Canada, have learned with deep regret, that the government of Nova Scotia is of opinion, that in the event of the Halifax and Quebec railway being located on a line watered by the tributaries of the River St. John, to the city of St. John, and thence following the line of the European and North American railway to the frontier of Nova Scotia, the legislature of that province would not be likely to take so large an interest in the work, as was contemplated by the proposition agreed to at Toronto, by the government of Canada and Mr. Howe, and submitted for the consideration of the government of New Brunswick. It is needless to discuss further the subject of the location of the line, and the undersigned feel that no further assistance can be expected from Canada than what has been, on all occasions, frankly offered. It is well known that the line between Quebec and Halifax is not a favorite one with the people of Canada. It is true that the opposition to the scheme has arisen, in a great degree, from want of information among the inhabitants residing west of the district of Quebec, of that highly valuable tract of country on the south bank of the River St. Lawrence, from Quebec to the eastern frontier of Canada. This part of the province is almost unknown to the people of Upper Canada, and two of the undersigned have, for the first time, had an opportunity of visiting it on their late journey. They are now enabled to confirm all that has been said by major Robinson, and others, with regard to the importance of opening railway communication through a country which has been well described as a "continued village." Though their journey was performed at a most unfavorable period of the year, the general appearance of the farm houses, with the excellent barns and other out-buildings, was such as to satisfy them, that a people, evidently in such a prosperous condition, must have the advantage of a fertile soil, and be of industrious habits, and that there is reasonable ground for expecting that a line of railway which, owing to the favorable character of the gradients, might be constructed very cheaply, would prove remunerative. It is not unworthy of remark in this place, that in crossing the Portage road from Riviere du Loup to Lake Temiscouata, the undersigned met no less than forty-two sleighs, in one day, returning from New Brunswick, having delivered loads of pork and flour destined for the supply of the lumbering regions of N. Brunswick and Maine. The flour had been manufactured in Upper Canada, and the cost of transportation from Riviere du Loup to Little Falls, in New Brunswick, a distance of about seventy miles, was 6s. 3d. currency per barrel. They ascertained further, that Upper Canada flour was carried as far south as the Grand Falls, a distance of thirty-six miles further, at a cost of 2s. 6d. per barrel additional. The points south of the Grand Falls are supplied from the city of St. John, and principally with Upper Canada flour which has reached that seaport by New York or Boston, by the route of the American canals and railroads. To divert so important a trade to the St. Lawrence, must be of immense importance to all the provinces, and that it can be diverted, and that the railroad between the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic will be most advantageous to all the provinces, the undersigned entertain no doubt.

Having

Having pointed out the commercial advantages of those sections of the line which are least appreciated, they deem it unnecessary to dwell on the acknowledged merits of the section within Nova Scotia, or of that between St. John and the Nova Scotia frontier. It is likewise unnecessary for the undersigned to dwell further on the importance to the three provinces of securing a line between Portland and Halifax, which has been a favorite one in Canada as well as in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as it will open a direct communication by railway between Montreal and Halifax by the St. Lawrence and Atlantic route as well as by the Quebec route. The undersigned are unwilling to believe that the government and legislature of Nova Scotia will assume the serious responsibility of finally rejecting the proposal of the imperial government to aid in the construction of a work of such importance to British America as the Halifax and Quebec railway, and they therefore feel it incumbent upon them to make a final appeal to the government both of Canada and New Brunswick. It cannot, in their opinion, be denied, that by the adoption of the southern route New Brunswick will obtain many advantages, and that she is therefore in a position to grant increased aid to the construction of the main trunk. The undersigned would offer, as a final proposition, that the line be constructed on joint account of the three provinces, as suggested at Toronto, but that Nova Scotia should only be called upon to take an interest of *one-fourth* in the common stock, while New Brunswick should be required to take *five-twelfths*, and Canada as originally proposed, *one-third*. It is of course understood by the undersigned, that in accordance with the terms of Mr. Hawes' letter to Mr. Howe, imperial aid will at least be granted to the line to Montreal, the responsibility for the construction of the section between Quebec and Montreal falling exclusively upon Canada. That province, in order to complete its trunk line, will have to construct, either by public or private enterprise, the line from Montreal to the Detroit river, a distance of about 600 miles. As this line is one of importance to all the provinces, as well as the empire, the undersigned hope that the proposition of the imperial government will be construed in the most liberal manner; but, at all events, they can entertain no doubt as to the extension of aid to the line between Quebec or Montreal, as the passage in Mr. Hawes' letter referring to "Quebec or Montreal," is cited by Earl Grey in his despatch of the 9th instant. The undersigned in making to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick a final proposition, have the satisfaction of believing, that in the event of its rejection, Canada will be relieved from all responsibility for the failure of the grand scheme of uniting the British provinces of North America by a railway.

Halifax, 29th January, 1852.

F. HINCKS,
E. P. TACHE,
JOHN YOUNG.

(PART 2.—See page 64.)

Waverly house, Halifax, January 29, 1852.

SIR—

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a memorandum, signed by myself and two of my colleagues, now in Halifax, suggesting a new scheme for the construction of the Halifax and Quebec railway. I entertain sanguine hopes that Nova Scotia will assent to this proposition, and I earnestly entreat of you to consider it favorably, and to obtain the immediate concurrence of the government of New Brunswick, and an assurance that that government will submit it to the favorable consideration of the legislature, with the weight of its influence.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F. HINCKS.

HON. E. B. CHANDLER.

Halifax,

Halifax, January 29, 1852.

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day, containing a copy of a memorandum, signed by the members of the executive council of Canada, now in Halifax, suggesting a new scheme for the construction of the Halifax and Quebec railway, and pressing for the immediate concurrence of the government of New Brunswick. Before entering into the consideration of any new proposition, I am desirous of calling the attention of yourself and colleagues to a new scheme, the outlines of which I have learned since my arrival in Halifax.

I have been informed that, by the next mail, a proposition is expected from eminent capitalists in England (who have been largely engaged in railway contracts), the basis of which will, in substance, be—that the Quebec and Halifax, and European and North American lines, will be constructed by a private company, under an imperial charter, the provinces being required to make an annual grant in favor of the company of from £90,000 to £100,000, to be divided amongst them, and to be continued for twenty years; and the further contribution of from 3 to 5,000,000 of acres of land. Such is an outline of the proposition which, I have reason to believe, will be made by next mail,—and I have to request, that you will favor me with the opinion of the delegates from Canada, as to its practicability.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient,

(Signed)

E. B. CHANDLER.

Hon. FRANCIS HINCNS.

Waverly house, Halifax, 29th January, 1852.

SIR—

I lose no time in replying to your letter of this day, the object of which is to ascertain the opinions of myself and colleagues, as to the practicability of constructing the European and North American railway, as well as the Quebec and Halifax, through the instrumentality of a private company, which would require as a condition, an annual grant for twenty years, of from £90,000 to £100,000, besides a large tract of the public domain. Prior to the receipt of your letter, I had been made aware of the proposition to which you refer, and had discussed it, not only with the honbles. Messrs. Tache and Young, but likewise with Mr. Howe, and other gentlemen of Nova Scotia. I am therefore enabled to give you a prompt answer to your inquiry, and to assure you that it would not be entertained for a moment.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. HINCKS.

The honble. E. B. CHANDLER.

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned, member of the executive council of New Brunswick, has given his anxious consideration to the memorandum, signed by Messrs. Hincks, Tache and Young, members of the executive council of Canada, suggesting a new scheme for the construction of the Halifax and Quebec railway.

The undersigned participates fully in the regret expressed by the delegates from Canada, at the decision of the members of the Nova Scotian council, by their memorandum of the 28th instant. It is well known, that the line of railway, on which public opinion in New Brunswick was concentrated, was the European and North American; a line which, there was every reason to believe, would prove remunerative; and which, instead of embarrassing the finances of the province, would have facilitated the extension of a railroad system, which, at no distant time, would have included the seaports on the Gulf, as well as the territory designated as central New Brunswick.

The government and legislature of New Brunswick have, moreover, been persuaded, that by assuming a large responsibility for a line that would not, for many years be a paying one, they would not only seriously embarrass their finances, but would deprive the bulk of the population of the advantage of a line of railway that would subject them to no loss.

When the undersigned was deputed by his excellency the lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, to visit Toronto in June last, at a conference invited by the governor-general, he was fettered by resolutions of both houses of the legislature of New Brunswick, rejecting any proposition based on the conditions contained in Mr. Hawes' letter of the 10th March last. At that conference, Mr. Howe, the delegate from Nova Scotia, earnestly pressed the importance of the great trunk line between Halifax and Quebec, as a means of connecting the British provinces in close communion and friendly relations. Mr. Howe was aware, that the scheme advocated by him was not favorably received in New Brunswick, and but for the inducement of obtaining the aid of the imperial guarantee for the European and North American line, the co-operation of New Brunswick could not have been secured. Even with this advantage, it was with great hesitation that the government of New Brunswick undertook the serious responsibility of assuming that portion of the risk which was proposed at Toronto.

It would, at that time, have been held as a wholly inadmissible proposition, that New Brunswick should be called upon to make the section of the line within her own territory. It is evident that such an arrangement was never contemplated by the imperial government. Mr. Hawes, in his letter to Mr. Howe, says: "If it should appear that, by leaving it to each province to make that part of the line passing through its own territory, the proportion of the whole cost of the work which would fall upon any one province would exceed its proportion of the advantage to be gained by it, then the question is to remain open for future consideration, whether some contribution should not be made by the other provinces towards that part of the line." There can, in the opinion of the undersigned, be no doubt in the mind of any one, that the paragraph above cited was an intimation to Nova Scotia—the province deriving the greatest advantage from the line, and at the same time, having the smallest portion within her territory—that she would be expected to contribute more than the cost of her own line.

The proposition, to take an interest of one-third in the line, emanated from Nova Scotia, in conjunction with Canada. It was pressed on New Brunswick, and was, after much consideration by her government, reluctantly consented to, they being unwilling to assume the responsibility of refusing to co-operate with the sister provinces in a great national undertaking, and of rejecting the liberal offer of the guarantee of the imperial government.

The government of New Brunswick has faithfully adhered to its obligations, and, with this view, had prepared a measure to be submitted to the legislature, which was, for this purpose, convened at an early and inconvenient period. Difficulties, arising from misunderstandings, for which New Brunswick is not responsible, have precluded the possibility of New Brunswick adhering rigidly to the Toronto proposition, and accordingly the government of New Brunswick, when invited by the delegates from Canada to consider a new proposition, did not feel justified in declining to do so; the change of route being inevitable, the government of New Brunswick anticipated no difficulty on the part of Nova Scotia, in carrying out the spirit of her own proposition, made at Toronto. It, however, appears from the memorandum of the executive councillors of Nova Scotia, that the construction of a great trunk line of railway to the chief centres of commerce in Canada and New Brunswick, and the union of the great provinces of British America, in close commercial and friendly relations,

relations, are not sufficient inducements for Nova Scotia to co-operate with her sister colonies, and, that she accordingly declines to take an interest of one-third in the projected work.

Without, however, dwelling further on the subject, the undersigned has now to reply to the final proposition made by the Canadian delegates, in their memorandum of the 29th inst. That proposition calls on New Brunswick to take an interest of five-twelfths, or nearly one-half of the whole line from Halifax to Quebec, while Nova Scotia is only required to take one quarter. These proportions, the undersigned feels bound to urge, press heavily on New Brunswick, but feeling that the responsibility is cast upon New Brunswick of accepting or refusing, what must be considered as a final proposition for the construction of a great national and inter-colonial work, and that the suggestions made by the Canadian delegates may be considered in the light of the award of arbitrators between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, he is prepared to state, that having communicated with the government he represents—they will be ready to submit to her legislature now in session, a measure in accordance with the proposition of the Canadian delegates.

(Signed)

E. B. CHANDLER.

Halifax, 31st January, 1852.

Waverly house, Halifax, January 31, 1852.

SIR—

We have the honor to enclose, copies of a memorandum from the hon E. B. Chandler, a member of the executive council of New Brunswick, and of accompanying correspondence, from which you will learn that the government of that province is prepared to submit to the legislature a measure for the construction of the Quebec and Halifax railway, based on the proposition which we offered for the consideration of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, on the 29th instant. We sincerely hope that the government of Nova Scotia will assume the responsibility of submitting a similar measure to the legislature, now in session. Should the present attempt at negotiation prove a failure, not only will the three provinces be deprived of the advantages of the imperial guarantee, and, consequently, of inter-colonial communication, but there is serious ground for apprehension, that the refusal, on the part of Nova Scotia, to co-operate with the sister provinces in this great national undertaking, will have a baneful influence on all our relations. The responsibility, for the failure of this great enterprize, must now rest upon Nova Scotia, which has hitherto taken the lead in advocating the measure. We trust that you will be able to communicate to us the final decision of the government of Nova Scotia, on the proposition recently submitted by us, before our departure for Canada, and we think it only candid to inform you that, in our opinion, the rejection of this proposition by Nova Scotia will materially injure the British American colonies in the estimation of the imperial government, and of the people of the United Kingdom.

We have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servants,

F. HINCKS,
E. P. TACHE,
JOHN YOUNG.

Hon. JOSEPH HOWE.

No. 11.

(See page 63.)

REPORT ON THE SCHOOLS OF NOVA-SCOTIA, FOR THE YEAR 1851.

HON. JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary.

SIR,—

I have now the honor to transmit through you, to his excellency the lieutenant-governor, my second annual report on the schools of Nova Scotia.

I do not think it necessary to enter so largely as in last report, into the details of school instruction and discipline; but shall confine myself to short notices of the following subjects:—

(A) *Report of proceedings, &c.*

- I. Projects for a normal school and assessment.
- II. Public meetings, lectures, &c.
- III. Associations and institutes.
- IV. School inspection.
- V. Supply of books and apparatus.
- VI. Changes required in a new school act.
- VII. Notices of commissioners' districts.
- VIII. School libraries.

(B) *Statistical report*—including remarks on the state of education, as shown by the tables.

(A) REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS, &c.

I. PROJECTS FOR A NORMAL SCHOOL AND ASSESSMENT.

In accordance with the recommendations contained in my report of last year, I presented to the committee of the assembly on education, sketches of plans for a provincial training school, and for a county assessment for school purposes. The former I thought required immediate action—the latter was presented merely to afford opportunity for more mature consideration, in view of the enactment of a new educational law, in the present session of the legislature.

The approbation of the educational committee having been given to the plan for the establishment of a normal school, a bill for that purpose was introduced into the legislature by G. R. Young, esquire, chairman of the committee. Much to my regret, however, and I may add, to that of all intelligent persons acquainted with the state of our schools, the bill was lost by a small majority. I shall not at present make any remarks on the reasons which should have led to an opposite conclusion, as I shall have occasion again to refer to this subject, as well as to the plan for assessment, in a subsequent part of this report.

The legislature acceded to my request to have a sufficient number of copies of the report printed to furnish every commissioner and teacher with a copy. Fifteen hundred copies were accordingly printed and distributed, and I trust that the information thus circulated has not been without good effects on the condition of the schools.

II. PUBLIC MEETINGS AND LECTURES.

The public meetings required by the law, have been held in all the districts. They were, like those of 1850, not largely but very respectably attended; and I was much cheered by the increased zeal and more enlarged appreciation of the necessity of educational improvement that appeared in most of the counties, as well as by the circumstance that in every case in which resolutions approving of the plans proposed by the superintendent for a normal school and assessment were proposed, they were carried either unanimously or by good majorities.

In addition to addresses at public meetings, I have delivered since the date of last report, sixty-five lectures on education. By means of these lectures, information respecting the means of improvement now in progress has been much more widely diffused than would have been possible had I confined myself to a public meeting for each district; and I have found that these projects for improvement only required to be stated and explained to secure cordial approval.

Under this head I may also mention the publication of a journal of education, of which three numbers have been issued at intervals of about two months, and which I trust has served to diffuse a little educational information in localities to which such matter seldom penetrates, and which I have been unable to visit. It has also afforded a useful medium of communication with commissioners and teachers.

The journal of education has been circulated gratis to commissioners and teachers, to the extent of from 2000 to 2500 copies of each number. I trust that the legislature may afford the means of publishing it monthly in future, and in that case it is probable that a number of paying subscribers might be obtained. I would, however, recommend that commissioners and licensed teachers should continue to receive it gratis. The saving which might be effected by the journal in advertising and other printing, would repay a considerable part of the cost of this gratuitous distribution.

III. ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTES.

In 1850 but one association of teachers existed in the province. Twelve or more are now in operation, and it is the uniform testimony of teachers who are members of them, that they exercise a marked influence on the prosperity of the schools. If such societies were established in every part of the province, this alone would give a most powerful impetus to educational improvement. To further this end, I give in the appendix the rules of four associations, for the guidance of teachers who may be disposed to adopt this means of mutual professional instruction.

Encouraged by the success of the institute held in Pictou in 1850, I have in the past year convened seven similar meetings, in different parts of the province.

An institute of the duration of five days was held in the Horton academy, by the kind permission of the committee of that institution. It was attended by forty-one teachers, principally from King's and Hants counties; and by the aid of the professors in the academy and college, the Rev. Mr. Somerville and other educationists, the proceedings were rendered highly interesting and instructive. The order of exercises was similar to that of the Pictou institute, described in last report. Lectures were delivered to the institute by Rev. professor Chipman, Rev. Mr. Somerville, Mr. Randall, and Mr. Willard.

Short institutes of the duration of one day, were held in Yarmouth, Shelburne and Lunenburg, attended respectively by twenty-two, ten and twenty teachers.

An institute of the duration of two days, was held in Sydney, C. B., and was attended by twenty-one teachers. Another of the duration of one day was held in Port Hood, and was attended by fifteen teachers.

In November, an institute of the duration of five days was held in Truro. It was attended by sixty-eight teachers, from the counties of Colchester, Pictou, Halifax, Hants and Cumberland. I had hoped to have had the aid of several literary gentlemen as lecturers at this institute, but was disappointed in almost every instance. Mr. Blanchard, however,

however, the principal of the academy, afforded valuable aid, and the institute included several able teachers, some of whom had attended the Pictou institute, and who were prepared to report on the practical operation of suggestions given at that institute, or of methods which they had derived from other sources, I was also able to secure the valuable services of Mr. H. Oldright, as a lecturer on phonetic spelling.

Notes of the proceedings of this institute are given in the appendix.

The principal work of all these institutes has been to explain and illustrate modern and improved methods of instruction and discipline, by lectures and addresses from the superintendent and others, and by discussions and illustrations of methods, in which the abler and more experienced teachers instruct their less informed brethren, or aid each other in arriving at sound conclusions on the work of their profession. Two hundred and thirty teachers have attended the institutes held in 1850 and '51, all of whom must have received considerable information and much stimulus to advancement in their calling, and to the cultivation of a friendly and profitable intercourse with each other. The following remarks of one of the teachers who attended the institute at Truro, I am sure express the feelings of many others :—

“I have returned with a feeling of delight that those who have minds to appreciate enlightened enterprise, have thought highly of the profession of teaching, and have given their talents to it. One source of regret alone I feel regarding it, and that is, that we continued together for so short a time. When persons come from a distance, the meeting should continue fourteen days, for about the time we were beginning to become acquainted with each other, we had to separate. I feel happier in my work, because many of the plans I have tried in doubt have been tried by others, and that with success; while difficulties with which I have been struggling for years, have been overcome by those who fell upon some simple remedy I never thought of before.”

Before leaving this subject, I may remark that the teachers who attend institutes are in general from among the ablest in their respective counties. The numerous incompetent teachers to be found in every district, are too careless or too fearful of contact with their more instructed brethren, to be very desirous of attending either institutes or associations. Hence institutes cannot supply the place of a training school; and on the other hand, regularly trained teachers will be found to be more willing than others to attend institutes or to become members of associations.

Out of the grant of £100 for defraying the expenses of institutes, &c., I paid the boarding bills of teachers at Horton, Sydney and Truro. The expenses of the shorter institutes were very trifling. As the teachers who attended at Pictou had no allowance for board, I have presented to each a copy of Norton's scientific agriculture, as an aid in teaching agricultural chemistry. I have also procured for each of the teachers' associations, a copy of the journal of education for Upper Canada for one year. Accounts of the expenditures for these purposes accompany this report.

IV. SCHOOL INSPECTION.

During the past year I have visited 260 schools, in all the districts of the province, and I hope, before the expiry of my term of office, to add somewhat to this number, as an illness produced by the fatigues of the Truro institute and subsequent exposure to inclement weather, has prevented me from fulfilling some of my later appointments.

Most of the schools visited in the past year were such as I had not visited in 1850, as I endeavored to vary my route as much as possible. In their varying degrees of usefulness and respectability, they corresponded very nearly with those visited in 1850. Some were, considering the difficulties under which they laboured, useful and well conducted, others almost worthless. In nearly all, the evils of imperfect school furniture, deficiency of books and apparatus, irregular attendance, want of proper support and encouragement, and defective acquaintance with modern methods of teaching, were to a greater or less degree apparent.

In many of the schools which I had visited in 1850, I was cheered by observing that
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beneficial changes had been effected. In other instances no improvement was perceptible; and I may observe in general, that in the districts in which education was most defective in 1850, there was the smallest amount of improvement.

I regret that the work of school visitation has necessarily been so imperfectly performed. The field is too wide for one inspector, and can only be properly occupied by a body of local inspectors acting under the superintendent. I believe, however, that the visitation performed has been sufficiently extensive to sow the seed of much good, which may extend into localities not actually visited; and to give clear views of the true nature of the defects of the schools and of the present systems of management.

It cannot be denied that, notwithstanding the present faint signs of incipient elevation, the common school education of this province is in general far below the wants of the people, and the demands of the age in which they live. A large majority of the schools, as at present taught, supported and attended, are evidently unfit to give the amount of education necessary for the respectable pursuit of any ordinary business, or to extend such education as they can give to the whole community. As a consequence of this, over large portions of our country, a population is being reared, fitted only to live in poverty and ignorance on its native soil, or to emigrate and furnish drudges to our better educated neighbors, while the rich natural resources of our province are neglected, or are ruinously wasted by heedless ignorance. Every imperfectly educated country is, in the ordinary recurrence of unfavorable seasons, exposed to famine or to the necessity of emigration, while educated countries are comparatively exempted from such calamities; and I suspect the present census will evidence an amount of emigration, which, in a young and naturally rich country, must result more from a want of that mental and moral training which enables men to combat the difficulties and improve the advantages of their position, than from any other cause. It is time that the attention of the legislature were directed to these evils, and that vigorous measures were taken for placing a practically useful education within the reach of all the youth of our country.

V. SUPPLY OF BOOKS AND APPARATUS.

In expending the sum placed at my disposal for this purpose, I have had regard to the same objects which regulated its appropriation in 1850—the supply of existing destitution, and the introduction of superior books and provincial uniformity.

Arrangements have been made with the Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh, by which I have obtained their publication at a reduced price, and have thus been able to supply each district with a larger quantity of books than in 1850. Messrs. Chambers have also promised to supply booksellers here with the educational course, on terms which will enable them to give a discount from the British retail price, to country traders or other wholesale purchasers.

With the view of promoting the study of agricultural chemistry, I contracted with Messrs. Pease & Co., of Albany, the publishers of the American edition of Johnston's catechism, for an edition of 1000 copies, with four pages of useful additional matter compiled by myself. Of these I distributed 600 to the schools, along with 28 dozen of the British edition which I had ordered. The balance of the American edition I disposed of at cost and charges to the booksellers.

In answer to an inquiry respecting professor Sullivan's "spelling book superseded," which I thought might be useful in enabling some of the teachers to depart from the old spelling book system, the secretary of the national board for Ireland has sent a list of prices, the same with those at which the books of the board are furnished to poor schools in Ireland and to the schools of Canada. On receiving this list, I preferred, instead of sending for the single work which I had desired, to hand over the list to my successor in office, with a recommendation to give it attention in the orders of next year.

There has been some diversity in the modes in which the several boards of commissioners have disposed of their shares of the books purchased. I have recommended, when consulted on the subject, to reserve a portion in the hands of the clerk, for sale at cost price, and

to

to distribute the remainder among the schools for the use of poor pupils ; giving a larger proportion to poor schools, and requiring that the books should be held as the property of the school, and given to individual scholars only as a loan.

VI. CHANGES REQUIRED IN A NEW SCHOOL ACT.

The subjects treated under this head are equal in importance to any that can come under the notice of the legislature ; and I trust that the government and members of the legislative bodies will enter on their consideration under the influence of an enlightened regard to the future welfare of the province, rather than under that of the prejudices which may exist in the present.

1. Since the efficacy of any system of instruction must depend on the competency of the teachers employed, means for their training must be provided : and on this account I would strongly insist on the necessity of a provision for the foundation of a *provincial normal school*.

The necessity of this, few, I trust, will be disposed to deny. I had scarcely commenced my work of school visitation, when a full conviction of it was produced in my mind. I found that the majority of the teachers were managing their schools on old and obsolete methods, and that they often had a very imperfect acquaintance with the branches which they professed to teach. Lessons in reading, without any explanation or mental training, columns of unintelligible spellings, inability to explain the principles of arithmetic or the elements of English grammar, or to preserve order, except by the harshest and most repulsive methods, formed the rule rather than the exception ; and it was not difficult to perceive that a large amount of the public money, as well as of the improvement and future usefulness of the children, was yearly being lost from this cause. Against these evils I have been contending in my lectures, institutes, report and journal, and probably with some success ; but the experience of every country which has attempted to educate its people, teaches us that there is no effectual remedy other than providing teachers with a sound and practical preliminary training.

One efficient normal school is better than several of inferior capabilities. Hence the State of New York and Upper Canada have, profiting by the experience of other parts of America, each established but one normal school. One school would consequently be amply sufficient for Nova Scotia.

It should, if possible, be situated in a rural district, because there alone can the important requisites of cheap board and efficient control on the part of the principal be secured.

The principal should be the provincial superintendent of education, whose duties, (exclusive of school inspection) he could perform, and teach some of the higher classes in the normal school. He should have two assistants, who should be teachers of first rate qualifications, and selected by the principal.

Instruction should be free to persons having a common school education, and pledging themselves to become teachers within the province ; and the benefits of the school should be made accessible to pupils from all the counties, by giving to each board of commissioners power to send a number of pupils proportioned to population, and to pay, if necessary, the travelling expenses of poor pupils.

The course of instruction should be limited to common school branches, and those collateral to them, with the addition of elementary and practical mathematics ; and power should be given to the principal to send a limited number of graduates of the school, desiring to qualify themselves for grammar schools, as free scholars to academies and colleges receiving provincial aid.

The terms of study, examination, &c., could not be better arranged than in imitation of those of Upper Canada and New York ; but much of these arrangements should be left to the discretion of the principal.

The cost of such institution, on the lowest scale consistent with extensive usefulness, would be £900 for buildings, furniture and site, and £700 per annum for salaries and incidental expenses.

2. The second requisite for a really useful and progressive law, is provision for *free schools*, supported, in addition to the provincial grant, at least in part by an equitable rate on the property of all, instead of the present very defective method of fees per scholar.

Our present law, by providing a provincial grant, acknowledges that education is a benefit to all interests, public as well as private; but by requiring or permitting the parent to pay fees for the education of each child, it practically narrows the benefit of really useful instruction to a small part of the population, and requires the majority of the children to put up with a mere fraction of that training, which it is the interest and duty of their country to provide for them in full measure. Between that class which can give its children a thorough common school education on the present plan, and that which is willing to send its children to school as pauper or free scholars, there is a still larger class excluded from the school by poverty or carelessness, or receiving only a very small share of its benefits. I can find for this great evil no other remedy than that of adopting the method of general and in part compulsory assessment, which has so extensively benefitted the New-England States, and has been introduced into Canada so successfully, that the chief superintendent of Upper Canada testifies, that free schools have increased the number of pupils by 50 per cent. in some cases, and in others by 300 per cent.

This mode of supporting schools has long been before the people of Nova Scotia, and in the last two years it has been very extensively discussed throughout the province; and I think I may add, without fear of contradiction, approved by the majority in every instance in which it has been properly explained. It has been approved by resolutions passed at 15 of the public meetings held in the past year, and these the largest of the meetings held; and in several other meetings where no resolutions were offered, the expressed opinions were in its favour. It is now, I believe, understood and approved by the more intelligent supporters of schools throughout the province.

I had the honor last winter to propose to the legislature a plan for assessment for schools, which has been explained in all the public meetings of the past year. To this plan I still adhere. It is substantially the same with the system adopted and successfully working in Upper Canada. In that province, since 1841, each county has been required to raise by assessment a sum equal to the provincial grant. These two sums form a part of the salaries of teachers, and the remainder is raised in the separate districts or sections by rate-bills, subscription or assessment, voluntarily determined at a meeting called for that purpose by the trustees.

I would desire to improve on the Canadian system only in one particular. In Canada the taxation of the country does not necessarily ensure a free school, since the meeting of each district may, if it think proper, collect the teacher's salary by rate-bill per scholar. In this country, taxation to any amount, however small, must be accompanied by such arrangements as will cause the trustees to establish free schools.

On this plan the school would be supported by the provincial grant, a like sum from the county, and a third sum raised, to any amount agreed on by the trustees and people, either by district assessment or by subscription, not per scholar, but to form a fund for supporting a free school. I may mention that this last kind of subscription is now in use in some districts, and has worked well. Each inhabitant is called on for a subscription, according to his means or inclination, and allowed to send as many children to school as he pleases. This, though inferior to assessment as being less equitable, secures a free school.

This three-fold method of support commends itself on the following grounds:—1. The province contributes because the benefit is national. 2. The county contributes because the wealthier parts of counties are interested in the prosperity of the poorer portions. 3. The district contributes that it may feel a direct interest in its own school, and that facilities may be afforded for the payment of part of the teachers salary in produce where necessary. 4. This method has been successful in another province not very dissimilar from Nova Scotia in its circumstances. 5. It is approved by the highest educational authorities, and is embodied in the laws of most countries which support schools by assessment. Lastly. Without enforcing a heavy tax, it will relieve the burdens of parents in poor districts, improve the salaries of teachers, and give free schools to all. It will thus afford most of the

benefits of a complete compulsory assessment, without being so objectionable, and may in a short time cause the whole support of the schools, to be raised by assessment.

In the appendix will be found an address by the Rev. E. Ryerson, D. D., in which the argument for assessment is well stated.

3. *The superintendent of education*, being principal of the normal school, should be released from the work of school inspection, and give instructions at the normal school instead. He should be authorized to publish annually a sufficient number of copies of the school law accompanied by the forms required and by short instructions, to supply all the commissioners, teachers and trustees with copies. This is absolutely necessary, especially to the proper performance of the duties of trustees, and has been too long neglected. He should also be empowered to issue a cheap educational newspaper. £100 per annum would suffice for these objects.

4. The duties of *school commissioners* and their *clerk* should be more definitely fixed, without, however, encroaching on a proper degree of freedom of action. This is rendered necessary by the circumstance that the vagueness of the law has led to much uncertainty and defectiveness in the management of the affairs of some of the districts. In this matter the procedure of those boards which have been most successful may be taken as a guide.

The commissioners should have power to arbitrate and decide in cases where the trustees refuse to sign the school returns, or where disputes arise between trustees and teachers.

The commissioners should also be empowered to spend a part of the sum allowed by law to be given to poor districts, in hiring itinerant teachers for thinly settled and poor places unable to support permanent schools; and in districts where it is impossible to establish grammar schools, the board should be allowed to draw from the treasury the grammar school grant for the purpose of employing such itinerant teachers if required. I attach much importance to these provisions, since in some parts of the province there are many poor settlements unable to maintain schools, and since some of the counties, which have many such poor settlements, have, under the present act, been unable to draw their grammar school grants.

5. The *religious element* in common school education is recognized in our law as in that of Canada, by the appointment of all clergymen and ministers of religion to be school visitors. They are thus invited to visit schools at any time, to give suggestions, and to inquire into their progress and discipline.

Teachers should be enjoined to inculcate respect to religion in general, and to teach by precept and example the principles of christian morality as the basis of future good and orderly conduct, but to give no instruction of a denominational character except by request of the parents.

6. *School inspection* is of great service in stimulating teachers, trustees and people, and in collecting educational information. It is best effected by local officers, acting under a superintendent, furnished with forms by him, and reporting regularly. Some suitable person of respectable acquirements and education could readily be found to accept such an office in any of the districts. Wherever practicable, the school inspector should be the clerk of the commissioners. An annual inspection of all the schools could in this way be effected for about £250.

7. The proper performance of the duties of *trustees* is essential to the useful working of any system of public instruction in a free country. Hitherto, however, these duties have not been faithfully and intelligently performed in one-fourth of the sections.

The trustees are properly the people's representatives in school affairs. Provision should therefore be made for their due and orderly election, for the retirement of one member of the board annually and the election of another, and for the systematic management of the affairs of the school.

The trustees should be required, immediately on their election, to appoint one of themselves or some other person to be their secretary, who should keep their records and accounts, and collect subscriptions and assessments. They should call an annual meeting to elect a new trustee in place of the retiring one, and to receive their report and estimate of necessary expenses for the ensuing year; and the time of this meeting should be fixed

by law. The meeting called for these purposes should, in the event of county assessment being introduced, have the power of deciding in what manner the part of the support of the school to be raised in the district shall be collected—whether by subscription or assessment; and the secretary of the trustees should have a commission for collecting such sums. Another duty of the trustees is to engage a teacher who must have been previously licensed; and by such arrangements as those above suggested, they should have powers which may enable them safely to make and certainly to fulfil such engagements. Provisions for all these purposes are embraced in the school law of Upper Canada, and it is to be hoped that by introducing them here, this weak point of our school system may be effectually strengthened.

The trustees should also be limited in their power of establishing too great a number of schools. Districts should be as large as they can conveniently be made, in order that they may be able to support efficient schools. Various local interests, however, tend to set up within the district several small schools of a low character. To prevent this, the trustees should be allowed to recognize within their district only one school for each fifty persons between five and sixteen; and when new school houses are erected, they should be required to place them in the geographical centres of the districts, unless authorized to do otherwise by a regularly called public meeting. "We require," says the last Massachusetts report, "large houses, large teachers, long schools, and in order to this there must be large districts;" and Dr. Ryerson asserts in his report for 1850, that "it is a fact established by a large investigation of facts, that pupils residing at the greatest distance from the school they attend, make on an average the greatest improvement."

8. The *trustees of towns and villages* should be appointed by the people, at annual meetings, as in the country districts, and there should be but one board for each town. They should, as in the country, be required to present to the annual meeting an estimate of the expense of the schools, and thus to establish free schools regularly graded into primary, common and high, for all the children.

Such arrangements are especially necessary in the towns and villages, since in these the affairs of the schools have often been managed with much less system than in the country, and the education given, has, when the importance and means of the places are considered, been lamentably defective.

9. The present law is unsuited to the circumstances of the city of Halifax; and if the commissioners should not succeed in carrying into effect their excellent scheme of ward schools and city assessment, the city might be brought under the operation of the act in the following manner:—Each ward to elect three trustees having especial jurisdiction in their own ward, the whole trustees unitedly forming a city school committee, with powers similar to those of the country trustees. The city would then receive its share of the county assessment, and could contribute by local assessment or subscription, the additional sums required, according to estimates furnished by the school committee.

The total additional expense of the improvements above suggested, will be about £800 annually. This covers the cost of district inspection, normal school, travelling expenses of normal school students, supply of copies of acts and instructions, and educational journal. My observation of the state of schools in this province, and the information which I have collected respecting those of other countries, justify me in asserting that the saving effected in the school grant, without taking into account any higher considerations, would render the expenditure of such a sum in these ways, highly economical.

For additional facts bearing on this subject, I beg to refer to the statistical report, and to the view of the state of education given in my report of last year.

VII. NOTICES OF COMMISSIONERS' DISTRICTS.

1. *King's County*.—On the day following the close of the institute at Horton, the public meeting for this county was held in Kentville. It was well attended, and resolutions were passed unanimously in favor of the plans for a normal school and assessment. I lectured to good audiences at Kentville, Western Cornwallis, Black Rock and Aylesford. I visited
eight

eight schools, most of them in an improving condition. I trust that the institute of last spring will produce beneficial effects of a marked character.

2. *Annapolis*.—The public meeting was held at Bridgetown, and was well attended. Resolutions in favor of the normal school and assessment were passed unanimously. I lectured at Bridgetown, Annapolis and Caledonia.

I visited fifteen schools in this district, several of them in a very efficient state. Much improvement has been made in the Annapolis academy, but the county has sustained a considerable loss in the removal of Mr. Hart from Paradise. I regret that a miscalculation as to time prevented me from reaching some places, especially in the southern part of the county and on the bay shore, which I had intended to visit.

Rev. Mr. Robertson of Bridgetown informed me that, with the aid of the apparatus furnished to the board of commissioners, he had delivered a course of lectures on agricultural chemistry, and proposed repeating the course in another part of the county. I have no doubt that these lectures will be of much service, and may cause the subject to be introduced into some of the schools.

In their report, the commissioners for this county represent the necessity of giving to the board the power of decision in the case of trustees refusing to sign school returns, and thus depriving the teacher of his share of the provincial grant, without sufficient cause. I have already referred to this subject.

They also object to the restriction laid upon them in schedule B of the present act, by which they are required to establish grammar schools in Annapolis, Bridgetown, Paradise and Nictaux, to the exclusion of all other districts. On this subject they remark :

“ In the first place this arrangement appears to be tantamount to an absolute exclusion of all interference on the part of the board with this part of the educational grant to the county. It appears moreover to savor of invidious distinction, for on reference to the schedule just quoted, it will be discovered that Annapolis county is the only county in the province that has been subject to such close restriction. * * * Through the practical working of the legal apportionment of which we complain, this county has been deprived of one-half its grant for academies, (grammar schools,) during the current half year.”

I concur with commissioners in objecting to restrictions of this kind. The *number* of grammar schools should be fixed, but their localities should be determined by the amount of effort which districts desirous of such schools may put forth.

3. *Digby*.—The meeting at Digby was small, owing to wet weather. The persons present, however, manifested an excellent spirit in reference to educational improvement, and resolutions in favour of a training school and of assessment were passed unanimously. I lectured to good audiences at Digby, Sand Cove and Westport.

I visited ten schools, some of them of low character. At Digby, Bear River, Weymouth and Westport, however, very good schools have been established.

4. *Clare*.—Having been detained two days in Westport by stormy weather, which prevented me from crossing St. Mary's Bay, I arrived at the town-house nearly an hour after the time appointed for my meeting, and was somewhat surprised to find a large number of persons assembled,—my former meeting having been small. I soon learned, however, that a considerable number of the persons present had been collected by agitators against the principle of assessment. No resolutions were offered, but an excellent opportunity was afforded of explaining the true nature of the measures proposed.

I visited fifteen schools. The general character of education in this district is low, owing to the difficulty of procuring teachers having a sufficient knowledge of the French and English languages, and to the practice of setting up too many small schools in each district. There are, however, a few really good teachers; and I was much pleased by hearing that some of the young female teachers had, since my last visit, been exerting themselves to improve their acquaintance with the English branches. The establishment of a normal school would be of especial service to districts like Clare.

5. *Yarmouth*.—The meeting in Yarmouth was well attended, and a resolution in favor of a normal school was passed unanimously. The principle of assessment was, however, vigorously opposed, and a resolution in its favour was passed by a majority of 34 to 17, in a meeting of about 120 persons. In this county, indeed, I have found a more active opposition to school assessment than in any other in the province. I lectured to good audiences at Beaver River, Yarmouth and Carleton.

The academy at Yarmouth was in good working order, and an excellent school, fitted up with improved furniture, blackboards, &c., and taught on the plans of the Massachusetts schools, had been established at Milton. I visited only nine schools.

6. *Argyle*.—The meeting at Tusket was small, and no resolutions were offered, though several gentlemen present spoke in approval of the plans proposed in my address. Two gentlemen from the neighbouring district of Yarmouth, emulating the "Eteignoirs" or extinguishers of Lower Canada, attended this meeting, with the express purpose of opposing free schools and assessment. I advertised a lecture for Argyle, but could not collect an audience. I saw but four schools in operation, many of the districts being vacant. The school house at Tusket had been newly fitted up, and was under a good teacher; and the other schools which I visited were of creditable character. It is evident, however, that there is still very great destitution of education in many parts of this township.

7. *Barrington*.—The meeting at Barrington was small, but the discussion was interesting and animated. Resolutions were passed approving of assessment and of the appointment of a superintendent. I lectured in the evening to a good audience, and a resolution was moved and passed unanimously in favour of a normal school. I also lectured at Port LaTour, and had advertised a lecture for Cape Sable Island, but was prevented by illness and stormy weather.

I visited seven schools, most of them in creditable condition. The female teachers of Barrington are especially deserving of credit for their knowledge of the branches required in their schools and of improved methods of teaching. The coloured school of Port LaTour is deserving of notice, as one of the best of its class in the rural districts. The children appear intelligent; and I was informed that the parents, though poor, contribute ten pounds per annum toward the salary of the teacher.

8. *Shelburne*.—The meeting at Shelburne was very small, and no resolutions were proposed. An evening lecture, however, was well attended. There appears to prevail in this township an indifference to the subject of education, which contrasts unfavourably with the comparative activity in Barrington. I visited but six schools. One of the teachers in the town of Shelburne had, since my last visit, fitted up his school with improved furniture at his own expense.

9. *Queen's county*.—The meeting in Liverpool was small, owing in part to its having been inadvertently appointed for Whit Monday. No resolutions were moved, but it seemed to be the understanding that the persons present adhered to the resolutions of last year. I lectured to good audiences at Liverpool, Caledonia and Port Medway.

I visited fourteen schools of various character. The academy at Liverpool at the time of my visit was a combined grammar and common school, with two teachers. The grammar school at Port Medway was in efficient condition. It has a good building, furnished with stools for separate scholars, and long desks, as in some of the New York schools.

10. *Lunenburg*.—The meeting for this county was well attended, and the discussion was of an animated character. Resolutions were passed in favour of general assessment and of a normal school,—the latter unanimously. I lectured in Lunenburg, Mahone Bay and Chester,—in the two former places to good audiences.

I visited thirteen schools, some of them of high character—others comparatively inefficient.

At a meeting held in February, the board of commissioners passed the following resolution,

tion, with one dissentient: "Resolved, that this board approves of the principle of taxation for the support of schools."

11. *City of Halifax.*—The meeting for Halifax was very small, and contented itself with passing a resolution requesting the commissioners to proceed with the agitation of their plan for city assessment. On this subject the commissioners remark in their last report:

"In pursuance of the duty devolving on the commissioners, and in accordance with their report of last year, they prepared, and early in the present year published an abstract of a "scheme for bringing about a better regulated and more uniform system of education in the city, by means of assessment."

"They laid the subject before his worship the mayor and city council, and specially invited them to attend the educational meeting on Thursday, the 12th of June, at which J. W. Dawson, esquire, superintendent of education, presided. In consequence of the non-attendance of the city authorities at the said meeting, it was moved by the hon. W. Young, and resolved "that the mayor be requested to call a public meeting on the following Tuesday, for the purpose of considering whether an assessment of the city should be made for the support of schools."

"Various occurrences have prevented the commissioners from carrying out the above resolution. They are, however, still anxious for their fellow-citizens to see the advantages to be derived from that mode of supporting and managing schools, and purpose holding a meeting at some early period for diffusing information on the subject."

"Education in Halifax remains in about the same condition as when the commissioners presented their report to your excellency, at the close of last year. The want of a general system and uniformity of mode, are serious disadvantages to both teachers and children, and account for much of the existing deficiency."

The city of Halifax contributed last year for the support of its public schools, a sum only equal to its provincial grant—thus placing itself in this respect below the level of the poorest country districts. When we add to this, that there is no gradation of schools, and no public school committee, or trustees representing the people, it is not difficult to appreciate the grounds for the complaints of the commissioners.

12. *Western district of Halifax.*—The meeting for this district was held in Dartmouth. It was slenderly attended, and no resolutions were offered, though some excellent remarks were made by gentlemen present. I visited only four of the schools of this district, but may perhaps be able to see others in the course of the winter. The commissioners thus conclude their report on the state of the schools:—

"The commissioners in closing this their second report to your excellency, feel gratified that their exertions in the cause of education have been productive of some good. Since their appointment by your excellency, they have had several examinations of the teachers, and they have witnessed with pleasure the improvements which have from time to time been made by many of them, in several of the branches of their profession. The books and maps which the commissioners have been enabled to distribute among the several districts, will, in the opinion of the board, do much to raise the standard of education, and will no doubt induce the inhabitants of each district to extend their efforts for the support of the schools."

13. *Eastern district of Halifax.*—The meeting for this district was not large, but much interest was expressed in its objects. A resolution was passed expressing regret that the normal school bill of last session had failed, and another inviting the attention of teachers to the advantage of institutes. I lectured to good audiences at Upper Musquodoboit and Musquodoboit Harbour.

I visited nine schools in this district, some of them taught by excellent and improving teachers, and two of them fitted with new furniture—on the New England plan. The following extracts from the report of the commissioners expose some startling facts respecting the condition of the shore districts:

Several

“Several members of the board from personal inspection, and other means of information, report, that the settlements along the coast from Musquodoboit Harbour, eastward, to Sheet Harbour, with few exceptions, are without any means of education whatever, and even the schools in operation, with one or two exceptions, are in a very inefficient state.

For example, in Petpiswick, containing thirty families, there has been no regular school since the commencement of the settlement. The same thing is true of Abbecumbec, Clam Harbour, and Little Harbour, with twenty-five families. A similar example is that of Owl's Head, and the west side of the entrance of Ship Harbour, with sixteen families,—of the east side of the entrance of Ship Harbour, with fourteen families,—of Shoal Bay, with thirteen families,—of Tangier, with twenty families, and the east side of Spry Harbour, including Taylor's Head, with twenty families.

Thus within these settlements, there are one hundred and thirty-eight families, who have never had any regular means of education whatever.

At the entrance of Musquodoboit Harbour, with twenty families, and both sides of the head of Jeddore, with twenty families, there have been no schools for the last year, while, from Sheet Harbour, eastward to the county line, there is a similar lamentable deficiency.

In the Middle and Upper Settlement of Musquodoboit, during the past year, the schools in the several localities have, with few exceptions, been in operation; but only a small minority can be regarded as efficient, in consequence of the low rate of remuneration on the part of the people, and the meagre qualifications of the teachers,—still, the board believe, that the interest of the community in the cause of education is increasing, and the desire for a better class of teachers is manifest in the fact, that advertisements for superior teachers for several schools have appeared in the newspapers.

It is a matter of regret that a considerable number of schools will be vacant during the winter, and there is little doubt that the number of qualified teachers is lessening; and should this state of things continue, the cause of education will suffer materially.

To remedy these evils the board earnestly recommend the speedy establishment of the proposed normal school, as also the adoption of the principle of assessment for the support of education. Whether the assessment should meet the whole expense, or whether it should be in conjunction with the present governmental allowance and fees from the pupils, may be a matter of opinion, and ought to be the subject of grave discussion; but as to the principle itself, the board are unanimous that it ought to be adopted as soon as convenient.”

It is to be hoped that, under a new law, the commissioners will be enabled to employ, at least, temporary teachers in the destitute districts above referred to.

14. *St. Mary's*.—The meeting for this district was respectable, and resolutions were passed in favor of a normal school and assessment. I lectured at Sherbrooke and at the Backlands, to good audiences.

I visited eight schools in this district, three of which were of respectable character. In this district, as in eastern Halifax, temporary teachers for shore districts might be usefully employed.

15. *Eastern district of Guysboro'*.—The meeting in Guysboro' was respectable, though not large, and much interest was expressed in its objects. Resolutions in favour of a normal school and of assessment were passed—the former unanimously. I lectured to good audiences at Guysboro' and Cape Canseau.

I visited sixteen schools in this district, four or five of which, including the grammar schools at Guysboro' and Cape Canseau, were in efficient condition. The grammar school-house at Cape Canseau is the best school building in the district. Many parts of the south shore of Guysboro' are very destitute of schools, and might be benefitted by the employment of itinerant teachers.

16. *County of Sydney*.—The meeting in Antigonish was small. A resolution was passed in favor of a normal school. I lectured in the evening to a good audience.

I visited thirteen schools—five of which were of respectable character. I found the village of Antigonish still destitute of a public school house.

17. *Richmond*.—The meeting at Arichat, though not large was of an influential and respectable character. Resolutions in favour of assessment, a normal school, and the erection of better school buildings and better support of schools, were passed unanimously. I lectured to a good audience at Arichat, and to a few persons at Grand River.

I visited thirteen schools, four of which were in efficient condition. The schools of this district are on the whole poorly supported, and not sufficiently provided with the necessary means of instruction.

18. *Cape Breton and Victoria*.—The meeting at Sydney was not largely attended; a number of leading and influential persons, however, were present. A resolution in favour of assessment was adopted. I lectured at Sydney and North Sydney, to good audiences; and to thin meetings at Boulardarie and Bedeque.

I visited fourteen schools, six of them in an efficient state. Two good teachers had, since my last visit, been established in Sydney, one of them a graduate of the Edinburgh normal school. Mr. Monro's school at Boulardarie Island still continues to be of great service in training teachers, and well illustrates the fact that a good teacher can secure a large school even in the most secluded and scattered districts.

It would be well to insert in the schedule of grammar school monies, a provision enabling the commissioners, in event of part of their share of that fund being unappropriated, to aid poor pupils intending to be teachers, in attending the schools of Mr. Monro of Boulardarie, or Mr. McKay of Sydney, with a limited portion of the grant.

19. *Northern Inverness*.—The meeting at the Forks of Margaree River was very thinly attended, and no resolutions were offered. I visited five schools. Two of these were in good working condition. Mr. Ayre was still persevering in the attempt to establish a grammar school at the mouth of Margaree, but had met with many difficulties.

20. *Southern Inverness*.—The meeting at Port Hood was slenderly attended, and no resolutions were offered. I visited eight schools, two of which were of very respectable character. No grammar school had been established in this district.

21. *Stirling*.—The meeting at Tatamagouche was small. Resolutions were, however, passed in favour of a normal school and assessment. I lectured at New Annan, and visited five schools, most of them of respectable character.

22. *Cumberland*.—The meeting in Amherst was well attended. Resolutions in favour of a normal school and assessment were adopted unanimously. I lectured at Amherst, Minudie and Pugwash.

I visited twelve schools, six of which were in efficient condition. Considerable signs of improvement were visible since my last visit. A school recently established in Amherst had adopted the new furniture. A neat and well planned building was in course of erection in Wallace; and Mr. Seaman, of Minudie, was building at his own cost an excellent school house for that village.

The Amherst female seminary had undergone extensive improvements since last year. It has now a large and well planned building, six teachers, 24 boarders from various parts of the province, and 8 day scholars; and has been attended in the past year by 3 free pupils, qualifying themselves to be teachers. I mention these details, because the institution is not noticed in the tables, and has received a small grant; to which it certainly has a claim on the same ground with the academies for the higher education of young men.

23. *Parrsboro'*.—The meeting for this district was small. Resolutions were, however, passed in favour of assessment, and a training school. I advertised a lecture for Advocate Harbour, but a violent storm prevented an audience from assembling, and I had to content myself with addressing a few persons who assembled on the following morning.

I visited five schools. Some of them are taught by respectable teachers—but most appear to be poorly supported.

24. *Colchester, (Southern district).*—The meeting in Truro was small, owing to wet weather, and no resolutions were offered. I lectured at Truro and Five Islands, and visited ten schools, most of them taught by competent teachers. A resolution in favour of assessment was passed at the meeting at Five Islands.

25. *Western Hants.*—No resolutions were offered at the meeting in Windsor, though much interest in the subject was expressed by several speakers. I lectured to good audiences in Windsor and Walton.

I visited eight schools in this district ; three of them in an efficient state.

26. *Eastern Hants.*—The meeting for this district was well attended, though the day was wet ; and resolutions were passed in favor of a normal school and assessment. I lectured to a small audience at Shubenacadie.

I visited ten schools in this district, in which education has evidently been advancing, though some difficulty is still experienced in securing competent teachers for the poorer districts. Three of the schools have been fitted up with new furniture.

27. *Northern Pictou.*—The meeting for this district was very small, and no resolutions were offered. A general agreement with the measures proposed was, however, expressed. At an evening lecture in the town of Pictou, which was very largely and respectably attended, resolutions in favour of a training school and assessment were passed unanimously.

I was prevented by illness from visiting schools in November as I had intended. I hope, however, toward the close of winter, to make up for this deficiency. The grammar schools of this district are in efficient condition, and I am aware that much improvement has been made in the common schools. The academy and infant school also continue to maintain their former efficiency.

At a meeting held in February, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the commissioners :

“ That in the opinion of this board, the principle of assessment and the establishment of a normal school, as recommended by the superintendent of education, are admirably adapted to meet the exigencies of this province ; and the commissioners would respectfully but urgently recommend the adoption of these improvements in any future legislation affecting the educational interests of the province.”

28. *Southern Pictou.*—The meeting for this district was respectable, and much interest was expressed on the subject. Resolutions in favour of assessment and a normal school, and providing for the circulation of petitions in their favour, were passed unanimously.

I visited ten schools in this district, most of them of respectable character. It has two good grammar schools, and two of the common schools have been fitted with good furniture.

As a general summary of facts under this head, I may mention that at all the meetings, and in a more summary manner in all the evening lectures, I have explained the plans for assessment, a normal school, and better organization of the affairs of the districts already referred to. At fifteen public meetings resolutions were passed in favour of county assessment ; and at sixteen, resolutions were passed in favour of a normal school. In several other meetings, and at many of the evening lectures, the expression of opinion was entirely in favour of these measures. In favour of a normal school, and of better regulation of the duties of trustees, the opinion seems to be nearly universal.

For statistical information on the several districts, I beg leave to refer to the tables.

VIII. SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The school libraries purchased with the grants for 1850 and '51, were not ready for distribution until the autumn of last year. The superintendent having undertaken the task of their distribution, allotted them as nearly as possible in accordance with the population of the districts, and made arrangements for having them forwarded. Intimation has already been

been received that most of the parcels have reached their destinations ; a few cases, however, at the date of writing this report, still remain in Halifax, no conveyance for them having been found.

Rules were prepared, on the plan of allowing each school to have as far as possible a share of the books, on loan, for a limited period ; and having been approved by the governor in council, were printed and distributed.

There seems no reason to doubt that these libraries will powerfully tend to cultivate a taste for useful reading among the young people of the province, and thereby elevate the tone of public intelligence and morals. Should the grant be continued, in a few years each school will have the privilege of receiving annually a supply of books, sufficient to allow all its more advanced pupils and their parents constantly to participate in the benefits of the library.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The nature of the duties of my office, and its limited powers, as well as the state of the schools, have required me to act rather as an educational missionary than in a merely official capacity. I have been obliged to select from the multitude of useful employments inviting attention, those which seemed most urgent, and not only to promote the successful working of the present law, but to prepare the public mind for a new and improved educational system.

I have experienced many of the difficulties which attend the agitation of new and untried plans, and also of those which result from the want of enlightened public spirit, unhappily too prevalent in this province, especially in those places in which the benefits of education have been but little diffused. I must, however, testify that I have found the majority of commissioners, trustees and teachers, as well as a large proportion of the people, desirous of progress and of information as to the best means of securing it. I may add, without arrogating any peculiar merit to myself, that the appointment of a superintendent and the operation of the present law, have extensively stirred the public mind on the subject of education, and prepared it to a considerable extent for improved modes of conducting and supporting schools.

A great duty now devolves on the government and legislature. A good school law, fitted for permanent use yet progressive in its tendency, and providing for an orderly, systematic and efficient management of the schools, would be one of the greatest blessings that legislation could confer on this country. In the preceding pages I have endeavored to show, that to effect this great result it will not be necessary to discard our present law, but merely to engraft on it certain new provisions already approved by experience abroad.

Every inhabitant of a free country should have sufficient mental training to enable him to conduct an ordinary business, and to inform himself respecting the improvements in his occupation—the laws and institutions of his country—the duties that devolve on him in private life or in public offices to which he may be called, and its higher moral and religious duties and interests ; as well as to dispose him to avoid the errors, deceptions and vices to which uncultivated minds are peculiarly liable. These should be the aims of public elementary instruction, and nothing less should satisfy those whose province it is to frame the laws by which it shall be regulated and promoted.

In conclusion, I beg leave to express my obligations to his excellency and the members of the government, as well as to gentlemen of all denominations and parties throughout the province with whom I have been brought into contact in the discharge of the duties of my office ; for the kindness and co-operation which I have experienced ; and my hope that the labours of the past two years, however imperfect, may form the introduction to brighter pages in the educational history of our province.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN WILLIAM DAWSON.

January 29th, 1852.

(B)

(B) STATISTICAL REPORT.

REMARKS ON THE TABLES.

The statistical tables of the past year are much more complete than those of 1850. There are, however, still some deficiencies, and it is to be feared that the registers of daily attendance are yet very imperfectly kept in many of the schools.

I have endeavoured to obtain for the present report a statement of the total number of sections in each district, with the view of estimating the number of vacant sections. There are, however, many blanks in this column; and there is reason to fear that in several districts the division into sections has been very imperfect, and that no permanent numbers have been attached to them; though this is necessary to enable trustees to exercise their functions as a corporation.

It would appear that in some districts there are a number of vacant sections; while in others the number of schools exceeds that of sections.

Colchester, St. Mary's, and Northern Inverness, furnish examples of the first of these conditions, and Lunenburg and Digby of the second. It is very probable that in some of the districts these differences may result from the formation of too small sections, unable to support schools, or from the establishment of too many schools in a section. There can be no question however, that the poorer sections in many of the districts have been, during last two years, in a very destitute condition, and that special provisions under the new law are required for their relief.

The support of schools show no improvement worthy of notice, the sum raised for £1 of provincial grant being, in 1851 £2 4s. 7d., and in 1850 £2 4s. 3d. In some of the districts, however, there appears to have been a falling off, and in others a corresponding increase. It will be observed that the sum raised in proportion to the provincial grant varies very much in the several districts. Halifax, Lunenburg and Richmond contribute the lowest sums. Southern Colchester, Cumberland and Southern Pictou the largest.

Table 2 shows a small increase in the number of pupils. It is deserving of attention that the number of female pupils is smaller than that of males, especially in some of the eastern districts; and making every allowance for the earlier age at which girls leave school, there is reason to fear that in many places their education has been much neglected.

From the imperfect returns of the number of children between 4 and 15, it would appear that about 20,000 children have received no benefit from our school system during the past year; and it is a striking fact, that notwithstanding this deficiency of education, only from 4 to 5 free scholars on the average attend each school, although 8 are allowed by law. It must also be remarked that there are at present no means of ascertaining the number of pupils destitute of education, in those poor and scattered settlements which have no regular schools. General assessment affords the only remedy for these evils.

The averages shown in table 3 present the facts above referred to in a very striking light. The average attendance, which represents the real amount of instruction, is only 20½ for each school. The number in occasional attendance, or whole number on the list, is 30 and 7-10ths, while the average number of children per section is no less than 58 and 7-10ths. It thus appears that less than one-half of the children of the province are in the actual enjoyment of the benefits of such education as our common schools are capable of giving.

From the columns showing the sex of teachers, it is apparent that the practice of changing teachers in the winter and summer schools is very prevalent. This is a serious evil, and exists to a greater extent in the western than in the eastern districts. A good teacher, whether male or female, should be retained, where practicable, during the whole year, otherwise the support of the profession must be too precarious to attract competent persons.

The average salaries of teachers are a little higher than last year, partly in consequence of a larger number of grammar schools being established. When it is considered that the teacher's salary includes his board, and that under the present defective systems of management

ment it is often collected with difficulty, it must be confessed that the average remuneration is far below the requirement of a good system of public instruction. Both the certainty and amount of the teacher's salary would be improved by a county assessment, and by more perfect arrangements for the performance of the duties of trustees.

It appears that during the past year, the number of schools not teaching grammar and geography, has somewhat diminished. The school apparatus has increased considerably, though there is still a lamentable deficiency, and it is much to be feared that the want of such apparatus as wall maps and black boards indicates a corresponding deficiency in the support and management of the schools.

Several schools have introduced the important improvement of registers of errors and merits, and a few have been fitted up with new and improved furniture. Other schools beside those noticed in the table have been improved in their furniture; and I have reason to believe that all the new school houses now being erected will be better planned than the old buildings. There is still a very general and lamentable deficiency in the school buildings, in respect of comfortable and suitable furniture, adequate dimensions, outhouses and play grounds.

The number of grammar schools has increased in the past year, and eleven of them have introduced the study of agricultural chemistry, which is also taught in some of the common schools. There is still great difficulty in many districts in obtaining the required number of pupils in the higher branches; and there can be no doubt that, considered as institutions for supplying a higher education than that of the common schools, the grammar schools are in general very defective. It must be admitted however, that some of them have, in the past year, attained a very high degree of usefulness.

On the whole, the returns of the past year indicate progress, but at no very rapid rate. The destitution of education, low character of schools, and small remuneration of teachers, are evils of appalling magnitude, amounting to the want of at least one half of that amount of mental and moral culture which the youth of our country should receive in public schools. Should a normal school and assessment be provided for in a new law, I have no doubt that the reports of the next few years will show rapid changes for the better. Without such provisions, all the exertions of the superintendent and commissioners will be able to secure only very slow and limited improvement.

NOTE.—Returns from Cape Breton and Victoria, have not yet been received.—Feb. 18.

TABLE I. Schools in operation—Number of Districts—Support of Schools.

DISTRICT.	No. of Schools.		Number of Districts	Support from People.			Support from Province.			Amt. for people for £1 in province.							
	Winter.	Summer.		Winter.	Summer.	Total.	Winter.	Summer.	Total.								
City of Halifax,	14	14	14	366	8 11	321	6 3	687	15 2	335	350	685	1	1 1/2			
Eastern Do.	26	27	32	402	13	309	14 6	712	7 6	202	1 5	199	15 3 1/2	401	16 3/4	1 15 6	
Western Do.	25	24	24	390	13 6	423	7 10	804	1 4	201	4 4	203	10	404	14 4	1 19 9	
Lunenburg,	57	56	48	334	13 8	379	18 2	764	11 10	313	10	313	10	627	—	1 4 4 1/2	
Queen's Co.	27	33	—	434	11 11	415	13 11	850	5 10	233	—	245	—	478	—	1 17 9	
Annapolis,	50	66	—	907	3 8	815	17 2	1723	— 10	361	6 3	349	10	710	6 3	2 8 5 1/2	
King's County,	50	63	—	814	16 4	927	16 11	1742	13 3	327	10 0	352	3	679	10 3	2 11 3	
Ntha. Pictou,*	100	50	69	1476	10	790	—	2266	10	565	—	269	—	834	—	2 14 2 1/2	
Southern Pictou	—	51	51	—	—	893	2 6	893	2 6	—	—	278	2 1	278	2 1	3 4 3	
Parrsborough,	9	9	—	85	12 6	123	—	208	12 6	51	2 1 1/2	51	14	102	16 1 1/2	2 10	
N. Cumberland,	52	54	70	856	14 3	863	—	1719	14 3	239	2 5	240	15 3	479	17 8	3 11 7 1/2	
S. Colchester,	49	65	70	675	3	970	15 7	1645	18 10	227	10 6	227	11 8	455	1 8	3 12 4	
Stirling,	16	15	18	204	13 7	229	1	433	14 7	67	4	67	4	134	8	3 4 9	
Eastern Hants,	15	22	33	281	10 10	337	3 7	618	14 5	110	4	110	4	220	8	2 16 3	
Western Hants,	29	33	—	539	9 10	625	10 8	1164	19 6	211	5 10	218	17 7	430	3 5	2 14 2	
Clare,	13	19	—	143	16 10	192	2 4 1/2	335	19 2 1/2	73	15 6	75	7 6 1/2	159	3 0 1/2	2 2 3	
North'n Digby,	27	39	27	567	17 4	646	19 6	1217	16 10	—	—	—	—	408	13 4	2 18 8 1/2	
Yarmouth,	28	33	33	519	12 6	449	15 10 1/2	969	8 4 1/2	169	14 2 1/2	163	3	332	14 5 1/2	2 18 4 1/2	
Argyle,	9	18	26	82	10	161	14 9	244	4 9	46	5	93	10	139	15	1 14 10 1/2	
Barrington,	13	18	26	127	10 11 1/2	201	16 8 1/2	329	7 8	92	10	105	15	198	5	1 13 3 1/2	
Shelburne,	21	21	—	214	16	161	10 9	376	6 9	122	10	122	19	245	—	1 10 8 1/2	
St. Mary's,	9	11	17	98	13 2 1/2	90	2 4	188	15 6 1/2	57	—	55	—	112	—	1 13 8 1/2	
East. Guysboro'	26	31	39	358	9 10	377	15 4	736	5 2	168	11 4	177	14 4	346	5 8	2 2 6	
Sydney,	49	54	—	548	3 9 1/2	577	19 10	1126	3 7 1/2	329	15 11 1/2	336	8 4 1/2	667	4 4	1 13 9 1/2	
Sth. Inverness,	47	41	50	460	12 5	373	6 8	833	19 1	244	18 7	248	13 4 1/2	493	11 11 1/2	1 13 10	
Ntha. Inverness,	26	24	36	238	6 10	222	11 7	460	18 5	121	5 8	122	16	244	1 8	1 17 9 1/2	
C. B. & Victoria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Richmond,	38	32	38	288	14 6	261	12 1	550	6 7	202	4 6	209	2 6 1/2	411	7 0 1/2	1 7 0 1/2	
Totals and Av.	825	1004	712	11459	18 2 1/2	11942	15 10 1/2	23402	14 1	5073	11 7 1/2	5186	11 0 1/2	10668	16 0	2 4 7	
+ Do. for 1850,	886	1 843	—	9645	1 6	11236	17 5 1/2	25139	8 1/2	3363	19 8 1/2	4892	11 2 1/2	10592	2 1	2 4 3	

* The first half year includes the whole county. † In winter half year of 1850 there were no returns from some districts.

TABLE II.—Number, Age and Sex of Pupils—Number of Children in Districts.

DISTRICTS.	Paid Pupils.		Free Pupils.		Total Pupils.		Age of Pupils.				Sex of Pupils.				Chil. fm. 4 to 15 in district	School sec. not report'g.	
	Winter.	Sum'r.	W.	S.	W.	S.	Under 8.		Over 8.		Males.		Females.				
							W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.			
City of Halifax,	868	913	744	719	1552	1720	529	632	1023	1075	852	884	700	829	4500		
Eastern Halifax,	864	799	56	69	930	868	189	284	639	584	430	433	379	433	1114	6	
Western Halifax,	973	1100	74	122	1020	1222	237	361	820	871	635	682	468	542	1934	1	
Lunenburg,	1314	1101	228	164	1542	1265	305	497	1237	850	928	672	614	593	2642	6	
Queen's County,	719	765	109	153	858	916	168	261	750	635	537	492	321	424	1335		
Annapolis,	1467	1636	263	309	1730	1991	274	379	1424	1416	1130	1054	568	994	3248		
King's County,	1570	1591	320	456	1890	2047	293	666	1597	1381	1260	922	630	1125	3199		
Northern Pictou,	4073	1994	295	163	4368	2157	810	622	3542	1520	2507	1126	1843	1016	2663	10	
Southern Pictou,		2513		169		2682		721		1961		1494		1188		3232	
Parrsborough,	177	150	51	20	228	170	56	72	169	121	122	89	83	102	297	1	
Northern Cumberland,	1614	1727	239	218	1853	1945	513	707	1341	1238	1078	1045	775	900	2010	23	
Southern Colchester,	1413	1751	116	142	1526	1893	341	649	1053	1196	967	1015	629	882	1295	33	
Stirling,	639	578	55	33	694	611	161	86	533	525	387	378	307	233	1032	3	
Eastern Hants,	479	678	46	63	572	841	91	200	471	507	319	398	245	346	915	11	
Western Hants,	816	948	118	153	934	1101	164	283	922	818	623	525	337	576	1803		
Clare,	281	375	67	104	348	479	43	97	305	382	195	220	153	259	1068		
Northern Digby,	787	909	154	164	941	1073	136	262	885	811	677	526	264	547	1818	4	
Yarmouth,	854	966	220	269	1076	1135	151	389	925	746	823	596	253	539	2190		
Argyle,	177	390	55	100	222	496	35	146	187	344	151	236	71	273	911	8	
Barrington,	287	353	60	91	347	444	59	150	288	294	257	212	90	232	705	8	
Shelburne,	465	364	49	63	514	426	93	155	429	270	329	205	181	221	734		
St. Mary's,	194	199	39	23	233	227	49	65	178	147	153	137	64	78	336	8	
Eastern Guysborough,	533	710	121	194	755	967	148	269	606	696	440	494	322	473	1212	15	
Sydney,	1272	1413	192	191	1464	1604	189	278	1279	1326	898	937	566	667	1565	12	
Southern Inverness,	1139	950	193	184	1332	1134	121	179	1211	955	901	738	431	396	2147	6	
Northern Inverness,	622	531	98	77	720	608	94	112	626	496	475	383	245	225	1288	10	
Cape Breton and Victoria,																	
Richmond,	699	616	297	295	996	911	136	220	777	639	572	537	424	375	1642		
Totals,	24269	25918	4259	4713	28528	30631	5375	9352	23205	21835	17537	16430	10901	14470	46386		
Do. in 1850,	21219	23391	2599	3917	22818	27838	2596	7476	11183	19308	9101	14968	5538	11634			
	4193		748		4941		874		2329		1749		1377				

TABLE III.—Average Attendance—Duration of Schools—Sex and Salary of Teachers.

DISTRICT.	Average at- tendance, winter.	Average No. on list, winter.	Avg. No. from 4 to 15 in district.	Duration of Schools.		Sex of Teachers.				Average salaries of Teachers.									
				W.	S.	Male.		Female.		From Province.									
						W.	S.	W.	S.	From People.	From Province.	Total.							
City of Halifax,	76.	110	285.7	21½	22½	9	9	5	5	£49	2	6	£48	13	6	£98	1	10	
Eastern Halifax,	15.5	28.7	33.1	24	22	22	19	4	8	27	8	0	15	9	1	42	17	1	
Western Halifax,	28.4	40.8	87.8	19½	22½	22	20	3	4	33	10	0	16	17	3	50	7	3	
Lunenburg,	16.8	27.	46.3	22½	22½	32	29	25	27	13	13	0½	11	4	0	24	17	0½	
Queen's County,		31.8	58.	19½	23½	21	14	6	18	28	0	10	13	0	0	41	0	10	
Annapolis,	17.5	34.6	57.4	22½	22½	42	39	8	27	29	14	1½	12	5	1	41	19	2½	
King's County,	20.2	31.4	53.2	21½	23	42	31	8	8	32	1	2	12	2	8	43	5	0	
Pictou,	23.4	40.7	43.6	21½	21½	88	99	12	12	31	11	9	11	2	4	42	14	1	
Parrsborough,	13.4	25.3	33.	18½	19½	6	7	3	2	23	3	7	11	8	5	34	12	0	
Northern Cumberland,	19.5	32.2	38.1	22	22	45	44	7	10	32	9	0½	9	0	9	41	9	9½	
Southern Colchester,	17.7	31.1	40.4	19½	21½	36	35	13	39	29	1	0½	8	0	0	37	1	0½	
Stirling,	21.1	43.3	68.8	20½	22	14	14	2	1	28	18	8	8	19	2	37	17	10	
Eastern Hants,	23.	38.1	45.7	22½	23	13	13	2	9	34	7	9	12	4	5	46	12	2	
Western Hants,	19.2	32.2	48	22½	23½	21	18	8	15	37	11	7	13	17	5	50	8	1½	
Clare,	18.4	26.7	60.	19	19	8	5	5	14	21	0	0	9	18	9	30	18	9	
Digby,	26.8	35.	72.7	21½	20½	22	21	5	18	36	18	2	12	6	0½	49	4	2½	
Yarmouth,	27.	38.4	73.5	19	21½	24	9	4	24	32	6	0	11	2	0	43	8	0	
Argyle,	23.4	27.7	40.9	15½	21½	8	8			18	15	4	10	15	4	29	10	8	
Barrington,	20.4	26.7	42.3	18	23	9	6	4	12	21	12	0	14	10	8	36	2	8	
Shelburne,	18.4	24.4	56.	20	22½	13	7	9	15	17	13	4	11	13	4	29	6	8	
St. Mary's,	14.6	25.8	28.6	19	18½	9	7		4	18	18	7	11	4	0	30	2	7	
Eastern Guysboro',	18.3	28.6	50.2	23½	22½	21	23	5	8	26	5	8	12	7	1½	38	12	9½	
Sydney,	18.7	29.8	46.	22½	22½	38	40	11	14	22	1	7½	13	1	7½	35	3	3	
Southern Inverness,	18.3	30.3	52.2	23	21½	44	38	3	3	18	18	7	11	4	6½	30	3	1½	
Northern Inverness,	19.6	27.6	53.6		20½	23	20	3	4	18	8	9	9	19	4½	28	8	1½	
Cape Breton,																			
Richmond,																			
Totals and Averages,	21.4	32.7	58.7			662	588	163	344	25	9	10	13	1	9½	38	11	7½	
Do. 1850,	23.9	32.5	52.8			718	604	149	321	24	15	3	11	11	10½	36	7	1½	

TABLE IV.—Character of Schools—Apparatus—School Houses.

District.	Grammar Schools.	Schools teaching classics or math's.	Sch's. not teaching gram'r. or geography.	Sch's. having reg's. of errors.	Schools having Globes.	Schools having wall maps.	Schools having black boards.	Schools having other apparatus.	Total Sch's. winter.	School Houses.								
										Under 15x20 feet.	Under 20x30.	20x30 and over.	Frame.	Log.	In good repair.	Unfinished or in bad repair.	Having new floors.	
City of Halifax,		8		5	5	10	9	7	14			14			14			
Eastern Halifax,	1		4	6		6	9	3	26	15	6		15	5	21	3		3
West'n Halifax,	1		4	6		18	8	2	25	7	11	3	24	1	21	3		
Lucomburg,	3	2	32	4	2	11	9	1	57	24	24	4	33		51	2		
Queen's County	2	1	8	4	2	4	4	2	27	5	8	3	21		22			
Annapolis,	4	18	3	18	3	6	10		50	10	29	7	45	1	42	7		
King's County,	3	2		2		11	15		50	18	22	1	44	2	40	7		
N. Pictou,	2	6	12	13	1	20	26	1	50	21	21	3	36	10	40	6		2
S. Pictou,	2	12	16	2	2	23	21	1	51	22	23	3	43	8	43	5		2
Parvborough,		1	4						9		1		7	2	1	8		
Cumberland,	3	3	16	17	1	7	9	2	52	17	25	2	50	2	52	1		3
S. Colchester,		11	9	7		23	11		49	5	20	2	33	1	32	2		
Stirling,		2	2	6	1	7	9	2	16	7	8	1	10	6	11	2		
E. Hants,		5	2	4		8	4		15	5	6		14		12	2		3
W. Hants,	2	9	7	5	1	4	3		29	11	12	4	25	2	24	5		
Clare,		2	9	3					13	7	7		19		14	5		
N. Digby,	2	7	3	5	2	4	4		27	7	8	2						1
Yarmouth,	1	7	9	10	2	6	14		28	6	19	6	28		24	4		1
Argyle,		2	4				3		9	2	3		7		8	1		1
Barrington,	1	2	7	4	1	5	6		18	13	5		16	2	14	4		
Shelburne,	1	4	12	5	1	1	2		21	10	1		16		17			1
St Mary's,		3	1	1	1	3	5	2	11	3	3	1	6	3	5	4		
E. Guysboro',	2	1	10		1	18	4		26	14	3		16	10	17	9		
Sydney,	2	9	28	4		6	7		49	26	16	2	32	16	39	7		
S. Inverness,		3	24		1	6	7		47	30	9		6	40	13	34		
N. Inverness,		3	12	15	1	7	7	1	26	21	4		9	17	13	13		
Cape Breton,																		
Richmond,		2	26	12	1	2	2		38	21	2		9	28				
Totals,	31	125	262	155	29	221	208	24	825	334	287	58	567	156	590	137		18
Do. 1850,	25	102	324	46	16	118	109	13	912	215	216	51	443	115	444	125		

TABLE V.—Abstract of Returns of Grammar Schools.

Name of District.	Teacher and Place.	No. of Pupils.		Average attendance.	Pupils in higher branches.		Support from District.	Support from Province.	Globes.	W. Maps.	Zoonia's.	Dimensions of House.	Higher Branches Taught.									
		Winter. Pd. Fr.	Summer. Pd. Fr.		W. S.	W. S.																
E. Halifax,	A. Russell, Musquodouit,	55	12	59	12	35	41	16	17	50	0	0	47	10	0	10	2	29x18	Geometry, Agr. Chemistry			
W. Halifax,	J. Davison, Sackville,	81	1			27		12		22	16	3	23	15	0	0	2	30x30	Latin, Geometry, Algebra			
Lunenburg,	W. B. Lawson, Lunenburg,	39	12	39	12	40	40			50	0	0	40	0	0	0	2	1	33x32	Latin, Alg., Math., Agr. Chem.		
"	J. McKinnon, Chester,	61	2	61	2	48	48			40	0	0	30	0	0	0	2	1	30x20	Algebra, Math., Agr. Chem.		
"	H. D. Marshall, Bridgewater,	51	10	51	10	40	40			40	0	0	30	0	0	0	7	1	35x15	Latin, Algebra, Mathematics		
Queen's Co.	Jas. Parker, Liverpool,	58	11	40	14					98	10	3	47	10	0	0	2	6	2	18x27	Alg., Math., Agr. Chemistry	
"	J. E. Balcom, Port Medway,	49	8	35	10			19		47	10	0	47	10	0	0				Alg., Math., Agr. Chemistry		
Annapolis,	H. Deblois, Annapolis,	25		25		24	24	14	17	68	0	0	25	0	0	0	6	1	36x21	Latin, Greek, French, Math.		
"	W. Shipley, Bridgetown,	49	5	54	4	42	39			64	0	0	25	0	0	0				60x30	Latin, Mathematics.	
"	J. W. Hart, Paradise,	68	2			40		13		37	10	0	12	10	0	0	1	1	35x24	Latin, Greek, Algebra, Math.		
"	J. Phinney, Nictaux,	23	7	22	9	25	25			75	0	0	25	0	0	0	1			24x30	Latin, Alg., Math., Agr. Ch.	
N. Pictou,	D. McDonald, West River,	61	3	65	5	27	35	50	31	50	0	0	25	0	0	0	1	2	25x25	Latin, Greek, Math., Agr. Ch.		
"	C. E. Henry, River John,	53	5	50		45	30	14	15	70	0	0	25	0	0	0	4	2	17x21	Latin, French		
S. Pictou,	J. McKay, New Glasgow,	52	6	64	3	45	50	16	14	105	0	0	36	13	4	0	2	1	24x30	Latin, Alg., Math., Agr. Ch.		
"	J. Fraser, Merigomish,	81		65	3	42	38	55	12	40	0	0	19	15	0	0	1			22x24	Latin, French, Alg., Agr. Ch.	
Cumberland,	S. O'Donnell, Amherst,	61	1	53		20	20	19	17	50	0	0	24	3	0	0	2	1	21x17	Algebra, Mathematics		
"	S. Hart,	30	5	23	3	25	20	10	10	48	15	0	21	4	0	0	2	1	24x20	Latin, Algebra, Mathematics		
"	D. McKay, Wallace,	77	17	84	15	56	45	31	31	50	0	0	26	5	0	0	3	1	22x18	Algebra, Math., Agr. Chem.		
W. Hants,	B. Curran, Windsor,	42	6	36	4	40	40	16	12	119	3	4	31	13	4	0	2	1	30x29	Latin, Greek, Alg., French		
"	G. F. McDonald, Newport,	41	9	45	8	27	30	11	14	118	6	8	31	13	4	0				27x18	Algebra, Mathematics	
N. Digby,	W. Londett, Digby,	36	4	33	3	34	30			12	100	0	0	41	13	4	1	6	22x32	Latin, Mathematics, French		
"	T. Meldon, Weymouth,	50		44		33	26			13	130	0	0	25	0	0	1	12		26x20	Mathematics	
Yarmouth,	G. Christie, Yarmouth,	39	3	34	1	28	27	26	14	76	18	11	56	0	0	0	2	4	2	28x25	Latin, Mathematics, French	
Barrington,	J. Urquhart, Barrington,	38	6	36	4	35				6	60	4	10	43	15	0	1	6	1	16x22	Algebra, Mathematics	
Shelburne,	J. Freeman, Locke's Island,	43	3	46	5					34	40	0	0	50	0	0				1	20x20	Algebra, Mathematics
Guy'sboro',	T. R. Russell, Guy'sboro',	36	8	32	9			15	12	40	0	0	34	8	9	2	3	2	3	20x16	Algebra, Math., Agr. Chem.	
"	J. Sutherland, Cape Canseau,	49	9	41	11			10	12	36	13	4	28	17	11	0	3	1	3	20x32	Latin, French, Mathematics	
Sydney,	R. McDonald, Antigonish,	35	1	36	1	22	26	11	8	47	0	0	47	3	0	0	1	1	1	25x30	Latin, Greek, Mathematics	
"	J. McKinnon, St Andrews,	31	2			33		11		20	0	0	25	0	0	0				1	25x25	Latin, Greek, Algebra
"	W. Chisholm,			32	3		19	9	13	6	8	17	6	2	0	0	1	1	1	23x23	Latin, Algebra, Mathematics	
King's,	J. E. Barnaby, Cornwallis,	59	5			31		25		30	0	0	13	10	0	0				1	23x22	Mathematics, &c.
"	W. Eaton, junr., Kenville,	41	9	35	10	33	29	10	8	53	10	0	45	0	0	0	2	1	1	22x22	Latin, Mathematics, &c.	
"	A. M. Patterson, Aylesford,	46	5			28		13		23	0	0	14	0	0	0	1	1	1	18x26	Mathematics, &c.	
"	Rev. W. Somerville, Cornwallis,			38	10		28			37	30	0	20	0	0	0	1	1	1	18x26	Mathematics, &c.	
"	H. Kerr, Aylesford.			57	7		35			4	22	10	0	25	0	0	1	1	1	24x20	Mathematics, Algebra	

Expenditure

Expenditure of the sum of £600, appropriated to the purchase of school books and apparatus, and of the balance of the grant for institutes.

City of Halifax, (paid commissioners £35—books, 45s.)	-	-	£37	5	0
Eastern Halifax, (school books,)	-	-	19	17	0
Western Halifax, do.	-	-	19	17	0
Lunenburg, do.	-	-	34	16	0
Queen's County, do.	-	-	19	17	0
Annapolis, do.	-	-	32	10	0
King's County, do.	-	-	32	7	0
Northern Pictou, do.	-	-	31	6	0
Southern Pictou, do.	-	-	31	8	0
Parrsboro', do.	-	-	5	12	6
Cumberland, do.	-	-	25	0	0
Colchester, do.	-	-	23	17	4½
Stirling, do.	-	-	9	14	0
Eastern Hants, do.	-	-	13	14	6
Western Hants, do.	-	-	19	17	0
Clare, do.	-	-	8	19	3
Digby, do.	-	-	18	10	0
Yarmouth, do.	-	-	16	17	0
Argyle, do.	-	-	11	0	6
Barrington, do.	-	-	10	0	0
Shelburne, do.	-	-	10	0	0
St. Mary's, do.	-	-	9	10	0
Guysborough, do.	-	-	19	0	0
Sydney, do.	-	-	33	0	0
Southern Inverness, do.	-	-	28	0	0
Northern Inverness, do.	-	-	17	0	0
Cape Breton, do.	-	-	22	14	0
Victoria, do.	-	-	22	14	0
Richmond, do.	-	-	24	15	0
Printing journal of education, returns, &c.,	-	-	26	18	0
Expenses of forwarding parcels, Canadian journal to associations, duties, cases, advertising institutes, &c.,	-	-	15	11	2
Balance in hands of superintendent,	-	-	0	4	11
			£651 12 2½		

CR.					
By balance from 1850,	-	-	£0	0	5
“ grant for books, &c.,	-	-	600	0	0
“ balance of institute grant,	-	-	36	4	5
“ additional discounts on books,	-	-	15	7	4½
			£651 12 2½		

NOTE.—In the above account, deductions have been made from the amounts charged in the bills of several districts, on account of maps of Nova-Scotia, charged in the bills, but which could not be procured in time to be forwarded with the other parcels.

ABSTRACT OF RETURN OF TRURO ACADEMY, HALF YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 1, 1851.

Teachers.—Jonathan Blanchard, head master ; William H. Clow, assistant.

Number of paid pupils, 81 ; free pupils, 5.

Support from people, £50 7s. 4d. ; from province, £50.

Number of pupils in Latin, 11 ; in French, 9 ; in mathematics, 13 ; in agricultural chemistry, 7.

No. 12.

(See pages 63 and 78.)

[COPY.]

Halifax, 10th May, 1851.

SIR—

I have the honor to submit to you the following statement, for the consideration of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, in reference to what I believe to be an important improvement in the mode of supplying light to light houses, beacons, ships, forts, &c.

It was first suggested to me, by the Earl of Dundonald, that from the great density and high illuminating power of the kerosene gas, it was admirably adapted to military and naval purposes, if the difficulties of rendering a gas light moveable, could be overcome.

By his lordship's advice, I instituted a series of experiments, which have resulted in complete success.

As an illustration, I may state, that by the permission of the commandant of the garrison, I conveyed to the signal station at the citadel, 20 cubic feet of kerosene gas, contained in an india rubber bag, and with it 60 feet of gutta percha tube, with a common lanthorne, supplied with the necessary gas fittings, and a single burner.—The tube was connected with the gas bag, (under suitable pressure) and the bottom of the lanthorne, where it serves for a downhall. The lanthorne was lighted on the ground, and hoisted up to the yard arm, and hauled up and down with all possible rapidity during three quarters of an hour. On Thursday evening, the lanthorne, when hoisted, was exposed to a strong breeze, but in all the motion thus produced the light was perfectly steady. The density of the gas is such, that 20 cubic feet will supply 10 hours burning, and one man can carry the gas, the fittings, and the lanthorne.

I am not aware that this mode of lighting has ever before been employed. The objects gained are :

1st—A light, of the highest illuminating power, may be hoisted to any height, and quickly removed from place to place, without diminution of intensity.

2nd—Instead of the costly construction of light houses and towers, all that is required in regard to elevation, is a strong spar, with or without a cross yard, and one or more tackles, to hoist the lanthorne or lanthornes, which may be of any dimensions, according to the degree of light required. The light itself far exceeds that which is produced by the ordinary methods, and the cost of lighting will not exceed one half of that charged for lighting by oil.

3rd—The mode is also safer than the common one. The gas cannot explode, and may be made and stored in gasometers, at any distances from light houses, which are often rendered unsafe by the quantities of oil deposited in them.

4th—This mode is applicable to the lighting of forts, steamers, and ships of war.

I beg to transmit herewith, a prospectus, containing a number of certificates of the cheapness and brilliancy of this gas light. I have also in my possession, a certificate from E. H. Lowe, esq., who employs the light at Dartmouth, to the same effect.

I am prepared to illustrate the statements I have thus put forth to any persons his excellency may appoint for that purpose, and to light any light house to which I may be directed.

With due acknowledgment for the encouragement I have received from his excellency Sir John Harvey, the Earl of Dundonald, lieut. colonel Bazelgette, yourself, and other gentlemen in authority.

I have, &c.

ABRAHAM GESNER.

The honble JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary.

Provincial secretary's office, May 12, 1851.

SIR—

I am commanded by the lieutenant-governor, to convey to you the assurance of his excellency's anxious desire to afford to you every facility and encouragement in his power, with a view to giving to the public service, the full benefit of the gas and apparatus, which you describe in your letter of the 10th inst.

His excellency, in order that the value of these may be fairly tested, will direct the commissioners of light houses, to place under your exclusive control, for one month, the light house at Manger's Beach, it being stipulated on your part, that a light, not inferior to that exhibited at the station, shall be maintained there, during the usual hours.

Should the experiment of which regular and accurate data must be kept, sustain your view of the saving to be effected, his excellency will then be prepared to give a wider scope to your operations, in the hope that, while the public will derive advantage from them, you may reap from your ingenuity some adequate reward.

His excellency will also direct, that every facility be afforded to you, for instructing the superintendent at Sable Island, to hoist one of your lights on the flag-staff at that place, which, should the experiment succeed, may obviate the necessity of building a light house on that island.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

A. GESNER, M. D. &c. &c. &c.

Provincial secretary's office, May 15, 1851.

GENTLEMEN—

I have it in command from the lieutenant-governor, to transmit to you, a copy of a letter written to Abraham Gesner, esq., respecting the introduction at Sable Island, of the gas made under his patent.

And I have to convey to you his excellency's pleasure, that every facility be afforded him, for making a practical demonstration of the utility of this invention, for exhibiting a fixed light at Sable Island.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

The commissioners of Sable Island, &c.

Provincial secretary's office, May 15, 1851.

GENTLEMEN—

I have it in command from the lieutenant-governor, to transmit to you a copy of a letter written to Abraham Gesner, esq., respecting the use, at the light house at Manger's Beach, of the gas introduced by him, and I have to convey to you his excellency's pleasure, that every facility be afforded him, for making a practical demonstration of the utility of this invention for lighting our coast.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

The commissioners of light houses, &c.

Halifax, October 25th, 1851.

SIR—

I have the honor to state, that in pursuance of the permission given me in your letter of the 12th of May, I have lighted the Manger's Beach light house with my gas, nearly two months, and the work is now in complete operation. Annexed is a certificate from capt. George, the keeper, of its applicability and economy. I beg, however, to remark, that in consequence of an error committed in building the small furnace, by the mason, the consumption of coals was much greater when the certificate was made, than it has been since the required alteration was adopted.

The actual cost of material for lighting, &c., will now be as follows, and I presume the keeper will now subscribe to this statement.

Cost of lighting by gas :

6 chaldrons of coals, at 25s.,	£7 10 0
3¼ tons of asphaltum, at 40s.,	6 10 0
Allowance for wear and tear, &c.,	5 0 0
	<hr/>
	£19 0 0
Deduct value of 3 barrels of naphtha, produced in making the gas, at 7s. 6d.,	1 2 6
	<hr/>
Total cost per annum, including the light used by the keeper,	£17 17 6

Cost of lighting by oil :

The light house consumed 465 gallons of oil, per annum, price not ascertained, say 3s. per gallon,	£69 15 0
10 gross of wicks, for lamps, cost	3 17 6
	<hr/>
Total cost per annum,	£73 12 6

I have supplied the keeper with a spare retort, and a large gas bag, that he may be prepared for any casualty. The works are so arranged at present that he can replace and light the oil lamps instanter. His supply of asphaltum is on its passage, and the accounts embracing the cost will be made up without delay.

The economy of the gas over oil would be still greater in the larger light houses. For instance, Cranberry Island light house consumes, per annum, 852 gallons of oil, at 3s. (if not more) per gallon, amount

20 gross of wicks, cost	£127 16 0
	7 15 0
	<hr/>
Cost by oil,	£135 11 0

7 chaldrons of coal, at 25s.,	8 15 0
7 tons asphaltum, at 40s.,	14 0 0
	<hr/>
Cost by gas,	£22 15 0

The coals consumed at Manger's Beach would make double the quantity of gas, were it required. The uniformity of the light, relief from snuffing and trimming, cleanliness, certainty and safety, require no comment.

In closing this statement, I beg leave to remark, that during a few past years great improvements have been made in lighting, independent of the kind of light employed. Not all

all the care and diligence of those to whom the lights are entrusted, can compensate for a lack of mathematical and optical knowledge.

Great improvements can be made by removing the small glass sashes from the focal lines of the mirrors.

By testing the mirrors and placing the lights exactly in the foci.

By the arrangement of the reflectors on the frames.

By the dip of the reflectors according to the height of the lanthorne.

By the universal adoption of paraboloidal reflectors to all lights on the catoptric plan.

By making a careful direction of the rays of light to the points where they are most required.

There are other matters of less consequence that need not be enumerated. I have conversed with several scientific men of the army and navy upon the subject, and all agree upon the suggestions I have thus endeavored to bring to your notice, and to the consideration of those who are engaged in this important branch of the public service.

I have, &c.,

ABRAHAM GESNER.

The honorable JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary.

Mauger's Beach light house, October 10th, 1851.

I have lighted M. Beach light house, one month, with the kerosene gas. One thousand feet of the gas serves me for nine nights; each thousand feet cost about seven shillings. I shall require for the year, ten chaldrons of coal, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ tons of the asphaltum for gas.

10 chaldrons coal, at 25s.	£12 10 0
$3\frac{1}{4}$ tons asphaltum, 40s.	6 10 0
Total, per annum,	£19 0 0

The light is more uniform than the oil light, and in my opinion, equally good. The oil hitherto consumed, per annum, has been 450 gallons, or thereabouts.

DAVID GEORGE, keeper.

Provincial secretary's office, December 2, 1851.

SIR—

I have it in command from the lieutenant-governor, to acquaint you that his excellency, with a view to a more general trial of the experiment, the results of which up to that time were reported in your letter of the 25th of October, will give instructions to the commissioners to place at your disposal, in addition to the one which you are now lighting, the light houses at Yarmouth, Liverpool, Horton Bluff, Low Point, and Apple River. You will of course take care that the lights are kept continually burning during the usual hours, and you will please to report your proceedings in time to be laid before the legislature early in the next session.

His excellency is not prepared at present to fix any scale of remuneration for the services which you have rendered, or may perform, but will, in bringing the whole subject before the legislature, recommend what he may then conceive to be a fair compensation.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

A. GESNER, M. D., &c. &c. &c

Provincial

Provincial secretary's office, December 3, 1851.

GENTLEMEN—

I have it in command from the lieutenant-governor, to transmit to you a copy of a letter, written to A. Gesner, esquire, respecting the introduction, into several of the light houses of Nova Scotia, of the gas made under his patent; and I have to convey to you his excellency's pleasure, that every facility be afforded Dr. Gesner, to enable him to carry on the necessary works at the light houses therein named.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

The commissioners of light houses, &c. &c. &c.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

SIR JOHN HARVEY,

Knight commander of the most honorable military order of the bath, knight commander of the royal Hanoverian guelphic order, lieutenant-governor and commander in chief, in and over her majesty's province of Nova-Scotia and its dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

In accordance with the instructions contained in an official letter from the hon. provincial secretary, of 2nd Dec. last, in reference to the light houses, I beg leave to submit the following report.

In order to test the applicability of the "kerosene gas" to light houses, as directed in Mr. Howe's letter of the 12th May last, I have caused Manger's Beach light house to be lighted therewith, and it has been continued since the 21st of August last, changing it only for oil a few nights, for the purposes of comparison.

According to the certificates of Mr. George, the light house keeper, appended to this report, the cost of lighting by kerosene gas, as compared with oil, will be per annum, as follows:

Cost of lighting by gas:

6 chaldrons of coals, at 25s.	£7 10 0
3¼ tons of asphaltum, at 40s.	6 10 0
Allowance for wear and tear,	5 0 0
	<hr/>
	£19 0 0

Cost of lighting by oil:

The light house consumed 465 galls. of oil, per annum,	£69 15 0
3s. per gall.	3 17 6
10 gross wicks,	<hr/>
	£73 12 6

The works are so arranged, at present, that the oil can be substituted for the gas, and vice versa, immediately. This arrangement has increased the cost of the fittings, and hereafter may be safely dispensed with.

The

The economy of employing gas, instead of oil, would be still greater in the larger light houses. For instance, Cranberry Island light house consumes, per annum,

852 galls. of oil, at 3s.	£127 16 0
2 gross of wicks, cost	7 15 0
Cost by oil,	£135 11 0

Cost by gas :

7 chaldrons of coal at 25s.	£8 15 0
7 tons of asphalte, at 40s.	14 0 0
	£22 15 0

Sambro light burns 750 galls. of sperm oil, at 6s. per gallon, £224 3 7

The saving by gas, in this instance, will be upwards of £200 per annum. The wear and tear by gas, will not far exceed that arising from the use of oil.

The coal consumed at Mauger's Beach, would make double the quantity of gas, were it called for by the consumption. The uniformity of the light, relief from snuffing lamps, cleanliness, certainty, and safety, testify much in favor of the new mode, and, in reference to the labor required, it is only necessary to state, that the light house keeper, who makes the gas, has lost a leg.

The accounts of the cost of lighting Mauger's Beach light house, with gas, have been placed in the hands of the commissioners of light houses. By reason of the experimental fixtures, expense of patterns, improvement of the light house, independent of the gas, the cost has been higher than it would be in any instance hereafter. The cost of apparatus, and fitting up the smaller light houses, will not exceed from £50 to £70, each,

From the foregoing statements, and the certificates of the keeper of the light house at Mauger's Beach, it will appear, that the saving that will be effected in all the light houses of Nova Scotia, by employing the gas, instead of oil, will exceed £1500 per annum, and that the saving thus effected, in a single year, will more than pay all the expenses of introducing the gas.

It does not appear to me necessary, to bring forward the numerous evidences in proof of the superiority of the kerosene gas light. It has recently been tested by officers of her majesty's engineer department, and found to be superior, and her majesty's government have ordered the prisons, and other public works, at Bermuda, to be lighted therewith.

Subjoined are the questions, put to me by the hon. provincial secretary, and the answers thereto, as commissioners of light houses.

1st—*Is gas safe for light houses ?*

The gas will not burn unless mixed with air. A mixture of from 3 to 5 parts of air to 1 of gas, will explode, when lighted. Such a mixture could not be made in a light house. The gas is made at a distance from the gasometer. It is passed through water, and rests upon the water in the tank, being enclosed by a short iron gas holder. It is as safe in a light house as in a common sitting-room, where there is a constant fire. It is safer in burning, than a quantity of hot oil. Stores of oil are less safe than stores of coal and asphaltum. Hot oil, overflowing from a lamp, will fall and inflame. Gas cannot fall. Oily rags, oakum, &c., will inflame spontaneously. Gas will not. Accidents in burning gas, are less frequent than in the use of oil, camphine, or any other light. Gas requires no snuffing. Its odour gives warning of an escape. Oil does not. Lastly, the gas for a light house may be made and stored at a distance from the light house, at a small expense. Stores of oil in light houses, are dangerous.

2nd—*Why has gas not been used in light houses ?*

Oil gas, and other gas, are now used in light houses in Great Britain, France, and the United States. The Christina light house, and others in the Southern States of the Union, are lighted with rosin gas. Gas is to be introduced into the Minot's Ledge light house, now being erected, of cast iron, near Boston, and its use is rapidly extending for such purposes. The low illuminating power of coal gas has kept it from light houses. The kerosene gas has a high illuminating power, this and its cheapness, are its recommendations.

3rd—*Why was not the bude light used ?*

Solely on account of its expense, and the science and skill required to make. The Drummond Light was also excluded on account of its being unsteady and uncertain. The same objections still continue against the electric light.

Post, or hoist lights.

Lights of great power can be hoisted, without the expense of creating light houses. This has been illustrated at the signal station of the citadel at Halifax. I believe that after the first year a saving of more than £1500 per annum, may be effected in the light houses of Nova Scotia, with an increase of one-third more light.

Being governed by the instructions contained in the official letter of the hon. provincial secretary, under date of 2nd December last, I have ordered the requisite gas generators, gasometers, and fixtures, for the several light houses of Yarmouth, Horton Bluff, Liverpool, Low Point, and Apple River. The apparatus is in the course of construction, and will be put in operation as soon as completed, and the season will permit. A supply of asphaltum, from which the gas is made, will also be in readiness.

Before closing this report, I beg leave to state, that, without reference to the kind of light employed, great improvements have been made, of late, in the lighting of light houses. Neither expense, nor care, can be equivalents for these improvements. This subject has been pressed upon me, by my own observations, and those of officers of her majesty's navy, and the engineer department, and is of much importance, as regards the efficiency of the light houses, upon the shores of Nova Scotia. The principal of these improvements, consist:

1st—In removing the small glass sashes of the lanthornes, from the focal lines of the reflectors, or mirrors, as seen at several of the light houses, and substituting larger panes of glass.

2nd—By the arrangement of the reflectors upon the frames, concentrating and equalizing the sources of the light.

3rd—By the dip of the reflectors, according to the height of the lanthorne, above the sea.

4th—By the universal adoption of paraboloidal reflectors, to all the lights on the catoptric plan.

5th—By a careful direction of the rays of light, to those points where they are most required.

6th—By the introduction of illuminated letters, to each light house, by which the light can be distinguished from all others, with certainty, beyond the point of danger. This plan, it is stated, is now going into operation in Great Britain, and is recommended in the United States. A fixed, or revolving light, may be, and sometimes is, mistaken, to the destruction of the vessel; but an illuminated letter, or word, such as S or Sambro, L or Liverpool, affords certainty, and consequently, safety.

There is no difficulty in supplying those illuminated letters, with the gas, nor will the extra cost, at all weigh with the advantage.

These improvements, I beg most earnestly to recommend. To them I am devoting my time, and the best of my ability, in the fullest confidence of their advantages to the safety of the marine and commerce of the country.

[COPY.]

Mauger's Beach light house, November 3rd, 1851.

My statements of the 10th of October, is not a correct rule to calculate the cost of the kerosene gas, for had I a gasometer that would contain 800 to 1000 cubic feet, I could make the gas for about 4s. 6d. per 1000 cubic feet. The above calculation only applies to light houses, or private establishments, as there could be still a further reduction made.

(Signed) DAVID GEORGE,
Keeper Mauger's Beach light house.

I have, &c.,

ABRAHAM GESNER.

Halifax, January 30th, 1852.

No. 13.

(See page 63.)

Halifax, January 21st, 1852.

SIR—

We have the honor to hand you herewith, for the approval of his excellency the governor, our report of the hook and line mackarel fishery for the past year, together with the several documents relating thereto, and shall hand you our account current so soon as the final disbursements can be made up.

We have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

THOS. S. TOBIN,	} Commrs. of hook and line macka- rel fishery.
WM. PRYOR, JUNR.,	
L. O'C. DOYLE,	

To the hon. JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary, &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

The commission with which we were intrusted by your excellency for the past year, having drawn to a close, we have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of your excellency, the documents marked A and B, explanatory of the course the commissioners have pursued in carrying out the provisions of the act for the encouragement of the hook and line fishery, and which, they trust, will be approved of.

Your excellency will observe, that there were entered for the fishery, 107 vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 4783 tons, and manned with 1012 men; and that the applicants for the bounty (having completed their certificates according to law) were 75 vessels, comprising 3378 tons, and 699 men. To these latter the amount granted by the act has been paid.

The

The commissioners deem it a part of their present duty, to report to your excellency, their views of the present state of this fishery, as well as of the fisheries of the province generally.

While the commissioners regret to have to report that the result of the hook and line fishery of this province has been, on the whole, unprofitable the past season, they feel fully persuaded the bounty money has been well expended, and that it will be productive of great benefit, in the experience gained by our people; and that the future management of the fishery will ensure to them better success.

The average take of the 75 vessels that persevered for the full time, (three months), as far as the commissioners have ascertained, was about 125 barrels, but their voyages were very unequal—some of the smaller craft having brought in 240 to 250 barrels, while many of the larger ones returned with 25 to 50 barrels only.

The cause of their disappointment, as well as the loss of the net and seine fishery of the shores, is attributed to the interference of an immense fleet of American fishermen in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the past season, occupying the best fishing grounds within the limits of the treaty—provided with a new and superior class of vessels, fitted with all the needful appliances, and variety of bait, which a long experience, aided by a well endowed and careful nursery, has taught them the value of.

These vessels have returned to the United States, many having made two and three voyages each during the summer, with full fares, and resulting, altogether, in one of the most successful mackarel seasons for many years past.

The commissioners consider it quite unnecessary to bring to the notice of your excellency the details of the encroachments and hurtful proceedings of the foreign fishermen that surround our coast during the fishing season; it will be sufficient for them to remark, that all that has been so fully and repeatedly set forth in the investigations and reports on the subject for the last thirty years, and with which your excellency is acquainted, has been confirmed by the united testimony of our people, who, sailing and fishing among them the past summer, and anchoring in the same harbors, where, for months, day after day, were congregated from 250 to 300 sail at one time, had such abundant opportunity of watching their movements, and being acquainted with their practices.

The commissioners attach to this report a paper, marked C, containing the answers of an intelligent and respectable inhabitant of Cape Canso, who was present, the past two seasons, among the fleet of fishermen, directing two of his own vessels entered for the bounty. In this paper your excellency will perceive the nature of the questions put to the different masters of vessels with whom the commissioners have had intercourse, and they beg to say, his answers confirm, in every respect, their several communications.

It is not difficult to understand the cause of the active and eager desire of the American fishermen to increase their catch of mackarel. Twenty-five millions of people agree to pay to 15 to 20,000 of their number, (being fishermen), a protection equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollars for every barrel of fall mackarel they bring home. This is an inducement sufficient to stimulate a less enterprising people than such as inhabit the eastern harbors of the United States. The business has, consequently, increased until the number of their fishing vessels in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the past season, has been computed at from 1000 to 1200, and the result of their voyages has produced an inspection, in Massachusetts alone, of a total of 329,278 barrels; of which 90,411 barrels were No. 1,—102,364 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels were No. 2,—136,089 barrels No. 3,—and 412 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels No. 4.) This quantity of mackarel, together with the catch of the different ports of Maine and other parts of the United States, will, it is supposed, fully meet their consumptive demand for the year, and prices of fall mackarel are from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollars per barrel less than at this period last year.

It is clearly evident, therefore, that had our shore fishery succeeded and produced the usual catch of fall mackarel, a market could not have been found for them in the United States, unless forced at extreme low prices.

No doubt whatever remains on the minds of the commissioners, of the cause of the failure of the net and seine fishery on our shores.

An immense fleet of vessels provided with suitable bait, fed the fish in the Gulf plentifully until

until the 13th to 20th November. At this date the weather becomes too boisterous to attend the nets and seines, and they are removed for the season, the fish then pass to the westward, too late for our fishermen. 13 }

The most intelligent masters and others from whom the commissioners have sought information, are all of one opinion with respect to the remedy needed for the preservation of the fisheries to our people. A full and perfect protection of our inherent rights by the government, and immediate confiscation or punishment for the least infringement of the treaty of 1818.

Every master of the American fishing craft is provided with a copy of the treaty, and they freely acknowledged to several of the masters of our fishing vessels, that it would be of little use for them to remain in the gulf after September, if a violation of the treaty was not made easy for them. The nature of the fall fishing renders it absolutely necessary for success to fish within three miles of the shore. M

The cod fishery of the past season, has, as far as the commissioners can learn, been about an average. A larger number of vessels than usual fitted out for the bank fishery, and were generally successful.

The export trade from the port of Halifax, for the past year (as respects our principal article, fish) has been large, and the trade to the foreign West India islands is largely on the increase. Porto Rico has taken 70,000 quintals of dry fish, and 15,000 barrels of mackerel and herring.—Cuba 32,000 quintals of dry fish, and 1000 barrels of pickled fish. Our sister colony, Jamaica, is however, our best customer, and has taken the past year the large quantity of 103,000 quintals of dry fish, and 43,000 barrels of mackerel, herring, and salmon, besides 3,300 barrels of fish oil, with a considerable quantity of lumber, butter, &c., from the port of Halifax alone; when we add to this the export to the same island from Arichat, Liverpool, Yarmouth, Ragged Islands, &c., it will exhibit an important branch of our trade.

The other British West India islands took from us the past year, 26,000 quintals of dry fish, and 4,500 barrels of pickled fish, the remainder of their supplies of fish, going to them direct from Newfoundland.

Our fish export to the United States has been, during the year, 58,146 barrels of mackerel, 18,490 barrels of herrings, 3,215 barrels of salmon, and 3,603 quintals of cod fish, the principal part in the early months of the year, remaining over from the catch of 1850.

To Canada, the past year, our export of fish has been trifling. A few shipments of herrings and oil from this port and Canso, comprising the whole.

This latter trade is much interfered with by the very illiberal laws of Canada the past two years, enforcing higher duties on shipments of West India produce from Halifax warehouses, than from foreign ports. Cuba and Porto Rico send their shipments to Canada on better terms than Nova Scotia; that is at a less duty, on sugar, of 10d. to 1s. per cwt. according to its value. With the former shipments of produce, fish and oil generally made up the order for cargo.

The commissioners would humbly beg to call your excellency's attention, to the advantages to the fisheries that would follow a diminution of duties in our sister colony of Jamaica, which, even under so high a tariff, takes nearly one half of our dry fish, and a very large proportion of our mackerel, herring and oil. The present duties are higher than those of the United States, besides a heavy tonnage duty on our shipping. The duty paid in Jamaica on our annual export alone to that island, with tonnage, amounts to about 130,000 dollars per annum.

If from any representation by our legislature, or other negotiation, a modification of their tariff could be effected, mutually advantageous, it would, considering our present enlarged intercourse, be highly desirable. Frequent communications from commercial men in the Island, on this subject, have been received, strongly urging reciprocal advantages being introduced by the colonies.

The commissioners cannot close their report without respectfully calling your excellency's attention to the great necessity there exists for strict watchfulness over the inspection laws of pickled fish, both as regards make of barrels and quality of fish. 33

This last season a great deal of carelessness was manifest, both in the packing and quality, resulting in much trouble, disputes and loss.

A high standard of inspection increases the value of the fish, and facilitates, in various ways, their transfer on sale, while a want of confidence in quality, particularly with a large catch, renders the article almost valueless.

All which is most respectfully submitted by your excellency's most obedient and humble servants,

THOMAS S. TOBIN, }
WM. PRYOR, junr., } Commissioners.
L. O'C. DOYLE, }

Halifax, N. S., January 20th, 1852.

A.

List of vessels entered for mackarel bounty, agreeably to the advertisement of the commissioners.

Date.	Vessel's name.	Tons	Men.	Where belonging.	Master.	Owner.
1851.	Schooners :					
May 27	Ellen	46	10	Lunenburg		Jos. Kaulback
" 30	Abigail	53	10	Ditto		Henry Jost
June 3	Good Intent	30	7	LaHave	D. Ricard	D. Rickard
" 4	Merlin	57½	12	Port Medway	Alex. Lisk	Alex. Liske
" 6	Gad	39	8	Yarmouth	Alex. Murray	A. Murray
" 6	Zenobia	60	12	LaHave	E. Lewis	E. Lewis
" 7	Oronoco	65	13	Halifax	Perry	Wier and others
" 10	Favourite	61	12	Liverpool	W. Inniss	W. Inniss
" 10	Skip Jack	39	11	Ditto	S. Crowell	S. Crowell
" 12	Hero	46	9	LaHave	Jas. Parks	Jas. Parks
" 12	Sceptre	32	7	Ditto	J. Ritsey	J. Ritsey
" 12	Echo	38	8	Ditto	G. Ritsey	G. Ritsey
" 13	Conservative	64	13	Pugwash	L. Eaton	L. Eaton
" 13	Patagonia	49	9	Lunenburg	J. Smith	J. Smith
" 16	Wilmot	53	10	Guysborough	J. Thornton	D. Bears
" 16	Cherub	41	8	Halifax	Wm. Bears	D. Bears
" 17	Margaret	27	6	LaHave	G. Geldert	Hamilton
" 17	Regulator	31	8	Ditto	J. Seaburger	J. Seaburger
" 17	Sprightly	51	10	Ditto	Getson	J. Getson
" 18	British Queen	55	11	Ditto	L. Pye	L. Pye
" 20	Union	55½	11	Lunenburg	E. Oxner	E. Oxner
" 20	Mary	28	7	Arichat		T. Umbrey
" 20	Sea Bird	60	14	Liverpool	John Fisher	P. Paletto
" 20	Mary	73	15	Ditto	Eyrell	Mark Lane
" 21	Forrest	40	10	Port Medway	J. Patterson	Saml. Perry
" 23	Welcome Return	48	10	Margaret's Bay	H. McLean	H. McLean
" 23	Glide	25	6	Cape Negro	D. Snow	H. McLean
" 23	Eagle	37	8	Lunenburg	R. Oxner	Wm. Ross

Date.

Date.	Vessel's name.	Tons	Men.	Where belonging.	Master.	Owner.
1851.	Schooners:					
June 24	Jenny Lind	54	14	Barrington	P. Crowell	Thos. Coffin
" 24	Relief	45	12	Ditto	J. Crowell	Thos. Coffin
" 24	Victoria	50	12	Ditto	R. Hitchens	Thos. Coffin
" 24	Sylphide	57	13	Shelburne	B. Kimball	Wm. Mair
" 24	Abeona	29	7	Ditto	J. Littlewood	Greenwood
" 25	Jno. Amelia	46	10	Margaret's Bay	D. Dauphney	W. Dauphney
" 28	F. R. Goodman	50	10	Guysborough	J. McGregor	D. McGregor
" 28	Elizabeth Ellen	34	7	Ship Harbor	Stapleton	McDonald
" 28	Mary Ann	36	7	Gabarous	J. Ornston	J. Ornston
" 28	Elizabeth Ann	26	6	Canso	Wm. Parke	Wm. Parke
" 28	Victoria	45	9	Argyle	Wm. Spinney	Wm. Spinney
" 28	Princess Alice	33	7	Halifax	G. Roland	Martin
" 28	Joseph Smith	35	7	Arichat	J. Babin	J. Babin
" 28	Vampire	49	12	Ragged Islands	W. Dormings	Locke & Jones
" 28	Jasper	25	5	Yarmouth		Stoneman
" 28	Hogard	36	8	Hillsborough		E. Potter
" 28	Argo	51	11	Port Latour		
" 28	Sarah	41	9	Ditto		S. Smith
" 28	Triumph	64	14	Guysborough		T. C. Peart
July 1	Herald	62	12	Halifax		Crowell
" 1	Humming Bird	49 ³ / ₄	10	Ditto	J. McLean	J. McLean
" 2	Resident	52	11	Lunenburg	Young	Watson
" 2	J. & L. Wallace	32	7	Chester	Nass	Nass
" 2	Britannia	38	8	Ditto	Eisanher	Eisanher
" 2	Merlin	38	7	Ditto	Church	Church
" 2	Regulator	31	8	Lunenburg		Watson
" 2	John Henry	39	8	Ditto	Burns	Burns
" 2	New Dolphin	40	8	Tancook	Janner	Janner
" 2	Rambler	54	11	Chester	Genck	Genck
" 2	Sandwich	40	8	Tancook	Mason	Mason
" 5	Magnet	66	14	Guysborough		Cunningham
" 5	Blue Nose	56	12	Halifax	Murphy	J. Murphy
" 5	Rachel	26	6	Cornwallis		
" 5	Nancy	36	7	Arichat	P. Boudroit	P. Boudroit
" 7	Aurora	39	9	Ragged Islands		Churchill
" 7	Ino	37	8	Ditto	Morgen	Morgen
" 7	Frederick	34	7	Liverpool	D. Dunlap	Dunlap
" 7	Aldebaran	70	11	Barrington	J. Coffin	J. Coffin
" 7	Harriet	40	10	Digby	D. Walsh	D. Walsh
" 7	Mary Ann	27	6	LaHave	J. Publicover	J. Publicover
" 7	Unicorn	50	10	Pugwash	A. Buskirk	L. Eaton
" 7	George Farewell	35	8	Halifax	H. Hilchey	S. Hichly
" 8	Stewart Campbell	87	17	Guysborough		Wm. Keating
" 8	Presto	57	12	Liverpool	G. Baker	McQuinn
" 8	A. M. Uniacke	56	12	Ditto		Jas. Jones
" 8	Clyde	50	10	Westport	J. Haycock	J. Haycock
" 8	Lady Paget	33	6	Halifax	J. Henrity	F. & Allisons
" 8	Superior	40	8	Ditto	Thos. Smith	F. & Allisons
" 8	Gipsey Queen	148	30	New Glasgow	T. Graham	T. Graham

Date.	Vessel's name.	Tons	Men.	Where belonging.	Master.	Owner.
1851.	Schooners :					
July 9	Lord Exmouth	42	8	Halifax	D. Dickson	D. Dickson
" 9	President	62	12	Ditto	John Hewitt	Geo. Hewitt
" 9	Cruiser	40	8	Chester	J. Dauphney	Dauphney
" 9	Ocean Queen	38	8	LaHave	Rickard	Rickard
" 9	Good Intent	30	7	Ditto		
" 9	Flora	33	8	Port LaTour	Smith	
" 9	Planet	33	8	Cape Negro	Swain	
" 9	Twin Brothers	32	8	Halifax	S. Oxner	S. Oxner
" 9	Electra	39	7	Ditto	F. Publicover	Publicover
" 9	Prince Wales	48	9	Ditto	G. Romkey	G. Romkey
" 9	Dove	39	7	Ditto		J. Wilkey
" 9	Sarah Elizabeth	30	6	Ditto	Key	Heffernan
" 9	Milford	29	6	Ditto	Smith	Heffernan
" 9	Sylph	51	10	Lunenburg	D. Lebayer	E. Young
" 9	Pearl	35	7	Ditto		Wm. Ross
" 9	George Henry	34	8	Yarmouth	U. Crowell	
" 10	Telegraph	59½	12	Ditto	A. Watson	
" 10	Neptune	40	9	Pubnico	M. Larken	
" 10	Caroline	55	11	Ditto	W. Larken	
" 10	Milo	55	10	Barrington	J. Reynolds	
" 10	North America	31	7	Yarmouth	G. Allan	J. Stoneman
" 10	Pearl	28	8	Barrington	Smith	M. Rayton
" 10	Mariner	33	8	Ditto	Murphy	M. Rayton
" 10	Delegate	61	14	Ditto		
" 10	Daring	26	7	Ditto		E. Perry
" 10	Mayor	59	13	Sandy Cove	W. Saunders	Saunders
" 10	Express	26	6	Yarmouth		R. Kelly
" 10	Ariel	34	8	Lunenburg		L. Hirtle
" 10	Industry	31	6	Arichat		E. Phelan
" 10	Ornament	48	10	Barrington	Hopkins	Hopkins
	107 vessels.	4783	1012			

B.

Abstract of applications for mackarel bounty, and amounts due and paid, agreeably to the act of the legislature for the encouragement of the hook and line mackarel fishery, 1851.

Vessels.	Masters.	Port.	Tons.	Men.	Amount.
Schooners :					
Orinoco	Alex. Perry	Halifax	65	13	£37 7 6
Sarah Elizabeth	H. Irvin	Ditto	30	6	17 5 0
Princess Alice	G. Roland	Ditto	33	7	18 19 6
Jno. Amelia	Dauphney	Margaret's Bay	46	10	26 9 0
Good Intent	D. Richard	LaHave	30	6	17 5 0
Flora	E. Smith	Port LaTour	33	7	18 19 6
Sarah	W. Snow	Ditto	41	9	23 11 6
Argo	J. Nickerson	Ditto	51	11	29 6 6
Glide	D. Snow	Westport	25	5	14 7 6
Cruiser	Dauphney	Chester	40	8	23 0 0
Lord Exmouth	D. Dickson	Halifax	42	9	24 3 0
Abigail	Wm. Brown	Lunenburg	53	11	30 9 6
Hero	P. Parks	LaHave	46	11	26 9 0
Joseph Smith	John Babin	Arichat	35	8	20 2 6
Electra	G. Romkey	Halifax	39	8	22 8 6
Dove	John Wilkey	Ditto	39	8	22 8 6
Resident	John Hewitt	Ditto	62	13	35 13 0
Gad	Alex. Murray	Yarmouth	39	8	22 8 6
Victoria	E. Hitchens	Barrington	50	10	28 15 0
Abcona	J. Littlewood	Shelburne	29	6	16 13 6
Milo	J. Reynolds	Barrington	55	11	31 12 6
Sylphide	B. Kimball	Shelburne	57	12	32 15 6
Jenny Lind	P. Crowell	Barrington	54	11	31 1 0
Relief	J. Crowell	Ditto	44	11	25 17 6
Humming Bird	Jas. McLean	Halifax	49	10	28 3 6
Harriet	D. Walsh	Digby	49	10	28 3 6
President	Wm. Young	Lunenburg	52	11	29 18 0
J. & L. Wallace	J. C. Haws	Chester	32	7	18 8 0
Ellen	J. Schwartz	Lunenburg	46	10	26 9 0
Elizabeth Ann	Wm. Parks	Canso	26	6	14 19 0
Pearl	W. B. Smith	Lunenburg	28	6	16 2 0
Mariner	M. Murphy	Barrington	33	7	18 19 6
Delegate	Jos. Kenny	Ditto	61	13	35 1 6
Telegraph	A. Watson	Yarmouth	59	12	33 18 6
George Henry	U. Crowell	Ditto	35	8	20 2 6
Union	U. Oxner	Lunenburg	55	11	31 12 6
Eagle	R. Oxner	Wesport	37	8	27 5 6
Stewart Campbell	Phelan	Guysborough	87	18	50 0 6
Industry	LaVache	Ditto	31	7	17 16 6
Magnet	John Cogill	Ditto	66	13	37 19 0
Echo	G. Henrity	LaHave	38	8	21 17 0
Sceptre	I. Henrity	Ditto	32	7	18 18 0
Aldebaran	U. Smith	Barrington	70	14	40 5 0

Vessels.	Masters.	Port.	Tons.	Men.	Amount.
Schooners :					
Triumph	Thos. Grant	Guysborough	64	13	£36 16 0
F. R. Goodman	Jos. McGregor	Ditto	50	10	28 15 0
Zenobia	E. Londs	LaHave	60	12	34 10 0
North America	G. Allan	Yarmouth	31	6	17 16 6
Herald	L. W. Crowell	Halifax	62	13	35 13 0
Merlin	Alex. Lisk	Chester	58	12	33 7 0
Neptune	M. Lacken	Pubnico	40	8	23 0 0
Henry Ann	J. Ormiston	Gabarous	36	7	20 14 0
Ocean Queen	W. Hiltz	LaHave	38	8	21 17 0
Britannia	U. Eisenhaur	Chester	38	8	21 17 0
Express	S. Bilby	Yarmouth	26	6	14 19 0
Frederick	John Dunlop	Liverpool	34	7	19 11 0
Presto	E. McQuin	Ditto	57	12	32 15 6
Sea Bird	John Fisher	Ditto	61	12	35 1 6
Favourite	W. Inmiss	Ditto	61	13	35 1 6
Skip Jack	R. Millet	Ditto	39	8	22 8 6
Ornament	Jas. Hopkins	Barrington	48	10	27 12 0
Jasper	Jos. Stoneman	Yarmouth	25	6	14 7 6
Hazard	Ben. Hunt	Hillsborough	36	7	20 14 0
Regulator	Jos. Seaburger	LaHave	31	6	17 16 6
Planet	Wm. Swain	Cape Negro	32	7	18 8 0
Cherub	W. Bears	Guysborough	41	9	23 1 6
Conservative	L. W. Eaton	Pugwash	64	13	36 16 0
Wilmot	John Horton	Guysborough	53	11	30 9 6
Mary	Thos. Embree	Arichat	28	6	16 2 0
George Farewell	A. Hilchie	Beaver Harbor	35	8	20 2 6
Milford	Jas. Reay	Cape Breton	29	6	16 13 6
Sprightly	John Getzer	Halifax	49	10	18 7 6
Haligonian	Wm. Townsend	Lunenburg	43	8	16 2 6
John Henry	Rougetelle	Ditto	39	8	14 12 6
Union	E. Oxner	Margaret's Bay	55	11	20 12 6
Sylph	D. Seaburger	Lunenburg	50	11	18 15 0
Regulator	Wm. Townsend	Ditto	40	8	7 13 4
			3378	699	£1879 16 4

C.

The following answers to questions on the hook and line mackarel fishery were made by Mr. David Bears, an old and respectable inhabitant of Cape Canso :

Have you been engaged in the mackarel fishery this last year ?

Yes, I was on board the schr. "Cherub" this season, and in the schr. "Wilmot" last year.

Where did you fish ?

The last year I fished around P. E. Island, and this year at Jestico or Margaree.

Have

Have you had good opportunity of observing the practices of the American fishermen ?

Yes, at both periods ; I have had, generally, about 200 sail of American vessels around me.

What is their usual tonnage, and what are the principal advantages they possess over the Nova Scotia vessels in taking their fare ?

Their tonnage varies from 40 to 80 tons—their principal advantages are, in the superior sailing qualities of their vessels, and their fitting, with better variety of bait. It is of the first importance to have a smart weatherly vessel—the current and drift is usually off shore—the fish always make to windward. If you fall quickly to leeward, you loose the fish, therefore you must be continually stretching to windward.

What bait do you consider the best ?

Your bait must be as salt as possible, well taken care of, and free from rust, or bad flavor of any kind—salt herring, menhaden or porgie, No. 1 salt mackarel, or salted clams.—We often offer them clean coarse salt in grain, which they devour greedily and sometimes Indian meal to keep them up at the top of the water,—the meal is light and sinks slowly.

Are the American vessels often found within the limits granted by the treaty ?

They are almost always within the limits—they could not take any fall fish otherwise. The fish from September run close in shore—say within $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the coast. The Americans go close in to raise them, and if the wind is off shore, drift off—if otherwise, drift along shore, and take the fish with them, by feeding them plentifully.

Do the American vessels interfere much with our vessels, in taking the fish ?

Yes, very much, they offer great opposition—a common threat among them is to run the Nova Scotia vessels down—they are usually prepared for this, their bowsprits are fitted large and strong and the end well ironed, they have double chained bobstays, and shrouds well bolted and geered. A number of them came armed for opposition. I have seen the arms on board of them. These vessels, with Nova Scotia masters, called white washed Yankees, are generally the worst.

Do you find these vessels often in harbor ?

Yes, they harbor regularly every night when the weather gets unsettled and days shorten, just as we do.

How do they behave in harbor generally ?

Very rudely, often create great disturbance and quarrelling. I have often heard the more respectable Americans say, that if the people acted on their coast as they carried on in our harbors, they would be imprisoned or shot immediately.

Have you ever seen them dress their fish in our harbors ?

Yes, frequently, it is a common practice, in bad weather for them to do so—indeed I have seen them hard at work dressing fish, at anchor within 100 yards of the revenue cutter, captain Crowell, with a sail hoisted up as a screen.

Do you ever find them trading with the inhabitants of the shores ?

Yes, everywhere—they buy their provisions, vegetables, herrings, barrels, salt, &c. I have known one man in Canso alone sell them to the extent of 400 barrels of herring.

How do they pay for their purchases ?

Frequently in articles of fishermen or shore people's necessaries—tobacco, spirits, clothing, boots and shoes, sometimes money ; and often some of our people return with them to the United States and settle up any balances.

Do they employ any of our people as part of their crews ?

Yes, to great extent ; there were upwards of 200 men on board of them this season from the Straits of Canso alone. A large number of our western men were also with them—one vessel had her whole crew, nearly, from Port LaBear ; from Port Latour, every man capable of fishing was taken. In one of their vessels I saw three brothers (Nickersons), and on board of others their sons were shipped ; indeed, it would be difficult to find one American vessel without a large part of her crew consisting of Novascotians,—look at the number lost on board the American vessels in the gale at P. E. Island.

Do you find any of our people have got so far as to be masters of American vessels ?

Any ! Why more than one-third, nay, I will venture to say, one-half, of their masters are Novascotians. They are encouraged by the Americans, and have the preference, they know the coast well, and are more at home in the harbors, and can remain later in the gulf.

Do you think the American fishermen prevent or hinder the shore net and seine fishery ?

Certainly they do—wherever and as long as you feed the fish plentifully, there they will remain. This season they were thus kept and fed until after the 15th November ; this is the period the shore men take up their nets and moorings around our coast—the season then becomes too rough and boisterous to risk them out, and the fish pass to the westward unmolested.

What is your opinion of granting the Americans a free right to our coast fishery—receiving as an equivalent, a free entry of our fish in their markets ?

I think it would be a good move.

How so ?

Because they have already what you would give them, and we are without any equivalent.

But suppose our rights were supported according to the strict letter of the treaty ?

Then, we should be all right, for they admit themselves it would be of no use for them to go into the gulf at all.—Close to the shore or no fall fish, is clear enough—but they say, you can't do it.

Do they fit out their vessels cheaper than we do ?

No, not so cheap by £5 a fare.

DAVID BEARS.

*Province of Nova Scotia, }
Halifax, SS. }*

Personally appeared before me, Samuel P. Fairbanks, Notary Public, residing at Halifax, in the province aforesaid, David Bears, residing at Cape Canso, fisherman, and by solemn oath, taken before me, this eight day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, did testify and declare that the several answers given by him to the foregoing interrogatories, to which he has subscribed his name, are true and correct.

DAVID BEARS.

Sworn this 9th day of January, 1852.

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS, Not. Pub.

We hereby certify, that we have known captain David Bears for many years, and consider him to be an honest respectable man, on whose testimony full reliance may be placed.

FAIRBANKS & ALLISONS.

Halifax, 13th January, 1852.

No. 14.

(See page 63.)

No. 266.

Downing street, 12th April, 1851.

SIR—

I have the honor to transmit, for your information, the copy of a letter from the secretary to the board of treasury, together with the copy of a despatch which I have addressed to the Earl of Elgin, relative to the provisions of a currency act recently passed by the legislature of Canada, and which will fully explain to you the views entertained by her majesty's government on the subject of establishing an uniform system of currency throughout the British North American provinces.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut.-governor Sir JOHN HARVEY.

[COPY.]

Treasury chambers, 20th February, 1851.

SIR—

I am commanded by the lords commissioners of her majesty's treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Grey, with reference to your letter of the 6th December last, that my lords have had under their attentive consideration the despatch therein enclosed from the governor-general of Canada, with the memorandum accompanying it by the inspector general of the province, on the question of disallowing the Canada currency act, as suggested in the letter of this board of the 24th October last.

I am desired to state that the opinion expressed in that letter was founded on considerations not lightly adopted, both of constitutional law and of general policy, and my lords do not find in the arguments advanced by Mr. Hincks sufficient reasons for altering the view which they took of this matter; and impressed as they are with the desirableness of abstaining as far as possible from interfering with measures of a local character adopted by the Canadian legislature, they still feel that the course which they then suggested is the one which it is proper and right to follow.

The objection most prominently put forward by their lordships against the act in question, was founded on those clauses, which, by conferring on the governor-general the assumed right of coining money, involved an interference with the prerogative of the crown, but they disapproved of the act also on other grounds.

That objection, however, has a deeper import and a wider bearing than the inspector general, from the tenor of his remarks and the nature of his recommendations, appears to be aware of; and the very circumstances of an act of this nature having been passed by the parliament of Canada unanimously, and with little discussion, shews that, although the inspector general does not question the abstract rights of the crown in this respect, the policy of maintaining them is not understood in the colony, or at any rate has not been duly considered.

My lords therefore think it desirable to bring under the notice of the Canadian government, through the secretary of state, the grounds upon which this prerogative rests.

In Vattel's law of nations it is laid down, that "the public faith being surety for the money, the sovereign alone has a right to have it coined; for this reason the right of coining is placed among the prerogatives of majesty."

The writer proceeds to cite examples with regard to the delegation of this power, from which it may be inferred that "the king could not grant that privilege, it being inseparable from the crown." It would hence appear that the sovereign holds the power as an inalienable prerogative for the benefit of the State, and subject to its laws.

The foundation of the prerogative was to enable the sovereign to maintain the faith of contracts between all classes of the subjects, and it is essential to the exercise of this power that it should be maintained in the person of the sovereign or ruling power of the State, as an alteration of the currency in one part of the territory would necessarily affect not only the inhabitants of that district, but all other subjects who have contracts with them. The delegation to local authorities of the right to alter the standard, or to issue new coins, would disable the queen from effecting the objects for which the prerogative exists.

My lords think it therefore incumbent on her majesty's government to maintain this prerogative of the crown unimpaired; and they are of opinion that a local act assented to by the governor general without authority, and assuming to confer upon him this attribute of the sovereign, ought not to be allowed to remain on the statute books of the provincial legislature.

The objection to that clause of the act which assigns new rates to the dollar, &c., stands upon a somewhat different footing, because it confers no new powers on the governor general, and merely revises the rates at which foreign coins pass current by the same authority (namely an act of the provincial legislature) as that which established the rates already existing.

There is, however, this great distinction between the course followed on the present and on the former occasion, that whereas the Canada act 4 and 5 Vict., cap. 35, was framed in accordance with previous instructions from her majesty's government, and was reserved for the special confirmation of her majesty in council, the act now under consideration has been passed without previous communication with her majesty's government, and has not been reserved for her majesty's sanction.

No reason is assigned for this deviation from the usual and prescribed course of proceeding in the case of bills of this description, but the inspector general contends for the principle of allowing the provincial legislature the power of regulating the currency of the province without special reference to her majesty's government.

My lords feel it right to observe, with reference to this claim, that the power of giving currency to coins, cannot be separated from the prerogative of coining, for the sovereign who coins money assigns the nominal rate at which it shall pass current, and the admission of foreign coins into circulation at rates conflicting with those assigned to current coins of the realm, would interfere with the exercise of this right.

Hence the right of legitimatising foreign coin and making it current, is included by Judge Blackstone in the prerogative of the crown relating to the coinage.

Her majesty's government have, upon these grounds, been careful of late years to reserve within the control of the crown, all proceedings of colonial legislatures relating to the currency, and the instructions to governors expressly apprise them that they are not empowered to pass any law without authority of her majesty's government "whereby an alteration may be made in the circulating medium of the colony."

My lords do not consider that they can, upon any constitutional principle, abandon that control which has heretofore been exercised over the proceedings of colonial legislatures relating to the currency, and they feel that they are bound to require that any bills which may pass the parliament of Canada, on such subjects, may, as formerly, be reserved for the signification of her majesty's pleasure thereon.

Lord Grey will observe that the objections entertained by this board against the act in question are two fold, viz :

First, on account of the clauses which would confer upon the governor general the right of coining, a prerogative reserved by constitutional law in the person of the sovereign, and

Secondly, on account of the clause for altering the current rate of certain foreign coins, as being irregularly enacted, and as coming into operation without the previous assent of her majesty in council, and thereby interfering with the due control of her majesty, over agreements affecting the same prerogative.

My

My lords would much regret if any embarrassment should be occasioned to the Canadian government or legislature by the adoption of this decision, more especially as if any such should arise, it would they fear be aggravated by the circumstance of the act having been allowed to come into operation on the 1st January, owing to a disinclination to act upon the view of this board regarding the disallowance of the act, without first consulting the local government, but it does not appear to their lordships that any practical inconvenience or difficulty in regard to the monetary concerns of the province can arise from disallowing the act, since the law as it existed previous to the passing of the recent act gave the banks the option of forming their reserves of any of the current coins, whether gold or silver, and the proceeding which they are said to have taken of remitting the silver dollars which they had in their chests to this country, and substituting for them gold coins of the United States, was perfectly open to them, under the provisions of that law.

The disallowance of the act will not, therefore, as the inspector general supposes, affect at all the proceedings of the banks in this respect, which are in perfect accordance with the provisions of the existing law, or render it necessary for them to revert to their former practice of holding their reserves solely in silver coin.

I am at the same time to observe that although, for the reasons already assigned, my lords have thought it necessary to recommend that the act should be disallowed, they would have felt great reluctance in suggesting this course, if the expediency of the regulations proposed to be established had appeared to them to be free from doubt, and if the maintenance of the control of her majesty's government over proceedings affecting the currency of the colonies did not involve grave questions of policy, no less than of constitutional principle.

The history of the currency of the British colonies affords ample evidence of the necessity for the exercise of the controlling power of the state. All the anomalies which have arisen in past times, and the difficulties which in some cases still remain to be adjusted, may be traced to the ill-considered and partial proceedings adopted in the colonies, in the absence of systematic and judicious superintendence on the part of the home government.

It was not until the inconvenience arising from the conflicting and arbitrary valuations assigned to the coins in circulation in the different possessions of the crown became so pressing as to require at all hands a remedy for the evil, that the government undertook the settlement of the question upon sound and general principles. With this object, it was essential that they should take the superintendence of it into their own hands, and assert the power for the advantage of the colonies themselves which is vested in the sovereign by royal prerogative for regulating the circulation. The beneficial effects of this superintendence must be apparent when the confusion which existed, previously to the adoption of the measures of 1838, is compared with the present state of the currency in most of her majesty's colonies.

The character of the legislation recently proposed in more than one colony, leads this board to apprehend that past experience would be of little avail, if the colonial assemblies were left to legislate on these subjects without control, and that those bodies would still be governed by partial and restricted views instead of broad and general principles. But if control is to be maintained, it is obvious that it can be exerted with greater efficiency as well as convenience in anticipation of legislative provision, rather than by correcting measures after they have been passed. The difficulty of dealing with questions of this description would be greatly augmented, if local acts are to come into operation and assume the force of law before her majesty's government have had an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon them, so that the effect of the interference of the government is not, as it clearly ought to be, to prevent an objectionable law from taking effect, but to repeal the law after it has been acted upon. If any proof were required of the necessity of maintaining the regulations which have been established on this subject, it would be afforded by one of the arguments which is advanced in favor of the recent legislation in Canada.

One of the objects which is most insisted upon is the advantage of combining in an uniform system the currencies of the British North American provinces, and it appears to be considered that this object would be promoted by the Canada act now under consideration.

No doubt the attainment of an effectual arrangement for that purpose is most desirable, but the first difficulty to be overcome in the matter is that of reconciling conflicting views and interests, and the discovery of a means of effecting the necessary change in the currency of some of the colonies, without disturbing existing relations between debtors and creditors.

The superintendence of a general controlling power would be almost essential to the carrying into effect an extended arrangement of this nature in the different colonies, and my lords do not consider that the object would be promoted by hasty legislation in one province, in the hope that others would follow in the same course.

The inspector general observes in his memorandum, that he is unable to conceive on what grounds it can be urged that in one British province, coin (the dollar) should be valued at 5s. 1d. currency, while in others it is 5s. currency.

My lords entirely concur in the view which thus appears to be entertained by the inspector general, that there are no good grounds for having a different value assigned to the same coin in neighbouring colonies, but they must observe that this discrepancy has arisen from the same course having been adopted by the different colonies, which is pursued in the present instance by the Canadian legislature, viz: that of one colony legislating on the subject without reference to her majesty's government, or to the circumstances existing in other colonies,—and further, that rating the dollar at 5s. currency in Canada, will not obtain the uniformity sought.

The nominal rating of the dollar at 5s. currency, at present obtains in two of the provinces only, viz: New Brunswick and Newfoundland. In the former the pound sterling is rated at £1 4s., being equivalent to the rating of the dollar at 5s. currency, estimating that coin at 4s. 2d. sterling, 5s. currency in New Brunswick expresses therefore a different value from 5s. currency in Canada, where the pound sterling is rated at £1 4s. 4d.; and although my lords have before them a bill of the legislature of New Brunswick, in which a rerating of the coins in circulation is proposed on a basis similar in some respects to that adopted in the Canada act, it has not received the assent of her majesty, and as yet, therefore, the case of New Brunswick cannot be referred to as one in which the system sought to be established in Canada has been adopted.

In the case of Newfoundland the rating of the dollar at 5s. currency is merely nominal, there being no legal enactments for regulating the currency of that island, and consequently no fixed rates at which the coins in circulation can be estimated. In Nova Scotia the dollar is rated at 5s. 2½d. currency, and at Prince Edward Island at 6s. 3d.

It is evident from this statement of the various rates assigned to the dollar in the North American provinces, that if, as my lords are led to infer from the above passage in the inspector general's memorandum, the measure has been brought forward in Canada under the impression that by fixing the nominal rating of the dollar at 5s. uniformity will thereby be obtained in the currency of the different provinces, the parties professing that object had not even ascertained the state of the currencies of the other provinces before introducing a bill of such importance.

It is also evident that much difficulty will be experienced in modifying the ratings of the various currencies of the different colonies into an uniform scheme, and my lords are unable, without further information as to the views entertained in the provinces, to propose any definite arrangement for that object.

All these difficulties have indeed been overcome in Bermuda, and the most considerable of the West India islands, by the simple course of adopting the denomination of sterling in accounts, and the increased use of British money, and a similar measure was at one time contemplated by the legislature of Nova Scotia.

Their lordships are of opinion that such a solution of the question, would be in many respects the most satisfactory and advantageous, although they are aware of the arguments which may be advanced in favor of a system of currency for the North American colonies, more nearly according with that of the United States.

My lords will hereafter advert to this point, which is connected with the question of the most advantageous system of currency, to be adopted for the British North American provinces

vices collectively, but before entering into the consideration of that general question, it is necessary that they should express their views upon the particular measure which is proposed, for an alteration in the rating of the dollar in Canada.

That measure is avowedly founded on the desire to assimilate the currency of the province with that of the United States, as established by the law in force in that country relating to the coinage, that law was passed in the year 1836, and previously therefore to the recent alteration which has taken place in the relative value of the precious metals, and which there is good reason for believing has arisen from extraordinary and probably temporary causes. Its provisions make both gold and silver coins legal tender, but assigned to the former a smaller proportionate quantity of pure metal than should be assigned to them in reference to the silver coins, according to the average relative value of the two metals in the general market of the world. Difficulty must indeed always occur in defining the relative mean value of the two metals, measured by each other, but there is no doubt that the silver dollar usually bears an agio in the United States, and consequently that the eagle which contains nominally ten dollars, does not represent the value of ten silver dollars, hence the anomaly has arisen, that the silver dollar, though a legal tender, for no more than one-tenth of an eagle is intrinsically worth more, and the bank note representing a dollar, and for payment of which no coin existed until very lately, except a silver dollar, was issued on the credit chiefly of gold coins of less intrinsic value than the number of silver dollars nominally contained in them.

In Canada a more correct system of rating has been adopted. The value expressed in the denomination of local currency of the pound sterling having been first ascertained, the several coins of foreign states admitted into circulation were rated by a comparison with the British sovereign—the gold coins according to their equivalent contents of pure gold, the silver coins according to their contents of pure silver, taking the average value of that metal as measured by the gold standard of this country. On this basis, which my lords conceive is the only consistent principle on which foreign coins can be rated for circulation in the British dominions, the sovereign having been rated at £1 4s. 4d. currency, the eagle was correctly rated relatively to the sovereign, at 50s. currency, and the silver dollar at 5s. 1d. currency, which was, as nearly as could be expressed in that denomination, its intrinsic value.

This principle of rating, whilst it gave concurrent circulation to the coins of both metals, as in the United States, avoided the anomaly which has been referred to in the case of the currency of that country, but it appears to have given rise to some discrepancy in regard to the value at which the notes of the banks of the two countries circulate when they come in contact with each other. The notes of the Canada bank for 5s. currency represent the tenth-part of an eagle, and are consequently equivalent to the United States dollar notes; but as they do not represent silver specie dollars (rated at 5s. 1d. currency) it is stated that they are not taken by the border population of the United States as equivalent to the notes of their own banks, which nominally, though not virtually, represent silver specie dollars.

The avowed object of the proposed alteration of the rating of the silver dollar in Canada, is to counteract this partial depreciation of the bank notes of that Province, and this object would be attained by depreciating that coin relatively to the gold coins, in the same proportion as silver is underrated relatively to gold in the United States' mints. My lords, however, cannot but think that any partial advantage to be obtained by this alteration would be dearly purchased, if it should expose the monetary concerns of the province to risk of embarrassment.

Their lordships can understand that some inconvenience may arise in retail transactions between the bordering population, from this discrepancy in the value arbitrarily assigned to the bank notes of the two countries, but this inconvenience must be very partial and confined to a small portion of the population, and my lords cannot conceive that such notions can affect the real exchange between the two countries, or interfere with the ready adjustment of their monetary transactions; my lords are unable to assent to the opinion, that, for the sake of remedying a partial inconvenience of this sort, it is expedient to adopt a measure for rating a single coin upon an arbitrary valuation, contrary not only to sound principle but to the scheme upon which other coins, silver as well as gold, continue to be rated.

From the arguments employed by the inspector general, he would appear to be under the impression that the currency of Canada had heretofore been based on a silver standard.

Such an impression can only have been formed from an imperfect knowledge of the state of the law.

It is true that the reserves in the banks consisted, until lately, of silver dollars of the United States.

There are obvious reasons why the banks should give a preference to these coins. They constituted a convenient reserve for facilitating the payment of the small notes, of which the circulation of the province mainly consists, and they were probably more easily obtainable than other coins from the circumstance that, being undervalued in their own country, they would naturally flow into Canada, where they were rated at their intrinsic worth.

But the law, as has been seen, allowed the banks to employ either silver or gold coins for their reserves, and it is more than probable that even if the Canadian act in question had not been passed, the recent change in the relative value of the precious metals would have induced those who were in possession of silver dollars to remit them to Europe for the sake of the profit to be derived from their sale, substituting gold coins in their chests of reserve; and that the change which is stated to have been effected by the banks in anticipation of the Canada act coming into operation, and in consequence of its enactments would have been voluntarily undertaken by them as a profitable operation. But the substitution of gold for silver in their coffers can effect no real alteration in the value for which the notes circulate, these still represent the same proportions of the British sovereign and the United States eagle that they did before.

A very material change would, however, in all probability, result from this act, namely, that in consequence of the under valuation of the silver dollar that coin would cease to flow into Canada, and the usual silver circulation of the province would disappear.

The consequences of this change demanded in the opinion of my lords very serious consideration. Whatever opinion may be entertained regarding the issue of notes of a very small denomination, it can hardly, my lords conceive, admit of a doubt, that if the convertibility of these notes is to be respected, provision should be made for facilitating their payment on demand, and the circulation of a country cannot stand on a sure basis if it consists to a great extent of notes for small sums, when the reserve on the faith of which they are issued is formed of coins, the lowest denomination of which greatly exceeds the amount expressed in each note. Such would be the condition of the circulation of Canada, if the state of the law rendered it disadvantageous for the banks to hold silver coins in their coffers, while a great proportion of their issues consists of 5s. currency notes. In the United States the inconvenience of not having a ready means of converting into coin the dollar notes, owing to the withdrawal of the silver dollars from circulation, appears to have led to the recent measure adopted by them of a coinage of gold dollars. It is possible that if those coins can be obtained in sufficient quantities, and are made a legal tender in Canada, they might supply ultimately a medium of exchange for the payment of the small notes, but no such resource could have been contemplated when the Canada act was passed, and that measure must be considered as it applies to the existing monetary arrangement of the province. It is to be hoped that the business of these banks is conducted with such care as to prevent any risk of a sudden and excessive demand upon them for coin, but foresight cannot always prevent commercial embarrassment; and if a monetary crisis should arise, there can be no doubt that any difficulty in finding coin to discharge notes presented for payment, would tend greatly to aggravate it. The aim of legislation on these subjects should be to guard beforehand against the occurrence of such contingencies.

For these reasons my lords continue to be of opinion that the alteration of the law proposed by the Canada act was not called for by any circumstances of sufficient cogency, and is of a character likely to lead to embarrassment.

It is true that the immediate derangement of the monetary concerns of the province, which, in the absence of any information regarding the arrangements made by the banks, my lords were led to apprehend from a forced and sudden change in its circulating medium, has not taken place, but they had not at that time any evidence of the effect of the demand for

for silver which has since occurred in Europe and the East Indies, and which, as above observed, has rendered it a profitable transaction for the banks to remit their stock of silver coins to this country, and replace them with gold coins from the United States. Such casual occurrences, however, afford no ground for permanent legislation.

My lords would deprecate any forced reversal of the proceedings of the banks, which, indeed, in present circumstances, they have already stated reasons for thinking almost impossible; but it appears to them to be highly inexpedient that an alteration of the law should be made, which by discouraging the importation of silver into the province when the extraordinary demand for it shall have ceased, should prevent those institutions from strengthening their reserves by the addition of silver coin when prudence may dictate such a measure. In the present state of the small note circulation of the province, it appears to their lordships to be necessary to maintain a mixed currency, consisting, to a considerable extent, of silver coins, in order to discharge the 5s. currency notes on demand; and while different coins are allowed by law to pass current, the only sound principle of rating them is founded on their intrinsic value, in reference to the standard coin of the empire.

My lords have further directed their attention to the proposition for a special coinage, which, as the inspector general rightly observes, might, if desirable, be carried into effect, on an address of the assembly, without the aid of colonial legislation.

Although the provisions of the act for this purpose, if it had been allowable to carry them into effect, were necessarily restricted to the province of Canada, it appears to be contemplated that the coinage sought for, should be adopted for the whole of the British provinces of North America, and my lords have considered the proposition in this general view.

They do not think that there would be any advantage in discussing the question, whether, as implied by the inspector general, the inconvenience complained of from the want of coins adapted to the currency of Canada, is attributable to neglect on the part of the home government, or as might be contended on the other hand to the proceedings of the colony in past times for assigning fictitious rates to coins, and thereby rendering the circulation of the province unadapted to any existing coins. Their lordships are ready to admit that much inconvenience may arise from the present state of things, and that it would be very desirable to find a remedy for it.

The question does not, however, in their lordship's opinion, admit of so easy a solution as the government of Canada appear to have supposed, when they introduced the measure.

The objection which their lordships have urged in regard to the circulation of 5s. currency notes, issued on the faith of a reserve of gold coins, would apply with greater force to a currency of the character proposed, to be based on a gold standard with a subordinate token coinage of silver, the amount for which the latter shall be legal tender being strictly limited.

The circulation of the province would be placed in an anomalous position, if, concurrently with such a limitation upon the silver coins, notes of a denomination below that of any gold coin passed current as an unlimited tender, and a revision of the regulations regarding the issue of small notes payable on demand, would seem to be an indispensable preliminary to a measure of that description.

The scheme of a local coinage requires, however, consideration on general grounds.

Although the chief uses of a circulating medium are confined to the internal trade of a country, the operations of commerce render its employment necessary, under contingencies of not unfrequent occurrence, for the purpose of adjusting foreign exchanges, and it is therefore convenient that it should consist of coins readily available for that object.

In the case of a country of sufficient extent and wealth to maintain a large amount of money in circulation, and of commerce so extended that its coins are frequently sent to distant countries, such coins acquire a known value which renders them acceptable in all places as a medium of exchange, and gives them currency beyond their proper limits. They can always be obtained with facility, either for export to foreign countries or retransmission home, according to the requirements of commerce. But in communities of more limited means, the circulation of which is necessarily restricted, the same advantages do not exist. A special coinage may be perfectly adapted to their internal wants, but the contingency

contingency of its export in the case of an adverse state of the exchanges, must be contemplated, and the more limited the community the more it will be exposed to sudden drains of this nature. When thus exported, the coins would of course have no other value than they would derive from their contents of precious metal; and as they would have none of those facilities for adjusting transactions with other countries, which are afforded by the coins of a great commercial people trading with all parts of the world, there would be no object for retaining them in the shape of coin, they would probably therefore be melted for sale in the shape of bullion.

This was the case with the rupees, which were largely imported into England from India in 1848, and if the coins of so wealthy and populous a country afford an example of this effect, it can hardly be doubted that in the case of Canada, coins adapted only for its internal wants, if once exported would not readily return.

It is on this account evidently desirable, that a coinage should be adapted for as wide a range as possible, and the want of power to maintain a currency proper to themselves, probably gave rise to that mixed circulation in the British colonies, which in spite of difficulties in adapting itself to the denominations of account in which current transactions are expressed, is in other respects advantageous as affording all the facilities for adjusting the balance of foreign trade, which are attained by the money of large and wealthy communities.

On these grounds it appears to my lords that a scheme for a special coinage framed with a view only of meeting the internal wants of a single province, is very objectionable. Were the proposition of the Canadian parliament to be adopted, similar facilities might with equal reason be demanded by other provinces, modified according to their peculiar views, and the inconveniences arising from conflicting denominations of accounts would be aggravated by the circulation in neighboring localities of a variety of coins representing no common value.

If, therefore, the adoption of a special coinage should be found advisable, it would be essential for its efficient working, that it should combine all the British provinces of North America in one general scheme.

Such a scheme could not, however, be devised, until uniformity is established in the currencies of the different provinces, and this is an object for the settlement of which, as their lordships have observed, both time and consideration are requisite.

Other difficulties present themselves in regard to the proposal for a local coinage, which do not seem to have occurred to the Canadian government.

It is proposed that the coins should be struck in her majesty's mint, and sent out to Canada at the expense of the colony.

If this were a single and final operation, the expense attending it might not be a matter for any serious consideration; but when it is borne in mind that in countries which possess a circulating medium of their own proper coins, it is necessary to have frequent recourse to their mints, in order to replace money deteriorated by wear or sent to other places in the operations of commerce, it will be evident that the necessity of resorting to the mint of a distant country on every emergency, more especially when the communication by sea is subject to periodical interruptions of long duration, would render the community liable to great delay and expense in reinforcing their circulating medium, and materially aggravate those inconveniences which my lords have adverted to as inseparable from a confined circulation.

All these objections would be obviated at once by the substitution of the circulating medium of the United Kingdom for the mixed currency now in use, instead of resorting to the questionable alternative of a special coinage.

British sovereigns can always be procured in any part of the world, and could be imported into Canada either from England or other places without incurring the delay and expense which would be incurred in procuring coins on every occasion from the royal mint. Although the coins of this realm may not combine with all the facility that may be desirable with those of the country bordering on the North American provinces, their use in those colonies must facilitate the adjustment of trade with the mother country, and they derive
from

from the wealth and extensive commerce of Great Britain those qualities which fit them in an eminent degree for the adjustment of mercantile transactions—their value is well known—they have an universal currency, and they are even admitted by the law of the United States as legal tender, by weight, for payments in that country.

There would, no doubt, be difficulties to be overcome in this as in any other change. The great impediment to the introduction of the money of the United Kingdom, as the sole or chief medium of exchange in the North American provinces, arises from the use of fictitious denominations of account which represent no integral of the pound sterling. The substitution therefore of the coins of the realm for a mixed circulation, could only be effectually carried out by the abandonment of the fictitious system of the local currencies, and the adoption in their stead of sterling denominations of account; but this, as it appears to my lords, is a change which could be adopted with greater facility than any other, and without any of those risks of disturbing existing relations between debtor and creditor, which must almost inevitably arise in transactions from one nominal currency to another, because complications must ensue if contracts were to be adjusted, in a denomination of account differing from that in which they were originally expressed, where neither denomination expresses terms denoted by any actual coin, whereas the distinction between transactions in sterling and in the local denominations is in all cases clearly understood and accurately defined. Such a change, as my lords have observed, has already been effected in many of the British colonies, without any apparent inconvenience, and with great ultimate advantage; and although in the case of Canada, some repugnance may be felt to a departure from a system, which, with all its defects, has the advantage of a partial assimilation with the currency of the United States, my lords cannot but think that this advantage is greatly diminished by the anomalies which have given rise to the proposition now before this board, but which that proposition appears to be hardly calculated to remove.

My lords are persuaded that Earl Grey will concur with them in thinking that the several points connected with this subject, upon which they have offered in the foregoing observations, require very serious consideration, and that as a preliminary to such consideration, it will be necessary that the disallowance of the Canada currency act should be submitted to her majesty.

I am,

Sir,

Yours, &c.,

(Signed)

C. E. TREVELYAN.

H. MERIVALE, esquire, &c. &c. &c.

[COPY.]

No. 575.

Downing street, April 9, 1851.

My LORD—

I transmit to your lordship with this despatch, a communication which I have received from the lords commissioners of the treasury, on the subject of the Canada act, No. 779, of 1850, entitled, “an act to amend the currency act of this province.”

2. For the reasons fully stated in the letter of their lordships, I have come to the conclusion that it will be necessary to advise her majesty to disallow this act.

3. The inconveniences of establishing a currency which shall be peculiar to Canada, are so many and obvious, that it is unnecessary for me to do more than refer generally to the subject. It would therefore give me great satisfaction to be instrumental towards the attainment of an object of so much general interest and advantage, as the establishment of one general and uniform system for all the provinces of British North America.

4. I can suggest no measure more likely to be conducive to the accomplishment of this end, than that the several legislatures should pass acts, appointing commissioners to meet together at the seat of government for Canada, for the purpose of framing general regulations, constituting an uniform currency for all the provinces.

5. These acts might contain provisions, giving such regulations prospectively the force of law in the several provinces (if adopted with the common consent of all the commissioners) so soon as they should have been confirmed by her majesty in council.

6. The basis of these regulations would be matter for future consideration, but in my own opinion the best arrangement would be to adopt the British currency as the standard, converting all existing claims and engagements in colonial currency into their equivalents in British currency, and making the latter in future the standard, with provision that payments might be made in foreign coins at rates determined from time to time by their actual value in the market, periodically announced in the gazette, in the same manner as the averages of the coin are in this country.

7. I have furnished the lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick with a copy of this despatch with reference to an act of that province, to which it has been necessary for similar reasons to withhold her majesty's confirmation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

The right hon. the Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

*At a council held at the government house, at Halifax, on the nineteenth day of May,
A. D. 1851,*

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

&c.

&c.

&c.

His excellency calls the attention of the council to a despatch of the right hon. Earl Grey, dated 12th April last, enclosing copies of a despatch addressed by his lordship to the governor general on the 19th idem, and treasury minute of the 20th February, on the subject of establishing an uniform currency throughout the North American provinces, and the hon. Joseph Howe is charged to confer with the government of Canada with the view to the satisfactory adjustment of that question, either in the mode suggested by Earl Grey or in any other which may seem to promise the desired result.

MR. HOWE'S REPORT.

Mr. Howe, referring to the minute of council of the 19th May, under which he was instructed to confer with the governments of Canada and New Brunswick, on the subject of an uniform currency, begs leave to report, for the information of his honor the administrator of the government, the following copy of a memorandum, agreed to at Toronto on the 21st of June.

Memorandum

MEMORANDUM.

The subject of an uniform currency having been discussed, under the reference made to the provincial governments in Earl Grey's despatch to the governor general of the 9th of April, and the treasury minute of the 20th February, and the views and arguments therein advanced having been respectfully considered, and it appearing to be the unanimous opinion of the Canadian council that the desired system will be most convenient and advantageous, Mr. Howe and Mr. Chandler agree to urge on the governments which they respectively represent, the adoption of that system, and, if necessary, the making of provision for the importation of suitable coins, bearing appropriate and uniform inscriptions, and of such weight and purity as to ensure their currency throughout this continent.

(Signed) JOS. BOUDRET, C. C.
JOSEPH HOWE.

Toronto, June 21st, 1851.

[The foregoing report and memorandum having been read, were approved by the administrator of the government in council, at Halifax, the 26th July, 1851.

W. H. KEATING, D. C. C.]

No. 15.

(See page 70.)

[COPY.]

Halifax, 1st December, 1851.

SIR—

I have the honor to state, for the information of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, that yesterday I discovered, to my great surprise, that the retiring allowances to Sir Rupert D. George, of £400 and £160, making £560 sterling per annum, granted by the provincial acts, 12 Victoria, cap. 1, section 5, and 13 Victoria, cap. 18, section 7, (specially assented to by her majesty,) payable to Sir Rupert quarterly *during his natural life*, have by the act passed in the present year "for revising and consolidating the general statutes of Nova Scotia," cap. 34, section 4, been reduced to a pension of £400 sterling, which by the 6th section of the same chapter is "to cease eighteen months after the demise of her present majesty, if not sooner determined."

I have examined the other chapters of the revised statutes, to ascertain if any inferences could be drawn in favor of the allowances secured to Sir Rupert by the statutes first referred to, but have found that all inference is carefully excluded. By the second section of the "act to regulate the publication of the revised statutes," it is enacted that the commissioners shall certify that the general act has been printed under their superintendence, and that their certificate shall prove the authenticity of the revised statutes in all courts. This certificate, with the names of all the commissioners, is printed on the first page of the volume which contains the general act.

By the 6th section of the 1st chapter of such general act, it is enacted, that "no act, nor any *portion* of an act that shall be repealed, shall be *revived*, unless by express enactments, and chapter 170, section 9, repeals, among other statutes, the acts of 12 Victoria, cap. 1, and 13 Victoria, cap. 18. Nothing therefore can be implied in Sir Rupert's favor, inasmuch as the acts securing to him £560 sterling per annum *for his life*, have been thus repealed, and only £400 sterling granted in the substituted act, *dependent on the life* of her majesty.

As

As the power originally given to the commissioners did not authorise them to alter the existing laws, it did not occur to me that they could do anything respecting Sir Rupert, which would require my notice as his attorney, but I perceive in the preface to the volume in which the revised statutes are published, it is stated, "that extensive changes have been introduced in the course of the revision."

Independently of the great reduction of the amount secured to Sir Rupert, you will perceive the material alteration made by the commissioners, with respect to the continuance of the pension allotted in the revised act. If it be said that the permanence of the judges incomes is in like manner indirectly withdrawn by the same act, I can only reply, that whatever notice they may have had of the intended changes, or of any authority of the secretary of state to make them, I have had none whatever, and I am satisfied that no notice has been given to Sir Rupert of any such change. If the slightest intimation had been given to me, I should, on his behalf, at once have remonstrated against it.

That I may be enabled to prefer a petition to the imperial authorities, against the allowance of this injurious alteration, I have to request you will be good enough to move his excellency, to direct that I be informed, whether the revised statute has been transmitted, and if not, when it is proposed to send it to England for the consideration of her majesty in council.

I shall send by the next mail, through his excellency, a copy of this letter to Earl Grey, together with extracts from the several statutes bearing on this subject, and I deem it my duty, on behalf of my principal, to enter my protest, and I do hereby respectfully protest against his excellency's transmitting the general act of revised statutes for her majesty's consideration until another act be passed by the legislature, restoring £560 sterling, per annum, to Sir Rupert, for his life, and securing the same to him as it was by the previous acts.

I should have addressed you before, if I had been aware of the alteration, but in consequence of the revised statutes having been but recently made public, my attention was only yesterday turned to the subject, when I accidentally discovered the grievous injury inflicted upon Sir Rupert George.

Requesting you to lay this letter before his excellency, at your earliest convenience,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES STEWART,
Attorney of Sir Rupert D. George.

To the honble. the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, &c. &c. &c.

Provincial secretary's office, December 3, 1851.

GENTLEMEN—

I have been commanded by the lieutenant governor, to call your attention to the enclosed copy of a letter, received to-day, from the attorney of Sir Rupert D. George.

His excellency trusts that the alteration of which Mr. Stewart complains has not been intentionally made, as the faith of the province was deliberately pledged to secure to Sir Rupert the pension included in the registry and civil list acts, which pledge nothing in your commission could authorize you to withdraw.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

The hon. William Young, the hon. J. McCully,
J. W. Ritchie, and Jos. Whidden, Esqrs.
&c., &c., &c.

Provincial

Provincial secretary's office, 5th December, 1851.

SIR—

I am instructed by the provincial secretary, to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from you, dated the 1st instant, on the subject of the omission in the revised statutes of the pension of £160 sterling, granted to Sir Rupert George by the act 13 Victoria, cap. 18, sec. 7, and I am to state that your communication has been brought under the lieutenant-governor's consideration, and that by his excellency's command, a letter, of which a copy is enclosed, has been addressed to the gentlemen who composed the commission for the consolidation of the laws, to which no reply has yet been received.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. KEATING,
Deputy secretary.

JAMES STEWART, esquire.

Halifax, December 8, 1851.

SIR—

We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, enclosing the copy of a letter addressed to you by the attorney of Sir Rupert D. George.

In preparing the revised statutes, we suggested many modifications and changes of the law, which the legislature adopted; but we expressly disclaimed any interference with the acts for salaries and pensions. Accordingly, in our second report, addressed to the lieutenant-governor, and which is printed with the revised statutes, we expressed ourselves as follows:

“The modifications and changes suggested, having been noted in the margin of our drafts, will be submitted by the commissioners who are members of the upper and lower branches of the legislature, and subject to approval or correction.

“It is proper, however, to mention, that in many instances, while we conceived it to be our duty, as regards form, to assimilate the law to the new system, we have reported no alteration or amendment whatever in matters of substance, but have left the provisions of the law precisely as they were. Acts for establishing religious worship,—for the settlement of the civil list,—for securing salaries and pensions, and for establishing fees of all kinds are examples.”

We guarded ourselves by this declaration, that we might not be hereafter charged with having exceeded our authority; and if any alteration should be made in salaries or fees, that the responsibility should rest upon the legislature. Pensions, to which the public faith had been pledged, we knew would not be touched.

Mr. Stewart has quoted in his letter, the observations in our preface, that extensive changes had been made in the course of the revision, and has referred to some extracts of a general character, as if they had been aimed at Sir Rupert's allowances, but has made no allusion to our report, and complains that he was not notified of an alteration, which was never intended, either by the legislature or ourselves.

One of the two pensions, enjoyed by Sir Rupert, has been accidentally omitted, but the reason that it was so is easy of explanation, and there is not the slightest doubt that in the ensuing session the mistake will be rectified by unanimous assent.

The pension of £400 sterling was contained in the civil list act of 1849, and the corresponding chapter of the revised statutes was prepared and passed in the session of 1850, before the second pension had been granted. This chapter was passed again, pro forma, in the session of 1851, the title only being read and amended, and the additional pension was overlooked. Several other chapters of the revised statutes were passed in the same way in the sessions of 1850 and 1851, and it is fortunate that no inconvenience or injury of any kind will result from the omission.

In the civil list act, (12 Vic., ch. 1,) the pension of £400 is granted to Sir Rupert for life, but the act and the transfer, and the surrender of the casual revenue made thereby, are to cease eighteen months after the death of her majesty. At that period, therefore, by the act of 1849, the pension, though Sir Rupert should be then living, would cease to be a charge on our revenues, and with the other public officers therein named, he would be remitted to the bounty of the crown, which would then be reinvested with the casual revenues, and have the power of protecting him. The civil list act having been framed on this principle, the legislature have adhered to it strictly in the 11th and 34th chapters of the revised statutes, and no complaint upon this head can be justly preferred by the attorney of Sir Rupert George.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

WM. YOUNG,
J. McCULLY,
J. W. RITCHIE,
JOS. WHIDDEN.

Hon. JOSEPH HOWE.

Provincial secretary's office, December 9, 1851.

SIR—

I have it in command to hand to you a copy of a letter which has just been addressed to me, by the commissioners for revising and consolidating the laws, in reply to my letter of the 3rd inst., a copy of which was enclosed to you on the 5th.

I am also commanded to acquaint you that the lieutenant-governor will, as an act of common justice to Sir Rupert D. George, direct the regular payment of the full pension secured to him by the legislature, until the accidental omission reported by the commissioners, can be supplied by an act, which will be introduced early next session.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

JAMES STEWART, esquire, &c. &c. &c.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The petition of James Stewart, of the city of Halifax, in the province of Nova-Scotia, esquire, attorney of the honorable Sir Rupert Denis George Baronet, C. B.

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH—

That your petitioner's constituent, Sir Rupert Denis George, held the offices of secretary, and registrar of deeds of this province, nearly thirty-five years, under a royal patent, until the year 1848, when, on the introduction of new principles of government, the lieutenant-governor of the province removed him from his office of secretary, and in lieu thereof assigned to him a pension of £400 sterling, charged upon, and payable out of, your majesty's then casual and territorial revenues of this province, which was expressly sanctioned by the right honorable Earl Grey, your majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies, and such pension was thereafter paid out of such revenue to your petitioner, as the attorney of the said Sir Rupert Denis George, until the revenue was transferred to this province, as herein mentioned.

That

That in the year 1849, an act, 12 Victoria, chap. 1, passed the legislature, with a suspending clause, "for transferring the crown revenues of Nova Scotia, and providing for the civil list thereof," the fifth clause of which granted to Sir Rupert D. George, late secretary, a retiring allowance of £400 sterling, payable quarterly, during his life, out of the revenues of the province; and your majesty was pleased to assent to and confirm such act, by which it became obligatory, and subsequent thereto the quarterly payments of such allowance were received by your petitioner from the provincial treasury.

That in the year 1850, another act, 13 Vict., cap. 18, was passed by the legislature, abolishing Sir Rupert's office of registrar, and granting out of the general revenues the yearly sum of £200 currency, equal to £160 sterling, to be paid to the said Sir Rupert Denis George, quarterly, during his natural life, which act, having a suspending clause, was also specially assented to and confirmed by your majesty in council, since which the quarterly proportions of both sums have been paid to your petitioner on behalf of his constituent, who has, since his removal from office, been residing out of this province.

That in the present year, the legislature of Nova Scotia passed "an act for revising and consolidating the general statutes of Nova Scotia," by which the acts specially confirmed by your majesty in council as herein stated, have been *repealed*, and a portion of the retiring allowance secured to Sir Rupert D. George, has been thereby withdrawn, all the provisions contained in the registry act 13 Victoria, having been expressly re-enacted with the exception of the 2nd and 7th clauses, which deprived him of his office of registrar, and granted to him £160 retiring allowance during his life; the revised statutes complained of, thereby depriving Sir Rupert of £560 sterling a year, previously secured for his life, and substituting a pension of £400 sterling for an uncertain period.

That your petitioner's attention was accidentally turned to the injury thus inflicted on his constituent only about ten days ago, when he immediately called the attention of the provincial government to the subject.

Your petitioner is gratified to find by the copy of a letter sent to him in reply to his communication, that his excellency the lieutenant-governor considers the alterations complained of a violation of the faith of the province, as in truth it is, and your petitioner believes it to be a violation of the honor of your majesty's crown, pledged to your loyal subject, Sir Rupert D. George; and not knowing where he is at present, the object of your petitioner now is to implore your majesty not to allow the legislative act complained of to become a law, until justice be done by the provincial legislature passing another act, *restoring the sum of £560 yearly, and securing the same to Sir Rupert during his life*. And it is more especially from your petitioner's desire by this appeal to your majesty to prevent the possibility of future wrong to his principal, that your petitioner humbly suggests that some instruction may be given to the lieutenant-governor not to assent to any bill, which may directly or indirectly affect the position of Sir Rupert in this behalf, without the special authority of your majesty, previously signified to his excellency.

For your petitioner most humbly informs your majesty that the people of this province generally, as well as your petitioner, were not aware of the *extensive changes* introduced into the laws of Nova Scotia, until about four weeks since, when the general act of revised statutes was published in an octavo volume, before which the changes made were not even expected, and nothing occurred to arouse your petitioner's apprehension of other than mere verbal or immaterial alteration. The act in question was passed in a manner wholly different from other legislative enactments, not indeed literally so, but substantially, for the only notice at the time taken of the passing of the revised statutes, either in the assembly or the council, by the press, so far as your petitioner is aware, was some brief reference to the legislature "being engaged in passing the revised statutes," or to that effect, and members of both branches of the legislature have informed your petitioner they were not aware of any changes in the law, and believing it was a mere revision and consolidation of the existing statutes did not give the subject much, if any attention.

Your petitioner, therefore, as well as others, was misled by believing that the commissioners were only employed to revise and consolidate the provincial statutes, and that the legislature was engaged in giving their labors the form of law.

Your

Your majesty will be surprised to learn, that the chapter of the revised statutes, by which Sir Rupert's pension was reduced, was not debated, nor, so far as your petitioner can ascertain, the very serious changes which it introduced in the civil list bill, alluded to in either branch of the legislature. Moreover, the revised act was not published in the royal gazette immediately after the prorogation of the legislature, as has been the usage in this province, although the other laws, passed in the same session, were published in the usual manner after the end of such session.

May it therefore please your majesty, to take the premises into your royal consideration, and prevent the injustice which would be inflicted on Sir Rupert George, by disallowing the act complained of, or by suspending your majesty's decision thereon, until the yearly sum of £560 sterling shall be restored and secured to Sir Rupert Denis George, for his life, by the legislature of Nova Scotia.

And, as in duty bound, your petitioner will ever pray.

(Signed) JAMES STEWART.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, December 10, 1851.

MY LORD—

I have the honor to enclose a petition to the queen, which I humbly pray you will submit to her majesty.

Since it was prepared I have received a communication from the provincial secretary, informing me that the lieutenant-governor will, as an act of common justice to Sir Rupert George, direct the regular payment of the full pension secured to him by the legislature, but I also infer from this communication that his excellency is of opinion that the position of my principal will not be injuriously affected by the revised statutes, provided an act be passed at the next session of the legislature granting him an additional pension of £160 sterling. I cannot concur in this opinion. It is true that the act 12 Vict. Cap. 1, transferring the crown revenues of Nova Scotia and providing for the civil list thereof, is of temporary duration, and the annual sums thereby charged upon the general revenues for salaries and pensions to Miss Cox and Sir Rupert D. George of £400 for his life, will cease at the expiration of this act, when the transferred revenues will revert to the crown, yet the permanent acts in force, granting altogether the yearly sum of £5,600 currency towards the salaries of the lieutenant-governor, the judges, and master of the rolls, were left unrepealed; but the revised statutes have not only enacted the substance of the civil list bill as to its temporary duration, but they have repealed by chapter 170 the permanent grants of £560 currency before referred to, which, on the expiration of the civil list act, would have remained in force, and relieved the crown revenues of charges to that extent, and place the fund in the same position as it was previously to the transfer.

In 1848, and part of 1849, before the civil list bill was assented to, the crown revenue was barely sufficient to pay Sir Rupert's pension of £400, and the other charges upon it. If the sum £5,600 theretofore, paid out of the general revenue, be thrown upon the crown revenue, in addition to the other charges previously borne thereon, it is evident that this revenue will be quite insufficient to pay all the charges, and of course the security of Sir Rupert's pension will be diminished, and the yearly payments greatly reduced; but if the permanent acts had not been repealed, the crown revenues would afford a better security for payments of the pension, being relieved to the extent above mentioned.

In former years the officers, whose salaries were charged upon the casual and territorial revenues, did not, for several years, receive their full amounts, and large arrears remained due at the time of the transfer. The chief justice of the province was one of those officers, and from the insufficiency of revenue, he was obliged to borrow money for his yearly subsistence, and remain for years without full payment of his salary.

It may be said, that the legislature will make a new arrangement on expiration of the present—

present one, and will provide for Sir Rupert, but this is too frail security to depend upon. No one can answer positively for future legislation, and there will be nothing for Sir Rupert to look to, while new negotiations are pending. The crown will then have no fund in this province under control, except the crown revenues reduced in amount, and with all the salaries of the officers of the government to be paid therefrom.

I therefore pray your lordship's favorable consideration of the petition, especially that part in which I suggest protection for the future on behalf of my principal.

Accident discovered to me the wrong done to Sir Rupert, and had the general act received her majesty's approval, the injury would have been irremediable. Copies of my communications with the provincial government on the subject are herewith transmitted.

I am not aware whether Sir Rupert is or is not in England at present, but being intrusted with his interests in the province, I have deemed it my duty to take the present course, without communicating with him on the subject, as the exigency of the case will not admit of delay.

I have the honor to be,

Your lordship's obedient servant,

JAMES STEWART.

The right hon. EARL GREY, &c. &c. &c.

Halifax, December 10, 1851.

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Keating's letter of 5th instant, with a copy of your letter therein referred to, and also of your letter dated 9th instant, with its enclosures, which only came to my hands this afternoon.

I am glad to learn that his excellency has directed the regular payment of the full pension secured to Sir Rupert to be made.

As I have not been informed whether the general act of the revised statutes has or has not been transmitted to England for her majesty's consideration, I deem it prudent to apply at once to her majesty, on behalf of my principal. I therefore enclose under cover, addressed to Earl Grey, a petition to the queen and a letter to his lordship, with the papers on the subject, and I have to request his excellency will be good enough to transmit the same to her majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies, by the steamer to leave on the 11th instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES STEWART.

The hon. JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary, &c.

P. S.—Duplicate copies of the petition and letter to Lord Grey are in course of preparation, and will be furnished as early as possible.

No. 39.

Government house, Halifax, December 11, 1851.

MY LORD—

Since the publication of the revised statutes of this province it has been discovered that in the course of revision some errors have been made, which affect the rights of individuals.

I would therefore humbly suggest that her majesty's assent to the volume may be withheld until an opportunity is afforded for the correction of those errors, for which purpose a bill will be submitted to the legislature early next session.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HARVEY.

The right hon. EARL GREY, &c. &c. &c.

Provincial secretary's office, December 11, 1851.

SIR—

In reply to your letter of the 10th instant, this day received, enclosing a memorial to be transmitted to the right hon. Earl Grey, on the subject of Sir Rupert D. George's pension, as the late registrar of the province, I have received the lieutenant-governor's command, to acquaint you that his excellency does not feel himself at liberty to forward that memorial and its enclosures by this day's mail for England, owing to the late period at which they were received, unaccompanied by copies necessary to be retained, agreeably to the general regulations.

His excellency has the satisfaction of knowing, that the interests of Sir Rupert D. George cannot sustain any injury from this cause, the attention of Earl Grey having been called to errors in the revised statutes affecting individual interests, which will be rectified at the next session of the legislature.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

JAMES STEWART, esquire, &c. &c. &c.

No. 42.

Government house, Halifax, 24th December, 1851.

MY LORD—

In conformity with the request of the chief justice and puisne judges of the supreme court, that your lordship's attention may be called to the subject of certain changes made in the revised statutes in the law relating to the tenure, salaries and allowances of those officers, I have the honor to transmit copies of a letter addressed by those gentlemen to the provincial secretary, and of the correspondence which has followed in relation to the subject; I also forward, at the request of the master of the rolls, a letter to your lordship, relating to the repeal, by the revised statutes, of the act granting his official salary; copies of a correspondence having reference to that subject, being herewith enclosed.

At the instance of Mr. James Stewart, the attorney of Sir R. D. George, a letter to your lordship and a petition to the queen are also transmitted, complaining of the omission in the revised statutes of the pension of £160 granted to Sir Rupert in 1850, as the late registrar of the province, these documents being accompanied by copies of correspondence on the subject.

In order that your lordship may fully understand the position of the government in reference to the revision of the statutes, and the publication of the new code, I transmit copies of correspondence with the law officers of the crown and with the gentlemen who formed the commission for conducting the work.

Having in my despatch, No. 39, of the 11th December, suggested that her majesty's assent

assent should be withheld to the act for revising and consolidating the statutes, until an opportunity is afforded for the correction of errors in the revised acts by the introduction of a bill for that purpose in the next legislative session, I do not consider it necessary at present to make any observations on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HARVEY.

The right hon. EARL GREY, &c. &c. &c.

No. 16.

(See page 71.)

[COPY.]

Articles of agreement made and entered into this first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, between James King and Thomas King, both of Halifax, in the province of Nova-Scotia, yeoman, for themselves and each of them, and their heirs, executors and administrators, and every of them, of the one part—and Arthur Woodgate, of Halifax, in the province aforesaid, esquire, postmaster general for the province of Nova Scotia, for himself and his successors in office acting for and on behalf of her majesty, her heirs and successors, of the other part.

Whereas the said James King and Thomas King have agreed to convey all her majesty's mails, and all mail matters, daily from Halifax to Windsor and thence to Kentville each way, (Sundays excepted), and twice per week each way between Halifax and Annapolis, and from Halifax to St. John, in the province of New Brunswick, *via* Annapolis and the Bay of Fundy, twice a-week each way during the months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October and November, and once a-week each way during the months of December, January, February and March, from the sixth day of July instant, for the period of five years, to be computed from the said sixth day of July, under the restrictions hereinafter mentioned, for the consideration of the sum of six hundred and ninety-nine pounds lawful money of Nova Scotia, annually, to be paid at the time and in the manner hereinafter mentioned :

Now this agreement witnesseth that for and in consideration of the sum of six hundred and ninety-nine pounds, lawful money aforesaid, to be paid annually by four even quarterly payments in each and every year on the sixth days of October, January, April and July, the said James King and Thomas King, for themselves, and each of them for himself, their heirs, executors and administrators, and every of them, do hereby covenant, promise and agree with and to the said Arthur Woodgate, for himself and his successors in office acting for and on the behalf aforesaid, that they, the said James King and Thomas King, will convey or cause to be conveyed all her majesty's mails and all mail matter, no matter where addressed, which may be tendered to them at any office, daily from Halifax to Windsor, thence to Kentville, each way, (Sundays excepted), and twice per week each way between Halifax and Annapolis, and Halifax to St. John, in the province of New Brunswick, *via* Annapolis, and across the Bay of Fundy, twice a-week each way during the months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October and November, and once a-week each way during the months of December, January, February and March, by the route hereafter indicated, upon such days of the week and at such time and times as may be pointed out under the authority of the postmaster general of the province of Nova Scotia for the time being, serving all the post offices and way offices which are now established or which may hereafter be established on the route.

The

The route to be pursued in the conveyance of said mails and the mode of conveyance shall be as follows :

Route of this mail, and the computed or ascertained distance, viz :

	<i>Miles.</i>
Halifax to Windsor, computed distance, - - - -	45
Windsor to Kentville, " - - - -	23
Kentville to Annapolis, " - - - -	60
Annapolis to St. John, <i>via</i> Bay of Fundy.	

Manner in which the mails are to be conveyed, viz :

In a waggon, drawn by two or more horses, at the option of the contractors, and by steam boat across the Bay of Fundy to St. John, N. B., and back.

And the said James King and Thomas King, for themselves, and each of them for himself, their heirs, executors and administrators, and every of them, do hereby further covenant, promise and agree with and to the said Arthur Woodgate, for himself and his successors in office acting for and on the behalf aforesaid, that they the said James King and Thomas King shall use every care to defend the mail bags and their contents from the weather and other causes of injury, and from damages of every kind, and shall keep the said bags constantly in their own custody or in the custody of the couriers or drivers employed by them.

And it is further agreed by and between the said parties, that the rate of travelling shall be uniform as far as the nature of the roads and the state of the weather will permit, and at an average rate of seven miles per hour ; and the said James King and Thomas King, for themselves, and each of them for himself, their heirs, executors and administrators, and every of them, do hereby covenant, promise and agree to provide sober, steady and honest men as mail carriers or drivers for the before mentioned service, who, as well as the said James King and Thomas King, shall subscribe to the usual post office oath or declaration before they assume the charge of any mails, and also not to employ any man who has ever been dismissed from the post office service ; and the said James King and Thomas King, for themselves, and each of them for himself, their heirs, executors and administrators, and every of them, do hereby further covenant, promise and agree that the carriers or drivers employed in said service shall carry a side bag, (if required to do so,) for the reception of way letters and papers, slung over their shoulders, and that they shall receive all way letters or papers offered to them by any individual on the route, and deliver the same to the postmaster at the first office at which they may arrive, stating to the postmaster where the said letters were received, in order that they may be duly charged with postage. And it is further agreed by and between the said parties to these presents, that the said James King and Thomas King, or either of them, their heirs, executors and administrators, or any of them, shall not transfer their interest in this contract without the special and written approbation of the postmaster general for the time being. And the said Arthur Woodgate, for himself and his successors in office, acting for and on behalf of her majesty as aforesaid, do hereby promise and agree to and with the said James King and Thomas King, their heirs, executors and administrators, to pay or cause to be paid to them, the said sum of six hundred and ninety-nine pounds lawful money aforesaid, annually, by four even quarterly payments in each and every year, on the sixth days of January, April, July and October, to be computed from the date aforesaid for the period aforesaid—provided always nevertheless that should the said James King and Thomas King, their heirs, executors and administrators, at any time fail to provide for the conveyance of said mails at the proper season and at the times and in the manner herein mentioned, then the said postmaster general for the time being may, at the proper costs and charges of the said James King and Thomas King, their heirs, executors and administrators, hire sufficient means of conveyance for her majesty's said mails, and the expense thus incurred shall first be deducted from the consideration money herein mentioned to be paid quarterly as aforesaid ; and it is further agreed by and between the parties aforesaid, that it shall be lawful for the postmaster general for the time being, whenever repeated failures to arrive within the specified time shall

shall occur, or whenever, in his opinion, the public interest shall require it, to annul said contract—in the former cases the said postmaster general shall consult his own convenience as to the notice to be given, and in the latter case three months' notice shall be given, and the said notice shall fully and effectually, and to all intents and purposes, annul, end and determine said contract.

And the said James King and Thomas King, for themselves and each of them, their heirs, executors, and administrators, and every of them, do hereby further covenant, promise, and agree, with and to the said Arthur Woodgate, and his successors in office, acting on the behalf aforesaid, that if the sum of three hundred pounds, voted by the legislature, for the transport of the mails across the Bay of Fundy, shall not be continued from year to year for five years, or the mails shall not be regularly conveyed across the Bay of Fundy, between the provinces, via Annapolis, that then the said Arthur Woodgate, and his successors in office, acting on behalf aforesaid, shall not be liable for or obliged to pay the two hundred pounds annually, being parcel of the said sum of six hundred and ninety-nine pounds above agreed to be paid for the transport of the mails across the Bay of Fundy, voted by the legislature of Nova Scotia. And to the performance of all and singular, the covenants and agreements above written, well and truly to be holden, kept, and performed in all things, the said James King and Thomas King bind themselves jointly and severally, their joint and several heirs, executors, and administrators, with the said Arthur Woodgate, and his successors in office for the time being, in the sum of fifty pounds, to be considered as liquidated damages, or sum of money forfeited or due for each and every default or failure herein, and for every neglect or violation of the orders or regulations communicated to the said James King and Thomas King, their heirs, executors, or administrators, or any one of them, by the said postmaster general for the time being, (said sum to be deducted from the consideration money herein mentioned to be paid),—provided that the said postmaster general for the time being, shall not exact or receive any sum or sums of money exceeding the sum of one thousand pounds from or by all of the penalties aforesaid.

In witness whereof, the parties to these presents have hereunto their hands and seals subscribed and set, the day, year, first above written.

(Signed) JAMES KING, (L.S.)
 THOMAS KING, (L.S.)
 A. WOODGATE, P.M.G. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered, }
 in the presence of }

(Signed) F. M. PASSOW,

Witness to the signature of Messrs. James and
 Thomas King, and A. Woodgate.

No. 17.

(See page 71.)

Government house, Halifax, January 10th, 1852.

SIR—

I have the honor to call your attention to my despatch of the 29th January, 1851, and would beg to ask that I may be favored, at as early a moment as possible, with a copy of any bill which is to be submitted to congress, for establishing commercial reciprocity between the North American provinces and the United States. I have also to request,
 should

should it be contemplated to surrender the coast fisheries, on any terms, that an opportunity may be afforded to the members of my government to represent the interests of this province by personal communication, in any mode that may be most acceptable and least inconvenient to you.

I have, &c.

J. HARVEY.

J. F. CRAMPTON, esquire, &c., Washington.

Government house, January 10th, 1852.

MY LORD—

The members of my government are naturally anxious to be in a position to state to the legislature at the next session, whether there are any, and what prospects of the question of reciprocity being entertained by congress. The sacrifice contemplated to be made, of a vital interest of Nova Scotia, also makes them desirous that this should not be made, unless for fair equivalents. With a view to elicit the latest information, I have deemed it my duty to address a despatch, a copy of which is enclosed, to Mr. Crampton, and will be glad to be favored by your excellency with any information or instructions that the state of the question may warrant or suggest, prior to the 29th instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HARVEY.

His excellency the right hon the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, &c.

Government house, January 21st, 1852.

SIR—

I had the honor to address to you on the 10th instant, a communication having reference to the commercial relations between the British North American provinces and the United States, and I now enclose for your excellency's information, copy of a petition in the course of signature to the queen, which will be forwarded from this province, with a view to effect the suspension of all negotiations for conceding to the United States the right of fishing on the shores of Nova Scotia, until the subject can be re-considered by her majesty's government.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HARVEY.

J. F. CRAMPTON, esquire, &c., Washington.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The petition of the undersigned merchants, traders, and fishermen, residing in Halifax, and the adjoining harbors on the shores of Nova Scotia:

HUMBLY SHEWETH—

That your petitioners are all deeply interested in the successful prosecution of the fisheries of this province, as the chief means of extending their trade with their sister colonies, and the sole dependence of many of its inhabitants for their livelihood.

That

That from a recent publication of official correspondence, between the government of the United States and her majesty's minister at Washington, your petitioners have learned with intense sorrow and apprehension that the British government is prepared to grant to the United States the free right of fishing, curing, and preparing their fish, in the harbors and on the coast and shores of this province, in common with its inhabitants; privileges from which they have hitherto been excluded, by the terms of the convention of 1818.

That your petitioners humbly beg to remind your majesty that previous to the ratification of the present treaty with the United States, respecting the rights of fishing, the inhabitants of this province, by memorial dated the 8th October, 1813, entreated his then majesty's ministers, "to guard against the hurtful article of 1783, and to exclude American and "all foreign fishermen from the narrow seas and waters of these northern colonies," stating that "their inhabitants procured a living by their industry on those waters, which unquestionably belonged to Britain;" they urged, and strongly urged, that if American fishermen were to obtain the right of entering the gulfs, bays, harbors or creeks, of these colonies, there would be no security against the numerous evils inevitably attending such intercourse—that it was the first and dearest wish of these colonies to be completely British—their surest defence and greatest blessing; that notwithstanding the fervent wish of our people, set forth in the memorial alluded to, the minister of that day, disregarding their earnest entreaty, consented to the ratification of the convention of 1818, under which the inhabitants of this province have been stripped in a great measure, a second time, of their natural rights.

That your petitioners have brought the remonstrance of 1813 to your majesty's notice, for the purpose of stating that thirty years experience of the evil consequences resulting from the privileges granted to the Americans, under that treaty—so much feared and so earnestly set forth by the memorialists—have been fully realised, and that the most flagrant violations of the terms of the convention are constantly occurring, in direct opposition to the best interests of your majesty's subjects.

That your petitioners consider the right of fishing on the shores of the British provinces as the natural and exclusive right of the owners of the soil. That the fisheries on our rocky shores must be regarded as the peculiar gift of a bountiful providence, most suited to our wants, while the fertile soil and genial climate of the United States yield in abundance the most valuable productions of the earth.

That your petitioners are persuaded that, unless the fishing grounds on the shores of these northern colonies are reserved for the exclusive use of British subjects, they will cease to be of any value to your petitioners or to the British crown. That provincial fishermen do now experience great loss from the encroachments of American fishermen, and their unwarrantable attempts to destroy our fishery, in defiance of the terms of the convention, and it is this experience that leads your petitioners to anticipate the total destruction of this valuable branch of industry, when our rivals are permitted to pursue their unlawful practices without restraint.

That although it is understood that this grant of fishing privileges to the citizens of the United States is to form part of a mutual arrangement for the admission of certain natural productions, free of duty, into the markets of the United States, and the British colonies respectively—yet your petitioners humbly submit, that the proposed concession of fisheries, (in which Canada and New Brunswick have comparatively but little interest,) will lead to results of far greater magnitude than any question of exemption from duties, and they deeply regret that any such proposition should ever have been entertained.

That your petitioners are most desirous of having the commerce between the United States and the British colonies placed on a footing of mutual advantage and reciprocity. That the commercial relations existing between them are decidedly in favor of the United States, her natural productions being for the most part received into colonial markets free of duty, and her manufactures on equal terms with those of Great Britain, while almost every article imported into the United States from the colonies is subject to a high protective duty, to the manifest injury and loss of the colonial trader. American citizens possess the same advantage in their direct trade with Great Britain, whose immense markets are
thrown

thrown open to the admission of her natural productions (with one or two exceptions) at nearly nominal duties, without any corresponding exemptions in the ports of the United States.

That Great Britain, having it in her power to redress the wrongs of the colonies, under this unequal system of commercial intercourse, by withdrawing privileges which she has so freely granted, your petitioners would humbly submit, that to concede to the United States a participation in our fisheries, in return for exemption from duty (to which we are entitled, on the principles of reciprocal trade) could only be regarded as another mortifying proof of a readiness to comply with the demands of the American government, however unreasonable and unjust.

That, for the reasons here given, your petitioners must remonstrate, firmly and earnestly, against any concession whatever, being made to the United States, of the right of fishing on the shores of the province within the limits prescribed by the existing convention, deeming such a concession, not only utterly ruinous to the shore fishery of this province, but most injurious to the national welfare, and derogatory to the honor of the British crown.

Your petitioners would therefore entreat your most gracious majesty to take the premises into your consideration, and to grant to your majesty's faithful and loyal subjects the continued enjoyment of their natural rights and privileges, (which, if once conceded, will never be regained),—and further, to take such prompt and decided measures at the proper season as will effectually prevent the intrusion of American fishermen within the limits from which they are excluded by treaty.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Halifax, 20th January, 1852.

Government house, Halifax, January 21, 1852.

MY LORD—

On the 10th inst. I addressed to your lordship a despatch, inclosing copy of a communication to Mr. Crampton, at Washington, on the subject of the commercial relations between the British North American provinces and the United States, and I now transmit for your lordship's information, copy of a petition to the queen, now in course of signature, for the purpose of being forwarded to England from this province, with the view of inducing a suspension of any negotiations for conceding to the United States the right of fishing on the shores of Nova Scotia, until the question can be considered by her majesty's government.

A copy of this petition has this day been transmitted to Mr. Crampton.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. HARVEY.

His excellency the right hon. the GOVERNOR GENERAL, Canada, &c.

No. 49.

Government house, Halifax, January 22, 1852.

MY LORD—

At the instance of some of the parties interested, I transmit, for your lordship's information, a copy of a petition to the queen, which is now in course of signature, but cannot be obtained in time to be forwarded by the present mail, requesting that any negotiation for conceding to the United States the right of fishing on the coasts of this province may be suspended until the question can be reconsidered by her majesty's government.

Copies of this petition have been transmitted to the right honorable the governor general, and Mr. Crampton.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. HARVEY.

The right hon. EARL GREY, &c. &c. &c.

Government.

Government house, Quebec, January 24, 1852.

SIR—

With reference to your excellency's despatch to me, dated January 10th, 1852, I have the honor to state, that should any information in respect to the prospects of the question of reciprocity being entertained by congress, which is likely to be serviceable to the government or parliament of Nova Scotia, reach me, I shall not fail to communicate it to you.

I have, &c.,

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

His excellency SIR JOHN HARVEY, &c. &c. &c.

Washington, January 28, 1852.

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your excellency's despatch of the 10th instant, and to inform you, that no bill has yet been brought before congress, for establishing commercial reciprocity between the United States and her majesty's North American provinces.

The introduction of such a measure, has, however, been recommended by the president, in his last annual message to congress, and I am now in communication with several influential members of congress upon this subject; and I will not fail, immediately to inform your excellency, of any steps which may be contemplated, in regard to it.

I have, &c.,

JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

His excellency SIR JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B.

No. 18.

(See page 75.)

DR. THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA,

In account current with the Receiver General between the 1st of January and 31st of December, 1851.

1851.

January 1st to
December 31st.

To cash paid sundry advances,	£3335	6	7
Poor asylum, Halifax,	1200	0	0
Criminal prosecutions,	174	3	3
Coroners' inquests,	187	10	0
Drawbacks,	2979	1	6
General education,	15573	17	11
Interest on funded debt, &c.,	2438	18	1
Indian grant,	224	9	0
Support of light houses,	7239	8	6
22			To

To cash paid—Legislative expenses,	£8502	6	1
Miscellaneous expenses,	1703	13	10
Militia expenses,	170	19	1
Oat mills,	215	0	0
Penitentiary,	950	0	0
Packets and ferries,	655	0	0
Post communication,	1059	5	7
Salaries of officers,	15612	10	0
Sable Island,	1960	0	0
Transient poor,	157	2	9
Revenue expenses,	6541	2	7
Judiciary expenses,	285	6	8
Agriculture,	698	0	4
Troops on route,	456	6	0
Immigrant expenses,	125	16	7
Piers and breakwaters,	839	5	10
Public buildings,	719	2	8
Fisheries,	415	13	4
Statistics,	27	13	1
Public printing,	271	13	3
	<hr/>		
	74718	12	6

Roads and Bridges.

Advances,	£826	18	2
Old roads,	2556	2	5
Casualty,	507	5	6
Road compensation,	359	13	9
Annapolis,	1516	10	0
Colchester,	1794	6	10
Cumberland,	1344	4	0
Cape Breton,	1957	16	10
Digby,	1495	0	8
Guysborough,	969	12	10
Halifax,	2415	4	1
Hants,	1978	15	7
Inverness,	1642	18	6
Kings,	1532	6	7
Lunenburg,	1773	9	2
Pictou,	1847	13	6
Queens,	1260	0	0
Richmond,	1076	1	8
Shelburne,	1389	12	3
Sydney,	1708	2	9
Yarmouth,	1263	3	1
	<hr/>		
	31216	18	2
	<hr/>		
	105935	10	8
Balance,	5067	17	10
	<hr/>		
	£111003	8	6

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH RECEIVER GENERAL. Cr.

1850			
December 31st.	By balance at this date,		£2,723 5 3
1851			
January 1st to December 31st.	Excise duties—		
	Antigonish,	£ 25 0 1	
	Annapolis,	931 6 2	
	Amherst,	826 3 2	
	Argyle (Tusket),	131 9 0	
	Arichat,	708 17 8	
	Barrington,	189 0 6	
	Beaver River,	48 13 5	
	Cornwallis,	370 19 3	
	Cape Canso,	59 4 2	
	Digby,	974 9 11	
	Givan's wharf,	44 18 3	
	Horton,	142 1 1	
	Joggins,	103 1 6	
	Lunenburg,	248 9 1	
	Liverpool,	1033 7 4	
	Londonderry,	298 18 8	
	Maitland,	263 9 9	
	Pictou,	2271 11 9	
	Pugwash,	1120 2 0	
	Parrsboro',	80 3 6	
	Pubnico,	65 19 7	
	Port Medway,	35 3 3	
	Port Hood,	9 10 0	
	Ragged Islands,	211 10 4	
	Sydney, Cape Breton,	410 19 8	
	Shelburne,	187 15 0	
	St. Mary's River,	18 19 3	
	Truro,	157 14 9	
	Tatamagouche,	103 0 0	
	Windsor,	560 0 0	
	Westport,	145 17 6	
	Weymouth,	117 16 7	
	Wilmot,	381 5 1	
	Wallace,	81 12 9	
	Walton,	77 1 4	
	Yarmouth,	2653 5 6	
	Ship Harbour,	29 17 2	
	North Sydney,	198 6 6	
		<hr/>	
	Halifax,		15317 0 6
			78000 0 0
	By cash received on account of light duty, viz.—		
	Annapolis,	68 7 4	
	Amherst,	16 12 5	
	Arichat,	121 5 2	
	Antigonish,	18 2 3	
	Barrington,	82 14 6	
	Cornwallis,	18 14 6	
	Beaver River,	4 16 0	

Canso Strait, (Heffernan)	£173	8	0	
Canso Strait, (McKeen)	319	0	0	
Cape Canso, (Norris)	2	17	10	
Cape Canso, (Bigelow)	415	4	0	
Digby,	86	19	0	
Givan's Wharf,	10	1	9	
Guysboro',	7	10	2	
Halifax,	1343	0	9	
Joggins,	31	16	7	
Lunenburg,	9	17	6	
Liverpool,	162	13	3	
Londonderry,	29	6	6	
Maitland,	60	17	10	
Pictou,	342	11	0	
Pugwash,	55	3	0	
Parrsboro',	59	14	0	
Pubnico,	40	14	6	
Port Hood,	7	0	0	
Ragged Islands,	20	16	2	
Sydney, Cape Breton,	50	0	0	
Shelburne,	12	5	0	
St. Mary's River, Sherbrooke,	36	8	4	
Tusket, Argyle,	31	16	0	
Windsor,	139	1	9	
Westport,	53	0	8	
Weymouth,	5	7	0	
Wilmot,	9	19	6	
Wallace,	28	11	0	
Yarmouth,	236	6	6	
Port Medway,	30	3	3	
North Sydney,	149	3	8	
Capt. Darby,	3	9	0	
				<hr/>
				4294 15 8
Received from superintendent of electric telegraph,				481 13 0
Province of Canada, on account of light houses,				613 3 10
New Brunswick,				250 0 0
Prince Edward Island,				36 16 1
On account of fines and forfeitures,				320 0 0
Sable Island,				502 4 5
Troops on route,				3 12 0
Casual revenue,				8297 18 4
Attorney General,				100 0 0
Passenger head money,				46 19 11
Copyright,				15 19 6
				<hr/>
				£1111003 8 6
				<hr/>
Balance brought down,				£5067 17 10

[Errors excepted.]

Receiver General's office,

Halifax, 31st December, 1851,

JAMES McNAB, Rec. General.

Financial Secretary's office,

Examined and found correct,

SAML. CREELMAN, Fin. Sec.

General

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, 1851.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total curr'y.
CIVIL LIST. Act. 12 V., cap. 1.			
His excellency Sir John Harvey—	Salary as licut. governor		
	for the year ending 30th Sept. 1851,	£3286	6 11
Lieut. colonel Bazalgette—	Salary as administrator of the		
	government in absence of Sir J. Harvey,	463	13 1
B. Haliburton—	Twelve months' salary as chief justice, to		
	30th September, 1851,	1250	0 0
W. B. Bliss—Do.	do. assistant judge, do.	812	10 0
E. M. Dodd—Do.	do. do. do. do.	700	0 0
T. C. Haliburton—	do. do. do. do.	700	0 0
W. F. DesBarres—	do. do. do. do.	700	0 0
Alexr. Stewart—	do. master of the rolls, do.	700	0 0
Joseph Howe—	do. provincial secretary, do.	700	0 0
J. B. Uniacke—	do. attorney general, do.	500	0 0
A. McDougall—	do. solicitor general, do.	125	0 0
Sir R. D. George—	Twelve months' pension as late provin-		
	cial secretary, to 30th September, 1851,	500	0 0
Miss Cox—	Twelve months' pension, to 30th Sept., 1851,	125	0 0
			10562 10 0

CIVIL LIST. Act 11 V., cap. 22.

J. McNab—	Twelve months' salary as receiver general, to		
	30th September, 1851,	600	0 0
H. Huntington—	Three months' salary as financial secretary,		
	to 31st December, 1850,	150	0 0
H. Bell—	Six weeks' salary as financial secretary, to 15th		
	February, 1851,	75	0 0
S. Creelman—	Seven and a half months' salary as financial		
	secretary, to 30th September, 1851,	375	0 0
E. Duckett—	Twelve months' salary as clerk to receiver ge-		
	neral, to 30th September, 1851,	250	0 0
D. McCulloch—	Do do to financial secretary, do,	200	0 0
			1650 0 0

CIVIL LIST. Act 11 V., cap. 23.

H. W. Crawley—	Twelve months' pension as late commis-		
	sioner of crown lands, Cape Braton, to 30th		
	June, 1851,	300	0 0
Thomas Crawley—	Do. late surveyor general, C. B., do,	125	0 0
			425 0 0

CIVIL LIST. Acts 4 V., cap. 3, and 13 V., cap. 18.

J. G. Marshall—	Twelve months' pension as late judge of		
	court of common pleas, to 30th September,		
	1851,	300	0 0

W. Q. Sawers—Twelve months' pension as late judge of court of common pleas, to 30th Sept., 1851,	£300	0	0
Thomas Ritchie—Do. do do,	300	0	0
Sir R. D. George—Nine months' pension as late registrar of deeds, to 30th September, 1851,	200	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1100	0	0

CIVIL LIST. Acts 13 V., cap. 1, and 14 V., cap. 1.

—Twelve months' salary as private secretary to lieut.-governor, to 30th September, 1851,	312	10	0
Joseph Howe—Do. of clerks to provincial secretary, to do,	575	0	0
Do. —Contingencies of provincial secretary's office for twelve months, ended 30th Sept., 1851,	125	0	0
J. W. Nutting—Three months' salary as clerk of the crown, at £50 per annum, to 31st December, 1850,	12	10	0
Do. —Nine months' do do, at £100 per annum, to 30th September, 1851,	75	0	0
Joseph Skallish—Twelve months' salary as messenger of governor and council, to 30th September, 1851,	40	0	0
James Venables—Do. as keeper of province building, do,	60	0	0
	<hr/>		
	1200	0	0

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.

The speaker and members of the assembly—Allowance for attendance and travelling expenses, session 1851,	2556	0	0
P. Spearwater—Grant for services as serjeant-at-arms to assembly, session 1851,	50	0	0
Alexander James—Salary, and grant for extra services, as assistant clerk to assembly, session 1851,	200	0	0
A. & W. McKinlay—Grant for balance of account of stationery for 1850,	239	19	6
J. H. Crosskill—From grant of 1850 for reporting the debates of the assembly,	38	19	0
Otto Weeks—Do. do. do. do.	9	6	8
Thomas Denivan—Grant for services as assistant serjeant-at-arms, session 1851,	30	0	0
J. Fitzgerald—Ditto as messenger, ditto,	30	0	0
J. T. Twining—Ditto as chaplain, ditto,	25	0	0
A. Woodgate—Postage of members of house of assembly, ditto,	569	12	5
Do. —Do. parliamentary papers during the recess,	5	12	4
Wm. Ammand—From grant of 1851 for reporting and publishing debates of assembly,	20	0	0
Rich. Nugent—Ditto ditto ditto,	20	0	0
Alpin Grant—Ditto ditto ditto,	20	0	0
J. H. Crosskill—Do. ditto ditto,	140	0	0
Otto Weeks—Ditto ditto ditto,	100	0	0
Wm. Young—Twelve months' salary as speaker of assembly, to 30th September, 1851,	200	0	0
Do. —Grants of 1850 and 1851 for purchase of books for assembly,	30	0	0
Joseph Whidden—Twelve months' salary as clerk of assembly, to 30th September, 1851,	200	0	0
			Joseph

Joseph Whidden—Grant for extra services as ditto,	£100	0	0
Do. —Grant for contingencies of assembly, do.	209	17	7
The speaker and members—Allowance for attendance and travelling expenses, extra session 1851,	1978	10	0
Joseph Whidden—Grant for contingencies of assembly, do.	506	17	3
Otto Weeks—From grant for reporting debates of assembly, ditto,	55	0	0
J. Haliburton—Grant for contingencies of legislative council, session 1851,	994	6	5
Do. —Ditto ditto extra session 1851,	258	0	0
A. Woodgate—Postage of members of legislative council for session 1851	215	13	11
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	£8802	6	1

REVENUE EXPENSES.

Wm. G. Fife—Twelve months' salary as acting collector of excise, Halifax, to 30th September, 1851,	250	0	0
Joseph Austen—Do. as warehouse keeper, do do,	150	0	0
Edw'd. Binney—Do. as 1st clerk, excise office, do,	125	0	0
Do. —Additional allowance for half year ended 30th September, 1850,	18	15	0
Thomas Pyke—Twelve months' salary as 1st clerk to warehouse keeper, to 30th September, 1851,	125	0	0
J. Richardson—Twelve months' salary as 2nd clerk, excise office, Halifax, to 30th September, 1851,	100	0	0
Do. For extra services for June and September quarters, 1851,	16	13	4
F. W. Hughes—Nine months' salary as 2nd clerk to warehouse keeper, to 30th September, 1851,	60	0	0
H. B. Paulin—Six months' salary as landing waiter, at £150 per annum, to 31st March, 1851,	75	0	0
Do. do. do. at £200 per annum, to 30th September, 1851.	100	0	0
John U. Ross—Do. do. at £150 per annum, to 31st March, 1851.	75	0	0
Do. do. do. at £200 per annum, to 30th September, 1851,	100	0	0
A. Richarchson—Twelve months' salary as guager and weigher, Halifax, to do,	300	0	0
Wm. G. Fife—Contingencies of excise office, Halifax, for 1850, and to 30th June, 1851,	77	6	7
Do. Pay of shipping officers for twelve months, to 30th September, 1851,	372	5	0
Do. do do Warehouse lockers and extra lockers, do do,	775	12	6
Do. do do Tide surveyor, boatmen and waiters, do do,	1239	17	6
Do. do do Overseers of distilleries, do do,	713	5	0
Do. do do Messenger and truckman, do do,	29	11	0
B. B. Oxley—Twelve months' salary as clerk of the board of revenue, to 30th September, 1851,	60	0	0
J. M. Crowe—Collector, Truro, commissions on excise duties, to 31st December, 1850,	12	2	10
Thos. Dickson—Twelve months' salary as collector of excise, Pictou, to 30th September, 1851,	200	0	0

Thomas Dickson—Twelve months' salary of two boatmen, Pictou, to 30th September, 1851,	£100	0	0
Do. Grant of 1850 for revenue boat at Pictou,	30	0	0
E. Lockwood—Collector, Cornwallis, commission on excise and light duties, to 30th September, 1851,	38	0	7
Do. For services as controller of customs for 1850,	15	0	0
N. Freeman—Salary as surveyor and searcher, Liverpool, from 1st October, 1850, to 21st May, 1851,	48	0	2
W. Bryden—Do. do from 21st May, 1851, to 30th September, 1851,	26	19	10
R. B. Porter—Collector, Windsor, commissions on excise and light duties, to 30th June, 1851,	49	10	11
James Annand—Collector, Digby, do do to 30th September, 1851,	101	15	9
R. Robertson—Collector, Barrington, do do do,	23	1	1
J. H. Freeman—Collector, Liverpool, commission and charges on excise duties, to do,	104	13	6
T. E. Moberby—Collector, Yarmouth, twelve months' salaries of officers of department, to do,	200	0	0
Do. do commission on head money and light duties, to do,	12	5	11
Do. do grant of 1851 for monies overpaid to treasury,	17	19	0
T. C. Tobias—Collector, Annapolis, commission on excise and light duties, to 30th September, 1851,	96	12	3
Do. For services as controller of customs for 1850	15	0	0
C. E. Chandler—Late collector, Amherst, commissions on excise and light duties, to 8th May, 1851,	25	13	3
Adam Roy—Collector, Maitland, do do to 31st December, 1851,	19	12	0
James McNab—Collector, Pugwash, do do to 30th September, 1851,	99	17	6
T. D. Dickson—Collector, Parrsboro', do do to 31st December, 1850,	7	7	2
Abram Lent—Collector, Tusket, do do do,	12	13	11
A. D. Morrison—Collector, Londonderry, do do do,	7	4	7
R. Stone—Collector, Wilmot, do do do,	36	19	4
Do. do do grant for services in 1850,	23	0	0
Do. do do for services as controller of customs, 1850,	15	0	0
C. B. Owen—Collector, Lunenburg, commissions on excise duties, to 30th September, 1851,	21	9	6
Do. do do do on old bonds paid up,	26	12	1
R. Spinney—Grant for services as seizing officer at Argyle, for 1850,	12	10	0
P. J. Bronard—Collector, Canso East, commissions on excise and light duties, for 1849 and 1850,	11	0	11
Do. do for services as controller of customs for 1850,	15	0	0
Thomas Willett—Collector, Pubnico, do do,	15	0	0
Do. do do commissions on excise and light duties for 1850,	7	5	2
A. N. McDonald—For services as controller of customs at St. Mary's, for 1850,	15	0	0
John McDonald—Collector, St. Mary's, commission on light duty, to 30th September, 1851,	1	5	4

Geo. E. Jean—Grant for services as guager and weigher at Arichat, in 1849,	£17	2	6	
Nelson Corning, jr.—Collector, Beaver River, for services as controller of customs for 1850,	15	0	0	
C. R. Allison—Collector, Walton, commissions on excise and light duties for 1850,	6	19	11	
Do. do do for services as controller of customs for 1850,	15	0	0	
H. Blanchard—Collector, Port Hood, do do,	15	0	0	
A. McDonell—Collector, Antigonish, do do,	15	0	0	
Do. do do commission on excise duties for 1850,	6	3	11	
R. B. Boggs—Collector, Joggins Mines, for services as controller of customs for 1850,	15	0	0	
H. D. Ruggles—Collector, Weymouth, commission on excise duties, to 31st December, 1851,	8	6	6	
J. G. Reynolds—Collector, Port Medway, for services as controller of customs for 1850,	15	0	0	
John Hall—For services as controller of customs at Wallace for 1850,	15	0	0	
J. B. Dawson—Collector, Wallace, commissions on excise and light duties, to 30th September, 1851,	9	2	3	
John Givan—Collector, West Cornwallis, commissions on excise duties, to 31st December, 1850,	6	8	6	
W. Stalker—Collector, Ragged Islands, for services as controller of customs for 1850,	15	0	0	
R. McCully—Collector, Amherst, commissions on excise and light duties, to 30th September, 1851,	31	1	10	
Thos. S. Bown—Collector, North Sydney, cost of revenue boat and men's wages, to ditto,	61	15	0	
Geo. Norris—Collector, Cape Canso, for services as controller of customs for 1850,	15	0	0	
D. McColl—Collector, Guysboro', commission on excise duties for 1849,	2	3	8	
Joseph Crane—Collector, Horton, for services as controller of customs for 1850,	15	0	0	
B. H. Ruggles—Collector, Westport, do do,	15	0	0	
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EDUCATION.

The Governors—Grant in aid of King's college, for twelve months, ended 30th September, 1851,	444	8	8	
The Trustees—Do. St. Mary's do do do,	250	0	0	
Do. do Acadia do do do,	250	0	0	
Do. do Sackville Academy, do 30th June, 1851,	150	0	0	
Do. do Halifax grammar school, for twelve months, ended 30th Sept., 1850,	100	0	0	
Do. do Pictou academy, do do,	250	0	0	
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EDUCATION. Act 13 V., cap. 39.

Comm'rs. of schools—Colchester county, south district, for common schools for the year ended 31st October, 1851,	£479	0	0
Do. do. Stirling district, do for half year ended 30th April, 1851,	71	0	0
The trustees—Grant in aid of Colchester academy for twelve months, ended 31st October, 1851,	100	0	0
Comm'rs. of schools—Lunenburg county, for grammar and common schools, do do,	752	0	0
Do. Richmond county, for common schools for twelve months, ended 31st October, 1851,	433	0	0
Do. City of Halifax, in aid of city schools, for twelve months, ditto,	700	0	0
Do. Halifax county, west division, for grammar & common schools, ditto,	439	0	0
Do. Halifax county, east division, do. do,	439	0	0
Do. Cumberland county, Cumberland district, do., do.	507	0	0
Do. Cumberland county, Parrsboro' district, for common schools, ditto,	108	0	0
Do. Pictou county, for grammar and common schools, ditto,	1222	0	0
Do. Digby county, Digby district, do. do,	498	13	4
Do. Digby county, Clare district, for common schools, ditto,	171	0	0
Do. Sydney county, for grammar and common schools, ditto,	700	0	0
Do. Inverness county, north district, ditto,	267	6	8
Do. Do. south district, for common schools, ditto,	518	0	0
Do. Queen's county, for grammar and common schools, ditto,	490	0	0
Do. Hants' county, Windsor district, ditto,	453	13	4
Do. Do. Rawdon district, for common schools, ditto,	232	0	0
Do. Annapolis county, for grammar and common schools, ditto,	736	10	0
Do. Annapolis county, balance of grant of 1850, for grammar schools,	12	10	0
Do. King's county, do do,	17	10	0
Do. Do. for grammar and common schools, to 31st October, 1851,	700	0	0
Do. Shelburne county, Shelburne district, for do., to do.,	245	0	0
Do. Shelburne county, Barrington district, for do., to do.,	245	0	0
Do. Guysboro' county, Guysboro' district, for do., to do.,	368	13	4
Do. Guysboro' county, St. Mary's district, for common schools, ditto,	120	0	0
Do. Yarmouth county, Argyle district, for common schools, ditto,	215	0	0

Commissioners

Comm'rs. of schools—Yarmouth county, Yarmouth district, for grammar and common schools, ditto,	£352	19	5		
Do. Cape Breton county, do do do,	955	0	0		
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J. Howe—Balance of grant for 1850 for purchase of school libraries,	90	0	0		
Do. Grant for 1851, do do do,	500	0	0		
Sup'tt. of schools—Balance of grant for travelling expenses for 1850,	25	0	0		
Do. Grant for ditto, 1851,	100	0	0		
Do. Grant, 1851, for purchase of books, maps, &c., for schools,	600	0	0		
Do. Grant, 1851, for balance of postage,	5	13	2		
Do. Grant, 1851, for expenses of teachers' institutes,	100	0	0		
Do. Salary for twelve months, ended 31st October, 1851,	250	0	0		
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AGRICULTURE.

River John society, Pictou county—Amount assigned them from grant of 1850,	13	6	8		
Hopewell society, do do do 1851	13	6	8		
Pictou society, do do do 1851	13	6	8		
Sable River society, Shelburne co. do do 1850	25	0	0		
Barrington society, do do do 1851	25	0	0		
Aylesford society, King's county, do do do	10	0	0		
W. Cornwallis society, do do do do	10	0	0		
Cornwallis society, do do do do	15	0	0		
Horton society, do do do do	15	0	0		
Guysboro' society, Guysboro' co. do do do	25	0	0		
St. Mary's society, do do do do	25	0	0		
Wallace society, Cumberland co. do do do	16	13	4		
R. Philip society, do do do do	16	13	4		
Parrsboro' society, do do do do	16	13	4		
Central society, Digby county, do do do	16	13	4		
Clare society, do do do do	16	13	4		
Wilmot society, Annapolis county, do do do	16	13	4		
Bridgetown society, do do do do	16	13	4		
Annapolis society do do do do	16	13	4		
Truro society, Colchester county, do do do	16	13	4		
Caledonia society, Queen's county, do do do	25	0	0		
Central board—Special grant of 1851, to advance the ob- jects of the board,	92	3	8		
Halifax society, Halifax county—Amount assigned them from grant, for 1851,	16	13	4		
Musquodoboit society, do, do do 1851	16	13	4		
Dartmouth society, do, do do do	16	13	4		
Margaree society, Inverness co., do do do	25	0	0		
Windsor society, Hants county, do do do	25	0	0		
Newport society, do, do do do	25	0	0		
Middle River society, C. B. co., do do do	17	10	0		
Baddeck society, do, do do do	15	0	0		

Chester society, Lunenburg county—Amount assigned them from grant for 1851,				£16	13	4
Lunenburg society, “ do do do				16	13	4
Central society, Sydney county, do do do				50	0	0
						698 0 4

OAT MILLS.

W. Withrow, Hants county—for oatmill and kiln at Rawdon, from grant for 1850,				15	0	0
Arch'd. McDonald, Inverness co., do. at Coal Mines, do.,				15	0	0
Don'd. McEachan, do do. at Broad Cove, do.,				15	0	0
A. Chisholm, do do. at Long Point, from grant for 1851,				10	0	0
Dugald Blue, do do. at River Dennis, do,				10	0	0
W. E. Ross, do do. at North E. Branch Margaree, ditto,				10	0	0
Edw'd. Brownell, Cumberland co., do. at Cold Spring Head, from grant 1850				15	0	0
David Rogers, Pictou county, do. at River John, ditto,				10	0	0
R. Livingston, do, do. at Blue mountains, from grant 1851				15	0	0
A. Dewar, Sydney county, do. at Addington, ditto,				10	0	0
A. McPhee, do, do. at South River, ditto,				10	0	0
A. McLean, do, do. at Ohio, ditto,				10	0	0
James McKay, Colchester county, do. at Shubenacadie, do,				15	0	0
D. Sutherland, do, do. at Earl Town, ditto,				10	0	0
Aulay McAulay, Cape Breton co., do. at Baddeck River, do				7	10	0
Robert Rice, do, do. at Lit. Bras d'Or, do				7	10	0
Chas. McNab, Richmond county, do. at McNab's ditto,				15	0	0
Henry Archibald, Guysboro' co., do. at East Branch St. Mary's, ditto,				15	0	0
						215 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Charles Corbet—Bounty for killing a wolf at Stewiacke,				5	0	0
N. Sibley, do do do				5	0	0
John Barron, do do at Musquodoboit,				5	0	0
Daniel C. Upham, do do at Stewiacke,				5	0	0
Master of the rolls—Grant for contingencies of vice admiralty and chancery courts, for one year ended 30th June, 1851,				25	0	0
Judge of probate—Grant for contingencies of probate court for 1850 and 1851,				25	0	0
A. & W. McKinlay—For stationery of receiver general's office, for 1850,				8	3	11
Do do financial secretary's office, for 1850,				5	19	10
W. C. McKinnon—Grant of 1850 for printing for board of health, Sydney, C. B.				1	0	0
A. McKinnon—Grant of 1850 for man and boat at Mud Islands,				20	0	0
Charles Blanchard, sheriff Colchester county, for return of one member of assembly,				1	10	0

E. Whitman—Grants of 1850 and 1851, for relief of colored population, Annapolis county,			£20	0	0
A. F. Comeau—Grants, 1851	do	Digby county,	10	0	0
John Campbell,	do	Queens county,	10	0	0
J. D. Fraser,	do	Hants county,	10	0	0
Joseph Howe,	do	Halifax county,	50	0	0
W. A. Henry,	do	Sydney county,	10	0	0
G. McKenna,	do	Shelburne county,	10	0	0
J. J. Marshall,	do	Guysboro' county,	10	0	0
Thomas Killam,	do	Yarmouth county,	10	0	0
A. M. Chisholm—Grant of 1851, for attendance before a committee of assembly,			10	0	0
James Black,	do	for money fraudulently drawn from savings' bank,	98	0	10
M. Nickerson,	do	for house of entertainment between Shelburne and Barrington,	15	0	0
Rich'd. Meagher,	do	to assist him in acquiring a trade,	15	0	0
D. McDonald,	do	for province notes destroyed by fire,	2	0	0
Jon. Archibald,	do	for loss in not receiving a grant of land at Liscomb harbor,	100	0	0
John Patterson,	do	for rent of telegraph office at Amherst,	7	5	0
Attorney General,	do	for proportion of expense of Portland convention payable by Nova Scotia,	70	0	0
A. McKinlay,	do	for balance of expenditure by commissioners for industrial exhibition,	21	17	3
C. & L. Fairbanks,	do	for survey, plans and report on St. Peter's canal,	50	0	0
The commissioners,	do	for services and expenses of consolidating the laws,	700	0	0
John F. Muncy,	do	for relief seamen shipwrecked on Magdalen Islands,	62	10	0
Rebecca Langley,	do	for house of entertainment on Musquodoboit road,	15	0	0
R. Leslie,	do	for attendance on cholera patients in 1849,	12	10	0
J. A. Oliver,	do	return of light duties paid on vessel lost on her first voyage,	3	4	0
M. Boudrot,	do	do do do	2	16	0
W. Ackhurst,	do	return of duties paid on decayed fruit,	5	0	0
J. S. Tremain,	do	for preparing returns of vice admiralty court,	17	13	9
J. Fuller,	do	for service of criminal process, Richmond county, in 1847,	20	0	0
Dr. Gregor,	do	in aid of Halifax dispensary,	50	0	0
N. W. White,	do	for preparing returns of chancery court,	20	0	0

C. E. Ratchford—Grant of 1851 in aid of female seminary at Amherst,	£30	0	0
Berj. LeBlanc—Balance of grants of 1841 and 1842 for deepening Lennox Passage, Richmond co.,	18	0	0
J. J. Sawyer, sheriff Halifax county, for return of four members of assembly,	6	0	0
M. McLean, do Guysboro' county, two do,	3	0	0
Chas. Blanchard, do Colchester county, four do,	6	0	0
G. C. Lawrence, do Inverness county, two do,	3	0	0
J. Chandler, do Cumberland county, three do,	4	10	0
J. Fuller, do Richmond county, two do,	3	0	0
Thomas Johnston, do Shelburne county, three do,	4	10	0
R. Gibbons, do Cape Breton county, four do,	6	0	0
H. P. Hill, do Sydney county, two do,	3	0	0
Chas. Wilkins, do Hants county, five do,	7	10	0
J. H. Kaulback, do Lunenburg county, three do,	4	10	0
W. C. Campbell, do Kings county, four do,	6	0	0
J. W. Harris, do Pictou county, three do,	4	10	0
W. Wheelock, do Annapolis county, three do,	4	10	0
J. W. Scott, do Queens county, three do,	4	10	0
Joseph Shaw, do Yarmouth county, three do,	4	10	0
E. Crowell—Grant of 1851 for relief of persons shipwrecked at Seal Island,	20	0	0
Jos. Skallish—For attendance on offices of receiver general and financial sec'y., to 30th Sept., 1851,	10	0	0
Do. For fuel for ditto ditto,	6	3	3
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	1703	17	10

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

L. M. Wilkins—For conducting prosecutions in supreme court, western circuit, Sept. term, 1850,	26	14	0
Do do do May term, 1851,	38	15	0
Do do do King's co., October term, 1851,	9	8	0
Chas. Twining, do do Colchester county, June term, 1851,	6	15	8
Do do do Octr. term, 1851,	14	0	11
S. Campbell, do do Guysboro' county, June term, 1851,	4	17	8
J. T. Hill, do do Sydney co., June term, 1846,	9	12	6
John Creighton, do do Lunenburg county Apr. term, 1851,	7	10	0
Do do do Octr. term, 1851,	8	17	8
H. A. Grantham, do do Yarmouth county, May term, 1851,	19	7	0
Do do do Sept. term, 1851,	4	11	0
J. C. Hall, do do King's co., Octr. term, 1851,	6	3	6
D. N. McQueen, do do C. Breton county, Oct. term, 1851,	7	10	0
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	174	3	3

JUDICIARY EXPENSES.

Judge T. Haliburton—Travelling fees on western shore circuit, spring, 1851,	£40	16	8
Do. do. western circuit, autumn, 1851,	24	10	0
Judge Dodd—Do. eastern circuit, spring, 1851,	31	0	0
Do. do. Cape Breton circuit, autumn, 1851,	38	10	0
Judge Bliss—Do. do. spring, “	46	13	4
Do. do. western shore circuit, autumn, “	37	6	8
Judge DesBarres—Do. western circuit, spring, “	35	0	0
Do. do. eastern circuit, autumn, “	31	10	0

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CORONERS' INQUESTS.

W. Dennison—Fees as coroner on inquisitions, Hants county, 1851,	5	0	0
John Fisher, do do do do,	2	10	0
John Jenkins, do do do do,	2	10	0
D. Matheson, do do Pictou county, do,	2	10	0
John McKay, do do do do,	7	10	0
J. Anderson, do do do do,	10	0	0
Dr. Grigor, do do Halifax county, do,	82	10	0
J. Croucher, do do do do,	2	10	0
W. Harrison, do do do do,	2	10	0
C. J. Campbell, do do Cape Breton county, do,	5	0	0
D. N. McQueen, do do do do,	2	10	0
P. Bonnett, do do Annapolis county do,	2	10	0
John Ross, do do do do,	2	10	0
W. Willett, do do do do,	2	10	0
S. Croseup, do do do do,	2	10	0
J. McKeen, do do Inverness county, do,	5	0	0
Neil McLellan, do do do do,	2	10	0
W. J. Bigelow, do do Guysboro' county, do,	5	0	0
S. Campbell, do do do do,	2	10	0
E. J. Cunningham, do do do do,	2	10	0
M. Jeffery, do do Yarmouth county, do,	2	10	0
Geo. Bingay, do do do do,	2	10	0
Geo. E. Jean, do do Richmond county, do,	5	0	0
J. K. Wilson, do do Shelburne county, do,	2	10	0
W. J. Bell, do do do do,	2	10	0
J. Creighton, do do Lunenburg county, do,	5	0	0
J. H. Kaulback, do do do do,	2	10	0
John Morse, do do Cumberland county, do,	5	0	0
R. Stephens, do do Digby county, do,	2	10	0
James Forbes, do do Queen's county, do,	2	10	0
Dr. Muir, do do Colchester county, do,	2	10	0

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POOR ASYLUM.

The commissioners—Sundry payments from grant of 1851,
in aid of the establishment,

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 Transient

TRANSIENT POOR.

E. Caldwell—Horton, grant for expenses incurred in 1850,	£21	6	9	
Dr. Borden—Do. for medical attendance on poor, 1850,	1	5	2	
Dr. Brown—Do. do do,	0	12	6	
Dr. Muir—Colchester, do do,	2	0	0	
Joseph Barnhill—Do. for expenses incurred in 1850,	0	12	6	
Overseers of poor—River Philip, do do,	8	18	4	
Do. Maxwelton, Pictou, do do,	8	19	6	
Dr. T. O. Geddes—Barrington, for medical attendance on poor, 1850,	6	1	6	
Dr. Cook—Pictou, do do,	2	0	0	
Overseers of poor—Dorchester, for expenses incurred in 1850,	19	11	0	
Do. Pictou, do do,	22	18	7	
Do. Granville, do do,	17	9	0	
Do. Shelburne, do do,	18	14	8	
Do. Clements, do do,	8	15	10	
Do. Cornwallis, do do,	16	3	7	
Do. Digby, do do,	1	13	1	
				157 2 9

IMMIGRANT EXPENSES.

Dr. Hoffman—Grant of 1851, for visiting ships of war in 1850,	6	0	0	
Do. do. for services in case of D. Jones, 1850,	10	10	0	
R. W. Fraser & Co.—Do. for supplies furnished ditto,	8	5	11	
Isabel McDonald—Do. for attendance, &c., ditto,	7	10	0	
Simon Donovan—Do. expenditure for relief of immigrants in 1849,	30	8	9	
Board of health—Barrington, for expenses incurred in a case of small pox,	44	1	2	
Lauchlan McDonald—Grant of 1851, for expenses of shipwrecked seamen, 1850,	17	3	3	
W. O. Heffernan—Do. for expenditure in relief of immigrants, 1850,	1	17	6	
				125 16 7

PENITENTIARY.

The commissioners—Balance of grant for 1850 undrawn 31st December,	250	0	0	
Do. Sundry payments on account of grant of 1851, in aid of establishment,	700	0	0	
				950 0 0

SABLE ISLAND.

The commissioners—On account of expenditure for 1850, including balance of imperial grant,	800	0	0	
Do. Sundry payments on account of expenditures for 1851,	900	0	0	
Deblois & Merkel—Purchase of schooner "Lady Vivian" from imperial government,	260	0	0	
				1960 0 0

Light

LIGHT HOUSES.

The commissioners—	Balance of expenditure for current expenses of 1850,	£1341	17	2		
Do.	Amount of expenditure in 1850 for erection of new light houses,	1173	13	4		
Do.	Sundry payments for expenses of 1851, including balance of grant of 1850 for erection of new light houses,	4723	18	0		
					<u>7239</u>	8 6

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The commissioners—	Balance of grant for 1850 undrawn 31st December,	390	0	0		
Do.	Grant of 1851 for this service,	329	2	8		
					<u>719</u>	2 8

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

F. N. Gisborne—	Nine months' salary as superintendant, from 30th September, 1850, to 30th June, 1851,	300	0	0		
H. J. Gisborne—	Three months' do do from 30th June to 30th September, 1851,	75	0	0		
					<u>375</u>	0 0

POST COMMUNICATION.

Post master general—	In aid of this service for nine months, ended 5th July, 1851,	411	10	10		
Do.	For postage of lieutenant-governor for twelve months, ended 30th September, 1851,	47	12	0		
Do.	do provincial secretary, do,	271	13	11		
Do.	do financial secretary, do,	60	2	7		
Do.	do receiver general, do,	69	9	7		
Do.	do board of revenue, do,	10	3	4		
James Whitney—	Grant of 1851, for conveyance of mails between St. John and Digby in 1850,	100	0	0		
Brown & Comeau—	Do. for way offices at Clare, Digby county,	4	0	0		
J. & T. King—	From grant of 1851, for conveyance of mails between St. John and Digby,	66	13	4		
A. M. Wier—	Do do Horton and Parrsboro',	18	0	0		
					<u>1059</u>	5 7

STEAM BOATS, PACKETS, AND FERRIES.

S. Cunard—	Grant of 1850, for steam boat between Halifax and St. Johns, Newfoundland,	375	0	0		
M. Reddy,	do for packet between Arichat and 'Guysboro',	50	0	0		
D. McPhee,	do for ferry at the mouth of Spanish River, Cape Breton,	10	0	0		

John Carter—Grant of 1850, for ferry over Strait of Canso, from his landing to McPherson's,	£10	0	0
John McDonald—One half of grant of 1850, for ferry over Port LeHebert harbor,	10	0	0
John Copeland—Grant of 1850, for ferry over the mouth of Shubenacadie River,	10	0	0
Eliph. Reid—Do. for ferry from Amherst to Minudie,	15	0	0
Allan Cameron—One half of grant of 1850, for ferry at south side of Grandique River,	5	0	0
M. A. Wood—Do. do do do,	5	0	0
John McPherson—Grant of 1850, for ferry on east side of Strait of Canso, Richmond county,	10	0	0
Peter Fraser, do, for ferry at north side of Grandique River,	10	0	0
David Low, do, for ferry over Sheet Harbor,	10	0	0
Forrestall & McMillan—Grant of 1851, for loss of boats on ferry over Strait of Canso,	10	0	0
Cornelius Craig—Grant of 1851, for ferry over the extrance of Sable River,	10	0	0
James Purcell, do for ferry over the north west arm, Halifax,	10	0	0
C. & J. Pernette, do for ferry over La Have River,	20	0	0
Isaiah Smith, do for ferry over Shubenacadie River, Hants county side,	10	0	0
Do. do for scow between Shubenacadie and Londonderry,	20	0	0
John Richardson—One half of grant of 1851, for ferry over Port LeHebert harbor,	10	0	0
John McDonald—Do do do do,	10	0	0
John Snow—Grant of 1851, to aid in building a boat for ferry over Annapolis Gut,	20	0	0
Cunningham & Knowes—Do. for ferry between Cape Sable and the Main,	15	0	0
			655 0 0

NAVIGATION SECURITIES.

Jeremiah Bligh—Grant of 1849, for breakwater at Barnaby's Mill Cove, King's county,	31	0	0
M. Beckwith—Grant of 1851, for expenditure on Canady Creek breakwater in 1849,	6	16	3
Peter Smyth, do for expenditure on breakwater at Port Hood,	115	13	10
James Hanlon, do to open canal from George's Harbor to Canso,	10	0	0
A. McLeod et. als., do to aid in extending Arisaig pier,	200	0	0
Eldad Nickerson, do for a canal between Cape Negro and Port La Tour harbor,	25	0	0

II. R. McKenzie—Grant of 1850, for opening a new channel at Tracadie harbor, Sydney county,	£100	0	0
Thos. Farnsworth—Grant of 1851, for breakwater at French Cross, King's county,	79	2	5
Margaretville pier company—Grant of 1847 and 1851, to aid in extending the Margaretville pier,	75	0	0
Mark Sonia—From grant of 1851, for breakwater at Whale Cove, Clare,	30	0	0
A. Melanson—Grant of 1851, to aid in extending Gros Coque breakwater, Clare,	66	13	4
S. Nicholas, do to aid in extending Givan's wharf, King's county,	50	0	0
J McMullan, do for breakwater at Barnaby's Mill Cove, King's county,	50	0	0
	<hr/>		
	839	5	10

INDIAN GRANT.

A. F. Comeau—For relief of Indians at Clare, from grant for 1851,	15	0	0
Dr. Gesner—Do. in western counties, ditto,	50	0	0
John Creighton—Do. at Lunenburg, ditto,	5	0	0
A. Whitman—Do. at Annapolis, ditto,	15	0	0
H. W. Crawley—Do. in Cape Breton, ditto,	45	0	0
Bishop Fraser—Do. at Antigonishe, ditto,	30	0	0
Dr. Hooper—For medicine and attendance on Indians in 1849 and 1850,	3	10	0
Newell Jedore—Pursuant to report of committee on Indian affairs,	3	0	0
Dr. McDonald—For medicine and attendance on Indians at Antigonishe,	3	10	0
Alexr. Campbell—For relief of Indians at Tatamagouche, from grant of 1851,	12	10	0
Geo. Townshend—Do do at Amherst do	5	0	0
R. H. Bath—For supplies to Indians at Bridgetown, in 1849, ditto,	1	19	0
Rev. J. Corteau—For relief of Indians in Cape Breton, from grant of 1851,	15	0	0
D. Crichton—Do do in Pictou, do	20	0	0

MILITIA.

Edw'd. Wallace—Grant for services as adjutant general of militia for 1850,	30	0	0
G. N. Russell—Do. as quarter master general, do	20	0	0
Do For cleaning arms of Halifax regiments of militia, for 1850,	30	17	10
Chas. Randall—For storing and cleaning arms of 2nd battalion King's county militia, for 1850,	3	5	0
J. R. Dewolf—Do do Queen's county militia, do,	7	7	0
Edw O'Brien—Do do 1st regiment Hants co. militia, do,	9	19	6
R. McG. Dickey—Do do Cumberland militia, do,	6	0	6
John Turner—Do do 1st batt. 1st regiment Digby militia, 1848, 1849, 1850,	3	15	0

James Norman—Do do 1st batt. Annapolis regt. militia, for 1850,	£ 6 0 0
J. Ratchford—Do do Parsboro' militia, do,	2 10 0
S. O. Doane—Do do Barringtona militia, do,	4 11 0
J. G. Emslow—Ditto Shelburne militia, do,	3 8 0
David Grant—Do do 2nd batt. 1st regt. Pictou militia, do,	8 6 6
James Studd—Do do 1st batt. 1st. regt Cape Breton do,	15 11 9
R. Smith— Do do 2nd batt. Hants county militia, do,	4 5 6
John Wells —Do do 1st batt. Kings county militia, do,	8 0 0
John Burke—Do do 2nd batt. Lunenburg militia, do,	1 16 6
Wm. Rudolf—Do do 1st batt. do, do,	5 5 0

170 19 1

RATIONS TO TROOPS.

Dep'y. qtr. master general—Rations to troops en route from Halifax to Annapolis, and back to Halifax,	4 1 0
Do do do do	0 9 0
Do do Halifax and Windsor,	26 8 0
Do do Halifax to P.E.I. via Pic- tou, and back to Hlfx.,	10 16 0
Do do St. John via Windsor to Halifax,	18 18 0
Do do Halifax to Annapolis and back to Halifax,	1 7 0
Do do Halifax to Windsor and Annapolis,	27 18 0
Do do Annapolis and Windsor to Halifax,	16 8 6
Do do Halifax to Windsor,	0 4 6
Do do P.E.I. via Pictou to Hx.,	5 8 0
Do do Windsor to Halifax,	0 13 6
Do do Halifax to Windsor,	40 1 0
Do do St. John via Windsor to Halifax,	4 1 0
Do do Halifax to Windsor,	1 7 0
Do do Pictou to Halifax,	4 16 0
Do do Windsor to Halifax,	2 0 6
Do do P.E.I. via Pictou to Hx.,	3 12 0
Do do Windsor to Halifax,	45 18 0
Do do Halifax to Windsor,	45 18 0
Do do do	0 4 6
Do do do	42 10 6
Do do Windsor to Halifax,	42 10 6
Do do do	2 14 0
Do do do	47 5 0
Do do Halifax to Windsor,	48 6 0
Do do Halifax to Pictou,	6 12 0
Do do Pictou to Halifax,	0 12 0
Do do Windsor to Halifax,	0 18 0
Do do Halifax to Windsor, and back to Halifax,	0 9 0
Do do Halifax to Annapolis,	3 7 6
Do do Pictou to Halifax,	0 12 0

456 6 0
Interest.

INTEREST.

Bank of Nova Scotia—Interest due on account for 6 months, ended 31st December, 1850,		£194	10	8			
Do do 30th June, 1851,		60	12	5			
						255	3 1
Cashier of savings' bank—Interest due depositors to 30th June, 1850,		600	0	0			
Do do 31st Dec'r., 1850,		800	0	0			
Do do 30th June, 1851,		300	0	0			
						1700	0 0
Union marine ins. co.—Interest on provincial certificates to 30th June, 1851,		62	10	0			
J. Willis, do to 31st Dec., 1850,		10	0	0			
W. Bennett, do to 30th June, 1851,		5	0	0			
S. N. Binney, do to do		78	15	0			
Susan Binney, do to do		5	0	0			
Edward Binney, do to do		10	0	0			
J. Clark's estate, do to 31st Dec., 1850,		2	10	0			
W. Cogswell's estate, do to 30th June, 1851,		22	10	0			
Nicholas Vass, do to do		5	0	0			
Judge Bliss, do to 31st Dec., 1850,		65	0	0			
Wm. Murdoch, do to 30th June, 1851,		40	0	0			
Bishop Inglis' estate, do to 31st Dec., 1850,		12	10	0			
S. B. Robie, do to 30th June, 1851,		35	0	0			
H. H. Cogswell, do to do		5	0	0			
M. A. Uniacke, do to 31st Dec., 1850,		40	0	0			
Uniacke's estate, do to do		20	0	0			
Wentworth's estate, do to 30th June, 1851,		15	0	0			
S. Boggs, do to 31st Dec., 1850,		5	0	0			
E. Gray, do to do		2	10	0			
J. Brown's estate, do to 30th June, 1851,		25	0	0			
R. Brown's estate, do to do		10	0	0			
W. H. Tapp, do to 31st Dec., 1850,		7	10	0			
						483	15 1

DRAWBACKS.

Halifax—Return of duties on exports, allowed by the board of revenue,		2617	8	7			
Do —Return of duties on wines to officers of the garrison,		300	0	0			
Do do on printing press to R. Nugent, grant of 1851,		20	6	3			
Windsor, do on hay, allowed by board of rev'e.,		2	9	3			
Barrington, do on exports, do		39	19	0			
Horton, do on Canada flour, via N. York. do,		6	7	6			
Yarmouth, do on flour reshipped to U. States, do,		1	7	6			
Pubnico, do previously paid at Halifax,		1	3	5			
						2979	1 6

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Queen's printer—Balance of account for 1850, from grant of 1851,		218	6	0			
Wm. Annand—Amount of account, ditto,		38	18	4			
John Munro— ditto ditto,		1	1	0			

R. Nugent—Balance of account,	ditto,	£9 19 2	
English & Blackadar—Amount of account,	ditto,	2 10 0	
A. Grant—	ditto,	0 18 9	
		<hr/>	271 13 3
(Memo.)—Amount of grant of 1851,	£798 1 3		
To repay advances in 1850,	£500 0 0		
Allowed for paper used by R. Nugent,	26 8 0		
Paid as above,	271 13 3		
	<hr/>	798 1 3	

STATISTICS.

Clerk of the peace, Guysboro' county—St. Mary's district— Pay of enumerators for taking the census, and amount allowed him for preparing the abstracts,			27 13 1
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FISHERIES.

Schr. "Telegraph"—Amount of charter while employed in protection of the fisheries, from grant of 1851,	338 13 4	
P. Crowell—For services as captain of schr. "Telegraph," from grant of 1851,	77 0 0	
	<hr/>	415 13 4

ADVANCES.

A. McKinlay—On account of expenses incurred by commis- sioners of industrial exhibition,	150 0 0
Queen's printer—On account of public printing for 1851,	350 0 0
Charles Robson—For supplies for destitute Indians in King's county,	15 0 0
Charles Fairbanks—For plan and report on Arasaig pier,	17 10 0
J. Anderson—For expenses of Indian boys at Pictou,	5 4 9
Anastasia Phoran—For expenses of shipwrecked seamen at Sydney, C. B.,	5 15 0
Wm. Annand—For printing railroad despatches, by order of government,	35 5 0
Clerk to financial secretary—For extra services during the past year,	50 0 0
E. Bown—For services as seizing officer at the Eastern Passage,	10 0 0
The commissioners—For service of public buildings for 1851,	100 0 0
A. Chisholm—To aid him in sending models of his invention to England and the United States,	50 0 0
W. Faulkner—For examination and report on disputed claims at Minudie,	7 5 0
Provincial secretary—Towards expenses of delegation to England,	625 0 0
R. Nugent—On account of public printing in 1851,	669 4 0

Chas. Fairbanks—For survey and plans of railway, east and west of Halifax,	£40	0	0
Do do embankments at Chezetcook harbor,	20	0	0
H. M. Watson—Six months' salary as post office surveyor, agreeably to resolution of the house of assembly,	125	0	0
Postmaster Gen'l.—To defray the expenses of the establishment, and of post oommunication,	700	0	0
Peter Crerar—For survey, &c. for railroad at west branch River John, Pictou,	7	17	0
Attorney General—Expenses of foreclosing the mortgage on Shubenacadie canal,	154	7	0
J. B. McDonald—For relief of destitute Indians in Pictou county,	17	2	8
Chas. Fairbanks—On account of survey and plan of railroad east and west of Halifax,	100	0	0
J. B. McDonald—For supplies for destitute Indians in Kings county,	10	0	6
Dr. Gesner—For relief of Indians in western counties,	50	0	0
J. B. McDonald—For supplies for destitute Indians in Queens county,	20	15	8
	<hr/>		
	3335	6	7

ADVANCES FOR ROADS.

R. S. Copeland—For repairs of bridges at Merigomish, Pictou county,	24	6	10
D. McLachlan—Over-expenditure under commission No. 8, 1850, Richmond county,	3	0	0
D. McPhail—For repairs of bridge at Grandique Ferry, do.,	10	18	5
William Quinn—Ditto on road from Arichat to Ship Harbor, ditto,	18	7	6
J. B. McNeil—For materials to complete the bridge over River Tillard, ditto,	10	0	0
Jacob Findle—Over-expenditure on bridge at New Germany, Lunenburg county,	19	5	0
John Grant—For repairs of bridge over Nine Mile River, Hants county,	6	0	0
R. Skaling—For repairs of Bath Creek Bridge, ditto,	10	0	0
Nathan Taylor—Over-expenditure for repairs of old Avon bridge, ditto,	235	2	7
McDonald and Marshall—For repairs of roads, Guysboro' county,	15	0	0
D. McDonald—Over-expenditure on bridge at Country Harbor, ditto,	37	6	0
McKenzie and Fraser—For repairs of bridge at South River, Sydney county,	14	15	0
Angus Kell—For repairs of bridge at Hugh McDonald's, do.	3	0	0
O'Connor and Durney—Over-expenditure under commission No. 36, 1851, ditto,	1	0	0
E. Ratchford—Over-expenditure under commission No. 133, 1850, Cumberland county,	0	10	0
Lydiard and McNab—Expences of investigation of Brown's bridge, Musquodoboit, Halifax county,	5	0	0

Chas. Fairbanks—For surveys for roads, Halifax county,	£20	0	0
Joseph Hawkins—For repairs of bridges at Salmon Hole and Lawrencetown, ditto,	25	0	0
George Harpel—For repairs of roads and bridges at Jedore, ditto,	9	13	0
C. Mitchell—For repairs of roads and bridges at Jedore, east side, ditto,	10	0	0
Thos. Corbett—For repairs of bridge on Guysboro' road, ditto,	3	3	9
John Parker—Expenditure for clearing out the Guysboro' road, ditto,	7	12	0
Thos. Hamilton—For repairs of bridge near Lewis', on Windsor road, ditto,	15	16	7
James Hilton—For repairs of road at Steele's pond, ditto,	1	12	6
John Esson—Expenditure for repairs of roads and bridges, ditto,	44	12	6
Wm. Mackay—Survey and plan of new road from N.W. Arm to Ferguson's Cove, ditto,	42	0	0
Blair and Murray—Over-expenditure on bridge at McNutt's, Colchester county,	46	18	0
Tupper and Dickey—For repairs of road past D. Dickey's, Stewiacke, ditto,	20	0	0
D. Murray—For repairs of Tatamagouche road, from McNutt's to Welch's, ditto,	10	0	0
A. Chisholm—For erection of bridge on Ferguson's brook, Whycomagh, Inverness county,	6	0	0
James Smith—For repairs of roads and bridges at Skye Settlement, ditto,	25	0	0
J. Clarke—Over-expenditure on bridge at Little Bras d'Or ferry, Cape Breton county,	60	0	0
B. Fellowes—Ditto Bath bridge, Granville, Annapolis co.,	14	6	9
Thos. Margeson—Ditto Daniel's bridge, near Lawrencetown, ditto,	6	11	9
M. Miller—For repairs of bridge near Bridgetown, ditto,	25	0	0
Benaiah Morse—Ditto Potash bridge, Wilmot, ditto,	10	0	0
Stephen Mack—Over-expenditure under commission No. 36, 1851, Queen's county,	10	0	0

826 18 2

CASUALTY VOTE.

Richard Thomson—For repairs of Little River bridge, Cumberland county,	17	0	0
W. Elderkin—For repairs of road from Knowlton's to Fowler's, ditto,	3	0	0
Toney Bent—For repairs of Missequash bridge, ditto,	4	9	9
T. Ethridge, et als.—For rebuilding Big Brook bridge, Inverness county,	40	0	0
S. Campbell, et. als.—For erection of bridge on road from Margaree to Young's bridge, ditto,	34	19	6
Thomas Curry—For repairs of Half-way river bridge, Hants' county,	43	5	5
Donald Campbell—Ditto bridge on main road at St. Peter's, Richmond county,	2	0	6
Alexr. Murcheson—Ditto Grand River bridge, ditto,	26	8	0

J. Hilliers, et. als.—For bridge and embankment at Little Glass Bay, Cape Breton county,	£84	7	3
Jno. Cahill—For repairs of Barasoi's bridge, Low Point, do.,	25	0	0
Donald McNeill, ditto bridge at Mire River, ditto,	15	0	0
Nicholas Tobin, ditto bridge on road from Sydney to St. Peter's, ditto,	3	9	6
Philip Hayes, ditto bridge on road from Low Point to Sydney, ditto,	14	0	0
Alexr. Grant, ditto lime kiln bridge, ditto,	21	0	0
Isaac McCurly, ditto North River bridge, Onslow, Colchester county,	11	18	11
Johnson & Lombard, ditto bridge on Black Rock Creek, ditto,	13	5	7
Lombard & Fraser, ditto bridge on French River, ditto,	25	0	0
James Warrington, ditto Racket bridge, Digby county,	25	0	0
James Reid—For rebuilding bridge near Wm. McKenzie's, Pictou county,	21	15	7
McLean & McCabe—For repairs of bridge on road from Pictou to Wallace, ditto,	20	0	0
John Wier, ditto road from New Glasgow to Pine Tree Gut, ditto,	20	5	6
W. McGorman, ditto bridges between Horton and Wolfville, Kings county,	1	0	0
Z. Freeman, ditto bridge at Milton, Queen's co.	20	0	0
Charles Bell, ditto bridge on Broad River, ditto,	15	0	0
		507	5 6

ROAD COMPENSATION.

John Feener—Damages for fences on new road from Mahone Bay to Bridgewater, Lunenburg county,	8	5	0
Henry Weenacht—Damages on land on ditto, ditto,	40	0	0
W. Morton—Damages on land taken for road alteration at Aylesford, Kings county,	9	2	0
A. VanBuskirk, ditto ditto ditto,	2	10	0
J. VanBuskirk, ditto ditto ditto,	1	0	0
George Munro—Appraiser's fees assessing damages, ditto,	1	2	6
Grant & Dwyer—Damages for fences on new road from New Glasgow to Merigomish, Pictou county,	7	10	0
A. McDonald et als., ditto for land ditto ditto	6	15	0
R. McDonald et als., ditto for land ditto ditto	7	0	0
McLeod & McKenzie, ditto for land & fences ditto ditto	4	12	6
Frances McKenzie, ditto for land & fences ditto ditto	1	0	0
Charles Evans, ditto for land on new road from Pictou to West River, do.,	10	0	0
E. Jackson, ditto for fences on new road from New Glasgow to Merigomish, ditto,	1	15	0
L. Renouff, ditto for land taken for alteration of road, Inverness county,	2	0	0
Thomas Meagher, ditto for fences on new road at Malignant Cove, Sydney county,	7	0	0

John Hunt et als—Damages for land and fences on new road from Annapolis to Digby, Digby county,		£32	15	2	
Rachel Snow et als,	ditto for land ditto ditto	10	19	3	
Jonas Rice et als,	ditto for land & fences ditto ditto	37	8	4	
J. H. Roop,	ditto for land ditto ditto	15	15	0	
Joseph Francis,	ditto for fences ditto ditto	5	12	0	
R. Woodman et als,	ditto for land & fences ditto ditto	53	2	4	
J. H. Roop,	ditto for fences ditto ditto	17	1	8	
J. L. Potter,	ditto for land & fences ditto ditto	8	3	4	
Rachel Snow,	ditto for fences ditto ditto	9	7	0	
A. Hardy,	ditto for land & fences ditto ditto	10	6	6	
J. Cassett,	ditto for fences ditto ditto	4	10	8	
W. R. Smith,	ditto for land & fences ditto ditto	7	17	6	
James McDonald,	ditto for fences on new road from Antigonish to Sherbrooke, Guysboro' county,	16	0	0	
L. Publicover,	ditto for land and fences on new road from Guysboro' to Canso, ditto,	3	15	0	
Charles Myers,	ditto for land ditto ditto	3	4	0	
Abner Myers,	ditto for land ditto ditto	4	4	0	
John McPhee,	ditto for land on new road from Big Bras d'Or to Big Harbor, Boularderie, Cape Breton county,	10	0	0	
					359 13 9

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Halifax county—Paid on account of this service, from grant for 1851,					2415 4 1
Do.	do old road votes, undrawn 31st Dec., 1850,	35	0	0	
Cumberland county,	do this service, from grant for 1851,				1344 4 0
Do.	do old road votes, undrawn 31st Dec., 1850,	79	5	10	
Colchester county,	do this service, from grant for 1851,				1794 6 10
Do.	do old road votes, undrawn 31st Dec., 1850,	5	0	0	
Sydney county,	do this service, from grant for 1851,				1708 2 9
Pictou county,	do this service, from grant for 1851,				1847 13 6
Do.	do old road votes, undrawn 31st Dec., 1851,	43	14	10	
Guysboro' county,	do this service, from grant for 1851,				969 12 10
Do.	do old road votes, undrawn 31st Dec., 1851,	146	16	8	
Inverness county,	do this service, from grant for 1851,				1642 18 6
Do.	do old road votes, undrawn 31st Dec., 1850,	176	15	4	

Richmond county—Paid on account this service, from grant for 1851,			£1076	1	8
Do.	do	old road votes, undrawn 31st Dec., 1850,	52	0	0
Cape Breton county, this service, from grant for 1851,			1957	16	10
Do.	do	old road votes, undrawn 31st Dec., 1850,	766	14	1
Hants county, this service, from grant for 1851,			1978	15	7
Do.	do	old road votes, undrawn 31st Dec., 1850,	5	0	0
King's county, this service, from grant for 1851,			1532	6	7
Annapolis county, this service, from grant for 1851,			1516	10	0
Do.	do	old road votes, undrawn 31st Dec., 1850,	63	10	0
Digby county, this service, from grant for 1851,			1495	0	8
Do.	do	old road votes, undrawn 31st Dec., 1850,	1080	0	0
Yarmouth county, this service, from grant for 1851,			1265	3	1
Do.	do	old road votes, undrawn 31st Dec., 1850,	31	0	0
Shelburne county, this service, from grant for 1851,			1389	12	3
Do.	do	old road votes, undrawn 31st Dec., 1850,	0	7	7
Queen's county, this service, from grant for 1851,			1260	0	0
Do.	do	old road votes, undrawn 31st Dec., 1851,	28	0	0
Lunenburg county, this service, from grant for 1851,			1773	9	2
Do.	do	old road votes, undrawn 31st Dec., 1850,	42	18	1
			<u>2556</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
			£105935	10	8

Financial Secretary's office,

February, 1852,

SAM'L. CREELMAN, Fin. Sec.

Abstract of articles imported into this province, on which duty was collected in 1851.

Apples, 276 $\frac{1}{4}$ bbls. at 4s. per bbl.,	£ 55	5	0
Butter, 6 cwt. 0 qrs. 24 lbs. at 8s. per cwt.,	2	9	9
Brandy, 30,951 gals. at 2s. 8d. per gal.,	4126	16	0
Beef, 48 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lbs. at 6s. per cwt.,	14	11	7
Crackers, 182 cwt. 3 qrs. 20 lbs. at 3s. 4d. per cwt.,	30	15	4
Coffee, green, 175,181 lbs. at 1d. per lb.,	729	18	5
Do. roasted, 1,048 lbs. at 2d. per lb.,	8	14	8
Candles, tallow, 22,074 lbs. at 1d. per lb.,	91	19	6
Do. other kinds, 6,403 lbs. at 3d. per lb.,	80	0	9
Cheese, 97 cwt. 3 qrs. 13 lbs. at 5s. per cwt.,	24	9	4
Clocks, costing under 20s., 438 at 5s. each,	109	10	0
Do. costing over 20s., 11 at 10s. each,	5	10	0
Chocolate, 397 lbs. at 1d. per lb.,	1	13	1
Flour, 77,938 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls. at 1s. per bbl.,	3896	18	6
Geneva, 17,265 $\frac{1}{4}$ gals. at 2s. 8d. per gal.,	2302	0	8
Hams, 62 cwt. 3 qrs. 12 lbs. at 9s. per cwt.,	28	5	9
Lard, 187 cwt. 1 qr. 26 lbs. at 8s. per cwt.,	74	19	10
Leather, sole, 130,956 lbs. at 1d. per lb.,	545	13	0
Do. upper, 3,121 lbs. at 2d. per lb.,	26	0	2
Molasses, 921,817 gals. at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gal.,	9602	15	3
Onions, 1405 cwt. 0 qr. 2 lbs. at 2s. 6d. per cwt.,	175	12	6
Pigs, under 100 lbs., 5 at 2s. each,	0	10	0
Pork, including fresh pork, 1962 cwt. 2 qr. 8 lbs. at 6s. per cwt.,	588	6	8
Raisins, boxes, 147,334 lbs. at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.,	306	19	0
Do. other packages, 41,584 lbs. at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.,	43	6	4
Rum, distilled in this province, 39,424 gals. at 11d. per gal.	1806	18	8
Do. imported, 24,225 gals. at 1s. 6d. per gal.	1816	17	6
Sugar, brown, 24,755 cwt. 1 qr. 1 lb. at 7s. per cwt.,	8664	6	10
Do. crushed, 1824 cwt. 2 qrs. 1 lb. at 10s. per cwt.,	912	5	1
Do. refined, 438 cwt. 2 qr. 26 lbs. at 14s. per cwt.,	307	2	3
Tea, black, 771,309 lbs. at 2d. per lb.,	6427	11	6
Do. green, 2,716 lbs. at 4d. per lb.,	45	5	4
Tobacco, 328,100 lbs. at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.,	2950	12	6
Whiskey, distilled in this province, 560 $\frac{3}{4}$ gals. at 11d. per gal.	25	14	1
Do. imported, 1837 gals. at 2s. 8d. per gal.	244	18	8
Wine, 16,005 $\frac{3}{4}$ gals. at 1s. 3d. per gal.,	1000	7	3
Do. 7,336 gals. at 2s. 6d. per gal.,	917	0	0
Do. 713 gals. at 3s. per gal.,	106	19	0
Value of goods at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	£82568	16	1
Do. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ do.	388418	9	5
Do. 10 do.	14442	1	4
Do. 20 do.	127	6	11
Add amount received from Londonderry, short returned in 1845,	1	9	4
	£75010	10	1

Financial Secretary's office,

February, 1852,

SAM'L. CREELMAN, Fin. Sec.

Comparative

Comparative statement of articles imported into this province, and of the amount of excise duties collected thereon, for the years 1850 and 1851.

Articles.	Imports, 1850.	Imports, 1851.	Increase.	Decrease.
Apples, bbls.	217	276 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Butter, cwts.	31 2 24	6 0 24		25 2 00
Brandy, gallons	27561 $\frac{1}{3}$	30951	3389 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Beef, cwts.	27 2 16	48 2 10	20 3 22	
Crackers, "	162 0 00	182 3 20	20 3 20	
Coffee (green), lbs.	153226	175181	21955	
Do. (roasted), "	411	1048	637	
Candles (tallow), "	30522	22074		8448
Do. (other kinds) "	7192	6403		789
Cheese, cwts.	146 0 09	97 3 13		48 0 24
Clocks costing under 20s.	151	438	287	
Do. costing over 20s.	12	11		1
Chocolate, lbs.	221	397	176	
Flour, barrels	64008	77938 $\frac{1}{2}$	13850 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Geneva, gallons	17376	17265 $\frac{1}{4}$		110 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hams, cwts.	184 0 13	62 3 12		121 1 01
Lard, "	380 2 26	187 1 26		193 1 00
Leather (sole) lbs.	56010	130956	74946	
Do. (upper) "	3760 $\frac{1}{2}$	3121		639 $\frac{1}{2}$
Molasses, gallons	876950	921817	44867	
Onions, cwts.	1209 2 04	1405 0 02	195 1 26	
Pork, includ'g fresh, "	3566 1 06	1962 2 08		1603 2 26
Pigs, "	20	5		15
Raisins, (boxes) lbs.	135463	147334	11871	
Do. (other pkgs.) "	18650	41584	22934	
Rum, distilled in } glns.	42464	39424		3040
Do. imported, "	26563	24225		2338
Sheep, "	1			1
Sugar (brown), cwts.	23840 2 23	24755 1 01	914 2 06	
Do. (crushed), "	1598 2 02	1824 2 01	225 3 27	
Do. (refined), "	512 2 03	438 2 26		73 3 05
Tea (black), lbs.	673312 $\frac{1}{2}$	771309	97996 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. (green), "	1248	2716	1468	
Tobacco, "	254590	328100	73510	
Whiskey, dist. in } glns.	191	560 $\frac{3}{4}$	369 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. imported, "	1790	1837	47	
Wine at 1s. 3d. "	16710	16005 $\frac{3}{4}$		704 $\frac{1}{4}$
Do. 2s. 6d. "	6977 $\frac{3}{4}$	7336	358 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Do. 3s. "	721 $\frac{1}{2}$	713		8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Value of goods at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.	£62865 8 1	£82568 16 1	19703 8 0	
Do. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	306016 5 5	388418 9 5	82402 4 0	
Do. 10 "	14353 15 8	14442 1 4	88 5 8	
Do. 20 "	416 5 0	127 6 11		288 18 1

Articles.	Duties, 1850.	Duties, 1851.	Increase.	Decrease.
Apples,	£ 43 8 0	£ 55 5 0	£ 11 17 0	
Butter,	12 13 9	2 9 9		10 4 0
Brandy,	3674 16 10	4126 16 0	451 19 2	
Beef,	8 5 10	14 11 7	6 5 9	
Crackers,	27 0 0	30 15 4	3 15 4	
Coffee (green)	638 8 10	729 18 5	91 9 7	
Do. (roasted),	3 8 6	8 14 8	5 6 2	
Candles (tallow),	127 3 6	91 19 6		35 4 0
Do. (other kinds),	89 18 0	80 0 9		9 17 3
Cheese,	36 10 4	24 9 4		12 1 0
Clocks costing under 20s.	37 15 0	109 10 0	71 15 0	
Do. costing over 20s.	6 0 0	5 10 0		0 10 0
Chocolate,	0 18 5	1 13 1	0 14 8	
Flour,	3204 8 0	3896 18 6	692 10 6	
Geneva,	2316 16 0	2302 0 8		14 15 4
Hams,	82 17 0	28 5 9		54 11 3
Lard,	152 5 11	74 19 10		77 6 1
Leather (sole),	233 7 6	545 13 0	312 5 6	
Do. (upper),	31 6 9	26 0 2		5 6 7
Molasses,	9144 17 11	9602 15 3	457 17 4	
Onions,	151 3 10	175 12 6	24 8 8	
Pork (including fresh),	1069 6 3	588 6 8		480 19 7
Pigs,	3 16 0	0 10 0		3 6 0
Raisins (boxes),	282 4 4	306 19 0	24 14 8	
Do. (other packages),	19 8 7	43 6 4	23 17 9	
Rum, distilled in this } province, }	1946 5 4	1806 18 8		139 6 8
Do. imported,	1992 4 6	1816 17 6		175 7 0
Sheep,	0 3 0			0 3 0
Sugar (brown),	8344 5 0	8664 6 10	320 1 10	
Do. (crushed),	799 5 3	912 5 1	112 19 10	
Do. (refined),	358 15 5	307 2 3		51 13 2
Tea (black),	5610 18 9	6427 11 6	816 12 9	
Do. (green),	20 16 0	45 5 4	24 9 4	
Tobacco,	1591 3 9	2050 12 6	459 8 9	
Whiskey, distilled in } this province, }	8 15 1	25 14 1	16 19 0	
Do. imported,	238 3 4	244 18 8	6 5 4	
Wine at 1s. 3d. per gal.	1044 7 6	1000 7 3		44 0 3
Do. 2s. 6d. "	872 4 5	917 0 0	44 15 7	
Do. 3s. "	108 4 6	106 19 0		1 5 6
Value of goods at 2½ p.c.	1571 12 6	2064 4 5	492 11 11	
Do. 6¼ "	19126 14 7	24276 3 2	5149 8 7	
Do. 10 "	1435 7 7	1444 4 1	8 16 6	
Do. 20 "	83 5 0	25 9 4		57 15 8
Received from Halifax } for goods abandoned } for duty, }	8 8 6			8 8 6
Received fm. London- } derry short returned } in 1845, }		1 9 4	1 9 4	
	£66559 15 1	£75010 10 1	£9632 15 10	£1182 0 10
	Net increase . . . £8450 15 0			

SAM'L. CREELMAN, Fin. Sec.

Financial Secretary's office, February, 1852,

Comparative

Comparative statement of the gross amount of light duties collected at the different ports of this province for the years 1850 and 1851.

Ports.	Duties 1850.	Duties 1851.	Increase.	Decrease.
Halifax,	£1482 18 6	£1459 14 0		£23 4 6
Annapolis,	71 6 6	68 16 0		2 10 6
Arichat,	208 9 6	182 8 6		26 1 0
Amherst,	34 14 0	24 2 0		10 12 0
Antigonishe,	17 16 0	17 11 6		0 4 6
Argyle,	23 2 6			23 2 6
Barrington,	11 16 6	82 4 0	£70 7 6	
Beaver River,	4 5 6	6 1 0	1 15 6	
Cornwallis,	16 6 0	23 5 0	6 19 0	
“ West,	9 10 6	9 5 0		0 5 6
Canso, (Bigelow)	215 15 0	562 16 0	347 1 0	
“ (Brouard)	7 5 6	10 11 0	3 5 6	
“ (Heffernan)	244 11 0	114 19 6		129 11 6
“ (McKeen)		406 18 0	406 18 0	
Cape Canso,	11 13 6	6 3 6		5 10 0
Digby,	84 5 0	90 7 6	6 2 6	
Guysboro',	7 18 0	7 0 0		0 18 0
Horton,		12 4 6	12 14 6	
Joggins Mines,	6 10 0	25 8 6	18 18 6	
Liverpool,	168 14 0	186 12 0	17 18 0	
Londonderry,	20 3 6	27 5 0	7 1 6	
Lunenburg,	39 13 0	24 16 6		14 16 6
Lallave,		2 2 0	2 2 0	
Maitland,	30 17 6	39 6 6	8 9 0	
Pictou,	602 18 6	376 4 0		226 14 6
Parrsboro',	43 5 6	68 7 9	25 2 3	
Pugwash,	72 16 0	49 2 0		23 14 0
Pubnico,	7 17 6	40 14 6	32 17 0	
Port Hood,	4 18 0	9 6 0	4 8 0	
Port Medway,		38 1 0	38 1 0	
Ragged Islands,	15 1 6	21 0 0	5 18 6	
Sydney, C. B.,	316 16 6	54 5 6		262 11 0
“ North,		238 0 0	238 0 0	
Shelburne,	21 6 0	20 18 0		0 8 0
St. Mary's,	18 12 9	34 5 6	15 13 6	
Sheet Harbor,		1 14 0	1 14 0	
Truro,		1 14 6	1 14 6	
Tasket,	16 15 6	30 10 6	13 15 0	
Tatamagouche,	22 14 0	10 9 6		12 4 6
Windsor,	167 1 0	139 1 9		27 19 3
Wilmot,	16 7 6	24 16 0	8 8 6	
Weymouth,	35 3 6	53 19 3	18 15 9	
Wesport,	35 2 6	45 6 0	10 3 6	
Wallace,	62 8 6	38 16 6		23 12 0
Walton,	38 12 6	43 15 6	5 3 0	
Yarmouth,	266 1 6	219 9 6		46 12 0
Amount received from } Capt. Darby, }		3 9 0	3 9 0	
	£4481 9 6	£4953 3 9	£1332 6 0	£860 11 9

Net increase, £471 14 3

SAM'L. CREELMAN, Fin. Sec.

No. 18—Part 2.

(See page 119.)

Comparative statement, exhibiting the increase and decrease of amount of excise duties collected at the different ports of this province for the years 1850 and 1851.

Ports.	Duties, 1850.	Duties, 1851.	Increase.	Decrease.
Halifax,	£55894 0 3	£62542 11 7	£6648 11 4	
Annapolis,	574 17 7	724 19 5	150 1 10	
Arichat,	707 2 8	594 12 0		£112 10 8
Amherst,	408 17 1	690 18 4	282 1 3	
Antigonishe,	49 5 4	57 15 8	8 10 4	
Argyle,	39 5 11			39 5 11
Barrington,	152 2 1	153 1 6	0 19 5	
Beaver River,	25 4 2	31 0 0	5 15 10	
Cornwallis,	240 16 5	321 7 6	80 11 1	
“ West,	32 17 8	29 6 4		3 11 4
Cape Canso,	62 18 10	46 18 4		16 0 6
Digby,	708 5 2	804 7 0	96 1 10	
Horton,		164 19 10	164 19 10	
Joggins Mines,	7 10 3	96 16 4	89 6 1	
Liverpool,	841 8 2	771 8 6		69 19 8
Londonderry,	164 8 5	200 9 2	36 0 9	
Lunenburg,	234 6 9	84 16 10		149 9 11
La Have,		11 8 6	11 8 6	
Maitland,	144 15 7	249 4 0	104 8 5	
Pictou,	1741 10 11	1776 13 2	35 2 3	
Parrsboro',	42 19 6	52 10 1	9 10 7	
Pugwash,	462 18 2	745 19 4	283 1 2	
Port Hood,	8 13 3			8 13 3
Port Medway,	40 7 8	4 6 8		36 1 0
Pubnico,	54 18 8	48 8 1		6 10 7
Ragged Islands,	41 7 2	232 3 1	190 15 11	
Sydney, C. B.,	752 19 4	362 12 8		390 6 8
“ North,		229 9 6	229 9 6	
Shelburne,	141 7 1	179 9 10	38 2 9	
St. Mary's,		16 12 1	16 12 1	
Ship Harbor,	85 13 11	53 8 2		32 5 9
Truro,	97 2 11	151 12 1	54 9 2	
Tusket,	94 17 5	136 18 10	42 1 5	
Tatamagouche,	43 15 7	87 8 2	43 12 7	
Windsor,	290 18 4	455 18 6	165 0 2	
Wilmot,	289 4 2	333 0 10	43 16 8	
Weymouth,	98 2 1	109 6 4	11 4 3	
Westport,	93 0 4	129 15 3	36 14 11	
Wallace,	38 7 4	88 0 0	49 12 8	
Walton,	25 7 0	40 2 9	14 15 9	
Yarmouth,	1828 1 11	2199 4 6	371 2 7	
	£66559 15 1	£75009 0 9	£8314 0 11	£864 15 3

Net increase, stg., £8449 5 8

SAML. CREELMAN, Fin. Sec.

Financial Secretary's office, 28th Feb., 1852.

No.

No. 19.

(See page 76.)

[COPY.]

No. 18.

Government house, Halifax. April 30, 1851.

MY LORD—

I have the honor to transmit, at the request of the master of the rolls, the enclosed letter and accompanying documents, having reference to a bill introduced into the house of assembly during the late session, by a gentlemen representing one of the eastern counties, and which, though it passed in the lower house by a small majority, was deferred until the next session in the legislative council.

The abolition of the chancery court in the state of New York, and the movements made in England in reference to the same subject, probably suggested the introduction of this measure. Its postponement however, will give ample time for the deliberate enquiry into the merits of the questions involved, which, I humbly conceive should precede legislation, and the general election which must be held this year, will afford to all parties the opportunity for fair and free discussion.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HARVEY.

The right hon. EARL GREY, &c. &c. &c.

Halifax, April 10th, 1851.

MY LORD—

A bill to abolish the office of master of the rolls—to transfer the chancery jurisdiction to the supreme court, and authorize the lieutenant governor to appoint me a judge of the latter, passed the house of assembly at the late legislative session.

A bill to abolish the court of chancery, and to transfer that jurisdiction to the supreme court, (but without any clause specifically affecting me or my office,) was originally submitted to the house. Neither it nor any measure regarding the chancery court have been sanctioned by the lieutenant governor, and this bill was introduced without his knowledge. Upon the latter being read a first time, his excellency directed that a copy of it should be sent to me, which was done on the 3d April. It is herewith marked A. I first became aware of its existence by a note from the chairman of a committee of that house, dated the 25th March last, requesting my attendance before it. On the next day I attended accordingly, having previously obtained his excellency's permission to do so.

Having failed to elicit from the committee what was intended to be done with me, on the 28th ultimo I addressed a letter to his excellency, begging that through him I might obtain the desired information. I did this, because one of his excellency's confidential advisers was a member of that committee, and strongly supported the bill. There was much heat and altercation during its progress, but I do not propose to go into details on that subject. It ultimately passed by a bare majority, with a clause (added in committee of the whole) abolishing my office, and authorizing the lieutenant governor to appoint me a judge of the supreme court. A copy of this clause is herewith marked B.

All the members of the government in the house, viz., the hon. the attorney general, (the leader), the financial secretary, Messrs. Young, McKeagney, and Doyle, supported this bill throughout, and also that clause.

As originally presented, it was on Friday, the 4th April, postponed three months, on a close division of 22 to 20. Next day (the fifth) it was retained by a like majority. It

was immediately afterwards, on the same afternoon, considered in committee, and the clause (B), at the close, proposed and carried. No intimation that such a clause was intended had been previously given. The house resumed, reported and read the bill a third time, and finally passed it. This happened late on Saturday night. The legislative council had adjourned. The prorogation was to take place on Monday, the 7th April, and there being no time to consider it in the council, it was postponed for the session.

It was not until late on the night of the day it passed the house (5th) that I heard what had been done as regards my office and myself. How anxiously I desired and sought for information I need not say. In reference to my letter of the 28th ultimo, his excellency on the same day, (28th), and the day afterwards, (29th), was kind enough to write me several notes, communicating his disapproval of the measure, and that he would consider my removal from office without an adequate pension, unjust. From this, and the intimation in the Morning Chronicle of the 1st inst., herewith, I conjectured that it was intended to remove me on a small pension.

I cannot express, my lord, how deeply mortified I am at being again placed in a position antagonistic (I hope only apparently so) with the members of this government,—yet, is my present mortification not unmingled with pride.

The representative of my sovereign has been pleased to say that he will inform your lordship that I have “admirably performed my duties, and much to the satisfaction of this community.” The representatives of the people deem me worthy of a graver trust than that which with which I am now trusted—they propose to entrust me with the administration of criminal justice.

My lord, if the province desire me to do the work of a common law as well as equity judge, ought I not to be asked if I am able and willing to perform it. I will not shrink from the performance of any judicial labour of which I am mentally and physically capable; but I am now the highest judge in this colony except the chief justice. This bill proposes to create for me a seat lower than that of the junior puisne judge. My income is now secured to me by the honor of the crown. This bill would render it dependant entirely on colonial legislation; and while it *ipso facto* removes one, it does not even appoint me a judge. I have precedence before the executive councillors and judges: this bill places me behind them all.

My lord, the queen elevated me to my present position. I have done nothing unworthy of it. Your lordship will not advise her majesty to take it from me. I am not an aspirant for the chief justiceship. I am most anxious to remain master of the rolls. I do not wish to interfere with the claims of the crown officers. Long may the venerable chief of the supreme court continue to honor the bench which he has adorned for nearly half a century,—yet, is it presumptuous in me to expect that it should be provided by the act which places me thereon—that I should retain my judicial rank, and (should I survive him) become the head of the court? My office in this colony is an ancient one. Until 1826 it was inadequately provided for by fees; the legislature then made a permanent provision for it at the special request of the crown. Afterwards the master of the rolls was constituted responsible adviser of the chancellor, and large powers for the improvement of the practice were committed to them by the legislature. What has occurred renders it incumbent on me to say, that under successive orders, ameliorating its practice, this court will favorably compare with any court in any country; but public attention being now fixed on chancery reform in England, it is very natural that it should be at once suggested here. Yet there are “no arrears here as are so loudly and so justly complained of in England;” “there is not a single cause standing before me for judgement, and very many of the reforms spoken of in the British parliament and press as desirable, are in operation in this province, some of them for a considerable period.”

No decision of mine has ever yet been reversed, and I must add that the manner in which I have used the powers with which I am still entrusted for the improvement of the practice, was spoken of by all in the assembly in terms of high commendation. To diminish the costs of the proceedings in chancery is not within the scope of these powers—that is the province of the legislature.

I am quite aware, however, that it is not for me to determine whether the court ought longer

longer to exist. A commission of enquiry will probably now be issued. If permitted, I shall be most happy to give it all the aid and information in my power; but if it shall be regarded as advisable to dispense with this ancient tribunal, interwoven as it has always been with our whole system of jurisprudence, I humbly contend that the change ought not to be effected at my expense. I fairly won my office by exertions in the public service,—as proof of this I venture to give your lordship a copy of a letter addressed to me when I was in England, by the present prime minister, to whom I am personally known. Lord John Russell did more than this. After I had returned to this province, he wrote a note to Lord Falkland, then lieutenant governor, recommending me to the favorable consideration of his lordship.

My lord, my office was thus conferred upon me, and I hold it under the queen's mandamus. It was given to me before the principles of government under which Nova Scotia is now ruled, were conceded to it. I am by law irremovable, except for misconduct. After negotiations with this colony, your lordship agreed to fix my salary at £700 per annum; and by the civil list bill, that sum is secured "to the present master of the rolls." In a similar manner the questions as to the income of the chief justice and Judge Bliss were finally adjusted with the legislature.

I undertook to perform the duties of an equity judge only. At the time of my appointment it was suggested that it should be conferred upon the late Mr. Justice Hill, and that I should take his place in the supreme court; but I declined, and lord Falkland would not enforce it upon me.

Moreover, at lord Falkland's special request, I accepted temporarily (there being then danger of a war with the United States of America) the office of judge of the vice admiralty court, and I have since performed its duties almost gratuitously. These require me to be at all times accessible, while the judges of the supreme court must be periodically absent from the metropolis on their circuits.

In reference to a suggestion arising from their advising his excellency on appeals from my decrees, they replied that these were unfrequent and required from them much labor and research into doctrines with which they were necessarily unfamiliar.

The judges of these lower provinces, my lord, exercise their important functions in small communities. They rarely take their seats without seeing before them, as suitors and solicitors, those who for the time under the present administrative system command or influence every act of legislation and government.

My lord, by none of your predecessors has the independence of the colonial judicatures been guarded more vigilantly than by your lordship. I had observed this in the constitution proposed to parliament for the Australian colonies; in your lordship's recent despatches and judicial appointments in New Brunswick; in the despatch by which the act passed here (for removing the judges by a joint legislative address) was rendered a safe measure; and in that by which they are prohibited from accepting any addition to their incomes from the assembly: but that independence will be truly jeopardized, if by legislation (a swift process, as your lordship will have perceived) a judge can be transferred *volens* from one office to another, or summarily dismissed upon a pension, possibly (as in the amount suggested for me) of not one half his income.

If the administration of justice be now a subject of domestic concern only, I must apologise for venturing upon these general remarks in a communication, the object of which is entirely personal. But it seems to me, that in addition to the higher motives which impel British statesmen to provide for its purity and impartiality, that the administration itself partakes of an imperial as well as a colonial character; seeing that it is the right of British subjects to have justice rendered them in every part of the empire; and that, as this is imperfectly provided for by appeals to the judicial committee, it is further secured by extending protection in the first instance to the colonial judges.

The commission to which I have alluded, may not prevent the dropped bill or any other from being adopted at the next session.

This will probably have a suspending clause, it is true, but it will have acquired the grave character of a measure deliberately adopted by the provincial government and legislature.

My

My only hope and prayer to your lordship must then be, that the queen's assent may not be given to it; for a renewed consideration by the legislature, would in all probability, leave me still no other course but a renewed appeal. I would fain avert from me a struggle so unpleasant, protracted, and unequal.

I pray that my office may not be permitted to become one of the watchwords of political strife. I earnestly hope that this appeal may not be regarded as premature. It was quaintly, yet truly said, by one of the most sagacious of men, "that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

If what I have humbly submitted to your lordship be well founded, and your lordship can, consistently with the present principles of government, in this stage of the proceedings, extend your protection to me, I shall be most grateful if you will do so. And not improbably agitation most injurious to the administration of justice, may thereby be repressed *in limine*.

Humbly praying your lordship's favorable consideration of this appeal, and craving your lordship's pardon for aught that may be amiss in it,

I have the honor to be, my lord,

With the greatest respect,

Your lordship's most obedient humble servant.

(Signed)

ALEXANDER STEWART,

Master of the rolls.

The right hon. EARL GREY, &c. &c. &c.

[COPY.]

No. 270.

Downing street, 22nd May, 1851.

SIR—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 18, of the 30th ult., enclosing a letter from Mr. Stewart, the master of the rolls of Nova Scotia, on the subject of a bill for abolishing the court of chancery and transferring the equity jurisdiction to the supreme court, which was introduced into the house of assembly last session, but deferred by the legislative council until their next session.

You will have the goodness to acquaint Mr. Stewart, in reply to his letter, that I must forbear at present from expressing any opinion on the measure contemplated by the colonial legislature, but that I trust in any act which may be passed by them for reforming the court of chancery, the claims of the master of the rolls will be duly considered.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GREY.

Lieutenant-governor SIR JOHN HARVEY, &c. &c. &c.

No. 20.

(See page 78.)

[The papers referred to in this number are all included in appendix No. 12.]

No. 21.

(See page 79.)

[COPY.]

Provincial secretary's office, December 9, 1851.

SIR—

I have it in command from the lieutenant-governor, to call your attention to an act, entitled "an act relative to the crown land department," which was passed by the legislature during the recent session, a copy of which is enclosed for your information.

One main object of the legislature, in passing this law, was, to throw upon the commissioner of crown lands, and upon his deputies, the duty, and the undivided responsibility, of managing and disposing of the crown estate, with a view to avoid the uncertainty and delay which have hitherto characterized this branch of the provincial administration. With this view chapter 28 of the revised statutes has been repealed, and the county land boards abolished.

A committee of the executive council will be charged with the duty of investigating and deciding upon difficult cases, whenever you, by a special report and requisition, shall request them so to do; but it must be understood, that their interference will only be occasional, and that their decision will be based upon the facts furnished in your written report, and for the fullness and accuracy of which you are to be held responsible.

Grants will be signed by the lieutenant-governor every day, if necessary, or as often as may be sufficient to insure punctuality and despatch in their delivery.

Grants, when perfected, must be sent to the deputies in each county, who will forward a quarterly return of those which remain in their possession. A quarterly return must be made up in your office, shewing the lands applied for—the prices paid—the dates of application, and the dates of delivery,—or of transmission of the grants to the several counties where the lands lie.

To facilitate the sale and settlement of the crown estate, his excellency regards as an object of more importance than any revenue which can be derived from it. Keeping this policy steadily in view, and the increase of population to be gained by attracting into this province some portion of the stream of population which now flows past our shores to foreign countries, it will become very desirable that you should have one deputy in each county, who shall, in addition to performing the functions which the gradual absorption of immigrants and apprentices may impose, give facilities to the residents in the interior, for the purchase and occupation of crown lands.

Though aware of the difficulties, which the smallness of the remuneration may impose, to the selection of officers of adequate integrity and acquirements, his excellency is not without a hope, that such may be obtained in every county, and will be prepared, on your recommendation, to commission such officers, and recommend to the legislature, the payment of such moderate commission or salary as may ensure the efficient discharge of their duties. These officers, whenever competent, might be employed as supervisors of the great roads running through their counties, at least, the extent of expending such sums as are annually placed for that service at the disposal of the executive.

These deputies should give bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties—should receive and transmit monies paid for lands: the applicant receiving credit for the monies paid, in case of fraud or negligence, on producing the deputies receipt, that officer's commission or salary being surcharged, or his bondsman called on to make good the amount.

You will, without loss of time, report, for the information of his excellency, whether any, or what additional force you will require, in your department, to enable you to conduct the correspondence, and carry out the policy of the government, and the requirements of the law.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

JOHN SPRY MORRIS, esquire, &c. &c. &c.

Department of crown lands, December 18, 1851.

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th, directing my attention to the late act of the provincial legislature, relative to the crown land department, and requiring a report from me, whether any, or what additional force will be required in this department, in order to carry out the policy of the government and the requirements of the law.

I have no wish to shrink from the execution of any duties, incidentally connected with the crown land department, but I deem it proper respectfully to bring to his excellency the lieutenant-governor's notice, some facts connected with it, which may serve to shew the difficulties which stand in the way of a prompt execution of the additional duties, which, under the new law, will devolve on the commissioner of crown lands and his deputies.

Within a few years the duty of preparing grants of land, which before had appertained exclusively to the provincial secretary's office, has fallen upon the crown land office, with the additional duty of making them in duplicate. Now it is only three years since the department in Cape Breton (the duties of which up to that period had required the services of two able officers) has been added to this. Had the business of that department been fully brought up, instead of being largely in arrears, it would have been quite as much as any one individual could do, to guide and direct, with any sort of regularity and correctness, the business of the office thus increased; but, when it is considered that constant reference is being made to the plans in this office, and that it requires the almost undivided attention of one practised person, to attend to these enquiries, and lay down upon the general plans of the counties the separate and detached surveys that are constantly being made throughout the province, it will not appear surprising if the business is in arrear. It is not as if the whole province had been correctly surveyed in lots, and plans of them were to be had: in such a case the duty would have been comparatively easy, as regards the disposal of lands within it; but the fact is, from its first settlement, there has been no regular connected system of surveys, the lands generally were of so little value, that the applicants hesitated about paying for the survey of them, and in order to induce them, they were allowed to be laid out in every variety of form, no funds being provided by the government for this purpose. Another very serious evil in the province is, the constant intrusion upon the public lands by squatters, who enter into possession, and extend their improvements over the surface, without any surveys having been made, the consequences are, that in after years, when circumstances oblige the occupants to obtain titles, it is found to be extremely difficult to lay out these lands in any regular form, and, until this practice is put down by some stringent enactment, it will be almost impossible to prevent delay and difficulty in the execution of the duties of the department. The commissioner of crown lands should also have the power, where grants have passed without the lines being run, and the bounds set up, to establish the limits of such grants, and his decision should be final and conclusive. It is almost impossible, at present, to form any correct opinion of the increased force that will be required in order to carry out fully the provisions of the late act, because it is difficult to foresee, clearly, the extent of the proposed communication with the immigration societies in the United Kingdom, which of course would be governed by the extent of immigration to the province. My own decided opinion is, that there is no opening for poor settlers in Nova Scotia, and, that if they should come here in any considerable numbers, unless some public employment could be found for them, they would suffer, or impose a heavy tax upon the inhabitants for their support.

But it would seem to be indispensable, that at least one efficient person should be appointed, to take charge of this branch of the public service. The proposed appointment of a principal deputy in each county, if acted upon, would greatly facilitate the business of the department, by affording correct information as to the facts alledged in the applications for the purchase of crown lands; but, in order to secure the services of efficient persons, it would be requisite to state the amount of reward it is intended to bestow upon them, as they

they would be expected to reside in a central part of the county, and to give more exclusive attention to the increased duties required of them, than can be expected under existing regulations. At present, the office of a deputy surveyor is subordinate to some other occupation, and it is not of itself sufficient to afford the holder a comfortable subsistence; but as under the new law, it is proposed to make these deputies the channel through which applications and monies for the purchase of land are to be conveyed, and to make them perform various other duties, not incidental to the office of a surveyor, it will doubtless be expected, that some satisfactory assurance of being paid for these extra services, should be given, before they will be induced to enter into these increased obligations.

With reference to the delivery of grants, there has always been a difficulty in the way. The commissioner of crown lands, being required to endorse the delivery to the grantee, it being intended, that either the principal, or his appointed agent, should attend at head quarters and receive the same, but like many other rules, it has been found in practice not always practicable.

Before the proposed measures can be fully entered upon, it will be necessary to provide a plan of each county, with all the granted and surveyed lands laid down upon it, to enable the deputies to carry on their work, with due order and regularity, the new act providing for the survey of any lot applied for, without reference to the head of the department.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SPRY MORRIS,
Comm'r. of crown lands.

Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary, &c. &c.

No. 22.

(See page No. 82.)

[COPY.]

No. 160

Government house, Halifax, April 3, 1850.

MY LORD—

On the 12th March, Mr. Morton, a member of the opposition, moved in the legislative council, a series of resolutions, a printed copy of which is inclosed. This attempt to unsettle the constitution of the second branch was resisted by the solicitor general, and after debate, the enclosed resolutions, moved and ably advocated by Mr. McCully, were adopted by a majority of two.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HARVEY.

The right hon. EARL GREY, &c. &c. &c.

Inclosure,—sheet of legislative council's journals, 1850, pages 53 and 54.

[COPY.]

No. 161.

Government house, Halifax, April 4th, 1850.

MY LORD—

I have the honor to report that on the 27th March, Mr. Johnston, the leader of the opposition, moved a series of resolutions, a copy of which will be found on the printed sheets

sheet herewith enclosed. This movement was promptly met by the administration, and Mr. Howe, the provincial secretary, moved in amendment the following resolution, which after two or three days' debate, was carried by a majority of 24 to 16.

“Whereas the forms of government and mode of administration which exist in this province, have been established and adopted after ten years' discussion and conflict, with the full knowledge and approval of the people of Nova Scotia, as expressed at the hustings, and with the sanction of the sovereign conveyed in the despatches from the right honorable the secretary of state.

And whereas the same system of government has with equal deliberation and after many sacrifices, been established by the people of Canada and New Brunswick, while it is eagerly sought by the inhabitants of Prince Edward's Island.

And whereas it would be unwise, while designing men are seeking in other colonies to unsettle the minds of her majesty's subjects and to renounce their allegiance, to afford to them the slightest countenance, by applying at this moment for any fundamental change.

And whereas the salary of the lieutenant-governor was fixed in the civil list bill, and formed part of a compromise, by which the casual and territorial revenues of the crown were transferred to this province, and any breach of that compact would be dishonorable to the people and legislature of Nova Scotia.

And whereas the lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, venerable by his age, distinguished by his military achievements, and by the successful administration of affairs in three other neighbouring colonies, is possessed in the administration of our local government, of the same constitutional prerogatives and powers that her gracious majesty enjoys in England.

And whereas, in obedience to the instructions of his sovereign, and in accordance with well understood wishes of the people, his excellency has so governed this province as to secure the confidence of its inhabitants.

Therefore resolved, That having recorded its sentiments on these important topics, this assembly does not deem it expedient to suggest any change in the institutions of this province.”

Mr. Fulton, another member of the opposition, then moved a resolution, a copy of which is also enclosed. This was also rejected, 34 to 5.

The following resolution, moved by the speaker in committee, and carried, was also reported and adopted by the house; all the members who support the government voting for it: *“And whereas* the legislative council, as now constituted, has exercised its power in co-operation with this house, so as to secure our confidence, and the question of an elective council for a colony having been recently suggested for the first time, by the ministers of the crown in the house of commons, and the views that may be ultimately sanctioned in the imperial parliament and the home government being as yet unknown: *Therefore resolved*, that it would be premature in this house to express any opinion on so material a change in our provincial constitution, and that the sentiments of the people thereon ought to be first of all ascertained.”

It will not, I apprehend, be necessary for me to occupy your lordship's time in commenting on these extraordinary proceedings. The resolutions speak for themselves, and show not only the recklessness of the opposition, but an entire want of knowledge on their part and that of their leader, of the system of government now happily established in this province. The amendments carried, I trust, will appear to your lordship to evince the steadiness of purpose, discretion, and good faith, of those who conduct and sustain the administration.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HARVEY.

The right hon. EARL GREY, &c. &c. &c.

No. 23.

(See page 83.)

Abstract of Returns of Inspectors of Pickled Fish for the year 1851.

COUNTY.	MACKAREL.						HERRINGS.			ALEWIVES.			SALMON.			SHAD.		
	Barrels.			Halfbarrels.			Barrels.		Half bbls.	Barrels, Half bbls.		Barrels.		Barrels.		Bbls.		
	No. 1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
Halifax,	808½	1702	14310½				3936½	9	360 ^{bbls.}	189		381½	75	116				
Lunenburg,	500	1658	4000				1083	28	42	1		3						
Queen's county,	399½	536	788	307 ^{small.}			2922	96		76		5						
Shelburne,	513	1449	2852	1			6374	105	427	455	10	43						2 half bbls. 7 do. Salmon Trout.
Guysborough,	1906	2060	12253	380	29	146												
Digby,																		
Westport,			132				568	2722		12		38						
Yarmouth,	161	200	1691				394	1186		469								
Argyle,			240															
Cape Breton,				2176														97 bbls.
Richmond,	343	639½	6754				1448½	130	367 ^{bbls.}	468	8	56½	1					
Inverness,	78	219	563				155	98		143								
	4700	8463½	43583½	2483	381	29	16881	4374	727	1813	8	527	70	116	97	bbls.		1
		14 extrn.							469		10					10 half bbls.		

The foregoing are the only returns that have been received at this office.

Provincial secretary's office, Halifax, 16th February, 1852.

JOSEPH HOWE.

No. 24.

(See page 88.)

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

Having in 1848, by your excellency's command, conducted, in conjunction with my colleagues, the honbles. the receiver general and Mr. Bell, an enquiry into the condition and past management of the humane establishment at Sable Island, we were all impressed with the interest of the subject, and having embodied in our report such suggestions as seemed called for at the time, it was determined that at some convenient season one of us should visit the Island and make a personal inspection of its capabilities and condition.

Instructed by your excellency to perform that service, I left Halifax on the sixth day of September and returned on the fourteenth, having passed three days on the Island.

The weather being changeable, and a gale of wind occurring while I was there, the sterner as well as the ordinary aspects of the scenery were presented for observation; and as we found the barque "Margaret Walker," a recent wreck, upon the western bar, and her crew partaking the shelter and hospitality of the establishments—the mode of conducting the work of humanity and of transhipment also passed under my eye.

While it affords me pleasure to be enabled to report the general efficiency and good management of the establishments on the Island, it becomes my duty respectfully to present to your excellency's notice some points connected with this branch of the public service, by attention to which the benevolent objects aimed at in their foundation may be more certainly attained, and a public property, intrinsically valuable in itself, very much improved.

The true position of the Island ought to be determined, and accurate information circulated through all the communities trading on the Atlantic.

On the "Daring's" cabin table lies the chart by which she is navigated, published in 18—. Beside it lies a plan of the Island, including bearings and soundings, published by the late superintendent in 1824, and revised in 1829. Between these, discrepancies, frightful to contemplate, exist.

Captain Darby, by whom my attention was called to this topic, and who has had many years' experience and great personal opportunities of comparison, believes his father's plan to be correct. If so, and if the charts in general use by the navy and mercantile marine are as inaccurate as that which I found in the "Daring," the errors will appear by a glance at this comparative statement:

Longitude east end Sable Island,	59° 48 w.
Do. do. by chart,	50 03 w.
Difference,	14
Latitude east head is,	43 59 n.
Do. do. by chart,	44 05 n.
Difference,	6
Latitude west head is,	43 57 n.
Do. do. by chart,	44 02 n.
Difference,	5
Longitude west end Sable Island,	60 10 w.
Do. do. by chart,	60 32 w.
Difference,	22

The dangerous bars beneath the sea, however carefully they may have been examined in former times, appear to shift continually, and ought to be sounded within stated periods of five or ten years. One of these bars extends in a N. E. by E. direction twenty-two miles, and breaks violently in heavy weather. There is also a bar extending seven miles N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. from the western head, with not more than thirteen feet of water on any part of it.

To this subject it may be important to call the attention of the naval commander-in-chief, with a view to have the real position, bearings, and soundings of Sable Island determined,

as the loss of many lives, and of much valuable property, must inevitably result from the various inaccurate charts which would appear to be in general use.

Connected with this subject is one which has been anxiously discussed, I believe, by the gentlemen hitherto charged with this branch of the public service. I mean the erection of a light house on Sable Island.

Opinions are divided as to the propriety of such erection.

Those who oppose the measure conscientiously believe that a light house would induce vessels to run for it, which now keep clear of the Island altogether, and thus lure them amid shoals and sand bars that would otherwise be avoided.

It is also urged that a light house would be of little use, as, from the very slight elevation afforded by any solid part of the Island, it could not be seen very far at sea.

As Mr. Cunard, the senior commissioner of light houses, and Captain Darby, the commander of the cutter, both entertain these opinions, I urge my own, in view of their great experience, with much diffidence, and yet very strongly advise that a light house should be erected on some suitable site near the central station upon Sable Island, for the following, among other reasons :

Because vessels not bound for Sable Island, or not driven there by currents or stress of weather, would no more run for it than they do now. They would keep clear of it.

Because it affords no safe harbor of refuge. Vessels outward bound would not require a new point of departure, and homeward bound vessels have the main-land all before them.

Vessels driven near the Island would find a light invaluable. If the weather was thick and they could not see it they would not be worse off than they are now. If seen, it would at once indicate their true position, and if made to revolve from west to east, would show in what direction the bars lie, and by what course a station could be approached for assistance, when required.

To the "Daring" and other vessels employed on government service, a light would be of great use.

Though we had soundings in the evening we ran five miles past the station in the night. A light would have guided us directly to our anchorage. Had we not got back in time we should have encountered the very severe gale of the 8th September. Captain Darby was driven to sea after we landed. In beating back to the station, had he approached the Island in the night, a light house would have been a guide, and an additional means of security. The same may be said of four or five schooners fishing around the island, and which were also compelled to run to sea. A revolving light would not only have aided them to make the Island again but have shown them where to make it.

As the fishery around Sable Island is annually becoming of more importance, it may fairly be presumed that a larger amount of tonnage will be similarly exposed.

Having little or no practical knowledge of the subject, I make these suggestions with great diffidence, but would respectfully suggest that to both of them your excellency would be pleased to call the attention of his lordship the naval commander-in-chief.

Next to the importance of defining the position of the Island, and rendering it less dangerous to navigators by the erection of a light house, it becomes worth while to consider whether it may not be made a more desirable abode for human beings, or at least a more productive and less burthensome piece of public property. Its capabilities in these respects have never been properly estimated. We have been accustomed to regard it as a barren sand bank, dangerous to approach, and destitute of resources.

I was agreeably surprised to find it covered, for nearly its whole length of five and twenty miles, with natural grass and wild peas, and sustaining by its spontaneous production, five hundred head of wild horses, and ten or twelve head of cattle.

A moment's reflection will shew then, that, as a mere grass farm, it is capable of sustaining throughout the year more animal life than any four or five of the best farms on the main-land. Any individual owning Sable Island, and paying ordinary attention to raising stock alone, would, with light labor, become rich. Any four or five industrious families, dividing it into convenient stock farms, could live in comfort and abundance, without even resorting to the fisheries around them.

If the duties of humanity could be overlooked by the government, this experiment might be tried with success: and as population increased, employment would be found in fishing and maritime pursuits for the hardy race which this stern nursery would foster; and the natives of a new Nantucket might yet build havens and breakwaters, and make what is now but an oasis amidst the solitudes of ocean, a cultivated centre of mechanical and maritime industry.*

The risks to be run in trying this experiment are—that discipline might be impaired by the introduction of persons not under the control of government—that the obligations of humanity might be disregarded by mere voluntary settlers; or that the temptations to plunder the unfortunate might prove too strong to be resisted by such a population when the hand of authority was withdrawn.

Assuming that for these reasons your excellency will determine that the existing establishments shall be maintained upon their present footing, it remains to be seen how they can be rendered more efficient, and the Island, as government property, more productive. Looking at the Island as a farm, I would suggest, that if horses are to be considered its staple production, more attention should be paid to the improvement of the breeds. The prairies of the west and the deserts of the east produce splendid horses.

The scenery of Sable Island presents to the eye the rolling prairie without a tree. There is not a stone, a stump, or a hole on the Island, to injure the feet of young horses. The absence of shelter and the constant exposure to the rigors of a northern climate, will probably always have a tendency to reduce the size of those bred on Sable Island; but there are many there now of fair proportions, and attention to judicious breeding would counteract this tendency.

A few unsuccessful experiments have been tried, and the tame horses being let loose, have been killed by the wild ones. I would recommend that at least two stallions, the best that can be purchased in Nova Scotia for fifty pounds a piece, should be sent to the Island early in the spring and kept in the superintendent's stable, the mares at the proper season being driven into a paddock to receive them. The new blood would then become speedily and safely mixed with the old. To export or geld the old stallions, (who, if the intruders were let loose, would certainly fight for the possession of their harems,) might render the infusion of the new blood more rapid, but as these leaders of gangs are generally the boldest and most powerful horses on the Island, it would be better to cross with their stock than to destroy them.

I may be mistaken, but my present impression is very decided, that if proper attention is paid to this branch, fifty horses, worth from £15 to £20 each, may be annually shipped from Sable Island, yielding from £600 to £700, instead of the unproductive cargoes which now are sold at from 20s. to £5 a-piece. These horses should not be sent off, as they are now, entirely unbroken, and in such quantities as to glut the market and destroy competition.

The price is now largely reduced by the cost and trouble of breaking these animals. If a few strong bits were sent to the superintendent, the animals intended to be shipped could be broken before they left the Island; and if a few were shipped, as opportunities offered, to the most promising marts, they would be sure to bring such prices as would fairly represent their intrinsic value.

While, however, every pains should be taken to improve the breed of horses, and render them a source of revenue, I would advise that prompt measures should be adopted to ascertain

* NANTUCKET.—A small crescent of pebbly soil, just lifting itself above the level of the ocean, surrounded by a belt of roaring breakers, and destitute of all shelter from the stormy blasts which sweep over it; there is nothing about it "but doth suffer a sea change;" its inhabitants know hardly any thing but of the sea and sky. Rocks, mountains, trees, and rivers, and the bright verdure of the earth, are names only to them, which have no particular significance. They read of these as other people read of angels and demi-gods. There may be such things or there may not. But dreary and desolate as their Island may seem to others, it realizes their ideal of what the world should be, and probably they dream that Paradise is just such another place—a duplicate Island, where every wind that blows wafts the spray of the sea in their faces.—*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.*

tain whether the Island would not produce a very much larger proportion of cattle, sheep, and swine. Sheep thrive upon most islands along the coast, where there is some herbage and plenty of kelp.

There is no kelp or other seaweed upon the shores of Sable Island, and the rank grasses which it yields are altogether unlike the short bite which sheep prefer.

Whatever may be the reason, there is an impression on the island that sheep, though they appear to thrive for a time, do not live. The want of shelter may be the chief cause. Experiments should, however, be fairly tried, and the facts recorded.—If sheep would do well they would be the most profitable stock that could be kept, and several thousands might be added to the resources of the Island.

Swine, in any number, may be raised, and would feed themselves throughout a great portion of the year. When vessels laden with coarse bread-stuffs run upon the coast, a portion of damaged cargo might often be purchased cheap and used for fattening hogs, or a sufficient supply could be annually sent down in the "Daring." Barrels of pork are purchased every year for the supply of the establishments. At least the whole quantity required should be raised.

Though it is assumed that young calves do not do well on Sable Island for the first year, there is no doubt that once past that age cattle thrive abundantly. There are some cows now on the Island as fine as any to be found on the main-land, and a pair of fat cattle, quite equal in proportions to the best which took the prize at the recent Truro fair.

If the stock of horses was somewhat diminished, I have no doubt that one hundred milch cows could be maintained on Sable Island. But, which is probable, should a dairy so extensive interfere with other necessary labors, an equal number of neat cattle might be substituted.

If yearling calves from the best farms were shipped to the Island next spring, I have no doubt that the cost would be repaid with a profit of two or three hundred per cent. in a very few years. Fresh beef, raised on the Island, is described as singularly juicy and fine flavored. There is a doubt, however, whether it bears salting as well as that which is stall-fed.

As the Island lies eighty miles to the southward of Nova Scotia and in the immediate neighbourhood of the gulf stream, the winter is comparatively mild. There being no forests, and the soil exceedingly porous, snow soon melts or blows off, leaving the herbage exposed throughout the year. Upon this the wild horses feed, without care or attendance, and barely sufficient is cut and housed to fodder the working cattle.

If stock is increased and rendered more valuable, a stack yard of hay should be accumulated, to serve as a resource in the event of peculiarly hard winters being experienced. This could easily be done, by the employment of some extra labor for a season or two, and by the use of the horse rake in all seasons. This valuable implement is unknown on the Island, yet I have never seen a soil better adapted for its use. There being neither stumps, nor stones, the horse rake would pass unobstructed over every portion of the surface; and one man and horse would do more work with it in a day than could be performed by six men in the usual manner.

Before quitting this branch of the subject, I would strongly recommend that a series of experiments should be tried to ascertain whether trees will not grow upon the Island. If these were successful, not only would the scenery be diversified and improved, but greater stability and fertility given to the soil, while grateful shade would be secured to man and beast.

Sable Island is not more incapable of improvement in this respect than the sandy coasts of England, France, and Belgium, many portions of which, where now the richest cultivation is sheltered by the finest trees, were formerly as naked and unpromising as the least inviting portions of its surface. The basket willow, I have no doubt, would grow upon the shores of the Salt Lake, or around the fresh water ponds; and, if it did, could be wrought into panniers for the horses, which would, in many ways, facilitate transportation, while basket work might be added to the light labours of the Island. The elm should also be tried, and the live oak, which delights in sandy soil and the neighbourhood of the sea.

Cranberries of large size, and fine flavour, grow in abundance on Sable Island. A few barrels of these are generally picked in the autumn, but the cranberry, as a source of income, or a means of employment, has scarcely ever been thought of by our people. Yet, in the neighbouring States, it is successfully cultivated, on bogs, and waste lands subject to flowage. It forms a branch, in fact, of New England agriculture. A bushel of wheat is worth in Boston 6s. A bushel of cranberries, retailed inside of Quincy market, brings \$4. Thirty bushels to the acre form a bountiful crop of wheat. An acre will yield eighty-five bushels of cranberries.

Thousands of acres in Nova Scotia, which would not grow wheat, would grow cranberries; and many of our south shore farmers, who have cleared the hardwood hills, and regard the bogs by which they are surrounded as valueless and impracticable, have yet to learn that, acre for acre, the latter may be made to yield twice the income of their uplands. On Sable Island the cranberry grows spontaneously in many places, and by a little care, the crop might be largely increased. The American rake, by which the fruit is gathered, and the seive, by which the bruised or decayed berries are separated from the sound, should be at once introduced.

Passing from the agricultural capabilities of Sable Island, it becomes my duty to invite your excellency's attention to the value of the fishery upon its coast.

The countless schools of mackarel, which in spring pass our shores on their way to the eastward, and which annually resort to the gulf, pass between Sable Island and the main land. In going, as in returning, they often trim its shores in vast quantities. The fall fish are very fine. During the three days I remained on the Island, except when they were driven off by the storm, there were seldom less than five or six schooners in sight, catching these fish with the hook and line. All the vessels similarly engaged this season, made, I believe, full fares. The superintendant informed me that a few days before the "Daring" arrived, the mackarel crowded the coast in such numbers that they almost pressed each other upon the sands, and I saw an unbroken school, extending, near the landing place, for a mile in length, within good seining distance, besides others at various points, indicating the presence, in the surrounding seas, of incalculable wealth.

With a good seine, or two, I have no doubt that the Island crew could, on the day I landed, or on the day I left, have stopped one thousand barrels, and, if so, it is clear that no salvage obtained from wrecks, and no profits from pasturage, or the cultivation of the soil, would yield to the government so rich a return for a little judicious outlay, as this valuable fishery. There was no seine upon the Island. One can be purchased for £100, and would, I am persuaded, pay for itself in a single season, five times over.

The extent to which a fishery could be carried on must depend upon the experiments to be tried in a season or two. The outfit required for these would not be all lost if they failed. If they succeeded, as I confidently anticipate, as many hands as could be profitably employed should be drafted to this service from the regular Island force, or engaged as sharesmen during the fishing season. Salt should be stored, and barrels made on the Island. The chief difficulty to be encountered would arise from the waves, which, even in calm weather, roll, in endless succession, in upon the shores. In fine weather, however, they present, to the skilful, no insuperable difficulties; and mackarel could be dipped, and shipped, as easily as heavy chains and anchors are now hauled in and out of boats whenever wrecks occur.

The boat fishery should also be tried, and, if diligently prosecuted, which it could be with slight supervision, if the hands employed were interested in their own success, would yield a fair return.

Seals were so numerous around the Island, that, from every point which commanded the shore three or four could be seen within gun shot. They often land on the bars and beaches, and a small number are killed every year. Whether the seal fishery could or could not be carried on to any extent, I am not prepared even to hazard an opinion.

Turning to another branch of Island industry, it appears to me very important that some efficient motive power should be secured. There are no streams, and the absence of water power must be supplied by some other agent. A small steam engine which would turn

circular saws, a lathe, and other gear, would be invaluable. The consumption of fuel, where it must be supplied from casual sources, is the chief objection to the employment of the steam engine. Wind may be substituted with advantage. An ingenious mechanic, with the aid of such materials as can be commanded from the wreck, and drift stuff, upon the Island, would soon construct a wind mill which would saw lumber, firewood, staves, and furnish a motive power that might be turned to account in a great variety of ways. This should be the first step towards the erection of new and more comfortable station-houses, and such out-houses as might be required for the accommodation of an extended and improved stock.

The old buildings, which are worth preserving, might all be rendered more secure and comfortable, if sawing could be done by some motive power, more efficient and less exhausting than human labour.

When materials have been thus accumulated, a new house should be built at the station kept by Stevens. The old one is delapidated, and only held together by the newspapers pasted around the walls. A pen for pigs, on the improved labour-saving design of Mr. Phinney, of Massachusetts, should also be constructed, and all the old buildings on the Island might soon be either replaced or improved.

One good room, plainly but comfortably furnished, should also be fitted up in the superintendent's house, or some other near the central station, that women wrecked on the Island might have the seclusion and quiet which would often be indispensable to their restoration, and that the commissioners, the captain of the cutter, or other persons visiting the Island on duty, might use when it was not thus occupied.

It may be asked, where, on an Island without a tree, is the lumber to come from to furnish employment for the circular saws, and to make these improvements practicable? The answer is, upon the shores, which are often strewn for miles with the finest timber and deals, the supply being kept up by the wreck of some homeward bound timber laden vessel, generally before the old stock is exhausted, or even much reduced. Besides, the vessels themselves would furnish abundance of materials, which, with a well organized workshop, could be turned to good account.

Three large vessels are now lying, almost entire, upon the bars, and from many of the old ones, with judicious management, much stuff might yet be obtained. The process of breaking up vessels by hand is so laborious and slow, that they often drift to sea, or are sunk in the sands, before their materials can be saved. By employing gunpowder to blow them up, and seizing for such operations the moment when the tide was suitable, and the wind on shore, a great deal of valuable property might be preserved that would furnish employment to the force maintained by the government, and add greatly to the value of the public property.

In connexion with this branch of the subject, I would suggest that great care should be taken in selecting men for Sable Island. No hand should be shipped because employment was importunately demanded, or that an easy birth might be found for some person altogether unsuitable. Every man on the Island should be "able bodied" in the full sense of the term. An athletic and fearless boat's crew it is indispensable to have. If the selections are made from among our hardy shoremen, who combine fishing and farming, the best materials are ever at hand.

A blacksmith, not a bungler, but a skilful good workman; a carpenter, who could use a lathe, build boats, or repair buildings; and a shoemaker, who could also repair harness; are three mechanics that it is very desirable to have constantly on the Island.

There is old iron enough now upon it to furnish several years' employment to the first—for a year or two at least; the second could find or make work for himself; and the third, required almost every day by the wear and tear of the establishments, could fill up his leisure hours by making fishermen's boots, for which there is a market all along the coast.

No distinction is now made between the hands employed; for although Jackson performs the duty of second in command, he holds no rank as such, and gets no extra pay. A second officer should be appointed, wear a badge, and get £5 or £10 a-year more than the rest.

rest. To this birth the men would aspire, and the hope of its possession would supply a motive to activity and good conduct.

All which is most respectfully submitted by
Your excellency's most obedient
And very humble servant,

JOSEPH HOWE.

To his excellency lieut. genl. Sir JOHN HARVEY, }
K. C. B. and K. C. H., lieut. governor }
of Nova Scotia, &c. &c. }

Halifax, N. S., October 21st, 1850.

Wellesley, at Halifax, 24th October, 1850.

SIR—

I was favored with your excellency's note, conveying to me an extract of a report made to you by the hon. Mr. Howe, pointing out the discrepancy between the various charts which profess to lay down the position of Sable Island, and also the extent of the N. E. and N. W. banks, which are represented as extremely dangerous. I shall make known to the lords commissioners of the admiralty the pressing necessity of a survey of these perils to navigation, fatal to so many vessels.

With respect to the propriety of placing an elevated light on "some suitable spot near the central station," I consider the reasons adduced by Mr. Howe, in favor of the light, as outweighing the arguments of its opponents, believing that the light will be a safeguard to vessels which unintentionally, or through error in reckoning, find themselves accidentally in a dangerous position, whilst vessels acquainted with their course to their port of destination, would never go out of their way to seek for a warning light.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your excellency's most obedient,
Humble servant,

DUNDONALD,
Vice admiral, commander-in-chief.

His excellency lieut. general Sir JOHN HARVEY, }
K. C. B., K. C. H., &c. &c., Halifax. }

Government house, Halifax, October 25, 1850.

MY LORD—

I have had the honor to receive your lordship's letter of the 24th inst., and cannot but feel gratified at the weight attached by your lordship to the suggestions contained in the communication made by me, and at the prompt attention which your excellency has paid to the subjects which I cannot but regard as important to our commercial interests.

I have the honor to be,
My lord,
Your lordship's most obdt. servant.

J. HARVEY.

His excellency the right honorable the }
EARL OF DUNDONALD, &c. &c. &c. }

Cumberland,

Cumberland, at Halifax, August 30th, 1851.

SIR,—

I beg to acquaint your excellency, that in consequence of the report of the honorable Joseph Howe, and of your application to the Earl of Dundonald, the lords commissioners of the admiralty have caused Sable Island to be surveyed by captain Bayfield, and the officers of the "Gulnair;" and the long bars which extend from its extremities, by commander Shortland, of the "Columbia." Captain Bayfield is employed in preparing and connecting the results of their survey, with which your excellency will be furnished on its completion.

I understand that the recent survey is likely to establish the position of the Island as given in the admiralty chart.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. F. SEYMORE,
Vice admiral and commander-in-chief.

His excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B., &c.

Cumberland, at Halifax, 8th September, 1851.

SIR—

Referring to my letter of the 31st ultimo, to his excellency Sir John Harvey, relative to the recent survey of Sable Island, I have now the honor to furnish you with captain Bayfield's report thereon, and containing his views relative to the erection of a light house on the Island, on which I had desired his opinion.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. F. SEYMORE,
Vice admiral and commander-in-chief.

His honor lieutenant colonel BAZALGEETE,
Administrator of the government, Halifax.

REPORT TO THE HYDROGRAPHER OF THE NAVY.

The position of the Island is as follows :

1st—The W. flag staff, at the principal establishment, lat. 43 d. 56. m. 33 s. N. Lon. 3 d. 32 m. 02 s. 8 E. of Halifax—Dockyard tablet. 11 d. 10 m. 15 s. 8 E. of Obs. Bastion, Quebec.

2nd—The E. extreme of the Grassy Sand Hills—*see chart*—lat. 43 d. 59 m. 05 s. N. Lon. 3 d. 49 m. 20 s. 5 E. of Halifax—Dockyard tablet. 11 d. 27 m. 33 s. 5 E. of Obs. Bastion, Quebec.

3rd—The W. extreme of Grassy Sand Hills—*see chart*—Lat. 43 d. 56 m. 52 s. N. Lon. 3 d. 26 m. 21 s. 8 E. of Halifax—Dockyard tablet. 11 d. 4 m. 34 s. 8 E. of Obs. Bastion, Quebec.

If we assume Halifax dockyard tablet to be in 63 d. 35 m. 19 s. 5 Wt. according to admiral Owen's determination from Cambridge observatory, the above named points will be in 60 d. 3 m. 16 s. 7 Wt. 59 d. 45 m. 59 s. Wt. and 60 d. 8. m. 57 s. Wt. respectively.

The east extreme of the sand hills alone remains unchanged for comparison with the observations of admiral Ogle's officers, and it is satisfactory to find, that there was not only no reason to find fault with their determination, but that their latitude and also the meridian distance from Halifax is the same as ours, within two or three seconds of space. About two miles of the west end of the Island have been washed away since they observed in 1828, and this reduction of the Island, and consequent addition to the western bar, is reported to have been in operation at least since 1811, and seems almost certain to continue. A comparison some years hence with the present survey, can alone show precisely the amount of waste in any given time, the correctness or otherwise of the reported shifting of the bars, and of the opinion that the Island is insensibly becoming narrower, &c. All agree that there has been no material change in the east end of the Island within the memory of any one acquainted with it, a circumstance of importance, with reference to the selection of a site for a light house, the utility of which I now proceed to consider.

The western bar can be safely approached by the lead from any direction, with common precaution, and the west end of the Island, wasting continually by the action of the sea, furnishes only an insecure site; I have therefore no hesitation in thinking a light there unnecessary for the general purposes of navigation, whilst at the same time I admit the correctness of the opinion, that a light at the west flag staff or principal establishment would be highly useful to the colonial vessels and fishermen that frequent the Island in annually increasing numbers. The length of the N. E. bar has been greatly exaggerated, but it is still a most formidable danger, extending fourteen miles from the Island to the depth of ten fathoms, and thirteen miles to six fathoms,—all within this last named depth being a line of heavy breakers in bad weather. Not far from the end of this bar, the depth amounts to one hundred and seventy fathoms, so that a vessel going moderately fast might be on the bar in a few minutes after trying in vain for soundings. This bar, moreover, is very steep all along its north side, and is, on these accounts, exceedingly dangerous. The reduction of this bar from its reported length of twenty-eight miles to its real length of fourteen miles, will greatly lessen one of the objections to a light on the east end of the Island, which can be plainly seen from the end of the bar. It is true that almost all the vessels wrecked upon the Island have come on shore in fogs, when a light could not have been seen, but on the other hand I was informed of two or three instances in which vessels have run ashore in clear weather, under circumstances which render it almost certain that a light would have saved them. The people of the Island frequently see mail steamers passing the Island, as well as other vessels, which, from their distance, were probably unaware of their proximity, and it is therefore probable that a light would be useful in such cases. There remains the objection, that a light might induce vessels to be less careful in avoiding the Island, but upon the whole I am of opinion, that a light on the hill which, in anticipation, has been named the light house hill, would be more useful than otherwise, for if it prevented only one considerable wreck in three or four years, it would more than compensate for the expense of its erection and support. I must not omit to inform you, that there are occasionally brief intervals in the fog, in which a light might be seen by vessels in the vicinity of the Island, and it is not improbable that some of those that have come on shore in fogs might have been previously warned of their danger had there been a light on the Island, and especially if there had been a heavy gun fired at intervals. Nevertheless, the question, whether the utility of a light on the Island, for the general purposes of navigation, is such as to render its erection expedient, is one which I submit to your superior judgment, after laying before you all the information respecting it which I have been enabled to collect.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. W. BAYFIELD,

Captain, surveying the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

No. 25.

(See page 92.)

MR. HOWE'S REPORT.

Though not specially charged to make any representation to the government of Canada on the subject of the fisheries, Mr. Howe begs to report, for the information of his honor the administrator of the government, that he deemed it his duty to avail himself of the opportunity offered by the recent conference at Toronto, to urge the importance of giving to them adequate protection, and has the honor to submit the copy of a memorandum agreed to on the 21st of June.

MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Howe, having called the attention of his excellency and the council to the importance and value of the gulf fisheries, upon which foreigners largely trespass, in violation of treaty stipulations, and Mr. Chandler having submitted a report of a select committee of the house of assembly of New Brunswick, having reference to the same subject, the government of Canada determines to co-operate with Nova Scotia in the efficient protection of the fisheries, by providing either a steamer or two or more sailing vessels to cruise in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the coasts of the Labrador.

It is understood that Nova Scotia will continue to employ at least two vessels in the same service, and that Mr. Chandler will urge upon the government of New Brunswick the importance of making provision for at least one vessel, to be employed for the protection of the fisheries in the Bay of Fundy.

JOS. BOURET, P. C.
JOSEPH HOWE,
E. B. CHANDLER.

Toronto, June 21, 1851.

[The foregoing report and memorandum were read and approved of in council this day.

W. H. KEATING, D. C. C.

Halifax, July 26, 1851.]

TO THE HONORABLE JAMES B. UNIACKE.

DEAR SIR—

Agreeably to your request, I submit for your consideration, my remarks respecting the fisheries in the British colonies.

From the first of July to the latter part of August the American fishermen seldom resort to the harbors on the south side of Nova Scotia for shelter, as they generally take their bait on the banks, which extend from George's Shoal to Sable Island Bank, Banke Quereau, Green Bank, &c. To these banks the American vessels resort early in the season, often taking two fares of codfish by the latter part of July.

These break the schools of fish that are making their way toward the shore soundings, which I think is the cause of the failure of the shore fisheries. From 1812 to 1818 fish were found more abundant about the shores of Nova Scotia than they have been since. A large portion of these vessels, after making one or two voyages of codfish, proceed to the Bay de Chaleur, from the east point of Prince Edward's Island to Shippegan Cape, Gaspé, the entrance of the St. Lawrence, as far as Point Demont's, and the Seven Islands, including Orphan Bank, Bradelle Bank, the coast about the Magdalen Islands, and the north side of Cape Breton. These comprise the chief fishing grounds for American vessels. The harbors

harbors to which they chiefly resort are the Strait of Canso, Port Hood, Sea Wolf Island, St. Peters, New London, Richmond, Cascumpeque, Shippegan, Miscow, Gaspe, Seven Islands, Magdalen Islands, &c. &c. The mackarel in the spring generally strike the south part of Nova Scotia; from the 18th to the 25th May they come from the southward, falling in with the Nantucket and St. George's Shoal; a large quantity come through the South Channel, and when abreast of Cape Cod shape their course towards the south coast of Nova Scotia. Being bound to Boston this spring, about the 18th of May, I met large schools of mackarel, about 50 or 60, to the westward of the South Seal Island; they appeared to be coming about from Cape Cod until nearly over to the Cape. Their course may occasionally vary in consequence of strong southerly and northerly winds; they generally fall in on the coast to the westward a few days before they do at Canso and Cape Breton. The chief places for netting and seining mackarel in the spring, are the Tusket Islands, the west side of Cape Sable, east side of Margaret's Bay, Little Harbor, White Head, St. Peters in Cape Breton, Antigonishe, and several other places. As there is no doubt but that the mackarel are bound to Chaleur Bay for the purpose of spawning, it would lead us to believe that when one fish is taken with the net or seine, thousands are destroyed which would otherwise likely come to maturity. Could the practice of taking fish with their spawn be abolished, it is likely they would be much more abundant. The mackarel, after passing the south coast of Nova Scotia, proceed to the northward, through the Straits of Canso, and to the eastward of Cape Breton, making their way northwardly until they are up to Shippegan, Bradelle Bank, Gaspe, Seven Islands, &c. After having spawned, they continue about those places as their feeding ground, there being large quantities of lants there which they feed upon, and consequently become fat.

As the season advances, about the month of October, the fish begin to make their way to the southward, and continue until the latter part of November. The practice of taking mackarel with the hook and line has not been long in operation in Nova Scotia; and I believe there never has been a voyage made with the hook and line on the southern coast of Nova Scotia, except at Sable Island, where there have been some good voyages made. The fish which resort here are of a different quality from those which go to the Bay de Chaleur, being much larger and fatter. In 1850 the fish were plenty and took the hook well, but in 1851 the fish appeared at times to be abundant, but would not take the hook. Mackarel here feed in shallow water, within the bars or shoal edges of sand which extend in different places near the Island. The vessels when employed in the mackarel fishery here lie at anchor in about 6 or 7 fathoms water, and I have been informed that mackarel have been discovered from the mast head of these vessels lying within the ridges of sand. They are chiefly taken in boats or flats, which go over the ridges when they sometimes appear to be lying on the bottom. Was there a light house erected on the north west end of the Island, I think it would be of great service to those who tend the mackarel fishery here, as they often have to cross the north west bar when they cannot ascertain the distance from the Island. As the season advances, the weather changeable, and the bars being dangerous to cross in rough weather, our vessels mostly leave after the last of September. —The American vessels which fit out for the hook fisheries are of a superior class from those in Nova Scotia. Their tonnage generally from 60 to 130 tons, very sharp built, well fitted in every respect; those they term the sharp-shooters are very superior sailing vessels. This enables them to reach the fishing ground and procure their cargo, while those of Nova Scotia are actually carrying sail to reach the fishing ground. Those vessels are likewise well manned, varying from 12 to 24 men, making an average probably of about 15 or 16 men to each vessel. In 1851 I was informed there were about one thousand sail of American vessels, which with an average of 15 men would give fifteen thousand. Some of these vessels, I heard, made three trips in Chaleur Bay for mackarel. Some, after having made one or two trips or fares of codfish, proceed to the Bay de Chaleur, well fitted, taking sufficient barrels to cure their fish in. These are partly filled with menhaden and clams, which are considered the best bait for mackarel; others are filled with salt and water, which make ballast; when required for use they are emptied of their contents and filled with mackarel; this keeps their vessels in good ballast. They generally commence their fishing

fishing about Bradelle Bank, Shippegan, and follow the fish northerly, until the season advances, when they return to the north side of Prince Edward's Island and Cape Breton; the crew of these vessels are nearly one-fourth belonging to Nova Scotia.—Some of these leave their homes in the spring of the year and take passage for the United States, for employment; others ship on board American vessels when they arrive in Nova Scotia. This may be a cause why American fishermen are found fishing within the limits.

The Straits of Canso being the chief passage that American vessels take, when bound to or from the Bay de Chaleur, they generally stop here, as they say, for the purpose of shelter, repairing damages, and procuring wood and water. Many of the places through this strait are so situated, that vessels may haul into the bank and discharge without being detected. As these vessels, bound on a fishing voyage, are nearly full of barrels, it would be nearly impossible to detect them if actually engaged in illicit trade. Some of the coves where they resort have fine streams of fresh water, with rum shops near by, which give them an opportunity of taking on shore a barrel of the American manufactured brandy, and bringing in return the pure fresh water; and as many of the crews of these vessels were actually residents of these places, they think they have the same privileges as those who sail in British vessels; and as they have been habituated to go on shore and purchase small stores, such as butter, potatoes, sheep, and such articles from the inhabitants, I found the inhabitants of the coast more favorable to the American than they were towards the Nova Scotia men. At some places I heard that the inhabitants would go out in their boats when the Americans were taking mackarel, and make fast to them and fish while they had them baited up. All this gives the inhabitants a favorable opinion of the Americans.

As to the mode to be pursued to prevent American fishermen from illicit trade, and going within the limits to fish, it is not easy to determine.

However, as Nova Scotia has so many harbors and places for vessels to resort to, and the Strait of Canso open for all vessels, it would be useless, in my opinion, to put on protective duties in Nova Scotia. The chief of those who remove to the United States, who go from Nova Scotia to sail in American vessels, are young men who would never leave Nova Scotia could they get employment at home. There are many of opinion, that protective duties would raise Nova Scotia to a level with other countries, but I believe this would never keep these young men in the province.

The fact is, Nova Scotia wants a market for its produce, and its greatest production is fish. Let us see how a protective duty would work: the fisherman of Nova Scotia calls on a merchant for supplies: if he has a little property it is likely the answer will be,—you can have such and such articles, but as there is a high tariff this year, for the purpose of raising you to a level with other countries, you must pay an extra price for every barrel of flour, and in the same proportion for every other article you may want or require. When his bill is made out, it has a large appearance; but when he considers we have protective duties which will enable him to pay his bills, he puts it in his pocket and commences his fishing voyage.

After making his voyage, hearing that fish are worth a fair price in the United States, he collects his fish on board his craft, and generally take them to the port whence he was supplied in the spring.

On making enquiry of the price of fish, he finds them very low; on asking the cause, he is told why the duties are so high, it takes about one-fourth, including freight, insurance, &c., to have them disposed of in the United States. With this reduction, the fisherman often taking his whole voyage to the merchant who supplied him, finds it will not amount to a sufficient sum to pay his bills.

What now is to be done? He calls upon his merchant and asks if the protective duty will not be of service to him; the answer is,—oh! no, that is to protect the mechanic, those who have factories, the farmers, &c. He has a little property, and that must go to pay the balance of his bills, and perhaps not sufficient left to supply his family through the coming winter. But how will those do who sail in American vessels? When arriving in the United States they generally procure good wages, or should they ship on shares, their fish is taken to a market in the United States, free of duty or expense. As these vessels

are generally bound to some port in Nova Scotia, those who are Nova Scotia men can take their little supplies for their families, and have them landed at their doors, nearly as low as they can be procured in the United States. When their voyages are accomplished, they either proceed on to the United States and receive their share, or, as the practise is in some places, a merchant supplies them with goods to the amount of their voyage. He then receives a draft, which is accepted by the owner of the vessel, payable in the United States. This answers the purpose of the fisherman, and likewise makes remittances for the merchants, who can step on board the packet and proceed to the United States, collect his drafts, make arrangements for a new supply for the coming season, and return. This appears to be the state of a large part of Nova Scotia at present. There has been a difference of opinion respecting reciprocal trade between the United States and the British Colonies. As regards the cod fisheries, it is my opinion, that American fishermen affect our shore fisheries more by being kept on the outer banks, when if they were admitted freely into our ports, our fishermen would be enabled to procure larger fares; I have no doubt that the convention between the Americans and British has been the cause of the American fishermen procuring theirs much sooner than they would have done had they been admitted freely into our ports. As regards the mackerel fishery, it is a question not so easily decided. There is but little doubt the Americans would enjoy some of the privileges which now belong to British subjects; but could we receive something equivalent for those privileges, by having the same privilege in the American market, our fish and produce going there free of duty, our coasters having the same privilege in American ports as they had in ours, this might have a tendency to bring Nova Scotia on a level with other countries, and prevent our young men from leaving the province. The means to be employed for the prevention of those who might trespass on the fishing ground, or are engaged in illicit trade, is a question of great importance at present. As to smuggling, perhaps that trade will never be entirely abolished; but much might be done if the officers and magistrates on shore would take sufficient interest to put down this trade. Persons commissioned on board of vessels have not the opportunity of detecting these things as those on shore, as vessels so commissioned are generally watched.

The course to be pursued to prevent foreign vessels from trespassing on the grounds reserved for British subjects, requires more talent and experience than I have, to decide. However, with the information which I have received, and the little experience I have, it appears that it would take a larger amount than the legislature of Nova Scotia would grant for the protection of the fisheries, when we take into consideration the extent of the coast on Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, which, in the latter part of the season, is completely lined with American vessels, from Cape Gaspe to Cape North, in Cape Breton. These vessels I have been informed, often fish within half a mile from shore, paying little or no regard to the limits stated in the national convention. In fact the day on which I seized the "Tiber," there were sixty or seventy sail in sight, which were nearly all within limits; but as these are fast sailing vessels, if they once get the start, and are out of gunshot, they feel quite secure. Were the British Colonies united, or was each colony equally interested in the fisheries, and would all come forward to protect the fisheries, it would be of great consequence. The coast cannot be protected from encroachment by foreigners, by sailing vessels, unless there are three or four in number.

A small steam vessel would likely be of great service to prevent foreigners from encroaching, but as the fishermen are generally fitted with good glasses, it is not likely a steam vessel would take them in the act of fishing within the limits. In the convention between the two nations, the words "curing fish" and "preparing the fish," it appears to me to require some further explanation; on the former the American fishermen believe the object was to prevent them curing or drying codfish on shore, as the hook mackerel fishing was not practised when that convention was made. I have seen instances where American vessels had been fishing the whole of the day, towards evening a gale springing up, they were forced to run for a harbor with fifty or sixty barrels of fresh mackerel on deck, and if salting those fish is understood curing fish, which I think is the only way mackerel can be cured, under those circumstances these people must cast their fish into the sea again, or run the

the risk of having the vessel and cargo seized. The words "preparing the fish," may be construed to what it was not intended.

When cruising in the schooner *Telegraph* last fall, being in Little Canso, an American vessel lay near; I discovered the men busily employed on deck, I manned my boat and boarded her; I found them employed grinding bait for mackarel; the captain appeared quite innocent, and said he had been so careful he had not taken a lobster while in the harbor. This might be understood preparing to fish.

That part of the convention which provides that American fishermen shall be admitted to enter the bays and harbors in the British colonies, for the purpose of shelter and repairing damages therein, of obtaining wood and water, and for no other purposes whatever,—if strictly carried out would not allow them, in my opinion, to do any more than is specified in the convention. I made some enquiry respecting the words "preparing to fish," from those who I thought might understand the subject, who gave their opinion, that laying the vessel to or putting her in a proper position to fish, was the proper meaning. Another question in my opinion requires some consideration—that is, that part of the law which requires that vessels after having been seized shall be left in charge of the officer of her majesty's customs in the first port which they may enter.

In case the vessel and cargo should be sold, they would not be worth near as much in some ports as they would in others. As regards Port Hood, there is not any safe place for a vessel to lie unless she has a crew constantly on board. The sixth question, referred to the law officers in England,—whether American vessels have a right to enter the harbors of this province for the purpose of obtaining wood and water, having provided neither of these articles at the commencement of the voyage in their own country, appears to be unrestricted by any condition expressed or implied. I believe it has been the practice of American vessels when bound to the Labrador to stop at some port in Nova Scotia to procure firewood, small spars, such as boats' masts, sprits, oar rafters, gaff handles, and such like things.

It is my opinion that persons commissioned for the protection of the fisheries, should have very explicit instructions: what would be a sufficient time for procuring wood, water, &c., and likewise how far the word "shelter" should extend. I have examined the report of the committee on the fisheries for 1851, and do not see any further explanation than the law officers in England have given. Their decision respecting the prescribed limits appears to be plain; but respecting the entering our harbours, in my opinion, requires some additional explanation.

I have, &c.

PAUL CROWELL.

February 10, 1852.

No. 26.

(See page 98.)

[COPY.]

No. 294.

Downing street, 9th December, 1851.

SIR—

I transmit herewith the copy of a letter from the board of admiralty, enclosing one from the judge advocate at Halifax, in which he represents the difficulty experienced by the court of vice admiralty, in protecting shipwrecked property, and suggests that he should be invested with a discretionary power, to guarantee the payment of the necessary official fees and disbursements.

I

I have to request that you will furnish me with any observations which you may have to offer on the subject, with a view to assisting the lords commissioners in forming an opinion on the proposal of the judge advocate.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut. governor SIR JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B., &c.

Admiralty, December 2, 1851.

SIR—

I am commanded by my lords commissioners of the admiralty, to forward to you herewith an enclosed copy of a letter from the judge advocate at Halifax, respecting the best means for protecting shipwrecked property on the coast of Nova Scotia, and suggesting that he might be invested with discretion as to guaranteeing the ultimate payment of the necessary fees and disbursements, &c., and I am to request that you will lay the same before Earl Grey, with a view to his favoring my lords with his opinion upon the same.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. PARKER.

H. MERIVALE, esquire, &c.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, November 13, 1851.

SIR—

The violent storms which have recently prevailed, literally strewing the shores with wrecks, and involving the loss of life to a fearful extent, have probably attracted the notice of the lords commissioners of the admiralty; but the interposition of the court of vice admiralty here having been necessary, I think it proper to submit to their lordships a few remarks thereon.

Having observed in one of our daily papers of the 6th inst. that some persons had taken possession of wrecked property, and advertised it for sale, I desired the advocate general to communicate to them that they must bring the proceeds into the registry.

On Monday last he informed me he had ascertained that they had entered the articles sold, for colonial duty, and that they had produced about £40, which he had reason to believe would be paid to the registrar of the court. Since then the registrar called my attention to a letter received by him from a person residing at Port Hood, in Cape Breton, from which the following is an extract:

“No less than three American schooners have been found wrecked and derelict on shore, to the northward, and much dispute amongst the inhabitants has been the consequence.”

I immediately desired him to request the advocate and procurator general to take the steps necessary to protect the property, and he declined to advance the necessary official fees; I directed the registrar to call upon the deputy receiver general of droits for the same purpose, he is absent, but his brother, and professional co-partner and representative here, declined, for the same reason.

It is very desirable that legitimate orders, given by the head of the court, should not be disobeyed by any of its officers, but I should not have troubled their lordships on this occasion, for I cannot much complain of these gentlemen. They are paid, and during peace at least, very inadequately for their services, *tolies quoties*, and it is not just or reasonable to insist on their making the advances required for registrar's and marshal's fees, for the custody of the property and other disbursements.

In

In the case of the "Saladin," the court was enabled to protect and distribute amongst British owners, property in dollars, amounting to more than ten thousand pounds. It was a case of piracy, and therefore the provincial authorities lent their aid; but for this, as the valuable freight which was in the wrecked vessel was concealed, it is possible (perhaps probable) it might have been lost to these owners.

In the transfer to this colony of her majesty's colonial and territorial revenues, the droits of admiralty were not (for obvious reasons) included, consequently it appertains to the imperial authorities to make the necessary arrangements to secure wrecked property for those to whom it may appear ultimately to belong. Humanity, indeed, requires that such property should be guarded from spoliation and robbery—the crews of wrecked vessels protected from outrage or murder, and the inhabitants of the sea coasts from the temptation to commit these crimes. It has therefore occurred to me, that the court of vice admiralty, having the custody of wrecks, and the protection of the rights of the owners and of the crown therein, its judge might be invested with some discretion, as to guaranteeing the ultimate payment of the necessary fees and disbursements I have adverted to. If their lordships think that I am trustworthy in this matter, I shall be happy to undertake the trust. If the sum of £40 hereinbefore mentioned, be unreclaimed, it might be applied to the purpose I suggest; indeed it is more than probable the proceeds of unclaimed wreck would protect her majesty's government from loss; but, however this may be, that something ought to be done is plain; and therefore I have no hesitation in respectfully requesting you, sir, to bring the subject to the early attention of their lordships.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALEX. STEWART,
Judge of the vice admiralty court, at Halifax.

The secretary of the admiralty.

No. 27.

(See page 101.)

ESTIMATE OF THE EXPENSES OF THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE
PROVINCE FOR THE YEAR 1852.

Salary of his excellency the lieutenant-governor,	£3750	0	0
Private secretary to the lieutenant-governor,	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 generally,	500	0	0
“ solicitor general,	125	0	0
“ clerk of the crown,	100	0	0
Judges' travelling fees,	285	0	0
Conveyance of judges on Cape Breton circuit,	65	0	0
Criminal prosecutions,	200	0	0
Coroners' inquests,	200	0	0
Contingencies of chancery, vice admiralty, and probate courts,	37	10	0
			6375 0 0
			Provincial

<i>Provincial Secretary's office.</i>		
Salary of the provincial secretary,	£700	0 0
Salaries of clerks to do.	575	0 0
Contingencies of office,	125	0 0
	1400	0 0
<i>Receiver General's office.</i>		
Salary of the receiver general,	600	0 0
“ clerk to do.	250	0 0
Contingencies of office,	16	0 0
	866	0 0
<i>Financial Secretary's office.</i>		
Salary of the financial secretary,	600	0 0
“ clerk to do.	200	0 0
Contingencies of office,	15	0 0
	815	0 0
<i>Pensions.</i>		
Sir R. D. George,	700	0 0
Miss Cox,	125	0 0
Judges of common pleas,	900	0 0
Commissioner of crown lands, Cape Breton,	300	0 0
	2025	0 0
<i>Legislature.</i>		
Salary of the speaker of house of assembly,	200	0 0
“ clerk do.	200	0 0
Pay and travelling expenses of members of assembly,	2556	0 0
Clerk of the legislative council,	200	0 0
Law clerk,	150	0 0
Postage of legislative council,	215	0 0
“ house of assembly,	570	0 0
Chaplain to the legislative council,	25	0 0
“ assembly,	25	0 0
Clerk assistant do.	100	0 0
Gentleman usher of the black rod,	75	0 0
Sergeant at arms to house of assembly,	50	0 0
Assistant do. do.	30	0 0
Messengers, assistant messengers, stationery, fuel and contingencies of legislative council and assembly,	990	0 0
Printing,	1000	0 0
Reporting and publishing debates,	300	0 0
	6686	0 0
<i>Revenue.</i>		
Acting collector of excise, warehouse keeper, clerks and revenue officers of Halifax department,	1190	0 0
Guager, weigher and proof officer,	300	0 0
Clerk to board of revenue,	60	0 0
Overseers of distilleries,		
Lockers and extra lockers,		
Extra and temporary waiters,		
Drawbacks,		
Revenue boats,		

Militia.

Adjutant and quarter master general,			
Cleaning militia arms,	120	0	0
Billeting troops,	450	0	0

Education.

Colleges and academics,
Grammar and common schools,

Miscellaneous.

Commissioners of light houses,	6000	0	0
" Sable Island,	400	0	0
Post communication,			
Steam boats, packets and ferries,			
Poor asylum, Halifax,	1350	0	0
Provincial penitentiary,	800	0	0
Interest on funded debt,	500	0	0
" deposits in savings' bank,	1600	0	0
Service of roads and bridges,			
Casualties to do.			
Commissioners of public buildings,	500	0	0
Relief of Indians,	300	0	0
Fisheries,			
Statistics,			
Halifax dispensary,	50	0	0

Financial Secretary's office, Feb., 1852.

SAML. CREELMAN, Fin. Sec.

No. 28.

(See page 102.)

Aggregate list of articles purchased for the use of the Halifax asylum for the poor, during the year 1851.

Barley, 31 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs.,	£19	12	2	
Beer, 7836 gallons,	46	2	9	
Beef, 23389 lbs.,	170	1	0	
Butter, 1068 lbs.,	31	1	0	
Bakery—Baker's salary,	£36	0	0	
Wood,	9	11	6	
		45	11	6
Coals, 98 chaldrons,		127	5	6
				439 14 0
Contingencies—expended by the matron, whose account is audited monthly by the acting commissioner,		48	0	0
Clothing, blankets, sheets, bedding, &c.,		191	13	6
				Chocolate,

Chocolate, 1000 lbs.,	£19 15 10	
Coffee, 118 lbs.,	3 18 8	
Cows and horse—hay, bran, shoeing horse, &c.,	34 13 1	
Cornmeal, 22 bbls.,	19 2 0	
Cottage, field, and hospital—		
Rent,	45 0 0	
Seed potatoes,	2 17 0	
Ploughing,	5 15 0	
Nurses,	1 15 0	
	<hr/>	55 7 0
		<hr/>
		372 10 1
Fish—2 bbls. herring and 40 quintals codfish,	18 4 6	
Flour, 350 bbls.,	434 10 7	
Gas light company—for gas, &c.,	36 9 3	
Hat manufactory—for palm leaf,	39 5 6	
Ironmongery—nails, &c.,	12 10 4	
Interest on money advanced by the bank,	10 15 7	
	<hr/>	551 15 9
Lumber for coffins and repairing buildings, 17,941 feet,	44 4 7	
Leather for shoes and repairing,	32 12 5	
Miscellaneous expenses—articles required for the establishment not of ordinary con- sumption, purchased by the commissioners, which do not come under other heads,	87 18 9	
Molasses, 1142 galls.,	73 4 0	
	<hr/>	237 19 9
Oatmeal, 70 cwt. 3 qrs. 15 lbs.	41 14 4	
Oil, 144 galls.,	21 0 11	
Pork, 4405 lbs.,	65 9 1	
Potatoes, 640 bshls.,	72 8 6	
Pease and beans, 74 bshls.,	13 12 6	
Removal of paupers,	4 0 0	
Repairs to buildings	27 17 8	
Rice, 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 23 lbs.,	2 4 0	
Straw, 227 cwt. 1 qr.,	18 6 2	
Salaries, including medicines and medical atten- dance,	300 0 0	
Salt, 9 hhds.,	4 1 9	
	<hr/>	352 9 7
Soap, 360 lbs. hard, 236 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs. soft,	63 4 8	
Stationery and printing,	8 11 7	
Sugar, 15 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 lbs.,	30 6 2	
Turnips, 20 bshls.,	1 0 0	
Tinware, and repairing,	25 17 11	
Tea, 904 lbs.,	67 10 1	
Truckages,	12 12 3	
	<hr/>	209 2 8
		Vinegar,

Vinegar, 134 galls.,	5	6	0	
Waterloo farm and hospital—				
Nurses, £3 15s. ; rent, £25,	28	15	0	
Wool, 184 lbs.,	13	1	9	
Water company—for water, &c.,	21	11	6	
Wine, for the sick, 77 galls.,	22	9	0	
Wood, 59 cords,	35	16	6	
				126 19 9
Balance due the bank 31st December, 1850,				104 2 5
				<u>£2612 19 4</u>
December 31—Balance due the bank of Nova Scotia,				£99 12 7

[Examined and found correct.]

CHARLES TWINING,
HENRY PRYOR,
Auditors of accounts.

Account of funds received for the use of the Halifax Asylum for the Poor, during the year 1851, and from whence received.

1851.	COMMISSIONERS.	Provincial grant.	City and county treasurer.	Casual.	Total.
January,	William Lawson, esquire,		£100 0 0		£100 0 0
February,	Hon. M. B. Almon,		75 0 0	£8 8 9	83 8 9
March,	Charles Twining, esquire,	£200 0 0		8 0 0	208 0 0
April,	Hon. Hugh Bell,	200 0 0		11 17 6	211 17 6
May,	Thomas S. Tobin, esquire,	200 0 0	50 0 0	5 0 0	255 0 0
June,	Henry Pryor, esquire,	200 0 0		70 14 0	270 14 0
July,	Hon. Edward Kenny,	200 0 0		30 17 6	230 17 6
August,	J. W. Nutting, esquire,			2 1 6	2 1 6
September,	A. M. Uniacke, esquire,		400 0 0	11 10 0	411 10 0
October,	W. M. Allan, esquire,	200 0 0	250 0 0		250 0 0
November,	Geo. N. Russell, esquire,	150 0 0			200 0 0
December,	William Lawson, esquire,		100 0 0	14 17 6	264 17 6
	School grant,				25 0 0
	Balance due the bank of Nova Scotia, 31st December, 1851,				99 12 7
		£1350 0 0	£975 0 0	£168 6 9	£2612 19 4

[Errors excepted.]

ANDREW M. UNIACKE, chairman.

Halifax, 31st December, 1851.

Account of paupers remaining in the asylum on the 1st January, 1851, and received during the year ending 31st December.

Men—Halifax,	37	
Transient,	294	
	—	331
Women—Halifax,	37	
Transient,	200	
	—	237
Children—Halifax,	144	
Transient,	59	
	—	208
		—
Total,		771

Deaths at the Halifax asylum for the poor, for the year ending 31st December.

Men,	28
Women,	18
Children,	20
	—
Total,	66

Number of paupers in the asylum 31st December, 1851.

Men,	149	of which	20	are lunatic
Women,	122	“	27	“
Children,	101	“	4	“
	—		—	
Total,	372		51	

January 20, 1852—Number of paupers in the house, 385 men, women, and children.

No. 29.

(See page 103.)

The commissioners of the provincial penitentiary, in submitting their annual report, have much satisfaction in being enabled to state, that from the period of opening the prison for the reception of convicts to the present time, they have still to record only one death among the inmates, as mentioned in a former report.

This healthy state of the convicts the commissioners attribute (under Divine providence) to the strict attention paid to the rules of the penitentiary by the superintendent, as regards the labour, cleanliness and diet of the convicts, and also to the prompt attention of the medical officer to every complaint by night or by day, and sometimes at great inconvenience from the distance that the prison is from the place of his residence.

The number of convicts received during the past year is less than former years, being only six in twelve months.

The number of the convicts discharged in 1851 are more numerous, in consequence of the good behaviour of the prisoners generally, which having been reported to his excellency the governor, he was pleased to shorten the period of confinement to some of the most deserving. The commissioners are of opinion that the “good conduct medal system” had a beneficial

beneficial effect on the conduct of the convicts. The revised statutes have omitted this part of the discipline of the penitentiary.

The crops of potatoes having repeatedly failed, a part of the land was prepared for barley, which yielded a good return. The remainder of the land was appropriated to vegetables, and yielded an abundant supply for the use of the convicts.

An account sales of the barley, and some other productions of the prison, has been delivered to the financial secretary, together with the accounts for the past year.

Some land has been cleared during the past year, but the attention of the commissioners has been more particularly directed to the erection of a wall around the prison yard; and they have much pleasure in recommending to the notice of the legislature the extent of work performed during the past season, and also the very substantial manner in which the wall has been built by a few convicts, assisted by one mason only to direct them in laying the stones.

The diet table for the past year shews that great economy has been used by the superintendent, as the price has been further reduced to $4\frac{3}{4}$ per day for each convict, and the healthy state of the prisoners give evidence that they are supplied with as much provisions as they can consume consistently with good health.

The commissioners have entered into an arrangement for a further supply of granite stone towards the completion of the wall, and the convicts are employed through the winter in preparing it for the work, which will be continued as soon as the season will permit.

The buildings of the penitentiary are in a good state of repair, except a small leak in the north end of the roof, in a part that was not repaired at the time the commissioners expended some money upon the building, not being (at that time) deemed of sufficient importance to incur expense upon.

The commissioners have held their offices throughout the past year under the daily expectation that a board of works would be formed, who would take the management of the penitentiary; and as they may not have another opportunity of mentioning the officers, they avail themselves of this report to do so.

The superintendent merits from them a recommendation for the extreme cleanliness of every part of the prison—for his endeavours to carry out the rules of the prison with impartiality and justice, and also for the economical use made of the provisions entrusted to his care.

The reports of the medical officer and the clergyman of the penitentiary accompany this report; and the commissioners have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the manner in which those gentlemen have discharged their several duties, never allowing even the most severe weather of our inclement seasons to interfere with the services required for the convicts.

The commissioners, finding that the annual expenses of the penitentiary vary with the increase or diminution of criminals, have not made up an estimate of probable wants for the year 1852, but are of opinion that as the sum of £375 remains undrawn, and also about £20 for the nett proceeds of barley and other productions, which will appear in the next year's accounts, that if the same amount should be placed to the credit of the establishment as last year, it would meet all the probable expenses for 1852.

All which the commissioners beg respectfully to submit.

• JAMES B. UNLACKE, chairman.
J. W. JOHNSTON,
W. A. BLACK,
ANDREW MACKINLAY,
J. N. SHANNON,
THOMAS KENNY,
JAMES TREMAIN.

February, 1852.

To the commissioners of Provincial Penitentiary, the following report is respectfully submitted :

There has been rather more than the usual amount of sickness among the prisoners during the past year—the whole number of cases on the sick list was sixty-nine. The prevailing diseases were catarrh, pleurisy, rheumatism, and neuralgic pains during the winter and spring—and diarrhoea, dysentery, and other derangements of the abdominal organs during the summer and autumn. No disease either of an endemic or epidemic character prevailed, and no case of death occurred. Another year's experience serves to shew that the system of diet and discipline carried out in the institution is conducive to the mental and bodily health of the prisoners.

I have here much pleasure in stating that the greatest attention is paid by the governor to cleanliness and ventilation, and whatever may conduce to the comfort of the prisoners.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. BLACK, M. D.

December 31, 1851.

To the hon. J. B. Uniacke, chairman, and other gentlemen of the board of commissioners of the provincial penitentiary of Nova Scotia ; presented by W. Bennett, chaplain ; reports :

That when the late rev. Mr. Cogswell was taken sick and became incapable of performing the services of his office, and the inmates of the penitentiary thereby being deprived of religious services, I ventured to throw in my best efforts for the good of that unhappy and sinful part of my fellow creatures.

My services herein appeared to meet the approval of the commissioners, and a grant of twenty-five pounds salary was afterwards made by the house of assembly, which I received. Whether the grant had a retrospective or a prospective bearing I have not been told ; the same amount having been yearly granted and paid.

The criminals whom I have found in my visits from time to time on their commitment and incarceration, have presented most striking features of the depravity and wretchedness to which the human race may be reduced ; their evil habits and crimes having now, by a retributive justice and the strong arm of the law, driven them from social society of their fellow-men and shut them up to punishment and shame.

Viewing any of our fellow-beings in such a plight, yearnings of compassion and christian sympathy have been awakened—*means and methods of recovery and reformation having also been devised*, and are now carried on in the apparatus of penitentiary matters. It is to be hoped and expected that corresponding fruit will appear in the dispositions and behaviour of these most degraded and deluded men and women.

This being my first report, perhaps it may be proper for me to state what attempts I have made to carry forward the benevolent designs, had in the formation of this institution. My method at first was (the prisoners being called together) to sing a psalm or hymn out of a collection furnished by the institution ; but the prisoners who then could sing having been discharged, and those who remained and those who have since been sent, not being capable or not being willing to sing, this service has been dropped ; and now my mode of conducting the service is to commence by introducing some observations to prepare the mind to engage in the solemn worship of Almighty God, such as the sanctity of the Sabbath day—its original institution and continuance ; that it is binding upon all men, &c. &c. At another time some prominent feature which may be found in the portion of scripture about to be read, varying the matter from time to time. Then I read a chapter in the

bible, previously selected, as carefully and distinctly as I can, that all may hear and perceive its contents, with now and then intermingling some short observations; also those who can read and are willing so to do, being furnished with a bible, look thereon as is common in the churches. After this, all kneeling, excepting the governor and keepers, who watch, an extemporary prayer is presented to the Most High for his blessing upon all present, upon our country, our government, and upon all classes of mankind, concluding with repeating our Lord's prayer.

Again in continuance of the service, a text of scripture is announced, such as is deemed suitable to the cases of the persons present; hereby a ground for instruction is furnished for bringing forward the great principles of our holy religion, making men wise unto salvation. I should feel myself very culpable in the discharge of my duty, when addressing a class of persons such as are found in our penitentiary, did I not press upon them the doctrine of repentance towards God and of faith in Jesus Christ, urging the necessity of fervent prayer for the pardon of sins—a change of heart in order to a newness of life. I have been most solicitous to know that the word of the Lord has taken hold of the consciences of these men, that they might be lastingly benefitted by these means of grace, and that their ordeal under penitentiary discipline and training might remodel them for future life. Our concluding service is always done in prayer.

Religious tracts have occasionally been circulated among the prisoners, first having been shewn to the governor for his approval. It has also been signified that if there were any amongst them that desired to enquire more particularly concerning his soul's salvation, I was ready to attend.

It may also be noticed that though there has not been the evidences of as much good as might have been expected, yet there are cases of several who have been discharged which have found it their duty and pleasure to express with thankfulness, the instruction and benefit received in the penitentiary, and have gone away to mingle in society, purposing to lead a new life.

Having engaged in this service, I have, in all sincerity, during the various seasons of the year, found my way to the appointed station, excepting one Sabbath when I stuck fast in the snow on the commons, and a case of leave of absence, though I have been at times wet, weary, and cold.

Should the board of commissioners see fit to give any further instructions or regulations on any matter, I feel ready to hear and shall remain,

Yours most respectfully,

W. BENNETT.

Halifax, February 13, 1852.

(See page 104.)

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS,

Being a detailed account of the principal articles of British and foreign dutiable merchandise entered for consumption in Nova Scotia, during the year ended 31st December, 1851, shewing the quantity and value of each article entered at each port, and indicating from what country imported.

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	APPLES—imported from			
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States. Other countries
				West Indies.	North America.	
	Barrels.					
Amherst,	5	2 10 0		0 10 0	2 0 0	
Annapolis,						
Antigonishe,	4	2 10 0			2 0 0	
Arichat,	4	2 0 0			2 0 0	
Barrington,	1	0 10 0			0 10 0	
Beaver River,						
Canso, (Cape)						
Canso, (Ship Harbor)						
Cornwallis,						
Digby,						
Givan's Wharf,						
Guysborough,	96½	48 5 0			48 5 0	
Halifax,						
Horton,						
Joggins,	1	0 10 0			0 10 0	

LaHave,	9	4 10 0				12 10 0
Liverpool,	25	12 10 0				
Londonderry,						
Lunenburg,	2½	1 5 0				1 5 0
Maitland,						
Parrsborough,	38	19 0 0				19 0 0
Pictou,						
Port Medway,	2	1 0 0				1 0 0
Pubnico,	4	2 0 0				
Pugwash,	8	4 0 0				
Ragged Islands,						
Sheburne,						
Sherbrooke,						
Sydney, C. B.	9	4 10 0				4 10 0
Sydney, (North)						
Tatamagouche,	8	4 0 0				4 0 0
Truro,						
Tuskot,						
Wallace,	1	0 10 0				0 10 0
Walton,						
Westport,						
Weymouth,						
Wilmot,	1	0 10 0				0 10 0
Windsor,	56½	28 2 6				28 2 6
Yarmouth,						
TOTALS	276½	138 2 6		0 10 0		137 12 6

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued).

Ports.	Total quantity. Gallons.	Total value.	BRANDY—imported from			
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States. Other countries
				West Indies.	North America.	
Amherst,	491	184 2 6		184 2 6		
Annapolis,						80 5 0
Antigonishe,	214	80 5 0				
Arichat,						
Barrington,						
Beaver River,						
Canso, (Cape)						
Canso, (Ship Harbor)						
Cornwallis,	78½	29 8 9		29 8 9		
Digby,						
Givan's Wharf,						
Guysborough,	28968½	10863 3 9	9285 3 9	1321 17 6	256 2 0	
Halifax,	5	1 17 6		1 17 6		
Horton,	135	50 12 6	50 12 6			
Joggins,						
LaHave,						
Liverpool,						
Londonderry,						

Lunenburg,							
Maitland,							
Parisborough,							
Pictou,	1059	397 2 6	285 0 0	112 2 6			
Port Medway,							
Pubnico,							
Pugwash,							
Ragged Islands,							
Shelburne,							
Sherbrooke,							
Sydney, C. B.							
Sydney, (North)							
Tatamagouche,							
Truro,							
Tusket,							
Wallace,							
Walton,							
Westport,							
Weymouth,							
Wilmot,							
Windsor,							
Yarmouth,							
TOTALS	30951	11606 12 6	9620 16 3	112 2 6	1537 6 3	256 2 6	80 5 0

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued).

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	BUTTER—imported from			
			Great Britain.	British Colonies. West Indies.	North America.	United States. Other countries.
	cwt. qrs. lbs.					
Amherst, Annapolis, Antigonishe, Aricbat, Barrington, Beaver River, Canso, (Cape) Canso, (Ship Harbor) Cornwallis, Digby, Givan's Wharf, Guysborough, Halifax, Horton, Joggins, LaHave, Liverpool, Londonderry,	6 0 24	21 1 6				21 1 6

Lunenburg, Maitland, Parrsborough, Pictou, Port Medway, Pubnico, Pugwash, Ragged Islands, Shelburne, Sherbrooke, Sydney, C. B. Sydney, (North) Tatamagouche, Truro, Tusket, Wallace, Walton, Westport, Weymouth, Wilmot, Windsor, Yarmouth,						
TOTALS	6 0 24	21 1 6				21 1 6

(General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued).

Ports.	Total quantity. cwt. qrs. lbs.	Total value.	CHEESE—imported from			
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States, Other countries.
				West Indies.	North America.	
Anherst,						
Annapolis,						
Antigonishe,	1 3 0	4 18 0			4 18 0	
Aricat,	0 1 7	0 17 6			0 17 6	
Barrington,						
Beaver River,						
Canso, (Cape)						
Canso, (Ship Harbor)						
Cornwallis,						
Digby,						
Givan's Wharf,						
Guysborough,						
Halifax,	62 0 4	174 2 6			174 2 6	
Horton,						
Joggins,	0 2 0	1 8 0			1 8 0	
LalHave,						
Liverpool,	0 3 18	2 11 0			2 11 0	
Londonderry,	2 0 0	5 12 0			5 12 0	

Lunenburg,						
Maitland,						
Parsborough,						
Picton,	7 2 6	21 3 0			21 3 0	
Port Medway,						
Pubnico,						
Pugwash,						
Ragged Islands,	2 2 7	7 3 6			7 3 6	
Shelburne,	0 0 24	0 12 0			0 12 0	
Sherbrooke,						
Sydney, C. B.	0 3 0	2 2 0	2 2 0			
Sydney, (North)	6 0 0	16 16 0			16 16 0	
Tatamagouche,						
Truro,						
Tusket,						
Wallace,						
Walton,						
Westport,	0 3 0	2 2 0			2 2 0	
Weymouth,						
Wilmot,						
Windsor,						
Yarmouth,	12 1 14	34 13 0			34 13 0	
TOTALS	97 3 13	274 0 6	2 2 0		271 18 6	

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity. Lbs.	Total value.	CANDLES, (sperm, &c.)—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States. Other countries.	
				West Indies.	North America.		
Amberst, Annapolis, Antigonishe, Arichat, Barrington, Beaver River, Causo, (Cape) Causo, (Ship Harbor) Cornwallis, Digby, Givin's Wharf, Guysborough, Halifax, Horton, Joggins, Lahavo, Liverpool, Londonderry,	6148	614 16 0	452 18 0			136 14 0	25 4 0

Lancenburg, Maitland, Parsborough, Pictou, Port Medway, Pubnico, Pugwash, Ragged Islands, Shelburne, Sherbrooke, Sydney, C. B. Sydney, (North) Tatamagouche, Truro, Tusket, Wallace, Walton, Westport, Weymouth, Wilmot, Windsor, Yarmouth,	62	6 4 0				6 4 0	
	132	13 4 0	13 4 0				
	61	6 2 0				6 2 0	
TOTALS	6403	640 6 0	466 2 0			149 0 0	25 4 0

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity. Lbs.	Total value.	CANDLES, (tallow,)—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
				West Indies.	North America.		
Amherst,	887	29 11 4			22 4 8	7 6 8	
Annapolis,	2890	96 6 8			26 18 8	69 8 0	
Antigonishe,	1172	39 1 4			5 8 0	16 0 0	17 13 4
Arichat,	245	8 3 4				8 3 4	
Barrington,	55	1 16 8				1 16 8	
Beaver River,							
Canso, (Cape)	78	2 12 0				2 12 0	
Canso, (Ship Harbor)	175	5 16 8				5 16 8	
Cornwallis,	2642	88 1 4			58 0 0	30 1 4	
Digby,							
Givan's Wharf,	3944	131 9 4			25 18 0	105 11 4	
Guysborough,	146	4 17 4				4 17 4	
Halifax,	252	8 8 0				8 8 0	
Horton,							
Joggins,							
LaHave,							
Liverpool,	218	7 5 4				7 5 4	
Londonderry,							

(Contd. page)

Lunenburg,	40	1 6 8				1 6 8	
Maitland,	40	1 6 8				1 6 8	
Parrsborough,	277	9 4 8			7 7 2	1 17 6	
Pictou,							
Port Medway,	40	1 6 8				1 6 8	
Pubnico,	2280	76 0 0	76 0 0				
Pugwash,							
Ragged Islands,							
Shelburne,							
Sherbrooke,							
Sydney, C. B.	272	9 1 4				9 1 4	
Sydney, (North)	560	18 13 4				5 6 8	
Tatamagouche,	160	5 6 8	18 13 4				
Truro,							
Tusket,							
Wallace,	30	1 0 0				1 0 0	
Walton,	445	14 16 8			1 6 8	13 10 0	
Westport,							
Weymouth,	130	4 6 8			2 13 4	1 13 4	
Wilmot,	635	21 3 4			2 0 0	19 3 4	
Windsor,	4461	148 14 0			3 6 8	145 7 4	
Yarmouth,							
TOTALS	22074	735 16 0	94 13 4		155 3 2	468 6 2	17 13 4

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued).

Ports.	Total quantity. No.	Total value.	CLOCKS—imported from			
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States. Other countries
				West Indies.	North America.	
Amherst,	3	1 10 0			1 10 0	
Annapolis,	10	5 0 0			5 0 0	
Antigonishe,	1	0 10 0			0 10 0	
Ariebat,	1	0 10 0			0 10 0	
Barrington,	7	3 10 0			3 10 0	
Beaver River,						
Canso, (Cape)						
Canso, (Ship Harbor)						
Cornwallis,						
Digby,						
Givan's Wharf,						
Guysborough,	292	166 0 0			166 0 0	
Halifax,						
Horton,						
Joggins,						
LaHave,						
Liverpool,	16	8 0 0			8 0 0	
Londonderry,	6	3 0 0			3 0 0	

Lunenburg,	2	1 0 0			1 0 0
Maitland,	6	3 0 0			3 0 0
Parsborough,	26	13 0 0			13 0 0
Port Medway,					
Pubnico,	4	7 0 0			7 0 0
Pugwash,					
Ragged Islands,					
Shelburne,					
Sherbrooke,	6	3 0 0			3 0 0
Sydney, C. B.	24	12 0 0			12 0 0
Sydney, (North)					
Tatamagouche,					
Truro,					
Tusket,					
Wallace,					
Walton,	2	3 10 0			3 10 0
Westport,					
Weymouth,					
Witmot,	19	9 10 0			9 10 0
Windsor,	24	12 0 0			12 0 0
Yarmouth,					
TOTALS	449	252 0 0			252 0 0

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued).

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	COFFEE (green)—imported from						
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other countries.		
				West Indies.	North America.				
	Lbs.								
Amherst,	133	3 6 6		2 11 6	0 15 0				
Annapolis,	1017	25 8 6		0 14 0	24 14 6				
Antigonishe,	122	3 1 0			3 1 0				
Arichat,	457	11 8 6		2 10 0	4 18 6		4 0 0		
Barrington,	150	3 15 0			3 15 0				
Beaver River,	100	2 10 0			2 10 0				
Canso, (Cape)									
Canso, (Ship Harbor)	110	2 15 0			2 15 0				
Coruwallis,	1269	31 14 6		4 19 0	26 15 6				
Digby,									
Givan's Wharf,									
Guysborough,									
Halifax,	159043	3976 1 6	410 12 0	687 8 0	45 11 0	1327 10 6	1504 19 6		
Horton,	698	17 9 0				17 9 0			
Joggins,	60	1 10 0				1 10 0			
LaHave,	1617	37 18 6				8 17 6		29 1 0	
Liverpool,	40	1 0 0				1 0 0			
Londonderry,									

Lunenburg,	163	4 1 6							4 1 6
Maitland,									
Parrsborough,	2182	54 11 0				54 11 0			
Pictou,									
Port Medway,	20	0 10 0				0 10 0			
Pubnico,									
Pugwash,	135	3 7 6							3 7 6
Ragged Islands,									
Shelburne,									
Sherbrooke,									
Sydney, C. B.	253	6 6 6				6 6 6			
Sydney, (North)	160	4 0 0	4 0 0						
Tatamagouche,									
Truro,	50	1 5 0				1 5 0			
Tusket,									
Wallace,									
Walton,	124	3 2 0				3 2 0			
Westport,									
Weymouth,									
Wilnot,	50	1 5 0				1 5 0			
Windsor,	7328	183 4 0				148 18 6			34 5 6
Yarmouth,									
TOTALS	175181	4370 10 6	414 12 0	689 18 0	53 15 6	1641 10 6	1579 15 0		

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	CHOCOLATE—imported from			
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States. Other countries
				West Indies.	North America.	
	Lbs.					
Anherst,						
Annapolis,						
Antigonish,						
Arichat,						
Barrington,	12	0 12 0			0 12 0	
Beaver River,						
Canso, (Cape)	50	2 10 0			2 10 0	
Canso, (Ship Harbor)						
Cornwallis,	175	8 15 0			8 15 0	
Digby,						
Givan's Wharf,						
Guysborough,						
Halifax,	15	0 15 0			0 15 0	
Horton,						
Joggins,						
LaHave,						
Liverpool,						
Londonderry,						

Lunenburg,						
Maitland,						
Parrsborough,						
Pictou,						
Port Medway,						
Pubnico,						
Pugy & h,						
Ragged Islands,						
Shelburne,						
Sherbrooke,						
Sydney, C. B.						
Sydney, (North)						
Tatamagouche,						
Truro,						
Tusket,						
Wallace,						
Walton,						
Westport,						
Weymouth,						
Wilmot,						
Windsor,						
Yarmouth,	145	7 5 0			7 5 0	
TOTALS	397	19 17 0			19 17 0	

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued).

Ports.	Total quantity. cwt. qrs. lbs.	Total value.	CRACKERS—imported from			
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States. Other countries
				West Indies.	North America.	
Anherst,	4 0 14	6 3 9		6 0 0	0 3 9	
Annapolis,	17 1 14	26 0 0		1 2 6	24 17 6	
Antigonishe,						
Arichat,	1 2 0	2 5 0			2 5 0	
Barrington,						
Beaver River,						
Canso, (Cape)						
Canso, (Ship Harbor)						
Conwallis,						
Digby,	6 1 25	9 14 0		0 16 6	8 17 6	
Givan's Wharf,						
Guyaborough,						
Halifax,	127 1 7	190 19 4			190 19 4	
Horton,						
Joggins,						
LaHave,						
Liverpool,						
Londonderry,	4 0 0	6 0 0			6 0 0	

Launcburg,						
Matiland,						
Paraborough,						
Pictou,	9 1 16	14 1 6			14 1 6	
Port Medway,						
Pubnico,						
Pugwash,						
Ragged Islands,						
Shelburne,						
Sherbrooke,						
Sydney, C. B.	1 0 0	1 10 0			1 10 0	
Sydney, (North)						
Tatungouche,						
Truro,						
Tusket,						
Wallace,						
Walton,						
Westport,	1 0 0	1 10 0			1 10 0	
Weymouth,						
Wilmot,	2 1 17	3 13 0			3 13 0	
Windsor,	8 1 11	12 11 2			12 11 2	
Yarmouth,						
TOTALS	182 3 20	174 7 9		7 19 0	166 8 9	

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued).

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	FLOUR—imported from						
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other countries.		
				West Indies.	North America.				
	Barrels.								
Anherst,	746	746 0 0			109 0 0	637 0 0			
Annapolis,	1961	1961 0 0			85 0 0	1876 0 0			
Antigonishe,	58	58 0 0			13 0 0	45 0 0			
Archat,	1238	1238 0 0				1238 0 0			
Barrington,	1062	1062 0 0				1062 0 0			
Beaver River,	343½	343 10 0				343 10 0			
Canso, (Cape)	32	32 0 0				32 0 0			
Canso, (Ship Harbor)	165	165 0 0				165 0 0			
Cornwallis,	2648½	2648 10 0			135 0 0	2513 10 0			
Digby,	3599	3599 0 0			768 0 0	2831 0 0			
Givan's Wharf,	146	146 0 0				146 0 0			
Guysborough,									
Halifax,	40598	40598 0 0			999 0 0	39599 0 0			
Horton,	1137	1137 0 0			80 0 0	1057 0 0			
Joggins,	352	352 0 0				352 0 0			
LaHave,	33	33 0 0				33 0 0			
Liverpool,	1997½	1997 10 0				1997 10 0			
Londonderry,	1536	1536 0 0			44 0 0	1492 0 0			

Launcburg,	490	490 0 0				490 0 0		
Matland,	2109	2109 0 0			48 0 0	2061 0 0		
Parsonsborough,	462	462 0 0			1 0 0	461 0 0		
Pictou,	2039	2039 0 0				2039 0 0		
Port Medway,								
Pubnico,	590	590 0 0				590 0 0		
Pugwash,								
Ragged Islands,	1943½	1943 10 0				1943 10 0		
Shelburne,	11	11 0 0				11 0 0		
Sherbrooke,								
Sydney, C. B.	26	26 0 0				26 0 0		
Sydney, (North)	858	858 0 0			24 0 0	834 0 0		
Tatamagouche,								
Truro,	777	777 0 0				777 0 0		
Tusket,	821	821 0 0				821 0 0		
Wallace,								
Walton,	561	561 0 0			3 0 0	558 0 0		
Westport,	597	597 0 0			272 0 0	325 0 0		
Weymouth,	552	552 0 0				552 0 0		
Wilmot,	795	795 0 0			47 0 0	748 0 0		
Windsor,	2581	2581 0 0			42 0 0	2539 0 0		
Yarmouth,	5283½	5283 10 0				5283 10 0		
TOTALS	77938½	77938 10 0			2684 0 0	75254 10 0		

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity. cwt. qrs. lbs.	Total value.	HAMS—imported from			
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States. Other countries
				West Indies.	North America.	
Amherst, Annapolis, Antigonishe, Ariehat, Barrington, Beaver River, Canso, (Cape) Canso, (Ship Harbor) Cornwallis, Digby, Givan's Wharf, Guysborough, Halifax, Horton, Joggins, Lafayette, Liverpool, Londonderry,	0 1 12 50 1 22 1 2 4	1 0 0 141 5 0 4 6 0			1 0 0 141 5 0 4 6 0	

Lunenburg, Maitland, Parrsborough, Picton, Port Medway, Pubnico, Pugwash, Ragged Islands, Shelburne, Sherbrooke, Sydney, C. B. Sydney, (North) Tatamagouche, Truro, Tusket, Wallace, Walton, Westport, Weymouth, Wilmot, Windsor, Yarmouth,	3 0 25 0 0 23 2 2 5 4 2 5	9 0 6 0 11 6 7 2 6 12 14 6				9 0 6 0 11 6 7 2 6 12 14 6	
TOTALS	62 3 12	176 0 0				176 0 0	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued).

Ports.	Total quantity. cwt. qrs. lbs.	Total value.	LARD—imported from				Other countries
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	
				West Indies.	North America.		
Anherst,	1 3 14	5 5 0				5 5 0	
Annapolis,							
Antigonishe,	14 0 14	39 11 0				39 11 0	
Arichat,	0 1 12	1 0 0				1 0 0	
Barrington,							
Beaver River,							
Canso, (Cape)							
Canso, (Ship Harbor)							
Conwallis,	3 3 11	10 15 6		0 14 0		10 1 6	
Digby,							
Givan's Wharf,							
Guysborough,	106 1 6	297 13 0		84 0 0		213 13 0	
Halifax,							
Horton,							
Joggins,							
LaHave,	10 2 0	29 12 6				29 12 6	
Liverpool,							
Londonderry,							

Lunenburg,	0 3 12	2 8 0				2 8 0	
Maitland,							
Parsborough,							
Pictou,							
Port Medway,	0 3 16	2 10 0				2 10 0	
Pubnico,							
Pugwash,	38 0 20	106 18 0				106 18 0	
Ragged Islands,							
Shelburne,							
Sherbrooke,							
Sydney, C. B.							
Sydney, (North)							
Tatamagouche,							
Truro,	0 1 0	0 14 0				0 14 0	
Tusket,							
Wallace,							
Walton,	0 2 0	1 8 0				1 8 0	
Westport,							
Weymouth,							
Wilmot,							
Windsor,	0 2 24	27 4 0				27 4 0	
Yarmouth,							
TOTALS	187 1 26	524 19 0		84 14 0		440 5 0	

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	MOLASSES—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other countries
				West Indies.	North America.		
	Gallons.						
Amherst,	4729	236 9 0		236 9 0			
Annapolis,	7631	381 11 0		271 19 0	109 12 0		
Antigonishe,	120	6 0 0		9 17 0	6 0 0	100 19 0	
Arichat,	4595	229 15 0		26 4 0	118 19 0	78 8 0	
Barrington,	2464	123 4 0			18 12 0		
Beaver River,	57	2 17 0			2 17 0		
Canso, (Cape)	474	23 14 0			23 14 0		
Canso, (Ship Harbor)	662	33 2 0			33 2 0		
Cornwallis,	8772	438 12 0		131 18 0	306 14 0		
Digby,	11674	583 14 0		438 4 0	145 10 0		
Givan's Wharf,	1231	61 11 0		52 5 0	9 6 0		
Guysborough,	755172	37758 12 0	100 6 0	289 15 0	1757 8 0	35611 3 0	
Halifax,	4207	210 7 0		12 15 0	197 12 0		
Horton,	860	43 0 0		31 6 0	11 14 0		
Joggins,	90	4 10 0			4 10 0		
LaHave,	23205	1160 5 0	682 12 0	29 8 0	51 0 0	448 5 0	
Liverpool,	1691	84 11 0		33 11 0			
Londonderry,							

Lunenburg,	2834	141 14 0	76 19 0	60 11 0	103 7 0	64 15 0	
Maitland,	3278	163 18 0		15 10 0	7 12 0		
Parsonborough,	462	23 2 0		51 0 0	33 5 0		
Pictou,	1685	84 5 0					
Port Medway,	256	12 16 0			12 16 0		
Pubnico,	7287	364 7 0	73 17 0		290 10 0		
Pugwash,	3330	166 10 0	166 10 0				
Ragged Islands,	350	17 10 0		4 17 0		12 13 0	
Sherbrooke,	4504	225 4 0			131 18 0	93 6 0	
Sydney, C. B.	1945	97 5 0			97 5 0		
Sydney, (North)	3890	194 10 0	121 3 0		1 5 0	72 2 0	
Tatamagouche,	801	40 1 0			40 1 0		
Truro,	2960	148 0 0	13 10 0	119 0 0	15 10 0		
Tusket,	1989	99 9 0	42 10 0	56 19 0			
Wallace,	10618	530 18 0		361 14 0	169 4 0		
Walton,	148	7 8 0			7 8 0		
Westport,	47846	2392 6 0	793 18 0	10 8 0	828 12 0	760 8 0	
Weymouth,							
Wilmot,							
Windsor,							
Yarmouth,							
TOTALS	921817	46090 17 0	2071 5 0	2243 10 0	4534 3 0	37241 19 0	

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity. Lbs.	Total value.	LEATHER (sole)—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other countries
				West Indies.	North America.		
Amherst,	7413	247 2 0		32 1 4	215 0 8		
Annapolis,	1041	34 14 0		7 11 4	27 2 8		
Antigonishe,	1223	40 14 4			40 14 4		
Arichat,	1307	43 11 4			32 10 0	11 1 4	
Barrington,	611	20 7 4			20 7 4		
Beaver River,	177	5 18 0			5 18 0		
Canso, (Cape)	1109	36 19 4			36 19 4		
Canso, (Ship Harbor)	50	1 13 4			1 13 4		
Cornwallis,	1942	84 14 8		0 13 4	84 1 4		
Digby,	775	25 16 8		7 17 4	17 19 4		
Givan's Wharf,							
Guysborough,	99356	3311 17 4		4 1 4	3307 16 0		
Halifax,	447	14 8 0			14 8 0		
Horton,	200	6 13 4		0 16 8	6 16 8		
Joggins,	412	13 14 8			13 14 8		
LaHaye,							
Liverpool,							
Londonderry,	1024	34 2 8			34 2 8		

Lunenburg,	110	3 13 4			3 13 4	
Maitland,	1786	59 10 8			59 10 8	
Parrsborough,	82	2 14 8			2 14 8	
Pictou,	6213	207 2 0			207 2 0	
Port Medway,	60	2 0 0			2 0 0	
Pubnico,						
Pugwash,						
Ragged Islands,						
Shelburne,						
Sherbrooke,						
Sydney, C. B.	260	8 13 4	8 13 4			
Sydney, (North)						
Tatamagouche,						
Truro,	1324	41 2 8			41 2 8	
Tusket,						
Wallace,	126	4 4 0		4 4 0		
Walton,						
Westport,	50	1 13 4			1 13 4	
Weymouth,						
Wilmot,	294	9 16 0		5 2 8	4 13 4	
Windsor,	2314	77 2 8			77 2 8	
Yarmouth,	1340	44 13 4			44 13 4	
TOTALS	130956	4365 14 0	8 13 4	62 8 0	4283 12 4	11 1 4

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued).

Ports.	Total quantity. Lbs.	Total value.	LEATHER (upper)—imported from					
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States. Other countries.		
				West Indies.	North America.			
Anherst,								
Annapolis,	83	3 6 0				3 6 0		
Antigonishe,	54	5 8 0						5 8 0
Arichat,	50	5 0 0				5 0 0		
Barrington,	48	4 6 0				4 6 0		
Beaver River,	18	1 16 0				1 16 0		
Canso, (Cape)								
Canso, (Ship Harbor)	44	4 8 0				4 8 0		
Cornwallis,								
Digby,								
Givan's Wharf,								
Guysborough,	2472	247 4 0				247 4 0		
Halifax,							1 0 0	
Horton,								
Joggins,	10	1 0 0						
Lahave,	12	1 4 0				1 4 0		
Liverpool,	25	2 10 0				2 10 0		
Londonderry,								

Lennoxburg,								
Maitland,								
Parrsborough,								
Pictou,								
Port Medway,								
Pubnico,								
Pugwash,								
Ragged Islands,	86	8 12 0	8 12 0					
Shelburne,								
Sherbrooke,								
Sydney, C. B.								
Sydney, (North)								
Tatamagouche,								
Turo,								
Tusket,								
Wallace,								
Walton,								
Westport,								
Weymouth,								
Wilmot,								
Windsor,								
Yarmouth,	274	27 8 0				27 8 0		
TOTALS	3121	312 2 0	8 12 0			297 2 0	1 0 0	5 8 0

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	ONIONS—imported from			
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States. Other countries
				West Indies.	North America.	
	cwt. qrs. lbs.					
Anherst,	3 0 0	0 15 0		0 5 0	0 10 0	
Annapolis,						
Antigonishe,						
Arichat,	9 0 0	2 5 0			2 5 0	
Barrington,	3 3 20	0 19 9			0 19 9	
Beaver River,						
Canso, (Cape)						
Canso, (Ship Harbor)						
Cornwallis,	4 0 0	1 0 0			1 0 0	
Digby,	12 1 0	3 1 3			3 1 3	
Givau's Wharf,						
Guysborough,						
Halifax,	1269 2 17	317 8 3		79 13 6	237 14 9	
Horton,	6 3 0	1 13 9			1 13 9	
Joggins,	0 2 0	0 2 6			0 2 6	
Lafave,	1 0 0	0 5 0			0 5 0	
Liverpool,	29 1 21	7 7 1			7 7 1	
Londonderry,	4 0 0	1 0 0			1 0 0	

Lunenburg,						
Maitland,	5 0 0	1 5 0			1 5 0	
Parishborough,						
Pictou,	13 3 0	3 8 9			3 8 9	
Port Medway,						
Pubnico,	0 2 0	0 2 6			0 2 6	
Pugwash,						
Ragged Islands,						
Sherburne,						
Sherbrooke,						
Sydney, C. B.						
Sydney, (North)	10 0 0	2 10 0			2 10 0	
Tatamagouche,						
Truro,	2 0 0	0 10 0			0 10 0	
Tusket,						
Wallace,						
Walton,						
Westport,						
Weymouth,						
Wilmot,	2 1 0	0 11 3			0 11 3	
Windsor,	28 0 0	7 0 0			7 0 0	
Yarmouth,						

TOTALS

1465 0 2

351 5 1

79 18 6

271 6 7

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued).

Ports.	Total quantity. No.	Total value.	PIGS—imported from			
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States. Other countries.
				West Indies.	North America.	
Amherst, Annapolis, Antigonishe, Arichat, Barrington, Beaver River, Canso, (Cape) Canso, (Ship Harbor) Cornwallis, Digby, Givan's Wharf, Guysborough, Halifax, Horton, Joggins, LaHave, Liverpool, Londonderry,	1 4	1 0 0 4 0 0			1 0 0 4 0 0	

Lauenburg, Maitland, Parsborough, Picton, Port Medway, Pubnico, Pugwash, Ragged Islands, Shelburne, Shebrooke, Sydney, C. B. Sydney, (North) Tatungouche, Truro, Tusket, Wallace, Walton, Westport, Weymouth, Wilnot, Windsor, Yarmouth,						
TOTALS	5	5 0 0			5 0 0	

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued).

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	PORK (salt)—imported from			
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States. Other countries.
				West Indies.	North America.	
	cwt. qrs. lbs.					
Amherst,	25 0 0	43 15 0			43 15 0	
Annapolis,	18 0 0	31 10 0		7 0 0	24 10 0	
Antigonishe,						
Archat,	40 2 16	71 2 6			71 2 6	
Barrington,	48 1 0	84 8 9		23 9 7	60 19 2	
Beaver River,						
Canso, (Cape)	3 2 8	6 5 0			6 5 0	
Canso, (Ship Harbor)	3 2 0	6 2 6			6 2 6	
Cornwallis,						
Digby,	30 1 24	53 6 3		11 2 6	12 3 9	
Givan's Wharf,						
Guysborough,						
Halifax,	1070 3 12	1874 0 0		6 5 0	1867 15 0	
Horton,						
Joggins,						
LaHave,						
Liverpool,	268 0 12	469 3 9			469 3 9	
Londonderry,	10 2 0	18 7 6			18 7 6	

Lancenburg,	24 1 2	37 1 0			37 1 0	
Maitland,						
Parrsborough,	3 2 8	6 5 0	6 5 0			
Pictou,						
Port Medway,						
Pubnico,	27 0 26	47 13 0			47 13 0	
Pugwash,						
Ragged Islands,	92 3 12	162 10 3			162 10 3	
Shelburne,						
Sherbrooke,						
Sydney, C. B.	3 2 8	6 5 0			6 5 0	
Sydney, (North)						
Tatamagouche,						
Truro,	4 0 0	7 0 0			7 0 0	
Tusket,						
Wallace,						
Walton,						
Westport,	23 0 14	40 9 4			40 9 4	
Weymouth,	10 0 0	17 10 0	14 10 0		3 0 0	
Wilnot,						
Windsor,	75 3 16	132 8 9			132 8 9	
Yarmouth,	177 3 4	311 2 6			311 2 6	
TOTALS	1958 0 22	3426 18 9	68 12 0		3358 6 9	

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity. ewt. qrs. lbs.	Total value.	PORK (fresh)—imported from			
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States. (Other countries)
				West Indies.	North America.	
Amherst, Annapolis, Antigonish, Arichat, Barrington, Beaver River, Canso, (Cape) Canso, (Ship Harbor) Cornwallis, Digby, Givan's Wharf, Guysborough, Halifax, Horton, Joggins, Lalaye, Liverpool, Londonderry,	3 0 14	5 10 0			5 10 0	

Launenburg, Matland, Parrsborough, Pictou, Port Medway, Pubnico, Pugwash, Ragged Islands, Shelburne, Sherbrooke, Sydney, C. B. Sydney, (North) Tatamagouche, Truro, Tusket, Wallace, Walton, Westport, Weymouth, Wilnot, Windsor, Yarmouth,	1 0 0	1 15 0			1 15 0	
TOTALS	4 0 14	7 5 0			7 5 0	

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity. Lbs.	Total value.	RAISINS, at ½d.—imported from			
			Great Britain.	British Colonies. West Indies. North America.	United States.	Other countries.
Amherst,	1049	17 9 8		17 9 8		
Annapolis,	1115	18 11 8		4 3 4	14 8 4	
Antigonishe,	238	3 19 4			3 19 4	
Arichat,						
Barrington,	40	0 13 4			0 13 4	
Beaver River,	60	1 0 0			1 0 0	
Causo, (Cape)						
Causo, (Ship Harbor)						
Cornwallis,	240	4 0 0		0 16 8	3 3 4	
Digby,	781	13 0 4		3 8 8	9 11 8	
Givan's Wharf,						
Guysborough,						
Halifax,	130892	2181 10 8	338 1 4	9 4 0	392 16 0	1441 9 4
Horton,	229	3 16 4			3 16 4	
Joggins,						
LaHave,	94	1 11 4			1 11 4	
Liverpool,	179	2 19 8			2 19 8	
Londonderry,						

Lancenburg,							
Maitland,	75	1 5 0		1 5 0			
Parrsborough,	75	1 5 0		1 5 0			
Pictou,	1880	31 6 8			31 6 8		
Port Medway,							
Pubnico,	45	0 15 0			0 15 0		
Pugwash,							
Ragged Islands,							
Shelburne,							
Sherbrooke,							
Sydney, C. B.	84	1 8 0		1 8 0			
Sydney, (North)							
Tatamagouche,							
Truro,	75	1 5 0			1 5 0		
Tusket,							
Wallace,							
Walton,							
Westport,							
Weymouth,	245	4 1 8		2 0 0	2 1 8		
Wilnot,	480	8 0 0			8 0 0		
Windsor,	9458	157 12 8			157 12 8		
Yarmouth,							
TOTALS	147334	2455 11 4	338 1 4	41 0 4	625 0 4	1441 9 4	General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued).

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	RAISINS, at ½d.—imported from			
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States, Other countries.
				West Indies.	North America.	
Amherst,	Lbs. 330	2 15 0			2 15 0	
Annapolis,						
An'igonishe,						
Archat,	660	5 10 0			5 10 0	
Barrington,	350	2 18 4			2 18 4	
Beaver River,						
Cause, (Cape)	174	1 9 0			1 9 0	
Cause, (Ship Harbor)						
Cornwallis,	730	6 1 8			6 1 8	
Digby,						
Givan's Wharf,						
Guyaborough,						
Halifax,	37580	313 3 4		106 14 8	206 8 8	
Horton,						
Joggins,						
Lafave,						
Liverpool,	50	0 8 4			0 8 4	
Londonderry,						

Lunenburg,						
Maitland,						
Parraborough,						
Pictou,						
Port Medway,						
Pubnico,						
Pugwash,						
Ragged Islands,						
Shelburne,						
Sherbrooke,						
Sydney, C. B.						
Sydney, (North)						
Tatamigouche,						
Truro,						
Tusket,	150	1 5 0			1 5 0	
Wallace,						
Walton,	50	0 8 4			0 8 4	
Westport,						
Weymouth,						
Wilmot,						
Windsor,						
Yarmouth,	1210	10 1 8			10 1 8	
TOTALS	41584	346 10 8		106 14 8	239 16 0	

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued).

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	RUM—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other countries
				West Indies.	North America.		
	Gallons.						
Amherst,	348	52 4 0		52 4 0			
Annapolis,	463	69 9 0			69 9 0		
Antigonish,	38	5 14 0			5 14 0		
Arietut,	1172	178 16 0				178 16 0	
Barrington,							
Beaver River,							
Canso, (Cape)							
Canso, (Ship Harbor)							
Cornwallis,	203	30 9 0			30 9 0		
Digby,	162	24 6 0		24 6 0			
Givan's Wharf,							
GuySBorough,							
Halifax,	20548	3082 4 0	454 19 0	1521 18 0	562 10 0	238 1 0	
Horton,	30	4 10 0		214 16 0	4 10 0		
Joggins,							
Lalhave,							
Liverpool,	3	0 9 0			0 9 0		
Londonderry,							

Launceburg,							16 10 0
Maitland,	110	16 10 0					
ParSBorough,							
Pictou,							
Port Medway,							
Pubnico,							
Pugwash,							
Ragged Islands,							
Shelburne,							
Sherbrooke,	221	33 3 0					33 3 0
Sydney, C. B.							
Sydney, (North)							
Tatamagouche,							
Truro,	120	18 0 0					18 0 0
Tusket,							
Wallace,							
Walton,							
Westport,							
Weymouth,	3	0 9 0		0 9 0			
Wilmot,							
Windsor,	784	117 12 0			117 12 0		
Yarmouth,							
TOTALS	24225	3033 15 0	454 19 0	1521 18 0	201 15 0	673 1 0	692 2 0

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	SUGAR (brown)—imported from						
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other countries.		
				West Indies.	North America.				
	ewt. qrs. lbs.								
Amherst,	373 2 8	466 19 0		464 15 6	2 3 6				
Annapolis,	169 1 0	211 11 0		41 1 6	170 9 6				
Antigonishe,	29 2 0	25 12 0		25 12 0				61 7 7	
Arichat,	78 2 22	98 7 0			36 19 5				
Barrington,	0 2 0	0 12 6			0 12 6				
Beaver River,	4 0 12	5 2 0			5 2 0				
Canso, (Cape)	3 3 0	4 13 0			4 13 0				
Canso, (Ship Harbor)									
Cornwallis,	139 2 11	174 10 0		147 14 3	26 15 9				
Digby,									
Givan's Wharf,									
Guysborough,	22088 1 18	27610 10 0	1154 12 0	104 13 9	123 15 3	26197 6 3			
Halifax,	45 1 0	56 11 0			56 11 0				
Horton,	10 2 7	13 4 0			13 4 0				
Joggins,									
Lafave,									
Liverpool,	286 3 22	358 13 0			1 11 0				333 9 0
Londonderry,	21 2 0	26 17 6		20 17 6					

Lancenburg,	16 1 0	20 6 0							20 6 0
Mattland,	54 2 0	68 2 6							
Parsonsborough,	14 1 20	18 1 9							
Pictou,	260 0 9	325 2 0							
Port Medway,	12 1 16	15 11 0							
Pubnico,	5 3 0	7 3 9							
Pugwash,	12 3 0	15 18 9							
Ragged Islands,									
Shelburne,									
Sherbrooke,	34 0 0	42 10 0							
Sydney, C. B.	80 2 14	100 15 0							
Sydney, (North)									
Tatamagouche,	23 1 0	29 1 0							
Truro,	54 2 14	68 4 0							
Taskot,									
Wallace,	1 0 0	1 5 0							
Walton,	23 1 14	29 4 0							
Westport,	5 0 0	6 5 0							
Weymouth,	84 2 5	105 13 0							
Wilmot,									
Windsor,	830 0 5	1037 11 0							
Yarmouth,									
TOTALS	24755 1 1	30944 6 6	1154 12 0	1007 19 6	174 15 0	1154 12 0	880 5 5	27726 14 7	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity. cwt. (qs. lbs.)	Total value.	SUGAR (crushed)—imported from			
			Great Britain.	West Indies. North America.	British Colonies.	United States. Other countries.
Anherst,						
Annapolis,						
Antigonish,	0 0 19	0 5 0			0 5 0	
Aricat,						
Barrington,						
Beaver River,						
Canso, (Cape)						
Canso, (Ship Harbor)						
Cornwallis,	3 2 14	5 9 0			2 12 6	2 16 6
Digby,						
Givan's Wharf,						
Guysborough,	1734 0 4	£601 1 0	1556 13 6			1044 7 6
Halifax,						
Horton,						
Joggins,						
LaHave,						
Liverpool,						
Londonerry,						

Launceburg,						
Maitland,						
Parsonsborough,						
Pictou,	22 1 3	33 8 0	15 0 0			18 8
Port Medway,						
Pubnico,	16 1 0	24 7 6	24 7 6			
Pugwash,						
Ragged Islands,	9 3 0	14 12 6			14 12 6	
Shelburne,						
Sherbrooke,						
Sydney, C. B.						
Sydney, (North)						
Tatamagouche,						
Truro,						
Tusket,	15 3 9	23 15 0			23 15 0	
Wallaco,						
Walton,						
Westport,						
Weymouth,						
Wilmot,	20 3 15	31 9 3	25 9 3			
Windsoi,	1 2 11	2 7 9				2 7 9
Yarmouth,						
TOTALS	1824 2 1	2736 15 0	1621 10 3		47 5 0	1007 19 9

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued).

Ports.	Total quantity. cwt. qrs. lbs.	Total value.	SUGAR (refined)—imported from			
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States. Other countries
				West Indies.	North America.	
Amherst, Annapolis, Antigonish, Arlant, Barrington, Beaver River, Canso, (Cape) Canso, (Ship Harbor) Cornwallis, Digby, Givan's Wharf, Guysborough, Halifax, Horton, Joggins, LaHave, Liverpool, Londonderry,	415 1 2	\$30 10 0	827 7 5			3 3 4

Lunenburg, Maitland, Parrsborough, Pictou, Port Medway, Pubnico, Pugwash, Ragged Islands, Shelburne, Sherbrooke, Sydney, C. B. Sydney, (North) Tatamagouche, Truro, Tusket, Wallace, Walton, Westport, Weymouth, Wilmot, Windsor, Yarmouth,	0 1 0 1 0 6 20 2 8 1 2 10	0 10 0 2 2 3 41 2 6 3 3 6				19 1 2 8 0 0 11 1 4 3 3 6	0 10 0
TOTALS	428 2 26	\$77 9 0	846 8 7	10 2 3	20 8 2	0 10 0	

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued).

Ports.	Total quantity. Lbs.	Total value.	TEA (black)—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
				West Indies.	North America.		
Amherst,	4523	282 13 9		148 11 3	134 2 6		
Annapolis,	3826	239 5 0		72 11 3	166 13 9		
Antigonishe,	20	1 5 0			1 5 0	137 18 9	
Aricat,	4236	264 15 0		15 15 0	126 16 3		
Barrington,	653	40 16 3			25 11 3		
Beaver River,	57	3 11 3			3 11 3		
Casco, (Cape)	347	21 13 9			21 13 9		
Cusco, (Ship Harbor)	140	8 15 0			8 15 0		
Cornwallis,	677	42 6 3		13 11 3	28 15 0		
Digby,	5461	341 6 3		206 6 3	135 0 0		
Givan's Wharf,							
Guysborough,			9434 6 3	7 16 3	18583 10 0	13700 0 0	
Halifax,	670202	41887 12 6					
Horton,	411	25 13 9		9 7 6	16 6 3		
Joggins,							
LaHave,	192	12 0 0			12 0 0		
Liverpool,	2309	149 18 9		16 18 9	133 0 0		
Londonderry,							

Lancenburg,	65	5 18 9			5 18 9	
Maitland,	552	31 10 0			31 10 0	
Parishborough,	592	37 0 0			2 19 0	
Pictou,	38779	2123 13 9	420 7 6	34 10 0	574 15 0	428 11 3
Port Medway,	64	4 0 0		8 17 6	4 0 0	
Pubnico,	14232	880 10 0	880 12 6			
Pugwash,						
Ragged Islands,	1056	66 0 0	66 0 0			
Shelburne,	832	52 0 0	52 0 0			
Sherbrooke,	543	33 18 9				
Sydney, C. B.	4039	256 3 9			256 3 9	
Sydney, (North)	1771	110 13 9	110 13 9			
Tatungouche,	1726	107 17 6				
Tupo,	608	38 0 0			96 18 9	
Tusket,	1124	70 5 0			38 0 0	
Wallace,	86	5 7 0			43 11 3	
Walton,	641	40 1 3			5 7 0	
Westport,	250	15 12 6			23 8 9	
Weymouth,	3472	217 0 0			9 7 6	
Wilmot,	2655	165 18 9			84 0 0	
Windsor,	4988	311 15 0	160 16 3		5 2 6	
Yarmouth,					311 15 0	
TOTALS	771309	48206 16 9	12124 16 3	7 16 3	881 8 9	20812 18 9
						14380 8 9

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	TIA (green)—imported from			
			Great Britain.	British Colonies. West Indies. North America.	United States.	Other countries.
	Lbs.					
Ankerst, Annapolis, Antigonishe, Archat, Barrington, Beaver River, Canso, (Cape) Canso, (Ship Harbor) Coruwallis, Digby, Givan's Wharf, Guysborough, Halifax, Horton, Joggins, Lafave, Liverpool, Lobdonserry,	2716	339 10 0	198 7 6	37 15 0	103 7 6	

Lambourg, Maitland, Parrsborough, Pictou, Port Medway, Pubnico, Pugwash, Ragged Islands, Shelburne, Sherbrooke, Sydney, C. B. Sydney, (North) Tatamagouche, Truro, Tusket, Wallace, Walton, Westport, Weymouth, Wilmot, Windsor, Yarmouth,						
TOTALS	2716	339 10 0	198 7 6	37 15 0	103 7 6	

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	TOBACCO—imported from			
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States. (Other countries)
				West Indies.	North America.	
	Lbs.					
Amherst,	3644	121 9 4		64 12 0	56 17 4	
Annapolis,	3213	107 2 0		9 13 4	97 8 8	
Antigonishe,	109	3 12 8			3 12 8	
Arichat,	5114	170 9 4		10 12 8	170 9 4	
Barrington,	1377	45 18 0			35 5 4	
Beaver River,	16	0 10 8			0 10 8	
Cause, (Cape)	920	30 13 4			30 13 4	
Cause, (Ship Harbor)	316	10 10 8			10 10 8	
Cornwallis,	551	18 7 4		0 6 8	18 0 8	
Digby,	3445	114 16 8		37 7 4	77 9 4	
Givan's Wharf,						
Guysborough,	288365	9612 3 4		38 18 0	9573 5 4	
Halifax,	316	10 10 8			10 10 8	
Horton,	992	33 1 4		2 13 4	30 8 0	
Joggins,						
LaHave,	290	0 13 4		10 8 8	0 13 4	
Liverpool,	1948	64 18 8			54 10 0	
Londonderry,						

Lanenburg,	169	5 12 8			5 12 8	
Maitland,	2095	69 16 8			69 16 8	
Paprsborough,	244	8 2 8	7 2 8		1 0 0	
Pictou,	1912	63 14 8			63 14 8	
Port Medway,						
Pubnico,	116	3 17 4			3 17 4	
Pugwash,	103	3 8 8	3 8 8			
Ragged Islands,						
Sherburne,						
Sherbrooke,						
Sydney, C. B.						
Sydney, (North)	837	27 18 0			27 18 0	
Tatungouche,						
Turo,	1634	54 9 4			54 9 4	
Tusket,	808	26 18 8			26 18 8	
Wallace,						
Walton,	181	6 0 8			6 0 8	
Westport,	401	13 7 4	6 17 4		6 10 0	
Weymouth,	40	1 6 8			1 6 8	
Wilmot,	657	21 18 0	6 0 0		15 18 0	
Windsor,	818	27 5 4			27 5 4	
Yarmouth,	7469	248 19 4	0 2 0		248 17 4	
TOTALS	328100	16026 13 4	198 1 8		10728 11 8	

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	WINE, at 1s. 3d.—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
				West Indies.	North America.		
	Gallons.						
Amherst,	34	4 5 0		4 5 0			
Annapolis,	316	39 10 0			39 10 0		18 0 0
Antigonishe,	144	18 0 0					
Arichat,							
Barrington,							
Beaver River,							
Cause, (Cape)							
Cause, (Ship Harbor)							
Cornwallis,	2½	0 6 3			0 6 3		
Digby,							
Givan's Wharf,							
Guyborough,							
Halifax,	15335½	1916 18 0	655 16 6	8 2 6	150 5 0	56 12 0	1040 1 0
Horton,							
Joggins,							
LaHave,	2	0 5 0			0 5 0		
Liverpool,							
Londonderry,							

Lanenburg,							
Maitland,							
Parsonsborough,							
Pictou,							
Port Medway,							
Pubnico,							
Pugwash,							
Ragged Islands,							
Shelburne,							
Sherbrooke,							
Sydney, C. B.		18 0 0	18 0 0				
Sydney, (North)	144						
Tatamagouche,							
Truro,							
Tusket,							
Wallace,							
Walton,							
Westport,							
Weymouth,							
Wilmot,							
Windsor,		3 10 0			3 10 0		
Yarmouth,	28						
TOTALS	16005½	2000 14 3	673 16 6	8 2 6	152 10 0	100 3 9	1064 1 0

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued).

Ports.	Total quantity. Gallons.	Total value.	WINE, at 2s. 6d.—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
				West Indies.	North America.		
Anherst,	34	25 10 0		25 10 0			
Annapolis,							
Antigonishe,	43	32 5 0				32 5 0	
Ariehat,							
Barrington,							
Beaver River,							
Canso, (Cape)							
Canso, (Ship Harbor)							
Cornwallis,							
Digby,							
Givan's Wharf,							
Guysborough,							
Halifax,	6964	5223 0 0	2675 11 0	1267 16 0		1279 13 0	
Horton,							
Joggins,							
LaHave,							
Liverpool,							
Lopdonderry,							

Lauenburg,							
Maitland,							
Parrsborough,				41 5 0			
Pictou,	267	200 5 0	159 0 0				
Port Medway,							
Pubnico,							
Pugwash,							
Ragged Islands,							
Shelburne,							
Sherbrooke,							
Sydney, C. B.							
Sydney, (North)	28	21 0 0		21 0 0			
Tatungouche,							
Truro,							
Tusket,							
Wallace,							
Walton,							
Westport,							
Weymouth,							
Wilmot,							
Windsor,							
Yarmouth,							
TOTALS	7336	5502 0 0	2834 11 0	1355 11 0		1311 18 0	

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued).

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	WINE, at 3s.—imported from			
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States. Other countries
				West Indies.	North America.	
	Gallons.					
Amherst, Annapolis, Antigonishe, Arichat, Barrington, Beaver River, Canso, (Cape) Canso, (Ship Harbor) Comwallis, Digby, Givan's Wharf, Guysborough, Halifax, Horton, Joggins, LaHave, Liverpool, Londonderry,	713	891 5 0	492 0 0	137 10 0	204 5 0	57 10 0

Lunenburg, Maitland, Parrsborough, Pictou, Port Medway, Pubnico, Pugwash, Ragged Islands, Shelburne, Sherbrooke, Sydney, C. B. Sydney, (North) Tatamagouche, Truro, Trasket, Wallace, Walton, Westport, Weymouth, Wilmot, Windsor, Yarmouth,						
TOTALS	713	891 5 0	492 0 0	137 10 0	204 5 0	57 10 0

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	VALUE OF GOODS, at 2½ per cent.—imported from			
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States, Other countries
				West Indies.	North American.	
Amherst,		224 14 9		194 14 8	30 0 1	
Annapolis,		355 10 1		258 3 7	97 6 5	
Antigonishe,		172 10 8		172 10 8		
Aricat,		1147 12 9	179 0 0		424 16 4	543 16 5
Barrington,		24 0 0			24 0 0	
Beaver River,		82 10 4			82 10 4	
Cause, (Cape)		55 8 1	44 13 1		11 5 0	
Cause, (Ship Harbor)		197 11 3			197 11 3	
Cornwallis,		115 11 3		92 10 0	83 1 3	
Digby,		647 8 10		524 9 0	122 19 10	
Given's Wharf,						
Guysborough,		49013 7 1	43652 5 6	820 19 2	4476 0 0	55 2 5
Halifax,		0 18 0			0 18 0	
Horton,		17 15 0		10 15 0	7 0 0	
Joggins,						
LaHave,						
Liverpool,		1257 17 0	1010 12 11		247 4 1	
Londonderry,		366 0 0		56 0 0	310 0 0	

Lanenburg,	1 8 0				1 8 0	
Maidland,	1100 11 5			507 1 5	533 10 0	
Parsonsborough,	164 15 9			10 0 0	154 15 9	
Pictou,	6147 15 2	5511 3 10		107 6 8	77 4 2	452 0 0
Port Medway,						
Pubnico,	3 16 0				3 16 0	
Pugwash,	7201 2 8	7201 2 8				
Ragged Islands,	217 16 8				207 16 8	
Shelburne,	1931 13 4	1930 17 4			0 16 0	
Sherbrooke,	13 5 0	13 5 0				
Sydney, C. B.	1233 1 8	1228 10 0			4 11 8	
Sydney, (North)	987 0 4	973 16 4			8 0 0	
Tatamagouche,	1387 0 5	1387 0 5		5 10 0		
Truro,	465 2 8				14 9 10	
Tusket,	76 1 0				76 1 0	
Wallace,	308 15 7	21 17 7				
Walton,	27 5 0				5 5 0	
Westport,	272 19 10				36 4 0	
Weymouth,	810 14 2				110 14 2	
Wilmot,	80 0 0					
Windsor,	1301 1 4	864 4 1			410 18 0	
Yarmouth,	5167 13 0	3497 14 9			1269 8 5	
TOTALS	82568 16 1	67516 9 0		4962 5 11	9038 11 4	1050 10 4

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	VALUE OF GOODS, at 6½ per cent.—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other countries
				West Indies.	North America.		
Amherst,		3957 0 2		2650 2 1	1306 18 1		
Annapolis,		5416 5 1		4093 17 5	1322 7 8		
Antigonishe,		166 12 7		7 1 9	159 10 10		
Arichat,		1735 9 5	288 0 0	45 10 0	992 1 8	409 17 0	
Barrington,		524 0 9		66 9 6	457 11 3		
Beaver River,		98 5 8			98 5 8		
Canso, (Cape)		357 12 3	179 8 0		178 4 3		
Canso, (Ship Harbor)		423 16 9			423 16 9		
Cornwallis,		847 5 0		325 5 0	522 0 0		
Digby,		4645 13 5		3933 3 2	712 10 3		
Givan's Wharf,		147 3 6		50 0 0	97 3 6		
Guyshorough,		322133 10 9	277909 15 9	2056 18 7	40099 2 4	1271 18 10	
Halifax,		534 19 8			534 19 8		
Horton,		835 19 6		765 19 0	70 0 6		
Joggins,		105 14 0			105 14 0		
LaHave,		2802 19 10	644 2 6	162 17 6	1490 19 11		
Liverpool,		582 12 0		111 0 0	471 12 0		
Londonberry,							

Lanenburg,	103 1 0				103 1 0	
Maitland,	520 18 2				289 4 3	
Parishborough,	82 10 5	6 19 0			15 2 8	
Pictou,	11356 9 7	6000 8 8		227 9 0	5109 5 11	19 6 0
Port Medway,						
Pubnico,	81 14 6				81 14 6	
Pugwash,	6527 7 4	6447 4 2			80 3 2	
Ragged Islands,	31 12 4				31 12 4	
Shelburne,	1302 0 0	1107 5 6			194 14 6	
Sherbrooke,	149 6 0	149 6 0				
Sydney, C. B.	3887 11 2	3760 15 0		22 17 10	103 18 4	
Sydney, (North)	357 12 2			104 15 0	252 17 2	
Tatamagouche,	559 13 3	559 13 3				
Truro,	578 0 2	118 4 9			418 7 0	
Tusket,	213 12 10				213 12 10	
Wallace,	882 0 2	462 13 2			419 7 0	
Walton,	7 17 0				7 17 0	
Westport,	506 14 6			80 10 0	426 4 10	
Weymouth,	700 0 0			670 0 0	30 0 0	
Wilnot,	1848 18 2			1724 13 2	124 5 0	
Windsor,	2931 18 7	938 14 6		378 5 7	1614 18 6	
Yarmouth,	10974 11 9	2844 3 3		1434 14 1	6690 15 5	5 0 0
TOTALS	388418 9 5	301416 13 6	201 0 2	19243 18 9	65850 19 5	1705 17 7

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued).

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	VALUE OF GOODS, at 10 per cent.—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
				West Indies.	North America.		
Amherst,		135 16 9		44 14 4	91 2 5		
Annapolis,		213 13 9		44 3 10	169 9 11		
Antigonishe,		18 9 7			18 9 7		
Aricat,		421 10 0	45 0 0	62 14 8	151 18 5	161 16 11	
Barrington,		19 10 11			19 10 11		
Beaver River,		7 11 10			7 11 10		
Canso, (Cape)		18 14 0			18 14 0		
Canso, (Ship Harbor)		7 17 6			7 17 6		
Cornwallis,		67 15 0			67 15 0		
Digby,		175 10 9		34 13 0	140 17 9		
Givan's Wharf,							
Guysborough,		12227 9 10	7951 8 8	3 14 5	2895 4 1	1377 2 8	
Halifax,							
Horton,		2 10 0			2 10 0		
Joggins,							
LaHave,		98 17 2			98 17 2		
Liverpool,		39 5 0			39 5 0		
Londonderry,							

Lunenburg,		24 0 0			24 0 0	
Maitland,						
Parsonborough,		374 18 8	87 0 8	40 0 0	247 18 0	
Pictou,						
Port Medway,		183 0 9	103 0 9	80 0 0		
Pubnico,						
Pugwash,						
Ragged Islands,		20 19 9			20 19 9	
Shelburne,		9 5 0		2 5 0	6 10 0	
Sherbrooke,						
Sydney, C. B.		34 16 0			34 16 0	
Sydney, (North)						
Tatamagouche,						
Truro,						
Tusket,		65 17 3	26 5 8	39 11 7		
Wallace,						
Walton,		39 17 2		6 13 0	33 4 2	
Westport,						
Weymouth,		121 0 0			121 0 0	
Wilmot,		118 14 8	10 0 0		99 14 8	
Windsor,						
Yarmouth,						
TOTALS		14442 1 4	8231 15 9	358 9 10	4312 16 2	1538 10 7

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(Continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	VALUE OF GOODS, at 20 per cent.—imported from			
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States, Other countries
				West Indies.	North American.	
Amherst,		10 3 0		0 4 4	3 18 8	
Annapolis,						
Antigonishe,		6 10 0			6 10 0	
Arichat,						
Barrington,						
Beaver River,						
Canso, (Cape)						
Canso, (Ship Harbor)						
Cornwallis,						
Digby,						
Clivan's Wharf,						
Guysborough,		70 18 6	51 18 6		19 0 0	
Halifax,		1 0 0			1 0 0	
Horton,						
Joggins,						
LaHave,						
Liverpool,		0 10 0			0 10 0	
Londonderry,						

Lunenburg,		2 16 0			2 16 0
Maitland,		0 12 6			0 12 6
Parssborough,					
Pictou,					
Port Medway,					
Pubnico,					
Pugwash,					
Ragged Islands,					
Shelburne,					
Sherbrooke,		2 6 10			2 6 10
Sydney, C. B.		27 10 0			27 10 0
Sydney, (North)					
Takamagouche,					
Truro,					
Tusket,					
Wallace,					
Walton,					
Westport,					
Weymouth,					
Wilmot,		5 1 1			5 1 1
Windsor,					
Yarmouth,					
TOTALS		127 6 11	51 18 6	6 4 4	60 4 1

Financial Secretary's office, February, 1862.

SAML. CREEELMAN, Fin. Sec.

ABSTRACT OF ARTICLES

Imported into this province, on which duty was paid in 1851, exhibiting the value of, and the amount of duty collected on; and indicating from what country imported.

Articles.	Total of Imports.		From what country imported.				Amount of duty.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.		Other countries.
				West Indies.	N. America.			
Apples, bbls.	276	138 2 6		0 10 0	137 12 6		55 5 0	
Butter, cwts.	6 0 24	21 1 6			21 1 6		2 9 9	
Brandy, gallons	30951	11606 12 6	9620 16 3	1537 6 3	256 2 6	80 5 0	4126 16 0	
Beef, cwts.	48 2 10	60 14 9		8 18 7	51 16 2		14 11 7	
Crackers, "	182 3 20	174 7 9		7 19 0	166 8 9		30 15 4	
Coffee (green), lbs.	175181	4379 10 6	414 12 0	53 15 6	1641 10 6	1579 15 0	729 18 5	
Do. (roasted), "	1048	39 6 0			39 6 0		8 14 8	
Candles (tallow), "	22074	735 16 0	94 13 4	155 3 2	468 6 2	17 13 4	91 19 6	
Do. (composition), "	6403	640 6 0	466 2 0		149 0 0	25 4 0	80 0 9	
Cheese, cwts.	97 3 13	274 0 6			271 18 6		24 9 4	
Clocks, No.	449	252 0 0			252 0 0		115 0 0	
Chocolate, lbs.	397	19 17 0			19 17 0		1 13 1	
Flour, bbls.	779384	77938 10 0		2684 0 0	75254 10 0		3890 18 6	
Geneva, gallons	172654	2158 3 1	2028 5 10	101 15 11		28 1 3	2302 0 8	
Hams, cwts.	62 3 12	176 0 0			176 0 0		28 5 9	
Lard, "	187 1 26	524 19 0		84 14 0	440 5 0		74 19 10	

Leather (sole), lbs.	130950	4865 4 0	8 3 4		62 8 0	4283 12 4	11 0 4	545 13 0
Do. (upper), "	3121	312 2 0	8 12 0		1 0 0	297 2 0	5 8 0	20 0 2
Molasses, gallons	921817	4090 17 0			2143 10 0	4524 3 0	37351 19 0	9002 15 3
Onions, cwts.	1405 0 2	351 5 1		2071 5 0	79 18 6	271 6 7		175 12 6
Pigs, No.	5	5 0 0				5 0 0		0 10 0
Pork, cwts.	3434 3 9	3434 3 9	338 1 4		68 12 0	3365 11 9		583 6 8
Raisins (boxes), lbs.	1962	2455 11 4			41 0 4	625 0 4	1441 9 4	306 19 0
Do. (other pkgs.), "	147334	346 10 8			106 14 8	239 16 0		43 6 4
Rum, gallons	41584	3633 15 0	454 19 0	1521 18 0	291 15 0	673 1 0	692 2 0	1816 17 6
Sugar (brown), cwts.	24225	30944 6 6	1154 12 0	174 15 0	1007 19 6	880 5 5	527726 14 7	8604 6 10
Do. (crushed), "	1 1	2736 10 3	1621 15 3		47 5 3	1067 19 9		912 5 1
Do. (refined), "	2 26	877 9 0	846 8 7		10 2 3	20 8 2	0 10 0	307 2 3
Tea (black), lbs.	771309	48206 16 3	12129 16 3	7 16 3	881 8 9	20812 0 9	14380 8 9	6427 11 0
Do. (green), "	2176	339 10 0	198 7 6		198 1 8	37 15 0	103 7 6	45 5 4
Tobacco, "	328100	10926 13 4				10728 11 8		2050 12 6
Whiskey, gallons	1887	275 11 0	203 11 0		51 9 0	20 11 0		244 18 8
Wine, at 1s. 3d., "	60054	2000 14 3	673 16 6	8 2 6	152 10 0	100 3 9	1064 1 6	1000 7 3
Do. at 2s. 6d., "	7336	5502 0 0	2834 11 0		1355 11 0	204 5 0	1311 18 0	917 0 0
Do. at 3s., "	713	891 5 0	492 0 0		137 10 0	204 5 0	57 10 0	106 19 0
Value of goods at 2½ p.o., "		82568 16 1	67516 19 6	201 2 0	4962 5 11	9038 11 4	1050 19 4	2064 4 5
Do. 6¼, "		388418 9	301416 13 6		19243 18 9	65850 19 5	1705 17 7	724270 3 2
Do. 10, "		14442 1 4	8231 15 9		358 9 10	4312 16 2	1538 10 7	1444 4 1
Do. 20, "		127 6 11	51 18 6		6 4 4	60 4 1		25 9 4
TOTALS		748386 15 3	410804 17 5	4786 17 5	35841 16 11	206774 17 4	90173 6 1	173176 8 0

Financial Secretary's office, February, 1852.

SAML. CREELMAN, Fin. Sec.

PORT OF HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

An account of the goods exported in the year ended 5th January, 1852, shewing the trade with the several countries in succession, according to the regulated arrangement of countries, and exhibiting the aggregate quantities and values of the various articles exported to each country.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

<i>Articles exported.</i>	<i>Value in sterling money.</i>
Deals, 320,357 pieces,	£1067 0 0
Herrings, smoked, 1928 boxes,	145 0 0
Oil, 146 casks,	498 0 0
Pot ash, 28 casks,	72 0 0
Oar rafters, 465 pieces,	25 0 0
Spars, 122 pieces,	62 0 0
Staves, 2320 pieces,	27 0 0
Seal skins, 48 hlds.	1700 0 0
Skins and furs, 32 casks,	9550 0 0
	<hr/>
	13146 0 0

TO BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

Ale and porter, 454 casks,	759 0 0
Apples, 275 barrels,	80 0 0
Beef, 291 barrels,	624 0 0
Barrels (empty), 4663,	414 0 0
Butter, 1669 firkins,	3278 0 0
Beef (fresh), 232 quarters,	464 0 0
Bread, 576 barrels and 286 bags,	724 0 0
Broma, 100 boxes,	50 0 0
Boots and shoes, 22 cases,	212 0 0
Buckets, 63 dozen,	31 0 0
Cattle, 34,	204 0 0
Coals, 110 chaldrons,	110 0 0
Candles, 253 boxes,	213 0 0
Chocolate, 851 boxes,	735 0 0
Confectionary, 148 boxes,	545 0 0
Cheese, 33 barrels,	105 0 0
Casks (empty), 53 tuns,	250 0 0
Flour, 213 barrels,	213 0 0
Fish, viz :	
Codfish, 780 quintals,	390 0 0
Herrings, 6053 barrels,	3445 0 0
Herrings, 1777 boxes,	167 0 0
Mackarel, 1993 barrels,	1882 0 0
Gypsum (ground), 90 barrels,	80 0 0
House frames, 2,	20 0 0
Hides, 724,	359 0 0
Horses, 4,	80 0 0
Hoops, (truss,) 309,	3 0 0
Lumber, 328,396 feet,	270 0 0
Laths, 24,000,	10 0 0
Leather, 700 sides,	448 0 0

Meal, (corn,) 255 barrels,	£216	0	0
Mineral paint, 163 casks,	230	0	0
Oil clothes, 214 suits,	101	0	0
Oil, 1876 casks,	4847	0	0
Oats, 1572 bushels,	75	0	0
Poultry, 60 crates,	260	0	0
Pork, 71 barrels,	142	0	0
Paper, 14 reams,	5	0	0
Rum, 39 puncheons,	585	0	0
Soap, 301 boxes,	188	0	0
Shingles, 333,000,	199	0	0
Skins, 9 casks,	30	0	0
Staves, 4500,	8	0	0
Skins, (sheep,) 50 crates,	4	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£23055	0	0

TO BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Ale and porter, 281 casks,	£609	0	0
Beef, 92 barrels,	184	0	0
Butter, 3900 firkins,	7800	0	0
Candles, 151 boxes,	85	0	0
Cheese, 12 barrels,	40	0	0
Confectionary, 5 boxes,	25	0	0
Cattle, 130,	984	0	0
Flour, 50 barrels,	50	0	0
Fish, viz :—Codfish, 136,048 quintals,	67524	0	0
Herrings, 23,699 barrels,	17869	0	0
Herrings, 2433 boxes,	214	0	0
Alewives, 3156 barrels,	2194	0	0
Mackarel, 22,852 barrels,	20719	0	0
Salmon, 1121 barrels,	2242	0	0
House frames, 39,	202	0	0
Hams, 4 casks,	40	0	0
Hoops, 88,060,	240	0	0
Lard, 25 kegs,	75	0	0
Laths, 22,000	8	0	0
Lumber, 1,028,022 feet,	1512	0	0
Oil, 3252 casks,	7908	0	0
Oats, 242 bushels,	16	0	0
Oars, 50 pairs,	10	0	0
Pork, 20 barrels,	60	0	0
Spars, 71,	36	0	0
Staves, 31,870,	94	0	0
Soap, 231 boxes,	87	0	0
Sheep, 20,	20	0	0
Shingles, 2,437,800,	892	0	0
	<hr/>		
	131739	0	0

TO FOREIGN WEST INDIES.

Ale and porter, 59 casks,	112	0	0
Butter, 579 firkins,	1168	0	0
Beef, 25 barrels,	50	0	0

Blocks,

Blocks, 20 barrels,	£ 50	0	0
Candles, 50 boxes,	35	0	0
Cheese, 12 boxes,	6	0	0
Fish, viz :			
Dry fish, 93564 quintals,	42350	0	0
Herrings, 4731 barrels,	3648	0	0
Herrings, 388 boxes,	95	0	0
Mackarel, 8211 barrels,	7454	0	0
Salmon, 116 barrels,	334	0	0
House frames, 4,	20	0	0
Hoops, 46,312,	101	0	0
Hogshead heading, 3,340,	325	0	0
Lumber, 598,347 feet,	1175	0	0
Lard, 25 kegs,	50	0	0
Nails, 41 kegs,	32	0	0
Oil, 171 casks,	474	0	0
Shingles, 1,109,900,	428	0	0
Staves, 53,596,	110	0	0
Shooks, 10,988,	1605	0	0
Soap, 554 boxes,	202	0	0
	<hr/>		
	59824	0	0

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Apples, 14 barrels,	10	0	0
Butter, 5 firkins,	6	0	0
Bones, 15 tons and 15 barrels,	35	0	0
Cranberries, 43 barrels,	34	0	0
Furs, 1 case,	10	0	0
Fish, viz :			
Codfish, 5325 quintals,	2638	0	0
Alewives, 1462 barrels,	755	0	0
Herrings, 16,530 barrels,	11904	0	0
Herrings, 320 boxes,	20	0	0
Mackarel, 58,600 barrels,	56841	0	0
Salmon, 4443 barrels,	8897	0	0
Salmon, 238 boxes,	352	0	0
Gypsum, 340 tons,	125	0	0
Hides, 2422,	1221	0	0
Oil, 540 casks,	1555	0	0
Oats, 13875 bushels,	530	0	0
Horns, 2000,	10	0	0
Skins, 3 casks and 42 crates,	274	0	0
Seeds, 10 barrels and 62 casks,	173	0	0
Potatoes, 3485 bushels,	348	0	0
Vegetables, 30 barrels,	20	0	0
Wool, 28 bales,	272	0	0
	<hr/>		
	86030	0	0

TO SPAIN.

Codfish, 3300 quintals,	1650	0	0
Lumber, 2500 feet,	3	0	0
	<hr/>		
	1653	0	0

TO BRAZIL.

Codfish, 2858 quintals,	£1750	0	0
Lumber, 18,000 feet,	36	0	0
	<hr/>		
	1786	0	0

TO ST. PIERRE.

Beef, 6 barrels,	12	0	0
Coal, 56 chaldrons,	56	0	0
Lumber, 64,000 feet;	97	0	0
Vegetables, 100 barrels,	20	0	0
	<hr/>		
	185	0	0

TO MAURITIUS.

Butter, 5 casks,	10	0	0
Codfish, 1972 quintals,	986	0	0
Herrings, 641 barrels,	320	0	0
Herrings, 200 boxes,	15	0	0
Mackarel, 828 barrels,	828	0	0
Salmon, 61 barrels,	122	0	0
Spars, 5,	150	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£2431	0	0

TOTAL VALUE.

Great Britain,	£13146	0	0
British North American Colonies,	23055	0	0
British West Indies,	131739	0	0
Foreign West Indies,	59824	0	0
United States,	86030	0	0
Spain,	1653	0	0
Brazil,	1786	0	0
St. Pierre,	185	0	0
Mauritius,	2431	0	0
	<hr/>		
Stg.	£319849	0	0

Custom house, Halifax, N. S.,

HENRY TREW, controller.

No. 31.

(See page 104).

TO HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

SIR JOHN HARVEY,

Knight commander of the most honorable military order of the bath, knight commander of the royal Hanoverian guelphic order, lieutenant-governor and commander in chief, in and over her majesty's province of Nova-Scotia and its dependencies, &c. &c. &c., patron of the associated alumni of King's college, Windsor.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE ALUMNI OF KING'S COLLEGE,
WINDSOR,

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :

That by an act of the legislature of this province, passed in the year 1789, a grant of £400 sterling, per annum, was made, to be paid yearly, and every year, in order to the permanent establishment, and effectual support, of a college at Windsor, as appears by the preamble of the act.

That on the faith of such permanent provision, liberal contributions were made by various friends of education in England and elsewhere, and professors have been induced to leave distant homes, and establish themselves at Windsor, whom it will be impossible to dismiss without a breach of faith, and whom it will be equally impossible to retain, if the provincial grant be withdrawn.

Your petitioners would beg further to state, that their association was formed in order assist the college, and aid in extending its usefulness, and they owe a deep debt of gratitude to your excellency, for the sympathy and countenance they have ever received at your hands, and which have cheered and encouraged them in their efforts, and particularly for the pledge, repeatedly given to them by your excellency, of your determination to uphold this venerable institution, and to resist all attempts to deprive it of its means of maintenance, on which pledge they have relied with confidence, and have continued their efforts in behalf of the college with undiminished zeal.

Your petitioners have learned with much regret, of a bill being introduced by the legislature, to repeal that clause of the act which grants the annual sum above mentioned; and they therefore humbly pray, that your excellency will be pleased to take the premises into consideration, and to use such means as to your excellency shall seem fit, to prevent the accomplishment of an act, which your petitioners cannot but conceive to be unjust in itself, and attended with most injurious consequences to the cause of education generally.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

On behalf of the alumni of King's college,

(Signed)

J. T. TWINING, D. D., president.
P. C. HILL, secretary.

Halifax, April 4, 1851.

No. 32.

See page 112.)

[COPY.]

Sydney, C. B., 13th February, 1852.

Sir—

It is again my duty to report to you, for the information of the lieutenant governor, the distribution that has been made of the annual legislative grant for the benefit of the Indians in this district of Cape Breton.

The sum placed at my disposal last year was £45, besides a small balance in hand of about £7, increased by about £10 arising from sales to the Indians, and a small sum from seed remaining and sold at cost price,—in all amounting to about £63. Of this money, a trifle over £13 was expended in providing seed last spring—£35 in clothing and provisions for the present winter, and the remainder in affording relief throughout the past year to the sick and indigent; in paying for medical attendance, postage, and storing of supplies—leaving a balance in hand of £7 10s. 7½d., as will appear by reference to the accompanying account and vouchers.

The condition and prospects of the Indians, as compared with their state last year, may be considered to be improving. The crops of the past season were better, with the exception of Indian corn, which was cut off by early frosts in the autumn; and if a sufficiency of seed potatoes could have been obtained, there would have been a good supply of that valuable root for the present winter; the small quantity obtained and planted, about thirty bushels, produced well. These people are becoming more dependant on the produce of the soil, and less habituated to their original roving practices. They are expert workmen at the coopering business, and supply all the trade in this part of the Island with fish casks; and in various ways are so well employed, that, as I am informed by Messrs. Gammell and Moore, such of the tribe as frequent their neighbourhood did not avail themselves of the supplies of Indian meal offered at half price, preferring instead to pay the full price for superfine flour.

Nevertheless, it is not to be denied that cases of much destitution exist among these people. Many aged and infirm individuals would be exposed to suffering, but for the considerate assistance afforded by the legislature.

Every succeeding year's experience tends to confirm the opinion that gratuitous relief should only be extended to the infirm and helpless, and that the welfare of these people will be promoted and their habits of industry encouraged by placing the supplies within their attainment at a moderate price.

Little or nothing can be done for the cause of education among these people with the present limited funds. After providing a sufficiency for the needy, the remainder is but a small sum for the encouragement of their agriculture, by furnishing the requisite seed and implements.

Lastly, I should not omit the annual mention of a subject which has failed hitherto to commend itself to the attention of Government, but is notwithstanding, in my view, of the first importance to the perpetuation and progress of the Indian tribe in this Island, the preservation of their lands, so long preyed upon and in great part sequestered by trespassers and squatters, and the concession of their social and political rights, by giving them a voice in the election of representatives for the counties and townships.

I beg also to state that the clothes and provisions included in the account, and purchased for this winter's use, are not yet distributed. Having understood that the Indians objected to the mode of distribution which I have adopted, and that they have applied for the appointment of James McLeod, esq., M. P. P., as commissioner in lieu of myself, (which appointment I trust may take place,) I am reserving the said articles for his disposal.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

H. W. CRAWLEY.

The hon. JOSEPH HOWE, &c. &c.

No.

No. 32—Part 2.

(See page 135.)

REPORT ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SIR—

I have the honor to report for the information of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, that I have now completed another year in my duties as commissioner for Indian affairs, and the accounts of the expenditures in that service have been duly submitted.

In a former report I endeavoured to bring to the notice of the government the rapid decline of the whole Micmac tribe, and some of the causes that tend to that lamentable result.

Since I entered upon my duties as commissioner, it has been my aim to induce the Indians to enter upon and settle those extensive tracts of land, which have been wisely reserved for their use, and in some instances I have been successful. The settlement near the Shubenacadie presents some pleasing features of the ability and industry of these people. About fourteen families have taken up their residence at that place, and have begun to cultivate the soil. Several of these are owners of cows and other live stock, and they produce crops of considerable value. Two barns have been erected within the last two years, and another will be raised in the course of the ensuing summer. One of the settlers has built a comfortable house, and it is proposed to build another for the old chief, who is now very infirm. Taken altogether, the prospects of this settlement are flattering.

A small settlement has also been commenced at Fish Lake, in the district of Musquodoboit, where a tract of land was obtained by an exchange for a part of the reserve in Cumberland. I have given this infant village all the aid in my power—its situation being peculiarly favorable to the wants of these people.

The settlement at Bear River improves but slowly. The abundance of fish in the Annapolis Basin draws the Micmac off from his little farm, at that season when his labor upon it is most required, and his immediate and pressing wants compel him to seek his food in the fisheries. Again the means placed at my disposal have been insufficient to give the settlement any strong impulse, and the consequence has been discouragement.

The praiseworthy commencement also that was made at Fairy Lake and the Ponhook, in the county of Liverpool, have not been followed up by the energy wished for. A higher degree of support has been required than I was able to afford. The smaller patches of cultivation, made by the Indians in other parts of the province, do not require particular notice. It may, however, be remarked, that on account of the decline of their game, there is a more general desire to abandon a wandering life and engage in agricultural pursuits, among the Micmacs, than at any former period.

In order to bring about the permanent settlement of this unfortunate race, I beg leave to recommend that as large a portion of the grant as possible be applied to aid them in their agricultural pursuits, and that no blankets or clothing be supplied to any but the aged, sick, or infirm. The distribution of blankets to all in some counties, has prevented me heretofore from making the above rule general.

All distributions should be made according to population. The unequal distribution of the grant frequently leads to much dissatisfaction, and paralyses the efforts of the commissioner to induce these people to cultivate the soil. It is very desirable that the Indian chapels at Shubenacadie and Bear River should be repaired at a small cost. The Indians have a high veneration for their places of worship, but they are too poor to keep them in order.

Numerous bills for attendance, &c., come in annually from medical gentlemen resident in different parts of the province. These bills in the aggregate, amount to a large sum, which is drawn directly or indirectly from the only source by which these people are aided in their farming. It is therefore extremely desirable that such charges should not be made, or if they are made, that they should be audited and paid by the several counties where the Indians reside.

At Christmass and other seasons of the year, hundreds of Indians collect about the confines of the city, to attend their religious observances; and the aged, infirm, and destitute, seem naturally to throw themselves upon the metropolis. It has been to supply the extreme destitution of such, that so many small charges appear in my accounts.

Not unfrequently my residence is nothing better than an Indian hospital; and as they rightly believe that I will never turn one of them from my door, their frequent visits are by no means pleasant or convenient. Surely, then, if the medical bills are paid by the government, there should be some consideration for the commissioner, to whom all the Indians appeal in their necessities.

I believe that the present law relieves me from all charge in regard to these people, and although I shall always feel a lively interest in them, and in their prosperity, I shall rejoice if I have given satisfaction to his excellency during the continuance of my commission, and if the poor Micmacs shall find a better *Mulwaalawee* in my successor.

Respectfully submitted,

By your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) ABRAHAM GLESNER.

The hon. JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Halifax, March 4, 1852.

No. 33.

(See page 117).

Report on a mode for completing an inland navigation from Halifax harbour to the Basin of Minas, via the Shubenacadie Lakes and River, for boats drawing from four to five feet of water.

As you, gentlemen, are well acquainted with the position of the proposed line of navigation, as well as the efforts which have been made to render it available, it will be useless to describe the country through which it passes. On the past history of the proposed canal, it is only necessary to mention that the sum of nearly one hundred and four thousand pounds, currency, has been expended in principal and interest since the commencement of the works, the result has been a complete failure, simply from want of means to construct it on the unnecessary large scale the projectors of the canal attempted to form it.

The total length of the navigation proposed is sixty miles. The first part under consideration is the chain of lakes extending from Halifax harbor to the outlet of the Shubenacadie river, in length, from Dartmouth Mill Cove, twenty-one miles. This part is divided into five sections, viz: 1st, Dartmouth railway section; 2nd, Port Wallace locks; 3rd, Marshall's railway; 4th, Fletcher's lock; 5th, Grand Lake lock sections. The expense of constructing the works, required on the above section for five feet of water, is estimated at five thousand pounds; for this sum, a cheap, rough, but safe and useful work can be formed, provided the work is done under the eye of the engineer. Failure is certain should the attempt be made to construct it by contract.

Commencing at Dartmouth Cove, the boats will be raised by an inclined plane to the present lock, No. 5, a height of 56.12 feet above medium high tides in Halifax harbour. From thence to the Basin, to lock No. 6, where a short railway raises it to the level of 66.32 feet above high tides, over a distance of 45 chains; passing through Dartmouth lakes, a distance of one mile, 60 chains. We use the present locks, 8 and 9, which require to be repaired; the masonry is not much injured, but the gates are destroyed; these

these two locks are the best on the canal. From thence passing through Lake Charles, on a level of 98 feet above the tide, the boat arrives at or near the locks at Marshall's Inn, a distance of three miles, thirty-two chains; these locks are now in a very useless state, and therefore, to avoid expense, a railway is used to descend into Lakes William and Thomas, to a level of 62.45 feet above high tide. The distance through these lakes is six miles thirty-three chains to the lock at Fletcher's lake, (there we find part of the dam has been carried away by the freshets), which must be repaired with great care. This lock will require new gates, and its masonry repaired; it is built on solid rock, and I think that it may be made to answer as a means of passing the canal boats into Fletcher's lake to a level of 53.96 feet above high tides. Passing through Fletcher's lake, a distance of two miles, fifty chains, the lock No. 13, at the head of Grand Lake, is reached, a distance of fourteen miles, sixty chains, from Halifax harbour. We propose to put this lock and dam in good order. The works here have suffered more than elsewhere; the masonry of the lock is very bad, the gates are destroyed, and the dam has a large breach in it, made by freshets. Having descended this lock, a boat would be on a level of 43.45 feet above high tide, and float on the waters of that noble inland Basin, the Great or Grand Lake.

It will be observed, on inspection of the plans and sections that this mode of construction will give a depth of water for boats drawing five feet, to the Great Lake. Some slight excavations will be necessary at the Narrows, at Scott's, and at the outlet of Lakes Thomas and Fletcher's, at or near the lock No. 12.

It is self-evident that water power enough will be found to carry the boats by means of water wheels over the railways, and that no great expense can be incurred in their construction, excavations or embankments to any great extent not being required. Some parts of the post road must be raised for a distance of a few yards. The lands flooded have been purchased and valued many years ago by a jury, according to the act of incorporation, for a navigation of ten feet. All the lakes can be raised one or two feet more, so as to give six or seven feet of water without doing much damage. I am, however, of opinion, that four or five feet will answer every useful purpose required. Experience will hereafter decide the proper depth and breadth of this canal. We must first develop the resources on the line of this inland navigation, as quickly and as cheaply as possible, and leave a wide margin for future improvements.

Private enterprise will no doubt construct many lines of railways to the Dartmouth lakes, from the various wharves or places of deposit or sale. No great number of tons borne on this canal will descend into Halifax harbor in the boats in which they have been embarked, a greater part of the freights will be discharged on the line of the canal, such articles as lime, mud, manure, cordwood, bark, and various other substances.

In the year 1832 the works on the canal were discontinued for the reason given. In 1835 and 1836 Mr. George Baldwin made a most complete survey of the river and lakes, and an able report on the project.

It now becomes my duty to apply the improvements made within the last fifteen years in the art of forming canals, and their appurtenances. It will be seen that I propose to use two lines of railways instead of nine locks, and the question may be asked, why I do so? My answer is, that they are found to be so much cheaper than locks that they are used on some of the canals in the United States with great advantage. There are on the Morris canal 23 of these railways, overcoming an average lift of 54 feet. I have seen one inclined plane at Newark, in the state of New Jersey, which ascends 70 feet, it cost only \$10,000; locks to rise that height would cost, perhaps, \$40,000. Boats also go over the Alleghany mountains by railway, without discharging their cargoes.

I use wooden locks instead of stone, because experience in the States on many canals, has proved, beyond all question, that it is much better in the first instance to make the locks of wood.

Boats are now made in sections, so as to permit their being put on any railway. Canal boats are now made of iron; their form has been greatly improved of late years. The invention of the screw propeller for steam boats permits them to pass through canals and locks of one-half the breadth required by a paddle wheel steambot, reducing the cost of the construction of canals very much. It

It is enough to remark, that civil engineering in all its various branches, has within the last few years advanced so rapidly, that it would be an endless task for me to detail the various great improvements in the art.

SHUBENACADIE RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

From the Great Lake flows the Shubenacadie river; its total length, measuring its various bends, is about forty miles: it can be improved so as to shorten its length to thirty-seven miles. No works have been erected on this river, it still remains untouched by art. The portion of the river on which all of the improvements proposed must be made, extends from the Grand Lake to Fort Ellis, a distance by the overland route of twenty-two miles. To descend into tide level, the river falls 24 feet 6 inches below the level of the Great Lake, which must be 43.45 feet above tide; all the fall is between the head of the tide at Key's landing, near the new bridge on the post road to Truro, seven miles from the Great Lake. It will be necessary to overcome this fall by constructing on the river three or more dams, as may be considered proper. Wooden locks will answer every useful purpose, they being found much better than even stone work; the timber for their construction can be had on the spot. A dam at Fort Ellis, or between the Fort and the new bridge near Neilson's, will retain the water at a sufficient depth, without injury to the intervalles, a danger which the farmers on the river appear to dread very much. Below this dam the boats will have water, even at low tides. Very little excavation will be required on the whole distance. A few stones must be removed, and from time to time the channel of the river may be straightened, by cutting through the marsh land, at some of the greatest bends. All of the dams will permit the water of the river to pass over them; they will be short as the river is not more than one hundred feet wide, where they are required. All the works on this part of the canal should be constructed at as little cost, consistent with safety, as possible; as I am of opinion that the profit which will be derived from this work must eventually lead to the making of a canal in the manner proposed by George Baldwin, esq., civil engineer, on what is called the overland route, by which all dangers by freshets in the river or otherwise will be avoided, and a saving of distances obtained. I would not, however, make it a ship canal, as proposed by my father. Mr. Baldwin's plans, sections, and reports, give all the information required, and I always refer to them in this report; the only alterations made are in the depths of water, the use of railways instead of nine locks, and the position of the dams on the river, with the use of locks cheaply made of wood, past experience having proved their utility.

No expense has been spared to make the plans and sections perfect; they show most ably the topographical and geological features of the country, from Halifax harbor to the Basin of Minas. Many acres of land shewn on the plans as covered with wood, at the date of the survey, 1835, are now cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. With regard to the route of the canal, the question is not which is the best route, but which can be made at the least expense, the main object being to demonstrate the use of the canal.

The report of John McNeill, esquire, civil engineer, will explain the construction of wooden locks, as now used in Holland.

Boats may be drawn by horses, from Parker's Point to the Grand Lake, they can sail in the Basin of Minas and through the lakes, and of course the steam boats can tug long trains of boats when required. Light passenger boats can be drawn at the same velocity as on the English canals, viz: nine or ten miles per hour. The boats on the Paisley canal, Scotland, are seventy feet long, five feet six inches wide, they carry from 80 to 100 passengers at a velocity of ten miles per hour, at a cost of thirty-two shillings and six pence currency for thirty miles, or including all expenses, 11d. sterling per mile.

Is it not evident that a person can be taken on the proposed canal 50 miles for 1s. 3d. currency, and a large profit made. The returns made for the railway survey, show the number of persons constantly travelling on our roads, east and west of Halifax; a greater portion would go by the canal. The boats cost about £250 each, complete, the horses included. It is proposed to keep one or two boats of the above kind constantly in motion on the river route; the spare horses will keep the freight boats in motion. The tide in the Basin

of Minas compel the boats to move, and no doubt can exist as to the rate the steamboats on the lake can be propelled. It is an admitted fact by those who are best acquainted with the subject, that a steamboat would pay to run from below Parker's Point to the Onslow side. There is a public ferry at the mouth of the river, assisted by an annual grant from the province, and a packet sails constantly between Windsor and Parrsboro'.

The lowest charge on any railway is on the Hudson River railway from New York to Albany, on which road passengers are carried at the uniform rate of one cent per mile, at a velocity of 30 to 35 miles per hour.

It will be observed that the main post road runs along the valley of the river and lakes, diverging towards Truro to the eastward of Fort Ellis. It is expected that travellers would prefer the comforts of a fast canal boat, rather than go by the dusty or muddy roads, and a great increase in the number of persons travelling must be supposed from the fact of the fare being so extremely low. Such has been found to be the case in other countries, and will perhaps, be so on this line of navigation.

It will be noticed that boats drawing from 5 to 7 feet, can in the present state of the river, ascend to Woodward's farm without any trouble, there the work above this point will be made and used previous to erecting the dam to retain the waters of the river on the level of ordinary high tides.

The distance from the Grand Lake to Woodward's is by the overland route, fifteen miles, it is above this that the bends in the river will some day be cut off. It is extremely easy to perceive that no obstacles exist to prevent the construction of a cheap inland navigation to the Basin of Minas, which is eighty miles in length, and from three to fifteen miles wide, on the shores of which the greater number of the inhabitants of the province are now living; the country in that vicinity is rich in mineral and vegetable wealth.

The expense of completing the works on the river for a four or five feet canal with wooden locks and dams, should not, in my opinion, exceed £5,000, Halifax currency. I do not think that they could be built by contract for that sum, but I feel quite certain that I could construct all the necessary works on this part of the canal for the above small sum, unless prevented by extraordinary freshets or some unusual rise in the value of labor. The work will be cheaply and roughly done, but it must be made secure and safe. The failure on the first attempt to make this canal, is owing to the fact of the work being made by contract. I am not anxious to see a second failure. The locks and dams will be made one after another, and experience will be gained by the engineer, as each work proceeds, which would not be the case with a number of small contractors. The materials, such as timber, logs, boards, planks, &c. can be contracted for, but the workmanship should be done under the eye of the engineer in charge.

EXPECTED TRAFFIC ON THE CANAL.

The low rate proposed to be charged for the transit of the productions of the interior on this canal, requires great care in the forming of an estimate of the quantities of articles which are expected to pass through it. It is presumed that if the canal is provided with proper boats, steam tugs and railway cars, that a ton of freight of any substance, belonging to the two first classes of productions, as undermentioned, can be carried over this canal at a lower rate than now about to be charged on the Erie canal, which is one half a cent. per ton, per mile: or six pence currency for toll for 20 miles conveyance of one ton. I class the produce of the country:—first class, limestone, gypsum, freestone, granite, slate, sand, mud, bricks, coal, salt, &c. The second class, from the forest, &c.: timber, logs, bark, staves, deals, boards, plank, masts and spars, cordwood, &c. Third, from the soil: grain, hay, vegetables, cattle, sheep, beef and pork, butter, &c. Fourth: fish. Fifth, articles of foreign manufacture: molasses, sugar, flour, iron, dry goods, &c. Sixth, passengers and parcels.

The cost of conveyance would be, say for the third and fourth classes, one cent per ton, per mile. The fifth, two or three cents per ton, per mile. The sixth class, as before described.

From

From the information on this head, gained for the railway survey, the returns at the custom house, from local observations and from the experience of similar canals in other countries, we gather data which proves beyond all question, that a great amount of tonnage, passengers, &c., must, of necessity, pass over this important inland navigation. I can detail the different articles and quantities with perhaps a greater approach to the truth, than at first sight would be supposed; to do so, however, would occupy too much space and time. One source of revenue will be the great and valuable water powers on the line of the canal. On many canals in the states, water powers are the chief object, and the returns from them very large. The water now in use at Dartmouth mills is good evidence on this head. I might mention that Mr. Creighton, the original proprietor of the mill stream, sold it some fifty years ago, for one dollar. The present rent of the water is equal to two hundred pounds, per annum; only one sixth part of the whole stream is now used. There are on the line of this canal, or within its influence, 26 saw mills, 12 grist and oat mills, 4 tan yards, 3 distilleries, 1 paint mill and 1 pail factory; and Truro and Noel mills for grinding plaister. The water of the Shubenacadie is not now used as a water power; although I have shewn the fall from the head of Fletcher's Lake to be forty-four feet, viz: 10 feet at Fletcher's Lock, 10 feet at the Grand Lake, and 24 feet 6 inches between the Great Lake and the head of the tide at Key's Landing. This power must some day be of value. Twenty-one rivers drain into the Basin of Minas, on all of them there are water powers, with the raw material at hand, to manufacture. Novascotians do not yet know the value of water. As a motive power its cost is 1-6th of steam power.

Suppose that the wooden city of Halifax should some day be destroyed by fire, should it be rebuilt of wood? No. Where then could the bricks, freestone, granite, slate, lime, sand, plaister, and wood, to reconstruct it, come from at so cheap a rate as they can be obtained on the banks of the proposed canal? Is this not a subject worthy of the most profound consideration? Can we not manufacture the iron ore of our own country? Ought it to be suffered that deals should be sawed in the mills on the Basin of Minas, and sent from thence to St. John, N. B., to be there shipped to the markets of the world, when they can be, at so low a rate, exported from the harbor of Halifax at all times of the year.

The Basin of Minas is not navigated for three months in the year; the canal will be closed for five months. Mr. Baldwin, in his report, considers that 150,000 tons would pass over the canal, which would yield a return in tolls of £16,500; the expenses of repairs and superintendance at £3,000, for a ten feet canal to cost £200,000. This was in the year 1836. In 1826 the projectors of this canal estimated the receipts at £8,500. This year, 1850, I am of opinion, with low tolls, as before described, that the canal would, in five years, produce a revenue of £15,000 per annum. The expenses would be £5,000 for repairs and management.

This work should not be in the hands of a private company, but belong to and under the control of the public. Any person should be permitted to trade or take his boats over the canal; but a certain number of boats should be supplied at the public expense and under proper officers. In England any person can run his own locomotive and trains over the railways, under proper restrictions, but no one has ever done so. The secret of the railway system consists in the safety, order, and certainty, with which the railway companies conduct the business of their several lines. Canals are more profitable than railways, and are of greater value and of more extensive usefulness in proportion to their cost, to the population of the country where they are located; and this proposition is more peculiarly applicable to a young country like Nova Scotia.

The Erie canal is now being increased to seven feet of water, at a cost of \$24,000,000. When thus completed the cost of transporting 50 tons will not exceed the cost of transportation of 30 tons, on a four feet canal. The boats now used on the Erie canal are of 80 tons burthen. The boats proposed to be used on the Shubenacadie, should not exceed 85 in length by 20 feet wide; or draw more than 4 or 5 feet. No doubt but that a great variety of kinds of boats will be used, owing to the peculiar nature of the navigation. One fact is certain, that they all must be built extremely strong, to enable them to lay aground when the tide is out in the Basin of Minas. This will be an advantage when passing them over the railways.

The work done on this canal, which is still useful, and the value of the charter granted by the legislature of the province, together with the lands, mills and water powers, cannot be considered of less value than £40,000. The whole work except the mills at Dartmouth, is under a mortgage to the imperial government for a loan of £20,000 sterling, with interest at four per cent., for many years now due. If this mortgage be foreclosed the original shareholders who hold shares to the amount of £47,000 currency, will be cut off, because it would now be impossible to re-form the old company.

If the British government would give up their claim to the provincial government, then a new company might be formed under the old charter, to whom could be given the works, lands, &c. as they now remain, provided the canal is made on the scale explained in this report; or let the provincial executive place the canal, as it now remains, under the charge of an engineer, giving him full power to sell or lease the lands, mills, water powers, &c., and apply the monies so raised to make the canal useful in part. Or perhaps they might raise, on the security of the province, the sum of 10 or £20,000, and thus obtain for the public all the great profits and advantages certain to result from this important work, when completed. It must be remembered that this canal will save the province a very large sum annually in the repairs of the main post roads, and that all the heavy goods now carried on these roads, will go by the water route. No one will send a ton of goods on a road at a cost of six pence per ton, per mile, when they can go twenty miles by water, for nearly the same sum.

In conclusion, I would remark, that I approach the consideration of this subject with feelings of the most painful nature: my father spent a fortune on it, and it was the chief cause of his too early death—reducing his family to a state of comparative poverty. I am familiar with the history of this canal—every foot of ground on the line is known to me. I spent two months last year surveying the river, and have, for the last seven years, never neglected any opportunity to obtain a correct knowledge on every matter relating to it. I have, so far, been successful as a civil engineer, and should I be so fortunate as to have the charge of this work, can it be doubted but that I would exert myself to the utmost of my ability, strain every nerve, every power of mind, to accomplish, with credit to myself and honor to my countrymen, this most important, permanent, and as a local work, the most useful that the art of the engineer can ever contrive in this country?

The legislature of New Brunswick have granted £10,000 for the improvement of the river St. John; it will be soon made available to lake Temiscouta. From thence there is only a distance of eighteen miles to the river St. Lawrence, which may be passed by a canal or railway, for boats. The Bay Verte canal can now be made for a sum within the means of the people of New Brunswick, the cost of excavating it being so greatly reduced by the methods now commonly used. It will be done before long, and the trade of Halifax will suffer in consequence. Make the Shubenacadie canal, and you reduce the average voyage to the city of St. John, from five days to two; and bring to Halifax part of the trade of the Bay of Fundy, say from Annapolis and Amherst. Consider the benefits Halifax is about to derive from the formation of the Canadian canals. The Champlain canal will soon be done; will it not divert some of the trade of Canada towards New York. Must we not, in self-defence, build railways or canals, or both, in order to secure some trade for the port of Halifax?

It is time we were up and doing, or we will become a bye-word for ignorance and laziness to our neighbours.

I have endeavoured in this report to give as much information as could be compressed in such a document. I beg to refer to the plans, sections, and reports of George Baldwin, civil engineer, to the report of John McNeil, civil engineer, also to the reports for the railway surveys, for further facts relating to the canal, and shall be happy and ready at all times to furnish details on every head connected with it.

Trusting that this report will produce the effect most ardently desired,

I am, &c.,

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, civil engineer.

To the honble. HERBERT HUNTINGTON,
HUGH BELL,
GEORGE R. YOUNG,

} Committee of investigation.

Halifax, February 13, 1850.

Report

REPORT ON MR. FAIRBANKS' PLAN FOR OPENING THE SHUBENACADIE CANAL.

The committee of the executive council, to whom the memorial of Mr. Fairbanks, relative to the cutting of the Shubenacadie Canal has been addressed and referred, beg leave to report that they have read this paper with great pleasure, and think that Mr. Fairbanks is entitled to much praise for the practical and satisfactory view he has given of this subject. They do not pretend to pass any opinion upon the possibility of the canal being completed in the way and at the cost suggested, because this involves a variety of questions dependent upon a knowledge of the art of civil engineering, to which they can make no pretension; but still the plan has been, and as it appears to your committee, very ably and clearly stated, and so far as they can judge, it appears that there are no insuperable obstacles to the work being completed. They have been unable, however, to form any opinion, either as to the cost of the canal or the probable amount of revenue, because no details of either have been annexed, and other engagements press upon them; but they have been sufficiently convinced of the value and importance of the work to recommend that the legislature be applied to, to give every possible facility to Mr. Fairbanks' views. He contemplates the work being undertaken by some private company, out of doors. The committee concur in the propriety of this suggestion. They would recommend, therefore, that the nucleus of this company be speedily organized, and that they, by petition, apply to the assembly to address the imperial government, that the old and dilapidated works of the canal be relieved from the existing mortgage. They think that there would be little difficulty in having this effected; because, it is clear, that the only part of the property which is of any value—the water-power between the first Dartmouth lake and the harbour—will not be injured by a railroad being there laid. The legislature would also, they believe, assist the enterprize by giving such modified charter as would be necessary, and perhaps a free ingress into the public lands to obtain the materials which the work would require. Whether they might be disposed to take any portion of the stock, or to appropriate part of the public funds, by way of encouragement, would of course depend upon the view entertained of the more perfect estimates submitted as to the cost, and by practical men, familiar with the traffic and resources of that portion of our province through which the canal would penetrate.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. R. YOUNG,
H. BELL,
A. McDOUGALL.

Halifax, February 28, 1850.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

SIR JOHN HARVEY,

Knight commander of the most honorable military order of the bath, knight commander of the royal Hanoverian guelphic order, lieutenant governor and commander in chief in and over her majesty's province of Nova Scotia, and its dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

(L. S.) J. HARVEY.

TO THE HONORABLE JAMES McNAB, RECEIVER GENERAL OF THE SAID PROVINCE.

You are hereby authorized and required to attend, on the eleventh day of June next, the sale advertised to be made of certain real estate of the Shubenacadie canal company, under a decree of the court of chancery, at the suit of Sir Rupert George, surviving trustee

of

of the lords commissioners of her majesty's treasury, and to purchase the same in your name, as trustee for the province of Nova Scotia, and for so doing this shall be to you a sufficient warrant.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Halifax, this 28th day of May, in the 14th year of her majesty's reign, A. D. 1851.

By his excellency's command,

JOSEPH HOWE.

Provincial secretary's office, Halifax, June 24, 1851.

SIR—

I have received the command of his honor the administrator of the government, to request that you will take under your care and charge, and as far as possible protect from injury and depredation, the property heretofore vested in the Shubenacadie canal company, recently sold under a decree of the court of chancery for the liquidation of a mortgage given by the company for the security of a loan from the imperial government, and purchased by the receiver general on behalf of the province. And I am instructed to request that you will examine and report for the information of the government, the state of the property and works; what portions thereof are occupied; by whom, and if legally; under what authority and conditions.

For the performance of this service you will receive such remuneration as the legislature may see fit to vote.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

W. H. KEATING,
Deputy secretary.

C. W. FAIRBANKS, esquire, &c.

REPORT.

The canal property in Dartmouth is shown by the plan annexed—this is the most valuable part of the whole works. The rent now paid is equal to about £150 per annum. Messrs. Black and Hosterman paid £2600 in cash for 18 years' lease of the property. Only a few pounds are paid to the trustees, Messrs. M. G. Black and Thomas Boggs, by the tenants on that part of the canal property not included in the lease to Black and Hosterman. The canal property also includes about 8000 acres of land in three lots, two in the county of Halifax, and one lot in the county of Hants. The remainder of the property consists of the land and water required for the use of the canal. Various small pieces of land at Port Wallace, Porto Bello, Scott's, Fletcher's Lake, and Grand Lake; also the meadows at Horne's, when required for the use of the canal. All the land overflowed or injured by the water of the lakes when raised to the canal level, for eight feet depth of water, were valued and paid for. No rents are received from any of the property beyond the Dartmouth lakes, except Mr. Connors pays the rent of £4 per annum, charged by the trustees for the use of the water from Lake Loon reservoir.

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
Civil engineer, in charge of the Shubenacadie canal.

The hon. JOSEPH HOWE.

Halifax, October 27th, 1851.

Opinion.

OPINION.

I am of opinion that, as assignee on purchase of the Shubenacadie canal company's rights, Mr. McNab or his *cestui qui* trust, can have nothing more than the company possessed, which the act of incorporation and letters patent define to be the right of constructing a canal and rising the waters of Dartmouth lakes for that purpose; but I find on enquiry at the surveyor general's, that no grant has ever passed of those lakes, and therefore the crown can make any disposition it pleases of the waters thereof, due regard being had to the interests of those undertaking the construction of the Shubenacadie canal. The lands taken by precept to the sheriff in the vicinity of those lakes, appear by the return to be held by the Shubenacadie canal company in fee simple.

JAMES B. UNLACKE, attorney general.

Halifax, October 30, 1851.

I concur with the attorney general in his opinion.

ALEX. McDOUGALL, solicitor general.

No. 37.

Government house, Halifax, December 10th, 1851.

MY LORD—

Referring to a correspondence which commenced with my despatch No. 132, dated 2nd August, 1849, and ended with your lordship's instructions, conveyed in your despatch No. 217, dated 25th April, 1850, I have now to report that the mortgage held over the property of the Shubenacadie canal company, was formally foreclosed, and the property sold under the same on the 11th June last.

It was purchased for the provincial government by the receiver general, for the sum of £404 sterling; but I have not thought it right to permit a declaration of trust to be made, until your lordship decides whether the provincial or imperial government shall assume the responsibilities and advantages of ownership.

The mill properties which were not included in the original mortgage, but held by the provincial government under assignment of a judgment, will be sold shortly, and will probably be also purchased by the provincial government; in that case, the title will be transferred to the imperial government, on payment of cost and charges, amounting probably to £1,500 sterling.

It is not likely that these works can be made profitable for many years to come, but if they could be put in operation, either by the government, or by a company with sufficient prudence and capital to try the experiment fairly, they might be productive of much public advantage.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. HARVEY.

The right hon. EARL GREY, &c. &c. &c.

No. 300.

Downing street, 6th February, 1852.

SIR—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 37, of the 10th of December last, in which you report that the mortgage held by her majesty's government on the property of the Shubenacadie canal company has been formally foreclosed and the property

sold, and enquire whether the provincial or imperial government shall assume the responsibilities and advantages of ownership.

As I infer from your despatch that there is no prospect of the works of the proposed canal being resumed by the company, and as the advantages which might have been derived from the canal in question, will be considerably diminished by the railway which it is in contemplation to construct through Nova Scotia, her majesty's government do not consider it expedient to incur any further expense on account of this undertaking.

Apart however from these considerations, it would scarcely be just to deprive the local government, in the event of their being disposed to carry into effect the original project, of the only funds which have been realized by the sale of the property in the possession of the canal company, are at present available towards rendering the works profitable for the future.

I have therefore to instruct you to abandon, on behalf of her majesty's government, any claim to the proceeds of the sale effected on the foreclosing of the mortgage; but at the same time to require from the local government, in consideration of this concession, a guarantee for the right of free passage, or any other right that may appear advantageous for the public service, in the event of the possible completion of the canal.

I am, &c.,

GREY.

Lieutenant-governor SIR JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B.

No. 34.

(See page 122.)

Abstract of return of paupers prepared from returns sent to the house of assembly for the session of 1852.

Counties.	No. of Paupers	Males.	Females.	Average ages.	How disposed of.	Amount of relief, and mode of.	Amount of relief, and how estimated.	Terms of engagement.	Superintendents exercised.	Name of parties who have them in charge.
Lancashire, Inverness, Sydney,	22 30 40	7 16 20	15 14 20	Ages not all given. 56 52	By private contract. By private contract. By tender and private contract.	240 <i>l.</i> paid in money. { 111 <i>l.</i> & 9 <i>sd</i> paid in money and clothing. { We buy and yearly allowance in money.	By private contract. By private contract. By private contract.	One year. { One year in sum & cash. By the year.	By overseers of poor. By overseers of poor. By overseers of poor.	Given in return. Not given. Given in return.
Capo Breton, Richmond, (Hillsborough, (a) Colchester, (b) Queen's County,	41 14 31	27 7 16	14 7 15	60 42 Ages not given.	By public auction. By private contract. By private contract.	284 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> paid in money. { For year, half year, quarterly and weekly. { Per annum and per week. { amount £442.	28 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> —by public auction. By private contract. By private contract.	One year. { For year, & year, & quarterly & weekly. Per annum & week.	By overseers of poor. By overseers of poor. By overseers of poor.	Given in return. Given in return. Given in return.
Yarmouth, (c) Kings County, (d) Digby, (e) Cumberland, (f) Annapolis, Township of Annapolis	43 49 88 37	17 32 15 not given.	26 16 23 not given.	67 Ages not given. 41	8 by auction, rest by contract. By auction & private contract. By auction & private contract. By auction & private contract.	442 <i>l.</i> per week and 7 months. 446 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> —by auction and private contract. 206 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per annum. { 210 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> yearly and 2 half yearly.	By overseers of poor. By overseers of poor. By overseers of poor. By overseers of poor.	Per week & 7 months Per annum & week. Per annum. Per ann. & half year.	By overseers of poor. By overseers of poor. By overseers of poor. By overseers of poor.	Given in return. Given in return. Given in return. Given in return.
Annapolis, " Wilnot, " Clements, Dalhousie and Perot, Grandville, Hants, (g) Shelburne,	16 15 9 8 25 30 29	7 10 3 2	0 5 6 1 10 12 18	46 63 41 46 39 41 40	Not stated. { Public proposals and conditional agreements. Private contract. Public auction. Public auction. Private contract. Private contract.	105 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> paid annually. 95 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> paid annually. 62 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> paid annually. Amount not stated. £192. Amount not stated.	105 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> —paid annually. 95 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> —paid annually. 62 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> —paid annually. Not stated. £192—by auction. Private contract. Private contract.	Annually. Annually. Annual. { Annual and for 2 different periods. Annual. Annually. { Weekly-annually and temporary.	By overseers of poor. By overseers of poor. By overseers of poor. By overseers of poor. By overseers of poor. By overseers of poor. By persons in charge.	Given in return. Given in return. Given in return. Given in return. James DeLap Given in return. Given in return.

(a) *Charlottetown*—All the paupers in this county, 41 in number, disposed of at auction.
 (b) *Charlottetown*—No returns from Lepidum, Lower Newlands, New Annapolis, and Five Islands.
 (c) *Perth*—Eight paupers sold at auction, average ages 63. Amount paid for the whole eight, £35 13*s.*
 (d) *King's County*—Aylesford and Horton sell their paupers at public auction to lowest bidder, with the exception of four, three of whom are infants.
 (e) *Digby*—Four paupers in No. 2 district, whose average ages are 66, are sold at public auction annually. Also four in No. 3 district, township of Weymouth, whose ages average 32. Also five in township of Clare, whose ages average 6 years, are sold the same way, which is stated to be the custom of township.
 (f) *Charlottetown*—Five paupers are a permanent charge, 32 are receiving temporary relief. In township of Ferrisboro' five paupers are sold annually at auction, to lowest bidder, average ages, 32.
 (g) *Hants*—No returns from Kemp and Douglas, district No. 1.
 (h) *Antigonish*—In Dalhousie and Grandville, 38 paupers are annually disposed of at auction.

JOHN CREIGHTON, chairman.
 JAMES McLEOD,
 A. G. ARCHIBALD,
 NICHOLAS MOSHER.

No. 35.

(See page 122.)

[COPY.]

No. 299.

Downing street, 6th February, 1852.

SIR—

Three acts, passed by the legislature of Nova Scotia, in the month of November last, having been referred by the queen in council to the lords of the committee of privy council for trade, that committee have reported to her majesty in council their opinion that the said acts ought to be sanctioned.

I transmit herewith an order of her majesty in council, dated the 2nd instant, approving that report.

I have, &c.

GREY.

Lieut. governor Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B., &c.

At the court at Buckingham palace, the 2nd day of February, 1852.

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 November, 1851, pass three acts, which have been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz :

No. 3074. An act for applying certain monies for the services therein specified.

No. 3075. An act to naturalize Hans Peter Burke, and Lewis F. Anderson.

No. 3076. An act relative to the sittings of certain courts, and proceeding thereat.

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.

W. L. BATHURST.

No. 36.

(See page 122.)

[COPY.]

Halifax, 1st March, 1852.

Sir—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th February, requesting, by direction of the lieutenant-governor, that I would transmit to you, for the information of the house of assembly, a return of the names, salaries, tenure of office, and date of appointment, of the present professors of King's college; and in compliance with such request to make the following return:

The rev. George McCawley, D. D., president; salary, £335, and fees; date of appointment, 1836.

The rev. J. Bainbridge Smith, A. M., vice president and professor of mathematics; salary, £220, and fees guaranteed to amount to £30; date of appointment, 1847-8.

Federico Montovani, D. C. L., professor of modern languages and literature; salary, £125, and fees; date of appointment, 1843.

There has been no express stipulation as to the tenure by which these offices were to be held, but it has always been thoroughly understood that the tenure is during good behaviour.

Dr. McCawley left his situation at the college at Fredericton, N. B., at the request of the governor, to assume the office of president of King's college at Windsor; and the rev. Mr. Smith left that of mathematical master at the naval school, Deptford, England, to become professor of mathematics at Windsor.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN C. HALLIBURTON,
Secretary of King's college at Windsor.

WILLIAM H. KEATING, deputy secretary, &c., &c., Halifax.

No. 37.

(See page 127.)

The committee to which was referred the petition of Angus McDonald, respectfully report:

That the petition, which is dated 29th January, 1852, states that nearly four years previously, the petitioner being imprisoned under execution for a debt of £6 9 9, besides sheriff's fees, at the suit of Duncan Grant, applied under the insolvent debtor's act, to commissioners, but was remanded for an indefinite period, on the ground that he had conveyed his property for an inanequate consideration.

That another execution at the suit of James Ross, for £97 17 9, besides sheriff's fees, having been lodged against him, he was, about sixteen months before his petition, brought up on both writs, and again remanded for an indefinite period, on the same ground as before.

That on the 20th December last, he was again brought before the same commissioners as on the last occasion, who ordered him to be discharged in 48 hours. That the creditors appealed, and the attorney of the prisoner claimed as a right the prisoner's discharge, under the 8th section of the 137th chapter of the revised statutes, and offered the court of appeal to assign any property the creditors might claim as belonging to the prisoner; but that the court remanded him for four months.

The petitioner prays the passage of an act for his discharge.

Under these facts, if the prisoner has been legally dealt with, then your committee thinks that as the last order was for a definite and short period, the case, in this stage of the proceedings, would not call for so extreme a measure as a law interfering with legal rights. On the other hand, if the prisoner has been illegally treated, his remedy must be sought from the tribunals of justice. Any expression of opinion on the hardship of the case, or otherwise, would therefore be practically useless; and the committee is not sufficiently possessed of the facts to justify such an expression, if any benefit could result from making it.

The committee abstains from stating any opinion on the law, as applicable to this case; but suggests for the consideration of the honorable house, that the law as now standing on the revised statutes, should be amended in the following particulars, that is to say:—The committee is of opinion that where a debtor has done wrong in the disposition of his property, but is willing, by assignment or otherwise, to do all in his power to repair the wrong, the authority of the judges, commissioners, and court of appeal, over the continued imprisonment of the debtor, should be limited within some definite period; but where the debtor refuses to do what he may and ought to do, their power of prolonged imprisonment should be as extensive as the fraudulent contumacy of the debtor.

And the committee have made such enactments as may be required for making the law clear on these points.

JOHN MCKINNON,
JOHN J. MARSHALL,
J. W. JOHNSTON.

Halifax. 2nd March, 1852.

No. 39.

(See page 129.)

REPORT.

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 they have received from the receiver general one thousand pounds of old notes (including £304 of torn and defaced notes of the new impression), which they have cancelled, and given in exchange therefor one thousand pounds of new notes, duly numbered, dated, and signed, at the time 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 receipt given therefor, also hereto annexed, marked "B." And they further report that the province notes now in circulation amount to £59,864 10s. including £5885 10s. old notes, and £53,979 of the new notes, issued by the present commissioners; the latter comprising £1021 cancelled notes of the new impression, which had become worn out and defaced. And they also report that at the request of the receiver general they have delivered to him a volume of notes (one thousand pounds), duly dated, numbered, and signed, which are to be exchanged by him for old notes, so soon as that amount shall come into his hands.

All which they respectfully report.

L. HARTSHORNE,
CHARLES TWINING,
W. A. BLACK.

Halifax, 4th March, 1852.

Notes cancelled, as per report, in 1846,	£20000
" " 1847,	16000
" " 1848,	10000
" " 1849,	5000
" " 1850 and 1851, to 24th Feb., 1851,	3000
" " 1852—29th January, 1852,	1000
	<hr/>
	£55000

A.

Date.	By whom signed.	Numbered.	Amount.	Date of Cancellng.	5s. Notes.	10s. Notes.	£2 Notes.	£5 Notes.	£1 Old Notes.	£1 Notes of Plate of 1838.	£1 Notes of New impression	Total.
1851.	Brought forward . .			1852.								£54000
1st May	L. Hartshorne and W. A. Black, }	64001 to 65000	£1000	29th Jany.						£696	£304	1000

B.

B.

Provincial secretary's office, Halifax, 29th January, 1852.

Received from the commissioners for issuing treasury notes, a parcel marked as follows :

“ 696 old one pound notes,
“ 304 last issue one pound notes.

“ 1000

“ L. H.
“ C. T.”

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

L. HARTSHORNE,
CHARLES TWINING,
W. A. BLACK.

No. 40.

(See page 130.)

The committee to which was referred the petition of Mrs. Anna B. Clark, report that the annexed letter has been presented to them, and they have also received the statement of Andrew M. Uniacke, esquire, on behalf of the creditors, of which they annex a memorandum in writing.

It is stated that the petitioner was entitled, under her husband's will, to the rents during life of certain real estate in Windsor, with a contingent interest in remainder in fee in the event of surviving a relative of the testator. That judgments having been entered some years ago against the petitioner, were registered, and on an agreement between the creditors and petitioner the rents were received and appropriated toward liquidation of the judgments until the foreclosure and sale of the property took place, under a mortgage made by the testator. That a considerable balance, after paying the mortgage remaining under the control of the chancery court, the creditors proposed that this amount should be invested and the interest paid toward discharge of the debts in the same manner as the rents had been paid before the foreclosure ; but the petitioner not agreeing to the proposal was committed to gaol, and that when brought up for examination an assignment of the property to Mr. Blanchard, her son-in-law, was produced.

On behalf of the creditors, this assignment being objected to as fraudulent and void against them, their attorney offered to consent to her discharge on her assigning her interest in the property in question to the imprisoning creditor, but that the petitioner refused.

The committee is of opinion that when an assignment has been made by a debtor, the validity of which the creditor is desirous of contesting, and the property would be the subject of assignment had such disposition of it not been made, the debtor is bound to make an assignment to enable the creditor to try the question, and that no debtor is entitled to be discharged who should under such circumstances refuse to execute such second assignment.

The committee therefore being of opinion that under these facts the debtor was not entitled to be discharged without executing such assignment to the imprisoning creditor, and the attorney of the creditor stating the willingness of the client still to agree to the immediate discharge of the prisoner on her executing such assignment, the committee cannot recommend this house to adopt any measure for the release of the prisoner except on the condition of her executing such an assignment of the property referred to as will enable the creditor to try the validity of the prisoner's assignment to Mr. Blanchard.

J. W. JOHNSTON,
JOHN CREIGHTON,
STEWART CAMPBELL.
Kentville,

Kentville, February 28th, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR—

I ascertained from Mr. Moore to-day that a petition had been sent to the legislature for the relief of Mrs. Clarke ats. McDougall. I made repeated offers to them if they would assign to the plaintiff the amount of the chancery order, or rather their claim and interest in it, that you would consent to the discharge.

Yours, sincerely and truly,

HENRY B. WEBSTER.

HARRY KING, esquire, barrister, &c.

I beg to submit for the consideration of the committee appointed to report on the petition of Mrs. Anna B. Clarke, of Kentville, the following facts :

John McDougal, of Halifax, obtained judgment against Anna B. Clarke, and her son Thomas H. Chamberlain, since dead, for £141 4s. 7d., which judgment was recorded at Windsor on the 2nd of May, 1844. James Roy recovered judgment against Anna B. Clarke, for £78 2s. 6d., also recorded at Windsor on the 2nd May, 1844, besides £67 0s. 6d. James Clarke, by his will, devised to his wife the said Anna B. Clarke, a house and lot situated at Windsor, for her life, and afterwards in fee simple should she survive his brother, subject to a mortgage of £100 to Mr. McCara. Mrs. Anna B. Clarke authorized Messrs. King and Fraser to receive the rent of the house and lot, and appropriate it towards the liquidation of the above judgments, which they did until the mortgage was foreclosed and the property in question sold last year, when there remained due on the judgments the sum of £179 7s. 7d.

That after payment of Mr. McCara's principal, interest and costs, the master reported a balance of £169 19s. 4d. remaining in the court of chancery subject to the order of his honor the master of the rolls. An application was made to the court on behalf of the defendants, the judgment creditors, to invest the said surplus proceeds and pay over the interest thereon towards the payment of the balance due them, but his honor the master of the rolls declined to direct the interest to be paid to the said judgment creditors, though they were made defendants in the suit of foreclosure, without the sanction and approval of Anna B. Clarke, signified by petition to the court. Accordingly a petition was duly prepared, and Mr. Harry King, the attorney of the said John McDougal and James Roy, proceeded to Kentville, and requested Mrs. Anna B. Clarke to sign the same. That after conversing with her some time she required him to leave the petition, stating she would consult with some of her friends, and send him an answer. That no mention was then made by her of any debt due to her son-in-law. That he returned to Windsor and waited some days for a reply, but never received any. That he was shortly afterwards informed that Mrs. Anna B. Clarke had applied by petition to his honor the master of the rolls to have the said surplus proceeds invested in the names of two trustees, whom she named, entirely for her own benefit and advantage, and in no way alluding to the claim of the said John McDougal or James Roy. That the same has been ordered to be invested by the court. That an execution was then issued and forwarded to the sheriff of King's county, and every possible indulgence shewn to Mrs. Clarke, the instruction from the parties being to take an assignment of her interest in the surplus proceeds; this they have frequently and continually offered to do, but Mrs. Anna B. Clarke has and still persists in refusing to give. That the return day of the execution being about to expire, she was then committed to jail.

Notice of her intention to take the benefit of the act having been served, with a schedule, in which no notice was taken of her interest in the sum above referred, a copy of the order made by his honor the master was forwarded to Mr. King, who resisted her discharge unless she assigned all her interest therein until the judgments were fully paid and discharged.

This

This she refuses to give, then for the first time informing him that she had made an assignment to her son-in-law, Mr. Blanchard, to whom she was indebted, which assignment the judgment creditors, as well as their attorney, believes to have been made without consideration, and for the purpose of obtaining her discharge from custody and depriving the said John McDougal and James Roy of their just and legal as well as equitable claim on the sum so invested for her benefit. And lastly, that they have from the first offered and ever have been willing, and still are, to take and receive from Anna B. Clarke an assignment of her interest in the sum invested, and never have had any desire whatever to incarcerate her had she acted honestly in the transaction; and if she will now execute a good and sufficient assignment, they will immediately authorize her discharge.

A. M. UNIACKE,

On behalf of King & Fraser, and the judgment creditors.

Halifax, 2nd March, 1852.

No. 41.

(See page 131).

[COPY.]

Provincial secretary's office, Halifax, June 9th, 1851.

SIR—

I have the honor to transmit to you, by the command of his honor the administrator of the government, a copy of a resolution passed in the late session of the house of assembly, with the view of obtaining the site of the present commissariat grounds for the erection of a market house and country market, in the city of Halifax.

I also transmit copies of the report and correspondence referred to in that resolution (as far as they can be obtained or supplied from the records of this office), and I am instructed to request that you will submit the same to the commander-in-chief of her majesty's forces in this province, that the necessary steps may be taken for bringing the subject under the consideration of her majesty's government and obtaining a decision on the application as soon as may be convenient.

I have, &c.

(Signed) WM. H. KEATING, deputy secretary.

Capt. BOURKE, assistant military secretary, &c., &c., Halifax.

INCLOSURES.

Copies of—

Assembly's resolution, 3rd April, 1851.

Lord Goderich to Sir P. Maitland, 31st December, 1832.

Extracts from journal of assembly, viz :

29th March, 1832.

12th April, 1832.

19th February, 1833.

20th April, 1833.

5th February, 1835.

[COPY.]

Military secretary's office, Halifax, 2nd July, 1851.

SIR—

I have had the honor to receive and submit to the lieutenant-colonel commanding, your letter of the 9th ult., with its several enclosures, resolutions, &c., of the house of assembly, with the view of obtaining the site of the present commissariat grounds for the erection of a market house, &c., and I am directed to acquaint you that as this property has lately been the subject of a correspondence with the lords of the treasury and honorable board of ordnance his honor does not deem it advisable that any action should be taken by him at present, relating thereto; but left until a reply shall have been received, or for the return of Sir John Harvey to his government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) THOMAS BOURKE, A. M. S.

WILLIAM H. KEATING, esquire, deputy provincial secretary, &c. &c.

[COPY.]

No. 9.

Government house, Halifax, August 5th, 1851.

MY LORD—

The subject matter of the enclosed correspondence having, for a series of years, been matter of discussion between the provincial government and the home authorities, I have endeavoured to collect all the information to be obtained here, in order that it may be submitted in its several bearings for such decision as your lordship shall deem fit to adjudge thereupon.

The delay suggested by the lieutenant-colonel commanding I have considered it prudent to overrule, as in any case whenever the site of the fuel yard may be fixed, the proposed covering can accompany it.

It becomes my duty to commend the resolution of the house of assembly of this province, dated 3d April, 1851, to your lordship's early, convenient, and most favorable consideration.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BAZALGETTE, administrator.

The right hon. EARL GREY, &c. &c. &c.

[COPY.]

Office of ordnance, Halifax, 8th October, 1851.

SIR,—

A reference having been made to us by the honorable board of ordnance, on the subject of an application which has been made by the house of assembly for the site of ground, for a cattle market, hitherto occupied by the commissariat department; and a note to the following effect being appended to a letter from Lord Goderich, dated 31st December, 1832, that a copy of Sir Perigrine Maitland's letter to him could not be found, referring to a resolution of the house of assembly on the subject.

We

We have the honor to request, that should Sir Perigrine Maitland's letter above alluded to, be in the provincial secretary's office, we may be favored with a copy of it.

We have, &c.,

(Signed) W. J. SAVAGE, lieutenant colonel,
Commanding R. Eng.
B. WILLIS, lieutenant colonel,
Commanding R. Art'y.
H. INCE, storekeeper.

The hon. JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary, &c.

[COPY.]

Provincial secretary's office, 14th October, 1851.

SIR,—

With reference to a communication from the principal officers of her majesty's ordnance department in this province, dated the 8th instant, I am commanded by his excellency the lieutenant-governor to acquaint you, for the information of the principal officers, that no copy can be found of Sir Perigrine Maitland's letter, to which reference is made in their communication.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

Captain Bourke, assistant military secretary, &c. &c.

[COPY.]

Military secretary's office, Halifax, March 4, 1852.

SIR,—

I have the honor, by direction of the lieutenant general commanding, to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a despatch, which has been received from Earl Grey, relative to the transfer of the fuel yard to the provincial government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) THOS. BOURKE, A. M. S.

The hon. JOSEPH HOWE, &c. &c.

[COPY.]

Military.
No. 19.

Downing street, 7th February, 1852.

SIR,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Colonel Bazalgette's despatch, No. 9, of the 5th August last, with its enclosures, on the subject of a renewed application which has been made by the house of assembly of Nova Scotia for the site of the fuel yard adjoining the commissariat establishment, at Halifax, for the purpose of a cattle market.

From

From the enclosed copy of a letter, which I have received from the master general and board of ordnance, covering a copy of a report from the ordnance officers at Halifax, you will learn that the application of the house of assembly involves the removal of the commissariat offices and stores from their present site; and that the arrangement which it would be necessary to make for effecting such removal, would give rise to an expenditure of £11,287 3s., independently of the large additional price which must be paid for the purchase of another site for the commissariat establishment. It will therefore be for the consideration of the house of assembly, whether they will be prepared to provide accommodation of a suitable nature, for the commissariat establishment, in some other locality; and you will cause it to be intimated to the house, that unless they shall be prepared to do so, I should not feel myself at liberty to recommend to the board of treasury to remove the commissariat from its present site.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut. general SIR JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B., &c. &c.

[COPY.]

Office of ordnance, 30th January, 1852.

SIR,—

In reference to your letter of the 2nd September, 1851, respecting a proposition for certain ground occupied by the commissariat at Halifax, to be converted to the purposes of a cattle market,

I am directed by the board of ordnance to enclose a copy of a communication from the ordnance officers at the station, respecting that proposition, with a minute thereon from the inspector general of fortifications, to be laid before the secretary of state; and I am to add, that after submitting the same to the lords of her majesty's treasury, the board have been informed that their lordship's are of opinion the document contains conclusive reasons for not sanctioning the transfer of that ground for the object in question.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

G. BUTLER.

H. MERIVALE, esquire, &c. &c.

[COPY.]

Office of ordnance, Halifax, 15th October, 1851.

SIR,—

With reference to your letter of the 8th September, 1851, on the subject of an application which has been made by the house of assembly in Nova Scotia for the site, for a cattle market, hitherto occupied by the commissariat department,

We have the honor to state that, in our opinion, the complying with the request of the house of assembly, would necessarily involve the removal of the commissariat offices and stores, these buildings being erected on the ground asked for, because the money vault and stores would then be left exposed in what would be the most public part of the town. The removal of these buildings alone would involve an expense of £11,287 3s. sterling, exclusive of the purchase of an eligible site for the commissariat establishment, and which could not

not be found except at a very considerable distance from the wharf, in which case a large additional expense would be incurred for the truckage of coals, &c., and the number of persons now employed would require to be increased.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

H. J. SAVAGE, lieutenant-col. R. E.

B. WILLIS, lieutenant-col. R. A.

H. INCE, storekeeper.

C. H. FIFE, deputy storekeeper.

G. BUTLER, esquire, &c. &c.

A.

Royal engineer office, Halifax, N. S., 8th October, 1851.

Approximate estimate of the expense of constructing on the same site, or on one equally favorable, the undermentioned buildings belonging to the imperial government, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, with reference to the proposed transfer of the property to the municipal authorities of the city of Halifax:

Commissariat establishment.	Dimensions.			Cubic contents, in feet.	Rate per foot, in feet.	Probable cost.	Remarks.
	Length.	Width.	Height.				
Queen's wharf. { Flour store,	f. 108	f. 0 40	f. 6 26	0 113724	5	£2369 5 0	Assuming that these buildings, which are of wood, should be similarly constructed.
General store,	160	0 37	0 25	0 148000	5	3083 6 8	
Barrack or queen's store,	73	0 24	6 24	0 42924	5	894 5 0	
Boatman's house,	36	9 15	6 14	0 7980	5	166 5 0	The boatman's house was erected in 1849.
Guard house,	40	6 20	0 15	0 12150	6½	329 1 3	This building was erected last year, 1850.
Boat shed, wood,						200 0 0	
Commissariat offices, old wooden,	50	0 18	0 28	0 25200	9	945 0 0	The stores have undergone very considerable repair in 1848, '49, '50 and '51, so that the whole of the establishment is at present in good order.
Do. and custom house, stone,	40	0 40	0 45	0 720	11	3300 0 0	
Total,						11287 3 0	

If it should be decided to construct the buildings of brick with cut stone facings and dressings, instead of wood, for the external and internal walls, the probable cost will be as under:

B.

	Cubic contents, in feet	Rate per foot cubic.	Probable cost.
Flour store,	113724	7	£3316 19 0
General store,	148000	7	4316 13 4
Barrack or queen's store,	42924	7	1251 19 0
Boatman's house,	7980	8	266 0 0
Guard house,	12150	8	450 0 0
Commissariat offices,	25200	11	1155 0 0
			10756 11 4
Add boat shed as before,			200 0 0
Add custom house,			3300 0 0
			£14256 11 4
		Total probable cost,	

Should ordinary circumstances render it necessary to reconstruct any of the wooden buildings (except the boat shed), it would be considered expedient to adopt brick or stone in the construction of the walls and ground floors, in order to lessen the risk of damage or destruction to the property from fire.

(Signed) THOMAS F. HANLON, C. W., R. E. D.

8th October, 1851.

(Signed) H. J. SAVAGE, lieut. col.,
Commanding royal engineers.

No. 42.

(See page 131.)

[COPY.]

No. 301.

Downing street, 18th February, 1852.

SIR—

Two acts, Nos. 3072 and 3073, passed by the legislature of Nova Scotia, in the month of November last, having been referred by the queen in council to the lords of the committee of privy council for trade and plantations, that committee have reported to her majesty in council their opinion that the said acts ought to be sanctioned.

I transmit herewith an order of her majesty in council, dated the 11th instant, approving that report.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lieut. governor Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B., &c.

At the court at Windsor, the eleventh day of February, 1852.

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 November, 1851, pass two acts, which have been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz :

No.

No. 3072. An act relative to the crown land department.

No. 3073. An act for the incorporation of land companies.

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.

W. L. BATHURST.

No. 43.

(See page 134.)

The joint committee of the legislative council and house of assembly appointed to examine the public accounts, beg leave to report as follows :

They have examined the accounts submitted from the offices of the receiver general and financial secretary.

THE RECEIVER GENERAL.

Balance on hand, 31st December, 1851, £5068 17 10

IMPOST AND EXCISE DEPARTMENTS.

Since paid.

Halifax.

£458 0 6	Due on bonds, 31st December, 1851,	£1336 12 0	
	“ by collector, “ “	458 0 6	
		<hr/>	1794 12 6

Pictou.

196 7 0	Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,	196 8 0
---------	--	---------

Yarmouth.

137 13 8	Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,	137 19 3
----------	--	----------

Arichat.

14 4 7	Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,	14 4 7
--------	--	--------

Sydney, C. B.

167 12 0	Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,	167 12 0
----------	--	----------

Shelburne.

33 0 0	Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,	44 4 5
--------	--	--------

Cornwallis, West.

15 0 0	Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,	20 17 10
--------	--	----------

Cornwallis.

121 10 5	Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,	121 13 3
----------	--	----------

Wilmot,

		<i>Wilmot, (Stone.)</i>	
£197	16	0	Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,
			£197 16 0
			<i>Annapolis.</i>
318	2	10	Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,
			318 8 7
			<i>Digby.</i>
401	14	7	Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,
			401 14 7
			<i>Windsor.</i>
			Overpaid by collector, 31st December, 1851, £1 5 8
			<i>Weymouth.</i>
			Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,
			64 7 10
			<i>Westport.</i>
56	2	6	Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,
			56 5 10
			<i>Liverpool.</i>
196	18	6	Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,
			196 18 6
			<i>Lunenburg.</i>
			Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,
			9 10 2
			<i>Barrington.</i>
40	19	0	Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,
			40 19 0
			<i>Parrsboro'.</i>
19	12	9	Due by collector, (including old balance,) 31st Decr. 1851,
			126 3 7
			<i>Londonderry. (Nil.)</i>
			<i>Truro.</i>
70	6	9	Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,
			81 1 1
			<i>Amherst.</i>
187	17	6	Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,
			187 15 1
			<i>Pugwash.</i>
			Overpaid by collector, 31st December, 1851, £0 12 10
			<i>Tatamagouche.</i>
41	17	9	Due by collector, 31st Decr. 1851, (including old bonds,) 93 12 2
			<i>Guysboro'.</i>
			No duties collected in 1851.
			<i>Antigonish.</i>
49	0	0	Due by collector 31st December, 1851,
			48 15 6
			<i>Canso, (Hadley.)</i>
			Balance as reported 31st December, 1851,
			46 1 5

Port Hood.

£1	6	6	Due by collector on duties collected in 1850,	£1	6	6
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Canso, Ship Harbour, (Brouard.)

39	8	8	Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,	38	7	8
----	---	---	--	----	---	---

Maitland.

143	9	11	Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,	143	9	11
-----	---	----	--	-----	---	----

Wallace.

28	7	2	Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,	28	7	2
----	---	---	--	----	---	---

Joggins Mines.

24	1	11	Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,	24	1	11
----	---	----	--	----	---	----

Ragged Islands.

82	6	1	Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,	82	6	1
----	---	---	--	----	---	---

LaHave.

14	5	7	Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,	14	5	7
----	---	---	--	----	---	---

Pubnico.

15	0	7	Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,	15	0	6
----	---	---	--	----	---	---

Tusket.

73	10	0	Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,	73	13	9
----	----	---	--	----	----	---

Cape Canso, (Norris.)

0	3	1	Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,	0	3	1
---	---	---	--	---	---	---

Beaver River.

2	0	7	Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,	2	0	7
---	---	---	--	---	---	---

*Walton. (Nil.)**Port Medway.*

			Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,	0	3	0
--	--	--	--	---	---	---

*Saint Mary's. (Nil.)**Horton.*

91	18	7	Due by collector, 31st December, 1851,	91	18	7
----	----	---	--	----	----	---

North Sydney.

88	10	5	Due by collector 31st December, 1851,	88	10	5
----	----	---	---------------------------------------	----	----	---

£3328	5	5
-------	---	---

£4970	15	11
-------	----	----

Amounting to four thousand nine hundred and seventy pounds, fifteen shillings and eleven pence, outstanding 31st December, 1851, of which three thousand three hundred and twenty-eight pounds five shillings and five pence have been paid in, to the receiver general, since the 31st December, 1851.

The collector of colonial duties at Weymouth should be called upon to pay up the monies in his hands, and all officers engaged in the collection of the revenue should be required promptly to forward to the receiver general the duties paid as soon as practicable after collection.

LIGHT HOUSES.

The amount received by the different collectors in the province, as by their returns, amounts to four thousand nine hundred and fifty-three pounds three shillings and nine pence. Of this amount nine hundred and eighty-four pounds seventeen shilling and six pence was outstanding 31st December, of which eight hundred and sixty-four pounds ten shillings and four pence have since been paid to the receiver general. This amount does not include the returns from Canso for the half-year ending 31st December, 1851.

COMMISSIONERS OF LIGHT HOUSES.

The expenditure for this service to 31st December, 1851, is stated at	7335	4	4
The commissioners credit :			
Cash from receiver general,	6223	18	0
From New Brunswick for Seal Island and Brier Island lights, 1850,	262	11	6
“ Sale of provisions at St. Paul’s, 1851,	6	17	6
“ Sale of oil casks at Liverpool, N. S., 1851,	7	2	9
	<u>6500</u>	9	9
Leaving due the commissioners 31st December, 1851, a balance of	834	14	7

MEMO. LIGHT HOUSES, 1851.

Due by New Brunswick for Brier Island and Seal Island lights,	254	4	3
“ do. contribution for St. Paul’s and Scattarie lights, 1851,	250	0	0
“ Canada for do. do. do. 500 0 0			
“ do. proportion of over-expen- diture, 1851,	19	4	6
	<u>519</u>	4	6
“ P. E. Island, contribution to St. Paul’s and Scattarie lights,	30	0	0
“ Do. share of over-expenditure,	1	3	7
	<u>31</u>	3	7

COST OF LIGHT HOUSES AND BEACONS IN 1851.

Beacon at Port Medway,	202	7	2
“ at Horton Bluff,	185	10	3
“ at Sand Point,	234	0	2
	<u>621</u>	17	7

COMMISSIONERS OF SABLE ISLAND.

Their accounts examined and found correct. The schooner “Lady Vivian” has been purchased by the commissioners for this service.

Commissioners

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, 1851.

Amount of expenditure,		581	18	3
On government house,	277	2	2	
Province building,	234	7	7	
Miscellaneous,	70	8	6	
	581	18	3	
Paid for this service in 1851,	100	0	0	
Due,	481	18	3	

PROVINCE NOTES.

Amount in circulation 31st December, 1851,	59862	0	0
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FUNDED DEBT.

Same as reported last year,	50000	0	0
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DR. PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Undrawn for roads and bridges, per abstract,	1550	4	8
" for other services,	18086	11	9
Funded debt,	50000	0	0
Due commissioners of public buildings,	481	13	3
Province notes in circulation,	59862	0	0
Due commissioners of light houses,	834	14	7
	130815	4	3

CR.			
Balance in hands of receiver general 31st December, 1851,	5067	17	10
Due from collectors of light duties,	984	17	6
" Excise office, Halifax, including bonds unpaid,	1794	12	6
" Excise collectors at outports,	3176	3	5
" Casual revenue,	5700	0	0
" Canada, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island, for lights,	1054	12	4
" Counties for casualties and advances for road service,	1148	11	5
Dalhousie college,	5000	0	0
Electric telegraph,	4420	0	0
Canal property, Dartmouth,	1200	0	0
	29546	15	0
	£101268	9	3

The committee have found the accounts as submitted correct.

They observe an increase in the receipt of duties at the outports; this is to be attributed in some measure to the additional ports of entry recently established.

No duties appear to have been collected at Port Hood or Guysboro' and your committee are induced from a consideration of this and other circumstances to recommend an extension of the boundaries of these ports, and of those of Beaver River, Weymouth, and Walton, and

and that the officers appointed should travel along the coasts visiting each of the shipping places within their respective districts, and to whom an increased amount of remuneration, equal at least to one quarter of the duties collected, should be awarded for their services. This plan is suggested for adoption as an experiment which, if carried out, will, they think, in the hands of energetic officers, tend materially to the increase of the revenue from these places.

JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
Chairman.
R. M. CUTLER,
A. CAMPBELL.

}
Com. legis-
lative coun-
cil.

JAS. D. FRASER,
Chairman.
THOMAS KILLAM,
ALFRED WHITMAN,
JOHN ESSON.

}
Com. house
of assembly.

Committee room, 8th March, 1852.

Abstract of advances made for Roads and Bridges between 1st March and 31st December, 1851, to be provided for in the road appropriation of 1852.

1851.				
May 8	County of Halifax,	£5	0	0
20	Ditto,	20	0	0
23	Ditto,	25	0	0
26	Ditto,	9	13	0
Oct. 22	Ditto,	10	0	0
Nov. 18	Ditto,	3	3	9
27	Ditto,	7	12	0
Decr. 2	Ditto,	15	16	7
4	Ditto,	1	12	6
5	Ditto,	44	12	6
20	Ditto,	42	0	0
				184 10 4
Nov. 3	County of Richmond,	10	18	5
Decr. 4	Ditto,	10	0	0
"	Ditto,	18	7	6
				39 5 11
Nov. 17	County of Sydney,	3	0	0
Decr. 12	Ditto,	1	0	0
				4 0 0
July 23	County of Colchester,	46	18	0
Octr. 22	Ditto,	20	0	0
Decr. 11	Ditto,	10	0	0
				76 18 0
Nov. 15	County of Inverness,	6	0	0
Decr. 26	Ditto,	25	0	0
				31 0 0
Octr. 22	County of Hants,	235	2	7
July 22	Ditto,	10	0	0
				245 2 7
Nov. 20	County of Annapolis,	14	6	9
21	Ditto,	6	11	9
Decr. 4	Ditto,	25	0	0
20	Ditto,	10	0	0
				55 18 6

Nov. 14	County of Guysborough,	37	6	0
Decr. 1	County of Queens,	10	0	0
Novr. 17	County of Cape Breton,	60	0	0
July 5	County of Cumberland,	0	10	0
		<hr/>		
		£744	11	4

J. D. FRASER, chairman.

8th March, 1852.

Abstract of payments made from casualty vote for roads and bridges, between 1st March and 31st December, 1851, to be provided for in the road appropriation of 1852.

1851.				
July 20	County of Cape Breton,	£26	13	4
25	Ditto,	25	0	0
29	Ditto,	15	0	0
Aug. 1	Ditto,	57	13	11
4	Ditto,	3	9	6
Sept. 19	Ditto,	14	0	0
Decr. 26	Ditto,	21	0	0
		<hr/>		
		162	16	9
June 9	County of Richmond,	2	0	6
Decr. 18	Ditto,	26	8	0
		<hr/>		
		28	8	6
July 4	County of Colchester,	11	18	11
Novr. 14	Ditto,	13	5	7
19	Ditto,	25	0	0
		<hr/>		
		50	4	6
July 19	County of Pictou,	21	15	7
Sept. 15	Ditto,	20	0	0
Octr. 27	Ditto,	20	5	6
		<hr/>		
		62	1	1
Sept. 8	County of Queens,	20	0	0
Novr. 19	Ditto,	15	0	0
		<hr/>		
		35	0	0
July 21	County of Cumberland,	4	9	9
Novr. 11	County of Inverness,	34	19	6
July 18	County of Digby,	25	0	0
23	County of Kings,	1	0	0
		<hr/>		
		£404	0	1

J. D. FRASER, chairman.

8th March, 1852.

Payments made on account of advances for road service, between 1st January and 16th February, 1852, to be provided for in the road appropriations for 1852.

1852.				
January 6	Paid William Faulkner,		53	11 10
				Cape

		<i>Cape Breton.</i>					
January 14	Paid John More, J. D. Clark,	21	1	7			
		80	0	0			
					101	1	7
		<i>Halifax.</i>					
January 29	Paid James Archibald,				8	16	6
		<i>Sydney.</i>					
February 4	Paid Hugh McKenzie,				63	12	8
		<i>Richmond.</i>					
" 13	Paid James Harris, Allan Corbett,	7	5	0			
		4	4	3			
					11	9	3
					£238 11 10		

J. D. FRASER, chairman.

5th March, 1852.

No. 44.

(See page 135.)

The committee to whom was referred the petitions of William Edwards and Ambrose Poole, beg leave to make the following report :

The petitioner, William Edwards, states in his petition, which is verified by his own affidavit, that while he was engaged as commissioner in building a bridge between the meeting house at Ardoise and the St. Croix river, in the county of Hants, in the year 1851, he lost out of his pocket three five pound bank notes, which he had received from the provincial treasury, to be expended on the said work, and which he had taken with him to pay the labourers employed by him as such commissioner, and has never since recovered the same, although he made his loss known and caused diligent search to be made for the recovery of the notes ; and he asks this house to refund him the amount.

Your committee feel satisfied petitioner has sustained the loss of the money while engaged in a public work, and his petition is accompanied by a recommendation signed by a number of highly respectable individuals, but your committee are unwilling to assume the responsibility of recommending the payment of the money, as they are not aware of any similar loss being paid by this honorable house. They therefore leave the matter to be dealt with as shall be deemed most advisable under all the circumstances of the case.

The petition of Ambrose Poole states a loss of ten pounds under very similar circumstances, but his petition is not accompanied by any affidavit or any proof of the loss, other than his own statement. Your committee therefore cannot entertain this claim in any way for want of sufficient proof.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN CREIGHTON, chairman.

Committee room, 6th March, 1852.

No. 45.

(See page 139.)

The committee on Indian affairs report as follows :

That having examined the accounts of the following gentlemen, to whom were intrusted the distribution of the sums opposite their names, find them correct and properly vouched, viz :

H. W. Crawley, Indian commissioner,	£45	0	0
The rev. Mr. Geary, Clare, Digby county,	15	0	0
The hon. Mr. Crichton, Pictou,	20	0	0
The rev. Mr. Townhend, Amherst,	5	6	3
John Creighton, esquire, Lunenburg,	5	0	0
Alfred Whitman, esquire, Annapolis,	15	0	0
Hon. Alex. Campbell, Truro,	12	10	0
Dr. Gesner, Indian commissioner,	50	0	0

£167 16 3

To repay advance to Dr. Gesner in 1850,

50 0 0

Paid on recommendation of committee last year, viz :

Dr. Hooper,	£3	10	0
Newel Jedore (Indian),	3	0	0
Dr. McDonald,	3	10	0
Robt. H. Bath,	1	19	0
Dr. Anderson, Pictou,	5	4	9

17 3 9

From the following gentlemen no accounts received, viz :

Rev. Mr. Corteau, Richmond,	30	0	0
Bishop Fraser, Sydney,	30	0	0
Rev. Mr. Townshend, Cumberland,	5	0	0

£300 0 0

This sum granted and placed in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Corteau for the education of Michael Christmas, an Indian, is unexpended for that purpose, and now in the treasury to the credit of the Indian grant,

£15 0 0

Also in the hands of H. W. Crawley, esquire,

7 10 7½

£22 10 7½

The hon. provincial secretary has furnished an account of the sum of £4 11s. 11½d., reported by committee to be in his hands in 1850, and also an account of £2 9s. 3½d. advanced to Indians by him in 1851, which last sum your committee recommend be paid to him.

Dr. Gesner, Indian commissioner, has furnished an account of the appropriation of £90 14s., reported by committee to be in his hands in 1850; also an account of the appropriation of the sums of £50 and £20, as appears by report of committee of 1851. By these accounts there appears a balance in his hands of £14 7s. 9d. He also states that the vouchers had been previously lodged along with the accounts in the office of the provincial secretary and cannot now be found. Your committee therefore refrain from any expression of opinion on the subject of their correctness.

Dr. Gesner has also furnished a detailed account of the expenditure of the above balance of £14 7s. 9d. in his hands, and also an account of fifty pounds drawn from the receiver general in 1851, shewing a balance due him of £51 8s. 7½d., which account and vouchers appear correct and satisfactory to your committee.

Your

Your committee have considered the petition of Dr. Wilobicki for medical attendance upon Indians in Liverpool, in 1850, and recommend that he be paid £7 2s. 6d. in full of said claim.

Also the petition of Dr. Forbes, of Liverpool, for medical attendance upon Indians in 1850, and recommend that he be paid £7 10s. in full for said claim, and also a further sum of £2 18s. 9d. in full for his medical attendance upon Indians in 1851.

Also the petition of Dr. Farish, of Liverpool, for medical attendance upon Indians in 1850 and 1851, and recommend that he be paid £5 7s. 9d. in full for said claim.

Also the petition of Dr. Fraser, of Windsor, for medical attendance upon Indians in 1851, and recommend that he be paid £3 11s. 3d. in full, for said claim.

Also the petition of Dr. Hamilton, of King's county, for medical attendance and supplies to Indians in 1851, and recommend he be paid £4 4s. 9d. in full for those two claims.

Also the petition of Neal Smith, of Cornwallis, for board and supplies to Indians, and recommend he be paid the amount of his bill, £1 10s.

Upon the petition of Newel Jedore, a blind and lame Indian, your committee recommend he be paid three pounds.

Your committee recommend that five pounds be paid to Peter Lewie, an Indian in the island of Cape Breton, in addition to a donation of one pound sent your committee by his excellency Sir John Harvey, as a compensation for the loss of his horse and sled through the ice.

Your committee have had under their consideration the petitions of Dr. Ruggles, of Weymouth, and Dr. Geddes, of Barrington, for medical services to Indians, which two claims not being accompanied by the certificates required by the resolution of this house, passed in 1850, cannot recommend any grant, but leave those claims open for consideration next year.

Your committee recommend the following appropriations out of the Indian grant for the current year :

To John Creighton, esquire, for the Indians in the county of Lunenburg, ten pounds.

To the rev. Mr. Geary, Clare, in the county of Digby, fifteen pounds for the benefit of the Indians in that county.

For the benefit of the Indians in the county of Annapolis, twenty pounds.

Your committee further report that notwithstanding the stringent resolution passed in 1850, the increased number of applications made for compensation for medical aid to the Indians absorbs quite too large an amount of the Indian grant, and would suggest that means be adopted to prevent their recurrence in future.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALFRED WHITMAN, chairman.
D. N. MACQUEEN,
JOHN ESSON,
EDW. L. BROWN,
JOHN MCKINNON,
JOHN CREIGHTON.

Committee room, 10th March, 1852.

No. 46.

(See page 139.)

Statement of the probable assets of the province of Nova Scotia for the year 1852.

Balance in hands of receiver general, 31st December, 1851,	£5067	17	10
Probable amount to be realized from old bonds for excise duties,	650	0	0
Due from collectors of excise duties, 31st December, 1851,	3634	3	11
“ “ light duties, “ “	984	17	6
Due from casual revenue,	5742	9	2
“ Canada, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island, for lights,	1054	12	4
“ counties for casualties and advances for road service,	1148	11	5
	<u>18282</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>

PROBABLE RECEIPTS.

From collector of excise duties, Halifax,	£75000	0	0	
“ collectors of ditto at outports,	14175	0	0	
“ casual revenue,	6460	0	0	
“ electric telegraph,	500	0	0	
	<u>96135</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
				114417 12 2
Deduct undrawn monies for roads and bridges,	1550	4	8	
“ “ for other services,	18086	11	9	
	<u>19636</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>5</u>	
				94780 15 9
Deduct the ordinary and legislative appropriations, viz :				
Salaries of lieutenant governor and other public officers,	15525	0	0	
Legislative expenses,	5800	0	0	
Revenue department,	4675	0	0	
General education,	15760	0	0	
Interest on funded debt,	2100	0	0	
Sable Island, £400 ; protection of the fisheries, £500,	900	0	0	
Militia, 175 ; Halifax dispensary, £50,	225	0	0	
Poor asylum, £1350 ; provincial penitentiary, £1100,	2450	0	0	
Post communication,	3000	0	0	
Public buildings,	500	0	0	
Steamboats, packets, and ferries,	900	0	0	
Casualties,	1000	0	0	
Indians, £300 ; immigrants, £200,	500	0	0	
Transient poor,	200	0	0	
Rations to troops, en route,	450	0	0	
Drawbacks,	3000	0	0	
	<u>56985</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
Probable sum for general services,				£37795 15 9

SAML. CREELMAN, Fin. Sec.

Financial secretary's office, March, 1852.

No. 47.

(See page 142.)

Abstract of sales of property seized at Halifax and the outports in 1851, for a breach of the revenue laws, and showing the distribution of the proceeds:

Date of sale.	Net sales.		Distribution.		
			Waiters assist- ing.	Seizing officers.	Province.
July 23,	Sales, No. 1	£106 3 10	£12 16 10	£51 1 9	£42 5 3
August 27,	" 2	194 7 10		98 0 5	96 7 5
1852.					
February 3,	" 3	169 16 2	10 17 6	66 10 1	92 8 7
		470 7 10	23 14 4	215 12 3	231 1 3
Omitted in sales No. 2,		13 12 2		6 16 1	6 16 1
		484 0 0		222 8 4	237 17 4

Board of revenue, Halifax, 12th March, 1852.

B. B. OXLEY, clerk.

No. 48.

(See page 143.)

The committee appointed to investigate certain claims for supplies to sick emigrants, and other services, beg to report:

That they have considered the petition of Anastasia Phoran, and are of opinion that the sum of £5 15s. paid by order of the government was sufficient compensation for the service. They therefore do not recommend any grant.

They cannot recommend any grant to Dr. Snyder, as it appears that Ellen Turner, whom he treated for small pox, is a resident of Yarmouth, and his services for vaccination, according to a resolution of the house, must be remunerated by the county.

On the petition of Dr. Creed, of Pugwash, they recommend that there be granted to
 John Ash, for funeral expenses in burying a passenger, dead of small pox, £1 0 0
 To Peter Leadbetter, for a coffin for the same, 0 10 0
 To doctor Creed, in full for his bill, 1 10 0

£3 0 0

They

They do not recommend any grant on the petition of James P. Ward, of Sydney, Cape Breton. This claim was reported against by committees of this house in 1850 and 1851. No new facts have been presented to establish the claim.

On the petitions of Dr. Geddes, of Barrington, and of the board of health, Argyle, they do not recommend any grant. No vouchers accompany the petitions. Part of the claim is for a very ancient service in 1842; and there is no proof, nor is it asserted, that the patients attended were emigrants and not residents of the province.

They do not recommend any grant to doctor Madden. His claim was presented last session, and reported against, and it has not been submitted and sanctioned by the sessions.

The petition of Benjamin K. Dodge, of Annapolis, for remuneration for vaccination services, they cannot recommend for a grant, as the services, if deserving, should be provided for by the county.

The board of health of Eastern Annapolis have not accompanied their petitions by any evidence that the patients treated were emigrants, or not residents of the province. They do not therefore recommend any grant.

On the petition of Dr. Carritt they recommend that £9 10s. be granted in full for his bill.

The account of the health officer of Halifax, for boarding two of H. M. vessels from Jamaica, is unaccompanied by any vouchers; but the committee have made some enquiries, and have reason to believe it is correct. They therefore recommend it to be paid.—£3 13s. 4d.

EDWARD L. BROWN,
ELKANAH YOUNG,
SAM'L. CREELMAN,
HUGH MUNRO,
L. O'C. DOYLE.

No. 49.

(See page 144.)

The committee on trade and manufactures having considered the petitions referred to them, beg leave to report.

They recommend that there be granted :

To Thomas E. Moberly, esquire, collector at Yarmouth, one pound six shillings and two pence, to reimburse him for expenditures in the discharge of his duties at that port.

To Charles B. Owen, esquire, Lunenburg, £15 11s. 11d., formerly surcharged him for payment to gauger at that port.

To Joseph B. Bond, Yarmouth, £40 15s. 8d., formerly surcharged him as gauger at that port.

To Martha Spinney, widow of Reuben Spinney, deceased, £10, in full for his services as seizing officer at Argyle.

To Joseph Wheelock, Annapolis, return duties on Canadian flour imported, £2 16s. 3d. currency.

To Andrew D. DeWolf, Horton, return duties on Canadian flour imported, £18 5s. 7d. currency.

To the following persons for return duties on machinery imported from the United States :

William Curry and others, Windsor,	£10	6	9	currency.
G. & W. Eaton, Horton,	4	2	9	
Lequille mills company,	10	1	8	
Acadian iron mining company,	17	4	5	

£41 15 7

To

To George J. McDonald, as guardian of the children of Luther Porter, deceased, £4—amount of province notes destroyed by fire.

To Grey and Pickman, Annapolis, for return duty on fire hose, 15s.

To I. B. Bonnett, Annapolis, return light duty on schooner Caroline, wrecked near Annapolis, on her first voyage, £2 5s. 6d.

They recommend that the collector at Liverpool, Mr. Bryden, be allowed to expend out of the duties by him collected at that port, a sum necessary to procure a new revenue boat, provided the cost thereof does not exceed the sum of eight pounds.

The committee decline to recommend the house to grant the prayers of the petitions of John L. Rice, seizing officer at Annapolis, asking remuneration for services in that capacity ;

John Muir, Liverpool, asking for return of duties on flour used in the baking of hard bread ;

The Lequille mills company, asking for aid towards that establishment ;

And Edward Jones, esquire, asking return of expenses incurred in re-shipment of foreign brandy.

On the several petitions of the following, viz :

John Oal, asking reduction of duty on home manufactured spirits ;

Edward Albro, and others, asking reduction of duty on nails ; and of H. & G. Moir and Philips, asking increase of duty on foreign piano fortes,—your committee being divided in opinion as to what recommendation they should make on each, and the policy indicated thereon being now under discussion by the house, they deem it best to reserve the right to each one to express his opinion thereon in debate.

The accounts exhibited from the commissioners of the industrial exhibition have been examined, and the amount is much greater than was anticipated. They, however, recommend a grant of such sum as will repay the £144 10s. 6d. sterling now due ; and that orders be transmitted to dispose of such articles as were purchased with provincial monies without delay.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES D. FRASER,
THOMAS KILLAM,
ROBT. MURRAY,
ANDREW COWIE,
SAMUEL CAIPMAN,
JOHN MUNRO,
BENJ. WIER,
ALFRED WHITMAN
J. COFFIN.

House of assembly, 10th March, 1852.

No. 50.

(See page 144)

The committee to whom were referred the accounts of the expenses incurred in managing and sustaining the Halifax asylum for the poor, beg leave to report that they have examined the accounts and vouchers submitted, and find that the expense of sustaining that institution for the year 1851 has been £2612 19s. 4d., being £266 16s. 5d. less than in 1850.

That

That the sums drawn from the provincial treasury were	£1350	0	0	
School grant,	25	0	0	
				£1375 0 0
Received from the city and county treasurer, Halifax,				975 0 0
Casual amounts received on sale of articles and other sources,				163 6 9
Due the bank of Nova Scotia by the commissioners, on the 31st December, 1851,				99 12 7
				£2612 19 4
That the amount received from the city and county treasurer in 1850 was	£1000	0	0	
While in 1851 the sum from that source is only	975	0	0	
Less in 1851 than in 1850,	£25	0	0	

That during the past year 771 men, women, and children, were supported in the asylum, being 79 less than in 1850.

On the thirty-first day of December, 1851, there were in the asylum :

Men,	149,	of which	20	are lunatics.
Women,	122,	"	27	"
Children,	101,	"	4	"
Total,	372,	"	51	"

That the average number of paupers in the asylum daily, during the year 1851, was 298.

That the average expense of each pauper per day, was a fraction less than six pence.

That the commissioners, during the year 1851, appear to have been guided by a due attention to the requirements of this house, touching the examinations of transient paupers. Indeed in all respects the conduct of the commissioners seems to your committee to evince a very praiseworthy anxiety in reference to this branch of the public service. Your committee would add that they have visited the asylum, and are much gratified at its condition and the general arrangements of the institution, so far as these can be affected by the funds now at the disposal of the commissioners.

Your committee, in view of the considerable number of lunatics now remaining in the asylum, and of the fact that a large number of persons thus afflicted exists in various parts of the province, cannot but solicit the active interposition of the government and this house, for the purpose of devising measures whereby the melancholy condition of this portion of the population may be alleviated and improved. The example of other countries and the age in which we live, no less than the dictates of common humanity, seem to your committee to furnish irresistible arguments for the adoption of a bold, generous, and effective policy on this interesting subject.

In conclusion your committee would recommend that in addition to the ordinary grants of 1350*l.* and 25*l.*, the sum of 150*l.* be voted by the house towards the general objects of the institution.

All which is respectfully submitted.

NICHOLAS MOSHER, chairman.
JOHN CAMPBELL,
STEWART CAMPBELL,
HUGH MUNRO,
JOHN ESSON.

Halifax, March 16, 1852.

No. 51.

(See page 145.)

The committee to whom was referred the several petitions relating to breakwaters, beacons, steamboats, packets, ferries, light houses, and other matters, report as follows, and recommend :

That fifty pounds be granted in aid of the breakwater at French Cross, Aylesford, King's county.

Fifty pounds to the breakwater at Ogilvie brook, North-western Cornwallis, King's county.

Fifty pounds to the pier or breakwater at Parrsboro', county of Cumberland.

Twenty five pounds to breakwater at the mouth of Windsor River, King's county, near Oak Island.

One hundred pounds to breakwater at Sonia's Cove, county of Digby.

Fifty pounds to breakwater at Bellivou's Cove, Clare, Digby county.

Eighty pounds to Gates' breakwater, Wilnot, county of Annapolis.

Fifty pounds to breakwater, at Kelly's Cove, county of Yarmouth, to include a previous grant yet undrawn.

Five pounds for a slip for boats to land at Digby.

Fifty pounds to Givan's wharf company, King's county.

Thirty pounds to Canady Creek breakwater, King's county.

One hundred pounds to breakwater at Pleasant Cove, Clare, county of Digby.

Fifty pounds to breakwater at Barnaby Mill Cove, King's county.

Fifty pounds to breakwater at Hall's harbor, King's county.

Thirty pounds to breakwater at Cape Cove, Clare, Digby.

Ten pounds each to two ferrymen at Big Harbor, Bras d'Or Lake, county of Victoria.

Five pounds to John Leary, ferryman at Basin Gut, Sambro, county of Halifax.

Ten pounds to place buoys at the entrance of Harbor Bouche, Sydney county.

A sum not to exceed one hundred pounds, for the erection of a beacon on Butler's Point, at the entrance of Yarmouth harbor ; one third of the whole expense to be raised by subscription.

A sum not to exceed two hundred pounds, for one year, in aid of a steamboat between Pictou and P. E. Island, provided an equal sum is granted by the government of that island ; also that the mails are carried.

One hundred pounds to clear and improve the Sissaboo River, Digby county, on same conditions as grants to breakwaters.

Twenty five pounds to a canal between Port Latour harbor and the harbor of Cape Negro, Shelburne county, provided they subscribe, raise and expend fifty pounds, in addition thereto.

Twenty five pounds for deepening the channel at Canso harbor, county of Guysborough, provided they raise and expend fifty pounds in addition thereto.

Do not recommend the grants prayed for in aid of wharf at Horton, near Silas Rathbourns, and wharf at Horton Landing ; also wharf at Freeman's Creek, Cumberland ; fully believing that wharves within the limits of safe and convenient harbors have no claim on the public revenue, to assist in their construction.

The committee have also given their attention to the applications for the erection of new light houses, and recommend that the sum of fifteen hundred pounds be placed at the disposal of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, for the purpose of having erected, during the ensuing year, or as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for so doing, light houses at the following places :

One or two light houses at Pictou Island, provided the government of Prince Edward Island will assist in the erection and maintaining the same, in a fair and equitable proportion, as may be agreed on between the governments.

A light house at Devil's Island, at the entrance of Halifax harbor.

A light house at the Ragged Islands, county of Shelburne.

A light house at the entrance of Pubnico harbor.

A light house at Partridge Island River.

On petition of the inhabitants of Parrsboro', for a light vessel at Quaco Ledge, recommend that the government correspond with the government of New Brunswick as to the practicability of stationing a light vessel at that place—the probable expense, and what part of the same should be borne by this province.

On petition for a light house at Ellingwood Island, do not recommend its erection at present, leaving it to be provided for hereafter.

On petition of the pilots of Halifax, praying a change in the law relating to pilotage, do not recommend any alteration.

We also recommend that the owners or agents of all steam boats, packet boats, ferry boats and ferrymen, should, before receiving the grants made from the public revenue of this province, have a full year's service of their respective business performed, and have made a return to the government of the number of passengers, quantity of merchandize, cattle, or other articles transported by their conveyances, properly certified; also that the regulations heretofore exacted in the expenditure of money on breakwaters be strictly adhered to, and also applied to piers and slips.

On petitions of the inhabitants of Horton, Parrsboro' and Windsor, in aid of packets to ply between those places, do not recommend any grant by this house, having been informed that the post office department has usually allowed a small sum for carrying the mails, which no doubt will be continued, and can be competed for by the owners of the packets, fully believing that fair competition is the safest for the public.

On the petition of C. W. Fairbanks, for compensation for plan of Tracadie harbour, do not recommend the amount prayed for, as no properly authenticated account or satisfactory explanation has been made in relation to the claim.

On petition of the inhabitants of Inverness, one hundred pounds, to cut portage from Big Harbour, Malagawatch, to River Dennis Basin, on condition that they raise and expend two hundred pounds in addition thereto.

Have also had under their consideration the petition of the inhabitants of Sydney county, praying aid to assist in opening the harbour of Tracadie, and recommend that one hundred pounds be granted, on condition that they raise and expend two hundred pounds in addition thereto.

Also, petition of the inhabitants of Clare, county Digby, praying aid for breakwater at Gros Coque, and recommend that fifty pounds be granted.

On petition of the inhabitants of county of Cape Breton, twenty pounds, to cut the beach, Gabarus, into the pond near Joseph Gillis's, on condition that they raise forty pounds in addition thereto.

The two last petitions did not come from the house, but was handed to your committee by the members of those counties.

THOMAS KILLAM, chairman.
 JAMES McLEOD,
 FRANCIS BOURNEUF,
 JOHN McKINNON,
 THOMAS COFFIN,
 NICHOLAS MOSHER.

Committee room, March, 1852.

No. 52.

(See page 145.)

RETURN OF ALL OFFICERS,

And their subordinates and clerks, within the city of Halifax and its vicinity, receiving salaries or allowance from the provincial funds, with the date of their appointment, amount of salary, and emoluments of each, and increase of pay, if any, within the past two years:

Office.	Name of officer.	Date of appointment.	Amount of salary.	Other Emoluments in 1851.	Increase of pay.	Date of Increase.
Attorney general,	James Boyle Uniacke,	February 9, 1848	£500 0 0	£125 0 0		
Solicitor do.	Alexander McDougall,	December, 1848	125 0 0	nil.		
Clerk of the crown,	James W. Nutting,	May 30, 1834	50 0 0	587 10 0	£50 0 0	Bill, 1851.
Provincial secretary,	Joseph Howe,	February 9, 1848	700 0 0	nil.		
1st clerk, secretary's office,	William H. Keating,	1847	275 0 0	nil.		
2nd do.	John Bruce McDonald,	August 16, 1848	150 0 0	nil.		
3rd do.	Joseph Howe, junr.	January 1, 1852	150 0 0	nil.		
Receiver general,	James McNab,	June 11, 1849	600 0 0	115 0 0*		
Clerk to do.	Edward Duckett,	June, 1849	250 0 0	nil.		
Financial secretary,	Samuel Crechman,	February, 1851	600 0 0	nil.		
Clerk to do.	David McCulloch,	July 10, 1849	200 0 0	nil.		
Surveyor general,	John Spry Morris,	1847	660 0 0	139 4 2		
Clerk to do.	Frederick LeBlanc,	January 1, 1852	200 0 0	nil.		
Clerks and drafts-men, sur- veyor general's office,	Wm. A. Henry,	1844	100 0 0	nil.		
Chief clerk, excise,	Edward Morris,	1846	100 0 0	nil.		
Clerks, excise depart- ment,	Wm. G. Fife,	October 1, 1849	250 0 0	nil.	25 0 0	Jan'y. 1, 1851
	Edward Binney,	"	100 0 0	nil.	40 0 0†	May 10, 1851
	James S. Richardson,	May 10, 1850	100 0 0	nil.		

Warehouse keeper,	Joseph Austen,	October 1, 1849	150 0 0	nil.		
Clerk to do.	Peter Donaldson,	November 1, 1851	125 0 0	nil.		
Weigher and gauger,	Andrew Richardson,	April 20, 1819	800 0 0	157 0 0		
Landing waiters and searchers,	Henry B. Paulin,	August 16, 1848	150 0 0	25 0 0	50 0 0	May 1, 1851
Clerk to board of revenue,	John U. Ross,	"	150 0 0	25 0 0	50 0 0	"
Post master general,	B. B. Oxley,	1846	60 0 0	nil.		
1st clerk, post office,	Arthur Woodgate,	July 6, 1851,	600 0 0	nil.		
2nd "	Charles H. Hamilton,	"	187 10 0			
3rd "	Augustus O. Creighton,	"	125 0 0			
4th "	Frederick Passow,	"	125 0 0			
5th "	John Willis,	"	125 0 0			
6th "	William Small,	"	125 0 0			
Letter carriers,	John M. Inglis,	"	125 0 0			
"	William Craig,	"	80 0 0			
Extra do.	William Gornley,	"	80 0 0			
Do. do.	William Buckley, †	"				
Messenger,	Alex. Church, †	"				
	Godfrey W. Schwartz,	"	75 0 0			

There are 4 shipping officers and 1 tide surveyor, at 7s. 6d. per day.

8 warehouse keepers and 2 boatmen, at 3s.

13 waiters, when employed, at 5s.

WM. H. KEATING, deputy secretary.

Provincial secretary office, Halifax, March 16, 1852.

NOTE.—The lieutenant-governor and the principal officers of the judiciary are not included in the above return.

* Commissioner of light houses.

† Being for extra services in warehouse department, in place of Mr. Hughes, discharged, whose salary was £80.

‡ 4s. per day, when employed—(about three days a week.)

No. 53.

(See page 148.)

The committee to whom was referred certain papers laid on the table of the house, by order of his excellency the lieutenant governor, having reference to the light house establishments of this province, and the propriety of introducing therein kerosene gas, (as furnished by the use of the ingredients and other appliances assured to Dr. Gesner by a provincial patent,) in place of the present system of lighting with oil, beg to report :

That realizing the importance of the subject submitted, they have sought for all the information within reach, in order that they might arrive at some practical conclusion founded on ascertained facts, believing that if uniformity and increased intensity of light, with equal simplicity, certainty and safety, can be attained, and this at an expense very much less than the present mode of lighting our coast involves, there can be no hesitation as to the decision of the house in the matter.

The committee have therefore read with attention the papers submitted, which consist principally of the correspondence of Dr. Gesner with, and of his report to, the provincial secretary, and a statement of Mr. George, the keeper of Maugher's Beach light.

They have also heard Dr. Gesner fully on the subject.

They have also examined David George, keeper of the Maugher's Beach light, where the experiments have been made ; and have heard the opinions of Mr. Miller, light house commissioner.

They have also been favored with the opinions of commander Shortland, R. N., of Mr. Buist, manager of the Halifax gas company, and of Mr. Williams, brass founder and gas fitter.

The committee have also visited and inspected the gas works at Dartmouth, under the charge of E. H. Lowe, esquire, and cannot refrain here from expressing their thanks for his marked attention, and readiness to impart to them the information required. They have also sought, by every means within their power, to ascertain the mode of, and material used in lighting the coasts of England, Scotland, Ireland, and in Europe and America ; but they have ascertained nothing almost which is either explicit or satisfactory.

From these papers, and the evidence adduced, the committee have arrived at the following conclusions :

1. That the light at Maugher's Beach has been as effective and useful since lighted by gas as when it was lighted by oil.

2. That the expense of erecting permanent gas apparatus in any of the light houses will not be much, if at all, less than £120.

3. That although with ordinary care and fair share of knowledge, any steady light house keeper may be safely intrusted with, and is capable of making and using the gas without danger, yet, in the event of any derangement in the works, your committee are not satisfied that it could be so easily repaired and put in working condition ; nor are your committee prepared to say anything as to the possible chances of accident to the works.

4. Your committee find that out of 270 light houses in the United States, 15th July, 1848, only five were lit with gas. These principally are bay or river lights, or for inland navigation, the experiment of lighting which with gas was first tried in 1844 and 1845, between which dates and 1st July, 1848, altho' several new light houses have been built and others totally refitted, yet none have the gas light adopted.

Upon a careful consideration of the whole subject matter, your committee have agreed to recommend that the executive government be requested to defer for the present the introduction of the kerosene gas and apparatus into light houses, excepting Liverpool light and those new beacons or light houses which may hereafter be erected, and that the financial secretary be required to open up a correspondence with the proper authorities of Washington, to ascertain the experience of the United States on this question, for the information of the house.

Whilst

Whilst your committee therefore recommend the utmost caution in the adoption of that which is as yet comparatively modern, and which has not in older and more experienced countries as yet superseded the ordinary method of lighting the coasts, yet they feel it right to say that they are rather favorably impressed with the probability of its proving all its originators describe it, and that it will decidedly reduce the light house expenditure very considerably.

JAMES D. FRASER, chairman,
JOHN J. MARSHALL,
THOMAS KILLAM,
HENRY S. JOST,
ANDREW COWIE,
JOHN MUNRO,
THOMAS COFFIN.

18th February, 1852.

No. 54.

(See page 149.)

[COPY.]

Government house, Fredericton. N. B., March 6, 1852.

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter addressed to me by the Rev. Dr. Jacob, of King's college, Fredericton, with a copy of my reply to the same, for your excellency's information.

I would solicit the attention of your excellency to the printed report from a committee of the Fredericton athenæum, which accompanies Dr. Jacob's letter.

I feel sure that the commercial and scientific interest of the subject to which it relates, will be a sufficient excuse for troubling your excellency with this communication.

I have, &c.

EDMUND HEAD.

His excellency SIR JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B., &c.

King's college, March 5, 1852.

SIR,—

As president of the Fredericton athenæum, I beg leave to submit to your excellency's consideration, the accompanying report of a committee of that society upon the tides of the Bay of Fundy.

The present position of the railway question, would seem to afford us a special justification in bringing forward this report, and soliciting your excellency to communicate it to the provincial legislature now in session, with such recommendation as your excellency may consider it to deserve.

We would further pray that your excellency would be pleased to bring the subject under the favorable consideration of the imperial authorities, now in direction of the hydrographical survey of the Bay of Fundy.

The

The society is desirous, likewise, that the subject should be submitted to his excellency the lieutenant-governor and the legislature of Nova Scotia; and I have the honor to request that your excellency would have the goodness to communicate to Sir John Harvey this desire, with copies of the report, in such manner as to secure, if possible, the conjoint action of the two provinces, in the proposed endeavor to obtain a complete survey of the tides and currents of the Bay of Fundy.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDWIN JACOB.

His excellency SIR EDMUND W. HEAD. bart., lieutenant-governor.

Government house, Fredericton, N. B., March 6, 1852.

REV. SIR,—

I have to acknowledge your letter of yesterday, with its enclosure, viz.—copies of a report from a committee of the Fredericton athenæum, on the subject of the tides of the Bay of Fundy.

I must, in the first place, express my satisfaction at the fact that the Fredericton athenæum have turned their attention to this matter, which is one equally interesting in a practical and scientific point of view.

Exaggerated and erroneous notions on the difficulties of navigation, in the Bay of Fundy, must be injurious alike to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Whilst it is economically important to correct these errors, it would afford me much pleasure to promote the local observation of natural phenomena on our coast, with a view to scientific objects of still higher interest.

I shall therefore cause a copy of this report, and of this correspondence, to be laid before the legislature of New Brunswick, and I will not fail to transmit the same to her majesty's secretary of state for the colonies, as well as to the lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

EDMUND HEAD.

The Rev. EDWIN JACOB, D. D.

Report of a committee of the Fredericton Athenæum upon the subject of the Tides of the Bay of Fundy.

(PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY.)

The subject of tides has, of late years, been accounted one of great interest, and civilized states possessed of a commercial marine have had careful observations made upon the tidal phenomena of their respective coasts. These investigations have been prompted, not only by the spirit of prudence, which seeks to remove every obstacle or uncertainty from the path of commerce; but also by the spirit of science, which seeks to extend the limits of truth, and to comprehend the course and character of all the changes and movements affecting the surface of our planetary globe.

By a minute comparison and discussion of hundreds of thousands of observations made upon the tidal phenomena, maps have been constructed, which exhibit to the eye the course and movement of the general tide wave, in its progress from the great ocean along the shores of the continents and islands which it encounters.

But,

But, although it is well known that the Bay of Fundy—from its form and aspect—from its connection with the Gulf Stream—and from its relation of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, presents a field of observation for the tides which is surpassed in interest by no other body of water in the world; and although its tides have been constantly referred to as having a greater range than all others; and while their extent and danger have been exaggerated in no small degree, it is a matter of surprise that no special survey and report upon these remarkable tides have ever yet been made public. In fact the want of some official and exact statement as to the character of the Bay, has done this country much harm elsewhere. Sir J. Herschel, in his recent *Outlines of Astronomy*, and Dr. Traill, in the seventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, speak of spring tides at Annapolis, in the Bay of Fundy, “of the surprising height of 120 feet.” Mr. Hugh Murray, in the *Encyclopædia of Geography*, speaks of the Annapolis tides as 45 or 50 feet; but in Mr. Brande’s recent *Dictionary of Science, &c.*, they are said to be 100 feet in their range. “In the Bay of Fundy,” (according to Mr. Hughes, head master, royal naval school, Greenwich hospital,) “there are extraordinarily high tides; a vast wave is seen for 30 miles off, approaching with a prodigious noise, sometimes rising in the bay to the height of 100 and even 120 feet: on some occasions the rapidity of the waters is so great as to overtake animals feeding on the shores.”—(*Outlines of Physical Geography*, 1849, page 60.) The impetuosity and the danger of these mighty tides are considered to be general throughout the Bay. Major Robinson, in his railway survey, refers to fields of floating ice hurried about by rushing tidal currents; and even professor Johnston has seemed to countenance the idea of its best harbor being beset with ice in the winter season. And in the “Notes explanatory of the Tidal Charts of the World, by J. Scott Russell, esquire, M.A., F.R.S., Ed., &c.” which appear in the splendid “Physical Atlas, by Alexander K. Johnston, F.R.G.S.F.G.S.,” published at Edinburgh and London in the year 1848, and dedicated to “his excellency Baron Von Humboldt,” the world is still informed:—“The Atlantic receives from the southern reservoir its great wave of tide, which passes northward with impetuosity, and expends its forces on the shores of Britain and North America, where again it becomes the enormous stream-tide of the Bristol channel, and the destroying surge of the Bay of Fundy, so well known to all mariners.” And again:—“From the south, in like manner, the Pacific should receive its great tide, were it not barred out by innumerable submarine steppes, and its thousand coral reefs, and its myriads of happy islands, to whose calm seas no propagation of this great horizontally-acting wave can gain access. In the North Pacific we have neither the bores of a Hoogly, nor the terrific tides of a Bay of Fundy.”

These are instances of the erroneous position which the character of the Bay of Fundy is permitted to retain in sources of scientific reference, in which at least a general accuracy is expected.

It is fortunate that in works more particularly intended for the merchant and mariner, such as M’Culloch’s *Geographical Dictionary* and Blunt’s *Coast Pilot*, a more guarded and perhaps, in the present state of our knowledge, a more correct, though very general representation is given.

But authentic information in detail, such as is required by interested and intelligent inquirers generally, cannot be said to exist; and in view of the important object now occupying the attention of the legislature, such information is particularly desirable. It is proposed that the harbors of the Bay of Fundy shall from henceforward enjoy, by means of railways adapted to the purpose, a due share both of the winter and summer trade of Canada and the great producing regions of the west on the one side; as also of more direct communication with the port of Halifax and the eastern regions of the globe on the other. Hence it becomes at this time of peculiar importance to dissipate error and unfounded prejudice on the subject of the navigation of the Bay.

There are therefore, it will be seen, many reasons for desiring an authoritative statement as to the true character of the waters of the Bay.

We here are well aware that there are perhaps as few disasters in the Bay of Fundy as on most other coasts; and that, notwithstanding our much talked of summer fogs, the commerce of the port of St. John goes on even more safely and steadily than that in the

port of Boston ; yet, although we are ourselves satisfied of this fact, still the idea of danger from the complication of tides 120 feet in height, rushing with race-horse velocity,—of floating fields of ice,—of frozen harbors and impenetrable fogs,—is such as seriously to injure the character of our coasts in the opinion of the world.

The publication of the hydrographical survey of the Bay of Fundy by the imperial government ought no doubt to correct the belief in the reality of many of those dangers ; but it appears only at peace-meal and at long intervals.

We are aware that many important observations upon the tides of the Bay have been made in the course of that survey, while under the direction of Admiral Owen and Commander Shortland, as also upon those of the Gulf of St. Lawrence during its survey by Captain Bayfield ; and that tide gauges on the most improved principles have been registering for years the movement of the tidal wave along the shores of the Bay ; but the results of these observations, however carefully deposited at the Admiralty, would seem to be at present unavailable for our purposes.

What we desire therefore, is, that these data, with such as may have been collected by our own colonial observers, and such others as are still wanting to make out the whole history of the phenomena of tides and currents within the Bay of Fundy and Gulf of St. Lawrence, should, as soon as possible, be put into competent hands, to be considered, reduced, and published in a compact and available form, for the use and advantage both of commerce and science.

In such a case we would require the conjoint action of the two provinces especially interested, not only in regard to the funds required for the service, but also to memorialize her majesty's government upon the subject, so as to induce the lords commissioners of the admiralty to make the tides of the Bay an early and specific object in that survey.

In order to expedite this matter, your committee drew up and submitted to Commander Shortland a few queries upon the subject ; an extract from which, together with the answers, they beg now to bring under your consideration.

1st. What observations upon the tides have been made by the government survey of the Bay of Fundy ?

Answer.—Two self-registering tide gauges were in operation during the years 1846 and '47—one at St. John, the other at Campo Bello ; the results obtained were forwarded to the hydrographer, and might be obtained by application to him ; other observations were also made.

2nd. Supposing our knowledge of the tides of the Bay to be incomplete, what kind of observations are still required to complete our knowledge thereof ; and at what points does Commander Shortland consider such observations should be made ?

Answer.—To obtain a complete set of tide observations for the Bay of Fundy, it will be necessary to establish a self-registering gauge at some fixed point, such as St. John, to be kept constantly going as a standard, and compared with two moveable gauges ; which latter ought to be at least one month in each place, and longer if found necessary upon comparison with the standard. Yarmouth, Brier Island, Quaco, Grand Manan, Digby, Basin of Minas, Cape Enrage, Isle Haute, and Cumberland Basin, appear good places for making such observations.

3rd. What would be the estimate of the cost of making such observations as are still considered necessary ?

Answer.—The cost of the tide gauges will be £30 or £40 ; the cost of erecting each might be £100 ; but this greatly depends on the nature of the place. A man to take charge and attend to the gauge will be about £4 or £5 per month more.

In Commander Shortland's replies we therefore have sufficient to proceed upon ; and if the want of such observations is felt, as we consider it ought to be, we would venture to suggest that the legislatures of the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia might, during their present session, make an appropriation to their lieutenant-governors respectively of the sum of £150 ; at the same time praying that they would communicate with the home government, requesting them to move the lords of the admiralty to undertake the

said tidal survey ; and intrust to the officer in charge of the same the task of making an early and complete report specifically upon the tides and currents of the Bay of Fundy, at all seasons of the year.

Respectfully submitted,

E. JACOB, chairman,	} Committee.
J. ROBB,	
W. B. JACK,	
G. ROBERTS,	
J. B. TOLDERVY,	
J. WILKINSON,	

Fredericton, 16th February, 1852.

No. 55.

(See page 154.)

Mr. Wade presented to the house several petitions for aid to roads in the county of Digby, viz :

A petition of Richard Spettle and others, of Saint Mary's Bay.
 Robert Haines and others, of North Range.
 Marcel Amboy and others, of Gilbert's Cove.
 Joseph Sturks and others, of Broad Cove.
 William Haines and others, of North Range.
 Charles Campbell and others, of Digby.
 Benjamin Hardy and others, of Broad Cove.
 Joseph Marshall and others, of South Range.
 James Zeigler and others, of South Range.
 Peter Tebo and others, of Saint Mary's Bay.
 James Everett and others, of Saint Mary's Bay.
 Charles Winchester and others, of Hillsburgh.
 Thomas Litteney and others, of Digby.
 Henry Purdy and others, of Digby.
 George W. Dunbar and others, of South Range.
 Marr Porter and others, of South Range.
 Charles McNeil and others, of North Range.
 Henry Blackslee and others, of Hillsburgh.
 Israel Dunn and others, of Hillsburgh.
 Joseph Durland and others, of Saint Mary's Bay.
 George Cook and others, of Saint Mary's Bay.
 Robert Adams and others, of Broad Cove.
 Stephen Steel and others, of Duck Pond.

Mr. Whitman presented to the house several petitions for aid to roads in the county of Annapolis, viz :

A petition of W. R. Ruggles and others, of Annapolis.
 Edward Watt and others, of Shelburne road.
 Michael Syphon and others, of Guinea road.
 William Wright and others, of Clements.
 William H. Ray and others, of Clements.
 Samuel Wesley and others, of Clements.
 Joseph Potter and others, of Clements.

A petition of William H. Ditmars and others, of Clements.

Charles Durland and others, of Dalhousie.

Robert Stailing and others, of Dalhousie.

James W. Pratt and others, of Annapolis.

Peter Crip, of Clements.

Matthew Ritchie and others, of Annapolis.

Mr. Thorne presented to the house several petitions for aid to roads in the county of Annapolis, viz :

A petition of A. B. Thorne and others, of Granville.

John Farnsworth and others, of Granville.

William H. Clarke and others, of Granville.

Thomas Young and others, of Granville.

Mr. B. Smith presented to the house several petitions for aid to roads in the county of Hants, viz :

A petition of J. Withrow and others, of Douglas.

Alexander Sloan and others, of Douglas.

Elias Payzant and others, of Douglas.

John Clark and others, of Douglas.

Robert Fenton and others, of Rawdon.

Daniel Etter and others, of Uniacke.

Mr. Dimock presented to the house a petition from Silas Mosher and others, praying for aid to a road at Newport, in the county of Hants.

Mr. John Campbell presented to the house a petition from George Freeman, and others, praying for aid to open a road in the county of Queens.

Mr. Wilkins presented to the house several petitions for aid to roads in the county of Pictou, viz :

A petition of James Yorston and others, of Pictou.

David Langille and others, of River John.

William Langille and others, of River John.

George Adamson and others, of West River.

Hugh H. Ross and others, of Pictou.

Duncan McFarish and others, of River John.

Mr. Holmes presented to the house a petition from Robert Gordon and others, praying for aid to a road at New Gairloch, in the county of Pictou.

Mr. Thomas Coffin presented to the house two petitions for aid to roads in the county of Shelburne, viz :

A petition of Samuel Doane and others, of Shelburne.

George McKay and others, of Clyde River.

Mr. Hugh Munro presented to the house several petitions for aid to roads in the county of Victoria, viz :

A petition of John McNeil and others, north side Grand Narrows.

John McDermid and others, of St. Anns.

John McGregor and others, of Cape North.

Michael McNeil and others, of Grand Narrows.

Murdoch McCaskill and others, of Washabuck.

John McPhee and others, of Big Baddeck.

Donald Gillis and others, of Grand Narrows.

Kenneth McLeod and others, of Middle River.

A petition of Charles McKenzie and others, of Middle River.
 Alexander McGilvray and others, of Malagawatchkt.
 J. W. Burke and others, of Cape North.
 John Ross, of Boularderie.
 Murdoch McCaskill, of Little Narrows.

The hon. attorney general presented to the house several petitions for aid to roads in the county of Richmond, viz :

A petition of David Sutherland and others, of Sporting Mountains.
 Dougald McDougall and others, of Lochlomond.

The hon. attorney general also presented to the house several petitions for aid to roads in the county of Cumberland, viz :

A petition of Thomas Read and others, of Maccan.
 John Dickson and others, of Sugar Hills.
 Gaius Lewis, jr. and others, of Parrsboro'.
 Elijah Brown and others, of Parrsboro'.
 Calvin G. Bent and others, of Mill Brook.

No. 56.

(See page 155.)

The committee to whom were referred the accounts and report of the commissioners of the provincial electric telegraph, have to report :

That they have examined the accounts and find them correct, and stated in a lucid manner. The amount of receipts for 1851 is £1863 15s. 11½d. ; of this £867 9s. has been paid to New Brunswick and onward lines, leaving £996 6s. 11½d. as the receipts of the Nova Scotia line for 1851. This shews a deficiency over receipts of 1850 of £207 11s. 7½d., when compared with 1850. There was £230 19s. 0½d. less received from the associated press in 1851, consequently the general business of the office (irrespective of this peculiar branch of revenue) exhibits an increase.

The balance to credit for interest on capital and after payment of current expenses, is £205 18s. 11½d., which is about 4½ per cent. on the capital cost account of £4420. The committee have in this state of circumstances to recommend the utmost economy to be exercised in the management of the establishment. The expenses of the office at Truro over nett value, is £37 8s. 7½d., and of the Amherst office, £17 1s. 5d. The commissioners and the government operator inform your committee that the office at Truro is indispensable ; that at Amherst could, however, be removed to Sackville, and a saving thus effected.

The prospects for this current year are more encouraging.

Wm. Murdoch, esquire, one of the commissioners, attended with the operator before your committee, and afforded to them every facility in inspecting the affairs of the telegraph. They state that the repairs of the line, replacing insulators, &c., is now going on, and that the expense to be incurred in placing it in good condition will be comparatively trifling.

They recommend the sum of £15 10s. 6d. be granted to the Pictou telegraph company, agreeably to the prayer of the petition. They cannot recommend any grant to British North American electric telegraph company.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES D. FRASER, chairman.
 JOHN ESSON,
 JOHN J. MARSHALL.

House of assembly, 20th March, 1852.

No. 57.

(See page 155.)

The committee to whom the petition of A. McKinlay and others, was referred, on the subject of an industrial exhibition to be held in 1853, report as follows :

That they have been attended by the petitioners, and have received and report the documents of organization, by which it appears that the hon. chief justice has been elected president ; honbles. Judge Bliss and John E. Fairbanks, and A. McKinlay, esquire, vice presidents ; Dr. Gesner and James Thomson, esquire, secretaries ; William Murdoch, esquire, treasurer ; and an executive committee appointed ; and the members of the legislature and of all agricultural boards elected as members of the association. The object of the association is to develop the industrial resources of Nova Scotia, by exhibiting the productions and by the reward of prizes, exciting a spirit of emulation and laudable competition. A few years, comparatively, has taught the world that the resources of a country offer an illimitable field for the operations of the scientific as well as practical experimenter, the full development of which requires the aid and application of most, if not all, the physical sciences. Viewed in this light, the result of the measures proposed by the association may be regarded as important, dignified, elevated, and honorable, requiring intellectual and scientific qualifications of the highest order our country affords ; and therefore the committee recommend the design to the favorable consideration of the legislature, and recommend that one pound shall be granted for every three pounds raised by private subscription, to aid in the successful accomplishment of an undertaking by which the humblest will have the time and the opportunity to acquire much interesting and valuable knowledge, lying at the foundation of the pursuits in which he is engaged.

JAMES B. UNIACKE, chairman.
JOHN C. HALL,
J. W. JOHNSTON,
JAMES D. FRASER,
SAML. CREELMAN.

Committee room, house of assembly, 19th March, 1852.

No. 58.

(See page 155.)

The committee appointed to consider the various claims for the support of transient paupers, have agreed to report as follows :

They recommend the house to grant the following sums :

To overseers of the poor for the township of Dorchester, county of Sydney,	£14	9	6
“ “ Shelburne township,	17	5	6
“ “ Clements do.,	15	12	0
“ “ Horton do.,	21	6	0
“ “ Do. do., to pay Geo. Harvey's accounts 1850 and '51,	12	19	6
“ “ Annapolis township,	11	4	4
“ “ Cornwallis do., in full,	27	8	11
“ “ District No. 2, Douglas township,	5	15	0
“ “ Pictou, 1st section,	27	18	9

To

To overseers of the poor, Pictou, 2nd section, in full,	£8	1	5
“ “ Do. 4th do., “	4	0	0
“ “ Egerton, 1st do., “	9	9	0
“ “ Guysborough township, in full,	8	17	3
To doctor Ruggles, Weymouth, in full,	3	0	0
“ Dr. Madden, Arichat, for professional services to Sophia Pizzaro, in full,	10	0	0
“ Barbary Martell, Arichat, in full,	4	10	0
“ Barbary LeBlond, do., in full,	3	15	0
“ Overseers of the poor, Mills Village, Queen's county, in full,	4	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£210	2	2

Your committee cannot recommend the prayer of the following petitions to be granted, for the reasons annexed thereto.

The petition of doctor Madden, of Arichat, for want of proof that John Newland and Elizabeth McLean, were transient paupers.

The petition of overseers of poor for the township of Amherst, the affidavit proving the pauper to be a native of the township of Halifax.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. S. THORNE,
A. F. COMEAU,
JOHN RYDER,
HENRY MARTELL.

Committee room, 20th March, 1852.

No. 59.

(See page 155.)

The committee to whom was referred the petition of John Graham, John H. Murphy, and Nicholas Murphy, reports that they have maturely considered the petition and wills annexed, and are of opinion that John Graham, under the disposition made by testator, is entitled to three hundred acres bequeathed to him, charged with payment of a legacy of £30 to Christiana Graham on her attaining twenty years of age; and that James and Nicholas take the real estate of their testator, Dennis Murphy, in equal shares; and the committee entertaining a strong opinion that the fee passes under both wills, do not consider it necessary to recommend any legislation on the subject.

JAMES B. UNLACKE, chairman.
A. G. ARCHIBALD,
W. A. HENRY.

Committee room, 19th March, 1852.

No. 60.

(See page 156.)

The committee on education beg leave to make the following report :

Your committee have examined the accounts submitted to them by the superintendent of education, of the expenditure of the various sums of money placed at his disposal for the purchase of school books, libraries, maps, and apparatus, and for defraying the expense of teachers institutes, and find them correct and properly vouched, with one or two trifling exceptions.

Your committee suggest that in the new law now before the house a clause should be introduced requiring the commissioners of schools to give a receipt to the superintendent for the books received by them, which shall be satisfactorily accounted for in a return made to the superintendent, and shall require from the respective teachers a detailed account of the books distributed, and how the money has been applied for books sold ; the aggregate forming the substance of their return.

They also recommend that provision should be made in the law, declaring that books provided for the use of poor scholars, shall be the property of the school, and detained by the teacher when the pupils leave.

Your committee also recommend that the monies heretofore granted to grammar schools in the several counties of the province and remaining undrawn from the treasury, in consequence of inability to establish such seminaries, shall be placed at the disposal of the superintendent of education, to be applied by him in aiding such grammar schools as may be hereafter established, in purchasing books and apparatus for the same, but no one county to receive more than fifty pounds in any one year ; the said sums when so applied to be satisfactorily accounted for in a return made for that purpose.

Your committee have had under their consideration the petition of Eliza Scott, et. als., managers of the infant school at Halifax, and recommend that fifty pounds be granted to that institution for the ensuing year.

Also the petition of William Ayre, teacher of a school at Margaree, county of Inverness, praying for £16 13s. 4d. for a half year's grammar school allowance, ending 31st October, 1851. Your committee recommend that the commissioners of schools for that county be allowed to draw £16 13s. 4d. from the grammar school allowance, and pay Mr. Ayre £10 6s. 7d. out of the same, and transfer the balance to the common school fund.

Your committee reject the application of the trustees of schools for the southern district of the county of Colchester, praying for the exemptions in the sixth section of the school act.

Your committee recommend that the same allowance be granted to the free church academy at Halifax as is granted to similar institutions, agreeably to the prayer of petition.

Your committee have considered the petition of the inhabitants of Annapolis, and recommend that the sum of thirty-seven pounds ten shillings, undrawn for a grammar school at Paradise, be paid to commissioners of schools for that county, and applied by them for the support of the grammar schools at Bridgetown and Annapolis, in equal proportions.

Your committee reject the petitions asking aid to the ladies seminaries at Amherst and Wolfville.

Your committee have considered petition of the inhabitants of Barrington, and recommend that twenty-five pounds, undrawn for a grammar school in number ten district, township of Barrington, be placed at the disposal of the superintendent of education, and applied in the purchase of apparatus ; the same to be owned by the grammar school wherever established, and if more than one is established then to be divided between them.

Also, the petition of Joseph Keating, teacher at Walton, county of Hants, and recommend that superintendent of education communicate with commissioner of schools for that county, and ascertain why payment was withheld from him as such teacher, and that commissioners be required to pay him such sum of money as the superintendent shall think him entitled to, under all the circumstances of the case.

Also,

Also, the petition of trustees of Sackville grammar school, county of Halifax, relative to the withholding allowance from William Davison, teacher of that institution ; and they recommend that the superintendent of education be directed to visit the school, and ascertain whether the facts stated in petition be correct ; and in that case your committee recommend that the commissioners be directed to pay Mr. Davison the amount due him, deducting £10, the common school allowance, which he is entitled to receive, and which amount has been allowed him by commissioners, but not drawn.

Also, the petition of George Bolton Watson, teacher of Sydney academy, Cape Breton, and recommend that eight pounds be paid to Mr. E. P. Archbold, out of the common school allowance to that county for the present year.

Also, the petition of inhabitants of township of Annapolis, praying that two boards of school commissioners may be appointed for that county, and recommend the same to the consideration of the members of that county, to provide for the same by bill, if they shall deem it advisable.

Also, petition of managing committee of Sackville academy, N. B., and recommend that the usual grant be continued to that institution.

They also recommend that £11 13s. 4d. be granted to the superintendent of education, to enable him to defray the expense of postage for the past year.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN CREIGHTON, chairman.

House of assembly, 23rd March, 1852.

No. 61.

(See page 157.)

The committee to whom was referred the claims for procuring returns of the number of paupers in the several counties of the province, agreeable to a resolution passed at the last session of the legislature, have examined the accounts sent with the various returns, but have no means of ascertaining whether they are reasonable or otherwise ; but as the returns have been procured in some instances with a good deal of trouble, and in some instances at an expense paid by the party ordered to procure them, they are inclined to recommend the payment of the following amounts :

To Joseph Dickson, county of Colchester,	£4	0	0
Alexander McDonald, county of Sydney,	3	0	0
Thomas Logan, Cumberland,	2	6	8
William H. Chipman, King's county,	4	0	0
Henry G. Farish, Yarmouth,	2	6	8
Hugh McDonald, St. Mary's, Guysboro',	1	0	0
Wentworth Taylor, Guysboro',	4	0	0
C. E. Leonard, Sydney, Cape Breton,	1	3	4

Making in all the sum of twenty-one pounds sixteen shillings and eight pence.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN CREIGHTON, chairman.
JAMES McLEOD.

Committee room, 29th March, 1852.

No. 62.

(See page 157.)

The committee to whom were referred the petition of Jacob Deal, beg leave to report as follows :

They recommend that whereas Jacob Deal, in the execution of his office as road commissioner, prosecuted a certain Mr. Veno, for obstructing the highway, and lost the suit through some previous informality, of which he appears to be ignorant of. The committee think the house should pay him the cost of the suit, being £1 12s. 6d. ; but do not conceive him entitled to the charge of 13s. made by him, for his own loss of time during the prosecution. All of which they beg leave to submit.

JOHN HOLMES,
JOHN C. WADE.

Committee room, March 25th, 1852.

No. 63.

(See page 159.)

The committee to whom were referred the petitions, and other documents and papers, relating to damages to proprietors of land, in laying out and altering the great post roads, under the law as set forth in the revised statutes, chapter 61, beg leave to make the following report :

Upon the petition of H. A. Gladwin, esquire,—it having been made to appear to the committee that the said H. A. Gladwin having consented to the opening of a section of the great eastern main road, across a portion of his land, upon the condition of the old road being closed, and this condition of closing the old road not having been fulfilled,—the committee are of opinion that the said H. A. Gladwin is entitled to receive damage for the land occupied in laying out the said road ; and the committee beg leave to recommend that he be allowed the sum of £11 10s., for $5\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land, at 40s. per acre, and 1s. 3d. per rod for making 460 rods of fence, when the law referring to the construction of fences upon public roads shall have been complied with, making together the sum of £40 5s.

Upon the petition of James H. Roop,—stating that in an appraisement of damage lately made across land occupied by him, on the main post road in the county of Digby, that he was not allowed pay for making 82 rods of fence, owing to the appraisers only allowing for a fence upon one side of the road for 54 rods, and by an error in the measurement of 14 rods in the length of the road ; and it having appeared to the committee, by a certificate from William Faulkner, esquire, and other testimony produced, that such error had been made in the measurement of the said road ; and also that it had been necessary to construct a fence on both sides of the said road ;—the committee beg leave to recommend that the sum of £6 3s. be granted to the said James H. Roop, for constructing 82 rods of fence, at the price of 1s. 6d. per rod, when the law in reference to fences upon the public roads shall have been complied with.

Upon the petitions of William M. Jones, Robert Woodman, and George Walsh,—com-
plaining that in laying out an alteration on the post road between Bear River and Grand Joggins, in the county of Digby, they have not, in the appraisement made, been allowed a sufficient valuation for fencing the road ; but the valuation of those damages having been concurred in by two of the three appraisers legally appointed, and having such information before them as would enable them to form a just estimate of the damage sustained, the committee cannot recommend any additional grant to be made to petitioners beyond the amount awarded to them by those persons who were legally appointed to appraise such damages.

Upon

Upon the petitions of Stephen McLean and Malcomb Cameron, who complain that in 1835, they suffered a road to be laid out through their land, between St. Peter's and Sydney, and that they were promised by the commissioner that they should receive compensation for damage done to their property; but no appraisement having been made in respect to such damage in the way in which the law provides in such cases, and the committee having no means of ascertaining whether the making a road through the lands of petitioners has proved to be of any real damage, cannot recommend to the house to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

Upon the petition of John McLeod and Hector McDonald, who complain that in laying out the post road from Big Bras d'Or to Big Harbor, the damage to their land was duly appraised, and all the certificates required by law obtained; that there was awarded to the said John McLeod for land, 8*l.* 4*s.*, and for fencing, the sum of 14*l.*,—and to Hector McDonald, for land and fencing, the sum of 32*l.* 4*s.*; and that when their orders for the above sums were presented at the treasury, payment had been refused, and by which refusal petitioners have been subjected to great disappointment and loss. The committee having had reference to the reports of Messrs. McKenzie, Blanchard, and Faulkner, who were authorized by the governor to investigate the subject, and to report thereon for the information of government, and these gentlemen having reported that the proceedings in reference to making the said appraisement were not in conformity with the law in several particulars, and two of these gentlemen—viz., McKenzie and Blanchard—having reported that the petitioners were not entitled to any damages, and Mr. Faulkner having reported that he considered that Hector McDonald was entitled to 1*l.* 10*s.* for removing fence, and that John McDonald was entitled to 7*l.* for damage to his land, the committee beg leave to recommend that the petitioners be paid, that is to say, to Hector McDonald the sum of 3*l.*, and to John McLeod the sum of 14*l.*, in full for compensation in laying out the said post road across their lands.

Upon an appraisement made of damages to proprietors of land, on a new line of road from the new bridge at the Grand Joggins to the back road in the county of Digby, in which appraisement there has been awarded to proprietors of land, as therein stated, for value of the soil, the sum of 81*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, and the sum of 116*l.* 2*s.* for fencing, together with 3*l.* for expenses in making the appraisement; and the committee being of opinion that the said appraisement has been made agreeably to law, and approved and certified by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the above sums, making together the sum of 200*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*, be granted to the several persons mentioned in the said appraisement, in conformity therewith.

Upon an appraisement of damages to proprietors of land, on a new line of road from Jas. R. Purdy's, on the back road to Bear River bridge, in the county of Digby, in which appraisement there has been awarded to proprietors of land, as therein stated, for value of the soil, the sum of 84*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, and for fencing, the sum of 92*l.* 8*s.*, with 3*l.* for expenses in making the said appraisement; and the committee being of opinion that the said appraisement has been made agreeably to law, and having been approved and certified by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the above sums, making together 180*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, be paid to the several persons mentioned in the said appraisement, in conformity therewith.

Upon an appraisement made of damages to proprietors of land, on an alteration on the post road from the Masstown meeting house to the Folly River, in the county of Colchester, in which appraisement there has been awarded to proprietors of land, as therein set forth, for the value of the soil, the sum of 143*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, and for fencing, the sum of 42*l.* 13*s.*, with 2*l.* 5*s.* for expenses in making the said appraisement; and the committee being of opinion that the said appraisement has been made agreeably to law, and having been approved and certified by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the above sums, making together 188*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, be granted to the several persons mentioned in the said appraisement, in conformity therewith.

Upon an agreement made between John Feener, road commissioner, and John H. Kaulback and Frederick Vieno, proprietors of land on a new line of road leading from
Bridgewater

Bridgewater to Mahone Bay, in the county of Lunenburg, in which agreement the said parties have agreed that the said John H. Kaulback and Frederick Vieno are entitled to receive as value for the soil occupied by the said road, the sum of £9, and the sum of £51 for fencing the said road, being at the rate of 1s. 6d. per rod for making 680 rods of fence ; and the committee being of opinion that the said agreement has been made between the said parties agreeably to law, and having been confirmed and certified by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the above sums, making together the sum of £60, be granted to John H. Kaulback and Frederick Vieno, agreeably to the conditions of the said agreement.

Upon an agreement made between William McDonald, road commissioner, and Finlay Beaton, proprietor of land on the main post road from William Hawley's half way to Ainsley township, in the county of Inverness, in which agreement the said parties have agreed that the said Finlay Beaton is entitled to receive the sum of six pounds ten shillings as the value of the soil in laying out the said road across the land of the said Finlay Beaton ; and the committee being of opinion that the said agreement has been made agreeably to law, and having been approved and certified by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the said sum of £6 10s. be granted to the said Finlay Beaton, in conformity with the said agreement.

Upon an agreement made between Adam McKenzie and Francis McKenzie, road commissioners, and Jonathan Ray, proprietor of land on the new line of road between New Glasgow and Antigonish, in the county of Pictou, in which agreement the said parties have agreed that the said Jonathan Ray is entitled to receive the sum of 15s. as the value of the soil occupied by the said road, and the sum of one pound for fencing the distance, being sixty-seven rods across the land of the said Jonathan Ray ; and the committee being of opinion that the said agreement has been made in conformity with the law, and having been approved by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the sum of one pound fifteen shillings be granted to the said Jonathan Ray, in conformity with the said agreement.

Upon an appraisalment made of damages to proprietors of land on the main post road between Belmont and Durham village, in the county of Pictou, in which appraisalment there has been awarded to proprietors of land as therein stated, the sum of £18 10s. for the value of the land occupied in laying out the said road, and the sum of £16 5s. for fencing, with £3 for expenses in laying out the said road and making the said appraisalment ; and the committee being of opinion that the said appraisalment has been made agreeably to law, and having been approved and certified by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the above sums, making together £37 15s., be granted and paid to the persons mentioned in the said appraisalment in conformity therewith. A charge made in the said appraisalment of fifteen shillings for services performed by the clerk of the peace of that county, the committee cannot recommend to be paid.

Upon an agreement made between John Stewart and Garret Sears, road commissioners in the county of Sydney, and John Stewart and John Murray, proprietors of land on a new line of road from John Cameron's, on the east side of Lochabar lake, to county line, on the main post road from Antigonish to St. Mary's, in which agreement the said parties have agreed that the said John Stewart is entitled to £4 for the value of land and fencing 49 rods across his land ; and that John Murray is entitled to receive the sum of £4 10s. for value of land and fencing 92 rods across his land ; and the committee being of opinion that the said agreement has been made agreeably to law, and having been confirmed and certified by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the sum of £8 10s. be granted to the persons mentioned in the said agreement in conformity therewith.

Upon an appraisalment made of damages to proprietors of land on a new line of road on the main post road from Harbor au Bouche to the Strait of Canso, in the county of Sydney, in which appraisalment there has been awarded to proprietors of land, as therein stated, for value of the soil, the sum of £53 11s. 6d., and for fencing, the sum of £89 18s., together with £7 14s. for expenses in making the said appraisalment ; and in the opinion of the

the committee the said appraisement having been made agreeably to law, and having been approved by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the above sums, making together the sum of £151 3s. 6d. be granted to the several persons mentioned in the said appraisement, in conformity therewith.

Upon an agreement made between Alexander Kent, road commissioner, and Charles Smullen, David Archibald and Edward Logan, proprietors of land on a section of the Musquodoboit main post road, in the county of Halifax, in which agreement the said parties have agreed that the said Charles Smullen is entitled to the sum of one pound, David Archibald to the sum of £12 10s., and Edward Logan to the sum of £7 10s. for value of land and fencing the said road across their several lots, making in the whole the sum of £21; and the committee being of opinion that the said agreement has been made agreeably to law, and having been approved and certified by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the sum of £21 be granted to the persons mentioned in the said agreement, in conformity therewith.

Upon an agreement made between John Hurley, road commissioner, and John McLean, proprietor of land on the Guysboro' road, in the county of Halifax, in which agreement the said parties have agreed that the said John McLean is entitled to receive the sum of £5 for the value of land, the distance being 66 rods across the land of the said John McLean; and the committee being of opinion that the said agreement has been made agreeably to law, and having been approved and certified by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the sum of £5 be granted to the said John McLean, in conformity with the said agreement.

Upon the agreement between John D. Clarke, commissioner, and Benj. Young, proprietor of land, upon the main post road between Baylón's Brook and the Middle River, in the county of Cape Breton, in which agreement the said parties have agreed that the said Benj. Young is entitled to receive the sum of twelve pounds, for value of the soil and fencing the road the distance of thirty-six rods across the land of the said Benj. Young; and the committee being of opinion that the said agreement has been made agreeably to law, and having been approved and certified by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the sum of twelve pounds be granted to the said Benjamin Young, in conformity with the said agreement.

Upon an appraisement of damage to land on the main post road between the new bridge at Little Bras d'Or and Great Bras d'Or Lake, in the county of Cape Breton, in which appraisement there has been awarded to Patrick Howley the sum of fifty-two pounds, as damage for forty-six chains of road across his land, and the said appraisement having been submitted to the court of sessions in the said county, the said court has certified that thirteen chains of the road so appraised is not upon the main post road and should not be chargeable to the provincial treasury, and that the said Patrick Howley is only entitled to receive the sum of £38 10s. from the provincial treasury, which sum of £38 10s. the committee recommend may be granted to the said Patrick Howley, as the value of land and fencing the road a distance of thirty-three chains on the main post road across the land of the said Patrick Howley.

Upon an appraisement made of damages to proprietors of land, upon an alteration of the main post road from Broad Cove to Clam Harbor River, in the county of Guysboro', it having been made to appear to the committee that a great number of the inhabitants of that county had applied by petition to the court of sessions of the said county, praying the court to withhold its sanction and approval of the said appraisement, upon the grounds that a more direct and level route had been discovered, which said petition not having been forwarded in time to be presented to the said court, and the committee being of opinion that if said petitions had been presented to the said court it would not have sanctioned the said appraisement; and upon reference to the plan accompanying the said appraisement the committee are of opinion that if a more direct line could be adopted, it would prove more advantageous to the general interests of the public, and beg leave to recommend that the said appraisement and plan be referred to the proper authorities in the said county, to reconsider

reconsider the said appraisement and plan, with the view to ascertain if a more direct and suitable line of road can be adopted.

Upon an appraisement of damages to proprietors of land upon the main post road between Antigonishe and Guysboro', in the county of Sydney, in which appraisement there has been awarded to proprietors of land, as therein stated, for value of land, the sum of £26, and for fencing, the sum of £55 10s. 8d., with £2 14s. for expenses in appraising said damages; and the committee being of opinion that the said appraisement has been made agreeably to law, and approved by the court of sessions in said county, beg leave to recommend that the above sums, making together the sum of £84 4s. 8d., be granted to the several persons mentioned in the said appraisement, in conformity therewith.

Upon an appraisement made of damage to land upon an alteration of the main post road in Middle Musquodoboit, in the county of Halifax, in which appraisement there has been awarded to H. A. Gladwin, esquire, the sum of sixty-five pounds, for value of land and fencing, in making the said alteration across his land; and the committee being of opinion that the said appraisement has been made agreeably to law, and having been approved and certified by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the above sum of sixty-five pounds be granted to the said H. A. Gladwin, as awarded by the said appraisement, and in conformity therewith.

Upon the petitions of Alexander Stephens, of Musquodoboit, and Adams Archibald and others, of the same place, asking the house to withhold its confirmation of the appraisement of damages awarded to H. A. Gladwin, upon an alteration on the main post road in Middle Musquodoboit; the committee do not recommend that the prayer of petitioners be adopted, for the reasons as above stated.

Upon the certified copy of an appraisement of damages for land upon a new line of road from Stewiacke through New Lairig to the Middle River, county of Pictou, made and confirmed by the inferior court of that county in July, 1829,—the road above mentioned in the said certificate of appraisement, not being one of those great roads to which grants from the public treasury are limited by the revised statutes, chapter 61, the committee cannot recommend any grant to be made from the general funds of the province, for the damages mentioned in the said certificate of appraisement, and are of opinion that any damages the persons therein mentioned may be entitled to, should be a charge upon the county of Pictou.

Upon the petition of Charles F. Harrington, esquire, asking compensation for damage to his land on the main post road between McMillan's ferry and Port Hood, in the county of Inverness; but there having been no appraisement of such damage or certificate from the court of sessions in said county submitted to the committee, as required by law, the committee feel that they would not be justified, under such circumstances, to recommend any grant of money to petitioner.

BENJ. SMITH,
JOHN J. MARSHALL,
JAMES B. UNIACKE,
JOSIAH COFFIN.

March 23, 1852.

No. 64.

(See page 159.)

The committee to which was referred the returns made by justices of the peace of suits prosecuted before them, reports:

That the returns submitted to the committee are very numerous, some exhibiting a large amount of business transacted. A great proportion of them are immethodical, combining under one head particulars necessary to have been kept distinct, and in many of them facts are omitted which are requisite for rendering complete the information sought for.

From

From the irregular and dissimilar manner in which the returns to a large extent are made, it would cost much labour and time to reduce the information they comprise into one general abstract, and when this should be done many of the particulars would be represented incorrectly for the want of discrimination and information which has been alluded to.

The committee therefore suspended the labor of Mr. McDonald, a clerk in the provincial secretary's office, who the provincial secretary had politely placed at the control of the committee for this service, and who labored to carry out the views of the committee with promptness and attention, and who, by desire of the committee, brought into tabular form, by way of experiment, the materials furnished by the returns from one county—Kings—which, on the whole, seemed the most regular and complete.

The committee is of opinion that no abstract that could be made from the returns submitted to the house would probably recompense the expenditure of time and labor required for their analysis and arrangement; and recommends that all the justices of the peace be furnished with one uniform printed form, and be required to fill it up according to the facts, and return the same to the provincial secretary's office, to be laid before this house at its next session; and the committee, with this report, submits a form for this purpose, which, under its instruction, Mr. McDonald made out, and which the committee believes is calculated to bring out the several points in which information is desired.

J. W. JOHNSTON, chairman.

No. 65.

(See page 160.)

The committee appointed to report upon the custody and cleaning of militia arms, beg leave to make the following report:

It appears from the returns furnished by the quarter master general of militia that there are in charge of the respective commanding officers of militia, in the several counties of the province, 6114 musquets, and 379 rifles and fusils, which are represented to be serviceable; and 635 musquets, and 18 rifles and fusils, which are represented as repairable; also one hundred and thirty musquets, and three rifles and fusils, represented as unserviceable; making a total of 6879 musquets, and 400 rifles and fusils.

The ramrods, bayonets, and accoutrements, appear to be greatly deficient in number; and the accoutrements must be in a very unserviceable state from the length of time they have been in use.

The musquets also, your committee believe, could not with safety be made use of in active service, and admitting they could, would require a large sum of money to put them in good order and purchase new accoutrements.

The sum paid last year from the treasury for repairs and storage, amounts to the sum of £120 19s. 1d.

Under all circumstances your committee are of opinion that it will be advisable to dispose of them as soon as convenient, by selling the same at public auction, in the respective counties where they are deposited, and the proceeds, after paying the necessary expenses of such sale, be paid into the treasury of the province.

BENJ. SMITH,
JOHN CREIGHTON,
SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

House of assembly, 23rd March, 1852.

No. 67.

(See page 160.)

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Henry A. Gladwin and Alexander Stephen, esquires, touching misapplication of monies on the great eastern road through Musquodoboit, have agreed to report as follows :

Your committee are of opinion that Messrs. Gladwin and Stephens were fully justified in attempting to prevent Mr. Hurley, the commissioner, from receiving the amount of his contract until the whole matter had undergone an investigation at the general sessions, and that they took the proper steps to effect that object. The government and county members seem to have been impressed with a belief that Mr. Gladwin's desire was to stop the further progress of the road, and the non-fulfilment of Mr. Hurley's contract was a pretence to assist him in carrying out his object, but your committee have no conclusive proof that such was the object intended. The road had been laid out according to law, and it was not in the power of Mr. Gladwin to stop its further progress. The government, instead of referring the matter to the sessions, deputed Mr. Adams Archibald to inspect Mr. Hurley's work, and he proceeded to do so without giving notice to Mr. Hurley's accusers, and made a report which does not go the length of asserting that Mr. Hurley's contract had been fulfilled, and upon said report Mr. Hurley received his money. It is the opinion of your committee that Mr. Hurley undertook to perform a contract to make a mile and three-eighths of road for the small sum of forty-two pounds, which was insufficient for the purpose in our opinion, and he has consequently made a losing bargain. As this is a hard case upon Mr. Hurley, tho' occasioned by his own act, your committee do not feel disposed to differ with the decision of the government. but recommend that in future the law be allowed to take its course as the only safe guide in matters of this kind.

JOHN C. WADE, chairman,
JOHN CREIGHTON,
JOHN MCKINNON.

No. 63.

(See page 161.)

[COPY.]

Secretary's office, P. E. Island, March 19, 1852.

SIR—

I have been directed by his excellency the lieutenant-governor of this island, in council, to forward to you the inclosed report of a committee of the assembly, respecting certain claims preferred by Dr. McKeown against the government of Nova Scotia. The committee have made every enquiry into the matter, and they believe Dr. McKeown to be fully entitled to the amount which he claims ; it rests, however, with your government to determine whether they are prepared to acknowledge his claim or to refuse it.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES WARBURTON, col. sec.

Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, &c. &c. &c.

Copy.

[COPY.]

Report of a special committee of the house of assembly of Prince Edward's Island, adopted by the house, March 1, 1852.

Your committee appointed to report on the petition and other documents referred to them, relative to the claim of Dr. McKeown, of Georgetown, for remuneration for professional services rendered to one Hugh Letters, during the autumn of 1851, have to report that they have examined into the allegations set forth in the said petition, and have come to the conclusion that the said allegations are true, and that the said Dr. McKeown is justly entitled to the sum of £10 12s. 6d., Halifax currency, for medical services, board, lodging, and disbursements; but inasmuch as it appears the said Hugh Letters is a native of Herring Cove, in the province of Nova Scotia, your committee cannot recommend that petitioner's claim should be paid by this colony, but suggest that an application be made through the executive government of this island to the government of Nova Scotia, in support of petitioner's demand.

Attest.

(Signed) JOHN McNEILL,
Clerk of assembly.

No. 69.

(See page 161.)

The committee to whom was referred the resolution adopted by this house at its last session, requiring a return of the names of all vessels registered and still owned at the several ports of registry in this province, shewing the tonnage of each—the date of registry—the place where the same have been built, and the names of the owners respectively, and engaging to provide for the expense connected therewith at the present session, beg leave to report that such return has been prepared and submitted to the house in conformity with such resolution; and that in the opinion of the committee the sum of thirty pounds would be a fair remuneration for the service performed. Your committee would therefore recommend that the above sum be granted and paid to Mr. William Hill, the officer by whom the return was prepared.

STEWART CAMPBELL,
THOMAS KILLAM,
BENJ. WIER.

Halifax, March 29, 1852.

No. 70.

(See page 162.)

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Dr. Edward Jennings, have agreed to report :

That they have examined the book in which the cases treated for various diseases of the eye are recorded, during the past sixteen or seventeen months, and they have no doubt that the petitioner has rendered very considerable service to the patients who have come under his charge, and that he deserves much credit for the skill and industry displayed in their treatment, and the charitable zeal evinced in the gratuitous attendance of a large number of patients.

But the committee hesitate to recommend a grant of money out of the provincial funds to assist the petitioner in his laudable undertaking.

1st. Because it does not appear that the patients treated were not legal residents of the city or county of Halifax ; on the contrary it seems probable that the principal portion of them had obtained such settlement, and consequently could have no legitimate claim on the provincial treasury.

2nd. Because the establishment of a general hospital in this city is now in agitation, and it is hoped will be accomplished, which will naturally include all that class of diseases referred to by the petitioner.

Your committee would, therefore, recommend that, for the present, this class of patients be referred to the Halifax dispensary—if that institution should still continue in operation—and that the petitioner be added to the number of medical attendants of that establishment, to take especial charge of the medical and surgical treatment of all applicants afflicted with diseases of the eyes.

On the accounts and other papers extracted from the books of the Halifax dispensary, and referred to your committee, they beg leave to report :

That this institution is now under the charge of Doctors Grigor and Parker, who have bestowed their services gratuitously for the last three years on a large number of patients—the provincial grant of £50 annually, being absorbed in payment of the house rent, apothecaries bills, and other incidental charges.

That they have visited the rooms in which the patients are received and treated, and find them entirely too small and quite inadequate for the purpose intended.

That they are persuaded that a dispensary, properly endowed and supported, would be highly beneficial in affording medical and surgical aid to a numerous class of persons, who, though above the ordinary rank of poor-house inmates, are unable to provide the expenses of medical attendance.

That similar institutions in other cities are usually sustained by charitable donations, or by the funds of the corporation.

That the principal objection to the continuance of the grant is contained in the fact admitted by one of the medical attendants, who was examined by the committee, that not more than one-tenth of the patients relieved were residents of the other counties beyond Halifax ; and that the expenses ought, therefore, to be borne by the city and county, and not by the province.

The committee do not, therefore, recommend or dissuade a grant from the house; but leave the facts for the consideration of the house.

EDWARD L. BROWN,
THOMAS KILLAM.

Committee room, 23rd March, 1852.

No. 71.

(See page 162.)

The committee on agriculture beg leave to make the following report :

Upon the petition of James Marshall and others, of Dartmouth ; of Angus McMillan and Donald McMillan, of Lake Ainsley ; Alexander Chisholm, of Inverness ; Stephen Trenholm and others, of Margaree ; James Kellot and others, of Chezetcook and Lake Porter, and James McKay, of Colchester, asking aid for the erection of oat mills and kilns, the committee beg leave to recommend the continuance of the grant to each county for the erection of oat mills, under the restrictions imposed by a committee of your honorable house in 1848.

Upon the petition of members and friends of the agricultural society of Annapolis, asking aid to enable them to erect a building to be denominated an agricultural hall, the committee do not recommend the prayer of the petitioners.

Upon the petition of Robert McKay and others, of the county of Pictou, asking aid as a bounty to enable petitioners to procure proper and suitable machinery for rolling or bruising and switching flax, the committee are of opinion that the growth and production of an article so necessary to be used in our home and domestic manufactures should be encouraged, and beg leave to recommend that the sum of fifty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the central board of agriculture, to be applied in such way as the board may judge most likely to encourage the procuring the necessary machinery for dressing and preparing flax, with a view to encourage its growth and increased production.

The committee have had under their consideration the report and accounts of the central board of agriculture referred to them. The accounts they find to be correctly stated. The board has, during the last year, expended of the funds at its disposal : for the salaries of two secretaries, £75 ; in premiums at a cattle show held at Windsor, £50 ; for expenses of directors attending cattle show, £16 ; for rent of room, £5 ; for postage, £3 5s. 11½d ; for printing agricultural information, £49 9s. 3d. ; in purchasing agricultural and mechanical books, £9 14s. 6d. ; for stationery, £0 17s. 6½d.—making in the whole £209 7s. 3d., and giving credit for £92 3s. 5d. drawn from the treasury, and leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of the central board of £134 4s. 7d. A portion of this balance the board has expressed its intention to devote to the purpose of holding a cattle show in the eastern section of the province during the ensuing year, or to apply the amount thus contemplated to the object of a provincial exhibition of the various productions and manufactures of the province ; and the central board strongly recommends that a liberal grant be made from the provincial funds in furtherance of that object. The committee are fully sensible of the beneficial effects that have been derived to those districts where cattle shows have already been held, and believe that they have had a very favorable influence in exciting a most commendable spirit of emulation and exertion amongst the farming and mechanical classes of our population ; and the committee are also of opinion that a more general and extensive exhibition of our productions and manufactures could not fail to prove useful and beneficial ; but the committee being aware that this subject has already been brought to the notice of the house, refrain from making any recommendation in reference to a provincial exhibition.

The report of the central board of agriculture contains much useful and interesting matter connected with the present state and future prospects of the country, which cannot fail to be interesting to all who feel an interest in the progressive advancement of our provincial agriculture, and evinces a most laudable desire in the board to promote the cause in which it has been ardently engaged.

The committee are of opinion, that until the agricultural and mechanical population of the country are prepared to sustain a paper devoted solely to these branches of industry, and printed in such form that it might be bound and kept as a book of reference ; that the amount now devoted by the central board to publishing in newspapers might be more advantageously

advantageously employed in the purchase and distribution of books, for these reasons, that newspapers when once read are rarely preserved or referred to afterwards, and although often containing much useful matter are seldom preserved for future study.

The central board reports that in fifteen counties comprising forty local societies, that those societies are in useful and active operation, and have drawn under the provincial act £750 during the last year; and the committee believe that the local societies, with a few exceptions, have complied with the terms and conditions of the law. The sum of £7 only has been accounted for as having been contributed by the members of the East Cornwallis society in the county of Kings. The Wilmot society in the county of Annapolis, and the Truro society in the county of Colchester, are reported each to have drawn from the treasury during the last year the sum of £16 13s. 4d., and from which several societies no accounts have been submitted to the committee of the expenditure of their funds or of the sums contributed by the members of those societies.

The committee are of opinion that the provisions of the law both as to the amount to be contributed by the members of the several local societies and the rendering their accounts duly attested before being entitled to receive any portion of the provincial grant, should be strictly enforced. No part of the provincial grant appears to have been drawn during the last year by the counties of Yarmouth and Richmond.

The following societies as stated having drawn their provincial grant, have not done so:

Strait of Canso, - - - - -	£25	0	0
Brookfield, - - - - -	25	0	0
Weymouth, - - - - -	16	13	4

The money was paid to the East Cornwallis society upon the affidavit of the secretary of that society furnished to the secretary of the central board, that they had raised the ten pounds required by law.

BENJ. SMITH,
JOHN HOLMES,
W. W. BENT,
JOHN C. HALL,
PETER SMYTH,
G. W. McLELAN,
JOHN RYDER.

March 29th, 1852.

No. 72.

(See page 162.)

The committee to whom was referred the correspondence between Sir Edmund Head and Sir John Harvey, on the subject of the tides of the Bay of Fundy, beg leave to report as follows:

That fully entertaining the belief that strong impressions are entertained in England and elsewhere, prejudicial to the navigation of the Bay of Fundy, and that from standard authorities there appear statements well calculated to sustain those prejudices, your committee have no hesitation in giving a direct refutation to many of them, and particularly as regards the height of ebb and flow of tide, and velocity.

Your committee are satisfied a flow of tide, in any part of the Bay, to the extent of 120 feet, does not exist; and think that one half that extent is the utmost. At Annapolis, where it is stated the flow is equal to 45 or 50 feet, the utmost flow at full spring tides does not exceed 35 feet, and rarely beyond 30 feet.

Your committee are fully aware of the importance of making every exertion to remove those false impressions which have an influence abroad prejudicial to the navigation of the Bay

Bay of Fundy, and particularly so as the port of St. John is destined to be the Atlantic terminus of the great inter-colonial railroad. But, as a survey of the Bay is now being conducted under the authority of her majesty's government, with a view, as it is presumed, to afford those who may frequent the Bay, all the information required, both as regards tides and soundings, in a far more satisfactory manner than could be effected by any interference of this house, therefore your committee would not recommend any grant of money for that purpose at present; but would suggest that the executive government of this province be requested to open a correspondence with the lords commissioners of the admiralty, with a view to hasten the completion of the survey of the Bay, and the publication of authorized charts, and books of direction. All which is respectfully submitted.

ALFRED WHITMAN, chairman.
EDWARD L. BROWN,
JOHN C. WADE,
NICHOLAS MOSHER,
THOMAS KILLAM,
SAMUEL CHIPMAN,
THOMAS COFFIN.

Committee room, 29th March, 1852.

No. 73.

(See page 164.)

TO HIS HONOR

COLONEL JOHN BAZALGETTE,

Administrator of the government, and commander in chief in and over her majesty's province of Nova Scotia, and its dependencies; deputy quarter master general to her majesty's forces serving in said province, &c. &c. &c.

The commissioners appointed on the twenty-ninth day of July last, to enquire into the practice and proceedings of the courts of law and equity, with a view to the transfer of the equity to the common law jurisdiction, if it shall be found practicable and beneficial to make such transfer, and to simplify and improve the pleadings and practice both at law and equity, regret that the general election, which commenced shortly after their appointment, the autumnal circuits, the sittings of the court at Halifax, and the session of the legislature in November, occupied the time of the members of the board, and prevented their devoting it to this important object as early as they would otherwise have done.

The commissioners did, indeed, meet soon after the issuing of the commission, to take the subject submitted to them under their consideration, and then appointed John W. Ritchie and Joseph Whidden, esquires, two barristers of the supreme court, to act as secretaries to the board; but their proceedings were interrupted by the events which they have mentioned.

On the sixth of January last they held their first meeting for the despatch of business, and continued to sit from time to time until the meeting of the legislature again interrupted their proceedings. Since then they have had occasional meetings in the speaker's room; but they see little prospect of procuring a full attendance of the board during the session;

and as the sitting of the court at Halifax and the spring circuits will commence immediately upon its close, they deem it right to lay their proceedings before your honor.

In submitting, for your honor's consideration, these important changes in the system of pleading and practice in the courts of common law, the commissioners feel it their duty respectfully to suggest the expediency of due deliberation before they are adopted, and would venture to recommend that this, their report, should be printed before any further action is taken upon it.

Their labors have been much lightened and their steps guided by the able men who were appointed by her majesty to perform a similar duty in the mother country. Making only such variations as our local situation demanded, the commissioners have very generally adopted the suggestions contained in their report. That report has for some time been made public and is now before parliament, whose decision upon the whole subject they think it would be wise to await.

The commissioners have no doubt that the proposed alterations in the process, the pleadings, and the practice of the courts, would remedy many evils that now exist; but great changes so frequently produce results that were not anticipated by those who proposed them, that it would be satisfactory to them, if ample time were allowed, to learn the opinions of others upon the subject.

The simple style of pleading, which they have recommended, will, in their opinion, lessen the labor of the practitioner and the expense of the suitor; but there are those who think that the diminution of expense may increase litigation and encourage debtors to resist the just demands of their creditors, when the delay of payment of the debt does not entail the additional payment of rather heavy costs.

Others again express an apprehension that, as able practitioners will not act without adequate reward, the expense of establishing their rights will be thrown upon those who justly assert, instead of, as is now the case, upon those who unjustly resist them, or else they must entrust the vindication of those rights and the management of important causes to men of low standing in the profession, who will labor for little, but in whom they cannot confide.

It is not easy to decide to what extent evil may be thereby produced. Most of those who are engaged in the practice of the profession know that the silent operation of the courts is infinitely greater than that which appears upon the record of their proceedings. As their respective sittings approach in the several counties, numerous disputes are settled and claims admitted or adjusted to avoid the expense of litigation, which, but for the dread of that expense, would swell the docket of causes for trial. In many cases it may not be wise to lessen that dread, while at the same time it must be admitted that it is very desirable to lessen the expense of recovering undisputed debts.

The proposed changes would affect the latter object, and the apprehended evils might be mitigated by authorizing the judges to tax such reasonable counsel fees as might afford sufficient remuneration to counsel employed in conducting causes. Your honor will have seen that the time bestowed by the commissioners on this important enquiry has been unavoidably short, and the best attention they could give it, after all, imperfect and by no means satisfactory to themselves. The effect of the changes proposed will be necessarily great, more so, even, than may be at first sight fully perceived. On one point there is a doubt entertained among themselves as to the double replication and other pleadings now suggested,—whether, by the multiplicity of issues, which may thus be raised in each cause, a confused and voluminous body of pleadings may not, after all, usurp the place of that simplicity and brevity which it is their object to introduce, cannot but excite a fear. Some of their number have suggested, as some remedy for this evil, that all pleadings after the plea, or at least after the replication, might be dispensed with, as the parties may then be supposed to know fully on what points their disputes turn, and there would be no danger of surprise; but the commissioners have not been able to recommend this measure, from an apprehension that it might deprive parties of an opportunity of setting out facts which might have an important bearing upon the case.

Impressed, then, with a cautious reserve, naturally incidental to the great changes which this report contemplates, the commissioners submit it to your honor, for the consideration
of

of the legislature ; and they think it indeed to contain great and valuable improvements on the present system of practice and pleading ; but they are not unmindful that any reform to be effective and lasting, should be the result of more study and deliberation than they have had it in their power to bestow.

The commissioners claim, therefore, the privilege of modifying their own views, if, hereafter, further consideration and experience in the opinions of others should lead them to this result.

Although the expediency of transferring the jurisdiction of the court of chancery to the courts of common law, has been under their consideration, neither the time at their command, nor the materials and information within their reach, have been such as to enable the commissioners to arrive at any conclusion ; and having perceived that the question of reform in the court of chancery has been submitted to the consideration of a commission in England, whose report has been submitted to parliament, they have been influenced by a desire to avail themselves of the result of their investigations, before coming to a conclusion on this difficult and important branch of their enquiries.

The commissioners hope to receive this report, from which, they have no doubt, they shall derive assistance equal to that afforded them by the suggestions of the common law commissioners.

All which is humbly submitted.

BRENTON HALLIBURTON,
W. B. BLISS,
JAMES B. UNIACKE,
JOSEPH HOWE,
W. YOUNG,
J. W. JOHNSTON,
W. A. HENRY.

29th March, 1852.

APPENDIX A.

WRITS OF MESNE PROCESS.

1. All personal actions shall be commenced by writ of summons or replevin, and in the case of absconding debtors, attachment or summons, in the forms set forth respectively in Appendix B, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 ; and where the amount claimed is under twenty pounds, the writ shall be marked on the back thereof, " summary cause."

2. It shall not be necessary to mention any form of action in the writ or other proceedings.

3. The teste of writs shall be abolished, and every writ shall be dated the day it is issued.

4. The writ shall contain the declaration according to the practice now adopted in summary causes, and to the forms in appendix C, except in very special cases, when the declaration may be annexed or served separately ; but no charge shall be allowed therefor unless on taxation the judge shall deem such course to have been proper under the circumstances.

5. If a plaintiff in any action commenced by summons, in which the defendant is now liable to arrest, whether upon the order of a judge or commissioner, or without such order, shall, at or after the commencement of such action, by the affidavits of himself or of some other person, shew to the satisfaction of a judge or commissioner that such plaintiff has a cause of action against the defendant or defendants to the amount of five pounds or upwards, or has

has sustained damage to that amount, and that there is probable cause for believing that the defendant, or any one or more of the defendants, is or are about to quit the province, unless he or they be forthwith apprehended, such judge or commissioner may, by a special order, direct that such defendant or defendants so about to quit the province shall be held to bail for the amount of the debt or damages sworn to, or in the case of unliquidated damages for such sum as the judge or commissioner shall think fit; and thereupon the plaintiff, within the time expressed in such order, but not afterwards, may sue out one or more writ or writs of *capias* into one or more different counties as may be required against any such defendant so directed to be held to bail, which writ shall be in the form in schedule B, No. 5.

6. The sheriff shall within one month after the date of such *capias*, but not afterwards, proceed to arrest such defendant thereupon, and he shall remain in custody until he shall have given a bail bond to the sheriff or shall have made deposit of the sum endorsed on such writ of *capias*, together with ten pounds for costs; and the sheriff shall make return of his writ immediately upon the execution thereof, or at the expiration of the month, if not executed.

7. There shall be four return days in every county, which shall be as follows:

1st.—First Tuesday of January.

2nd.—First Tuesday of April.

3rd.—First Tuesday of July.

4th.—First Tuesday of October.

Except as respects the third return day in the following counties, which shall be thus:

Digby, Cape Breton and Yarmouth, third Tuesday of September.

Annapolis, Shelburne and Cumberland, fourth Tuesday of September.

8. Writs of mesne process may be made returnable over one term.

9. Writs shall be directed thus: 'To the sheriff of —, or to any other of our sheriffs,' and may be executed by any sheriff within his bailiwick.

10. The sheriff shall, in his return on every mesne process, state the very day on which it was served.

11. The service of the writ, wherever practicable, shall be personal; but the plaintiff shall be at liberty to apply from time to time, if necessary, on affidavit to the court or a judge, who may, if satisfied that the writ has come to the knowledge of the defendant, or that he wilfully evades service, order that the plaintiff be at liberty to proceed as if personal service had been effected.

12. The plaintiff shall annex or indorse on his writ the particulars of his claim, in the form or to effect contained in appendix B, No. 6, in all cases where the claim is for a debt or liquidated demand in money, with or without interest, arising upon a contract express or implied.

13. If such particulars are not given, plaintiff shall not be entitled to final judgment on non-appearance of defendant.

14. The plaintiff's particulars shall give credits, if there be any.

15. A set off by defendant shall be pleaded, and he shall annex it or indorse on his plea full particulars of such set off, giving credits, if there be any; and in default his plea may be treated as a nullity.

16. Neither plaintiff nor defendant shall be at liberty to adopt his adversary's particulars, without, at the same time, admitting the adverse side of the account or claim.

APPEARANCE, AND JUDGMENT FOR NON-APPEARANCE.

17. In case of non-appearance where particulars are annexed or endorsed, the plaintiff may, after the time for appearance has elapsed, sign final judgment (which may be entered in the form given in appendix B, No. 7, and on which no proceeding in error shall lie,) for any sum not exceeding the sum mentioned in the particulars, with interest at the rate specified, if any, to the date of judgment, and taxed costs.

18. In case of non-appearance where particulars are not given, judgment by default may be signed at the expiration of the time for appearance.

19. The defendant shall appear and plead within four days after the return-day of the writ, if it has been served within the times following, viz: if he resides in the county in which the action is brought, twelve days; if in any other county, except in the island of Cape Breton, eighteen days; and if he resides in the island of Cape Breton, and the action is brought in any county not in the island, or if he resides out of the island and the action is brought in any county within the island, twenty-five days before the return-day; but where the writ has been served within these periods respectively, he shall have the like time for appearance after the service.

20. Every writ by which an action is commenced, shall bear an endorsement requiring the defendant to appear and plead, within twelve, eighteen, or twenty-five days, as the case may be, otherwise judgment. The notice to be in the form in appendix B, No. 8.

21. Common bail is abolished, and the appearance shall be in the form in appendix B, No. 9.

JOINDER OF PARTIES.

22. The joinder of too many plaintiffs shall not be fatal to any action, but the plaintiff or plaintiffs entitled may recover.

23. The defendant, in any action in which there is more than one plaintiff, on pleading a set off, may obtain the benefit of the set off, on proving, either that all the parties named as plaintiffs are indebted to him, notwithstanding that one or more of such plaintiffs was or were improperly joined, or on proving that the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or any or either of them, who establish their rights to maintain the action, was or were indebted to him.

24. The defendant may compel, by subpoena, the attendance of one or more of several co-plaintiffs, as witnesses at the trial, and may call, as a witness, any of them who appear to have been improperly joined.

[This will be unnecessary if provision is made for parties to call their adversaries as witnesses.]

25. The non-joinder of a person as plaintiff, in an action on contract, shall be a variance to be amended at the trial by a judge, if it shall appear to him that such non-joinder was not for the purpose of obtaining an undue advantage, and that injustice would not be done by amending, and that the omitted party consent to be joined as a co-plaintiff; provided, however, that no such amendment shall be made, if the defendant shall, at or before the time of pleading, have given notice to the plaintiff, that he objects to such non-joinder.

26. In case such notice be given, or any plea of non-joinder be pleaded, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to amend the writ and other proceedings, by adding the name of the person alleged to have been improperly omitted as plaintiff on payment of costs, and with liberty for the defendant to plead anew.

27. Where too many defendants are joined in an action on contract, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to recover against such defendant or defendants, as appear to be liable; and the other defendants shall be acquitted with like provisions respecting set-off and evidence as in the case of too many plaintiffs.

28. Upon a plea in abatement of non joinder of a co-contractor as defendant, the plaintiff may amend his writ, serve the amended writ on the added defendant, and proceed against both; and the date of such amendment shall, as between such added defendant and the plaintiff, be considered, for all purposes, the commencement of the suit.

29. In such case, if upon the trial of the cause it shall appear that the added defendant was jointly liable with the original defendant, the original defendant shall be entitled to the costs of the plea in abatement and amendment; but if at the trial it shall appear that the plaintiff cannot maintain his action against the original and added defendants, but can maintain his action against the original defendant alone, the added defendant shall be acquitted, and the plaintiff shall be entitled to recover against the original defendant with

costs, including those of the plea in abatement and such costs as the plaintiff may have to pay the added defendant.

30. In any action brought by a man and his wife for an injury to the wife, in respect of which she is a necessary plaintiff, there may be joined claims by the husband alone; but in the case of the death of either plaintiff, the suit, so far only as relates to the causes of action, if any, which do not survive, shall abate.

QUESTIONS RAISED BY CONSENT WITHOUT PLEADING.

31. The parties after writ issued, may, by leave of a judge, state any question for trial which they may think fit, without any pleadings, and with or without an agreement that, according as it may be determined, an agreed sum of money, or a sum to be ascertained by the jury, shall be paid; and as to payment of costs.

32. Upon such finding, judgment may be entered and the proceedings recorded.

33. Questions of law may be stated for the opinion of the court without pleading, and with similar agreements as to money and costs to be recovered, and with or without an agreement to bring error, which may be brought when agreed.

PLEADING.

34. Every declaration, whether in the body of the writ or annexed, and subsequent pleadings, which shall clearly and distinctly state all such matters of fact as are necessary to sustain the action, defence or reply, as the case may be, shall be sufficient; and it shall not be necessary that such matters should be stated in any technical or formal language or manner, or that any technical or formal statements should be used.

35. All statements which need not be proved, such as the statement of time, quantity, quality and value, where these are immaterial; that of losing and finding, and bailment, in actions for goods or their value; the statement of acts of trespass having been committed with force and arms, contrary to the form of the statute and against the peace of our lady the queen; the statement of premises which need not be proved—as, premises in indebitatus counts and mutual promises to perform agreements, and the like statements, shall be omitted; and when any clearly unnecessary statement is made, or any statement is made with unnecessary prolixity, as, for instance, where evidence of the fact is pleaded instead of, or as well as, the matter of fact itself, or otherwise, it may be struck out or amended by the court or a judge with or without costs.

36. It shall be open to either party to object by demurrer to the pleading of the adverse party, on the ground that such pleading does not set forth sufficient ground of action, defence or reply, as the case may be; and, where issue is joined on demurrer, the court shall proceed and give judgment according as the very right in the cause and matter in law shall appear unto them, without regarding any imperfection, omission, defect in, or lack of form.

37. Except in the cases hereinafter particularly mentioned, no pleading shall be deemed insufficient for any defect now objectionable on special demurrer only.

38. Duplicity, argumentativeness and uncertainty, shall be no longer grounds of objection to a pleading, unless the effect of such duplicity, argumentativeness or uncertainty shall be to embarrass the opposite party; but if any pleading by reason of duplicity, argumentativeness or uncertainty, shall be so framed as to embarrass or mislead the opposite party, it shall be competent to the latter to apply to a judge to have such pleading amended, which application shall be by summons, wherein the party shall state the particular ground of objection, and require that the pleading be amended.

39. Upon the hearing of such summons, if the judge shall be of opinion that the objection is well founded, and that the pleading is, in the respect objected to, so pleaded as to embarrass or mislead the opposite party, he may order the party pleading to amend in such manner as he may direct; and in the event of such amendment not being made within a limited

limited time, the party complaining shall be at liberty to demur ; but if the judge shall not be of such opinion, he shall dismiss the summons, and the party complaining shall have no further right of objection as to the point mentioned in the summons, or as to any other point of duplicity, argumentativeness or uncertainty.

40. The powers conferred upon a judge, under the two last rules, may be exercised by the court.

41. A demurrer on any such ground, shall state that it is pleaded by leave, and shall repeat the objection taken in the summons, and that only.

42. Upon the argument of such demurrer, the court shall give judgment according to the validity or invalidity of the specified objection, and the substance of the pleading.

43. The court or a judge shall, in all cases, have power to set aside frivolous or vexatious pleadings, and pleadings colorably amended in pretended compliance with a judge's order to amend.

44. All statutory enactments, allowing parties to plead the general issue or other general plea, and to give special matter in evidence under such plea, are repealed.

45. Express color, profert, and oyer, are abolished.

46. Each party shall be entitled to demand of the other a copy or inspection, or both copy and inspection, in whole or in part, of any deed, agreement, bill, or other written document, mentioned or referred to in his pleading, or in any paper therein referred to, or whereof inspection could be obtained by a bill of discovery ; and in the event of such copy not being delivered, or such inspection not being granted, shall be entitled to apply to a judge for an order for such copy, or inspection, or both, as the judge may think fit.

47. Such demand, summons, or order, shall be no stay of proceedings, unless specially ordered, and the court or a judge may impose such conditions for enforcing obedience thereto as may be deemed right.

48. A party pleading in answer to any pleading in which such document is mentioned or referred to, shall be at liberty to set out the whole, or such part, or the substance thereof, as may be material ; and the matter so set out shall be deemed and taken to be part of the pleading, in which it is set out.

49. A plaintiff or defendant may aver performance of conditions precedent generally ; and the opposite party shall not deny such averment generally, but shall specify the condition or conditions precedent, the performance of which he intends to contest.

50. The general issue is abolished, and every pleading shall specify, particularly and concisely, the facts intended to be denied.

51. The rule to plead, and the demand of plea, shall be abolished ; and the notice to plead, which may be endorsed on the writ or declaration, or delivered separately, shall be alone retained.

52. Two or more counts may be added for the same cause of action, and inconsistent pleas may be pleaded, but no costs shall be allowed for any count or plea which may appear to the judge unnecessary. The costs of all issues shall be borne by the party against whom the same are found, and the jury shall be required to find the truth on each issue.

53. Replications and other pleadings may be double.

54. Special traverses are abolished.

55. In any action for a trespass to person or property, the defendant shall be entitled to particulars, identifying the cause of action for which the plaintiff is proceeding ; and the plaintiff to particulars of any justification pleaded by the defendant ; and the judge may order plans of the *locus in quo* to be exchanged between the parties.

56. No new assignment shall be pleaded unless by leave of the court or a judge.

57. In all actions of libel and slander, the plaintiff may aver that the words or matter complained of were used in a defamatory sense, specifying it, without any prefatory averments to shew how such words or matter were used in that sense ; and such averment shall be put in issue by the denial of the alleged slander or libel ; and where the words or matter set forth with or without the alleged meaning, shew a cause of action, the declaration shall be sufficient.

58. In actions of slander the precise words need not be proved as stated, provided the defamatory

defamatory matter itself be substantially proved ; nor shall it be necessary to aver or prove special damage where it shall appear that the words were defamatory, and were spoken falsely and maliciously.

59. Either party may, by leave of a judge, plead and demur to the same pleading at the same time ; and it shall be in the discretion of the court, or a judge, which issue shall be first disposed of.

60. Different causes of action, of whatever kind, except local causes, arising in different counties, may be joined in the same suit, provided they be by and against the same parties and in the same rights ; but the court, or a judge, shall have power to prevent the trial of different causes of action together, if such trial would, in their judgment, be inexpedient ; and, in such case, may order separate issues to be made up, and separate trials to be had.

61. All notices given in the progress of a cause between the attornies, shall be received in evidence on an affidavit of the service thereof, made by the attorney or his clerk, specifying the time and mode of such service.

VIEW.

62. View by jury is abolished.

EXECUTION.

63. Judgments shall bear interest, and the same may be levied for under execution.

64. The attorney in the cause may discharge the opposite party out of execution on a *capias ad satisfaciendum*, unless the client gives notice to the contrary to the sheriff, jailer, or person in whose custody the party may be ; the imprisonment and the discharge to be no satisfaction of the debt, unless the discharge be made by the authority of the creditor.

SCIRE FACIAS.

65. During the lives of the parties to a judgment, or those of them during whose lives execution may at present issue within a year and a day without a scire facias, execution may issue, without a revival of the judgment, at any time within six years after the judgment.

66. In cases where it becomes necessary, by reason either of the lapse of time or of a discharge by death, or otherwise, of the parties entitled or liable to execution, the party alleging himself entitled to execution shall be allowed either to sue out a writ in the nature of a scire facias, to be called a writ of revivor, according to the form set forth in appendix B, No. 10, or to apply to the court or a judge for leave to enter a suggestion, to the effect that it manifestly appears to the court that he is entitled to execution of the judgment, and to issue execution thereupon, such leave to be granted by the court or a judge upon a rule to shew cause, or a summons to be served as at present, or in such other manner as may be directed by such court or a judge, which rule or summons may be in the form given in appendix B, No. 11 ; and upon such application, in case it manifestly appears that the party making the same is entitled to execution, the court or a judge shall allow such suggestion to be entered, in the form given in appendix B, No. 12, and execution to issue, and order whether or not the costs of the application shall be paid by the applicant ; and, in case it does not manifestly so appear, shall discharge the rule or dismiss the summons, with or without costs ; and the party applying shall in such case, nevertheless, be at liberty to proceed by scire facias, or action upon the judgment.

ARREST OF JUDGMENT AND JUDGMENT NON-OBSTANTE VEREDICTO.

67. A party shall be at liberty after the trial of an issue in fact, as by the present practice, to move in arrest of judgment, or for judgment *non-obstante veredicto*, or, where there

there has been no opportunity of so doing, to move on like grounds to set aside the judgment; but no such motion shall be allowed, except upon the terms of payment by the party moving, of the costs occasioned by the trial of the issues arising out of the defective pleading; and the court shall have power to make all such amendments as may appear, either by the judges notes or other satisfactory proof, to be justified by the facts of the case, such costs to be awarded by the judgment of the court upon arresting the judgment, or giving judgment *non-obstante veredicto*, or of reversal.

68. Upon motion made to arrest or set aside the judgment, or for judgment *non-obstante veredicto*, by reason of the non-averment of some material alleged fact or facts, or material allegation or other cause, the party whose pleading is said or adjudged to be defective, shall be at liberty to shew that such facts were proved at the trial, or, with leave of the court, to suggest the existence of the omitted fact or facts, or other matter, which, if true, would remedy the alleged defect, and such suggestion, if denied by the opposite party, shall be tried; and if the fact or facts suggested be found to be true, the party suggesting shall be entitled to such judgment as he would be entitled to if such fact or facts or allegations had been originally stated in such pleading, together with the costs of and occasioned by the suggestion; but if it be found to be untrue, the opposite party shall be entitled to his costs of and occasioned by the suggestion, in addition to any other costs to which he may be entitled.

AMENDMENT.

69. The supreme court and every judge thereof, shall have at all times the power of amending all defects and errors in any proceeding in civil causes, whether there is any thing in writing to amend by or not, and whether the defect or error be that of the party or not; and all such amendments may be made with or without costs, as to the court or judge shall seem fit; and all such amendments as may be necessary for the purpose of determining in the existing suit the real question in controversy between the parties shall be made.

EJECTMENT.

70. Actions of ejectment shall be commenced by writ of summons against all persons in possession of the property claimed, and shall in all cases be conducted as other actions, and damages may be given for the plaintiff on trial; but no damages shall be given in case of non-appearance in such suit, but must be the subject of a separate action.

71. The writ shall describe the property claimed with reasonable certainty. It shall also state the names of all the persons in whom the title is alleged to be; and there shall be endorsed thereon a notice that if the defendant do not appear and defend the property sued for, or such part thereof as he may be advised, the plaintiff will be at liberty to sign judgment at the expiration of twelve, eighteen, or twenty-five days, and the defendant may thereupon be turned out of possession. The writ shall be served in the same manner as other writs, or in such manner as the court or a judge shall order under any peculiar circumstances; and in case of vacant possession, by posting up a copy thereof upon the door of the dwelling house or other conspicuous part of the property.

72. The following forms in ejectment shall be used, viz: the writ, appendix B, No. 13; the notice endorsed on writ, appendix B, No. 14; judgment for non-appearance, appendix B, No. 15; judgment for plaintiff after appearance and plea, appendix B, No. 16; and where other forms are requisite they shall be assimilated to the above.

73. In ejectment, and in trespass *quare clausum fregit*, the property shall be described by metes and bounds, or other certain designation.

74. Any person shall be allowed to appear on filing an affidavit that he is in possession of the land, either by himself or his tenant, or who would now be entitled to appear; but

the court or a judge shall have power to strike out or confine defences set up by persons not so entitled.

75. A plea not confining the defence to part of the premises, shall be considered a defence for the whole.

76. Any person appearing shall be at liberty to limit his defence by plea to a part only of the property mentioned in the writ, describing that part with reasonable certainty.

77. The plea shall be confined to a denial in whole or in part of the plaintiff's right to the possession claimed, or to a right of possession in himself with the plaintiff as tenant in common with the plaintiff. The forms shall be those in appendix B, No. 17 and No. 18.

78. Want of "reasonable certainty" in the writ or plea shall not nullify it, but only be ground for an application to a judge for better particulars of the land claimed or defended, which a judge shall have power to give in all cases.

79. In case there be no appearance and plea within the time appointed, or if an appearance be entered but the defence limited to part only, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to sign a judgment, that the person whose title is asserted in the writ shall recover possession of the land, or of the part thereof to which the defence does not apply.

80. In case an appearance and plea shall be entered either for the whole or part of the premises claimed, the cause shall be considered at issue, and the parties may proceed thereupon to trial as in other actions; and the question at the trial shall, except in the cases hereinafter mentioned, be whether the statement in the writ of the title of the claimant is true or false, and if true, then which of the claimants, where more than one, is entitled, and also whether he is entitled to any and what damages for the wrongful withholding of the said premises.

81. In case of such an action being brought by some or one of the several persons entitled as joint tenants, tenants in common or co-parceners, any joint tenant, tenant in common or co-parcener in possession may plead that he defends as such, and admits the right of the claimant to an individual share of the property, but denies any actual ouster of him from the property; and, upon the trial of such an issue, the additional question of whether an actual ouster has taken place, shall be tried as at present in an action of ejectment, and he shall annex to his plea an affidavit, stating the same facts with reasonable certainty.

82. The effect of a judgment in such an action shall be the same as that of a judgment in the present action of ejectment.

83. The jury may find a special verdict.

84. Upon a finding for the claimants, judgment may be signed and execution issue for the recovery of the possession and for the damages awarded and for the costs, as at present in the action of ejectment.

85. Upon a finding for defendants, or any of them, judgment may be signed and execution issue for costs against the claimants named in the writ.

86. The court and the judges thereof, may exercise over the proceedings in the action, the same jurisdiction which is at present exercised in the action of ejectment, so as to insure a trial of the title and of actual ouster when necessary only.

REPLEVIN.

87. Replevin may be brought for an unlawful detention, although the original taking may have been lawful.

88. No writ of replevin, except where the property sought to be replevied has been distrained for rent or damage feasant, shall issue, unless the party applying therefor shall file an affidavit in the form in appendix B, No. 19, setting forth that he has the right to the possession of the property contained in the writ, as he verily believes, and that it is unjustly withheld from him.

89. In all cases of replevin the plaintiff shall give security to the sheriff in the form in appendix B, No. 20.

90. Notwithstanding the issue of a writ of replevin, the defendant shall have the right to retain possession of the property contained therein, if he shall give security to the sheriff in the form in appendix B, No. 21.

91. In actions of replevin the jury shall be at liberty to award damages to either party in the suit.

BAIL.

92. Bail to the sheriff shall continue bail to the action, and shall have the power of rendering the defendant, whenever they shall see fit to do so. The bail bond to be in the form in appendix B, No. 22.

93. A party who has given bail to the sheriff, and has justified when required to do so, may appear and defend the action without filing special bail.

94. The bail to the sheriff may be called upon to justify on the return of the writ, and the sheriff shall be liable for taking insufficient bail; but he may relieve himself at any time before judgment, by causing the defendant to be rendered, and upon payment of all costs which may have been incurred by the plaintiff, in consequence of such bail being insufficient.

95. The sheriff shall return the bail bond, with the *capias*, to the court where the writ is returnable, with an assignment thereon to the plaintiff.

96. The bail bond shall be filed with the prothonotary, and no action shall be brought thereon without an order from a judge, or in his absence, from a commissioner authorised to indorse writs to hold to bail.

SUMMARY TRIAL.

97. In all actions for the recovery of debts, the trial may be without jury, as summary causes are now tried. But where the sum claimed shall exceed twenty pounds, either party may, of right and without cause being shewn therefor, demand and have the cause tried by a jury; and in all cases of whatever amount, the court may, if it see fit, have the cause tried by a jury; and when the docket is called, as at present, either party shall say whether a jury is demanded, and if not, the cause shall be marked "summary," and tried as summary causes are now tried.

MISCELLANEOUS.

98. In all causes each party may be at liberty to examine the adverse party as a witness.

99. All distinction of suing and being sued as an attorney, shall be abolished.

100. On circuit the docket of new as well as of continued causes shall be called on the first day of the term, at or shortly after the opening of the court, and the plaintiff's attorney or counsel, when the cause is called, shall state whether he intends to try the same that term, and in default of such statement, the cause shall stand continued. And the defendant shall, if the plaintiff signify his intention to try the cause that term, be required to state whether he intends defending the same, and in default of such statement, plaintiff shall have judgment.

101. When the docket is called for the first time, whether in Halifax or elsewhere, in actions for the recovery of debt, if either party desire a jury, they shall then demand the same, otherwise the cause shall be tried as summary causes now are.

APPENDIX B.

No. 1.

SS.

Victoria, by the grace of God, &c.

To the sheriff of _____ or to any other of our sheriffs.

We command you to summon C. D., of _____, to appear in the supreme court, at _____, on the _____ Tuesday of _____ next, at the suit of A. B., who says that the said C. D. is indebted to him [*for work done and materials provided by the plaintiff for the defendant, at his request, or as the case may be,*] and he claims _____ pounds

Issued this _____ day of _____, A. D. 185 .

Prothonotary.

E. F., plaintiff's attorney.
Or in person.

No. 2.

SS.

Victoria, by the grace of God, &c.

To the sheriff of _____ or to any other of our sheriffs.

We command you forthwith, upon security being given according to law, to cause to be replevied to A. B., his cattle [*or goods*] viz :

which C. D., of _____ unjustly detains, as it is said ; and that you summon the said C. D. to appear in the supreme court at _____, on the _____ Tuesday of _____ next, at the suit of the said A. B., who says that the said C. D. is unjustly detaining the said cattle [*or goods.*]

Issued this _____ day of _____ A. D., 185 .

Prothonotary.

E. F., plaintiff's attorney.
Or in person.

No. 3.

SS.

Victoria, by the grace of God, &c.

To the sheriff of _____, or to any other of our sheriffs.

We command you to attach the goods and chattels, or the estate of C. D., of _____, to the value of _____ ; and also that you summon the said C. D. to appear in our supreme court, at _____, on the _____ Tuesday of _____ next, at the suit of A. B., who says that the said C. D. was indebted to him [*for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff, on an account stated between them, or as the case may be,*] and he claims _____ pounds

Issued this _____ day of _____ A. D. 185 .

Prothonotary.

E. F., plaintiff's attorney.
Or in person.

To be indorsed—
By oath for [*insert the sum sworn to.*]

No.

No. 4.

SS.

Victoria, by the grace of God, &c.

To the sheriff of _____, or to any other of our sheriffs.

We command you to summon C. D., an absent or absconding debtor, and E. F., of _____, the agent or trustee of the said C. D., to appear in our supreme court, at _____, on the _____ Tuesday of _____ next; the said C. D. then and there to answer to the suit of A. B., who says that the said C. D. is indebted to him [for money had and received by the defendant for the use of the plaintiff, or as the case may be,] and the said E. F. then and there to declare, discover and disclose what goods or credits of the said C. D. were in his hands or possession or under his management and control at the time of the service of this writ upon him; and the said A. B. claims from the said C. D. _____ pounds

Issued this _____ day of _____, A. D. 185 .

Prothonotary.

G. H., plaintiff's attorney.
Or in person.To be endorsed—
By oath for [insert the sum sworn to.]

No. 5.

SS.

Victoria, by the grace of God, &c.

To the sheriff of _____, or to any other of our sheriffs.

We command you to take C. D., of _____, if he shall be found within your bailiwick, and him safely keep until he shall have given you bail or made deposit according to law in an action at the suit of A. B., or until the said C. D. shall by other lawful means be discharged from your custody. And we do further command you, that immediately after the execution hereof, you do return this writ into our supreme court at _____, together with the manner in which you shall have executed the same, and the day of the execution thereof; or, if the same shall remain unexecuted, then that you do so return the same at the expiration of one month from the date hereof.

Issued this _____ day of _____, A. D. 185 .

Prothonotary.

E. F., plaintiff's attorney.
Or in person.To be endorsed—
By oath for [insert the sum sworn to.]

No. 6.

SPECIMEN OF FORMS.

Particulars of demand.

The following are the particulars of the plaintiffs claim :

1849.

June 20.	Half year's rent to this day, of house and premises in	street,			
	Halifax,	-	-	-	-
					£25 10 0
Sept. 12.	10 barrels of flour, at 25s.,	-	-	-	12 10 0
Decr. 1.	Money received by defendant,	-	-	-	17 0 0
					55 0 0
	Paid,	-	-	-	15 0 0
					£40 0 0

or,

To butcher's meat and goods supplied between the 1st of January, 1849,					
and the 1st of January, 1850,	-	-	-	-	£52 0 0
					20 0 0
	Paid,	-	-	-	
					£32 0 0

or,

£50. Principal and interest due on a bond, dated the day of

or,

£90. Principal and interest due on a covenant contained in a deed, dated the day of , to pay £100 and interest.

or,

£85 on a bill of exchange for £100, dated the 2nd February, 1849. Accepted [or 'drawn'] by the defendant, [or 'drawn and endorsed by the defendant.']

or,

£50 on a guarantee dated the 2nd of February, 1849, whereby the defendant guaranteed the payment by E. F. of goods supplied or to be supplied to him.

In cases where interest is payable.

The plaintiff also claims interest on £ of the above sum from the date of the writ until judgment.

No. 7.

In the supreme court.

On the

day of

A.D. 185

[Day of signing judgment.]

To wit : A. B., in his own proper person [or by his attorney,] sued out a writ of summons against C. D., with the particulars annexed as follows :

[Here copy particulars of demand.]

And the said C. D. has not appeared. Therefore it is considered that the said A. B. recover against the said C. D. £ , together with £ for costs of suit.

No.

No. 8.

Notice is hereby given to the defendant, that if he do not appear and plead, the plaintiff will be at liberty to sign final judgment for any sum not exceeding the sum claimed in his particulars of demand, with interest at the rate specified, and costs, at the expiration of the time by law limited for the appearance of the defendant.

E. F., plaintiff's attorney.

No. 9.

Cause } A. B.
 } vs.
 } C. D.

I appear for C. D., the defendant, in this cause [or in person.]

E. F.

No. 10.

WRIT OF REVIVOR.

Victoria, by the grace of God, &c.

To our sheriff of _____, or to any other of our sheriffs.

We command you that you summon C. D., of _____, to appear in the supreme court at _____, on the _____ Tuesday of _____ next, to shew cause why A. B. [or 'E. F., as executor of the last will and testament of the said A. B., deceased,' or *as the case may be,*] should not have execution against him [*if against a representative, here insert, 'as executor of the last will and testament of _____ deceased,' or as the case may be,*] of a judgment, whereby the said A. B., [or *as the case may be,*] on the _____ day of _____, recovered against him [or *as the case may be,*] £ _____, and that you notify the said C. D. that in default of his so doing, the said A. B. [or *as the case may be,*] may proceed to execution.

Dated this _____ day of _____, A. D. 185 .

Prothonotary.

G. H., plaintiff's attorney.

No. 11.

FORM OF A RULE OR SUMMONS WHERE A JUDGMENT CREDITOR APPLIES FOR EXECUTION AGAINST A JUDGMENT DEBTOR.

[*Formal parts as at present.*]

C. D., to shew cause why A. B. [or *as the case may be*] should not be at liberty to enter a suggestion in an action, wherein the said A. B. was plaintiff, and the said E. F. was defendant, and wherein the said A. B. obtained judgment for £ _____, against the said E. F., on the _____ day of _____, that it manifestly appears to the court that the said A. B. is entitled to have execution of the said judgment, and to issue execution thereupon, and why the said C. D. should not pay the said A. B. the costs of this application, to be taxed.

NOTE.—The above form may be modified so as to meet the case of an application by or against the representative of a party to the judgment.

No.

No. 12.

FORM OF SUGGESTION THAT THE JUDGMENT CREDITOR IS ENTITLED TO EXECUTION AGAINST THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR.

And now on the _____ day of _____, it is suggested and manifestly appears to the court, that the said A. B. [or 'E. F., as executor of the last will and testament of the said A. B., deceased,' or *as the case may be,*] is now entitled to have execution of the judgment aforesaid, against the said C. D. [or 'against G. H., as the executor of the last will and testament of the said C. D.,' or *as the case may be.*] Therefore, it is considered by the court, that the said A. B. [or 'E. F., as such executor as aforesaid,' or *as the case may be,*] ought to have execution of the said judgment against the said C. D. [or 'against G. H., as executor as aforesaid,' or *as the case may be.*]

No. 13.

FORM OF WRIT IN EJECTMENT.

Victoria, by the grace of God, &c.

To the sheriff of _____

We command you to summon G. H., J. K., and L. M., to appear in the supreme court at _____, on the _____ Tuesday of _____ next, at the suit of A. B., C. D., and E. F., who say that the said G. H., J. K., and L. M., withhold the possession to which the said A. B., C. D., and E. F., or some, or one of them, claim to be entitled, of a certain house and ten acres of land situate at _____, in the county of _____, and described as follows: [*describe the property with reasonable certainty*] and for the withholding of which they claim _____ pounds damages.
 Issued this _____ day of _____, A. D. 185 _____.

Prothonotary.

N. O., plaintiff's attorney.

No. 14.

NOTICE TO BE ENDORSED ON THE WRIT.

Notice is hereby given that if the defendant [*or where more than one defendant, if any of the defendants*] do not appear and defend the possession of the property claimed by the within writ, or such part thereof as he [*or they*] may be advised, the plaintiff will be at liberty to sign judgment at the expiration of four days after the day named in the writ for the appearance of the defendants, and the defendants may, thereupon, be turned out of possession.

No. 15.

JUDGMENT IN CASE OF NON-APPEARANCE.

G. H., J. K., and L. M., were summoned to answer A. B., C. D., and E. F., for withholding possession of a house and ten acres of land, situate at _____, in the county of _____, and described as follows*:
 And no appearance has been entered to the said writ, [*or where defence has been made to a part, except as to—(describe it.)*] Therefore it is considered that the said A. B., C. D., and E. F., do recover possession of the premises above mentioned, [*or where defence is to part, except as to part for which defence has been made as aforesaid,*] with the appurtenances.
 No. _____

No. 16.

JUDGMENT IN CASE OF APPEARANCE.

(As in last form to the *.)

And the defendants appear and defend the possession [or of part thereof, describing the part.] Jury impanelled and sworn, who say that the plaintiffs [or one of them, as the case may be] are entitled to the possession of the premises [or to the said part thereof;] and they also assess damages for the detention thereof in the sum of £ , to be paid to the said A. B., C. D., and E. F.

Therefore it is considered that the said A. B., C. D., and E. F., do recover [as above where judgment is for non-appearance,] and also the sum of £ by the jury assessed as aforesaid, together with costs of suit.

No. 17.

FORMS OF PLEAS IN EJECTMENT.

The said C. D. [defendant,] says that the plaintiffs are not, nor is either of them entitled to the possession of the said messuage and lot of land claimed by them. [Or if defendant only defends for a part]—The said C. D. says that he only defends for a part of the premises claimed by the plaintiff, and which is thus described: [describe it with reasonable certainty,] and he disclaims all right and title in the residue of the said premises, or to the possession thereof; and as to the part for which he defends, says, that the said plaintiffs are not, nor is either of them, entitled to the possession of the part of the said premises above specified.

Plea by landlord shall commence thus: And E. F. admitted to defend as landlord of the said premises, [or part thereof, describing the part,] says that

No. 18.

FORM OF PLEA UNDER TENANCY IN COMMON.

And defendant says that he is tenant in common of the premises, [or part, as the case may be,] with the said plaintiff, [or with A. B., one of the said plaintiffs,] and defends as such, and admits the right of the said [claimant] to an undivided share of the said property, and denies any actual ouster of him from the said property.

No. 19.

In the supreme court.

A. B., of , in the county of , maketh oath and saith that he has the right to the possession of the following cattle, [or goods, as the case may be] to wit: , as he verily believes, and that C. D. unjustly detains the same.

No. 20.

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE TAKEN IN REPLEVIN.

Whereas A. B. has sued out a writ of replevin against C. D. to obtain possession of certain cattle [or goods] to wit: , which the said A. B. asserts to be his property. We, E. F. and G. H., do engage, that if the said A. B. shall not prosecute his

suit with effect and without delay, or if suit is carried on and continued between the said A. B. and C. D. touching the property of the said cattle [or goods,] and the court shall adjudge that the said cattle [or goods] shall be restored to the said C. D., with damages for detaining the same, we, the said E. F. and G. H. undertake that the said A. B. shall restore the said cattle [or goods,] and pay and satisfy any judgment that may be obtained against him.

No. 21.

Whereas C. D. claims to retain certain cattle [or goods,] to wit: _____, to recover possession of which A. B. has sued out a writ of replevin. We, E. F. and G. H., do engage, that if the court shall adjudge that the said cattle [or goods,] shall be restored to the said A. B., with or without damages for detaining the same, that the said C. D. shall restore the cattle [or goods,] and pay and satisfy any judgment that may be recovered against him.

No. 22.

BAIL BOND.

[Bond in the usual form from C. D., (defendant,) and E. F. and G. H.]

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bound C. D. do appear in the supreme court at _____, on the _____ day of _____, to answer to the suit of A. B., and in case judgment shall be obtained against the said C. D., if he shall satisfy such judgment, or shall render himself, or be rendered by the said C. D. and E. F. into the custody of the sheriff of the county of _____, then the said obligation to be void.

APPENDIX C.

SPECIMENS OF FORMS OF PLEADINGS.

Statements of causes of action in the writ.

To answer the said A. B., who says that C. D. is indebted to him for [here state the subject of the claim as in the following forms,] and the plaintiff claims _____ pounds:

For work done and materials provided by the plaintiff for the defendant, at his request.

For money lent by plaintiff to the defendant.

For money paid by the plaintiff for the defendant, at his request.

For money received by the defendant for the use of the plaintiff.

For money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff on account stated between them.

For a messuage and lands sold and conveyed by the plaintiff to the defendant.

For the good will of a business of the plaintiff, sold and given up by the plaintiff to the defendant.

For

For the defendant's use, by the plaintiff's permission, of messuages and lands of the plaintiff.

For the defendant's use, by the plaintiff's permission, of a fishery of the plaintiff.

For the hire of [*as the case may be*] by the plaintiff, let to hire to the defendant.

For freight for the conveyance by the plaintiff, for the defendant at his request, of goods or ships.

For the demurrage of a ship of the plaintiff kept on demurrage by the defendant :

Who says,—that the defendant on the day of A. D. , by his promissory note, now over due, promised to pay to the plaintiff £ two months after date, but did not pay the same.

Who says,—that one A. on, &c. [*date*] by his promissory note, now over due, promised to pay to the defendant, or order, £ , two months after date ; and the defendant endorsed the same to the plaintiff ; and the said note was duly presented for payment, and was dishonored, whereof the defendant had due notice but did not pay the same.

Who says,—that the plaintiff on, &c. [*date*] by his bill of exchange, now over due, directed to the defendant, required the defendant to pay to the plaintiff £ , two months after date ; and the defendant accepted the said bill, but did not pay the same.

Who says,—that the plaintiff and the defendant agreed to marry one another, and a reasonable time for such marriage has elapsed, and the plaintiff has always been ready and willing to marry the defendant, yet the defendant has neglected and refused to marry the plaintiff.

Who says,—that the plaintiff and defendant agreed to marry one another on a day now elapsed, and the plaintiff was ready and willing to marry the defendant on that day ; yet the defendant neglected and refused to marry the plaintiff.

Who says,—that the defendant, by warranting a horse to be then sound and quiet to ride, sold the horse to the plaintiff, yet the said horse was not then sound and quiet to ride.

Who says,—that the plaintiff and the defendant agreed by charter party, that the plaintiff's ship, called the "Ariel," should, with all convenient speed, sail to R, or so near thereto as she could safely get ; and that the defendant should there lade her with a full cargo of tallow or other lawful merchandize, which she should carry to H, and there deliver on payment of freight at £ per ton ; and that the defendant should be allowed ten days for loading and ten for discharge, and ten days on demurrage, if required, at £ per day ; and that the plaintiff did all things necessary on his part to entitle him to have the agreed cargo loaded on board the said ship at R, and that the time for so doing has elapsed, yet the defendant made default in loading the agreed cargo.

Who says,—that the plaintiff let to the defendant a house, No. , for seven years, to hold from the day of , A. D. , at £ a year, payable quarterly, of which rent quarters are due and unpaid.

Who says,—that the plaintiff, by deed, let to the defendant a house, No. , to hold from the day of , A. D. ; and the defendant, by the said deed, covenanted with the plaintiff well and substantially to repair the said house during the said term [*according to the covenant*], yet the said house was, during the said term, out of good and substantial repair.

FOR WRONGS, INDEPENDENT OF CONTRACT.

A. B. says that the defendant broke and entered certain land of the plaintiff called ~~the~~ Big Field, and depastured the same with cattle.

That the defendant assaulted and beat the plaintiff, gave him into custody to a ~~police~~ man, and caused him to be imprisoned in a police office.

That the defendant debauched and carnally knew the plaintiff's wife.

That the defendant converted to his own use the plaintiff's goods, that is to say : ~~iron~~ hoops, household furniture, [*as the case may be.*]

That the defendant detained from the plaintiff his title deeds of land called Belmont, ~~in~~ the county of _____, that is to say : [*describe the deeds.*]

That the plaintiff was possessed of a mill, and by reason thereof was entitled to the ~~flow~~ of a stream for working the same ; and the defendant, by cutting the bank of the ~~said~~ stream, diverted the water thereof away from the said mill.

That the defendant falsely and maliciously spoke and published of the plaintiff the ~~words~~ following, that is to say : " he is a thief."

[*If there be any damage here state it, with such reasonable particularity as to give ~~notice~~ to the defendant of the peculiar injury complained of ; for instance,*] whereby the plaintiff lost his situation as _____, in the employ of _____.

That the defendant falsely and maliciously printed and published of the plaintiff, ~~in a~~ newspaper called " _____," the words following, that is to say : " he is a regular prover under bankruptcies ;" the defendant meaning thereby that the plaintiff had ~~proved~~, and was in the habit of proving, fictitious debts against the estates of bankrupts, ~~with the~~ knowledge that such debts were fictitious.

COMMENCEMENT OF A PLEA.

The defendant, by _____, his attorney, [*or, 'in person,'*] says [*here state the substance of the plea.*]

And for a second plea the defendant says [*here state the second plea.*]

NOTE.—The several pleas ought to be written in separate paragraphs, and numbered either with figures or in words, in the body thereof, to prevent confusion.

PLEAS IN ACTIONS ON CONTRACTS.

That he did not promise as alleged.

[*This plea is applicable to other declarations on simple contracts, not on bills and ~~notes~~. It would be unobjectionable to use "did not warrant," "did not agree," or any other ~~appropriate~~ denial.*]

That the alleged deed is not his deed.

That the alleged cause of action did not accrue within six years [*state the period of ~~limitation~~ applicable to the case*] before this suit.

That before action he satisfied and discharged the plaintiff's claim by payment.

That the plaintiff, at the commencement of this suit, was and still is indebted to ~~the~~ defendant, in an amount equal to [*or greater than*] the plaintiff's claim, for [*here state the cause of set off, as in a declaration ; see forms ante.*]

That

That, after the alleged claim accrued and before this suit, the plaintiff, by deed, released the defendant therefrom.

[If this or any other offence should arise after the action, it should be pleaded according to the fact, because the plaintiff has, upon such defence being pleaded, a right to discontinue without payment of costs ; but the formal commencement and conclusion, to the further maintenance of the action, need not be used, as the plea will sufficiently appear, without these formula, to be only a bar to further proceedings. If the plea does not state whether the defence arose before or after the action, the plaintiff should be entitled to treat it as a plea of matter arising before action.]

PLEAS IN ACTIONS FOR WRONGS, INDEPENDENT OF CONTRACT.

That he did not commit the assault.

That he did what is complained of by the plaintiff's leave.

That the plaintiff first assaulted the defendant, who thereupon necessarily committed the alleged assault in his own defence.

REPLICATIONS.

The plaintiff joins issue upon the defendant's pleas.

The plaintiff, as to the second plea, says [*here state the answer to the plea, as in the following forms.*]

That the alleged release is not the plaintiff's deed.

That the alleged release was procured by the fraud of the defendant.

That the alleged set off did not accrue within six years before this suit.

That the plaintiff was possessed of land whereon the defendant was trespassing and doing damage, whereupon the plaintiff requested the defendant to leave the said land, which the defendant refused to do, and thereupon the plaintiff laid his hands on the defendant to remove him, doing no more than was necessary for that purpose, which is the alleged first assault of the plaintiff.

NEW ASSIGNMENTS.

The plaintiff as to the and pleas, says, that he sues not for the trespasses therein admitted, but for trespasses committed by the defendant in excess of the alleged rights, and also in other parts of the said land, and on other occasions and for other purposes than those referred to in the said pleas [*as the case may be.*]

[*If the plaintiff replies, and new assigns, the new assignment may be as follows :*]

And the plaintiff as to the and pleas, further says, that he sues not only for the trespasses in those pleas admitted, but also for, &c.

[*If the plaintiff replies, and new assigns to some of the pleas, and new assigns only as to the others, the form may be as follows :*]

And the plaintiff as to the and pleas, further says, that he sues not for the trespasses in the pleas [*the pleas not replied to,*] admitted, but for the trespasses in the pleas [*the pleas replied to*] admitted, and also for, &c.

No. 74.

(See page 166.)

The committee appointed to consider the petitions presented in reference to deaf and dumb persons, idiots, and those laboring under insanity, having given their attention to these matters, beg leave to report :

That on examination of the returns made to the census commissioners, it appears that, exclusive of the city and county of Halifax, there are in this province : 197 deaf and dumb, 110 blind, 101 lunatics, and 283 idiots.

However much, therefore, your committee may wish to aid the desires of the several petitioners, viz. : of Mrs. Johnston, of Porter's Lake ; Mrs. Catherine McDonald, of Pictou ; Mr. Robert McQuarry, of Pictou ; Mr. Nicholas Thumpkin, of Inverness ; Mr. Conrad Wentzell, of Lunenburg—severally asking public assistance for the support of idiots, still they cannot recommend any grants for this purpose from the provincial chest.

For the same reason they cannot recommend the prayer of the petition of Mr. Donald McDonald, of St. Ann's, Cape Breton, asking aid for a deaf and dumb child.

They regret also that it is out of their power to recommend any grant to the rev. J. C. Cochran, to assist in paying the arrears due to the blind asylum at Boston, for the education of Jane Bolman, a native of Lunenburg. A petition in favor of this person was presented in 1847, but the committee unanimously declined to recommend a grant. The legislature in 1848, on the report of a committee, granted £10 to enable the friends of Miss Bolman to bring her from the United States, which sum has been drawn from the treasury. They at the same time confirmed the views expressed by the committee of 1847. If therefore, in fact, this person has been kept at the institution contrary to the policy of the legislature, as expressed in 1847 and 1848, your committee do not think any shadow of a claim exists to authorise an application to this house.

In concluding their report on these petitions, your committee would not feel that they had fulfilled the requirements which their position as legislators, or as men not devoid of humanity, demand, if they did not call to the serious attention of the legislature the present position of this province, in reference to the absence of any institution calculated for the education, instruction, or proper medical treatment, of these unfortunates, who form a part of our population.

In addition to the numbers stated as taken from the census returns, amounting to 384 lunatics and idiots, there is to be added 56 now in the poor asylum, making 440 (besides these in the city and county of Halifax, which, not being in the asylum, are not included,) lunatics and idiots, many of them the offspring of indifferent and unlettered parents, and without the most distant hope of any amelioration of their sad condition, unless by the bounty of the charitable and humane, aided by public subscription.

The subject of the necessity for the erection of a lunatic asylum in some well-selected site, has long engaged the attention of the legislature. In 1845 the lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick forwarded to Lord Falkland a resolution of the New Brunswick legislature, seeking the co-operation of Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, in aid of the erection of an asylum suitable for the three provinces. This and the accompanying papers were submitted to a committee, and the house, on their recommendation, adopted a resolution to the lieutenant-governor, requesting that commissioners should be appointed to ascertain the practicability of meeting the view of the New Brunswick legislature, and to, in fact, prepare some definite plan for the consideration of the house at the next session. In 1846, this commission having visited New Brunswick and the United States, and having collected a mass of highly valuable information, reported. They say in their report that on the day of their arrival at St. John they had an interview with the New Brunswick commissioners, which resulted in "a very decided and unanimous resolution," that a joint asylum was not expedient. Your committee report that the reasons on which this decided and unanimous resolution was based are not given, for to them it appears as that the most judicious course for the

the two provinces, would have been to have had one joint asylum, which, for a population of 500,000, would have amply sufficed the requirements of both provinces, and could have been supported at much less expense. In consequence of this decision, and the heavy expense likely to ensue in making the necessary erections for a provincial establishment, the house decided to defer the consideration of the matter until the ensuing year, and meantime requested the lieutenant-governor to cause estimates, &c., to be prepared, and suitable site looked out.

This information was only given to the house in 1847, and a committee reported for the immediate commencement of the work, but no grant passed for it.

In 1848 the subject was again introduced to the legislature, but no action taken thereon.

In 1850, Miss Dix, a lady of great benevolence of disposition, and who had been indefatigable in her exertions to persuade states and individuals to do all that was requisite in providing suitable asylums for the reception of the insane, visited this province, and subsequently presented a highly interesting memorial on the subject, which will be found in the appendix to the journals of 1850, printed there by order of a committee, who also recommended again the propriety of at once proceeding to the erection of an asylum, the cost of which was not to exceed £15,000. Your committee do not find that any action was taken on this report.

Again, in 1851, this subject was taken up by a committee, and again pressed on the attention of the house; but no measure was passed, or any resolution moved in the matter.

Now, however, that we are no longer left in doubt as to the minimum number of these unfortunates within our borders, and that it is a well understood fact, that from the total unfitness of the portion of the poor asylum (an institution never intended for a mad house,) set apart for this description of unfortunates, hardly one (if indeed one) case of recovery can be named of all who have been there, notwithstanding the care and attention of the late and present excellent medical attendant. That the average of persons so afflicted and there confined is about 50, and that the applications for admission are much too numerous for the means of accommodation. Justice, humanity, and a proper regard for our fellow creatures thus afflicted make it an imperative duty that the erection of a suitable asylum for the lunatic and idiot, in connection with a school for the deaf and dumb, should be *forthwith commenced*. And in order that this may be effected, in conjunction with the private subscriptions of the humane and generous, your committee recommend to this house that the sum of £750 per annum be granted in perpetuity, in aid for the erection and completion of a suitable building, and the purchase of a site: this sum to be paid half yearly in sums of £375, and to be applied to the payment of the interest on monies to be borrowed (by persons to be duly appointed for that purpose) at a rate of interest not to exceed 5 per ct.; provided, however, that there shall first be raised by subscriptions, at least £5000. The management of the buildings, &c. to be in the hands of three commissioners, two to be appointed by the governor, and the other by the subscribers.

JAMES D. FRASER, chairman.
EDWARD L. BROWN,
JNO. LOCKE,
HUGH MUNRO.

30th March, 1852.

No. 75.

(See page 166.)

The committee on the fisheries report as follows:

That they have given due consideration to the petitions from all parts of the province, praying protection on the reserved fishing grounds, and a more rigid enforcement of the convention, and the laws and regulations made for the exclusion of foreigners, and suggesting

ting various modes of accomplishing the end they have in view. To these appeals the committee unanimously respond, and strongly recommend to the house to place at the disposal of the government a sufficient sum to employ *four* fast sailing vessels during the fishing season, to seize all foreign shipping vessels found within the prescribed limits; and this step the committee deem essential, from the circumstance that Canada and New Brunswick, alive to the increased value of the fisheries, are prepared to co-operate. In consequence of the amount required for this service, the committee does not recommend the house to renew the bounty.

The committee calls the attention of the house to previous reports made by committees on the subject of the fisheries, particularly those which assert the legal right to control the navigation of the Strait of Canso, and those which urge the imperial government to afford a more efficient protection to her majesty's subjects engaged in this laborious but lucrative pursuit, it being difficult to understand why there should be no restraint on the part of the United States' government over their citizens, the two countries being at peace and entertaining the most friendly relations to each other, and the infringement of rights complained of being secured by treaty between two nations of the highest commercial standing. The committee recommend that an address should pass to her majesty on this subject, and that the government should open a correspondence with the proper authorities to carry out the views herein expressed, and to obtain the aid of steamers to repel intrusion, as they are of opinion that Great Britain having entered into a convention should enforce obedience thereto, with the aid of the high power with which she has solemnly treated.

The committee annex tables which show that this branch of industry, though depressed the last season, is a most valuable source of wealth, giving employment to a large and useful class of people, and furnishing an important export to other countries.

The committee have had under consideration, the petitions complaining of the destruction of salmon, by taking them when seeking their spawning places, and recommend that a bill should pass prohibiting the capture of salmon between the 30th July and 1st of November in each and every year, in the rivers of this province, except in salt water; and that wherever dams are built a gate or free passage should be allowed for fish, particularly from the month of April to November, under penalties to be recovered in a summary mode before any justice of the peace, reserving the rights of justices in session as at present enjoyed, subject to the enactments aforesaid. The committee have also considered the application of Messrs. Locke & Churchill, and report that under the circumstances—the papers having been prepared, the service performed, but the claim having been admitted—that the bounty should be allowed for thirty-six tons, the burthen of the schooner *Aurora*, at 11s. 6d. per ton, amounting to £20 14s., the owners complying with the law as far as practicable. The committee acknowledge the valuable suggestions of Hiram Blanchard, esquire, and Messrs. Gordon & Halliday, and many others, which the committee have, in many instances, adopted. Lastly, the committee call the attention of the government to the very imperfect returns made by the inspector of pickled fish, having reason to think that duty is very carelessly discharged. They also submit directions for taking and curing fish, by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, bart., secretary to the honorable board of British fisheries.

JAMES B. UNIACKE, chairman.
 HUGH MUNRO,
 JOHN ESSON,
 THOMAS COFFIN,
 HENRY S. JOST,
 JNO. LOCKE,
 BENJAMIN WIER.

Halifax, 26th March, 1852.

PORT OF HALIFAX, }
NOVA-SCOTIA. }

A return, shewing the several quantities of fish and fish oil exported from this province in the year ended 5th January, 1852.

	DRIED FISH.	PICKLED FISH.	SMOKED FISH.	FISH OIL.
	Quintals.	Barrels.	Boxes.	Tuns.
Halifax,	243,847	154,744	7046	952
Out Ports,	34,032	13,416	7521	124
Total,	277,879	168,160	14,567	1076

Custom house, Halifax, 12th March, 1852.

HENRY TREW, Cr.

Account of the quantity of pickled fish shipped from the port of Halifax to ports in the United States of America, from January 1st, 1851, to 31st December, 1851, inclusive, with average prices of the same.

6,786 barrels No. 1 mackarel, at from 35s. 6d. to 42s. 6d.
 12,463 do. No. 2 do. do. 27s. 6d. to 33s.
 16,735 do. No. 3 do. do. 17s. to 25s.
 13,722 do. Herrings, at from 11s. to 13s. 9d.
 1,790 do. Salmon, do. 52s. 6d. to 57s. 6d.

51,496 barrels.

The above statement gives a correct account of pickled fish shipped to the States, taken from the consular records.

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING AND CURING HERRINGS.

Printed and circulated by the honorable the Commissioners for the Board of British Fisheries.

Fresh herrings, when in prime condition, form a cheap, delicate, and nutritious article of food, and when promptly and efficiently cured, they become valuable as provision. But their value in these respects must necessarily depend entirely on the condition of the fish when caught, and on the degree of promptitude and care which may be exercised in curing them.

Herrings, in regard to their condition, may be divided into three classes, viz., *maties*—full fish—and spent or shotten fish. *Maties* are those fish in which the roes and milts are perfectly but not largely developed—and it is well to understand that this is the state of the fish in which it is truly in the best condition for food—and when it will be found most delicious to eat, as well as most nutritive. Although it does not exhibit, whilst in this condition, so bulky an appearance as it does when it is in that of a full fish, it is in reality much fatter, for the bulk of the full fish is deceptively produced by the great enlargement of the roe or milt, and this does not take place without a corresponding diminution of the body of the fish. The full fish, however, are those which are most sought after in a mercantile point of view, because of their larger appearance. The spent or shotten fish having just performed their function of spawning, and having been thereby reduced to a miserable, lean, and poor state, are unpalatable, and more or less unwholesome as food when in a fresh state, and in a still greater degree when cured. The more immediately they are taken after spawning the worse they will be, and the longer the time that expires after their performance of that function, the less unpalatable or unwholesome they will become. But it is always advisable to avoid taking or using them in any way until they shall have had time to be fully recruited after their thorough exhaustion from spawning.

The different classes of persons directly employed in the trade which produces the article of commerce, called salted or pickled herrings, are fishermen, fish-curers, gutters, packers, and coopers, and if the portion of work which more immediately belongs to each of these classes be in any instance improperly performed, the whole value of the article may be so impaired as to be rendered altogether unmarketable. Each class, therefore, should perform its duties carefully and expertly, so that by the care and attention exercised by all of them towards one object, their united exertions may bring the manufactured fish to the highest degree of perfection of which it is capable. If the fishermen are so careless in handling the fish as to injure them in any way, the mischief cannot be repaired by curers—and if curers fail in their part, the exertions of gutters and packers will avail nothing in making amends for their neglect; and although all these may have done their parts well, if coopers be inattentive to their particular duty, the fish, however well cured, may be destroyed. Hence it is necessary to have the most vigilant superintendence over all these departments, which, if properly exercised, will not much increase the expense of production, whilst it will insure well-cured herrings, and a ready market, and likewise raise the character of our British fisheries still higher in foreign countries.

FISHERMEN.

It is advisable, in the first place, to consider those things that require to be attended to in the capture of the fish. The Dutch mode of taking them, by employing vessels of from 60 to 90 tons, has many advantages over that of our British fishermen, who use boats only, and especially that of enabling the crews to cure their herrings immediately on board, and almost before they are well dead. This may be considered as one great cause of the superior flavour of Dutch-cured fish, as the fish must suffer to a certain extent every moment they remain without having salt applied to them. In one point, however, our boats have an advantage over the Dutch vessels, that much finer netting can be used in them, the weight of the Dutch vessels requiring stronger nets, made of heavier twine, which is not likely to be so successful in taking fish as nets made of twine of a finer description. Any general introduction of the use of such vessels as are used by the Dutch, however, cannot perhaps be looked for; but it may be pointed out as a thing most desirable, that the boats employed by our fishermen should be as large as possible, to be convenient for rowing in calms. Were well-built, well-rigged, and well-found boats of from 15 to 18 tons more common amongst our fishermen than they are, and were these always manned by at least six men and a boy, we should hear of fewer lives being lost—and much more might be achieved by hardihood in contending with heavy seas and gales of wind, and thus much more fish might be captured. But this is not all—for although the fish when caught could

could not perhaps be cured directly on board of such boats, as they are with so much advantage in the Dutch vessels, they could, at least, be much better preserved until landed, than they possibly can be in smaller boats. The boat ought to be put into perfect order, and properly tarred, and the tar well hardened before the fishing season commences; for if the tar happens to have been too recently applied, those fish which accidentally touch the skin of the boat will be contaminated with a taste of tar, and as early caught fish are often slightly salted and hurried to market, to obtain high prices as an immediate delicacy, if the flavour or even the smell of tar is perceptible in the pickle or fish of a single barrel, the character of the whole parcel may be injured. It is most essential that all boats should be furnished with pumps, the occasional working of which, if necessary, will keep the boat dry, for nothing is found to be more prejudicial to the fish than their being permitted to wash backwards and forwards in a bath of sea water, filling the bottom of the boat, by which they have their scales rubbed off by friction against each other, and they are macerated in such a manner as to lose the greater and richer part of their natural juices, and to become flabby, unsightly, and tasteless; and if, in addition to the pump, the boat were floored with deal boards, perforated with holes large enough to allow any water that might be shipped to find its way downwards, it would not only add greatly to the comfort of the crew, but it would tend to keep the fish in much better state till they should be landed. Bottom, or limber boards, foot spars, and walking planks, may be considered as essentials for the preservation of the fish. Whenever the fish are landed, the limber boards should be removed, and the whole interior of the boat should be properly washed and scrubbed. This should be done daily during the fishing season, and thus the glut is much more easily removed, and the boat is rendered clean, and freed from all taint or smell before proceeding to sea on each successive voyage. Each boat should be provided with a comfortable place forward, for the crew retiring occasionally to sleep or to shelter in, covered with a half deck, and every man should have a comfortable oilskin canvas coat and trowsers and boots: and if each were to be provided with the patent Edinburgh safety cape, invented by Mr. Simpson; or such safety packets as are now furnished to the coast guard, many lives would be saved, which would otherwise be lost. As every large boat may have a fire on board, coffee in any quantity could be heated for the crew, and this would be found on trial to be a much more comfortable and nourishing drink for them, and much more enduring in its effects than any spiritous liquor, and free from all after bad consequences.

When large fleets of fishing boats are assembled, it is a common practice for the whole fleet to follow the course pursued by the first boat that puts to sea, and to run for the same fishing ground. This may be a wise mode of procedure where the certainty of finding a body of fish in that particular quarter may have been already ascertained; but when this happens not to have been the case, it would be much more advisable for the boats to go in separate courses, so as to increase the chance of some of them falling in with the body of fish; and when that has been discovered, the other boats of the fleet might afterwards join them, and thus all might fish successfully; whereas by the present practice, if the fish are not encountered by the first boat, the whole fleet are likely to be equally disappointed. Under any circumstances, the boats should not crowd too much together, but leave sufficient intervals of room between each other, so that the trains of net may be shot without any risk of one train interfering with, or getting entangled with another. A good and efficient net ought to be 50 yards long on the back rope, by 14 yards deep; and a good and proper train should contain 26 of these nets, hanging in succession from the back rope, thus containing altogether 18,200 square yards, stretching over a line of sea of 1300 yards in length. The swing or net rope should be about 120 yards long, so that the whole length of nets and line may stretch along 1420 yards of sea, or about four-fifths of a mile. These nets should be properly tanned; and if done with the drug called *catechu*, or *terra japonica*, it will be found much better than oak bark; but care must be taken when using it, not to overdo the process, otherwise the meshes may become contracted and too much hardened. Sir William Burnet's patent likewise has been found extremely good for the preservation of nets. And further, whilst on the subject of nets, it may be well that fishermen should know that Messrs. Jamieson, of Kilbirnie, and Mr. Patterson, at Musselburgh, have manu-
factured

factured a particular description of small twine for nets, which, whilst it is equally strong with the common net, is much less easily seen by the fish in the water, and has consequently been found by experiments made by orders of the board, to be much more successful than the ordinary nets.

The train of nets having been carefully and regularly coiled up in the boat, should, on arriving at the fishing ground, be gradually shot out with equal care and attention, and then the boat lies with the train attached to it. After the train shall have remained in the water for such a length of time as may appear necessary for allowing the herrings to mesh, during which time the nets must have been occasionally pulled up a little and examined, so that when no likelihood of herrings may appear, the nets may be hauled, the ground shifted, and the nets shot elsewhere, and when it is found that the herrings have meshed, the train must be carefully and not too rapidly hauled up. And now comes a part of the fishing process which demands the most serious attention from the fishermen, as the future value of the fish may be immensely deteriorated if this part of these instructions be neglected. The whole of the fish should be carefully shaken out from each successive part of the net as it is taken into the boat. If this is not done, the herrings are liable to be much jerked about with every pull that the net receives whilst in the boat, and so they are stripped of their scales, are bruised, torn, and broken, and become soft, and more or less tainted, and consequently they are thus, even before cure, rendered to a great extent unmarketable; whilst herrings immediately shaken from the net in the manner here enjoined, being alive at the time, fall easily from the meshes into the bottom of the boat, where they remain in a beautiful state, with every scale adhering to them, and continue firm and uninjured until the boat reaches the beach, where they are immediately and promptly delivered. To secure attention to this most important matter, fish-curers, in contracting with fishermen, should make an arrangement that all herrings brought to the shore in the nets should be paid for at a reduced price; and no indulgence should be allowed as to this rule, unless in cases where stormy weather may have rendered it impossible for the fishermen to shake the herrings out of the nets whilst hauling. It becomes the more essential to impress all this the more strongly both on fishermen and curers, that the plan of shaking out the herrings from the nets as they are hauled is but too seldom followed, and this in defiance of all the means which the board of fisheries has taken to get the proper practice pursued, its commissioners having, so far back as the 22d June, 1816, issued, through its secretary, an order to its officers, to do all in their power to promote the adoption of this most important practice; but notwithstanding all the exertions of the officers, it is still very universally neglected. It is earnestly hoped, however, that the fish curers, to whom a mode of correcting the evil has been pointed out as existing in their own hands, will now seriously bestir themselves to put an end to the practice of allowing the herrings to be brought ashore in the nets, which so much destroys them even before a single step is taken in the process of cure. Another precaution would be highly valuable if it could be adopted. If a piece of an old sail were fitted so as to cover the space from the mainmast of the boat to the pump, the moment after the herrings were shaken into it from the nets, and made fast over each gunnel so as not to interfere with the management of the boat either in sailing or rowing, the fish would be kept from all risk of suffering from the sun; and if a boat hook or boom were placed fore and aft under it, they would be protected both from rain and sea water until ready for delivery. These precautions would not only preserve the fish in prime condition till the curing process should commence, but the boat's crew would find their account in attending to them, from the great saving of time and labor which would thus be secured to them on their landing. Thus a crew which might reach the shore at six o'clock, A. M., with a large take of herrings, having their nets all shaken, and the fish ready for immediate removal, might land, spread their nets or hang them on the drying poles, and, in ordinary circumstances, they might have their fish delivered by ten o'clock, get themselves washed, and take their victuals, and then go to bed and sleep comfortably for four or five hours, after which they would have ample time to mend their nets, and to carry them down to the boat, so as to be ready to proceed to the fishery, full of that strength, vigour and energy necessary to prosecute it successfully, whilst other fishermen,

fishermen, on the contrary, who have had similar success, but who may have hauled their nets without shaking the fish out of them, have all this to do after reaching the harbor, and that with much difficulty, for it is often found to be so impossible to draw the nets from under the fish, that those on the top require to be shovelled to another part of the boat, or landed, before all the nets can be got out, the effects of all which on fish caught during the hotter months may be easily imagined. But as regards the fishermen themselves, from all these difficulties, the day is far spent before the fish are delivered and the nets all spread out or hung up, so that before they have reached home, washed, and had food, there is no time left for sleep or for mending their nets, and the preparation for the ensuing night's fishery is begun without befitting energy. Such crews, too, often arrive so late at the fishing ground from these causes, that they cannot easily find a clear berth to shoot their nets in; and when they do obtain it, no sooner are the nets fairly out of the boat than the men are asleep, or at all events they are so fatigued from want of rest that they have not courage to haul their nets, so as to change their ground if necessary, and to take a second shot, and therefore, they thus too often return disappointed.

When the herrings are landed from the boat, they ought to be measured by the legal cran measure, and not counted, unless the quantity taken be so small as not to fill a cran measure. As it is for the interest of both fishermen and fish-curers, that the cran measure should be used, as it affords the truest and justest mode of dealing both for buyer and seller, every one should unite in putting an end to the practice of reckoning the fish by numbers, as the law is, that nothing is to be used but the cran measure, having the brand of the board of fisheries on it.

FISH-CURERS.

If fish-curers have the desire they ought to have, to compel the men who fish for them to handle the herrings with proper care from the time of their capture to that of their delivery, they should certainly do their best to set them a good example, by seeing that everything is done in their own department strictly as it should be. If they leave their herrings after delivery in the curing boxes, exposed to the sun or rain, it is not very likely that they will have much influence in persuading the fishermen to shake the herrings out of their nets as they are hauling them, or to take any other necessary precaution for their preservation, seeing that all such care would be thrown away if the fish-curer should thus neglect the herrings after he has received them. It is the fish-curer's business, therefore, to see that the receiving boxes and tubs have proper awnings over them, and likewise that the barrels, when packed, are properly covered and protected from the sun and rain; and much of the good or bad character of British cured herrings will depend on the attention which may be paid by curers to these injunctions, for the neglect of them may, and probably will give an incurable taint to the fish. The sooner salt is applied to the herrings the better, as it secures the adhesion of the scales, so important to the after appearance of the fish. For this purpose, salt should be sprinkled over them as they are emptied in successive portions from the cran measure into the receiving or gutting-box. All herrings should be gutted, cured, and packed, on the day they are caught. If this cannot be accomplished, they ought not to be cured as gutted herrings. They may, however, be cured as ungutted herrings, or made into red herrings.

GUTTERS.

Gutting and packing also, should commence immediately after the first cran is delivered; but this practice is too much neglected, particularly on days when the fishing has been partial, or when the state of the tide may have occasioned an irregular delivery. Although a number of gutters are in attendance, they do not begin until such a quantity of fish is delivered as will give constant employment to all. Thus unnecessary delay, exposure, and deterioration of the fish take place: all which might be obviated on such days, and the

parties satisfied, by dividing the payment, for the whole number of barrels, gutted and packed, equally among all. A most important matter is, to see that the herrings are properly picked and assorted into maties, full-fish, and spent-fish; and this should be done as the gutting goes on, by having baskets or tubs for each particular sort; and to prevent all after mistake, the barrels into which these several sorts of fish are separately packed, should be immediately, and severally, marked by means of a marking iron, with respective letters, M——, F——, or S——.

Great care should be taken by gutters and packers to remove all fish which have lost their heads, or which have been broken, bruised, or torn, in the bellies, so that they may be packed separately.

Bad gutting, and tearing the bellies of the fish, often arises from the knives being blunt. To prevent this, the gutting knives should be collected, and delivered to one of the coopers every evening, who should have the particular duty of seeing them all carefully sharpened on a smooth stone, and returned to the gutters in the morning. Due attention to this will be likely to produce neater gutting; the bones will be cut and not left exposed; and the fish will not present that ragged appearance which so often disfigures them. Whether the fish are gutted for continental sale or for exportation out of Europe, the orifice left at the top of the belly of the fish should be as small as possible, and particular attention should be paid that the breast be not lacerated or torn down, so as to leave the bones exposed. The incision with the knife should be made in the throat quite down to the back bone, and the knife turned round with the hand, and drawn upwards under the breast-fins, and not downwards along the belly of the fish, otherwise the orifice will be made too large, and the roe or milt will be exposed.

The fish must be cleared, not only of the gut, but of the liver, stomach, and gills, which last, being full of blood, is known to taint the fish in a short time after it is killed; and the incision of the knife should be made down to the back bone, so as to allow the blood to flow freely from the great blood vessel of the fish, which will tend much to the after preservation of the herring.

In order to understand the Dutch manner of gutting herrings, we must suppose that the fish is held in the hollow of the left hand, with its belly uppermost, and the head and shoulders projecting about an inch before the fore-finger and thumb; that the gutting-knife is held in the right hand, with the fore-finger and thumb grasping the blade to within an inch or so of the point; let the knife then be plunged into the throat of the fish at the side next the right hand, and thrust down so as to touch the back-bone, and so forced through to the other side, with the point a little projecting therefrom, and let the fore-finger then be turned over the head of the fish, and placed under the point of the knife, and the flat part of the thumb laid on the breast fin or gip of the fish, and pressed on the broad part of the knife; the entrails are then to be gently started, the gut and gip seized between the knuckles of the fore and middle fingers, and a sudden pull given, by which means the crown-gut, anatomically called the pyloric appendages, will be left hanging from the body of the fish, while the gills, fore-fins, heart, liver, &c., will fall in the hollow of the hand. This is what is understood to be the mode of gutting practised by the Dutch, in which it is necessary to observe, that only one pull is required to bring away every thing that they consider to be necessary, when the operation has been performed in a proper manner. In the British method, the only difference is, that a second, and sometimes even a third and fourth pull are necessary, because the whole of the intestines, including the crown-gut, are extracted. It will thus be found, that the breast or belly of the fish is most frequently lacerated in the act of removing these parts of the entrails, owing to the gutters making the pull downwards towards the tail of the fish, instead of making it upwards towards the head. Curers should therefore give the most particular instructions to their gutters to make the pull upwards and not downwards, so as to leave the orifice as small as possible, and to prevent the breast of the fish from being torn. That mode of gutting by which the crown-gut is left attached, is peculiarly well adapted for the continental market, where it is believed that the crown-gut is a powerful influence in improving the flavour of the fish, and where the appearance of the herring is held to be greatly injured when it has been by chance removed.

Packers.

PACKERS.

The packing of the fish should be proceeded with as expeditiously as the gutting, and in fact both operations should be carried on at the same time, the usual proportion of persons employed being two in gutting to one in packing. The moment the first herrings are gutted the curing process should begin. The proportion of salt to be used must vary according to the season of the year and the nature of the fish, as well as the market for which it may be destined. The Dutch use one barrel of small Spanish or Portuguese salt for sprinkling eleven barrels of herrings, in order that they be more conveniently handled, and one barrel of great salt for packing seven and a half or eight barrels of herrings for the European market; and if this quantity should be found rather small, an additional plateful of salt is introduced into the middle of the cask to supply the deficiency. The calculation for each barrel of herrings may be about five-sixteenths of a barrel of coarse Spanish salt. It must be observed, however, that whilst the Dutch mode of cure may produce a perishable article of luxury for the table, it is not capable of producing that imperishable article of commerce required by British and continental merchants. But the parties employed in the cure must be the best judges of the quantity of salt to be used for the different markets for which the herrings may be intended. It is, moreover, difficult to lay down any well defined rule as to this point, from the circumstance, that there are several qualities and sizes of Liverpool fishing salt, which are of different degrees of strength. Many curers use only one kind, whilst others use a mixture, and very frequently both Lisbon and Liverpool salt are jointly used for curing the herrings of the same barrel. Thus the quantity of salt required for fish free from glut, and early salted under cover, would be quite insufficient for fish mixed with glut, and delivered in the afternoon of a sultry or wet day. It must be remembered, however, that the use of Spanish or Portuguese salt would produce a much better cured article than is produced by Liverpool salt. The herrings are then carried to the rousing tubs, where they receive the first part of the cure, called rousing or roiling—that is, working them well to and fro among salt. In performing this operation, the packer should mix a proper quantity of salt among the fish as they are emptied into the rousing-tubs, and the herrings should be turned over continually, until a proper proportion shall have adhered to each. When this has been done, a small quantity of salt should be scattered in the bottom of each barrel, and the packer should begin by laying the herrings into the barrel in regular tiers, each tier being composed of rows laid across the barrel, taking care to keep the heads of the herrings at each end of the row, close to the inside of the staves of the barrel, with their tails inward, and making up the deficiency in the middle of each row by laying herrings in the same line. Care should be taken to scatter salt on the heads. The head herrings should then be placed. These are laid across the head of the herrings already forming the tier, and these herrings should also receive a sprinkling of salt, which should likewise be thrown into the centre of the tier. The second tier must be packed in the same way, taking care that the herrings shall be placed directly across those of the first, and so on alternately, the herrings of each successive tier crossing those of that below it. A proportion of salt should be distributed over each tier, St. Ube's or Lisbon salt being always preferred for this purpose. When the barrel is completed, a little additional salt should be put on the top tier. Herrings intended for the continent should be packed on backs; but for the Irish market they are preferred when packed flat, or more on their sides. The fish in each barrel should be all of the same kind and quality throughout. The nefarious practice of packing inferior herrings in the middle of the barrel, or superior herrings at the top is always discovered, sooner or later, to the confusion and loss of character of the curer. The barrels should be filled above the chime of the cask, in which state they are allowed to stand till the following day, or even longer, when by the pining or shrinking of the herrings from the effects of the salt, they fall down so much in the barrel, that it requires to be filled up. The moment the barrels are packed, they should be properly covered over, to prevent the sun's rays or rain penetrating the fish. All vessels which go to cure on open beaches or shores should be provided with old sails, or some other such covering, to protect the fish from the sun and rain; for if spread on the beach without any such protection, they will infallibly be spoiled.

Coopers.

COOPERS.

It is the duty of the cooper to see that all his barrels are properly made, and of the legal size. It is of the greatest importance that he should ascertain whether they are sufficiently tight for containing the original pickle, because there is no after remedy for the evil effects produced in the fish by its escape. Barrels should be constructed of well seasoned wood, and be made tight in the bottoms and seams, and croze, by introducing the broad-leaved water plant called the sedge or flag, which would tend to secure the original pickle under all circumstances. During the period of the curing, the cooper's first employment in the morning should be to examine every barrel packed on the previous day, in order to discover if any of them have lost the pickle, so that he may have all such barrels immediately re-packed, salted and pickled. A very common practice is to pour pickle repeatedly into barrels of the previous day's packing, which have thus run dry, without having in the first place secured the leak, and then afterwards to use the herrings of such dried barrels for filling up such barrels of herrings as are well cured and tight. This is a practice which should never be allowed, as the distribution of these dry, and consequently bad herrings, amongst the herrings of a number of otherwise well cured barrels has a tendency to destroy the whole.

As already stated the cooper in charge should see that the gutters are furnished every morning with sharp knives. He should be careful to strew salt among the herrings as they are turned into the gutting boxes—give a general but strict attention to the gutters, in order to insure that they do their work properly—see that the herrings are properly sorted, and that all the broken and injured fish are removed—take care that the fish are sufficiently and effectually roused. Then he should see that every barrel is seasoned with water, and the hoops properly driven before they are given to the packers. He should likewise keep his eyes over the packers, to see that the tiers of herrings are regularly laid and salted, and that a cover is placed on every barrel immediately after it has been completely packed. The cooper should write with red keel or black coal the name of the packer on the bottom or quarter of each barrel as it is delivered, together with the date of packing, and the letter M, or F, or S, for mixed, full, or spent fish, as the case may be. Where this excellent regulation is practised, it is found to be a check to bad or imperfect selection, as well as to bad gutting and irregular salting; and it prevents the different descriptions of herrings from being packed up together when the barrels are unheaded in order to be filled up, or for being bung packed.

After the herrings have been allowed one, two, or at most, three days to pine, the barrels should be filled up with herrings of the same date as to capture and cure, and of the same description as those which they contain, care being taken not to pour off much pickle or unduly to press the fish. The barrels should then be headed up and tightened in the hoops, and laid on their sides, and this always under cover, so as to be shaded from the sun's rays, which are seriously injurious to the fish; and they should be rolled half over every second or third day, until they are bung packed, which part of the process of cure should be performed within fifteen days from the date of the capture of the herrings, and not sooner than that period, if it be the object of the curer to obtain the official brand of the board of British fisheries at bung packing. When the pickle has been sufficiently poured off, a handful of salt, if required, should be thrown around the insides of the barrels, and the herrings should be pressed close to the insides of the casks, and additional fish of the same description and date of cure should be packed in until the barrel is properly filled, after which it should be flagged, headed, blown, and tightened; and the curing marks should be scratched on the side. The barrel may then have its pickle poured in, and be finally bunged up.

REPACKING HERRINGS.

For the purpose of preserving the fish in warm climates, and in order to enable them to be exported out of Europe, all herrings must be repacked; and before the repacking commences, fifteen days must have intervened from the date of their capture and first salting.

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For this purpose the herrings must be emptied out of each barrel in which they were originally packed, into a large tub or box, filled with clean fresh water, where they are washed and freed from all glut; after which they are placed in open baskets, to allow the water to escape, and then weighed, when 224 lbs. of fish are allowed to each packer for every barrel. The fish are then regularly repacked into the same barrels, and Liverpool great salt is strewed on each tier as packed, until the barrel is full; the fish are then dunted, that is, the head is jumped upon by the packer, and when the quantity of fish weighed does not fill the barrel more is added. The barrel is then headed, flagged, and tightened, the quarter of the head end of the barrel hooped up, and an iron binding hoop, one inch in breadth, driven on each end; the chime hoops are then nailed, which completes the process of full-binding. The barrels are then placed in tiers—each bored in the centre of the bulge—filled up with strong pickle made from clean salt—and bunged; and they are then ready for inspection, official branding, and shipment to any place out of Europe.

Herrings are called sea sticks when they are shipped off soon after being taken and cured, so as to be first in the market for early consumption, and so to obtain a high price. When barrels containing sea stick herrings are cured on board of vessels cleared out for the fishery, or shipped to be carried to other stations, if the lower tiers are not carefully stowed, and the barrels well hooped and tightened, they are apt to lose the pickle, and if kept for any length of time in this state, they will be found on landing to be gilded and tainted. Sufficient attention and care will prevent this, and if it be properly guarded against, the cure of the herrings will be improved by the voyage, as they will be free from undue pressure, and as they will be found when opened, to be well flooded with pickle. Whether the barrels of herrings are prepared for the official brand of the board of British fisheries or not, they should be kept constantly full of pickle, and where a leak appears, the barrel should be made tight, or the fish should be taken from it and repacked into a sufficient barrel. Barrels should be rolled half round weekly until shipment. Herrings must have been cured for fifteen days before the official brand can be applied for. If the curer wishes to have the brand, he must give the officer notice, stating that it is his intention, at such a time and place, to have so many barrels of herring branded—maties or full fish—as the case may be, and as a matter of course the officer attends. In the first place, he sees that the owner's name, with the place where and the year when cured, are branded on the barrels, all of which should be done prior to the officer's appearance. The officer having taken the required declaration of the curer, and gauged the barrels, each of which ought to be of a size capable of containing 32 gallons English wine measure, he proceeds to examine the casks and herrings, causing so many thereof to be opened for his inspection, taking out the heads and bottoms of the alternate barrels respectively, so as to satisfy himself that the herrings are in all parts of the barrels perfectly what they ought to be, before he proceeds to apply the brand to them.

A cooper should be in constant attendance on board of every vessel during the times herrings are shipping, to replace hoops, chimes, or any other damage the barrels may have sustained by cartage, and to nail the chime hoops, if not previously done. The master of every vessel should be bound to use slings, and not crane hooks for hoisting the barrels on board, and to stow every barrel bung upwards, without the use of a crow-bar.

The superiority of Dutch cured herrings arises chiefly from scrupulous attention being given to the different directions which have been detailed in this treatise, and in a great degree also to Lisbon and Saint Ube's salt only, being used in their cure, as well as to their being packed into oak barrels alone, whilst ours are cured with Liverpool salt, and packed into barrels made of birch or alder.

As it is extremely desirable, and very much for the interest of fishermen, and all parties concerned in the herring fisheries, that the practice of taking herring fry, or undersized herrings, should be put an end to, each fisherman should hold it to be his duty to aid the board of British fisheries in stopping it. It is chiefly under the pretence of taking sprats or garvies that this destructive practice is pursued. It is therefore important that the distinguishing marks of the young herring, and the garvie or sprat, should be so generally known

as to be rendered familiar to all. These have been described by Mr. James Wilson of Woodville, the well known naturalist, in a communication made to the secretary of the board, from which the following is extracted :—

“1st. The first character to which I would direct your attention, is one which is so distinguishable by touch as well as sight, that it would be quite easy by means of it to divide into two separate portions the largest and most intermingled mass of these fishes, even in total darkness. I refer to the jagged or spiny edging which prevails along the lower outline of the sprat or garvie, almost all the way from throat to tail. This character is scarcely at all perceptible in the true herring. It is slightly developed in the fry, but soon disappears. It seems never absent in the garvie, but grows with its growth, and presents so stiff a tothing along the abdominal line, that if a fish is held not very tightly by the sides between the finger and thumb, and then a finger of the other hand is pressed along that under line from tail to throat, the projections will present so much resistance that the fish itself will be moved forwards.

“2nd. The eye of the herring is proportionally larger than that of the garvie, so that if you place a young herring beside a garvie of greater size, its eye will nevertheless be larger than that of the garvie, and if the fishes are themselves of the same size, the difference of the eye will be of course the more perceptible.

“3rd. The third character is less obvious, till attention is called towards it, than the two preceding, but it is of equal importance, being not less constant and discriminative. If you observe the position of the dorsal or back fin of the herring, and suppose a line drawn perpendicularly downwards from its foremost portion where it enters the back, you will find that such line will invariably fall *in advance* of the ventral or belly fin beneath it. But if you draw a similar line from the front portion of a garvie's dorsal fin, it will invariably drop *behind* the insertion of the ventral fin.

“4th. The fourth character of distinction results from or is connected with the character just mentioned. There is a shorter space and fewer divisional lines between the pectoral or breast fin, and the ventral fin in the garvie, than in the herring, so that the anterior portion of its body is less elongated.

“5th. The divisional plates or segments which occupy the lower space between the pectoral and ventral fins, are larger in size and fewer in number in the garvie than in the herring, there being about fifteen in the former, and about twenty in the latter. In conformity with this distinction in the outer aspect, the number of ribs is different, being considerably smaller in amount in the garvie than in the herring.

“Many other distinctions of a minuter kind are known to naturalists, but I think the preceding will suffice for the object you have in view, viz., that the difference between the sprat or garvie, and the fry of the true herring, may be ascertained with ease and accuracy by all who desire to do so.”

By order of the honorable the commissioners,

THOS. DICK LAUDER,

Secretary board of fisheries.

Royal institution, 26th June, 1845.

DIRECTIONS FOR CURING COD, LING, TUSK, AND HAKE.

Printed and circulated by the honorable the Commissioners of the Board of British Fisheries.

Before noticing the cure of cod, ling, tusk, and hake, it may be right to mention, that where circumstances afford it, welled smacks should always be employed in the capture of the fish; for the fishermen can not only better preserve their bait in good condition in such craft, but the process of cleaning and salting the fish as they are caught can be carried on in them with the greatest convenience and advantage. But whether the fishing be so prosecuted, or by means of boats, it is essential never to allow the lines to remain so long down that the fish may die upon them; and if boats are employed in their capture, they ought to return to the shore with the fish as soon as possible after they are caught; and the fish taken on different days ought never to be mixed together.

As it is an unquestionable fact, that two parcels of fish, which are of equal size and quality when taken, will, from the difference of the cure alone, obtain very different prices in the same market, it is obvious, that not only the knowledge, but the practice, of the best mode of curing, must be of the most essential importance to the individual curers, as well as to the country from which the article of commerce is to be exported. And surely, when it is understood, that it is not extra expense, but only a little additional attention, that is necessary to produce this superiority of excellence in the fish cured, and that all the attention required may be easily given in the course of the operations of bleeding, cleaning, and drying, by the fishermen or their families,—it may be hoped, that curers or their superintendent will, for their own sakes, see that every thing necessary be promptly and efficiently done, that may ensure a ready and profitable sale for their fish.

Perhaps the best process of cure is that practised in Yorkshire, where the object of the curers is to produce the finest fish for the Spanish market. As this affords by far the highest price for fish, it ought to be the study, as it is obviously the interest of all fish-curers, to bring their article of commerce to such a degree of perfection as may make sure of this market. That this must be well worthy their best endeavours, is best proved by the fact, that the curers at Eyemouth, by entering into direct correspondence with some of the principal Spanish merchants in London, are now offered for STAMPED COD what amounts to £3 a ton more than they got previously. Any curer, in any quarter, may have an opportunity of opening up such a direct correspondence, by application to Mr. Campbell, the chief officer of the board of British fisheries in London, who will be happy to inform applicants of the names of the firms of the different Spanish houses; but it must be observed, that no attempt to do so need be made unless the fish are of such quality as to merit the OFFICIAL STAMP, and that they shall have actually received it from the fishery officer of the district.

The moment a fish is taken off the hook it should be bled. This may be done by the person who is employed in taking it off the hook. The fish must, then be headed, split up and gutted,—in doing which, the sound should be carefully preserved for cure. The fish should then have the bone removed, care being taken that it shall be cut away to within twenty or twenty-two joints of the tail, not directly across, but by the splitter pointing the knife towards the tail, and cutting the bone through two joints at once, in a sloping direction, so as to leave the appearance of the figure 8. This looks best, and it has this advantage, that the fish are not mangled, as they are apt to be when the bone is cut square through one joint. A slight incision should also be made along all the adhering part of the bone, to allow any remaining blood to escape, and the splitter should then drop his fish into clean water. The fish should then be thoroughly washed in the sea from all impurities; but where this cannot so immediately be accomplished, they should be dropped instantly into a large tub or vat full of sea water, where they should be carefully washed, and the water should be poured out of it when it gets foul, and fresh water supplied. Care must be taken to remove the black skin that adheres to the laps of the fish.

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If these operations cannot all be performed on board the fishing craft immediately after capture, the fish, upon being taken off the hook and immediately bled, which is absolutely essential, should be put into boxes or some convenience, to keep them from exposure to the air, and from being trampled on, which would be extremely hurtful to them. But it may be again repeated, that the more of the above operations that can be performed immediately after capture the better. If the salting can be done on board the craft, it will be of the greatest advantage, as the sooner the fish are in salt after they are taken out of their native element, the greater is the chance that their cure will be successful. But, whether cured at sea or on shore, they ought in no case to be permitted to remain a longer period before being laid in salt than forty-eight hours.

Some curers think, that instead of laying the fish in salt immediately after they are washed, they ought to be left to soak in water for twelve hours, or allowed to remain in a heap for the same period, before being salted. This has been done by many, under the impression that it will make the fish, when cured in pickle, appear thick and plump at market, and because the coating of slime found on the skin, when the fish come to be re-packed or dried, thus becomes thicker and easier removed, than if the fish were salted from the washer's hand. But the fact is, that the swelling of the fish, and the thick coating of slime, indicate tainting, and it is therefore obvious that when fish remain without salt for twelve hours, the pickle will just so much the sooner become sour, so that the fish must be thereby injured. Herrings, though a richer fish than cod, are never soaked in water before salting, or allowed to remain for hours without salt after being gutted; the reverse is the universal practice. In the same manner, therefore, the sooner that cod, ling, tusk or hake, can be salted after being thoroughly washed, the better will the cure and the quality be, and the less salt will be required. The salting should always be carried on in vats, tubs, or troughs, which should have covers. But whether the fish are to be so cured, or by that very inferior mode called *BULK*, they must be regularly laid in layers on their backs, one over the other, each layer being carefully spread over with a sufficient quantity of salt, 45 or 50 pounds of Liverpool salt per hundred weight of dried fish being about sufficient. Where this quantity cannot be given, a day or two longer in salt may be required; and if salted in bulk, they will certainly require to remain a few days longer. Over-salting is frequently practised to increase the weight of fish, but nothing is more fallacious,—not only is the sap thus extracted, and the fish made lighter, but, as the drying advances, they become encrusted with salt, which falls off at every handling, whilst the fish are so much deteriorated as to be rejected as salt-burned, or taken at a very reduced price. In Yorkshire, where the mode of cure is such as to produce the most perfect article, the whole of the fish are salted in tubs or vats, three days being generally allowed them to remain in salt, and one ton of salt is allowed to cure three tons of fish; but if the fish are large, more salt will be required than if they are smaller. This is a difficult matter to manage where the climate is damp, for if the season happens to be wet, and the fish do not receive a sufficient quantity of salt, they will soon get mited. The knowledge of their having taken in a sufficient quantity of salt, so as to be enough cured in that respect, whether they are yet too soft, must be obtained by the grip of the hand of an experienced curer, before they are taken out of the pickle. If the fish be salted when fresh off the hook, they will take in no more salt than will perfectly cure them, however much may be given them; but if they are not fresh, by giving them too much salt they will get salt burned.

After the fish are drawn from the vats, they should be well washed, and the pickle brushed out in the sea, or in sea water, and then they must be built up in a long pile on a stony beach, taking care that each fish is placed in a sloping direction, that is to say, with its head higher than its tail, so as to allow the salt water to be well dripped out of them. They may remain in this state for a day or two before they are laid out for the purpose of drying.

By far the best mode of drying the fish is that practised in Yorkshire, and all fish curers are earnestly recommended to adopt it, as nothing will so certainly tend to ensure their fish taking in the Spanish market, which will amply repay them for any trifling additional expense to which they may be put at first by making proper provision for it. The Yorkshire curers

curers use flakes of wood, raised on posts three feet high, of such length as may be found most convenient, and about four feet wide. These are constructed at top with a platform of cross bars, placed six inches asunder, on which the fish are to be laid. The greatest possible advantage is derived from these flakes, and it is the earnest desire of the board of fisheries to see them brought into universal use among fish curers, as they are far superior to any stony beach whatsoever, however favorable for the purpose. The great advantage of the flake is, that it preserves the fish clean, and owing to the current of air passing underneath, the drying process goes on simultaneously below as well as above; and it prevents all chance of the fish being sunburnt, blistered, or scalded, when first laid out, as frequently happens when they are placed on a hot stony beach in a warm day. But when a stony beach is to be used, the greatest possible care should be taken not to lay the fish down when the stones are too warm from the heat of the sun, otherwise they will certainly get sunburned, and no subsequent care will be successful in curing them properly. In all cases, whether the flake or the beach be used, great care must be taken not to expose the fish to a powerful sun for the first few days, and that they may be not dried too hastily, otherwise they will heat, become brittle, and loose from the skin, and appear as half roasted, and so be unsaleable. At first they should be laid on their backs; but towards night they should be laid back upwards, in small heaps or clumps, which ought to be increased in size as the fish get harder; and, during the process of drying, the fish may be laid with their back or belly upwards alternately, as occasion may point out. As they acquire firmness, frequent turning is advantageous, and as the heaps become enlarged, stones or weights may be placed on them to facilitate pressing, which imparts to them a smooth and compact surface. When the fish are about half dried, or so, it will then be easy to tell whether they have got too much salt, and if so, the skin side should be laid up to the sun during the heat of the day for future drying, which will draw the salt from the surface of the fish side, and tend to make them appear a fine greenish color. When the fish are gathered together in heaps in the evening, they should be carefully covered with matting or canvass during the night, as well as when damp weather prevents their being laid out. After a fortnight's drying, the fish should be put into a pack or steeple, for the purpose of sweating, and they ought to be allowed to remain in that state for twelve days, carefully covered, after which they should be laid out to dry for a week; and then after sweating them a second time for four or six days, two or three more days of drying should be sufficient to complete them. But of course this must all depend on the state of the weather, and, according as that may be favorable or otherwise, the whole time employed in curing them may average from six to eight weeks. The pining and sweating of the fish is a most important part of the cure, and must be extremely well attended to, for if not properly sweated, before they are housed, they will soon get mited, slimed, discolored, and unsaleable. Fish prepared for the Spanish market require to be highly salted, quite transparent, and of a pure greenish color, and very hard dried. After the fish are properly sweated, pined, and finished, they should be housed, but never in a warm day, or warm from the beach or flakes; they should always be collected in a cool state—either in the evening or morning,—and with this precaution, and always provided that they have been properly pined and sweated, they will keep for a long time without being slimed or mited, care being taken to have the air excluded from them by proper covers, and by their being put into a tight cellar or warehouse. Many of the Yorkshire curers, when packing their fish in their stores, after being fully dried, lay a small quantity of clean straw between each layer of fish. This tends to draw the surplus salt from the surface of the fish, prevents them from getting slimy or mited, and very much improves their color.

When fish caught in winter are to remain in salt until the drying season arrives, a little additional salt is necessary, and if laid in bulk they should be carefully covered with matting or canvass to ensure cleanliness, and to prevent them from getting discoloured.

When the fish are to be cured in pickle, they may remain the same time salted in vats, before being repacked into barrels. On removal they should be carefully scrubbed and washed with clean water, and the slime well scraped off with a knife from the skin and

back fins. The fish may be then repacked in barrels, with clean salt, and prepared for market. The number of fish in each barrel should be scratched on the side of it. For curing and repacking for the home market, 84 lbs. of salt per barrel is sufficient, but 112 lbs. will be required for fish intended for exportation.

By order of the honorable the commissioners,

THOMAS DICK LAUDER,
Secretary to board of British fisheries.

Royal institution, 26th June, 1845.

DIRECTIONS FOR CURING COD, LING, TUSK, AND HAKE,

WET, OR IN PICKLE.

This is a mode of curing which produces a valuable article of merchandize—very useful in household economy, and its wider extension becomes a most desirable object in promoting the interests of the British fisheries. The most approved mode of conducting this description of cure is as follows :

The fish having been properly split, scrubbed, and washed, should be salted in large tubs, or square boxes, capable of retaining the pickle, and properly covered from the sun and rain. After being forty-eight hours in salt, they may be washed in clean fresh water, and the skin of each fish must be well scrubbed with a small heather scrubber, or a hand brush, which is sometimes used for the purpose. Having been perfectly cleared of slime, and well rinsed in cold water, they are laid in a heap and allowed to drip, and are then repacked into barrels with clean salt. In performing this process, the skin side of the fish is kept next to the bottom of the barrel, and they are regularly packed up with a proper quantity of salt on each layer, keeping them as flat as possible, and close to the sides of the barrel. The fish should be collected, and assorted into three or four sizes, and each size should be packed in different barrels.

If the fish have been firmly packed, and the barrels allowed to stand on end one night properly covered before being tightened, it will not be necessary to jump upon them. The uppermost or top fish in the barrel is then placed with the skin upwards, and salt is strewed on it. The barrels must then be flagged and tightened,—laid down—tiered—bored on the side—and filled up with pickle, which should always be made from clean salt, and it should be skimmed when necessary, as any impurity in the pickle injures the whiteness of the fish.

The number and kind of fish contained in each barrel must then be scratched on the side, with the date of repacking, and if the casks and fish are found on inspection to be in all respects agreeably to law, and to the boards regulations, the barrels may then be officially branded.

By order of the honorable the commissioners,

THOMAS DICK LAUDER,
Secretary board of fisheries.

Royal institution, 26th June, 1845.

No. 76.

(See page 166.)

Fines and forfeitures in account current with the Board of Revenue.

DR.

1851.		
Jan'y. 15.—To cash paid for gazette, blanks, and circulars,	£2	12 6
“ 22.—To cash paid W. T. Townsend, for compensation in collecting duties from the wreck of the schr. Three Sisters, at Beaver Harbor,	15	0 0
April 2.—To cash paid Joseph Skallish, messenger,	2	10 0
July 5.—To cash paid do. do. do.	2	10 0
Sept. 8.—To cash paid for professional opinions,	9	6 8
October 3.—To cash paid the messenger for fuel,	6	6 1
“ 20.—To cash paid for chaldron coal,	1	9 3
“ 31.—To cash paid, the amount of fine imposed on Rugg, to the officers, for watching the distillery,	10	0 0
Novr. 28.—To cash returned to Warren Gardiner, out of rum seized at Liverpool,	4	9 1
Decr. 27.—To cash paid for the gazette, stationary, blanks, &c., for the year,	7	15 0
“ 31.—To cash paid the messenger for his services,	2	10 0
“ 31.—To cash paid into the treasury,	320	0 0
	<u>£384</u>	<u>8 7</u>
1852.		
Jan'y. 1.—To balance in hand,	14	15 7
	<u>£399</u>	<u>4 2</u>

MEMO.

The whole of the undermentioned fines were paid to the officers for their services :

July 15—J. McDougall & Co., Halifax,—paid to Hills,	£5	0 0
“ Capt. Farnsworth, Annapolis,—paid to Mr. Foster Tobias,	2	10 0
Sept. 8—Capt. Slocumb, Bridgetown,—paid to Foster,	5	0 0

CR.

1851.		
Jan'y. 1.—By balance of cash in hand,	£12	17 0
March 31.—By cash for proceeds of goods seized in 1850 and sold in 1851,	100	14 4
July 23.—By cash received for net proceeds of sales of goods seized in Halifax, as per sales, No. 1,	42	5 3
August 27.—By cash received for sales of goods seized in the out ports, as per sales No. 2,	£103	3 6
“ 27.—Less amount not paid in until after Decr., 1851,	17	10 11
	<u>85</u>	<u>12 7</u>
1851.		
Jan'y. 20.—By cash from T. E. Moberly, for one half of fine imposed on Captain Kelly,	5	0 0
April 19.—By cash from T. C. Tobias, for half of fine imposed on the master of the brig “ Boston Lady,” (less expenses)	46	10 0
		June

June 7.—By cash from W. G. Fife, for half of fine imposed on William Doyle, Halifax,	15 0 0
August 9.—By cash from R. B. Porter, Windsor, for half of fine imposed on James Orr,	1 5 0
“ 13.—By cash from James Babin, for fine imposed on him,	10 0 0
“ 28.—By cash from J. H. Freeman, for half of fine imposed on the master of the schr. Villager,	30 0 0
Sept. 12.—By cash from R. B. Porter, Windsor, for half of fine imposed on James Dill,	40 0 0
Octr. 31.—By cash from David Rugg, for fine imposed on him for working in distillery after hours,	10 0 0
	£399 4 2
1852.	
Jan'y. 1.—By balance in hand brought down,	£14 15 7

Board of Revenue, Halifax, 1st January, 1852.

B. B. OXLEY, clerk.

No. 77.

(See page 166.)

The committee to whom has been referred the penitentiary accounts, &c., have agreed to report :

That they have examined the accounts and found them correct. That the whole expense of the institution for the past year, including mason work, and the cost of granite purchased for building the wall around the prison, amounted to £966 18s. 6d. That there was eighteen male convicts in the prison on the 31st December last, six of whom were received during the last year. The physician of the institution reports that the health of the convicts during the past year has been generally good. The crops raised on the penitentiary grounds during the last year was sold, and realized £19 6s. 2d., and is at the credit of the institution in the bank of Nova Scotia. This sum added to £375 1s. 2d., undrawn on the 31st December last, will leave at the credit of the institution this year £394 7s. 4d. The commissioners have not, as usual, submitted an estimate of the probable expense of the institution this year, but suggest that a sum equal to that granted last year be provided to meet the requirements of the prison. Your committee, therefore, beg to recommend that the sum of £731 be granted this year for the purpose, which, together with the sum already at the credit of the institution, will amount to £1106, the amount granted last year.

Your committee visited the penitentiary—were pleased with its clean appearance, and were requested by some of the convicts to afford them an opportunity of preferring charges of ill treatment and cruelty against the superintendant, which your committee acceded to by hearing their complaints and charges in the presence of the commissioners. They also heard the explanations of the superintendant in his own behalf, and also a statement of two of the underkeepers as to the superintendant's general conduct towards themselves and prisoners, and are of opinion that a change of the superintendant is desirable ; and your committee beg to recommend that the first section of chapter twenty-four of the revised statutes,

statutes, as far as it relates to the penitentiary, be carried into effect without delay. That the good conduct medal system be revived, as it was found to have had a beneficial effect upon the conduct of the prisoners.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES McLEOD, chairman.
 JAMES CAMPBELL,
 HENRY S. JOST,
 ICHABOD DIMOCK,
 JESSE SHAW.

Committee room, 31st March, 1851.

No. 78.

(See page 166.)

The committee to whom was referred the petition of the executors of the late Thomas Crawley, of Sydney, Cape Breton, have agreed to report, that the claim set forth by petitioners, was, on the petition of the said Thomas Crawley, referred during last session to a select committee, who reported favorably thereon, but was not acceded to by the house. That your committee, under all the circumstances connected with this claim, beg to recommend that that portion of the said report which suggested that the salary enjoyed by the said Thomas Crawley, as superintendent of the coal mines at Sydney, Cape Breton, should be continued to him during his life, be adopted; and that the sum of £150 sterling, be granted to petitioners, as executors, being the sum due to him at the time of his decease, as such superintendent as aforesaid.

JAMES McLEOD,
 JOHN HOLMES,
 JOHN CREIGHTON,
 JOHN C. WADE,
 W. W. BENT.

Committee room, 29th March, 1852.

No. 79.

(See page 166.)

The committee to whom was referred the accounts for public printing, have agreed to report that they have carefully examined those accounts, and found due to—

The queen's printer, Mr. Thompson :		
For printing for provincial secretary's office,		£83 7 3
“ Excise office,		69 7 6
“ Financial secretary's office,		16 0 0
“ Receiver general's office,		7 13 6
“ Legislative council,		125 17 6
Province account for publishing,		149 18 11
“ for printing,		199 1 9

651 6 5
 Richard

Richard Nugent :				
For printing for the provincial secretary's office,		£29	10	6
Job printing and journals, under contract, for house of assembly, &c.,		322	16	6
		<hr/>		
				£352 7 0
William Annand :				
For printing for provincial secretary's office,		7	7	6
“ House of assembly,		6	0	0
		<hr/>		
				13 7 6
Athenæum office—For printing for provincial secretary's office,				1 18 9
Wesleyan office—For printing for provincial secretary's office,				1 18 9
E. M. McDonald—For printing for provincial secretary's office,				4 2 6
J. H. Crosskill—For printing for provincial secretary's office,				8 8 8
Wm. Cunnabell—For printing for provincial secretary's office,				0 7 0
A. Lawson, Yarmouth—For printing for provincial secretary's office,				1 10 0
J. Bowes & Son—For printing for provincial secretary's office,				5 0 0
English & Blackadar :				
For printing for provincial secretary's office,		4	15	0
“ House of assembly,		0	11	3
		<hr/>		
				5 6 3
John Munro—For printing for provincial secretary's office,				4 12 10
A. Grant—For printing for provincial secretary's office,				8 0 0
James P. Ward, Cape Breton—For printing for house of assembly,				2 10 0
		<hr/>		
				£1060 15 8

Making in the whole for all the public service, the sum of one thousand and sixty pounds, fifteen shillings and eight pence.

The queen's printer, Mr Thompson, has been paid the sum of £350 of his account, and is entitled to receive the balance, amounting to £301 6s. 5d.

Mr. Richard Nugent has been paid £315 8s., including 14 reams of paper, at 22s. Balance due him, £36 19s. To pay these two balances, and also the other accounts specified, amounting to £57 2s. 3d., your committee recommend that this house do grant the sum of £395 7s. 8d.

Your committee have had under their consideration that portion of the petition of J. H. Crosskill, claiming a balance of £37 5s. on printing the council journals for 1848. They have had satisfactorily proved to them from the journals of this house, that Mr. Crosskill was paid for three years at the same rate he now claims for the fourth. Your committee annex a statement of the action of committees and of the house on the subject from 1843 to 1851, and leave for the consideration of the house whether Mr. Crosskill is entitled to the amount claimed.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. W. BENT,
JAMES McLEOD,
HENRY S. JOST,
ICHABOD DIMOCK,
G. W. McLELAN.

The committee herewith annex the contract for printing.

W. W. BENT, chairman.

Statement handed in by Mr. Crosskill.

In 1843 Mr. Thompson printed the council journals, and received at the same rate as Mr. Crosskill subsequently claimed.

In 1844 Mr. Thompson did the same work, (*Mr. Crosskill being then queen's printer,*) and received at the same rate as he did in 1843.

In 1845 Mr. Crosskill printed these journals, and charged the same rate, from which the committee deducted £18 7s. 6d.

In 1846 Mr. Crosskill charged the same, and the committee deducted £27 9s. 3d.

In 1847 Mr. Crosskill brought a certificate from the clerk of the council, certifying that it was understood he was to receive the same as his predecessor, and that no subsequent arrangement had been made. In the same session, *the house passed a resolution, that Mr. Crosskill should receive the same as his predecessor,* for printing those journals.

In 1848, under this resolution the house granted the sums deducted for 1845 and 1846, amounting to £45 16s. 9d.; and it was in this same year the work was done on which Mr. Crosskill now claims the £37 5s., which had been deducted by the committee before the house had settled the question in his favor.

In 1849, the committee on printing, taking for their guide the action of previous committees, made the reduction of £37 5s. on the account for 1848, by their report on the 27th March; but on the following day, acting in accordance with a recommendation of a revising committee, the house granted the £48 5s. deducted for printing the journals of 1847, thus sanctioning, *for the third time,* Mr. Crosskill's claim—first, by resolution in 1847—secondly, by grant in 1848, and thirdly, by grant in 1849.

In 1851, Mr. Crosskill petitioned for the £37 5s., and, from the report of the committee, it seems they were under the impression that the sums previously deducted had not been granted. This was an error, and Mr. Crosskill now claims the £37 5s., being the balance of account at the same rate his predecessor received, *as guaranteed to him by resolution of the house in 1847,* and being at the same rate as balances voted to him in 1848 and 1849. Mr. Crosskill alleges that he made *no diminution in the quality of the work* for 1848, which was done in a superior manner, and therefore he is fairly entitled for the fourth year to as much as he received for the three years previous, and which is precisely the same as was granted to his predecessor.

By these articles of agreement, made the twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, between Richard Nugent, of the city of Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, printer, of the first part; Bernard O'Neal and Samuel Carten, both of the same city, importing merchants, of the second part; and Joseph Whidden, of the the same city, esquire, clerk of the house of assembly for such province, of the third part,—*it is witnessed:* That the said Richard Nugent, for himself, his heirs, executors, and administrators, doth hereby covenant, promise, and agree, to and with the said Joseph Whidden, clerk of the house of assembly, as aforesaid, and his successors, respectively, in such office, that he the said Richard Nugent, will, for a term beginning on the first day of the meeting of the next general assembly of the province and ending at the commencement of the first session of assembly to be held in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, print and furnish to the said Joseph Whidden, or to the clerk of the said house of assembly for the time being, three hundred and twenty copies of the journals of the said house of assembly for the time being, and of the appendix and index thereto, with marginal notes to the journals, without delay, and as fast as copy shall be furnished therefor, in manner following, that is to say: eighty copies of such journals and appendix to be so furnished and delivered at the assembly room of said house, during the respective sessions thereof, daily, or as copy is furnished, and after its prorogation, with the index thereto, to the clerk at his office, the remaining two hundred and forty copies of journal, appendix, and index, to be delivered to the clerk at his office, on or before

before the first day of July, when the session shall be held at the times at which the sessions of late years have been usually held, and within a reasonable time after any extra session, one hundred and forty thereof, well stitched in blue covers, as heretofore, and the remaining one hundred folded in readiness for binding,—the whole to be printed on sized paper equal in quality and appearance to the first quality paper on which the revised statutes of Nova Scotia are now being printed, and the work to be executed on good plain pica type, and in the best style, the size of the volume to be the same as that of the journals of said house of assembly for the session of one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and with like margins; clean proofs to be furnished such clerk, in every respect conformable to copy, and all paper and other materials to be furnished by the said Richard Nugent. And further, that he the said Richard Nugent, will, during the above term, as soon as required by such house or clerk, do and perform all such extra printing, whether of bills of the said assembly or otherwise, in such manner as by the house or clerk may be required, and also furnish the same to the house or clerk without delay. And will also, during such period, print and publish either in the weekly or tri-weekly "Haifax Sun" newspaper, in such manner as may be required, all copies of papers, advertisements, or other matters whatsoever, for and on behalf of such house or by direction of the clerk. All materials for such extra printing and advertising to be also furnished by the said Richard Nugent, and the paper for such extra printing, together with the mode of executing the same, to be subject to the approval of the clerk, the said Richard Nugent not, however, being compelled to furnish better paper than that hereinbefore mentioned for the journals, and clean proofs of such extra printing, conformable to copy, to be likewise furnished, as hereinbefore mentioned, as respects the journals. And further, it is understood, and the said Richard Nugent doth also hereby covenant and agree, that for such work, printing, and publishing, the said Richard Nugent shall, from and out of the provincial treasury, upon the same being granted by the legislature of the province, and warrant therefor issued, be paid and receive in full compensation, as follows:

For the journal of the proceeding of said house, with marginal notes thereto, and appendix and index, including all rule, figure, and other work appertaining thereto, according to copy furnished, that is to say: to the extent of three hundred and twenty copies thereof, for every printed sheet of eight pages thereof, the sum of two pounds and twelve shillings.

For folding, preparing, and stitching, in blue covers, as before mentioned, one hundred and forty copies of such journal, appendix, and index, collectively, the sum of five pence for each copy; and,

For folding, in readiness for binding, the remaining one hundred copies thereof, three pence for every copy collectively.

For advertising in the "Weekly Sun," two shillings and six pence per square for the first insertion, and seven pence half-penny per square for every continuance; and for advertising in the "Tri-weekly Sun," four shillings per square and one shilling per square for every continuance; and,

For all other extra work hereinbefore mentioned, at rates proportionate to the foregoing, according to the character of such work, the time and labor involved, and the materials used.

And lastly, the said Bernard O'Neil and Samuel Carten, for themselves, their heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, hereby covenant, promise and agree, to and with the said Joseph Whidden, clerk as aforesaid, and his respective successors in office as aforesaid, that the said Richard Nugent will perform and keep, all and singular, the covenants, agreements, promises, and undertakings, by him, the said Richard Nugent, on his part, as hereinbefore set forth, or hereby on his part made, undertaken, entered into, or agreed upon. *In witness* whereof, the parties to these presents have hereto set their hands and seals, the day and year first herein written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, }
in presence of }
JNO. E. WHIDDEN.

RICHARD NUGENT, (Seal.)
B. O'NEILL, (Seal.)
SAML. CARTEN, (Seal.)
JOS. WHIDDEN. (Seal.)

No. 80.

(See page 169.)

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Messrs. Gammell & Moore, claiming payment of certain orders on the provincial treasury, drawn pursuant to certificates from the deputy prothonotary of Cape Breton that the drawers thereof were entitled to certain amounts in compensation for damages in respect of a great road running through their lands in the island of Boularderie, have carefully examined the matters referred to them, and beg leave to report as follows :

By the laws formerly in force in respect to certain great roads, (of which that through the island of Boularderie is one,) it was provided that when any commissioner was appointed to expend provincial money in the opening or alteration of a road crossing the lands of a private individual, the commissioner was authorized to make an agreement in writing with the proprietor, specifying the amount of the damages, which agreement, after being certified to be just by three magistrates of the county, was to be forwarded to the executive council, and, on receiving their approval, was to be sent to the office of the deputy prothonotary in the county, who was authorized to give the party interested a certificate, on the production of which at the treasury he should be entitled to receive the amount allowed by the agreement.

It appears by the papers submitted to the committee, that several of the holders of certificates, given under this law by the deputy prothonotary at Cape Breton, called in November, 1849, upon the petitioners, requesting them, on the faith of such certificates, to advance the amounts to which they were entitled thereunder ; and the petitioners, in compliance with such request, made advances to the extent of one hundred and eighty pounds, seventeen shillings, taking the certificates of the parties and their orders on the treasury for the amounts so advanced.

Subsequently to this transaction, but before the orders were forwarded for payment, it appears that information was sent to the government, which created a suspicion that some fraud had been committed by the proprietors of the lands in procuring the agreements on which these certificates were founded, and accordingly when the orders were presented at the treasury, payment was refused until an investigation should take place.

Shortly afterwards Mr. John McKenzie was appointed by the government a commissioner to conduct such investigation, and by his report it seems that many of the agreements were dated a year previous to that in which they were actually signed. That many of the persons assuming to act as commissioners had been commissioners in previous years, but were not commissioners in the year in which the agreements were actually made. That in some cases damages were allowed for roads that had been in the possession of the public for twenty years, and in others, where new land was taken, were laid at a sum quite beyond the actual injury.

The facts stated in Mr. McKenzie's report, though somewhat modified by two subsequent reports of other commissioners appointed by government to pursue the same enquiry, are still sufficiently glaring to impress on your committee a strong conviction that in the appraisement of these damages there was, on the part of the proprietors and commissioners, gross fraud, and on the part of some of the magistrates who certified the agreements, a want of that prudent and careful inquiry which they should have made, before putting their names and official sanction to certificates, on the correctness of which the public authorities of the province are required to act.

If, therefore, the matter stood between the government on the one hand, and the proprietors on the other, your committee would not hesitate to recommend that no further sum should be paid as damages than should on full investigation be found due ; and further, if your committee supposed the petitioners in any way accessory to the fraud, they would feel disposed to put them in the same position with the proprietors.

They have, therefore, made all the enquiries that were necessary to enable them to come

to a correct conclusion on this latter point, and they are unanimously of opinion that in this transaction the petitioners stand entirely free from any blame; they believe that the money was advanced by them in good faith, and with no other view than to accommodate the holders of the certificates, and that, in point of fact, they stand, as respects these certificates, with much the same equities as the bona fide holder of a bill of exchange drawn without authority, but accepted by the drawee and cashed by the holder on the faith of the acceptance.

Your committee believe that the petitioners, in taking the orders, acted entirely on the faith of the prothonotary's certificate, which could be given only when the government had previously expressed their approval of agreements presented for their consideration, and therefore think they had a right to look upon such certificates as equal to province paper.

It would seem unjust to refer the petitioners back to the drawers of the orders. The money was not advanced, and probably not a shilling of it ever would have been advanced on the faith of the drawers, some of whom are very poor and others have left the province; and to refer the petitioners to the drawers would afford them a very doubtful remedy.

Your committee would have greater hesitation in making the report to recommend the payment of this money, and thereby establishing a precedent which might be dangerous, if the law continued as it was when these certificates were given; but the law having since been so altered as to render it necessary that these agreements should, besides the sanctions formerly required, have the approval of this house, before the proprietors are entitled to their damages, they do not see that they need be restrained by the fears of establishing an injurious precedent, from recommending what they believe to be just to the petitioners.

Your committee therefore beg respectfully to recommend to the house, that the sum of 180*l.* 17*s.* so advanced by the petitioners, be paid to them in full of their claims.

A. G. ARCHIBALD, chairman.
BENJ. SMITH,
DANIEL MOORE.

No. 81.

(See page 169.)

The committee to whom was referred the documents containing certain correspondence between the principal officers of her majesty's ordnance department and the provincial government, touching the transfer of the commissariat grounds to the city of Halifax or to the province, for the purpose of erecting a country market house thereon,—also the correspondence between the provincial secretary and lord Grey, the colonial secretary, on the same subject, beg to report, that they have given their best attention to the different documents submitted to them, and do not feel themselves at liberty to offer any suggestion to your honorable house, thinking that further negotiations should be taken in the matter by the provincial government before any definite results can be ascertained. Your committee have reason to believe that the corporation of Halifax are not at present prepared to recommend any particular line of conduct in the matter until the views of the imperial government are fully and clearly disclosed.

J. C. HALL,
JNO. ESSON,
S. S. THORNE,
BENJ. SMITH.

1st April, 1852.

No. 82.

(See page 170.)

The committee on temperance have fulfilled the duty imposed on them, and report as follows :

Their task is a responsible and difficult one : on the one hand is the danger of failing to accomplish all that may be attainable ; on the other the risk of retarding improvement by premature or impracticable effort.

No visionary or speculative spirit moves us ; nor have the intelligent and conscientious advocates of the total abstinence cause surrendered themselves to the mere impulses of feeling in the work they have undertaken. They have calmly surveyed the evil that demands redress ; deliberately and cautiously examined the means for checking and eradicating it ; patiently and maturely pressed onward in the work of practical improvement.

The history of the temperance movement in Nova Scotia, and the journals of this house, alike attest this truth. Twenty years have passed since the power of union was invoked for the suppression of intemperance, and individuals for that object first organized themselves into societies. In that time the cause has been urged upon the public with what powers of reason and persuasion the societies could command ; and some improvements in the law have been sought from the legislature : now, at the end of so long a time, have the organized advocates of temperance, for the first time united to ask for the interposition of a legislative enactment of a radical nature.

Equally in the legislature has precipitancy been avoided. It is four years since efforts, by notice, resolution, or bill, have annually been made in this house, for the separation of the retail liquor trade from the sale of groceries and other articles, and the abolition of the law under which, in this city, grocery stores are permitted to be dram shops—for rendering more effective the legal enactments against the illicit retailer—and for pecuniary aid for the diffusion of temperance principles by means of lecturers.

The small measure of success that attended these applications was submitted to with respectful forbearance ; and to avoid occasion of personal or party offence, in few instances were the names on the divisions that occurred in this house journalized.

Petitions bearing, as we are informed, from 17,000 to 20,000 signatures, have been referred to the consideration of the committee by your honorable house. As far as we have any knowledge—and our information on the point is not inconsiderable—these petitioners are persons of mature age and competent capacity, and comprise individuals of the highest respectability and intelligence in almost every section of the province. Among them are a large number of females, who address you in a tone of eloquence and feeling, well justified by the occasion and the relation they bear to the subject. For, unhappily, it is one which if it furnish an extensive field for the deliberations of the moralist and social economist, is one also that touches the affections at their inmost springs ; and as none feel the desolations of intemperance as they are felt by woman, so can no advocate for redress be more appropriate than she.

The petitioners ask you to prohibit by law, the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes.

A petition from citizens of Halifax to this house, praying that no change may be made in the law, has also been referred to the committee. It bears 87 signatures, comprising mercantile houses and others of the highest respectability, whose opinions as far as individual intelligence and probity extend, are entitled to respectful consideration. The authority of these opinions is lessened by the consideration of the bias inseparable from personal interest which many of the petitioners have in the subject ; and the natural prejudices unavoidably engendered by long familiarity with a traffic, assailed on moral principles, after the sanction of ages had given it an universal prevalence.

This petition is chiefly composed of strong assertions of the impracticability of enforcing a prohibitory law ; these considerations are involved in the general question, and nothing

is offered to elucidate the argument beyond the expression of opinion. We dissent from the assertion that the withholding of licenses has tended rather to increase than diminish the evil complained of. The contrary we believe to be the fact; although it is doubtless true that in some villages and peculiar localities, illegal retail traffic has prevailed, occasioned in a great measure, we believe, by the imperfection of the law, or of its administration.

The questions that arise on these several petitions, are :

1. The occasion for so strong a measure as legal prohibition.
2. The legitimacy of such a measure.
3. Its practicability.

To these questions this house in effect demanded our reply when it referred to us these petitions; and in performance of the duty thus imposed, we present the following opinions and reasons :

First.—We assume as an uncontroverted fact, that many and great are the evils that result to this province from the intemperate use as a beverage of intoxicating liquors.

We stay not to calculate the amount of money and time *primarily* expended in this indulgence: we rather would press upon your notice evils, which, if more consequential in their nature are infinitely more injurious in their effects.

Evils to the body politic by the perversion of men calculated by their industry and talents to advance the strength, wealth, and general prosperity of the country—into incumbrances and instruments of want and mischief.

Evils in the social relations from the desolation of homes but for this cause the scenes of comfort—the destitution, poverty and degradation of those whose maintenance and education would otherwise have been well cared for—the anguish and shame of very many hearts that else might have been filled with joy and satisfaction.

Evils to humanity by brutalizing a rational being, and degrading an immortal spirit.

Secondly.—We assume that the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is a superfluous indulgence, neither required for the healthful existence or the happiness of man. We might go further, and assert, that the use of intoxicating drinks is in itself injurious to the human system; but we desire to advance on undisputed premises, and we presume no one will hazard the assertion, that man's physical existence or his happiness as an intellectual or moral being are in any degree dependent on the use of stimulating liquors.

Thirdly.—We believe that benevolence, patriotism and religion unite to demand the sacrifice of a superfluous indulgence, if by that sacrifice a just prospect exist of checking and eradicating evils so extensive and momentous as those of intemperance.

Fourthly.—We presume that if the men raised to high stations—the men on whom providence has conferred education, refinement and wealth,—still more, if the men separated to teach the truths and obligations of religion, and if they who profess those truths and acknowledge those obligations—were universally to abandon voluntarily the indulgence of intoxicating drinks, the business of the importer and retailer would be so curtailed, and the influences that would encircle the inebriates would be so extended and potential, that comparatively little aid would be required from legislative enactments, and what was required would be accorded without hesitation, and would be effective.

Fifthly.—Believing that societies and governments should exist for the general good, and that a supreme authority in the state is created for the purpose of prohibiting what is generally injurious, although at the expense of individual interest,—and believing that the sale of intoxicating drinks inflicts evils on the common wealth of an extended and serious nature without returning to society compensating benefits, we see nothing in the right to sell or to drink intoxicating liquors that should form an exception to the general rule.

Lastly.—We know of no class of persons entitled to complain of the prohibition, if the propositions we have affirmed are correct. Not they who upon the principles of religion and the obligations of benevolence and patriotism are required voluntarily to abandon alike the traffic and the use,—still less they who are the victims for whose deliverance this
remedy

remedy is applied—and least of all they who make a cruel profit by a traffic that offers to men the materials for their self-destruction, which too many are ready eagerly to accept.

We, your committee, therefore unanimously and unhesitatingly report to your honorable house our opinion that the evils of intemperance are of a nature to justify for their repression the highest exercise of legislative power,—that it falls within the legitimate and just functions and authority of the legislature of this province to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for use as a beverage, and that it consequently becomes its bounden duty to do so if legislative enactments can be more efficacious for the object.

The most difficult question here arises :

Can legislative enactments for the prohibition be carried into effective operation ?

A wide range is opened by this enquiry. The moral influence of law, and the coercive restraints of constituted authority, on the one side ; and the opposing power of pecuniary interest, animal appetite, and the fashions of society, on the other ; are to be estimated in their comparative strength and antagonism. How far the former would be weakened, and the latter aided, by the indisposition of men to surrender, by compulsion, for a general good, rights and habits long enjoyed and sanctioned, we admit, forms no unimportant element in the argument ; nor would any enquiry be brought to a sound and practical conclusion which had not embraced a consideration of the insular formation which gives to this province a great extent of coast, increasing the expense and the obstacles in contending against contraband trade.

Against these considerations, the following reasons may be opposed :

First.—While the danger and the mischiefs of smuggling are urged and admitted, it must not be forgotten that the illicit traffic is now carried on ; and that a totally prohibitory law would be less liable to evasion than a system only partially prohibitory. The evidence would be simple, for the offending article in most cases would testify to its own conviction, and the condemnation be easy and certain. Obstacles that now obstruct convictions would disappear ; reluctant witnesses would no longer require to be discovered and forced forward—nor justice be defeated by their evasions, or by refined technicalities on trials.

Secondly.—The law would be universal, and would emanate from the highest source, and that a representative legislature. Now neighbouring countries are governed on contradictory principles, enforced by authorities of feebler influences, and over which the masses of the people have little control.

Thirdly.—The injurious effect on the popular mind of the license system would be removed—a legal sanction to sell, granted to a few for a pecuniary consideration, must place the trade in a false aspect, and entrench it against assaults aimed at its moral character and effects.

So strongly is this sentiment entertained by some of the committee, as to induce the belief that the experiment can never fairly be tested of “moral suasion” against the drinking habits, while the license system continues ; and that if moral power and not legal coercion must be the instrument of conflict, there must be a free field on which the seller of intoxicating drinks shall stand alike unprivileged and unrestricted as the seller of flour, of opium, or of arsenic.

Fourthly.—There seems no alternative but in coercive action. Looking at the progress of the cause for twenty years, while we rejoice that large portions of the yeomanry, traders, and mechanics, of the province, have cast from them the pollutions of intemperance, it is yet obvious that influences exist too powerful for the elements of reform that have yet been brought to bear. In support of this view, we may adduce the state of society in the metropolis—the extent of the liquor traffic in all its departments—the numerous and influential names on the petition referred to, and which in effect declares that the present liquor law is incapable of improvement.

We may also refer to the statistics of the revenue for further illustration. These shew that last year there was an increase of 3341 gallons in the amount of brandy, gin, whiskey, and wine, entered for duty, over the preceding year; and of 8893 gallons in that year, over the one preceding it, making an increase of 12,234 gallons in two years.

It is true, the quantity of rum entered was 5,378 gallons less last year than the year before, and 11,546 gallons less in that year than in the one that preceded it—making 16,924 gallons in two years. The decrease in that period is, therefore, but 4690 gallons in the whole; while it appears that the articles used by richer classes are progressively increasing in no inconsiderable degree; and the decrease in the quantity of rum entered may furnish but an erroneous criterion, if there be truth in the assertions confidently made, that smuggling in this article—both the provincially distilled and the imported—is carried on to a large extent.

And lastly.—In the city of Halifax the licenses granted last year are but 13 less than those in the previous year.

The question then seems narrowed to this point. The middle and lower classes of the people to a large extent have done their duty to free their country from an evil that retards its moral, social, and industrial progress; their strength proves unequal to the full accomplishment of the task. Shall the work, therefore, be stayed; or shall the legislature interpose and make at least the experiment of its power, to realize a consummation so devoutly to be desired?

Your committee unanimously believe the experiment should be made.

What remains then to consider, is a question of time.

We have the success of the measure we recommend too deeply at heart to court defeat by precipitancy. The measure of legal prohibition, to be successful, must be sustained by the hearty co-operation of the bulk of the people, and must be vigilantly and faithfully carried into execution. It has not yet been discussed in the legislature. It has not been adequately considered and apprehended by the people. It must be weighed in all its bearings and relations. The cost in all its forms, and they are many, must be understood and counted—that when the effort is made it may be made with a thorough knowledge of its nature and consequences, and with a determination which reverses shall not damp nor temporary successes seduce. Another motive for delay, of great weight, is that the experiment is being tried on theatres better prepared than ours. The state of Maine has made a mighty and noble effort; and Massachusetts and other states of the Union are discussing, modifying, and adopting, the example, according to their various circumstances and opinions. Nova Scotia, by delay, may obtain invaluable lessons of knowledge and experience, without the cost that is sometimes paid for experience. Should the principle of prohibition be generally adopted by our people, petitions signed by four-fold the number now before this house will attest the fact. We wish it were possible to attain the opinion of not many only, but of every intelligent inhabitant through the ballot box.

With these views, we do not recommend the introduction at the present session, of a bill based on the Maine law; but we recommend that the abstract principle be discussed and tested in the house on resolution.

Your committee have considered the petition referred to them, praying a grant of money to engage a lecturer on temperance, to visit different parts of the province: we consider the instruction of the people on a point so essential to their well being and the public prosperity, as a most appropriate subject for encouragement from the public funds, and recommend a grant of £300 for the object.

So long as the liquor trade shall be continued, and the license system be persevered in, your committee recommend those changes in the law that for some years have been fruitlessly attempted. We especially deprecate as injurious, the granting of licenses under which intoxicating liquors may be drank in the shops where they are sold; and we recommend the entire separation of the retail of liquors from the sale of groceries and other articles.

We think it just and reasonable that the venders by retail of intoxicating liquors, should be legally answerable for mischievous consequences of the intoxication they have been instrumental in creating.

And that the property of confirmed inebriates should be placed under trust for the benefit of themselves, their families, and creditors.

That persons should be appointed in each county, officially authorized to prosecute the violaters of the laws relating to intoxicating liquors.

And that intoxicating liquors forfeited should be destroyed, and a compensation of three pence a gallon paid the seizing officers.

Your committee, in conclusion, ask permission to call the notice of your honorable house to the report from a committee of 37 members appointed by the house of commons in 1834, comprising leading members of parliament, among whom were the late Lord Athrop, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Buckingham, (the mover,) Mr. Alexander Baring, Sir Andrew Agnew, Mr. Plumtree, and other well known public men, to consider the prevalent evil of drunkenness in the United Kingdom; and many in this house and in the province will probably be surprised to find, as your committee were, that most of the objects aimed at by the advocates of temperance in this province, either in their principle or details, including the education of the people on this subject, the separation of the sale of groceries from that of liquors, and extending even to the radical reform of entire prohibition, had met the approbation of a committee on which were such distinguished statesmen.

Although the advocates of total abstinence in Nova Scotia, who have been engaged in the support and advancement of this cause, have been content with their own conviction that it rested on the certain foundation of religion, reason and benevolence, it is satisfactory to find that objects and principles, which in Nova Scotia have been by some deemed visionary and fanatical, had, by so high authority, been considered subjects of the highest moment, calling for present and prospective legislation.

The following are extracts from that report :

“ That the *right* to exercise legislative interference for the correction of any evil which affects the public weal, cannot be questioned without dissolving society into its primitive elements, and going back from the combined and co-operative state of civilization, with all its wholesome and lawfully imposed restraints, to the isolated and lawless condition of savage and solitary nature.

“ *Section 7.—Immediate remedies, legislative and moral.*

“ The refusal of retail spirit licenses to all but those who would engage to confine themselves exclusively to dealing in that, and consequently the entire separation of the retail sale of spirits from groceries, provisions, wine or beer, excepting only in the fourth class of houses, as inns or hotels for travellers, and inmates or lodgers.

“ The encouragement of temperance societies in every town and village of the kingdom, the only bond of association being a voluntary engagement to abstain from the use of ardent spirits as a customary drink, and to discourage by precept and example all habits of intemperance in themselves and others.

“ A national system of education which should ensure the means of instruction to all ranks and classes of the people; and which, in addition to the various branches of requisite and appropriate knowledge, should embrace, as an essential part of the instruction given by it to every child in the kingdom, accurate information as to the poisonous and invariably deleterious nature of ardent spirits as an article of diet in any form or shape.

“ *Section 8.—Ultimate or prospective remedies.*

“ The absolute prohibition of the importation from any foreign country, or from our own colonies, of distilled spirits in any shape.

“ The equally absolute prohibition of all distillation of ardent spirits from *grain*, the most important part of the food of man in our own country.

“ The

“The restriction of distillation from other materials to the purposes of the arts, manufactures and medicine, and the confining of the wholesale and retail dealing in such articles to chemists, druggists, and dispensaries alone.”

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. JOHNSTON, chairman.
 STEWART CAMPBELL,
 NICHOLAS MOSHER,
 JESSE SHAW,
 JOHN HOLMES,
 JAMES CAMPBELL,
 ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD,
 THOMAS COFFIN,
 JOHN CAMPBELL.*

*Absent ; but having concurred before his departure.

No. 83.

(See page 182.)

The committee who were appointed to enquire into and report upon the laws relating to distilleries, beg leave to report as follows :

That from the information obtained by your committee from various sources, they are of the opinion that the law and regulations under which distilleries in this province have hitherto been managed have proved too inefficient in their operation for the purpose of preventing the illicit manufacture of spirituous liquors, and do therefore recommend that instead of the present duty imposed on the manufacture of spirituous liquors in this province, that the duties be levied on licenses for their manufacture, and beg leave to introduce a bill for the purpose of giving effect to their recommendation.

SAM'L. CREELMAN,
 JNO. ESSON,
 B. WIER.

April 1st, 1852.

No. 84.

(See page 183.)

The committee appointed on post office affairs report as follows :
 They recommend the establishment of—

1. Post and way offices at Middle River, county of Victoria.
2. At River Herbert, county of Cumberland.
3. At Little River, county of Sydney, at Irish's.
4. At Lower Settlement of Middle River, county of Pictou.
5. At Peggy's Cove, St. Margaret's Bay, county of Halifax.
6. Medway, between Whycocomagh and the Forks of Margaree, in the island of Cape Breton.
7. At Upper South River, county of Sydney.

8. At Christmas's Island, in the county of Cape Breton.
9. At Kennetcook, county of Hants.
10. At Petite Riviere, county of Lunenburg.
11. At Kempt, in the county of Hants.
12. At Argyle, at John Ryder's, county of Yarmouth.
13. At Irad Benjamin's, Gaspereau, King's county.
14. At Brighton, Pleasant River, Queen's county, at Philip Fancey's.
15. At Lochaber, county of Sydney.
16. Post office at Tatmagouche, in county of Colchester.
17. At Grand Mire', county of Cape Breton.
18. At Cape Sable Island, county of Shelburne.

The committee also recommend that the mail routes shall be established or altered, as follows :

From Yarmouth to Kemp, 30 miles,—provided the additional expense does not exceed £25.

From Upper Musquodoboit to Sheet Harbor, county of Halifax, 26 miles,—provided it does not exceed £15.

From Mill Town to Daniel Nicholls' corner, Clarence, county of Annapolis, once each week.

From the shore at Five Islands to Macan, by West Macan road.

From Kentville through Cornwallis to Willis Forster's, in Aylesford, twice each week, each way,—provided the expense does not exceed in all sixty pounds.

From Walton to Noel, county of Hants.

From Forrestall's to McNair's Cove, twice a week ; about 5 miles.

From Sable River to Ragged Islands, (14 miles,) to carry mails twice a week ; and also from Sable River to Lewis Head, once a week.

Between Liverpool and Port Medway two mails each week, (12 miles,)—provided it does not exceed £7 10s. additional.

From Sherbrooke to the Upper Settlement of South River, Antigonishe, and Back Lands, St. Mary's, (6 miles,) by the return of the courier to Antigonishe.

From Halifax to Musquodoboit Harbor, mails once a week, (30 miles,)—provided it does not increase expense more than £25.

From Halifax to Prospect, once each week.

A tri-weekly mail to Yarmouth by the way of Digby,—provided it does not cost more than £25 additional.

The foregoing arrangements, the committee think, should be made by the postmaster general, with due regard to economy, and as far as possible by tender and contract.

The committee recommend that the following petitions :

No. 8. Asking that courier should leave Londonderry on Wednesday and return to Five Islands on Thursday.

No. 9. Asking for courier to start from Cochrane's on Friday mornings, instead of Wednesday mornings, so as to insure two mails each week,—provided the expense does not exceed £5.

No. 23. Asking additional pay to the courier from Maitland to the Gore.

No. 29. C. W. Ratchford's, asking that the mail be transmitted from Amherst to Minudie by the River Herbert, and return by the same route, and recommend the adoption of the proposition of the petitioners.

No. 90. Asking mail route from Plaister Cove, (Cape Breton,) to Port Hood, thence to Margaree, and from Port Hood to Whycocomah.

Be referred to the post master general, to be complied with when the lowest cost is ascertained and sanctioned by the government, the same where practicable being offered to public competition.

The committee recommend that 40s. a year shall be paid to all way office keepers, in full of any arrears and franking privilege, and that a commission of 20 per cent. shall be taken by them on all sums collected above £8.

The committee have considered the numerous petitions from the post masters throughout the province, and after much discussion and comparison of receipts of the respective officers previous to the reduction of postage, viz : 5th July, 1851, and the subsequent period to the 5th January, 1852 ; and have agreed to recommend the following scale of salaries for the adoption of the house, in full of all charges for office rents and all incidental charges.

Amherst, - - - - -	£65	0	0
Albion Mines, - - - - -	10	0	0
Annapolis, - - - - -	35	0	0
Antigonishe, - - - - -	40	0	0
Arichat, - - - - -	30	0	0
Baddeck, - - - - -	15	0	0
Barrington, - - - - -	20	0	0
Bridgetown, - - - - -	25	0	0
Bridgewater, - - - - -	10	0	0
Chester, - - - - -	15	0	0
Digby, - - - - -	40	0	0
Durham, - - - - -	10	0	0
Gay's River, - - - - -	10	0	0
Guysboro', - - - - -	30	0	0
Kentville, - - - - -	60	0	6
Laurencetown, - - - - -	10	0	0
Liverpool, - - - - -	40	0	0
Londonderry, - - - - -	25	0	0
Lower Horton, - - - - -	15	0	0
Lower Stewiacke, - - - - -	10	0	0
Lunenburg, - - - - -	25	0	0
Musquodoboit, - - - - -	10	0	0
New Glasgow, - - - - -	35	0	0
Newport, - - - - -	20	0	0
North Sydney, - - - - -	20	0	0
Parrsborough, - - - - -	20	0	0
Pictou, - - - - -	100	0	0
Plaister Cove, - - - - -	30	0	0
Port Hood, - - - - -	25	0	0
Pugwash, - - - - -	20	0	0
St. Peter's, - - - - -	10	0	0
St. Margaret's Bay, - - - - -	10	0	0
Shelburne, - - - - -	30	0	0
Sherbrooke, - - - - -	10	0	0
Shubenacadie, - - - - -	10	0	0
Sydney, - - - - -	75	0	0
Sydney Mines, - - - - -	10	0	0
Truro, - - - - -	40	0	0
Wallace, - - - - -	25	0	0
Weymouth, - - - - -	20	0	0
Windsor, - - - - -	50	0	0
Wolville, - - - - -	15	0	0
Yarmouth, - - - - -	75	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1100	0	0

The committee recommend an addition of twenty-five pounds currency, to the salary of Mr. Frederick M. Passow, and of twenty pounds currency additional to the salary of Mr. William Craig.

The committee recommend that the governor in council should be legally empowered to introduce a one-penny stamp in addition to those now in use, the same being necessary to prepay letters to the United States, Bermuda, Newfoundland, and to accommodate the people of Halifax ; and also to make regulations to secure the safe passage of money letters by the post office ; also to restrain persons employed in the post office department from being interested in any mail contract ; also to prevent any person from being appointed a postmaster under the age of twenty-one years, and from holding any other situation therein under sixteen years of age : and further, to make all necessary regulations respecting ship letters, and newspapers re-mailed, and all matters for the better management of the department.

That stamps be sold by all the postmasters, and an allowance be made of five per cent. for such service, except in the town of Halifax.

The committee have considered the petition of Mr. Leonard Geldert—examined the parties, and heard testimony, and cannot concur in the statements made by petitioner, and entirely acquit the officers of the postal department of any practice unjust to the petitioner, or the least detrimental to the public as complained of.

The committee recommend that the complaints of the couriers of insufficient remuneration at Parrsborough, from Peter's Mountain to Macan bridge, and from Five Islands to Macan bridge, by east road, and from Londonderry to Five Islands, be referred to the members of the county, to adjust to the satisfaction of the public.

The committee think the ferrymen at Bear River should be allowed fifty shillings ;

And that Charles Pernette's petition should not be complied with.

The committee annex the accounts of the post office department for the year ending 5th January, 1852, by which it appears there is a deficiency to be provided for of £3200, occasioned by reduction of letter postage, and passage of papers free, and additional mail accommodation to the eastward and westward of the province, adopted at the last session of the assembly, and much approved of by those acquainted with the requirements of the country.

The committee have considered the application for three mails between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, by the Amherst route, and would have been prepared to recommend the adoption of the plan proposed, but having communicated through the government, and not being informed that adequate provision will be made to continue a steamer between Digby and St. John, the committee have come to the conclusion that the mails should be continued as at present, and recommend that the government should make another arrangement when suitable provision shall be made by the government of New Brunswick for the transport of the mails across the Bay of Fundy, between Digby and Saint John, by steamer.

JAMES B. UNIACKE, chairman.

DANIEL MOORE,

W. A. HENRY,

D. N. MACQUEEN,

WILLIAM ANNAND,

JOHN C. WADE,

ICHABOD DIMOCK.*

3d April, 1852.

* With the exception of the way the postmaster's salary is paid.

[COPY.]

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, HALIFAX, NOVA-SCOTIA,

QUARTER ENDED 5TH APRIL, 1851.

Dr. Deputy Postmaster General in account current with the general post office, London.

Charge.	Currency, \$ 5s.	Stg., \$ 4s. 2d.
To balance due the general post office, London,	£2359 9 8	£1966 4 8½
Amount of postage of towns in Nova Scotia,	1333 13 8	1111 8 1
Amount of postage collected at the Halifax office, &c.,	1334 15 8	1112 6 5
Amount of postage on unpaid letters from England,	447 0 3	372 10 2½
Amount of letters paid at Halifax for England,	155 9 4½	129 11 2
Amount of way letter postage,	17 18 1	14 18 5
Amount of postage upon ship letters,	26 7 10	21 19 10½
Amount of unpaid postage upon letters received from, and paid letters sent to Bermuda, Newfound- land, United States, &c.,	72 4 4	60 3 7½
Amount of letters returned from offices in the inte- rior and delivered at Halifax,	2 2 5	1 15 4½
Amount of fees collected at Halifax on letters ad- dressed to other towns,	3 12 6	3 0 5
Amount or fees collected at Halifax, for merchant's private boxes,	5 17 6	4 17 11
Amount received from the receiver general, in aid of post communications in Nova Scotia,	163 12 10½	136 7 5
Amount of errors in statement of "dead letters" in general accounts for July quarter, 1850,	14 9 6½	12 1 3½
Amount of error in letter bill for Liverpool,	1 0 0	0 16 8
	£5937 13 8½	£4948 1 7

Cr.

Discharge.	Currency, \$ 5s.	Stg., \$ 4s. 2d.
By salaries,	£656 12 10	£547 4 0½
Travelling charges,	112 15 5	93 19 6½
Conveyance of mails,	1036 11 11	863 16 7½
Ship letter gratuities,	28 3 6	23 9 7
Tradesmen's bills,	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rent of department in Dalhousie college, occupied as the general post office,	31 5 0	26 0 10
Printing and advertising,	5 13 6	4 14 7
Gas, coals, oil, &c.,	9 0 0	7 10 0
Miscellanies,	3 6 9	2 15 7½
Compensations to postmasters and way office keep- ers, for loss of "franking privilege,"	37 5 0	31 0 10
Amount of "re-directed," "miss-sent," and "re- directed" letters,	304 2 8	253 8 11
Amount of "re-directed" letters to Bermuda, the West Indies, &c.	85 0 0	70 16 8
		By

By cash paid into commissariat chest, by order of postmaster general,	1250	0	0	1041	13	4
Balance due the general post office, London,	2377	17	1½	1981	11	0

NOTE.—Letters remaining on hand, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{£86 } 0 \text{ } 9\frac{1}{2} \text{ cy.} \\ \text{£71 } 14 \text{ } 0 \text{ stg.} \end{array} \right.$

£5937 13 8½ £4948 1 7

E. E.

I, Arthur Woodgate, D. P. M. General of Nova Scotia, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein; and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true.

(Signed)

A. WOODGATE,
Dep'y. postmaster general.

Declaration made before me, this
11th day of June, 1851.

(Signed)

ANDREW MACKINLAY, J.P.

I, Frederick Passow, clerk in the account branch of the general post office, Nova Scotia, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein; and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true.

F. M. PASSOW,
Clerk account branch.

Declaration made before me, this
11th day of June, 1851.

(Signed)

ANDREW MACKINLAY, J. P.

THE GENERAL POST HALIFAX, NOVA-SCOTIA;

QUARTER ENDED 5TH JULY, 1851.

DR. *Deputy Postmaster General in account current with the general post office, London.*

Charge.	Currency, \$ 5s.	Stg., \$ 4s. 2d.
To balance due the general post office, London,	£2377 17 1½	£1981 11 0
Amount of postage of towns in Nova Scotia,	1281 10 10½	1067 19 1
Amount of unpaid letters received from, and paid letters sent to its corresponding offices, from Halifax,	823 17 2	686 11 0
Amount of unpaid postage upon British letters addressed to Nova Scotia,	393 19 2½	328 6 0½
Amount of paid postage upon letters for England, paid at Halifax,	168 19 1½	140 15 11½
Amount of "way letter" postage,	19 11 3½	16 6 1
		To

To amount of sums received for "ship" letters,	32	12	9	27	3	11½
Amount of postage upon colonial and foreign packet letters,	109	1	2	90	17	8
Amount of postage on letters returned from offices in the interior, and delivered at Halifax,	1	18	0½	1	11	8½
Amount of fees collected on letters addressed to towns in Nova Scotia, delivered in Halifax,	2	0	0	1	13	4
Amount received from merchants' private boxes,	6	3	9	5	3	1½
Amount received from receiver general in aid of post communications,	124	5	1½	103	10	11½
Amount of errors, October quarter, 1850, January quarter, 1851,	3	16	8	3	3	11
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
	£5345	12	3½	£4454	13	10

CR.

Discharge.	Currency, \$ 5s.	Stg., \$ 4s. 2d.				
By salaries and commissions,	£647	0	9½	£539	4	0
Travelling charges,	127	16	3	106	10	2½
Conveyance of mails,	1019	11	0	849	12	6
Ship letter gratuities,	44	3	11½	36	16	8
Tradesmen's bills,	1	5	0	1	0	10
Rent of apartments in Dalhousie college, occupied as the general post office, Halifax,	31	5	0	26	0	10
Printing and advertising,	87	19	6½	73	6	3½
Coals, wood, gas, &c.,	9	0	0	7	10	0
Miscellanies,	8	5	9	6	18	1½
Compensations to postmasters and way office keepers, for loss of franking privilege,	36	15	0	30	12	6
Amount of "dead," mis-sent, and "re-directed" letters,	276	0	6	230	0	5
Amount of "packet" letters, "re-directed" to Bermuda, Newfoundland, and the West India colonies,	55	5	0	46	0	10
Cash paid into commissariat chest, by direction of the postmaster general, London,	2377	17	2	1981	11	0
Amount of errors on October quarter, 1850,	0	15	1	0	12	7
Balance due the general post office, London,	*622	12	3	518	17	0½
	<hr/>			<hr/>		
	£5345	12	3½	£4454	13	10

NOTE.—Letters on hand, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{£81 } 17 \text{ } 3 \text{ c'y.} \\ \text{£68 } 4 \text{ } 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ stg.} \end{array} \right.$

E. E.

I, A. Woodgate, D. P. M. G., of Nova Scotia, do solemnly declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein; and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true.

(Signed) A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

Declaration made before me, this
16th day of Octr. 1851.

(Signed)

JAMES MACNAB, J. P.

* This balance has also been paid into the commissariat chest.

I,

I, F. Passow, clerk account branch, G. P. O., Nova Scotia, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein; and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true.

F. M. PASSOW,
Clerk account branch.

Declaration made before me, this
16th day of Octr., 1851.

(Signed)

JAMES MACNAB, J. P.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, HALIFAX, NOVA-SCOTIA,

QUARTER ENDED 5TH OCTOBER, 1851.

Dr. *The Postmaster General in account current with the Province.*

Charge.	Currency.
To amount of postage of towns in Nova Scotia,	£739 0 3
Amount of postage collected at the general post office, Halifax, on unpaid letters received from, and on paid letters sent to its corresponding offices,	349 1 9
Amount of postage upon unpaid letters from England for Halifax,	262 17 4½
Amount of postage upon paid letters sent to England from Halifax,	184 11 11½
Amount of postage collected on way letters,	18 16 3½
Amount of postage collected on ship letters,	17 5 10
Amount of postage collected upon unpaid letters received from, and paid letters sent to Bermuda, the United States, Newfoundland, and the West India colonies,	110 10 9
Amount of letters returned from the country,	1 3 1
Amount of fees on letters addressed to other towns, but delivered in Halifax, and private boxes,	11 10 4
Amount of postage stamps,	100 0 0
Balance,	271 10 0½
	£2066 15 8

Cr.

Discharge.	Currency.
By salaries of the post master general, clerks, messenger, and two letter carriers, at the general post office,	£349 7 6
Commissions to postmasters,	170 19 1½
Salaries to way office keepers,	54 13 4
Conveyance of Mails,	1006 6 7
Ship letter gratuities,	12 2 9
Tradesmen's bills,	0 0 0
Rent of apartments in Dalhousie college,	31 5 0
Law expenses,	15 15 0
Printing and advertising,	32 18 9
Coals, wood, gas, &c., for the use of the general post office, Halifax,	20 4 8½
	By

By compensation to postmasters and way office keepers, for loss of franking privilege,	36	15	0
Amount of "dead," "mis-sent," and "re-directed," letters,	94	15	0
Cash paid to the honorable Joseph Howe, being amount remitted by him to Trelawney Saunders, esquire, for postage stamps for Nova Scotia,	221	14	8
Miscellaneous expenses,	19	18	3
	<hr/>		
	£2066	15	8

MEMO.—Amount due to the British office, being "packet postage," £388 8 10½ cy.
Balance brought down, 271 10 0½

Deficiency on the quarter, £659 18 11 cy.

NOTE.—Letters remaining on hand:

Halifax,	£10	13	10½
Deputies,	47	9	10
	<hr/>		
	£58	3	8½

E. E.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.
F. M. PASSOW,
Clerk account branch.

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

QUARTER ENDED 5TH JANUARY, 1852.

DR. *The Postmaster General in account current with the Province of Nova Scotia.*

Charge.	Currency.
To amount of postage of towns in Nova Scotia,	£714 17 0
Amount of postage collected at the general post office, Halifax, on unpaid letters received from, and on paid letters sent to its corresponding offices,	362 13 1
Amount of postage upon unpaid British letters, for Halifax delivery,	193 13 10
Amount of postage upon paid letters for Great Britain, &c., collected at Halifax,	118 14 4
Amount of "way letter postage,"	20 14 4½
Amount of "ship letter postage,"	16 18 9
Amount of postage upon unpaid letters received from, and paid letters sent to the United States, Canada, Bermuda, the West India colonies, and Newfoundland,	111 9 7½
Amount of letters returned from offices in the interior, but delivered at Halifax,	1 13 9½
Amount of fees collected at the general post office, on letters addressed to towns in Nova Scotia, but delivered at the Halifax office,	2 0 0
Amount derived from "private letter boxes" at the general post office,	10 9 7
Amount of "postage stamps" received from receiver general, viz., 3d. stamps, £52; 6d. do., £24; and 1s. do., £24.	100 0 0
Balance,	238 1 2
	<hr/>
	£1891 5 6½
	Cr.

CR.

Discharge.	Currency.
By salaries, viz : postmaster general, four clerks, and messenger, at Halifax,	£349 7 6
Commissions to postmasters,	164 18 11
Salaries of way office keepers,	51 14 0
	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
Amount of sums paid for the conveyance of the mails in Nova Scotia,	£566 0 5
Amount of gratuities paid to ship masters for ship letters,	932 10 1½
Amount of tradesmen's bills,	12 19 6½
Amount of rent of apartments in the " Dalhousie college," occupied as the general post office,	40 7 11½
Amount paid to the hon. J. B. Uniacke, attorney general, for drawing and engrossing mail contracts, &c., for legal opinions, and other professional services rendered to the post office department,	31 5 0
Amount paid for printing and advertising, viz :	
Printing and advertising, at Halifax,	19 10 0
Advertising, at Pictou,	
Ditto, at Sydney,	£59 9 3
Ditto, at Yarmouth,	1 10 0
	2 5 0
	0 7 6
	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
Amount paid for gas consumed at the G. P. O., Halifax,	63 11 9
Amount of " dead," " mis-sent," and " re-directed," letters,	13 5 1
Amount paid to postmasters and W. O. K., loss of " franking privilege,"	67 12 11
Amount of miscellaneous expenses,	34 5 0
Amount received by postmasters, being per centage on the amount of " postage stamps " sold by them,	16 1 3
Amount " postage stamps " remaining on hand unsold,	0 16 3
	93 0 3
	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>
	£1891 5 6½

NOTE.—Balance brought down, £238 1 2 cy.
 " Packet postage " due British office, 318 16 1

Deficiency on the quarter, £556 17 3

NOTE.—Letters on hand, { Halifax, £14 0 7½
 Deputies, 41 11 3½
 £55 11 11

E. E.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW,
Clerk account branch.

QUARTER PREVIOUS TO THE REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

Account of postage of the towns in Nova Scotia—abstracted from the “monthly sheets”—for the July quarter, 1851, being the quarter immediately preceding the reduction of postage.

Post towns.	Amount currency.
Amherst, - - - - -	£67 9 3½
Annapolis, - - - - -	37 10 9½
Antigonishe, - - - - -	43 6 3
Arichat, - - - - -	40 12 7
Barrington, - - - - -	17 0 2
Bridgetown, - - - - -	25 5 11
Bridgewater, - - - - -	7 6 5½
Chester, - - - - -	12 19 9½
Digby, - - - - -	34 12 3
Gay's River, - - - - -	14 16 5½
Guysboro', - - - - -	34 15 4
Kentville, - - - - -	46 3 2
Laurencetown, - - - - -	11 2 10
Liverpool, - - - - -	65 2 4
Londonderry, - - - - -	23 19 9½
Lunenburg, - - - - -	27 5 0
New Glasgow, - - - - -	59 11 4½
Newport, - - - - -	19 1 1
Parrsborough, - - - - -	13 14 3½
Pictou, - - - - -	127 16 0
Plaister Cove, - - - - -	25 12 5½
Port Hood, - - - - -	26 2 0½
Pugwash, - - - - -	37 8 1½
St. Margaret's Bay, - - - - -	5 16 5
Shelburne, - - - - -	21 4 6
St. Peter's, - - - - -	11 0 0
Sydney, - - - - -	94 18 2
Shubenacadie, - - - - -	12 14 1
Truro, - - - - -	47 3 1
Wallace, - - - - -	29 6 6½
Weymouth, - - - - -	15 7 7
Windsor, - - - - -	62 17 1
Wolfville, - - - - -	19 5 0½
Yarmouth, - - - - -	98 10 11½
Durham, - - - - -	16 18 0½
Lower Horton, - - - - -	8 4 3
Sherbrooke, - - - - -	8 8 2
North Sydney, - - - - -	11 3 3
	£1281 10 10½

Previous to reduction,	£1281 10 10½ cy.
Since ditto,	739 0 3
	£542 0 7½
Falling off,	

F. M. PASSOW,
Clerk account branch.

 QUARTER SINCE REDUCTION OF POSTAGE.

Account of postage in towns in the province of Nova Scotia—abstracted from the “monthly sheets”—for the October quarter, being first quarter after reduction of postage.

Post towns.	Amount currency.
Amherst, - - - -	£33 10 9½
Annapolis, - - - -	24 10 8
Antigonishe, - - - -	21 4 11½
Arichat, - - - -	22 11 2½
Barrington, - - - -	10 14 4½
Bridgetown, - - - -	20 11 7
Bridgewater, - - - -	4 7 4
Chester, - - - -	7 7 5½
Digby, - - - -	18 9 0
Durham, - - - -	8 12 10½
Gay's River, - - - -	6 1 7
Guysboro', - - - -	18 12 11
Kentville, - - - -	25 9 9
Lawrencetown, - - - -	3 14 3½
Liverpool, - - - -	30 4 1
Londonderry, - - - -	16 11 6½
Lower Horton, - - - -	6 10 2½
Lunenburg, - - - -	17 16 8½
New Glasgow, - - - -	33 15 6
Newport, - - - -	9 8 2
North Sydney, - - - -	9 2 11½
Parrsboro', - - - -	7 11 8
Pictou, - - - -	82 0 0
Plaister Cove, - - - -	15 4 8
Port Hood, - - - -	15 14 1
Pugwash, - - - -	23 2 11
St. Margaret's Bay, - - - -	2 17 7½
Shelburne, - - - -	10 3 10
St. Peter's, - - - -	6 3 4
Sydney, - - - -	44 3 5½
Sherbrooke, - - - -	3 12 4
Shubenacadie, - - - -	7 1 9½
Truro, - - - -	29 3 10
Wallace, - - - -	17 6 2
Weymouth, - - - -	10 4 3
Windsor, - - - -	42 16 1½
Wolfville, - - - -	12 5 5½
Yarmouth, - - - -	58 18 4
Dartmouth, - - - -	1 2 5
	<hr/>
	£739 0 3

F. M. PASSOW,
Clerk account branch.

Statement of names of contractors, and expenses attending conveyance of mails in Nova Scotia, for half year ended 5th January, 1852.

Name of contractor.	Heads of service.	Miles. Double trip.	Times per week.	Amount currency.
Jno. Davis,	Annapolis to Digby, &c.	52	Twice	£36 10 0
Ronald McEachin,	Antigonish to Cape George,	44	Once	12 0 0
Jno. Clarke,	Antigonish to Guysboro',	68	Twice	37 10 0
Angus McLellan,	Antigonish to St. Mary's,	74	Once	9 0 0
Benjamin Wilson,	Amherst to Minudie,	50	Once	10 0 0
David Taylor,	Amherst to Parrsboro',	78	"	16 10 0
Arch'd. McPherson,	Arichat to Grandance,	20	Twice	12 0 0
Jno. J. Robertson,	Ball's Creek to Narrows,	89	Once	11 16 6
Henry Cummings,	Baddeck to Whycomagh,	50	"	7 10 0
Edw'd. W. Foster,	{ B'dgetown to Granville ferry }	50	"	4 10 0
Phineas Chesley,	{ Do. do. 1 qr. each, }		"	6 0 0
Allan McDonald,	Catalogne to Louisbourg,	14	"	6 0 0
Lemuel Moorhouse,	Digby to Brier Island,	42	"	21 0 0
Ambrose Allan,	Dunlap's to Lewis Head,*			
Jno. McKenzie,	Durham to New Lairig,	34	"	7 6 3
Arch'd. McPherson,	Grandance to Plaister Cove,	40	Twice	19 15 0
Wm. Faulkner,	Gay's River to Musquodoboit,	74	Once	20 0 0
Murdoch Campbell,	Guysboro' to Canso, [Mary's.	60	"	9 15 0
Jno. L. Hart,	Guysboro' to Cross Roads of St.	80	"	16 5 0
Jno. L. Hart,	Guysboro' to Milford,	64	"	12 0 0
J. & T. King,	Halifax to Annapolis,	254	Twice	249 10 0
J. & T. King,	Halifax to L'pool and Yarmouth,	424	"	299 10 0
H. Hyde,	{ Halifax to Pictou, 1 qr. }	200	"	117 10 0
C. R. Pearson,	{ Halifax to Pictou, 1 qr. }		"	117 10 0
Jas. Neville,	Halifax to Sambro,	18	Once	13 0 0
Alex'r. Hoobly,	Forks to St. Margaret's Bay,	24	Twice	8 0 0
Jos. Kegan,	Ingonishe to Cape North,	20	Once	12 10 0
Jas. Bragg,	Kentville to Cornwallis, &c.	74	"	14 15 0
Arthur Brymer,	L'Ardoise to Grand River, 1 mo.	9	"	0 12 8½
Arthur Brymer,	L'Ardoise to St. Peter's, 1 month		"	0 16 11½
Lewis Armstrong,	Louisbourg to Gaberouse,	26	{ Once a }	9 0 0
W. J. Waterman,	Liverpool to Brookfield, &c. &c.	136	{ fortnight }	37 10 0
Spencer Cohoon,	Liverpool to Port Medway,*			
Jno. Dykenham,	Londonderry to Five Islands,	84	Once	14 18 6
Jos. Dotten,	Londonderry to Pugwash,	84	Two	17 16 0
Lewis Hurtle,	Lunenburg to Bridgewater,	26	Once	5 0 0
Nathan Smith,	Maitland to the Gore,	25	"	6 4 6
C. R. Pearson,	Maitland to Truro,	26	"	4 10 0
Jas. Cody,	Margaree to Boularderie,	122	"	28 0 0
Fiddel White,	Margaree to Cheticamp,	32	"	5 0 0
Jno. McLellan,	Mabou bridge to Lake Ainslie,	50	"	7 10 0
Jno. Gillies,	Mabou bridge to Margaree,	72	"	10 0 0
Wm. Smith,	Merigomishe to Barney's River,	8	"	3 19 6

* £30 and £10 paid annually, 5th April.

Name of contractor.	Heads of service.	Miles. Double trip.	Times per week.	Amount currency.
Wm. Murray,	New Glasgow to Cape George,	100	Once	£23 10 0
Wm. McMillan,	New Glasgow to East River, &c.		"	17 5 0
Jas. Harvie,	Newport to Newport landing,	14	"	3 10 0
W. R. Baillie,	{ Parrsboro' to Apple River, }	88	"	6 7 1½
Hugh Fullerton,	{ Do. to do., 1 qr. each, }			7 2 4½
W. R. Baillie,	{ Parrsboro' to Five Islands, }	28	"	3 12 6
Hugh Fullerton,	{ Do. to do., 1 qr. each, }			3 8 10½
Thos. Arnison,	Pictou to Amherst,	200	"	60 0 0
Geo. Murray,	Pictou to Earltown,	50	"	5 19 6
David Murray,	Pictou to Plaister Cove,	188	Twice	86 10 0
Duncan Campbell,	Plaister Cove to Port Hood, &c.	80	"	21 13 9
Magnus McLearn,	Plaister Cove to Whycomagh,	60	Once	7 15 0
Donald McLeod,	Riv. Inhabitants to Malagawatcht-	36	"	5 0 0
Donald Urquhart,	Riv. Inhabitants to St. Geo. Chnl.	36	"	7 10 0
Stephen Dimock,	Scotch Village to U. & L. Rawdon	43	"	10 0 0
Alexr. Robinson,	Sherbrooke to Indian Harbor,	25	"	5 0 0
Jas. Campbell,	Shubenacadie to Maitland, &c.	60	"	14 17 6
Thos. Roper,	St. Ann's to Ingonishe,	40	"	6 19 3
Ronald McDonald,	St. Peter's to L'Ardoise, 5 months	20	"	4 3 5
Donald Morrison,	St. Ann's to Boularderie,	24	"	6 0 0
Thos. Battersby,	Sydney to Boularderie,	100	"	26 0 0
Thos. Martin,	Sydney to Mainadiou,	60	"	19 0 0
Jno. Woodill,	Sydney to Sydney mines,	48	"	7 10 0
Angus McNeil,	Sydney to Grandance,	168	Twice	65 0 0
Archibald & Stevenson	Truro to Amherst,	142	"	147 0 0
Isaac Smith,	Truro to Earltown, &c. &c.	64	Once	20 2 6
Michael Coady,	Trefoys to Walton,	57	"	22 10 0
H. N. Oxley,	Wallace to Gulf Shore,	24	"	5 0 0
David Murray, jur.	West River to NewGlasgow, 1 qr.	24	Twice	3 0 0
Thos. Reden,	Windsor to Chester,		Once	17 10 0
Harris Morton,	Windsor to Falmouth,			3 15 0
Jno. C. Bishop,	Windsor to Hantsport,	6	Twice	3 0 0
Malcolm Robertson,	Whycomagh to Forks Margarce	60	Once	7 10 0
Jonathan Woodberry,	Wilmot to Lawrencetown,	35	"	8 15 0
Thos. King,	Yarmouth to Digby,	140	Twice	97 0 0
Jno. Woodill,	North Sydney to Sydney,*			7 0 0
				£2024 1 8½

F. M. PASSOW.

* £7 paid annually on the 5th January.

A list of way offices, and way office keepers, in Nova Scotia, for year ended 5th January, 1852.

No.	Name of office.	Name of party keeping the office.
*1.	Advocate Harbor,	R. Morris.
*2.	Aylesford,	Jas. D. VanBuskirk.
3.	Apple River,	Wm. R. Elderkin.
*4.	Boulardarie,	A. Munro.
*5.	Brier Island,	Jos. Bancroft.
6.	Blue Mountains,	Peter Campbell.
7.	Broad Cove (Marsh),	Angus McDonald.
8.	Do. (Intervale),	Isaac McLeod.
9.	Brookfield,	J. Waterman.
10.	Barney's River,	Wm. McKenzie.
11.	Clyde River,	James McKay.
*12.	Canard,	C. E. Hamilton.
*13.	Cornwallis,	H. L. Dickie.
14.	Canso,	Geo. Norris.
*15.	Cape George,	Robt. McDonald.
16.	Cheticamp,	Edward Briard.
17.	Canning,	E. Burbridge.
18.	Catalogne,	A. McAulay.
19.	Clements,	Moses Shaw.
20.	Cross roads (St. Mary's),	A. Cummingier.
21.	Country Harbor,	C. Archibald.
22.	Clare,	A. F. Comeau.
23.	Douglas (Gore),	Henry Blois.
24.	Dunlap's,	Wm. Dunlap.
25.	Earlton,	C. Graham.
*26.	Economy.	S. H. Crane.
27.	East Bay,	A. Kenna.
28.	Falmouth,	Jas. Wolf.
29.	Fox Harbor,	D. McAulay.
30.	Fraser's mills,	A. Cameron.
31.	French River,	Jno. Longard.
32.	Five Islands,	Jno. Fulmore.
33.	Gabarouse,	Wm. Armstrong.
34.	Garden of Eden,	Wm. Millar.
35.	Granville ferry,	B. Reid.
36.	Goose River,	Jno. McKay.
37.	Grand River,	D. McKenzie.
38.	Gulf Shore,	W. W. Waugh.
39.	Grand Narrows,	S. McPherson.
40.	Glenelg, (St. Mary's,)	Rev'd. Jno. Campbell.
41.	Hantsport,	N. T. Harris.
42.	Hillsboro', C. B.,	Jno. McKeen.
43.	Hopewell,	Thos. Munro.
44.	Hillsboro',	N. Tupper.
45.	Ingonishe, (C. N.,)	Jno. Burke.
46.	Judique,	H. McDonald.
47.	Lake Ainslie,	Jno. McLellan.
48.	L'Ardoise,	M. McNeil.
49.	Lock's Island,	Jas. McDonald.

50.	Louisbourg,	D. Kennedy.
51.	Lower Ward,	Jno. Fraser, junr.
52.	Little Bras d'Or,	Jas. Matherson.
*53.	Mabou,	Wm. McKeen.
*54.	Malignant Cove,	Edm'd. Corbit.
*55.	Margaree,	Henry Taylor.
56.	Mabou bridge,	Rich'd. Fynn.
57.	Maccan,	E. Taylor.
58.	Mahone Bay,	Jas. W. Bates.
59.	Mainadien,	D. McDuff.
60.	Maitland,	Adam Roy.
61.	Melford,	Jas. B. Hadley.
62.	Merigomishe,	Robt. Murray.
63.	Moidart,	James Kirk, junr.
64.	Minudie,	G. Seaman.
65.	Musquodoboit,	Samuel Henry.
66.	Maitland, (Co. Yarmouth,)	Wm. Raymond.
67.	Mount Thom,	John Fraser.
68.	Mills Village,	L. W. Young.
69.	Meteghan,	Wm. Brown.
*70.	Napan,	John Roach.
71.	Newport landing,	Jas. W. Allison.
72.	Newport, (Corner,)	Samuel Martin.
73.	Nictaux Falls,	Charles Barteaux.
74.	Noel,	Isaac O'Brien.
75.	North West Arm,	John Ball.
76.	New Annan,	Gavan Bell.
77.	New Lairig,	Robert McLeod.
78.	Nine Mile River,	— McPhee.
79.	Old Barns,	E. Archibald.
80.	Portapique,	Samuel Davison.
81.	Port Medway,	George Reynolds.
82.	Pubnico,	John C. Anderson.
83.	Ratchford River,	A. G. Howard.
*84.	Rawdon,	Edward Murphy.
*85.	River Inhabitants,	John McLeod.
86.	Rawdon, (Upper,)	Alexr. Lavers.
*87.	River John,	Jos. Kitchen, junr.
88.	River Philip,	Grace Philips.
89.	Rogers' Hill,	D'd. McKenzie.
90.	River John (W. Branch),	Alex. McKay.
91.	Ship Harbor,	M. Bouard.
92.	St. Andrew's	A. McDonald.
93.	St. Ann's,	Jno. Munro.
94.	St. George's Channel,	Alex. Cameron.
95.	Springville,	Alex. Sutherland.
96.	Stewiacke (Upper),	Jno. Cox.
97.	Do. (Middle),	T. Putman.
98.	Spring Hill Road,	Wm. Brown, junr.
*99.	Tusket,	D. Van Norden.
*100.	Tracadie,	M. Potty.
101.	Stewiacke (Upper),	Saml. Johnson.
102.	Walton,	Chas. R. Allison.
*103.	West Chester,	Jacob G. Purdy.

*104.	Wilmot,	Arthur Gibbon.
105.	Wallace River,	David Purdy.
106.	Whycocomah,	Laughlan McDougall.

☞ All way office keepers in Nova Scotia receive a salary of £2 currency per annum ; those marked thus * receive an additional allowance of £2 as compensation for loss of franking privilege.

F. M. PASSOW,
Clerk account branch.

General post office, Halifax, 10th February, 1852.

No. 85.

(See page 187.)

The committee to whom was referred the papers on over expenditure of road money in the county of Cape Breton, beg leave to report that they have found the accounts in a high state of confusion.

That the report of C. E. Leonard, Mr. John Ferguson, and James P. Ward, contains an account from two hundred and seventy-six persons, claiming sums varying from thirteen pence to thirty-three pounds, and sixteen merchants' accounts varying from £2 11s. to £119, amounting in the whole to £1501 15s. ; but being unaccompanied by any account of the work done, or under and by whose authority, or any thing to show that the money may not have been drawn, the committee are, therefore, of opinion that this report does not come before them in that shape to warrant them in taking any action upon it.

As some of the bills are headed as against the province of Nova Scotia, it may not be out of place for your committee to remark that they are at a loss to see any difference between accounts against road commissioners and any other account, especially if the money has been drawn from the treasury ; and that as commissioners are required to furnish fair and full accounts of all and every particular under oath, they see no good reason why men rendering their own accounts should do less ; or how merchants can claim road money, unless under the name of laborers they have paid.

It appears there has been granted for the following services from the treasury £1375 ; by private subscription, £110. That accounts have been presented in due form to the receiver general, amounting to £1583 6s. 8d., up till 1st November, 1851, and on which there has been paid £1366 8s. 3d., viz :

1st. *Victoria Bridge at Fresh Water Creek.*

Expended by W. H. Munro, esquire, as per account,	£315	0	0
Paid to his order, April, 1851,	315	0	0

2nd. *Albert Bridge, Burke's Ferry, Miré River.*

J. G. McKenzie's account,	£681	18	5
Paid to his order,	500	0	0

Over expenditure,	£181	18	5
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3rd.

3rd. *Marian line of road to Sydney, towards Gabarus, and erecting bridges thereon.*

Granted for this service,	£400 0 0
Paid to W. H. Munro, commissioner, as per account,	391 8 3
	<hr/>
Amount undrawn,	£8 11 9

4th. *Bridge at Little Bras d'Or Ferry.*

John D. Clark, account as commissioner,	£195 17 0
Granted and paid to his order,	160 0 0
	<hr/>
Over expenditure,	£35 17 0

The committee are fully aware of the desire of former assemblies to stop rash and extravagant over expenditures, by sometimes refusing any pay, at others ordering payments by installments to run over a number of years; and feel that they might perhaps be justified in recommending some signal act of disapproval, as the claims are so extensive; but in consideration of the death of one of the commissioners, and other causes, do recommend that the members of Cape Breton be required to provide out of their road money for the present year, the sum of £209 3s. 8d., which, with the sum of £8 11s. 9d. undrawn, will pay and square up all accounts for the foregoing services, which have been presented in due form at the receiver general's office, previous to the first of November, 1851.

G. W. McLELAN,
JNO. ESSON,
JNO. LOCKE.

Halifax, April 3rd, 1852.

No. 86.

(See page 188.)

The committee to whom was referred the consideration of the rate-paying franchise—as far as relates to the payment of the clerks of the peace for copying the assessment roll—report as follows:

The committee recommends that there be paid to the clerk of the peace for the county of Pictou, £7 10s.; to the city treasurer for the city of Halifax, £7 10s.; to the other counties, (excepting Pictou and Halifax,) five pounds each; for their services previously to the late general election, in making out copies of assessment rolls, and the other duties connected therewith.

The committee recommend that hereafter such services be provided for by the counties.

J. W. JOHNSTON, chairman.

No. 87.

(See page 188.)

The committee to whom was referred the consideration of the rate-paying franchise, report as follows:

Objections to the details of the bill that passed last session for extending the franchise, are universal.

Contradictory interpretations have been given to the law, not in different parts of the province only, but in districts of the same county. It has been the instrument of abuses, and the occasion of irregularities and uncertainty, and the mischief, if the law continue unchanged, will increase—not diminish.

The description, in the first section, of the qualification of the new electors, as those who “*shall have been assessed for and paid in the year next preceding such election,*” has given rise to infinite contrarieties.

The assessment and payment have been required to be both in the same year; and the payments have been admitted, although made recently before the election.

The term “*the year next preceding,*” has been liable to many constructions—as twelve months before the election—or the year before that in which the election was holden—or the assessment year in each county. The latter meaning leading to additional embarrassments, from the differences between the assessment and the ordinary year. The reception of receipts, as evidence of qualification, has been, it is believed, the fruitful source of fraud—and certainly of irregularity and contrariety. This part of the law, from the abuses charged upon it, against which it seems impossible effectually to guard, should be repealed, whether other alterations may be made. In such event the franchise would depend alone on the assessment rolls; and then would arise the dangers that were designed to be guarded against, by the introduction of the receipts. Individuals improperly or inadvertently left out of the assessment, or not returned as having paid, would be excluded from their franchise without redress. It would be necessary that the assessment rolls should be returned at some certain and fixed period, annually; and be under such custody as would preclude alteration. Neither of these objects is of easy attainment. The existence of the two different assessments—the county and the poor rates, and in some counties of a semi-annual poor rate—makes it difficult to convert the assessment rolls conveniently into a franchise roll; and this is augmented by the necessity of distributing the assessment rolls into new arrangements to correspond with the electoral districts.

But in addition to all other defects, are two of a radical character,—the liability of the appointment of assessors being made under party bias, or temporary local agitation for the purpose of affecting the assessment with a partial and party tendency; and of the appointment of collectors under the same influences, and for the same object. That this danger is not imaginary, has already been made manifest; and were the assessment returns to be conclusive, the evil would grow into great magnitude.

There are other details in the law that have led to embarrassment, but the committee deem it unnecessary to extend the particulars further.

Convinced of the necessity of amending the law of last year, the committee have deliberated on the changes that might be hoped satisfactorily to effect that object; but they have not succeeded in devising amendments to this system which would not leave some of the mischiefs unredressed, and open occasion for new embarrassments: the committee therefore report, that they have been unable to frame any plan for reducing the rate-paying franchise into a simple, uniform and practically working system; and they recommend *in lieu of that franchise*, that the house should substitute a franchise based on *universal suffrage*, qualified by residence. They would retain the real property qualification, because it is valued by a large body of the people;—because also, it is useful to keep as unimpaired as possible, the distinction of freeholders, so well known in our provincial law, and to which classification a most numerous and respectable body of our people belong;—and because the retention of this qualification for voters, will give greater freedom in applying the condition of residence to the more general franchise.

They recommend restraining the universal suffrage, by a residence of considerable duration in the respective counties or townships, previous to each election, to prevent the mischief that might result from an influx of new electors, having no fixed stake, local or provincial, and no interest in the county or township; and by which the real sense of the constituency might be set aside.

The committee would also guard against the introduction, under the universal franchise,
of

of persons in circumstances not calculated for the independent or understanding exercise of the right of franchise, as persons receiving township or other public aid, Indians, &c.

The committee have considered Mr. Ross's petition, and recommend, that the offence of bribery, when brought home to a member of the house, should be declared by law to vacate his seat, and render him ineligible to be returned for the same parliament.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. JOHNSTON,
L. O'C. DOYLE,
ROB. MURRAY,
BENJ. SMITH,
THOMAS KILLAM,
JAMES McLEOD,
JOHN C. HALL,
STEWART CAMPBELL.

House of assembly, 3rd April, 1852.

No. 88.

(See page 193.)

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Alexander Chisholm, of Antigonishe, praying the aid of this honorable house to enable him to procure a patent in the United States, for an invention designed to facilitate calculations in navigation, beg leave to report as follows :

That while your committee are not disposed to question the ingenuity or the value of the invention submitted, nor yet insensible of the duty of the legislature, under peculiar circumstances, to foster and encourage the exertions of those engaged in scientific or literary pursuits, yet your committee feel reluctant to recommend the house to pursue so unusual a course as that of granting the loan prayed for, as thereby a precedent of pernicious tendency would be established. Your committee would rather recommend that the petitioner be advised to look in some other quarter for aid to protect and publish his invention, which (if it is of that novel and useful character asserted) cannot fail to yield a profitable return. And particularly does your committee feel themselves called on to recommend this latter course, as in pursuance of a report of a select committee during the last session, an advance of fifty pounds out of the public funds, has already been made to Mr. Chisholm, for the prosecution of the same object which the present application is intended to forward.

All which is respectfully submitted.

STEW'T. CAMPBELL,
JOHN C. WADE,
THOMAS COFFIN.

Halifax, 29th March, 1852.

No. 89.

(See page 194.)

The committee to whom were referred the returns of consular certificates, collected by the officers at various ports in this province, during the year 1851, with instructions to consider the subject of consuls' fees generally, beg leave to report :

They regret that the returns are not so complete as to enable them to ascertain with that degree

degree of certainty which is so very desirable, the actual amount of these exactions on the trade of the country, during the past year. By some misapprehension, the returns from several of the ports are only partial, and some only for the year 1850. Again, from several have been received, statements of fees paid far exceeding the number of certificates sent in; and from the important ports of Halifax, Yarmouth and Digby, as also Sydney mines, no returns of any kind have appeared. Enough, however, appears to warrant your committee in stating, that they believe the amount collected from our colonial shipping has not been exaggerated in former reports. The same vessel has paid different sums for the same services at different ports; and it has been stated that in some ports receipts have been *refused* to the masters on payment of the fees demanded. This fact requires, however, more explicit corroboration; but your committee are assured that means will be taken during the recess, to obtain certain evidence of its truth. It remains, therefore, for your committee to recommend, that the provincial government be required again to direct the collectors of colonial revenue to obtain from the masters trading to the U. States, all the certificates in their power for this current year, 1852: and to remunerate these officers for this duty, the sum of six pence for each certificate so collected and forwarded to the provincial secretary by the end of the year, shall be paid. And they also recommend that the colonial government take the necessary steps to oblige the imperial officers in charge at Halifax, Yarmouth and Digby, and other ports, to perform this duty,—they receiving the like remuneration for their services.

The committee, in conclusion, beg leave to recommend the propriety of the colonial government pressing the consideration of the subject with much earnestness on the imperial government. They have reason to believe that the adjoining province of New Brunswick is quite alive to the importance of obtaining the abolition of those fees, or a vast diminution in the scale of charges now imposed; and also, they believe that the shipping and manufacturing interests in Great Britain are extremely desirous to bring about a reform in the existing consular establishments of the mother country, having in view a great reduction of the charges imposed on vessels or goods, and increased efficiency in the discharge of the duties required of these officers.

JAMES D. FRASER, chairman.
THOMAS KILLAM,
ALFRED WHITMAN.

House of assembly, 6th April, 1852.

No. 90.

(See page 194.)

The committee to whom was referred a petition of many of the inhabitants of the town of Pictou, praying for an alteration in the laws relating to statute labour, so far as they apply to that town, have taken the same into consideration, and would be prepared to report favorably to it, but they do not think it advisable that any alteration in the laws in question as regards any particular locality should be at present enacted.

The committee are satisfied that the laws relating to statute labour are defective, unequal and unjust, and the same require a thorough revision and reconstruction on the principles disclosed in the petition referred, or one to include a tax partially on property and partially on individuals.

They therefore recommend that at the ensuing session a committee be appointed to prepare a bill to apply to the province at large, on the principle before stated.

All which your committee respectfully submit.

THOMAS KILLAM,
JOHN HOLMES,
JOHN C. HALL,
A. G. ARCHIBALD.

April 6th, 1852.

No. 91.

(See page 194.)

The committee to whom was referred certain papers connected with damages claimed by parties in Cape Breton, in respect of a great road run through their lands, beg leave to report as follows :

That having examined the papers submitted to them, they find that in 1849 a road was laid out through the Island of Boularderie, and the damages to proprietors ascertained under the law relative to certain great roads, of which this is one. That after the agreements had been confirmed by the executive council, information was given to the government which induced them to suspect a fraud on the part of the proprietors and commissioners.

They accordingly felt it their duty to appoint a commissioner to examine into the correctness of the information forwarded them.

Mr. McKenzie, who was appointed for that purpose, reported, among other things, that the damages assessed were extravagantly high, and made out a scale such as he thought should be allowed.

This report having created much dissatisfaction, the government desired Mr. George Blanchard, who was visiting the island on professional business, to make a further examination.

Mr. Blanchard recommended that the government should appoint a competent and disinterested engineer, to make a thorough investigation.

Mr. Wm. Faulkner was thereupon appointed, and personally visited and traversed the whole route, and appears, so far as your committee can see, to have discharged his duty with fidelity and impartiality.

Mr. Faulkner reports a scale of damages varying in some particulars from that of Mr. McKenzie, and vastly below that fixed by the original agreements.

Your committee, therefore, conceive that the government may safely proceed upon the basis of the original agreements, paying the damages as awarded by Mr. Faulkner, and recommend that the same be done accordingly.

The amount which remains to be paid, agreeably to the modified scale, (independently of the orders held by Messrs. Gammell and Moore, which form the subject of a separate report,) will be, so far as your committee can ascertain by a reference to the office of the financial secretary and a careful comparison of the papers, somewhere about the sum of one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD, chairman.
BENJ. SMITH,
DANIEL MOORE.

Committee room, April 3rd, 1852.

No. 92.

(See page 197.)

The committee to whom were referred the petition of James Marshall, of Guysborough, asking to be refunded the sum of thirty pounds, advanced by him on account of the government, in 1842, report as follows :

That the petitioner was appointed seizing officer in 1841, and a schooner owned by one William Cann, of Sydney, was assigned to him for the service for that season, with instructions to the petitioner to disburse that vessel during the season, the said Wm. Cann being engaged

engaged as sailing master. The petitioner accordingly disbursed the said vessel that season, and included in the amount so disbursed the wages of the said William Cann. At the end of the season his account was allowed and settled by the commissioners of Sable Island. The next season the petitioner was again placed in the same vessel, without any further or other instructions than he had previously received, and he disbursed the said vessel as he had done the previous year. When, however, he presented his account at the end of the season to the commissioners, including £42 paid William Cann for his wages, he, as he alleges, for the first time became aware that the said William Cann was indebted to the government for a portion of the purchase money of the said schooner, and one of his (Cann's) notes being then due, the whole sum of forty-two pounds so paid said Cann was disallowed petitioner in said account. Cann immediately thereupon, being worth nothing, went away to the United States, and has never since returned. The petitioner subsequently by the turn of debt due by another party to Cann, received twelve pounds on account of his said advances.

Your committee are therefore of opinion the petitioner should be paid the amount he claims, and recommend the house to make provision therefor, being of opinion that the authority to advance in 1841 attached to the petitioner's position in 1842, in which all the circumstances were the same, when no orders to the contrary were given, and that having such implied authority the amount ought to have been paid in the first instance.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. HENRY, chairman.
J. C. HALL.

Committee room, 5th April, 1852.

No. 93.

(See page 197.)

The committee on the petition of John Ross report :

That they have considered the petition, but have no proof of the work having been performed, as required by the document annexed to the petition. The committee have no doubt that some work was performed, and perhaps sufficient to justify the granting the sum applied for, viz : £9 3s. 6d.; but as several claims for like services have been rejected by the house, and the committee not knowing the grounds of refusal, leave the grant to be moved in the house, thinking that the claim is equitable.

JAMES B. UNIACKE, chairman.
MART. I. WILKINS.

Halifax, 6th April, 1852.

No. 94.

(See page 197.)

STATISTICS OF EACH COUNTY OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA,

Exhibiting a view of the population, pursuits, industry and resources of the country, within each county of the province.

CENSUS OF THE PROVINCE,

Exhibiting the aggregate numbers, ages, and sexes, of each description of persons.

No. of County.	Counties.		No. of persons under 10 years of age.		No. of persons from 10 to 20 yrs. of age.		No. of persons from 20 to 30 yrs. of age.		No. of persons from 30 to 40 yrs. of age.		No. of persons from 40 to 50 yrs. of age.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Halifax, -	6291	4228	4659	2543	3553	2485	2616	1761	1608		
2	Lunenburg, -	2618	1877	1860	1387	1293	885	843	718	848		
3	Queens, -	1081	975	841	555	550	378	393	275	283		
4	Shelburne, -	1412	1909	1502	714	788	496	518	374	370		
5	Yarmouth, -	2083	1713	1645	917	987	652	647	479	456		
6	Digby, -	1912	1468	1454	863	941	637	635	505	454		
7	Annapolis, -	2133	1733	1653	987	1181	751	793	580	633		
8	Kings, -	2122	1720	1679	1082	1086	777	737	527	539		
9	Hants, -	2261	1719	1629	1044	1168	754	728	585	538		
10	Cumberland, -	2370	1665	1680	1099	1079	888	772	496	482		
11	Colchester, -	2412	1912	1866	1116	1142	818	838	585	546		
12	Pictou, -	4038	3036	3105	1772	2196	1240	1359	1062	922		
13	Sydney, -	2129	1749	1788	973	1161	596	605	428	468		
14	Guysboro', -	1737	1405	1374	834	873	519	496	351	339		
15	Inverness, -	2727	2096	2014	1451	1397	820	831	532	507		
16	Richmond, -	1650	1197	1275	839	872	539	521	387	371		
17	Cape Breton, }	4476	3389	3420	2101	2118	1380	1333	971	907		
18	Victoria, }											
	TOTAL	43452	33791	33444	20277	22385	14615	14665	10616	10271		

CENSUS OF THE PROVINCE—Continued.

No. of County.	Counties.	No. of persons above 50 years of age.		No. of married persons of both sexes.	No. of widowers.	No. of widows.	No. of rate payers.	No. of paupers.	Deaf and dumb.		Blind.	
		Males.	Females.						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Halifax,	1906	1974	11392	380	1127	4187	339	23	10	13	13
2	Lunenburg,	640	850	4595	85	277	2409	24	3	1		
3	Queens,	392	426	2253	61	144	1260	29	2	3	1	3
4	Shelburne,	507	542	2868	77	234	1710	15	3	3	3	3
5	Yarmouth,	669	667	4088	85	240	2197	25	3	6	1	3
6	Digby,	635	349	3659	95	213	1854	65	5	5	3	3
7	Annapolis,	827	801	4378	122	306	1961	56	8	2	3	3
8	Kings,	824	800	4286	128	317	2194	63	7	8	1	1
9	Hants,	825	734	4184	126	274	2304	49	3	2	5	5
10	Cumberland,	755	611	4066	97	193	2048	20	6	5	3	3
11	Colchester,	916	798	4701	135	238	2399	17	7	8	5	5
12	Pictou,	1379	1326	7103	215	539	3062	117	16	7	5	7
13	Sydney,	713	762	3242	99	329	1788	15	10	4	7	7
14	Guysboro',	601	492	3030	80	198	1670	32	7	3	7	7
15	Inverness,	824	904	4295	129	387	2298	55	10	17	4	4
16	Richmond,	498	482	2993	88	246	1319	31	5	2	2	2
17	Cape Breton,	1467	1405	7568	236	654	3608	60	17	12	11	8
18	Victoria,											
	TOTAL . . .	14378	14223	78701	2238	5910	38388	1072	132	98	74	62

CENSUS OF THE PROVINCE—Continued.

No. of county.	Counties.	Lunatics.		Idiots.		Indians.		Colored persons.		Total population.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	Halifax,	30	35	10	6	78	91	733	955	89112
2	Lunenburg,	4	6	4	2	11	10	7	4	16395
3	Queen's,	-	1	4	2	25	27	107	106	7256
4	Shelburne,	-	-	4	5	16	9	209	231	10022
5	Yarmouth,	-	-	4	6	11	2	126	121	13142
6	Digby,	-	-	8	11	74	80	226	228	12252
7	Annapolis,	6	3	12	5	54	64	253	280	14286
8	Kings,	3	6	12	3	4	2	95	90	14188
9	Hants,	2	3	7	13	31	33	75	95	14330
10	Cumberland,	-	-	4	3	1	5	61	75	14339
11	Colchester,	3	6	9	5	10	5	10	10	15469
12	Pictou,	8	5	25	9	47	55	13	7	25593
13	Sydney,	4	3	17	8	62	52	73	89	13467
14	Guysboro',	2	2	6	6	37	25	294	309	10838
15	Inverness,	4	5	15	12	2	7	1	2	16917
16	Richmond,	2	1	11	5	11	8	20	21	10881
17	Cape Breton,	-	-	11	5	11	8	20	21	10881
18	Victoria,	5	4	22	22	50	62	18	14	27580
	TOTAL . . .	76	90	176	123	524	532	2321	2587	276117

BIRTHS, &c.—SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.

No. of county.	Counties.	Births, deaths, and marriages.		Schools and pupils.		
		No. of births.	No. of deaths.	No. of marriages.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.
1	Halifax,	1226	420	224	115	4497
2	Lunenburg,	501	158	125	61	1620
3	Queens,	159	78	57	37	1069
4	Shelburne,	229	100	96	49	937
5	Yarmouth,	346	171	82	61	1806
6	Digby,	358	127	67	57	1323
7	Annapolis,	331	111	79	66	1839
8	Kings,	488	174	126	00	1749
9	Hants,	344	110	72	48	1589
10	Cumberland,	401	90	68	71	1861
11	Colchester,	526	127	143	93	2365
12	Pictou,	781	194	120	102	3525
13	Sydney,	372	109	58	46	1348
14	Guyshoro',	338	131	67	43	1026
15	Inverness,	493	183	110	80	1857
16	Richmond,	323	138	72	31	764
17	Cape Breton	904	381	138	70	2179
18	Victoria,					
	TOTAL	8120	2802	1710	1096	31354

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

No. of county.	Counties.	Church of Eng-land.	Catholics.	Kirk of Scotl'd.	Presbyterian Church of N. Scotia.	Free Church.	Baptists.	Methodists.	Congregation-als.	Universalists.	Lutherans.	Sandinianians.	Quakers.	Other denomi-nations.	Churches.
1	Hallfax,	10245	13317	1868	3539	1397	3525	2457	515	248	48	90	6	494	74
2	Lunenburgh,	5128	679	39	568	2168	2727	1565	20	49	4011		1	79	19
3	Queens,	1176	564	11	56	2	1699	1501	858	39	17			267	24
4	Shelburne,	1529	107	197	568	42	3461	2245	23	23	3		10	21	28
5	Yarmouth,	634	2810	19	349	106	4931	686	353	2			4	567	37
6	Digby,	1972	5259	74	89	12	3918	792	15				6	112	35
7	Annapolis,	3000	565	52	213	104	7356	2705	14	38	7		77	154	46
8	Kings,	972	1143	155	402	764	6859	2309	288	101			17	756	81
9	Hants,	2731	1005	79	3931	113	2173	2982	125				19	311	49
10	Cumberland,	1349	617	624	1379	340	1661	3413	9	48			8	612	42
11	Colchester,	771	311	700	7908	755	1811	466	19	13			2	29	31
12	Pictou,	1105	2031	9886	7665	3588	197	314	1	4			37	56	32
13	Sydney,	372	11260	86	949	498	276	14							27
14	Guysboro',	2518	2895	154	912	250	809	1282	167		1			14	9
15	Inverness,	278	8349	930	118	4189	204	120	159					4	24
16	Richmond,	546	7229	541	18	1984	45	60							12
17	Cape Breton,	2156	11493	3452	103	8968	531	685	73	3			1	315	47
18	Victoria,														
	TOTAL . . .	36482	69634	18807	28767	25280	42243	23596	2639	580	4087	101	188	3791	507

NUMBER OF PERSONS,
Engaged in learned professions, commerce, manufactures, mechanics, agriculture, fisheries, navigation, and lumbering.

No. of county	Counties.	No. of clergy-men.	No. of lawyers.	No. of doctors.	No. of merchants and traders.	No. of persons employed in manufactures.	No. of mecha-nics.	No. of farmers.	No. of persons en-gaged in the fisheries.	No. of register-ed seamen.	No. of persons employed at sea	No. of persons on-gaged in lumbering.
1	Halifax, -	44	57	31	760	253	2023	2099	1823	80	271	92
2	Lunenburg, -	11	5	9	324	300	380	3018	1155	24	178	192
3	Queens, -	15	4	6	85	293	257	400	316		185	289
4	Shelburne, -	13	2	5	43	105	337	317	1806	282	263	54
5	Yarmouth, -	16	3	8	135	125	449	1151	406	210	553	17
6	Digby, -	14	2	7	89	134	279	1331	202	48	350	21
7	Annapolis, -	21	10	11	93	178	476	1993	48	23	266	7
8	Kings, -	21	7	10	81	107	486	2500	22	46	113	4
9	Hants, -	17	5	6	74	225	404	1822	3	105	267	10
10	Cumberland, -	16	11	15	80	482	624	1932	11	90	188	220
11	Colchester, -	17	5	8	64	367	502	2333	42	74	189	223
12	Pictou, -	21	9	11	159	280	1089	3463	5	204	55	13
13	Sydney, -	12	7	2	62	73	301	2113	197	52	88	38
14	Guysboro', -	16	4	3	107	57	242	1248	1222	81	125	7
15	Inverness, -	12	2	2	73	87	373	2118	473	41	108	1
16	Richmond, -	4	3	4	67	40	171	490	1072	3	594	
17	Cape Breton, }	18	7	7	119	94	502	3276	1124	85	273	66
18	Victoria, }											
	TOTAL	288	143	145	2415	3200	8895	31604	9927	1413	3961	1254

BUILDINGS, VALUE OF PROPERTY, AND ASSESSMENTS.

No. of county.	Counties.	Inhabited houses.	No. of families.	Uninhabited houses.	Houses build- ing.	Stores, barns, and outhouses.	Probable value of real estate.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal property.	Sum assessed for county rates.	Sum assessed for poor rates.	Highest rate for poor and county.	Lowest rate for poor and county.
1	Halifax,	5492	7091	816	211	5178	£1893887	£1401195	£1134912	£350	£377	£3 10 0	£0 0 1
2	Lunenburg,	2761	3016	51	73	3439	414830		104236	220	313	10 10 8	0 2 0
3	Queens,	1116	1195	52	43	1384	252506			93	194	10 10 8	0 2 0
4	Shelburne,	1443	1630	51	112	1918	187090			98	530	16 8 4	0 0 10
5	Yarmouth,	2055	2181	71	116	2635	286703	857415	848000	118	220	16 8 4	0 0 10
6	Digby,	1882	2016	57	88	2202	281173	150667	84713	181	658	3 17 0	0 0 2
7	Annapolis,	2312	2520	62	69	4004	454624	313560	56568	235	435	3 15 0	0 0 9
8	Kings,	2263	2387	60	68	3667	618166	582938	173556	126	459	3 15 0	0 0 9
9	Hants,	2157	2295	163	71	2952	585809	500741	208811	119	222	3 5 0	0 0 4
10	Cumberland,	2146	2236	113	117	3177	590224		112610	304	288	3 5 0	0 0 4
11	Colchester,	2351	2565	76	171	3857	572318		114954	456			
12	Pictou,	3869	4110	150	191	4757	655619		91880				
13	Sydney,	1847	1947	69	97	2231	278689			207	372	5 1 0	0 1 0
14	Guysboro',	1614	1796	55	107	1426	166361		116560	250		1 13 4	0 0 6
15	Inverness,	2413	2478	380	248	3337	316787	328453		194			
16	Richmond,	1559	1731	72	172	1860	127096						
17	Cape Breton,	4175	4347	230	393	4734	419041						
18	Victoria,												
	TOTAL	41455	45541	2028	2347	52758	£8050923						

AGRICULTURE.

No. of county.	Counties.	IMPROVED LANDS.			LIVE STOCK.				
		Acres of dyked land.	Average value.	Acres of other imp'd. land.	Horses.	Neat cattle.	Milch cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
1	Halifax,	540	4	23326	1702	6456	5185	12845	3605
2	Lunenburg,	-	-	20396	609	9142	3744	11984	2980
3	Queens,	45	3	13905	295	3231	1553	5540	933
4	Shelburne,	59	6	16435	311	3295	2236	9241	1450
5	Yarmouth,	1720	6	30575	662	8022	3364	12440	1694
6	Digby,	83	4	17242	496	6063	2568	11709	1222
7	Annapolis,	2793	19	44512	1514	12546	5158	17526	2852
8	Kings,	6988	17	66668	2381	14176	5216	19883	4652
9	Hants,	5292	22	60162	2176	10232	4967	16377	3100
10	Cumberland,	16170	7	84897	2623	11082	5483	20677	4342
11	Colchester,	5139	15	66531	2636	15278	7092	22143	4410
12	Pictou,	20	40	103562	4561	18920	10030	29920	8224
13	Sydney,	-	-	69370	1628	9388	6328	20827	2771
14	Guysboro',	111	4	11409	659	3211	2810	9495	1638
15	Inverness,	1052	9	81212	2946	11227	8547	24127	3521
16	Richmond,	-	-	16581	715	2952	2450	8987	873
17	Cape Breton,	-	-	63527	2755	11696	10125	29000	3257
18	Victoria,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	40012		799310	28780	156857	86856	282180	51533

Agriculture,

AGRICULTURE—Continued.

No. of county.	Counties.	GRAIN CROPS.					
		Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of barley.	Bushels of rye.	Bushels of oats.	Bushels of buckwheat.	Bushels of Indian corn.
1	Halifax,	5139	8496	102	51584	11194	177
2	Lunenburg,	4892	50361	8073	12421	1013	403
3	Queens,	516	4052	1701	10870	1886	378
4	Shelburne,	4	1401	10	2129	46	230
5	Yarmouth,	228	2583	2657	6600	3206	109
6	Digby,	1420	5387	990	11748	4910	379
7	Annapolis,	11081	17048	17085	42055	13984	11779
8	Kings,	11403	4977	26868	94573	11290	14947
9	Hants,	26585	8072	1242	108823	13138	3948
10	Cumberland,	34004	8885	2199	70823	45642	514
11	Colchester,	30880	6858	377	166234	39291	1998
12	Pictou,	88186	22103	35	263703	13151	413
13	Sydney,	34304	9378	25	142940	5897	1737
14	Guysboro',	1327	503	9	25702	4761	89
15	Inverness,	28351	18064	17	152010	813	185
16	Richmond,	837	3153	-	33119	4	5
17	Cape Breton,	16600	24776	33	188188	75	124
18	Victoria,	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	297157	196097	61438	1384437	170301	37475

Agriculture,

AGRICULTURE—Continued.

No. of county.	Counties.	VARIOUS CROPS.					PRODUCTS OF THE DAIRY.		
		Tons of hay.	Bushels of peas & beans.	Bushels of grass seeds.	Bushels of potatoes.	Bushels of turnips.	Bushels of other roots.	Butter.	Cheese.
1	Halifax, -	18063	352	85	53900	20404	1258	144909	977
2	Lunenburg, -	17538	889	24	72939	26947	2938	96626	1424
3	Queens, -	5752	682	166	31496	4933	816	69654	2462
4	Shelburne, -	5496	136	62	51196	6708	929	58827	24640
5	Yarmouth, -	11599	857	94717	36338	39954	3398	200869	92530
6	Digby, -	8497	1122	35	90236	73470	1394	78725	3036
7	Annapolis, -	23985	3833	170	146899	29694	5539	186717	171961
8	Kings, -	28117	1786	169	574692	31658	1990	232092	93960
9	Hants, -	26112	1855	478	112407	41295	4413	309013	14410
10	Cumberland, -	25150	1781	583	128924	41295	4014	391715	11611
11	Colechester, -	30430	2526	550	182645	24052	1615	317256	11377
12	Pictou, -	21626	4622	1099	157603	69849	1649	378471	58130
13	Sydney, -	17399	763	124	52958	11702	194	348420	90726
14	Guysboro', -	8384	272	6	31326	12145	882	95560	1176
15	Inverness, -	19176	408	58	69164	14928	413	317014	55998
16	Richmond, -	4262	87	5	21033	1332	263	58936	1351
17	Cape Breton, }	16251	167	72	114654	21718	680	329086	16300
18	Victoria, }								
	TOTAL . . .	287837	21638	3686	1986789	467127	32325	Lbs. 3013890	Lbs. 652060

FISHERIES.

No. of County	Countries.	No. of vessels employed.	Tonnage.	No. of men.	No. of boats employed.	No. of men.	No. of nets and seines.	Quantity of dry fish cured.	No. of barrels of Salmon.	No. of barrels of Shad.
1	Halifax, -	96	2184	255	1487	1054	6764	14684	25	1
2	Lunenburg, -	186	2478	659	458	640	5610	21057	7	
3	Queens, -	27	1178	228	119	229	612	8908		
4	Shelburne, -	109	27229	694	419	679	1342	85417	50	
5	Yarmouth, -	71	2206	477	49	76	396	20270		
6	Digby, -	34	990	169	82	112	256	10901		48
7	Annapolis, -	6	247	19	62	86	197	602		20
8	Kings, -	7	580	38	32	45	181	994	80	856
9	Hants, -				8	11	19	87	6	546
10	Cumberland, -	3	109	18	25	28	273	680	97	568
11	Colchester, -	2	25	6	28	50	96	229	15	
12	Pictou, -				6	13	97	34	75	1450
13	Sydney, -	6	90	26	180	153	1056	1033	184	
14	Guysboro', -	71	2350	280	833	1005	7227	15834	601	4
15	Inverness, -	74	1007	264	247	379	955	11901	198	
16	Richmond, -	99	2197	456	522	800	2654	32255	42	25
17	Cape Breton, -	21	463	88	654	1298	2469	21458	344	28
18	Victoria, }									
	TOTAL	812	43333	3681	5161	6713	30154	190434	1609	8580

FISHERIES—Continued.

No. of county.	Counties.	No. of barrels of mackerel.	No. of barrels of herring.	No. of barrels of alewives.	Quantity of smoked herring.	Value.	Quantity of fish oil.	Value.
1	Halifax,	29835	5085	182	93	53573	17895	1508
2	Lunenburg,	9417	4878	202		15113	8401	875
3	Queens,	1441	4880		30		10274	1055
4	Shelburne,	4610	6680	61	275	22215	40992	3977
5	Yarmouth,	1129	1398	611	100	15000	7988	851
6	Digby,	1385	5213	10	4830	7615	1356	327
7	Annapolis,	108	529	16	7362	1555	752	132
8	Kings,	2	849	164	2115	1200	242	27
9	Hants,		340		107			
10	Cumberland,	36	678	162	150	1810	932	98
11	Colchester,		112		300	2404	98	9
12	Pictou,		50	12			13	2
13	Sydney,	1828	1250	32			2*18	252
14	Guysboro',	20054	8460	815		28208	21378	1641
15	Inverness,	5401	2287	2172	6	18492	17174	1914
16	Richmond,	15373	4398	851		50085	22947	1782
17	Cape Breton	9428	6113	53	41		36290	3304
18	Victoria,							
	} TOTAL	100047	53200	5343	15409	£217270	189250	£17754

MANUFACTURES.

No. of county.	Counties.	MILLS AND FACTORIES.								Value.
		No. of saw mills.	Value.	No. of hands employed.	No. of grist mills	Value.	No. of hands employed.	Steam mills or factories.	No. of tanneries.	
1	Halifax, -	68	5012	98	19	13430	20	2	19	6308
2	Lunenburg, -	156	8305	242	54	2735	45		10	1072
3	Queens, -	66	16375	256	6	1550	4	1	6	1863
4	Shelburne, -	20	2713	64	4	715	5		4	160
5	Yarmouth, -	45	4016	73	5	465	5		25	3461
6	Digby, -	95	5046	110	7	870	7	1	15	1010
7	Annapolis, -	88	4142	103	34	3190	35		22	990
8	Kings, -	55	2605	44	26	3240	23		24	1132
9	Hants, -	47	4120	39	19	4510	161	3	14	1206
10	Cumberland, -	226	16161	366	38	4840	37		14	1065
11	Colchester, -	99	7286	148	34	6355	45		87	1409
12	Pictou, -	93	7124	114	40	11697	45	1	20	3045
13	Sydney, -	45	1848	25	26	5320	24		10	2015
14	Guysboro', -	20	2375	34	11	1720	10		3	800
15	Inverness, -	14	1126	27	31	5115	40		6	510
16	Richmond, -	2	860	21	10	1985	17		1	5
17	Cape Breton, }	14	755	22	34	4912	50	2	7	1061
18	Victoria, }									
	TOTAL	1153	£89869	1786	398	£72649	437	10	237	£26762

MANUFACTURES—Continued.

		MILLS AND FACTORIES.									
No. of county.	Counties.	No. of hands employed in tanneries.	Value of leather manuf'cd.	Value of boots & shoes manuf'cd.	No. of foundries.	Value.	No. of hands employed.	Quantity of iron smelted.	Value.	Value of castings.	
1	Halifax, -	35	14736	4486	2	2000	16	30	160	500	
2	Lunenburg, -	15	3790	4491							
3	Queens, -	22	4395	2607							
4	Shelburne, -	8	121	4661	1	100	2				
5	Yarmouth, -	26	2172	5761							
6	Digby, -	15	1410	2489	1	1500				170	
7	Annapolis, -	21	1971	4123							
8	Kings, -	25	2235	4657							
9	Hants, -	16	1866	2807							
10	Cumberland, -	68	1170	3268							
11	Colchester, -	41	2590	3452	3	5000	105	250	3750	113	
12	Pictou, -	35	7630	11713	1	800	10	120	720	1503	
13	Sydney, -	17	2753	3181							
14	Guysboro', -	7	650	3008							
15	Inverness, -	10	2040	3723							
16	Richmond, -	1	242	2239							
17	Cape Breton, } -	12	2854	6978	1	3500	5			1200	
18	Victoria, }										
	TOTAL	374	£52625	£73654	9	£12900	138	Tons. 400	£4685	£3486	

Manufactures.

MANUFACTURES—Continued.

		MILLS AND FACTORIES.									
No. of county.	Counties.	Weaving and carding establishments.	Value.	No. of hands employed.	No. of handlooms.	Value.	Yds. of full'd cloth manufactured.	Yds. of cloth not full'd manufactured.	Yards of flannel manufactured.		
1	Halifax, -	3	850	11	337	662	2474	37597	7264		
2	Lunenburg, -	2	290	3	784	1965	45	62325	2465		
3	Queens, -	1	200	2	201	568		20631	194		
4	Shelburne, -				449	611		27156	4133		
5	Yarmouth, -	2	200	3	405	687	273	35396	4588		
6	Digby, -	2	350	2	489	695	12	26236	7023		
7	Annapolis, -	7	535	9	598	1349	306	59227	18103		
8	Kings, -	11	1450	12	479	800	37	56517	22909		
9	Hants, -	8	1425	9	414	1305	294	71714	14930		
10	Cumberland, -	5	900	11	774	2135	2825	00858	24269		
11	Colchester, -	11	1550	22	1121	3018	6031	104661	14242		
12	Pictou, -	13	1955	22	1132	2384	27052	59198	32672		
13	Sydney, -	5	655	6	809	1615	21703	31661	22546		
14	Guysboro', -	5	430	6	246	709	898	25669	10823		
15	Inverness, -	2	250	2	1133	3477	30664	38601	15828		
16	Richmond, -	1	100	1	531	570	2284	23153	1270		
17	Cape Breton, } -	3	550	4	1194	1936	24850	43504	10084		
18	Victoria, }										
	TOTAL	81	£11690	119	11096	£24486	119698	790104	219352		

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Manufactures.

MANUFACTURES—Continued.

No. of county.	Counties.	MILLS AND FACTORIES.							
		Breweries and distilleries.	Value.	No. of hands employed.	Gallons of malt liquor manufactured.	Gallons of distilled liquor manufactured.	No. of other factories.	Value.	No. of hands employed.
1	Halifax, -	11	3612	88	70000	10600	16	2405	85
2	Lunenburg, -					30	1	120	2
3	Queens, -						2		9
4	Shelburne, -						12	1650	28
5	Yarmouth, -						31	4202	16
6	Digby, -						5	200	
7	Annapolis, -						4	1055	10
8	Kings, -						4	70	3
9	Hants, -								
10	Cumberland, -								
11	Colchester, -	6	2420	4	8076	1270	3	400	6
12	Pictou, -						46	2504	50
13	Sydney, -						2	800	7
14	Guysboro', -								
15	Inverness, -						3	450	8
16	Richmond, -								
17	Cape Breton, }						3	520	11
18	Victoria, }								
	TOTAL	17	£6032	42	78076	11900	181	£14882	185

Manufactures.

MANUFACTURES—Continued.

No. of county.	Counties.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CARRIAGES, &c.			
		Value of agricultural implements manufactured.	Value of chairs and cabinet ware manufactured.	Value of carriages manufactured.	Value of other wooden ware manufactured.
1	Halifax, -	1190	3620	350	4351
2	Lunenburg, -	494	330	80	346
3	Queens, -	123	0	305	210
4	Shelburne, -	25	101	10	1433
5	Yarmouth, -	337	718	1082	1271
6	Digby, -	162	66	235	811
7	Annapolis, -	142	303	597	520
8	Kings, -	896	288	944	396
9	Hants, -	878	162	412	35
10	Cumberland, -	476	721	1290	109
11	Colchester, -	1516	532	910	649
12	Pictou, -	2546	949	1062	978
13	Sydney, -	1581	701	877	1349
14	Guysboro', -	1006	325	180	3962
15	Inverness, -	4175	2135	363	1099
16	Richmond, -	84	20		286
17	Cape Breton, }	1009	106	188	1319
18	Victoria, }				
	TOTAL	£16640	£11155	£9491	£19233

Manufactures.

MANUFACTURES — Continued.

No. of county.	Counties.	COAL, LIME, BRICKS, GYPSUM, &c.									
		Quantity of coals raised.	Casks of lime burnt.	Value.	Quantity of bricks made.	Value.	Tons of gypsum quarried.	Value.	No. of grindstones quarried.	Value.	
1	Halifax,		1391	1118	961000	635	95	4			
2	Lunenburg,		822	394	259400	280					
3	Queens,				17000	26					
4	Shelburne,			175	120000	150					
5	Yarmouth,				75000	72					
6	Digby,				526000	454					
7	Annapolis,				262000	307					
8	Kings,		50	13							
9	Hants,		9	2							
10	Cumberland,	2400	1383	187	102000	494	70743	10095	10095	5138	
11	Colechester,		612	160	420000	558	73	11	30712	4	
12	Pictou,	59574	12393	955	48000	120	2160	311	311	55	
13	Sydney,		220	90	36000	90	4	4	4	547	
14	Guyshoro',		223	74	10000	15	450	11	11		
15	Inverness,	18	6061	599	9000	10				60	
16	Richmond,		118	30							
17	Cape Breton,	53000	4421	636						30	
18	Victoria,										
	TOTAL	QUALDRONS— 114992	28603	£4483	2845400	£3211	79795	£10498		£5857	

Manufactures.

MANUFACTURES — Continued.

No. of county.	Counties.	SOAP AND CANDLES.		Quantity of maple sugar manufactured.	VESSELS.		
		Value of soap manufactured.	Value of candles manufactured.		No. of vessels built.	Tonnage.	
1	Halifax,	6013	6298	844	5	192	82
2	Lunenburg,	152	293	454	50	2579	743
3	Queens,	101	129		5	484	62
4	Shelburne,	732	60		6	119	211
5	Yarmouth,	1468	984	691	21	3851	69
6	Digby,	509	332	1807	27	5484	48
7	Annapolis,	1311	962	1314	10	911	38
8	Kings,	2057	1789	2771	18	3414	13
9	Hants,	1395	1485	57641	10	1566	7
10	Cumberland,	2743	1470	10977	38	10233	37
11	Colchester,	2206	1802	18290	22	3192	10
12	Pictou,	3544	2903	7095	27	9680	51
13	Sydney,	1508	875	862	20	845	83
14	Guyshoro',	1330	479	6043	11	910	230
15	Inverness,	1921	650	20	7	377	165
16	Richmond,	213	187	2132	185	11346	335
17	Cape Breton,	1074	512		24	2593	469
18	Victoria,						
	TOTAL	£28277	£21210	Lbs. 110441	486	57776	2654

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March, 1852.

Financial Secretary's office,

D. McCULLOCH,
Secretary to the Board of Statistics.

No.

No. 95.

(See page 205.)

COUNTY OF HALIFAX.

Appropriation of monies granted by the legislature to the township and county of Halifax, for roads, bridges, &c :

To repay Michael Kearney, for money advanced on Kearney road, Hammonds Plains,	£62	0	0	
The receiver general, for money advanced to repair roads and bridges,	29	12	6	
B. Wier, esquire, money advanced,	4	19	0	
Advance to Hilton, for repair of road at Steele's pond,	1	12	6	
Money advanced for survey of road from Ferguson's Cove to North West Arm,	42	0	0	
	<hr/>			160 4 0
To repair road from Alexr. Hubley's to Flemmings,	12	10	0	
Baptist meeting house to Woodin's bridge	12	10	0	
Haggart's Cove to Indian Harbor,	10	0	0	
Indian Harbor to Peggy's Cove,	15	6	0	
St. Margaret's Bay to Dover,	12	10	0	
	<hr/>			62 16 0
Allan McDonald's to Chester road,	7	10	0	
Piers' mill to chapel, in Hammonds Plains,	7	10	0	
Alter the road from upper part of Hammonds Plains to the Chester road,	20	0	0	
Repair branch road from Mrs. Frizzle's to the Hammonds Plains road,	3	0	0	
Windsor road to Hammonds Plains,	10	0	0	
Road from English's corner to Wright's bridge,	6	0	0	
Wright's bridge to Indian River bridge,	15	0	0	
Bright's to Davidson's mill,	5	0	0	
	<hr/>			73 0 0
Hosterman's to McIntosh's bridge,	10	0	0	
McIntosh's bridge to Waggoner's,	5	0	0	
New St. Margaret's Bay road through Green Head to the old St. Margaret's Bay road,	10	0	0	
New St. Margaret's Bay road to Charles Drysdale's,	10	0	0	
Road from Charles Drysdals to Prospect bridge,	25	0	0	
Prospect bridge to Prospect,	12	10	0	
	<hr/>			72 10 0

To

To repair the road from widow Drysdale's to Preston Forks,	£5	0	0	
Preston Forks to Colbourn's road,	5	0	0	
Colbourn's road to bridge, head of Terrance Bay,	10	0	0	
Bridge to Sandy Cove, Terrance Bay and Lower Prospect,	24	0	0	
Bridge at Lower Prospect,	10	0	0	
Prospect road to Brookside,	5	0	0	
Sambro road to Bennett's,	5	0	0	
Road from Sambro to Sambro bridge,	5	0	0	
Sambro bridge to Harriet's Fields,	10	0	0	
				79 0 0
Prospect road to Mrs. Drysdale's,	5	0	0	
Road from Margaret's Bay road to Lawson's mill, Harriet's Field to the old St. Marga- ret's Bay road,	10	0	0	
Sambro road to Fraser's,	5	0	0	
Coot's lane to Marriot's road,	5	0	0	
Marriot's to the main road,	5	0	0	
Pennant bridge to Pennant,	5	0	0	
Pennant bridge to Sambro bridge,	5	0	0	
McIntosh's bridge to Herring Cove Forks,	10	0	0	
Herring Cove Forks to Portuguese Cove,	15	0	0	
Portuguese Cove to Ketch Harbor,	7	10	0	
Ketch Harbor to Black Smith's,	5	0	0	
Herring Cove to York Redoubt,	7	10	0	
Lower flat of Herring Cove to main road,	5	0	0	
Ferguson's Cove to the main road,	7	10	0	
Ferry, at Purcel's, to Ferguson's Cove,	5	0	0	
Moose Town and Hamilton roads, at Hammonds Plains,	4	0	0	
Road from Harriet's Fields to Hartlin's,	4	0	0	
To open new road from the head of St. Margaret's Bay to Davidson's mills,	50	0	0	
				165 10 0
To repair road from Creighton's to the Battery,	12	0	0	
Battery to Fork's corner,	15	0	0	
Fork's corner to Stoney Beach,	5	0	0	
Fork's corner towards Cole Harbor,	15	0	0	
Cow Bay to Cole Harbor,	10	0	0	
Dartmouth to Cole Harbor,	10	0	0	
Caldwell road,	10	0	0	
Road from Joseph DeYoung's to Shore road,	5	0	0	
				82 0 0
Cole Harbor to Laurence Town,	10	0	0	
Bridge at Laurence Town,	40	0	0	
Rocky Run, on condition that the peo- ple subscribe a like sum,	50	0	0	
				100 0 0

To

To repair road from Miller's to Ready's,	£5 0 0	
Lake Loon road,	5 0 0	
Look-out road,	5 0 0	
Road from Smith's to Evans', and to pay survey,	10 0 0	
Carvery's road,	5 0 0	
Road from Bell's to the church,	5 0 0	
Frog Lake road,	5 0 0	
Road from Evans' to Laurence Town,	5 0 0	
	<hr/>	45 0 0
To road from Fairbanks' towards Laurence Town,	10 0 0	
Up west side Lake Porter,	10 0 0	
Repair old Preston road, from Little Salmon River, eastward,	5 0 0	
	<hr/>	25 0 0
Road west side of Chezetcook,	15 0 0	
East side of do.	10 0 0	
Repair road across Chezetcook Dyke,	7 0 0	
West side of Petpisiwick Harbor,	10 0 0	
East side side do.	5 0 0	
West side of Musquodoboit Harbor,	5 0 0	
East side of Musquodoboit Harbor, from the narrows to Hawkins',	10 0 0	
From Big Lake to Harvey road,	10 0 0	
West side Jedore, from head of harbor to Benjamin Day's, including survey,	17 10 0	
From Benjamin Day's to Jedore Head,	12 10 0	
East side Jedore,	5 0 0	
	<hr/>	107 0 0
Carrying place from Jedore to Ship Harbor Lake,	10 0 0	
From Harvey road west side Ship Harbor to church, after survey,	7 10 0	
Church to Andrew Siteman's, after survey,	7 10 0	
Ship Harbor to Clam Harbor, after survey,	20 0 0	
	<hr/>	45 0 0
Tangier round head of Shoal Bay,	10 0 0	
The head of Taylor's Bay to Boutong's Point,	35 0 0	
Taylor's to Leslie's Head,	5 0 0	
Moshier's Island,	5 0 0	
From Taylor's Bay to Sheet Harbor,	5 0 0	
	<hr/>	60 0 0
Sheet Harbor to Salmon River,	15 0 0	
Salmon River to Necum Teuch, including Moose Head bridge,	25 0 0	
Necum Teuch to county line,	10 0 0	
	<hr/>	50 0 0

For

For road from Charles Dean's to Wallace bridge, including over expenditure,	£20 0 0	
Caledonia settlement to Pictou county line, and to pay Mr. Quann over expenditure,	35 0 0	
	<hr/>	55 0 0
To open cross road near Charles Dean's, Complete section of road between David Fisher's and Fraser's,		5 0 0
For road from John Higgins', senr., towards Fraser's, a line surveyed by Faulkner,	15 0 0	15 0 0
To Upper Stewiacke by Deans,	5 0 0	
	<hr/>	20 0 0
To repair road near Matthew Guilds',	10 0 0	
From meeting house towards Sibley's,	15 0 0	
Owen Hogan's to county line,	10 0 0	
Cooper and Dichman's roads,	5 0 0	
Road from Mackey's Mill to Fish Lake,	10 0 0	
John Higgins', senr., to William Guild's including repair of bridge,	15 0 0	
Leading south from John Higgins, senr.,	5 0 0	
Cross roads from James Lindsay's to the head of Gladwin's Meadow,	10 0 0	
Road from Bruce Settlement, by William Scotts, to Mackey's mills, including over expenditure,	5 0 0	
Red bridge or west side Musquodoboit River, including repairs of Murr's bridge,	15 0 0	
	<hr/>	100 0 0
Keye's to Gay's River, and pay Wil- liam Dowling over expenditure,	40 0 0	
Gay's River to Musquodoboit, on new line,	50 0 0	
Kerr's on the Guysboro' road to Gay's River, including bridge,	15 0 0	
	<hr/>	105 0 0
Cook's, Gay's River, toward Egmont Lake,	5 0 0	
McLennan's Brook to old Truro road,	10 0 0	
By McDonald's, Gay's River,	5 0 0	
From Lemon's to Cleary's, through Antrim Settlement,	10 0 0	
Irvin's Settlement to Sibley's mills,	5 0 0	
DeWolf Settlement road,	5 0 0	
Road through Bell's and Taylor's Settlement,	5 0 0	
Goff's road,	5 0 0	
Road from Wyse's corner to Meagher's Grant, Through Bell's and Taylor's Settlement, (see above)	10 0 0	
From Meagher's Grant to Little River,	5 0 0	
Sedwidge's road,	5 0 0	
Doyle's road,	5 0 0	
Hodgson's road,	5 0 0	
	<hr/>	80 0 0

To repair Beaver Bank road,	£30	0	0	
Road from Scott's to Sackville,	15	0	0	
Windsor road towards Hibbert Settlement,	20	0	0	
Old Windsor road, by the church,	5	0	0	
Old Cobequid road, from Fultz's eastward,	5	0	0	
Bridge at head of Grand Lake,	3	0	0	
				<hr/>
				78 0 0
Road east side of Bedford Basin,	15	0	0	
From John Canty's, old Truro road, to its junction near Fletcher's,	5	0	0	
				<hr/>
				20 0 0
Hall's to bridge, Shubenacadie,	5	0	0	
To sum towards re-building bridge near Hall's, across the Shubenacadie,	25	0	0	
Pay William Faulkner for survey, &c.,	6	6	3	
				<hr/>
				36 6 3
Sundry advances made by the government,				105 1 10
Sum at the disposal of the county members to meet con- tingencies,				93 11 11
				<hr/>
				£1840 0 0

GREAT ROADS.

For Chester road from head of North West Arm to the coun- ty line, including over expenditure,				130	0	0
Great western road within city limits,	50	0	0			
Road from three mile house to Sackville,	60	0	0			
Sackville to Fultz's,	20	0	0			
Fultz's to county line,	95	0	0			
				<hr/>		
				225	0	0
Dartmouth to Reeves', including new bridge,	120	0	0			
Reeves' to Scott's,	20	0	0			
Scott's to Fletcher's,	20	0	0			
Fletcher's to Schultz's,	25	0	0			
Schultz's to Shubenacadie,	90	0	0			
				<hr/>		
				275	0	0
Pollock's to Kelley's,	50	0	0			
Kelley's to Kerr's,	40	0	0			
Kerr's to Red River bridge,	40	0	0			
Red River bridge to Gladwin's Meadow,	20	0	0			
				<hr/>		
				150	0	0
Dartmouth to Little Salmon River,	10	0	0			
Little Salmon River to Big Salmon River,	10	0	0			
Big Salmon River to Porter's Lake,	15	0	0			
Porter's Lake to Musquodoboit, including road alteration at Ormand's,	45	0	0			
				<hr/>		
				80	0	0
				<hr/>		
				£860	0	0
						County

COUNTY OF HANTS.

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds, granted for the service of roads and bridges, in the county of Hants, be applied as follows :

To repair bridge at Lower Falmouth, and repay Joseph Johnston £35 17 4 expended,	£45 17 4
To rebuild bridge near Peter Pezant's,	10 0 0
For road from Benjamin Curry's to post road,	15 0 0
For old post road to Horton line,	5 0 0
From Barkhouse's towards Horton,	10 0 0
For road to Stoddard's mill,	5 0 0
To repair hill on west side of Half-way River,	5 0 0
For road from Thomas Manning's to Bishop's,	10 0 0
From new St. Croix bridge to Windsor road,	30 0 0
Israel Dewolf's to old Avon bridge,	12 0 0
Old Ponhook road, in addition to £12 undrawn,	8 0 0
Metzler's to Forks,	5 0 0
For Dawson's road,	5 0 0
From mouth of new road to Tricothic bridge, in addition to £7 10s. undrawn,	7 10 0
For old Ardoise road,	5 0 0
From old St. Croix bridge to new road,	5 0 0
Forks to Falmouth line, in addition to £15 from great road grant,	5 0 0
Falmouth line to Geldert's, in addition to £15 from great road grant,	5 0 0
To rebuild bridge at Muddy Marsh, Newport,	25 0 0
From Parker's mill to Philip Harvey's road,	5 0 0
Philip Harvey's road to John Dimock's,	10 0 0
Daniel Dimock's past Aker's,	5 0 0
For bridge near William McKay's, in addition to £3 undrawn,	7 0 0
From Terrence Cochran's to St. Croix River, including bridge at Meander, Chambers' to Muddy Marsh,	15 0 0
10 0 0	
For road past Stephen Dimock's,	4 0 0
New road from Miller's Creek to Felix Cochran's, in addition to £7 undrawn,	7 0 0
New road past Benjamin Harvie's farm,	8 0 0
Road and causeway at town landing, to be drawn when certified that an equal sum has been expended,	15 0 0
From Derias Mosher's to Isaiah Dimock's,	5 0 0
Felix Cochran's to extend across the Village Dyke, in addition to £15 undrawn,	9 0 0
Kenetcook bridge to Douglas line,	3 0 0
Kenetcook road to Knox's, and to pay £6 12s. 9d. expended on Cocknagun bridge,	15 0 0
Isaiah Dimock's to Constantine's,	6 0 0
For Ryan's road,	4 0 0
For road past Major Gruna's, in addition to £4 undrawn,	3 0 0
To repair road past methodist meeting house, sum undrawn £4,	0 0 0
For road past Henry Vaughn's to Levi Dimock's,	7 0 0
From Marshall Mumford's to John Cochran's, to include bridge,	10 0 0
Benjamin Mumford's past Levi Dimock's to Rawdon,	6 0 0
Richard Anthony's to Rawdon line,	3 0 0
For alteration near Rawdon road, Douglas,	12 0 0
From Nine Mile River road to Kenetcook bridge,	5 0 0
	From

From Kenetcook bridge to John Singer's, Noel road,	£7	0	0
John Singer's to Noel mill,	7	0	0
Noel mill to Tenecape,	7	0	0
To re-build bridge at Hugh Burns', in addition to £4 undrawn,	4	0	0
From Jacob Henegar's to Noel,	7	0	0
Burton's towards Nine Mile River,	8	0	0
Burton's to Dougal Campbell's,	9	0	0
Dougal Campbell's to Maitland,	6	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 Roness' Creek,	17	10	0
Roness' Creek to Indian road,	8	0	0
John McPhee's to Wallace's mill,	7	10	0
John McPhee's to Rolston's,	7	10	0
Indian road towards Five Mile River,	8	0	0
For road past Nathaniel Nelson's,	7	0	0
For road past McGilligan's to John Murphy's	7	0	0
From Nine Mile River to Shubenacadie road,	7	10	0
Hall's bridge to McPhee's bridge,	15	0	0
McPhee's bridge to Rolston's,	6	0	0
To open road to bridge, at Garden's,	10	0	0
For road to Grand Lake, past Horn's,	4	0	0
From Nine Mile River road to Grand Lake,	5	0	0
Alexander McPhee's to John McDonald's,	6	0	0
John McDonald's to Indian road,	6	0	0
John Caldwell's to Indian road,	5	0	0
John Wright's to Indian road,	9	0	0
For new road past David McKenzie's,	7	0	0
From Gore, on new road, to Nine Mile River road,	15	0	0
James Scott's to Rolston's, on old road,	7	0	0
To repair Kenetcook bridge, near Barron's,	6	0	0
From Gore road to Kenetcook river,	8	0	0
For road past Michael Wallace's,	5	0	0
To repair Tomcod bridge, including £3 0s. 5d. expended,	4	0	0
From Shubenacadie road to Nowlan's mill,	5	0	0
William Gorman's to Kenetcook road,	5	0	0
Nine Mile River road, past James Thompson's,	3	0	0
For road past Francis Burrow's,	5	0	0
For road past Isaac Colbert's,	4	0	0
From Tenecape to Rany's brook,	10	0	0
Rany's brook to Walton,	10	0	0
Walton to Rany Cove,	9	0	0
Rany Cove to Bass Creek,	6	0	0
Bass Creek to Cheverie,	6	0	0
To rebuild bridge at Cheverie,	25	0	0
From Cheverie to Brown's clearing,	7	0	0
Brown's clearing to Cockmagun,	7	0	0
James Card's to Newport line,	10	0	0
Knox's to Walton,	17	0	0
Walton road to Cambridge, past Goshen farm,	4	0	0
Walton to Egypt farm,	5	0	0
River Hibbert, past E. Murphy's, to Gorman's,	7	0	0
Landerkin's to James Sanford's farm,	6	0	0
Roach's mill to Meander river,	7	0	0
Meander river to Windsor road,	7	0	0

For

For road past Bond's mill,	£5	0	0
From James Wood's past William Dimock's,	4	0	0
For road past John Gordon's,	4	0	0
Road past Thomas Moxon's,	5	0	0
Road past Alexr. Sims',	7	0	0
From James Withrow's to Gore road,	7	0	0
James Withrow's to Douglas line, past William Whittear's,	4	0	0
Douglas' line to Rolston's,	5	0	0
James Withrow's to Thomas Fahie's farm,	10	6	0
Thomas Fahie's farm to James Fahie's road,	10	0	0
James Fahie's road to River Hibbert,	6	0	0
River Hibbert to county line,	10	0	0
Withrow's mill to Beaver Bank road,	8	0	0
Withrow's mill, past Wilson's, to Douglas',	5	0	0
To repair bridge at Roach's mill,	6	0	0
From Withrow's mill to Rawdon church,	6	0	0
Rawdon church to Newport line, past Caldwell's,	6	0	0
Beaver Bank road, past James Wall's,	3	0	0
Beaver Bank road, past Thomas Wallace's,	4	0	0
Beaver Bank road, past Nicholson's,	4	0	0
For road past David Withrow's,	3	0	0
From old Windsor road to Hibbert's farm, £2 whereof to be laid on old road to Fitzmaurice's,	12	0	0
Hibbert's farm to Michael Walsh's farm,	6	0	0
Michael Walsh's to Beaver Bank road,	4	0	0
For road from Nine Mile River road past Sloan's, Rawdon road to James Bond's,	7	0	0
	3	17	6
From E. Murphy's to Newport line, past Guthrie's,	6	0	0
For new road past James Harvie's, to be drawn when certified that an equal sum has been expended by inhabitants,	15	0	0
To pay £10 advanced to Richard Skaling, for bridge,	10	0	0
From Kenetcook road to Rawdon, past Liswell's farm,	4	0	0
To pay amount expended by Richard Smith in 1846, at Rocky brook,	15	2	7
To rebuild bridge on Shubenacadie, near Hall's,	50	0	0
For bridge at Tucker's creek, Newport, to be drawn when certified that £200 subscribed has been expended,	408	0	0
To repair bridges between Samuel Clark's house and Indian chapel,	3	0	0
For new road past Philip Harvey's,	5	10	0
From James Nelson's to McGilligan's farm,	6	0	0
To reduce hill at Hantsport landing,	4	12	7
	<hr/>		
	£1500	0	0

Resolved, That the sum of seven hundred pounds, granted for the service of great roads in the county of Hants, for the present year, be applied as follows :

From Halifax county line to southern line of Mount Uniacke farm,	£80	0	0
Southern line of Mount Uniacke farm to Rawdon road,	90	0	0
Rawdon road to Albro Sweet's, in addition to 18s. undrawn,	65	0	0
Albro Sweet's to Martin's,	55	0	0
Martin's to St. Croix bridge,	45	0	0
St. Croix bridge to Sharp's brook,	40	0	0
To alter road to avoid hill at Sharp's, and to pay John McBride £1 7s. 3d. expended on main road,	70	0	0

From Windsor to Horton line, in addition to 15s. undrawn, and to pay Thomas Curry £5 7s. 9d., and to Thomas Church the sum of 19s. 6d. expended on said road,	75 0 0
From Forks to Falmouth line, on Chester road,	15 0 0
Falmouth line to Geldert's,	15 0 0
Keys' bridge to north line of Hugh Ross' farm,	30 0 0
North line of Hugh Ross' farm to Wardrop's gate,	55 0 0
Wardrop's gate to Nelson's bridge,	65 0 0
	£700 0 0

KINGS COUNTY.

Resolved, That the sum of thirteen hundred and fifty 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,	£10 0 0
Long point by Armstrong's, and to open up a new road from Armstrong's to the Bay Shore at Oglevie Brook,	15 0 0
Turner Point road, on the new road through Turner's farm, and to open up a new road to the Bay at Oglevie Brook,	20 0 0
Givan's wharf to Turner's Hill, past Edward Sweeney's,	6 0 0
Givan's wharf, passing David Hamilton's and Mrs. Hall's,	10 0 0
For the south end of the new Cove road,	6 0 0
Road passing Goold's, and J. Swindle's,	5 0 0
Goold's and Glaney's,	5 0 0
Brown's and Briden's, to the Black Rock road,	7 0 0
From William Brown's, past Spicer's to Givan road,	6 0 0
To open up a new road, near Tim Strong's to Canady wharf,	10 0 0
To pay Joseph Spicer, in part for building a bridge,	6 0 0
For the road passing N. Scofield's and William West's, to the Bay,	5 0 0
From Dooly's past Nathan Foot's,	5 0 0
Passing Patrick Sarsfield's,	6 0 0
To open up a new road from J. Arnold's to the Sarsfield road,	8 0 0
To open up a new road from Arnold's to Hall's Harbor,	8 0 0
For the road passing Jeremiah Hut's to Brimer Vault,	6 0 0
To open up a new road crossing the Brimer Vault to Dooly's,	6 0 0
To build a bridge over Barnaby Mill Brook, and to complete the sections of alterations in the road on each side,	20 0 0
For the alterations at Allen's Hill, on the road passing J. Bligh's,	10 0 0
From Rufus Morton's up the mountain to Jeremiah Bligh's,	5 0 0
West Hall's Harbor road passing Robert Foot's, to Parker's, and the road from J. Rockwell's to Bently's,	6 0 0
Seth Burges's to the top of the mountain,	5 0 0
Huntington Point road to Hall's Harbor,	6 0 0
Huntington Point road through the Irish Settlement,	5 0 0
For the middle part of Huntington Point road passing G. Ilsly's,	5 0 0
West Hall's Harbor hill near Saml. Buckran's,	8 0 0
Road passing W. Bently's and J. Brennan's, and the Bently Hill,	8 0 0

For

For the Road and hollow by James Kinsman's,	£5	0	0
From Isaac Newcomb's to Hall's Harbor and Mountain Hill,	5	0	0
For to open a new road past William Newcomb's to Athorn Eaton's,	6	0	0
For the Gibson road, from Kinsman's to J. Ell's,	5	0	0
Road passing Saml. Beckwith's saw mill to Black Rock road,	6	0	0
Long Beach road passing William Thorp's and Orsborn's ship yard,	10	0	0
From the Simon Newcomb place to Black Hole, at the Bay Shore,	6	0	0
For the James Newcomb road, to the Bay,	6	0	0
For to open up an alteration of road at the Kerr Mountain,	8	0	0
For the road from E. Harvise's up the Wood Hollow and Mountain,	10	0	0
Scots Bay road, from the front of the mountain,	15	0	0
Road passing Eddy Newcomb's to the Woodworth road,	5	0	0
From Bester North's, on the new mountain, to Scots Bay,	8	0	0
For to open up a new road passing Nathan Woodworth's to North's,	16	0	0
For to open up a new road near William Lyons' to the new mountain road,	5	0	0
From Thomas Doyle's to G. Rand's saw mill,	7	0	0
Gorden Rand's to Scots Bay road,	5	0	0
Stephen West's to Thomas Doyle's,	6	0	0
Thomas Doyle's to Stephen Jackson's,	5	0	0
Stephen Jackson's to White Water Brook, passing Green's,	5	0	0
The Peter Woodworth place, passing Gordon Sandford's,	6	0	0
Pero Dyke, passing Thos. Coffin's to Joseph Newcomb's,	5	0	0
For the road leading to the pickets and landing place, Porter's Point,	8	0	0
Road passing over the Wellington Dyke, and landing place,	5	0	0
Enbankment at Town Plot, near Allison's,	4	0	0
From Albert Chaise's to the road passing O. Newcomb's,	6	0	0
The presbyterian meeting house to Middle Dyke bridge, and to complete and open up the new alterations,	20	0	0
Cornwallis bridge, by Bare's, to C. Tobin's,	5	0	0
Cornwallis bridge, passing Bare's, to Allen Barnaby's,	7	0	0
Allen Barnaby's to Rusco's,	5	0	0
William Robertson's to Little Lake, and to open up the new alterations at Birch Hill,	10	0	0
Richard Mahar's, passing Gideon Cogswell's,	6	0	0
Gideon Cogswell's up the mountain to John White's,	6	0	0
The post road passing J. Taylor's and R. Collins', to the saw mill of Woodworth,	10	0	0
Post road passing Woodworth's, and Foresyth's saw mill, to Collins' road,	10	0	0
End of the saw mill road, passing Richard Woodworth's, to Condon's,	5	0	0
Post road passing Woodman's to J. Webster's, and to complete the alteration commenced,	8	0	0
For the road passing Jacob Webster's and Sandford's,	6	0	0
For the road passing Enoch Condon's to Horton line,	5	0	0
From the post road by Isaac Webster's to Enoch Condon's,	6	0	0
For the road passing Noah Rockwell's to Hall's Harbor,	5	0	0
For repairing the bridge over Canning River,	10	0	0
From Ebenezer Condon's, on Long Point road, and the road by Jacques,	10	0	0
Levi Thorp's to Hall's Harbor,	5	0	0
Baptist meeting house, on the Black Hole road,	5	0	0
For road passing Cornelius V. Rawding's and Nathan Foot's,	5	0	0
For road north end of the Cove road and west end of the cross road to Long Point road,	5	0	0

For

For the road and hollow passing Gideon Ilsly's, and to pay an expenditure to G. Ilsly, the past year, 50s.	£5	0	0
From Canning road, past B. North's, to Joseph Newcomb's, John E. Person's to David Davidson's, to pay 20s. over expenditure to Samuel Robinson,	5	0	0
Bill Town meeting house to Abner Person's,	5	0	0
Cornwallis bridge to Lemuel Kinsman's gate,	5	0	0
Pero road passing Benjamin Weaver's, to Bars Creek road,	5	0	0
For covering the Cornwallis bridge and cross way, near Kentville,	10	0	0
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	600	0	0

TOWNSHIP OF AYLESFORD.

For the road running through Aylesford from Kentville to Sherbrooke,	10	0	0
From the Cornwallis line, westwardly on the Canaan road,	7	10	0
Canaan road on the road to Sherbrooke and Dalhousie,	12	10	0
On the road passing Lake George to 12 mile brook,	12	10	0
For the road in the township of Aylesford leading from Lake Paul to Dalhousie,	7	10	0
To complete the road from Scanton, past Toole's, to Gaul's,	7	0	0
For the Allan road, (so called,) in Dalhousie,	5	0	0
Road leading from Dalhousie to Aylesford, and to cut out the same,	10	0	0
From the Parker road, by Easson's mills, to Nichol's road,	5	0	0
To pay Thomas Patterson, over expenditure on bridge, £5 4s., and a further sum of £3 16s. to complete the same,	9	0	0
On the road by Jonathan Morse's, to Jackson road, and thence eastwardly on said road,	7	10	0
From Vail's River bridge, eastwardly on Jackson road,	10	0	0
Vail's River bridge westwardly,	5	0	0
The post road, past Nichol's mills, to the Canaan road,	7	10	0
The Nichol's road, westwardly on the Jackson road,	6	0	0
The Jackson road southerly to Palmer's mill,	6	0	0
On the new road running west from the Glebe to Spinney road,	6	0	0
From the main road by Abraham Spinney's, to Canaan road,	7	10	0
The Ward road along the Glebe road to the Jackson road,	7	10	0
The post road past Tuft's mills, to Walter Welton's,	7	10	0
The Neely road eastwardly and southerly to Wheelock's mills,	6	0	0
For the road commencing at the Neely road, and running westwardly across John McGregor's, John Saunder's, and other lands,	7	10	0
From the Parker road, on the Hall road (so called) to the Woodworth road,	10	0	0
Parker road, on the new road westwardly,	10	0	0
For the road leading past Thomas Tupper's,	5	0	0
Road crossing William and Charles Foster's farm,	5	0	0
From the post road, on the Bishop's road, to the Bay,	10	0	0
Post road, on the Clermont road, to the Bay,	10	0	0
On the cross road, from the Bishop to Clermont road,	7	10	0
For the road near the Bluff, from Clermont road to French cross,	12	10	0
On the cross road from Clermont road to the Morden road,	7	10	0
From the post road, on the Morden road to Joseph Lee's,	16	0	0
Joseph Lee's to the French cross,	10	0	0
The Dempsey corner to Bay shore, one half on mountain,	7	10	0
For the new road opened below Thomas Welton's,	10	0	0

For

The road passing Samuel Marshal's, on the mountain, to the Ormsby road,	4	0	0
On the cross road between the Ormsby and Morden road,	5	0	0
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	£300	0	0

TOWNSHIP OF HORTON.

To repay Daniel Bishop for repairing Halfway River bridge, per acct.	8	2	6
William Stewart for over-expenditure on main post road, per acct.	5	19	0
Benjamin Duncanson for making two bridges, per acct.	1	16	6
William Anderson for repairing road to Benjamin Mills, per acct.	1	5	6
Wm. McKitterick for over expenditure on Sherbrooke road, per acct.	1	1	0
Benjamin Fullerton for over expenditure on the Vye road, per acct.	0	17	2
Wm. Scovill for over expenditure on the Scovill bridge, per acct.	1	4	9
Hugh Mitchell for over expenditure on back Canaan road,	0	3	1
	<hr/>		
	20	9	6
On the road from Daniel Coyle's to old post road,	12	10	0
From Jerry Graham's, by John Fuller's, to Daniel Bishop's,	7	10	0
Abner Kenne's to Jerry Graham's,	5	0	0
For Avery meadow bridge,	15	0	0
From Davison road to James Vaughan's,	5	0	0
John T. Davison's to saw mill,	5	0	0
Top of Roger's mountain to Michael Coldwell's,	5	0	0
Irad Benjamin's mill to John Payzant's road,	12	10	0
For the new Black River road,	15	0	0
From John Payzant's to Robert Waistcoat's land,	5	0	0
Bishop Atwell's to Moose Horn lake,	7	10	0
Old school house, by Wm. McDonald's, to Thomas Scofill's,	7	10	0
Scofill road, by Samuel Ells' and Henry Nowlen's,	5	0	0
For the new road by Judah Bishop's,	15	0	0
From Eli Griffin's to Thomas Scovill's,	5	0	0
Stephen Benjamin's to Davison's mills,	7	10	0
To build a bridge near John Atwell's,	7	10	0
From Roger's mountain road to Ebenezer Coldwell's,	5	0	0
Thomas Handcock's through Deep Hollow,	30	0	0
Back Canaan road, by Hugh Mitchel's,	5	0	0
Ezra Witters, on back Canaan road, to New Canaan,	7	10	0
Canaan road, by A. Rand's, to Thomas Quigley's,	7	10	0
Charles Fitch's, by William Rishop's, to Beech Hill road,	7	10	0
Jaconiah Seaman's, on the Canaan road, to Charles Fitch's,	10	0	0
Sherbrook road, to Daniel Lane's,	5	0	0
Sherbrook road, to Edward Coxe's,	5	0	0
Jacob Dodge's to Rodick's mill,	10	0	0
James Coldwell's to Jacob Dodge's,	5	0	0
Post road, Kentville, to John Ward's,	5	0	0
From Frank Coldwell's westerly to Woods, thence to Cornwallis line,	5	0	0
For the Mill Brook bridge,	5	0	0
From John Lawrence's to Simon Fitch's,	5	0	0
Scott's corner to county line on the old post road,	10	0	0
John Trenholm's past Vye's, to post road,	10	0	0
For the new Felding road,	10	0	0

From Marsden Curry's, on the new road, to Randal Spring,	7	10	0
George Vye's to James Pitt's,	5	0	0
Benjamin Duncanson's, on old post road, to county line,	7	10	0
Benjamin Duncanson's to John Earl's,	5	0	0
John Earl's to the shore,	5	0	0
Bluff Shore road to Blue Beach,	5	0	0
Edward P. Borden's to the county line,	7	10	0
James Crowel's to the Bluff Shore road,	5	0	0
Mud bridge to James Coldwell's corner,	20	0	0
Long Island to Dyke Gate, on the new Island road,	10	0	0
Little Island to Boot Island, and to make embankment, provided proprietors of marsh first expend £10 by subscription,	10	0	0
For the new Roger's road,	2	0	6
For unappropriated,	50	0	0
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	£450	0	0

Resolved, That the sum of three hundred and fifty pounds, granted for the service of the great roads in Kings county, be applied as follows :

TOWNSHIP OF CORNWALLIS.

From Horton line to Winsby's,	£10	0	0
Winsby's to William Penio's,	12	0	0
William Penio's to the Aylesford line,	12	0	0
Condon's corner to Skinner's, on the great road to Givan wharf, and to make the alteration commenced on said road,	50	0	0
Churchill Skinner's to Givan wharf, and to further improve the Mountain Hill,	20	0	0
William Penio's to White's, on the great road to Canady Harbor,	10	0	0
Thomas White's to Canady Harbor,	20	0	0
	<hr/>		
	134	0	0

TOWNSHIP OF AYLESFORD.

From the Cornwallis line to Clermont,	16	0	0
Clermont to Annapolis county line,	15	0	0
Post road, passing Edward Parker's, to Dalhousie,	35	0	0
	<hr/>		
	66	0	0

TOWNSHIP OF HORTON.

From Hants county line to Lockhart's corner, on the main post road,	30	0	0
Lockhart's corner to Joshua Reed's,	25	0	0
Joshua Reed's to Judah Borden's,	15	0	0
Judah Borden's to Kentville, and to repair Mud bridge,	30	0	0
David Casey's, on the Sherbrook road, to the county line,	50	0	0
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	150	0	0
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	£350	0	0

County

COUNTY OF ANNAPOLIS.

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand three hundred pounds, granted for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Annapolis, be applied as follows :

On the gut road from James Johnson's to the battery,	£7	10	0
On the shore road from the battery to the Lamberson cross road,	10	0	0
To open a road at Victoria beach, as a ferry landing,	10	0	0
On the Lamberson cross road, and to finish the bridge,	15	0	0
Shore road from the Lamberson cross road to Sloam's,	7	10	0
Sloam's to John McCall's,	7	0	0
McCall's to the McKinzey cross road, and to finish the Robblie bridge,	25	0	0
McKinzey cross road to George Johns',	7	10	0
McKinzey cross road,	15	0	0
Shore road from the Parker cross road to Gilbert Crips',	10	0	0
Gilbert Crips' to George Johns',	7	10	0
Mills cross road,	15	0	0
Parker cross road,	12	10	0
Shore road from the Parker cross road to George McCormick's,	5	0	0
McCormick cross road,	7	10	0
Shore road from George McCormick's, east,	5	0	0
Abn. Young's, west,	5	0	0
Wade cross road, from the main road to the foot of the mountain,	7	10	0
Wade cross road, from the foot of the mountain to the first road over the mountain,	7	10	0
Young's cross road, from the main road to Thomas Clark's,	12	10	0
Thomas Clark's to the shore, and to cut down the hill by the school house,	5	0	0
Shore road, east, from Young's cross road, including the bridge by James Young's,	6	10	0
From James Young's towards Elijah Durland's,	7	10	0
Elijah Durland's to George Gesner's,	10	0	0
Phinney cross road,	15	0	0
Shore road, west, from the Phinney cross road,	5	0	0
Shore road, east, from the Phinney cross road to the Chute road,	9	0	0
First road over the mountain from the Phinney cross road to James Miller's,	5	0	0
West from the Phinney cross road,	5	0	0
East from the Young cross road,	5	0	0
Chute cross road,	10	0	0
James cross road,	15	0	0
First over the mountain from the James cross road, east,	7	10	0
Messenger cross road,	7	10	0
Cross road, from limits of Bridgetown to Green Monro's,	7	10	0
On the line between Granville and Wilmot,	10	0	0
New road leading from the Morse cross road to Paradise lake,	10	0	0
Morse cross road, to cut down the hill north of Scofield's,	5	0	0
Road from John Harris's to Lockwood's mills,	10	0	0
Dalhousie road, from Sidney Sanders' to the flag pond,	7	0	0
Road from the flag pond to Nelson Harris's,	7	10	0
Nelson Harris's to the old depo't,	7	10	0
The old depo't to J. W. Spurr's, in the Pero'tt,	10	0	0

On

On the road from the Perott road to the Annapolis township line,	£8	0	0
Cross road from Dalhousie to Brenan's clearing,	10	0	0
Brenan's clearing to the post road,	7	10	0
The post road to L. W. Pratt's,	5	0	0
New road from the main road to the top of the mountain on the Morse cross road,	50	0	0
Durland cross road near Warren Langley's,	5	0	0
Road from Henry Beals' past John Whitman's, on the Beals moun- tain,	12	0	0
Henry Beals' to the Albany road,	7	10	0
Laurencetown lane to DeLaney's farm, and to pay an over-expenditure of last year, £6 10s. 6d.,	16	18	3
Thomas Robinson's to Samuel L. Chipman's,	10	0	0
To pay an over-expenditure on the Joseph Daniels bridge,	6	11	9
On the road from Nictaux falls past Joseph Foster's,	10	0	0
McClaffity road,	6	0	0
To complete Eager bridge,	10	0	0
On the Guinea road from the bridge to Mulligan's hill,	7	10	0
Road from Mulligan's hill to Samuel Bell's,	7	10	0
Waldeck line road, near where it intersects the Shaw road,	5	0	0
Bridge on the cross road from the Waldeck to the Herrian line, dis- trict No. 19,	10	0	0
Trimper road, from the Shore road to the Waldeck line,	7	10	0
Waldeck line to Abm. Chute's,	7	10	0
New road from Guinea bridge to the back road,	12	10	0
Sams' brook to Moose river,	10	10	0
Jefferson cross road to the Negro line,	7	10	0
Road from Negro line to Conrad Milner's,	6	0	0
Lake Hill road, towards Rice's mill,	5	0	0
To explore and lay out a road from Conrad Milner's to Harmony,	12	0	0
On the road from the Virginia road to Frederick Buckler's,	7	10	0
Shelburne road, from Frederick Buckler's to Elijah Biery's, Ritchie's meadow,	6	0	0
Ritchie's meadow to Cashman's farm,	7	10	0
Cashman's farm to Edward Godfrey's,	12	10	0
Liverpool road, from Carrol's brook to Lamb's brook, McDoull's to Long Causeway,	10	0	0
McDoull's to Long Causeway,	75	0	0
Frederick Millner's cross road,	6	0	0
Road from John Coombs' to the Liverpool road,	10	0	0
Union road, from Digby county line towards Maitland,	10	0	0
Perott road from the school house to McNaughton's, McNaughton's southerly,	6	0	0
McNaughton's southerly,	6	0	0
Expended in September last, for building a bridge in Perott,	6	2	11
On the road through west Dalhousie, from the township line to the 11 mile tree,	8	0	0
From 11 mile tree to 15 mile tree, and through the township settlement so called,	10	0	0
15 mile tree to the 19 mile tree,	8	0	0
19 mile tree to the 23 mile tree,	10	0	0
23 mile tree to Burnie's Meadow,	20	0	0
Burnie's Meadow to the Liverpool cross,	3	0	0
Morse cross road, from James Hogan's, south,	10	0	0
From Dalhousie road to the Durland Settlement,	5	0	0
On the road through east Dalhousie, from Liverpool across to Waterloo River,	12	0	0

On the road from Waterloo River to Lunenburg cross,	£7	0	0
Lunenburg cross to 47 mile tree,	12	0	0
47 mile tree to King's county line,	8	0	0
Lunenburg road, from Lunenburg county line through Springfield to the cross,	10	0	0
Road from the cross past Peter Morse's, in addition to £7 not drawn last year,	8	0	0
Lunenburg road, district No. 1,	5	0	0
Road through Allan Settlement to Nictaux Falls,	6	0	0
Liverpool road by Nictaux, from Queen's county line to the cross,	40	0	0
Road from New Albany towards Nictaux,	10	0	0
Canaan road, from Kings county line to the bridge near Whitman's mill,	8	0	0
Bridge and road, Wheelock Settlement, New Canaan,	10	0	0
Bridge over Little River, on the Sander's road,	4	0	0
New road from Wheelock road past Saml. Spinney's, to Kings county line,	10	0	0
Road to Liverpool, by Maitland, from Cyumcign River to the 6½ mile brook, following the alterations Nos. 1 and 2, in Zenas Waterman's plan,	25	0	0
From 6½ mile brook to the 11 mile brook, following the alterations Nos. 3, 4, and 5, in Z. Waterman's plan,	30	0	0
11 mile brook to the long causeway,	20	0	0
Maitland through second Hillsborough district,	4	7	0
Stronach Mountain road, from the post road to the Othet road,	5	0	0
Road near Thomas Baker's, running east from Stronach Mountain road to the Foster road,	5	0	0
Stronach Mountain road between Othet and Bent's road,	5	0	0
Road from Condon school house westward past the Rev. Edward Stronach's,	7	0	0
Past Christopher Margeron's, Wilmot,	10	0	0
New road past the Rev. E. Stronach's to Bailey street,	21	0	0
From Stronach Mountain to Margaretville and bridge,	20	0	0
Ruggles road, from the top of the Phinney Mountain to Margaretville,	10	0	0
Victoria road, from the top of the mountain, north,	7	0	0
To the Spa Springs,	7	0	0
Gates' Mountain road, from the post to the watering place,	10	0	0
Watering place to district No. 31,	5	0	0
Through district No. 31,	7	0	0
Road from Crawford's to Gates' Mountain road,	5	0	0
Ritchie road from Crawford's to breakwater,	10	0	0
Road from the Clarence meeting house up the mountain,	7	0	0
Marshall Cove road westward to Granville line,	10	0	0
Handley Mountain road, including alteration,	11	0	0
To pay Samuel Swift over expenditure on the new road from the Morse cross road to Paradise Lake,	10	0	0
	£1300	0	0

GREAT ROAD GRANT—£350.

To pay an advance to Mich. Miller, commissioner of streets, Bridgetown, to rebuild an arbataux post road, Granville,	25	0	0
For over expenditure, Bath bridge, post road,	14	6	9
	105		To

To repair Troop arbataux post road, Granville,	£12	17	5
Bray's bridge do. do.	10	0	0
Alban's Crick bridge, Annapolis,	125	0	0
Round Hill do. do.	12	0	0
Bruce do. do.	10	6	0
Gates' bridge, including an over expenditure,	30	5	10
Bear River bridge,	12	10	0
Secure the road on the river bank, near A. Cook's,	10	0	0
On the post road from Moore River to John K. Millner's,	15	0	0
On the road between Rodine's and Waterman's,	5	0	0
To pay advance for Potash bridge, Wilmot,	10	0	0
Complete do. do.	7	10	0
Repair bridge near Asa Bent's, Annapolis,	12	10	0
On the main road from Kings county line to Wiswell's bridge,	23	0	0
Wiswell's bridge to Gibbon's,	15	0	0
	£350	0	0

COUNTY OF DIGBY.

Resolved, That the sum of four hundred pounds, granted for the service of the great roads in the county of Digby, for the year 1852, be applied as follows, viz :

Casualties,	£25	0	0
Paid William Faulkner,	53	11	10
To repair hill on the eastern side of Smelt Brook,	15	0	0
Hill at Ellenwood's Cove, opposite Lovekin Hilton's,	20	0	0
Road from Elair White's, westward,	20	0	0
Sissaboo bridge,	25	0	0
Montegan bridge,	12	0	0
From Chetican to Cape Cove bridge,	20	0	0
Bank at Gilbert's Cove,	10	0	0
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 the head of Saint Mary's Bay, on Faulkner's line,	199	8	2
	£400	0	0

Resolved, That the sum of twelve hundred and twenty pounds, granted for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Digby, for the year 1852, be applied as follows, viz :

To repair road near Jacob Roop's, Hillsburg, -	£15	0	0
Morgan road,	10	0	0
Parker road,	10	0	0
Lake Hill road,	15	0	0
Shaw bridge and Shaw road,	20	0	0
Union road,	20	0	0
Road between Smith's and Sulis' farm,	10	0	0
Sissiboo road, from lot No. 1 to 4,	10	0	0
Road from township line to P. O'Brien's,	7	0	0
Shelburne road, from No. 7, southward, beginning where left off last year,	7	0	0
	To		

To repair north range road, from John Warn's barn to east line of No. 2,	£7	0	0
Road from the main road to Bloomfield,	25	0	0
Bloomfield to North range,	17	0	0
Abbot road,	15	0	0
Cross road from Mary's Bay church to north and south range road,	25	0	0
North range road, from J. Cook's, westward,	15	0	0
Tebo road from main road to south range road, beginning at Oliver Melanson's, running to John Amero's stillwaters,	30	0	0
Hill and road at George Welch's brook, Hillsburgh,	8	0	0
Robicheau's west line to Strong brook,	14	0	0
Road from Charles McNeil's corner to south range,	30	0	0
From Thomas Robicheau's to Sissiboo River,	9	0	0
Mumford road,	8	0	0
Road from Mistake to the Tebo road by Brophy's,	10	0	0
Widow O'Brien's farm to the late Joseph Doyle's farm,	8	0	0
Mistake bridge to Peter Quin's farm,	12	0	0
Beaver River road to Mistake bridge,	15	0	0
Payson's hill ending at James Doucett's,	15	0	0
Oaks' corner to Upper Falls,	10	0	0
Colin Porter's to the south west angle of the township,	10	0	0
South west angle of township of Weymouth, rear line, to Provost Brooks',	10	0	0
Alder Cove to Brooks' line, and thence to the main road,	8	0	0
Saint Mary's Bay road to the Neck road, between No. 1 and 2,	10	0	0
The main road to Gilland's landing,	7	0	0
The hill west side of the sea wall,	12	0	0
Bridge at Donnegan's,	6	0	0
From Donnegan's to D. Ross's, mountain road,	10	0	0
Cross road, from Starrett's to Gulliver's Hole,	8	0	0
From Racket bridge to Green Point,	7	10	0
From light house to Turner's bridge,	8	0	0
From Turnbull's bridge to Bowes' hill,	10	0	0
Road leading from Digby to Broad Cove, lying between Winslow's rock and where the road intersects the Shore road,	10	0	0
Road turning off from James Daley's to Lawrence Stark's,	7	0	0
Broad Cove and Gut district No. 4,	10	0	0
Road from district No. 6 to Cauldwell's cove,	10	0	0
Thomas Ross' farm, westward,	8	0	0
Samuel Morehouse's corner to the west end of the lake,	10	0	0
From west end of the lake to Sandy Cove,	10	0	0
Little River to Petite Passage,	10	0	0
Petite Passage to Tibert's,	12	0	0
Tibert's to Fish Point,	12	0	0
To Log-up beech at west end of Long Island, from John Hain's to Moran's,	15	0	0
The harbor to the light house,	10	0	0
From Carlton Jones' to Peter Crossman's,	8	0	0
From Thomas' settlement to Bloomfield,	10	0	0
From Henry Vantassel's north line, (Crowley's mountain,) to James Daley's,	7	0	0
Road from Milligan's swamp to Post bridge,	6	10	0
Road from William Hain's to Henry Barns', on the north range road,	10	0	0
Slip at the western side of Bear River,	12	0	0

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To repair road between Frederick Jedre's and Lake Melanson, crossing McConnell's brook,	£7 10 0
Hollenshead bridge,	10 0 0
Main road from Alder's Cove to Lent's, on the Barrens,	15 0 0
District No. 6, from Cossaboone's bridge, westwardly,	10 0 0
From John McAlpin's to Sissaboo River,	8 0 0
Joseph LeBlanc's mill, south side Sissaboo River, eastward,	10 0 0
Racket bridge, to the foot of Crowley's mountain,	12 0 0
Expended by James Warrington, repairing abutment in Racket,	6 12 9
To level hill in front of No. twenty-four, south range,	5 0 0
To repair slip and bank at Digby,	25 17 3
From William Hain's to south range road,	12 0 0
Salmon River road, on the south side of Corning's brook, to the county line,	5 0 0
Salmon River road to the county line, by the old school house,	10 0 0
Salmon River road to Helaire Frontin's,	15 0 0
From Helaire Frontin's to Bon. Devou's,	8 0 0
The new road from the main road to Black Point, thro' the Bug,	10 0 0
Back of Cheticamp Grant, commencing at the main road near Oliver Doucett's,	8 0 0
Cape Cove bridge to the landing place by Antony Doucett's,	7 0 0
Between Charles Mallet's and Charles Boudro's,	8 0 0
Main road to Round Hill, by Levy Devou's,	9 0 0
On Jesse Oake's line,	7 0 0
Jesse Oake's line, to Francis Terrio's road,	10 0 0
Between Oliver Doucett's and Widow Terrio's,	7 0 0
Francis Terrio's road to Joseph Mallet's,	8 0 0
Between Nicholas LeBlanc's and the hiers of Joseph Romain, 2nd division,	10 0 0
Francis Terrio's road,	12 0 0
The road between the hiers of Baptist Sonia's, and those of Peter Godet's, to the Yarmouth road,	10 0 0
Between Stephen Sonia's and Mex. Comeau's,	8 0 0
Eusebe Tebeau's road,	7 0 0
Joseph M. Comeau's road to Peter D. Sonia's road,	8 0 0
Joseph M. Comeau's road to Joseph Mallet's,	7 0 0
Between Joseph M. Comeau and Joseph Terrio, 2nd division,	12 0 0
Angel Godet's and Seraphene Sonia's, 2nd division,	12 0 0
From Maurice Lombard's mill to the shore,	7 0 0
Joseph S. Sonia's road,	9 0 0
Joseph Terriers' road,	8 0 0
Peter F. Comeau's road,	8 0 0
Joseph F. Comeau's road,	8 0 0
From Joseph LeBlanc's farm to Samuel Doucett's road,	8 0 0
Patrick Tebodeau's road,	20 0 0
Placide LeBlanc's road,	20 0 0
Bonnaufaut's road,	8 0 0
Samuel Doucett's road,	20 0 0
Between Tonsain Dougat's and Eusebe Godet's, 2nd division,	8 0 0
From Cournolis Crowley's to Charles Godet's,	5 0 0
Michael Lovet's to Tusket road,	20 0 0
Township line to Montegan river,	20 0 0
Montegan river to Stephen Godet's,	10 0 0
Tusket road to Collin Porter's,	10 0 0

To

To repair from Timothy Sonia's road to Joseph M. Comeau's road, 3rd division,	8	0	0
Samuel Godet's hill,	5	0	0
From the main road to the shore, Mathurin Devou's line,	5	0	0
Between David Lumbard's and Celestin Comeau's, 2nd division,	10	0	0
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	£1220	0	0

COUNTY OF SHELBURNE.

Resolved, That the sum of twelve hundred and twenty pounds, granted for the services 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, and to build bridge over Bloody Creek,	£52	0	0
John Lyle's to post road,	30	0	0
John McKellip's to Elam Thomas',	10	0	0
Clam Creek to post road,	31	0	0
Josiah Smith's to Wm. Skinner's, including McDougall's bridge,	15	0	0
Magil's to Nathan Snow's,	15	0	0
Elkany Nickerson's to main road,	7	0	0
Samuel Snow's to Birch Hill,	10	0	0
Birch Hill to Baker's Brook, and to alter road round Titus hill,	42	0	0
Baker's Brook to Hebert's Brook,	15	0	0
Goose Creek to David Thomas',	10	0	0
Raspberry Hill to post road,	8	0	0
John Kenney's to Neil's Brook,	7	0	0
To extend road to Simon Nickerson's,	6	0	0
From George Wilson's to Sheron Island,	10	0	0
Main road to Doctor's Cove,	13	0	0
James Nickerson's to Atwood's Brook,	10	0	0
Atwood's Brook to Shag Harbor,	12	0	0
David Nickerson's to Richard A. Hopkins, Bear Point,	8	0	0
Joshua Nickerson's, Bear Point, to Shag Harbor road,	8	0	0
To make road round Levi Nickerson's hill, Shag Harbor,	23	0	0
From Phineas Nickerson's to Jonathan Knowles',	10	0	0
John Lyon's to Forbes',	15	0	0
James McCormiskie's to Pubnico Beach,	15	0	0
Jonathan Knowles' to Yarmouth county line,	10	0	0
Wood's Harbor to Fresh Brook,	30	0	0
Fresh Brook to David Wilson's,	25	0	0
Stone bridge near Doctor Geddes',	10	0	0
Cross road at town,	10	0	0
William Cunningham's to Dixon's,	12	0	0
Dixon's to Job Atkins',	12	0	0
Burnt Woods Creek to Pelig Crowell's,	15	0	0
Pelig Crowell's to West Head,	12	0	0
West Head to Joseph A. Smith's,	12	0	0
John M. Gray's to Penney's,	25	0	0
Main road to Hank Inlet,	15	0	0

From Cape Negro canal bridge,	£10	0	0
To repair from post road to Indian Brook,	10	0	0
Indian Brook to Benjamin Perry's,	15	0	0
Round Bay bridge to Benjamin Perry's,	15	0	0
Benjamin Perry's to Widow Littlewoods,	12	0	0
The road near Round Bay bridge, near John S. McKenney's,	14	0	0
From Thomas Perry's to Roseway chapel,	12	0	0
Moses Perry's to main road leading to Shelburne,	12	0	0
Dexter's bridge to Church Hill,	20	0	0
Church Hill to post road,	15	0	0
Gunning Cove to Beaver Dam,	16	0	0
Post road to Henry Shoultz's,	5	0	0
Post road to John Harris',	25	0	0
John Harris' to Thomas McKay's,	23	0	0
George McKay's to main road leading to Shelburne,	20	0	0
John Dexter's to foot of Long Lake,	20	0	0
Post road to John Dexter's,	23	0	0
Foot of Long Lake to Robert McKay's,	24	0	0
Shelburne to Sandy Point,	5	0	0
Robert McKay's to Philip Bowers',	26	0	0
Sandy Point to Widow Cushroon's,	12	0	0
Shelburne to Jordan ferry,	15	0	0
Widow Cushroon's to Jordan ferry,	12	0	0
Widow Ryer's to John Dexter's,	8	0	0
James Purney's to Joseph Holden's,	10	0	0
James Purney's to William Holden's,	5	0	0
McAlpine's Loch to Shelburne,	14	0	0
Post road to William Nickerson's, and to repay John Huddy over expenditure last year, £1 5s. 6d.	18	0	0
William Nickerson's to Green Harbor, east bridge,	16	0	0
Green Harbor, east bridge, to Locke's Island,	12	8	0
Joseph Williams' to main road,	8	0	0
Main road, near James McKenzie's, to John Morison's,	10	0	0
Locke's Island to Thomas Crowell's,	8	0	0
Green Harbor to Richard Wall's,	11	0	0
Freeman Crowell's to Locke's Island,	10	0	0
Richard Wall's to main road leading to Locke's Island,	16	0	0
Richard Wall's to Little Harbor,	12	0	0
Little Harbor to Jonathan Craig's,	12	0	0
Widow Ringer's to Matthew Ryans,	15	0	0
Sable River to Richard Wall's,	20	0	0
Tom Tidney's bridge to Sable River chapel,	10	0	0
Cornelius Craig's ferry to main road,	6	0	0
Port LaBear to Sable River,	15	0	0
Lewis Head breakwater to main road,	10	0	0
Little Harbor to William Arnold's,	10	0	0
John Doll's to main road leading to Shelburne,	10	0	0
Locke's Island to main road, Jordan Bay,	5	0	0
Sable River chapel to Robert Harding's,	12	0	0
Main road at David Davis' to lake,	6	0	0
	£1220	0	0

Resolved,

Resolved, That the sum of three hundred pounds, granted for the great road service in the county of Shelburne, be applied as follows:

From Queen's county line to Tom Tidney's bridge,	30	0	0
Tom Tidney's bridge to David Hamilton's,	25	0	0
David Hamilton's to Jordan bridge, and repair Jordan bridge,	20	0	0
Jordan bridge to Ebenezer Martin's,	15	0	0
Ebenezer Martin's to Shelburne,	20	0	0
Shelburne to Stephen Acker's,	18	0	0
Stephen Acker's to Beaver Dam,	30	0	0
Beaver Dam to Clyde River, and to pay James Geddes three pounds, over expenditure last year,	22	0	0
Clyde River to James Boyd's,	10	0	0
James Boyd's to Barrington bridge,	30	0	0
Barrington bridge to Yarmouth county line,	80	0	0
	£300	0	0

COUNTY OF YARMOUTH.

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand two hundred and twenty 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,	£35	0	0
From Walter Larkin's to Willett's, thence to the Barrington road,	7	10	0
The post road to D'Eon's,	7	10	0
J. J. D'Entrimont's to Pubnico Point,	18	0	0
Lewis D'Entrimont's to John Spinney's,	12	0	0
Abram Van Emburg's to Goodwin's,	7	10	0
The head of Apublic to Joshua Frosts,	33	0	0
Joshua Frost's to the Fork road,	20	0	0
Henry Goodwin's to J. Roberts', and to repair the sluice bridge,	8	0	0
Head of Eel Lake to the head of Apublic,	15	0	0
The Fork road past Williams' to Kavanagh's,	10	0	0
The parade to the meeting house above James Hatfield's, including repairs to the bridge,	15	0	0
The meeting house to Reynard's mill,	7	10	0
Kempt bridge,	45	0	0
The Kempt bridge, and the road thence to the Great Meadow,	25	0	0
From the Great Meadow road to Grey's mill,	8	0	0
John Harding's to James Morton's,	25	0	0
To build a bridge over the West River to Joshua Morton's,	18	0	0
To repair from Nathaniel Churchill's, junr., to James Gray's, thence to W. Hurlburt's,	25	0	0
Lent's corner over the Pas de Pra,	8	0	0
Hemeon's to Little River,	15	0	0
Elijah Pinkney's to the Sluice point,	35	0	0
Johnston's to the Tusket Wedge point,	18	0	0
Kempt road past J. Hurlburt's mill to the Kempt road,	15	0	0

To

To repair from Gavel's road past Luke Kehoe's to John Williams' road,	£10	0	0
Crocker's to Burnett's line,	9	0	0
Roman chapel to Rocky Point,	10	0	0
John Burke's past the head of Eel Lake and the Forks to Isaac Miller's, and to repair the Forks bridge,	100	0	0
The sea shore, on the county line, to Lake George road,	15	0	0
The county line road, passing along the south east side of Cedar Lake past Benjamin Porter's, including repairs to the bridge,	15	0	0
Lake George road to Josiah Porter's,	10	0	0
Josiah Porter's to E. Parry's,	7	10	0
James Churchill's to the sea shore,	15	0	0
Nathan Rose's to the Ohio road,	5	0	0
J. K. Crosby's to Ebenezer Eldridge's,	20	0	0
William Whitehouse's to Gardner's mill,	35	0	0
Crawly's to the old Kempt road,	5	0	0
Samuel Crosby's, junr., towards S. Hilton's,	12	10	0
Samuel Crosby's, junr., to W. W. Andrews',	7	10	0
Samuel Crosby's, junr., up the east side of Salmon River to Pleasant Valley,	12	10	0
Pleasant Valley to Reynard's,	10	0	0
Reynard's to Tuskett bridge,	10	0	0
Wyman's to Mood's,	7	10	0
John Scott's to Tuskett road,	10	0	0
Salmon River road to Boyd's,	10	0	0
Thurston's corner to Starr's road,	7	10	0
Starr's road to Healy's,	5	0	0
Healy's road to Wyman's,	12	10	0
Kempt road to Wilson's falls,	7	10	0
Samuel Bain's to Ritchie's,	7	10	0
Cranberry road to the sea shore, at Isaac Foot's,	5	0	0
Wyman's to the Fish Point,	5	0	0
Ebenezer Rose's to E. Wyman's,	5	0	0
Z. Chipman's to Jegogin dyke,	5	0	0
Penal's to the old Kempt road,	7	10	0
Joseph Raymond's to Lake Ogden, and on the road to Killey's,	7	10	0
William Trefry's to Purdy's,	12	10	0
Leonard Parry's to Scott's Island,	5	0	0
Beaver River road to the road leading from Lake George to E. Parry's,	10	0	0
Joseph Durkee's to Dun's cove,	12	0	0
Charles Tedford's, northerly, to the old Kempt road,	15	0	0
Richard Smith's to Pinkney's point,	15	0	0
The parade to Healy's road,	10	0	0
Elias Trask's to Nathaniel Harris's,	7	0	0
Thurston's corner towards Pleasant Valley,	8	0	0
The new road from John McCormick's to Joseph Williams',	10	0	0
The Narrows bridge,	6	0	0
The bridge and road to Parfit's,	4	0	0
From Samuel Hilton's to Pleasant Valley,	20	0	0
Pleasant Valley to David Hibbard's,	20	0	0
David Hibbard's to the county line,	25	0	0
J. K. Crosby's on the new road, to Pleasant Valley,	17	10	0

To repair from Starr's to Vickery's,	£15	0	0
Vickery's to Ballam's,	15	0	0
Thomas Brown's so David Robertson's,	8	0	0
Calvin Cann's to Thomas Churchill's, and the road to James Trask's,	13	0	0
James Scovill's to Foot's road,	5	0	0
Hamilton's to the beech, past A. Porter's,	5	0	0
Henry Sanders' to Enoch Crosby's,	8	0	0
R. Williams' to the round school house,	5	0	0
Jegogin road to Samuel Cann's, past J. Lovitt's,	5	0	0
Purdy's towards Salmon River,	7	10	0
The bridge at E. Trask's mill,	15	0	0
At the disposal of the government for general road service in the township of Yarmouth,	77	0	0
	£1220	0	0

Resolved, That the sum of three hundred pounds, granted for the great road service in the county of Yarmouth, for the present year, be applied as follows :

From Ballam's to Tusket Village, and to repair Tusket bridge,	£45	0	0
Tusket Village to J. J. Porter's, and to repair Eel Brook bridge,	15	0	0
J. J. Porter's to James Frosts, and to repair the bridge over the Narrows, and to pay Isaac Frost £1 2s. 6d. over-expenditure,	75	0	0
James Frost's to John Carland's,	20	0	0
John Carland's to Stillwater,	35	0	0
J. J. Porter's to the head of Abuptic, thence to the meeting house,	8	0	0
For several alterations on the post road in the township of Yarmouth,	102	0	0
	£300	0	0

COUNTY OF QUEENS.

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and sixty pounds, granted for the great road service, and that the sum of eleven hundred and eighty pounds, granted for the roads and bridges generally, in the county of Queens county, be applied as follows, viz :

GREAT ROAD SERVICE.

From Lunenburg county line to Stephen Parks',	£15	0	0
Stephen Parks' to Mill Village,	15	0	0
Mill Village to Mack's Meadows,	40	0	0
Joseph Henry Gardner's to Enoch Godfrey's, to repair road and Herring Cove bridge,	20	0	0
Enoch Godfrey's to Spencer Smith's,	10	0	0
Spencer Smith's to William Dean's,	10	0	0
Liverpool to John Payzant's, 1st Beach Hill,	20	0	0
John Payzant's to Benjamin Smith's, 2nd Beach Hill,	20	0	0
Benjamin Smith's to Broad River bridge,	15	0	0
Broad River to Portmatoon,	15	0	0

From Portmatoon to two mile mark, towards Port Jolly,	£15 0 0	
Two mile mark to Michael Robertson's,	15 0 0	
Michael Robertson's to Neal McDonald's,	15 0 0	
Neal McDonald's to Shelburne county line,	15 0 0	
For bridge over Mitchel's Creek, on Shelburne road,	20 0 0	
	<hr/>	260 0 0

GENERAL GRANT.

To pay advances from casualty fund,		
Stephen Mack's order, commission No. 36,	10 0 0	
Bridge at Milton,	20 0 0	
Bridge at Broad River,	15 0 0	
	<hr/>	45 0 0

Over expenditure.

William Morine, seur., new road, Port Medway,	3 0 0	
Building bridge at Beach Meadows,	4 0 0	
	<hr/>	7 0 0
Between Angus McLeod's and N. Murray's, Milton,	50 0 0	
To repair Milton bridge,	15 0 0	
From Theod. Ford's shop to H. Tupper's,	10 0 0	
To repair road from Oliver Tupper's to where McGintey commenced last year,	40 0 0	
Commence where McGintey left off last year, towards four mile,	100 0 0	
From the four mile to repair the road and build bridge at the ten mile,	100 0 0	
Thirteen to the sixteen mile,	40 0 0	
	<hr/>	355 0 0

Sixteen mile, to repair road and finish the new road to Bear Trap Hill,	50 0 0	
To build bridge at Smith's mill,	9 0 0	
From William Freeman's to Luther Leadbetter's,	10 0 0	
Luther Leadbetter's to county line,	10 0 0	
Brookfield road to John T. Freeman's,	10 0 0	
John Tupper Freeman's to Pleasant River bridge,	5 0 0	
Augustus Carder's to Pleasant River road,	10 0 0	
Point Pleasant bridge to Pleasant River,	5 0 0	
Pleasant River road to James Smith's,	5 0 0	
Pleasant River road to Donald McKay's,	4 0 0	
Brookfield road to Jonathan Kempton's,	17 10 0	
John Ford's to Annapolis county line,	17 10 0	
Between Perkins Freeman's and John Ford's,	5 0 0	
From Harmony road to John Kempton's,	5 0 0	
	<hr/>	163 0 0

To complete the alteration on Caledonia road, through Smith's land,	20 0 0	
On Albany road,	7 10 0	
From Harmony road to George Minard's,	3 0 0	
Timothy Carty's to Duncannon road,	7 10 0	

To build bridge between B. Payzant's and Devonshire road,	£10	0	0	
Between Owen Coles and Caledonia road,	5	0	0	
To build bridge on Bryden Brook,	10	0	0	
Between Frank Martin's and Brookfield road,	7	10	0	
On Westfield road,	10	0	0	
On Rosette road to George Harlow's,	7	10	0	
Between Brookfield road and Parker Christopher's to Smith's mill,	10	0	0	
From Middlefield to Morton's mill,	15	0	0	
Morton's mill to Greenfield,	15	0	0	
Greenfield to Wellington, to finish new road,	7	10	0	
Wellington to Chelsea,	30	0	0	
				165 10 0
Between Salmon Island bridge and William Dean's,	30	0	0	
Mill Village and Tumbling Dam,	20	0	0	
John Briggan's and James Manthorn's,	10	0	0	
From Port Medway to half-way bridge,	20	0	0	
Half-way bridge to Solomon's,	20	0	0	
On cross road, Port Medway, towards Blueberry,	10	0	0	
From Solomon's towards F. Wincell's mill,	15	0	0	
Wincell's mill to Eagle Head,	15	0	0	
William Wincell's to Blueberry,	5	0	0	
Blueberry to Pudding Pan,	5	0	0	
Between O'Neal's and Frederick Frelick's,	7	10	0	
Frederick Frelick's to Cutlip Corkum's,	7	10	0	
School house and Leonard Wolf's,	5	0	0	
				170 0 0
From main road, Milton, to Connaway's hill,	7	10	0	
Connaway's hill to Ellis',	7	10	0	
Ellis' to Brown's mill,	10	0	0	
Waterloo street to African chapel,	5	0	0	
African chapel to Jerry Johnston's,	10	0	0	
Jerry Johnston's to Matthew Munroe's,	10	0	0	
Matthew Munroe's to Western Head,	10	0	0	
Potter's to George Tar's,	12	10	0	
George Tar's to Western Head,	15	0	0	
Philip Hutman's to Noglur's,	5	0	0	
				89 10 0
Paul West's to George Laslie's, and to build bridge,	10	0	0	
George Laslie's to White Point,	20	0	0	
White Point to Hants Point,	5	0	0	
Hants Point to Broad River,	7	10	0	
Hants Point to Beach Hill,	5	0	0	
Shelburne road towards Lewis',	5	0	0	
Lewis' towards Robert Fraser's,	5	0	0	
Robert Fraser's towards John Wallace's,	5	0	0	
Black Point road to New Building Cove,	5	0	0	
				67 10 0
Little Port Jolly bridge to H. Waggoner's,	5	0	0	
Alex. Cameron's to Michael McDonald's,	10	0	0	
Robert Robertson's to Henry Voglar's,	5	0	0	
Post road, Port Jolly, to Port LaBear,	13	0	0	
Post road, Port Jolly, to Allan McDonald's,	5	0	0	

From

From Allan McDonald's to Alex. McDonald's,	£5 0 0	
Caledonia road to John Tobin's,	5 0 0	
Twelve mile road to Barnaby's mill,	7 10 0	
Guzzle mill to Indian Gardens,	15 0 0	
	<hr/>	70 10 0
Milton towards Stephen Kempton's,	5 0 0	
Stephen Kempton's to Nathan Randell's,	5 0 0	
Hay's Brook to Currican's,	4 0 6	
Allan T. Freeman's to Ponhook,	5 0 0	
White Point road to George Irvin's,	3 0 0	
White Point road to Feener's,	5 0 0	
Peter Cohoon's down east side Port Medway,	5 0 0	
School house towards Nath. Cahoon's,	5 0 0	
Main road to Dean Annis,	5 0 0	
On Northfield road from main road towards Pelig Ringer's,	5 0 0	
	<hr/>	47 0 0
		<hr/>
		£1440 0 0

COUNTY OF LUNENBURG.

Resolved, That the sum of nineteen hundred and forty pounds, granted for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Lunenburg, be applied as follows :

LUNENBURG GREAT ROADS.

From Martin's river to Kiddy's bridge,	£10 0 0
Kiddy's bridge to Edward Kiddy's gate,	12 0 0
Edward Kiddy's gate to town common,	20 0 0
Town of Lunenburg to Acker's mills,	10 0 0
Town of Lunenburg to Steverman's corner,	10 0 0
Steverman's corner to Spectacle Lakes,	10 0 0
Spectacle Lakes to Charles Rudolf's,	15 0 0
Charles Rudolf's to Bridgewater,	15 0 0
To repair LaHave bridge,	36 0 0
To pay Christian Ernst over-expenditure last year,	6 9 6
To pay William S. Morris, expense of surveys,	3 10 6
From Westhaver's corner to John Feener's,	20 0 0
Thomas Zwicker's corner to Langille's corner,	7 0 0
Casper Eisenhaur's to John Mader's corner,	10 0 0
To connect the Falkland and Upper LaHave road, from Beck's corner,	40 0 0

ORDINARY ROADS.

From town of Lunenburg to blue rocks,	10 0 0
Glebe corner to Heckman's Island,	10 0 0
Garden lots to Silver's, and to finish bridge,	5 0 0
White Birch Hill to John Emino's,	8 0 0
Acker's mills to Jacob Koch's,	10 0 0
Jacob Koch's to cross roads,	10 0 0

From

From Rose Bay to Samuel Moser's,	£10	0	0
Cross roads to Kingsbury,	8	0	0
Cross roads to Jacob Kolp's, south,	10	0	0
Cross roads to Mrs. Oxner's,	8	0	0
Rose Bay to the Ovens,	6	0	0
To rebuild bridge near Philip Koch's,	50	0	0
From post road to Acker and others saw mills,	5	0	0
Ritcy's cove to Parke's creek,	10	0	0
Parke's creek to James McKean's,	5	0	0
James McKean's to Charles Rudolf's,	5	0	0
LaHave bridge to Henry Koch's,	15	0	0
Main road to James Dauphine's,	8	0	0
Henry Koch's to Broom's mill,	10	0	0
Broom's mill to Conrod Wentzell's,	10	0	0
Conrod Wentzell's to Chessley's corner,	25	0	0
Chessley's corner to new bridge at Ross's farm,	10	0	0
New bridge to county line,	10	0	0
Steverman's corner to north west meeting house,	10	0	0
Meeting house to Casper Eisenhaur's,	10	0	0
Casper Eisenhaur's to Hubly's corner,	10	0	0
Hubly's corner to Robar's mill,	10	0	0
Robar's mill to Paulus Eisenhaur's,	10	0	0
Paulus Eisenhaur's to Hallamore's bridge,	10	0	0
Hallamore's bridge to Michael Barkhouse's,	10	0	0
Michael Barkhouse's to Jacob Findle's, (including 45s. over-expenditure,)	50	0	0
Main road to James Flemming's and Morton's grant,	10	0	0
North west road to Peter Zwicker's corner,	8	0	0
New Germany road to Charles Jodrey's,	10	0	0
Isaac Delong's to William Goudy's,	15	0	0
Isaac Delong's to Bazeley's corner, new road,	15	0	0
Frederick Vieno's to Bleistiner's road,	8	0	0
Langille's corner to James Lowe's,	8	0	0
James Lowe's to Northfield road,	8	0	0
Hubly's corner to Christian Naas's,	10	0	0
Christian Naas's to John Rahmy's,	10	0	0
Christian Naas's to John W. Vieno's mill,	10	0	0
John W. Vieno's mill to John Dauphine's,	10	0	0
Meeting house, north west, to Demon's corner,	15	0	0
Demon's corner, passing Casper Kaulback's, to new road,	15	0	0
John Demon's upper corner to Westhaver's corner,	10	0	0
John Demon's upper corner to Daury's lake,	5	0	0
Post road to George Barry's corner,	10	0	0
George Barry's corner to George Vieno's mill,	7	0	0
George Vieno's mill to John Rahmy's,	10	0	0
John Rahmy's to John Silver's corner,	8	0	0
John Silver's corner to George Mackie's,	20	0	0
George Mackie's to North River,	10	0	0
John Silver's corner to Broom's mill,	10	0	0
School house at James Rahmy's to George Mackie's corner, through Falkenheim's land,	25	0	0
Himmelman's corner to Peter Crouse's,	15	0	0
Peter Crouse's to Michael Scneider's mill,	10	0	0
Michael Scneider's mill to Peter Hirtle's, and outwards through Ohio Settlement, -	20	0	0

From

From LaHave bridge to George Crouse's,	£15	0	0
George Crouse's to Peter Meisiner's,	10	0	0
Peter Meisiner's to Wagner's, and outwards,	15	0	0
LaHave road, past Mullock's, to Benjamin Ernst's, and to pay over- expenditure to Henry Feener,	15	0	0
Bleistiner's road through Smith's lot,	15	0	0
Weinacht's corner to James Eichel's,	7	0	0
Henry Weinacht's to LaHave river,	10	0	0
Trout Hole bridge, clear land, to Ewalt's mill road,	10	0	0
LaHave road to Weinacht's mill, past Boliver's,	5	0	0
Peter Mason's to Goreham's point,	5	0	0
To repair bridge at Morgan's, New Germany,	5	0	0
From Martin's River bridge to Daury's mill,	8	0	0
To assist in building bridge from the Main to Herman's Island,	10	0	0

CHESTER GREAT ROADS.

From Halifax county line to George Rafuse's,	15	0	0
George Rafuse's to Chester town,	25	0	0
Chester to Basin,	10	0	0
Basin to Gold River, and to repair Gold River bridge,	20	0	0
Gold River bridge to Martin's River,	10	0	0
Basin to Sherbrooke,	65	0	0
Sherbrooke church to King's county line,	40	0	0
Sherbrooke church to Annapolis county line,	25	0	0
Frank Vaughan's to Hants county line,	50	0	0
Frank Vaughn's to Chester,	25	0	0

CROSS ROADS.

From Rose Bank bridge to Meister's, and outwards,	8	0	0
To repair mill road at Sherbrooke,	10	0	0
East River to Bowen's, (Blandford,)	50	0	0
From Bowen's to Blandford,	50	0	0
County line to North-west cove,	20	0	0
Gold River bridge to Sherbrooke, west side Gold River,	15	0	0
Windsor road to Canaan,	10	0	0
Blandford to Sandy Beaches,	10	0	0
Post road to Murderer's Point,	5	0	0

NEW DUBLIN GREAT ROADS.

To alter Seamon's hill on road to Pleasant River, and to repair road,	100	0	0
From Pernet's ferry to Petit Rivere bridge,	20	0	0
Petit Rivere bridge to John Smith's, Broad Cove,	15	0	0
Broad Cove to county line,	15	0	0

CROSS ROADS.

Pleasant River road to Thomas Fisher's, Chelsea,	15	0	0
From Thomas Fisher's to county line,	15	0	0
To repair bridges from Mogan's corner to William Newcomb's,	5	0	0
Pleasant River road to Frozel's road, Stillbrook,	10	0	0
Pleasant River road to Lapland,	15	0	0

From

From Lapland mills to Floyd's road,	£10	0	0
George Demon's to Frozell's mill brook,	5	0	0
Floyd's mill to Pleasant River road,	10	0	0
Pleasant River road to Benjamin Baker's and Nicholas Crouse's,	7	0	0
Bridgewater to Wm. McKean's,	20	0	0
Wm. McKean's to John Pernet's, and to repair Smelt Brook bridge,	20	0	0
From John Pernet's to Getson's cove,	5	0	0
Getson's cove to Nicholas Oxner's,	15	0	0
Nicholas Oxner's to Jacob Ramkey's,	10	0	0
Jacob Ramkey's to Petit Rivere bridge,	5	0	0
Wm. McKean's to Fancy's mill,	20	0	0
Fancy's mills to Camperdown,	15	0	0
Camperdown to Montreal,	15	0	0
Camperdown to New Italy,	10	0	0
Post road to Lower New Dublin church,	10	0	0
From post road to Cutlip Corkum's bound,	10	0	0
Cutlip Corkum's bound to New Cumberland,	5	0	0
To open new road from Italy to Petit Rivere,	30	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1940	0	0

COUNTY OF COLCHESTER.

Resolved, That the sum of fourteen hundred and sixty pounds, appropriated for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Colchester, be applied as follows :

To repay expenditures advanced by government :			
For building bridge at French River,	£25	0	0
Building bridge at Block House Creek,	13	5	7
Making road at Lower Stewiacke,	20	0	0
In payment of repairs of North River Bridge,	11	18	11
In part payment of repairs made on bridge at Adam McNutt's, in all £46 18s., rest paid out of great road money,	2	18	0
To repair the road from Farnham's mills to Hugh Dickson's,	5	0	0
Samuel Bartlet's to McLeod's, North River,	7	0	0
Samuel McNutt's to Pictou road,	5	0	0
Robert Blair's mills towards Earltown,	15	0	0
Wren Johnston's to old Tatamagouche road,	6	10	0
Make an embankment to secure the road below bridge near E. H. Blair's,	5	0	0
Repay B. Lynd's for over expenditure in 1850, on road and bridge from his house to Wat Upham's,	8	17	6
Repair the road from Adam McNutt's to David McCallum's,	7	10	0
Earltown to Kemptown,	6	0	0
David Johnson's to Pictou road,	4	0	0
John Clifford's to Andrew Christie's, by old Pictou road,	7	0	0
Charles Hall's to old Pictou road,	3	0	0
William Hall's to new Pictou road,	4	0	0
Pictou road to David Hoar's, by Robert Nelson's,	3	10	0
John Peter's to Pictou road, by David Whippy's,	3	0	0
Make an embankment at Onslow Bridge, North River,	5	0	0
Build a bridge across the brook near widow McCurdy's, in Onslow,	12	0	0

To

To Repair the road from Onslow meeting house to Crowe's mills,	£5	13	7	
Complete the bridge at Crowe's mills,	5	0	0	
Repair the road from Crowe's mills to Chiganois bridge,	5	0	0	
Raise the road from Chiganois bridge to Alex. Barnhill's,	5	0	0	
Repair the road from James D. Baird's to Crowe's mills,	5	0	0	
Ephraim Staples' to McDormond's,	5	0	0	
Raise the road at Jabez Rudie's,	5	0	0	
Repair the road from Wilson's to Robert Lyndsay's,	5	0	0	
Open the road from Onslow to New Annan, by Staples' Settlement,	5	0	0	
Repair the road from Alex. Chisholm's to Fort Belcher,	5	0	0	
Build bridges over the creeks near the line between Truro and Onslow,	8	0	0	
Repair the road from John L. Fisher's to the Upper Salmon River bridge,	5	0	0	
Daniel Eaton's to Harmony, by Wilson's Mountain, one half to be expended each side of the mountain,	5	0	0	
Open the new road between Daniel Eaton's to Isaac Archibald's, and to repair the old road at each end of the new road,	10	0	0	
Towards opening the new road from Harmony to Middle Stewiacke,	20	0	0	
W. M. McCallum's to Harmony, on the new line from Stewiacke,	5	0	0	
To repair the road from James Johnson's to Jacob Lynd's mill, including the sum of £7 over expended by D. Archibald,	10	0	0	
Repair the road from Thos. Dickson's to Andrew Christie's,	5	0	0	
Open the new road from Truro to Brookfield, by Will. Hingley's,	10	0	0	
Repair the road from Will. Hingley's to Halifax road,	5	0	0	
Halifax road to James Lemon's, past Geo. Johnson's,	5	0	0	
Brookfield bridge to Upper Brookfield,	5	0	0	
Upper Brookfield to Middle Stewiacke,	5	0	0	
Brookfield to Halifax, by Jno. Kennedy's,	5	0	0	
Geo. Russel's, Greenfield, towards Truro, by line past Jas. McCaibe's,	10	0	0	
William McNutt's to Charles McNutt's,	7	0	0	
Boar's Back to Grey's, by shore road,	10	0	0	
Beaver Brook to Black Rock,	10	0	0	
Open a new road round Crowe's Hill, at the mouth of the road, up Shubenacadie River, from Black Rock,	15	0	0	
Repair the road from Crowe's hill to Jeremiah Ryan's, one half to be expended each side of Will. Philips',	8	0	0	
Finish the alterations near Dalton's hill,	7	0	0	
Make an alteration round the hill called Cove Creek Hill,	10	0	0	
Repair the road from John Parks' to Philips',	5	0	0	
To Shubenacadie, by Jno. Creelman's,	5	0	0	
Open the new line near Thomas Dart's, on the road from Green's Creek to Halifax road, and to repair the old road at each end of the new line,	20	0	0	
Repair the road from portage at Point Brule to main road near Donaldson's,	7	0	0	
Complete road and bridge at Marsh Creek, near McPherson's,	7	10	0	
Repair road from Weatherby's, Point Brule, to main road,	5	10	0	
Main road by Levi Mattatal's to Jacob McBernie's,	5	10	0	
James Chambers' to Weatherby's,	3	0	0	
Jno. Millard's to Donald McIntosh's,	£5	0	0	
And McMillan road,	1	10	0	
		6	10	0
Mattatal's Lake to L. Tattarie's,	7	0	0	
George Tattarie's to James Patriquin's,	3	0	0	
To				

To finish bridge at David Gilmour's, and pay over expenditure thereon,	£12	0	0
Repair road from post road at Geo. Langilles' to Point Brule',	5	0	0
Gilmour's to John Lombard's, and to finish bridge on creek,	5	0	0
Grallo's mill to William Waugh's,	5	0	0
To McLeod's,	1	0	0
	<hr/>		
	6	0	0
Donald Cameron's to Nathaniel Brown's,	3	0	0
Nathaniel Brown's to Waugh's church,	6	0	0
Waugh's bridge to Mine Hole bridge,	6	0	0
Mattatal's to Cameron's,	2	0	0
Build a bridge on Lake road at James Patriquin's,	5	0	0
Repair road from Edward Tattaries towards Tatamagouche, by place,	4	0	0
New Annan road to George Patriquin's,	4	0	0
And build a bridge over Burriseva River at Stewart McConnell's,	10	0	0
From John Nelson's towards Sutherland's mill,	6	0	0
Donald McBain's towards George McLeod's,	5	0	0
Pictou county line through Point Brule',	7	0	0
Dewar's bridge to McDonald's,	7	0	0
James Langille's past Buckler's,	2	0	0
Bridge at Murdoch's,	9	0	0
Road from Murdoch's to Pictou county line,	8	7	0
William Higgins' towards Tatteries,	2	0	0
School house at Oliver's bridge, to Tatamagouche,	15	0	0
Byer's mill past Warwick's,	5	0	0
George Millard's road,	2	0	0
Road from Byer's mills to Donald McLeod's,	2	0	0
Donald McLeod's to county line,	5	0	0
James Bell's to Lake road,	8	0	0
Meeting house to Wilson's bridge,	5	0	0
Wilson's bridge to Oliver's school house,	4	0	0
Post road to John Carr's,	4	0	0
Byer's mill to Jas. Munro's, esquire,	2	0	0
Main road at Wilson's, past Matthew Allan's,	3	0	0
Kerr's to Pond,	2	0	0
Wilson's to Robert Coy (for new road),	6	0	0
Bell's bridge to Donald McLeod's,	3	0	0
Peirs' towards James Forbes',	3	0	0
Bonyman's mill, past Alex. Swan's,	3	0	0
Gavin Bell's to Byer's mill,	3	0	0
Oliver's Mill to Gavin Bell's,	5	0	0

EARLTOWN—£80.

To repair road from Paul McDonald's to Pictou line,	8	0	0
Bibican road to John McKenzie's,	4	0	0
John McKay's mill to McIntosh's,	4	0	0
Widow Ross' to Onslow town line,	15	0	0
Towards River John,	11	0	0
William McKay's, past McBain's, to Pictou line,	4	0	0
McKay's mills to Robert Murray's,	8	10	0
Robert Murray's to McDonald's,	8	10	0
Tatamagouche road to Corktown,	4	0	0

To repair road from Philip Burke's to Moore's mills,	£4	0	0
Wm. Hayman's, and to Sutherland's mill,	6	0	0
McBain's towards Millar's,	4	0	0
Build bridge at James Urquhart's mill,	6	0	0
Repair road from John McKay's to John Nelson's,	2	10	0
Alex. McDonald's towards widow McDonald's, Spital Hill road,	3	0	0
William Porter's towards Corktown,	4	0	0
Alex. Conkey's towards Field's,	5	0	0
Moore's mill round Earltown,	£4	0	0
Hiram Douring's to Moore's mills,	3	0	0
	<hr/>	7	0
To repair and open the road from Harrington's to county line, past Boyd's,	17	0	0
The Little York road,	4	0	0
Road from Daniel Morrison's to New Boston road,	7	0	0
New Boston road,	3	0	0
New Boston road towards Macan,	4	0	0
Road from Joshua Corbet's mills to Edward Faulkner's, on the new line by the valley,	4	0	0
Road from John Morrison's to John Corbet's,	3	0	0
John Corbet's to David Marsh's,	3	0	0
Old county line to Charles Faulkner's,	4	0	0
Road from Charles Faulkner's to Edward Faulkner's,	4	0	0
William Moore's,	4	0	0
William Moore's to John Campbell's,	7	0	0
Old River Philip road,	4	0	0
Road from James Moore's to William Downing's,	3	0	0
Michael Dun road,	4	0	0
From Little Bass River to Economy River,	14	0	0
Samuel Hill's to John McLaughlin's,	5	0	0
Francis Starrat's west line, past S. Cochrane's,	3	0	0
John McLaughlin's to Young's, half on Young's road,	4	0	0
Young's road to James Crow's,	4	0	0
James Crow's to the front road,	4	0	0
Little Bass to east branch of Big Bass,	7	0	0
James Starrit's road,	3	0	0
Joseph Cook's to Daniel Giddon's,	3	0	0
Portapique to east branch of Bass River,	25	0	0
John Knight's to William Campbell's, and to pay an over-expenditure in 1851,	6	0	0
Towards completing the alteration at Castlereagh,	18	0	0
To repair from Cumberland road to the mines,	10	0	0
Mines to Wallace road, and to pay John Philips £5 over-expenditure in 1851,	12	0	0
To build a bridge at John Dill's,	25	0	0
To repair and open Daniel Christy's road,	3	0	0
The road from Folly to Samuel McLanis',	5	0	0
Samuel McLanis' to Cumberland line,	4	0	0
To make an alteration of road at Folly Lake,	15	0	0
To repair the road from Charles Fleming's to Joel Slack's,	4	0	0
Joel Slack's to James Graham's, and to pay over-expenditure in 1851,	9	0	0
Joel Slack's to Crowel's,	5	0	0
James McCulloch's to Folly Hill,	12	0	0
To build a bridge at Daniel Chisholm's,	15	0	0

To

To repair the road from John Cottam's to James McCulloch's,	£4	0	0
Thomas Dyarmond's to Onslow line,	5	0	0
At Barny's hill,	5	0	0
The Cottam road to John McDormond's,	3	0	0
The Economy bridge,	10	0	0
To make alteration of new road at Robert Corbet's,	20	0	0
To repair the road from Joseph Wilson's past Robert Pearson's,	4	0	0
Old Halifax road to Thomas Johnston's,	5	0	0
To open the new line past David Dickey's to main road,	10	0	0
From Parker's to Gay's River, past Frame's,	12	0	0
To repair the road from Ryan's to Halifax road,	6	0	0
Old Halifax road to new Halifax road, by Bogy's,			
and to pay James Collins 16s. for work done			
on bridge at Bill's,	8	0	0
Middle Stewiacke to Brookfield,	5	19	5
Sibley's mill to Halifax county line,	5	0	0
St. Andrew's bridge and old Halifax road,	6	0	0
Main road to Dickey's mill, Lower Stewiacke,	5	0	0
River bridge at Middle Stewiacke,	80	0	0
New line from George Taylor's to Putnam's,	15	0	0
Fisher's to Lower Stewiacke,	10	0	0
To pay for over-expenditure on road to Gammel's mills,	10	0	0
Expenditure on River bridge at Eastville, and to repair road to			
Creelman and Crow's mill,	6	0	0
Repair the road from Stewiacke to New Larig,	12	0	0
Open the new line from Pembroke to Eastville,	10	0	0
Repair the road from Mrs. Edgewood's to Pembroke,	5	0	0
James Creelman's towards Graham's,	5	0	0
Open the new line to Miller settlement,	8	10	0
Build a bridge at Fraser's mill,	7	10	0
Repair road past W. Graham's, (new line,)	6	0	0
Build a bridge at Rev. M. Smith's, over Stewiacke,	40	0	0
Open road from Pembroke road to Robt. Gammel's,	10	0	0
Open new line from South Branch to Musquodoboit,	25	0	0
Road from Pembroke road to Andrew Logan's,	3	10	0
Road from Musquodoboit through Goshen,	5	0	0
Main road to McMullin's,	3	10	0
Repair the road at Gay's River hill,	5	0	0
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	£1460	0	0

Resolved, That the sum of five hundred and eighty pounds, granted for the service of the great roads in the county of Colchester, to be appropriated as follows :

This sum to be placed at the disposal of the government, for casualties,			
Gay's River to Pictou line,	£29	0	0
To repair the road from Shubenacadie bridge to Stewiacke,	45	0	0
Stewiacke bridge to Polley's,	40	0	0
Polley's to Thomas Hamilton's, and to provide for			
expenditure by Sulk,	45	0	0
Thomas Hamilton's to Truro,	40	0	0
Truro to Thomas Dickson's, by Barny's,	30	0	0
Thomas Dickson's to Ritchie's road,	20	0	0
Ritchie's road to Pictou county line, and to pay			
Alex. S. Hingley's over-expenditure last year,	30	0	0
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			To

To raise the road at Slack's causeway, and finish Chiganois bridges,	£20	0	0
Build a bridge and finish the new road at Mass Town,	130	0	0
Repair the road from Great Village to Fall Brook,	7	0	0
Fall Brook to Cumberland line,	8	0	0
This sum to be placed at the disposal of government for post road between Truro and Cumberland line,	24	0	0
To repair the road from Welsh's to McCallum's,	19	0	0
Rude's to New Annan,	39	0	0
To repay the following sums advanced by government :			
For repairs of road from North River to McCallum's,	10	0	0
For completion of bridge at Adam McNutt's,	44	0	0
In all £11 10s. 11d., the rest paid out of cross road money.			
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	£580	0	0

COUNTY OF PICTOU.

Resolved, That the sum of eighteen hundred pounds, granted for the service of roads and bridges, in the county of Pictou, this session, together with forty-one pounds eight shillings of undrawn money, be appropriated and applied as follows :

To pay over-expenditures in the township of Pictou :—			
Peter Crerar and John McCoul, for over-expenditures on West River road,	£96	4	0
Alexr. Murphy, River John, on bridge, Cape road,	10	7	0
William Cameron, Salt Springs,	1	16	0
Donald McDonald, West River, for repairing bridge,	3	9	6
James McLean, for bridge, Lime Rock road to Salem church,	8	9	0
James Gass, for bridge at 8 mile brook,	6	4	6
Robert Sutherland, for deficiency of 1851 for bridge at W. River,	12	10	0
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	139	0	0

GRANTS FOR PICTOU TOWNSHIP.

From McKenzie 4 mile bridge to church, Roger's Hill, new line,	120	0	0
James Fraser's, main road Mount Thom, to McRae's mill,	10	0	0
Lime Rock to Roderick McKenzie's, past Alexr. McKay's, new line,	15	0	0
To build a bridge at Duncan Campbell's, West River,	100	0	0
Repair the River John bridge,	50	0	0
From six mile brook to eight mile brook, by Henry Munro's,	7	10	0
Dickson's bridge, and road to Grog Brook,	15	0	0
Toney River bridge to Back Settlement,	5	0	0
River John road, from Allan McLeod's towards Toney River,	5	0	0
Eight mile brook, by Ingram's, to Halifax road near Irvin's,	10	0	0
Cross roads to Little Carriboo River, Cape John road,	10	0	0
Little Carriboo River to Toney River, Cape John road,	10	0	0
River John village to Cape, at Headen's, and to finish bridge at Murphy's,	19	13	0
Salt Springs to McRae's mills, west side West River,	10	0	0
Mitchel's, River John, to Alexander McDonald's, Glenco,	7	10	0
Lime Rock to Salem church,	7	10	0
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			From

From Mill brook road to Brown's, through Cullbhoish,	£7	10	0
Main road, Mount Thom, past McBeath's, to Back Settlement,	5	0	0
Fisher's Grant to Boat Harbor,	7	10	0
Main road, Roger's Hill, across to Dalhousie Settlement,	5	0	0
Old school house, Hardwood Hill, to Hugh McLeod's, by Robert McKays,	7	10	0
George Sutherland's to John McPherson's, Gairloch,	7	10	0
Hyde's to Mill Brook, by John Ross's,	5	0	0
McRae's mills to John Fraser's, Cabirach,	5	0	0
McRae's mills to head of West River, by Short's,	10	0	0
Munro's, 6 mile brook, to John Ross's, Mount Dalhousie,	5	0	0
To alter the road at Kirk's brook, Cape John,	30	0	0
From Murray's bridge, West branch River John road, to the late Alexr. McKay's,	10	0	0
Through Wilkin's Grant, to join the Stewiacke road,	10	0	0
To make a road both ends of new bridge at Campbell's, West River,	30	0	0
From River John village to West Branch, west side, and build bridge at Deep Brook,	20	0	0
Murdoch McKenzie's, River John, to county line, by D. Campbell's,	7	10	0
Cross roads to McRae's mills, to Kenneth Cameron's, south of Mount Thom,	5	0	0
Thomas Campbell's, to Graham's, Carriboo,	7	10	0
Cape John road to Ruddick's mill, Carriboo,	7	10	0
Main road, at Paul McKenzie's, to Big Marsh, Carriboo,	5	0	0
Big Marsh to landing at mouth of Carriboo river,	5	0	0
Graham's to Carriboo mills at Ruddick's, by Carriboo shore,	10	0	0
Ruddick's mills, West River, to George McCabe's, Loch Broom,	7	10	0
George McCabe's, Loch Broom, to the ferry at Point,	5	10	0
West Branch River John bridge to Moore's,	12	10	0
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	778	13	0
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TOWNSHIP OF EGERTON OVER-EXPENDITURES.

To pay Isaac Matheson for repair of Big Bridge, Albion Mines,	17	4	0
John McRae for balance due on bridge from Point to Middle River,	6	10	0
George McDonald balance due on bridges to Middle River,	16	9	0
Robert Fraser, Middle River,	7	14	0
Peter Crerar and Matthew Sprowl, Glen Fallock road,	15	0	0
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	62	17	0

GRANT FOR EGERTON.

From New Glasgow to Big Gut, Fisher's Grant road,	60	0	0
New Glasgow to Little Harbor, new line,	60	0	0
Donald McLellan's to Samuel Cameron's, tailor, new line,	20	0	0
Robertson's mill to Springville, new line,	20	0	0
Springville to Forbes' store,	10	0	0
Sutherland's River to Rankin's, east side,	5	0	0
Rankin's to Fraser's mills, east side Sutherland's River,	5	0	0
East Branch to St. Mary's county line, to explore the best line of road, and to pay an over expenditure due P. Cruikshank's,	10	0	0
			From

From Grant's bridge, East Branch, to main road from Creelman's,	£10	0	0
David Fraser's, Squire's son, to McGilvery's, and build a bridge at Angus Cameron's, new line,	20	0	0
Mr. McGilvery's to McPherson's mills, by Andrew McGregor's,	15	0	0
Albion Mines to Hopewell,	7	10	0
West Branch to Grant's mill, by island, and repair bridge at Fork's,	20	0	0
Abercromy Point to Albion Mines,	20	0	0
Little Harbor to Pine Tree Gut,	10	0	0
New Glasgow to Marsh,	5	0	0
Marsh to Sutherland's River, by John McLean's,	7	10	0
Marsh to the Glen, by Donald Cameron's,	7	10	0
Kenneth Ross's to Wm. Fraser's, Big Brook,	5	0	0
Grant's bridge to Lower Settlement, new line,	10	0	0
Peter Ross's to Wm. Chisholm's, new line,	17	10	0
Main Stewiacke road to head of Middle River, by Russell's,	10	0	0
Alexr. Cameron's, blacksmith, East Branch, to Thompson's, and pay bridge at McDonald's,	10	0	0
McPherson's mill to Coremony road,	5	0	0
East Branch to Mount Bell,	5	0	0
Mount Bell road to McPherson's road, at Mill's new line,	5	0	0
Squire Fraser's, Fall Brook, to Fraser's mill, Sutherland's River,	15	0	0
Ross's bridge, at Sutherland's River, to Duncan Robertson's,	5	0	0
Graham's mills, Little Harbor, to Glen Fallock road, by Murray's,	7	10	0
Cross roads to head of Middle River, by John Cameron's,	5	0	0
Wm. Munro's, Middle River, to Collie's bridge,	5	0	0
Middle River road to Collie's bridge, by Alexr. Munro's, senr.	5	0	0
Hallidy's to Marshall's, Middle River,	7	10	0
Balfour's mills to Rocklin,	5	0	0
To build a bridge at Henderson's mill, Middle River,	10	0	0
From Middle River bridge, past Marshall's, to Geo. McKay's,	7	10	0
Irish Mountain to church at McLellan's Mountain,	6	0	0
Robert McNaughton's to Fox Brook, by Widow Cumming's,	5	0	0
Thomson's, East Branch, to James McDonald's, tailor,	5	0	0
Church, McLellan's Mountain, to Webster's,	10	0	0
Glen Fallock road, and to build the Pine Tree Gut bridge,	100	0	0
Forbe's store, E. Branch, to John McQuarry's,	5	0	0
John McQuarry's to Alexr. Cameron's, blacksmith, E. Branch,	10	5	3
Wm. Chisholm's, West Branch, to Alexr. Gordon's,	7	10	0
New line to Coremony's, East Branch East River,	8	18	0
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	£673	0	3
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TOWNSHIP OF MAXWELTON OVER EXPENDITURES.

To pay Archibald McLean for bridge on Bailey's Brook,	5	4	0
Simon Bannerman, for over expenditure in 1851,	5	0	0
Alexander McLeod, Barney River,	7	10	0
John Dewar, building a bridge, Barney River,	15	10	8
Robert McDonald, Hattie's bridge, Barney River,	3	14	6
Walter Murray, repairing bridge at David Murray's,	8	5	7
	<hr/>		
	£44	4	9

Grant

GRANT TO MAXWELTON,

From Hogan's Gut towards Barney's River, Crerar's line,	£50	0	0
Thomson Gulf towards Barney's River, Crerar's line,	50	0	0
Garden of Eden to church, St. Mary's,	85	0	0
Church, E. River, St. Mary's, to county line, and build bridge at Alex. Cameron's,	10	0	0
Church to Black Brook settlement, new line, E. R., St. Mary's,	5	0	0
McLeod's, Barney River, to upper church, and build a bridge at Robinson's,	10	10	0
To assist the inhabitants to build a bridge, Mill Brook, Knoidart's,	15	0	0
From mills at Barney's River, by Bailey's Brook, new line, to Sydney county line,	20	0	0
Robert McDonald to Marshy Hope, east side Barney's River,	7	10	0
James McDonald's, tailor, to head of East Branch,	5	0	0
Blue Mountain road to Sutherland's Mountain,	7	10	0
Livingston's mill to Donald Campbell's, Moose River,	5	0	0
McEachern's, Blue Mountain, to Garden of Eden,	15	0	0
Wm. Munro's, Wentworth grant, to Piper McKenzie's,	5	0	0
David Murray's to Murdoch McLeod's, to build a bridge at Grant's,	10	0	0
Lowden's mill to new road,	3	0	0
Main road, Merigomish, to Lammand's,	2	10	0
Glendhen road, Back Settlement, Bailey's Brook,	5	0	0
Barney's River to Haggard's, Peidmont,	5	0	0
Haggard's to widow McDougall's,	5	0	0
Ross's, blacksmith, Barney's River, to A. Bruce's,	10	0	0
Brora Lake to Garden of Eden,	10	0	0
Mouth of Merigomish harbor, Big Island, to main road,	4	10	0
	£389	14	9

Pictou,	£778	13	0
Egerton,	673	0	3
Maxwelton,	389	14	9
	1841	8	0
Sum granted,	1800	0	0
Sums undrawn and still continued in the above scale,	41	8	0

£400 FOR GREAT ROADS.

From Colchester county line to 10 mile house, and to pay James Reid £21 15s. 7d., casualty vote, and £2 6s. 6d. over expended, as also £2 15s. to Roderick McKenzie, and £1 5s. to Alexander McKenzie,	40	0	0
10 mile house to Pictou town, to repair post road,	15	0	0
To repair Haliburton bridge, Tow Gut,	15	0	0
From Pictou to Wallace post road, and to pay McLean and McCabe £20, casualty vote,	40	0	0
			From

From bridge at 10 mile house to Middle River post road,	100	0	0
Marshall's bridge, Middle River, to Albion Mines,	140	0	0
New Glasgow to Sutherland's River, post road, and to pay John Weir's casualty vote of £20 5s. 6d.	50	0	0
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	£400	0	0

COUNTY OF SYDNEY.

Resolved, That the sum of twelve hundred and twenty pounds, granted for the ordinary road service for the county of Sydney, be disposed of as follows :

From county line to Arisaig,	£15	0	0
Arisaig to Malignant Cove,	10	0	0
Malignant Cove to Cape Chaple,	60	0	0
Levingston's Cove, round Cape George, to Ballentine's Cove,	10	0	0
Levingston's Cove, across the Cape, to Ballentine's Cove,	10	0	0
Graham's, by McIsaac's, to Cape road,	15	0	0
Anderson's south line to Ogden's bridge,	10	0	0
Malignant Cove to Scott's bridge,	10	0	0
Scott's bridge to Antigonish,	10	0	0
County line to Doran's,	10	0	0
Doran's to Antigonish,	7	10	0
Knoydart's to Donald McMillan's,	10	0	0
Donald McMillan's to widow Ronan's,	10	0	0
Arisaig to Henry's road,	5	0	0
Alexander McDonald's, (Lody), to Henry's road,	7	10	0
Malignant Cove to Morristown,	15	0	0
Big Marsh to Cape Road,	7	10	0
Big Marsh to Morristown,	10	0	0
Anderson's (by Dugald McPherson's) to the Back Settlement,	7	10	0
Widow McLean's to McVeil's mill,	5	0	0
Allan Mahaney's through Hallowell grant,	7	10	0
Gorman's to Guysborough county line,	12	10	0
Cross roads, Tracadie, to Guysboro' county line,	15	0	0
Joseph Symonds' to Back Settlement,	7	10	0
Black Rivers to Fraser's grant,	5	0	0
Main road to mill at Monastery,	5	0	0
John McDonald, S. River, to Antigonish,	6	0	0
Lochaber to Henderson's,	6	0	0
Hugh McDonald's, esquire, to harbour,	7	10	0
McBride's to James Power's,	6	0	0
James Power's to McGuire's,	5	0	0
Johnston's to Back Settlement,	5	0	0
McKinnon's point to Jack's brook,	15	0	0
James Power's to John Cummings',	7	10	0
James Taylor's, on new line, to Gut of Canso road,	10	0	0
David Fraser's, through Cassoch, to Stewart's mill,	12	10	0
Addington, up west side of Ohio, to Stewart's mill,	10	0	0
Ohio to Lochaber Lake,	5	0	0
Hallowbert's mill to Country Harbour road,	5	0	0

From

To repay Alexander Chisholm for repairing bridge at Pomquet Forks,	£9	12	0
John McMillan amount expended by him in repairing road between the Ohio road and Andrew Gillies',	1	15	9
Donald McDonald and Angus Campbell amount expended in repairing road from Big Marsh to Antigonish,	15	0	0
Donald Chisholm and Donald Chisholm amount expended in making road from the old post road to R. McDonald's mill,	13	14	5
Donald Chisholm amount expended in repairing road between St. Andrew's and county line,	3	5	1
Allan Camron amount expended on road from Horohan's to McPhee's,	9	18	4
John Camron amount expended on road on the west side of Upper South River,	7	3	1
Hugh McGilvery amount expended in repairing bridge between Malignant Cove and North Grant,	2	9	3
Ronald McIsaac amount expended in repairing bridge between Doctor's brook and Back Settlement,	1	12	0
Duncan McInnies amount expended in repairing two bridges over the West River,	3	11	9
John McKinnon amount expended in building bridge between Pomquet Forks and Little River,	14	18	3
Adam McKenzie amount expended on road from Pictou to Big Clearing,	32	18	10
Robert N. Henry, junr., amount expended making new line of road from Antigonish towards Malignant Cove, and rebuilding bridge on the North River,	43	7	0
Hugh McKenzie amount expended in repairing bridge in the town of Antigonish,	1	11	6
Amount of advances by the government on post roads in 1851,	67	12	8
This amount placed at the disposal of the government, to be hereafter appropriated,	583	10	1

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, granted for the service of the great roads in the county of Sydney, for the current year, be placed at the disposal of the administrator of the government, to be hereafter appropriated.

COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred and eighty pounds, granted for the great roads, and the sum of one thousand two hundred and twenty pounds, for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Guysborough, be applied as follows, viz :

To complete the section of the new eastern road from Joseph Hart's to Miller's Cove,	£40	0	0
Repair and complete the road from the bridge at Joseph Hart's to Salmon River, on the road to Canso,	15	0	0
Open and repair the road from Salmon River to Pease Brook,	50	0	0
Repair the road from Pease Brook to Hurst's Brook,	12	10	0
Hurst's Brook to Indian Cove,	12	10	0
Indian Cove to Canso,	15	0	0

To repair the old Salmon River road to Minister's Brook,	£7	10	0
Road from Salmon River Lakes bridge to head of Lake Settlement,	12	10	0
And complete the road leading from the site of old Salmon River bridge, at Lawlor's, to James Cahill's,	6	0	0
Open a road from Luke Shaughnessy's to the new eastern road,	6	0	0
Explore and open a road from the Lake Settlement to the Back Lands of St. Mary's,	20	0	0
Repair and improve the road from Half Island Cove to John Feltmate's, at Whitehead River,	7	10	0
Repair and improve the road from John Feltmate's to the Haulover,	10	0	0
Build a bridge across Cole Harbor Brook, and to pay Martin Meagher over expenditure in 1851 of £1 1s. on road from Larry's River to Whitehead,	11	1	0
Open and improve the road from Crow Harbor to Cole Harbor,	10	0	0
Repair and improve the road from Salmon River to Dehany's Lake,	7	10	0
Dehany's Lake to New Harbor,	12	10	0
Explore and open a road from New Harbor to Isaac's Harbor,	15	0	0
Improve the road from Isaac's Harbor to John Stewart's, at Country Harbor,	10	0	0
Repair and improve the road from Larry's River to Dehany's Lake,	25	0	0
Road from cross roads near Duncan McDonald's, at the Intervale, to Miller's bridge, and also to repair the bridges on said road,	20	0	0
Miller's bridge, at the Intervale, and the road thence to the county line on the Little River road,	15	0	0
The old post road from Aiken's to Glen's,	10	0	0
Road from Joseph Hart's to John Cunningham's, western line,	12	10	0
John Cunningham's, western line, to bridge at Daniel Lawlor's,	12	10	0
Bridge at Lawlor's to Edward O'Neil's, and to pay Daniel Lawlor over expenditure in 1851, of £8 3s.,	33	3	0
Edward O'Neil's to Pembroke's Lake,	10	0	0
Repair the road from Pembroke's Lake to Black Brook, and to pay William Mason 18s. over expenditure in 1851,	10	0	0
Improve the road from Charles Archibald's to Wm. Holley's,	20	0	0
Alter and improve the road between Charles Archibald's and Peter Bezanson's, and to pay Charles Archibald £6 for repair of Country Harbor bridge in 1851,	26	0	0
Repair the road from Peter Bezanson's to the old cross roads of Country Harbor,	7	10	0
Repay government advance to Donald McDonald, for over expenditure on bridge at Country Harbor in 1851,	37	6	0
Repair the road leading from Sherbrooke, by the church, to Indian Harbor lake,	7	10	0
Improve the road from Sherbrooke to Ely's Cove,	20	0	0
The road from Ely's Cove to George Hewitt's,	50	0	0
The road from George Hewitt's to Indian Harbor,	15	0	0
Repair the road on the Eastern side of Indian Harbor lake, and to build a bridge near the head of said lake,	15	0	0
Repair and complete the road from Indian Harbor to Holland's Harbor,	10	0	0
The road from the bridge at Ecum Secum to Mary Joseph, and to pay over expenditure of £7 12s. 3d. in 1851,	17	10	0

To repair the road from Mary Joseph to Clay Head,	£10	0	0
The road from the east side of Liscomb's to Spanish Ship Bay brook,	7	10	0
The road from William Lang's, by the beach, to Mary Joseph,	7	10	0
The road from Leonord Pye's to Gaspereaux brook,	7	10	0
The road from Gaspereaux brook to James Hemlow's,	7	10	0
The road on the western side of Saint Mary's River, above Sherbrooke,	20	0	0
The road from Peter Grant's to cross road of Country Harbor,	12	10	0
The bridge at the Forks of Saint Mary's, and to alter and improve the road thence to the county line, on the new eastern road leading to Halifax, and to pay to John Hattie over expenditure of <i>8l. 6s.</i> in 1851,	83	0	0
The road from Archibald's mill to the cross roads at Robert Sinclair's, and to repair East River bridge,	17	10	0
The road from Samuel Cumming's to the county Pictou line,	25	0	0
The old Guysborough road, from Robert Sinclair's to Country Harbor old cross roads,	5	0	0
The road from the county line to Bear Brook, on the post road,	7	10	0
The road from Bear Brook to Wm. McKeen's, esquire,	7	10	0
The road from Fisher's mill to county line, on Sinclair's road, and to pay John Sinclair over expenditure in 1851 of <i>15l.</i>	20	0	0
The road from Alexander Sinclair's to Country Harbor old cross roads,	15	0	0
The road from Bezanson's bridge to widow Bruce's,	5	0	0
The road from county line, at McNeil's, to Hugh Polson's,	7	10	0
Improve and repair the road from McKay's cross roads to Hugh Hall's, and to pay Robert Hart <i>£2 8s. 6d.</i> over expenditure in 1851, on the north side of Guysborough Intervale,	17	8	6
Repair the road from Boudrot's mill to the county line, and repair bridges on said road, and to pay over expenditure of <i>£11 4s. 11d.</i> on Mattie's bridge in 1851,	20	0	0
The road from John Tate's to the French Settlement near Eli Mattie's,	10	0	0
The bridge and road between Eli Mattie's and Morris' mill,	7	10	0
The road from Dempsey Jerdan's to George Sheppard's, on the road leading to Milford Haven,	10	0	0
Complete the road from McNair's Cove to Tracadie,	50	0	0
Repair the road from Broad Cove, by Meagher's, to Wilson's, on the new Tracadie road, and to pay over expenditure of <i>20s.</i> in 1851,	10	0	0
The road from Archibald Henderson's to the bridge at Atwater's mill, on the new line leading by the widow Whitman's farm,	10	0	0
The road from Hugh Hall's to George Sheppard's, on the road to Tracadie,	10	0	0
The road from Milford Haven to the half-way run,	10	0	0
The road from the half-way run to the county line,	10	0	0
Finish the new section of the Gut road between Walker's and the Goose Harbor bridge,	20	0	0
Repair the road from Middle Town to Ragged Head,	10	0	0
The road from Clam Harbor to Gut road, and to pay Henry Tory over expenditure of <i>£2 7s. 6d.</i> in 1851,	10	0	0
The road between the upper and lower Gut roads, and to pay Thomas O'Brien <i>£12 8s. 4d.</i> over expenditure on the same in 1851,	15	0	0
			To

To repair the road from McColl's ferry to Clam Harbor bridge, and to pay John McKeough £14 4s. 2d. over expenditure on the same in 1851,	£20	0	0
The road and bridges between Carey's bridge and Goose Harbor bridge,	20	0	0
The road and bridges from Goose Harbor to William Grant's,	10	0	0
The road from William Grant's to David Lyle's Brook, and to erect a bridge on said brook, and to pay Joseph Mundell over expenditure in 1851 of £2 12s. 4d.,	30	0	0
The road from Carey's bridge to Thomas Morris' Brook,	10	0	0
The road from Morris' Brook to Clam Harbor bridge,	9	0	0
The road from Anderson's to Steep Creek,	20	0	0
The road from Steep Creek to McNair's Cove,	20	0	0
The road from McNair's Cove to the county line,	10	0	0
The road from Morgan's Beach to John Steele's,	19	1	6
Open the road from Morgan's to the Bay Shore at Wheaton's, on the new line,	12	0	0
Repair and improve the main post road from old school house at Well's to cross roads at Guysborough Intervale,	20	0	0
And improve the main post road from the cross roads at the Intervale to John Davison's, Romans' Valley,	20	0	0
And improve the main post road from John Davison's through Romans' Valley to county line,	40	0	0
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	£1400	0	0

COUNTY OF CAPE BRETON.

Resolved, That the sum of four hundred and twenty pounds, granted for the services of the great roads in the county of Cape Breton, be appropriated as follows, viz :

1852.

To repay government for repairing bridge over Leitch's creek,	£21	1	7
Repair bridge over Ball's creek,	70	0	0
Road between Ball's and Leitch's creek bridges,	8	18	5
Road from mines to North Bar,	5	0	0
Ball's bridge to Bown's bridge,	25	0	0
North Sydney road,	30	0	0
From Matheson's, Little Bras d'Or, to mines,	20	0	0
This sum on the main post road from Sydney to the county line, to be subdivided thereon as the government may direct,	140	0	0
To repay government for advances on Little Bras d'Or bridge,	60	0	0
This sum towards finishing Little Bras d'Or bridge, including draw,	40	0	0
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	£420	0	0

Resolved, That the sum of fourteen hundred and twenty pounds, granted for the services of the roads and bridges for the county of Cape Breton, be appropriated as follows :

1852.

From East Bay to Grand Narrows—to be subdivided as government directs,	£80	0	0
Grand Narrows to Long Island, Barrasoi's, ditto,	80	0	0
			From

From Little Bras d'Or bridge to county line, south side Boularderie, as government directs,	£30	0	0
To repair road from East Bay to Boisdale,	10	0	0
From bridge, Tweednounge's, to township line, towards John Bates',	20	0	0
East Bay to township line, towards Corn Heath,	12	10	0
Howley's bridge to entrance Little Bras d'Or,	10	0	0
Salmon River to bridge at Low's Bay,	10	0	0
East Bay to Salmon River,	10	0	0
Red Islands to Grand Lake,	10	0	0
On main post road to Grand Lake,	10	0	0
Back landing, near Angus McInnis',	10	0	0
From upper bridge, Mire', to Gabarus—to be subdivided,	40	0	0
Lewis' Bay to Gabarus, including bridge and over-expenditure.	25	0	0
Gabarus to Louisburg,	10	0	0
Catalogne to Louisburg,	20	0	0
Catalogne to Mainadieu,	15	0	0
Catalogne to bridge at Burke's ferry,	5	0	0
To repair Mire' bridge, including draw, (Burke's ferry,)	25	0	0
For making draw in upper bridge,	10	0	0
To this amount at the disposal of government,	10	0	0
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	452	10	0
This amount to repay government for advances for bridge at Glace Bay,	84	7	3
To J. Cahill, Barrasoi bridge,	25	0	0
D. McNeil, bridge at Mire',	15	0	0
N. Tobin, bridge at St. Peter's road,	3	9	6
Philip Hays, bridge at Low Point,	14	0	0
Alexander Grant, lime-kiln bridge,	21	0	0
To pay over-expenditure on bridge near Big Pond,	43	10	8
Repay advances near Long Island, Barrasoi,	80	0	0
Little Bras d'Or bridge to J. D. Clarke's,	35	17	0
Ditto ditto,	68	6	10
Angus McNeil for repairs to main post road,	6	13	1
Angus and Charles McDonald, for ditto,	5	4	0
To pay George McKay for repairing road and building bridge (Brookfield) south side Mire',	134	2	3
This sum at the disposal of government, to pay over-expenditure on Mire' bridge, &c., pursuant to report of committee,	173	6	8
This sum to be placed at the disposal of government, for services of roads and bridges for the present year, in the township of Sydney,	257	12	9
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	£1420	0	0

 COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

Resolved, That the sum of £1650 and £450—£2070, granted by the legislature in the session of 1852, for the repair of the roads and bridges in the county of Inverness, be applied as follows :

ON THE MAIN ROAD.

From Plaster Cove to Grant's bridge, Ship Harbor,	20	0	0
For repairs and railing of Plaster Cove bridge,	10	0	0
From Grant's bridge, Ship Harbor, round the lower road to meet the main post road near Ship Harbor,	15	0	0
Ship Harbor to River Inhabitants bridge, and to build a bridge at Duff's,	12	0	0
Plaster Cove to Low Point,	35	0	0
Low Point to Long Point bridge,	20	0	0
Long Point bridge to Thomas McDonell's marsh,	20	0	0
Thomas McDonell's marsh to Little Judique bridge,	20	0	0
Little Judique bridge to Port Hood,	10	0	0
Port Hood to south west bridge, Mabou,	15	0	0
South west bridge, Mabou, to new bridge,	15	0	0
New bridge to William Hawley's,	10	0	0
William Hawley's to Alexander Campbell's,	20	0	0
Alexander Campbell's to Ainslie township line,	15	0	0
Ainslie township line to John McLean's, and to repair bridges,	20	0	0
John McLean's to Margaree township line,	15	0	0
Margaree township line to Smith's Brook, new line,	15	0	0
Smith's Brook to John Kennedy's Brook,	10	0	0
John Kennedy's Brook to the Marsh at Broad Cove,	10	0	0
Marsh at Broad Cove to Chimney Corner,	20	0	0
Chimney Corner to the mouth of Margaree,	15	0	0
Mouth of Margaree to Young's bridge,	15	0	0
Young's bridge to half-way to county line,	15	0	0
County line to half-way to Young's bridge,	15	0	0

ON THE CROSS ROADS.

Lower bridge, River Inhabitants, to Dowlen's Brook,	15	0	0
Dowlen's Brook to Archibald Cameron's Brook,	15	0	0
Archibald Cameron's Brook to upper bridge, R. Inhabitants,	15	0	0
Upper bridge, R. 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 McEachern's, and to build a bridge at Allen McInnes' Interval,	20	0	0
Ronald McEachern's to Little Judique bridge,	7	0	0
Main road at Judique to Mount Noah,	7	0	0
Little Judique to Big Judique, the shore road,	8	0	0
Main road at Judique to cross roads, River Inhabitants,	25	0	0
Cross roads, River Inhabitants, to cross roads, R. Dennis,	20	0	0
Cross roads, River Dennis, to Sam McLean's, at Oman's,	15	0	0
Main road at Walker's to River Dennis road,	10	0	0
Alex. Chisholm's old mill to River Dennis road,	7	0	0
Main road at Long Point to Donald McDougall's,	10	0	0
Main road at Roderick McNeil's to River Inhabitants,	10	0	0
			From

From Low Point to River Inhabitants,	£10	0	0
Clough's mill to Long Stretch,	7	0	0
Plaster Cove to Long Stretch,	15	0	0
Long Stretch bridge to the road, east side,	25	0	0
Long Stretch road to head of River Inhabitants, west side,	10	0	0
Head of St. George's channel to River Inhabitants,	15	0	0
Lower Bridge, River Inhabitants, to West Bay,	5	0	0
Head of St. George's channel to Allan Cameron's brook,	15	0	0
Allan Cameron's brook to George McKenzie's,	15	0	0
George McKenzie's to Seley's brook,	15	0	0
Seley's brook to River Dennis Bridge, at Sam. McLean's,	15	0	0
New bridge, River Dennis, to River Inhabitants,	10	0	0
Cross roads, River Dennis, to Whycomagh, and for bridges thereon,	20	0	0
River Dennis road, near the chapel, to Mabou,	10	0	0
Church, Indian Rear, to county line at Little Narrows, and to repair Robertson's bridge,	30	0	0
Church, Indian Rear, to Blue's Cove,	15	0	0
Saw mill at Whycomagh to county line, towards Big Narrows,	15	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 James McKeen's,	20	0	0
Indian Rear to Donald McPherson's mountain, when sanctioned by the general sessions,	5	0	0
Widow James McKeen's to main post road,	15	0	0
Widow James McKeen's to Allan Campbell's,	15	0	0
Widow James McKeen's to Lake Ainslie,	15	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 Angus Rankin's, Mabou mouth,	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
Ainslie township line to banks of Broad Cove,	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
McDonald's mill brook, coal mines, to Angus McCarter's new line,	10	0	0
Angus McCarter's to Sight Point, new line,	10	0	0
Sight Point to Angus McIsaac's, No. 1, Broad Cove,	7	0	0
Angus McIsaac's, No. 1, Broad Cove, to the main post road,	7	0	0
Angus McIsaac's, No. 1, Broad Cove, to the Interval,	7	0	0
Main road at Broad Cove Interval, to John Kennedy's, by the chapel, (the old road,)	10	0	0
John Kennedy's, by the old road, to the Marsh,	5	0	0
Broad Cove Interval to Sight Point,	7	0	0
Broad Cove Interval to Loch Ban,	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
Robert Power's to the head of the South West River,	7	0	0
Robert Power's to Rear Interval,	7	0	0
South west bridge, Mabou, to Turk Settlement,	10	0	0
Turk Settlement to River Dennis,	15	0	0
Main road at River Dennis, to Donald Cameron's, esquire,	10	0	0

From

From Donald Cameron's, esquire, to Whycocamah road towards Turk's Settlement,	£10	0	0
New bridge, Mabou, towards Turk Settlement,	7	0	0
New bridge, Mabou, to Murray's bridge, west side,	7	0	0
Murray's bridge to Parten McFarlane's,	10	0	0
To build a breakwater at Murray's bridge,	12	0	0
Stony Brook to Lake Ainslie,	7	0	0
John H. McKeen's to Lake Ainslie—ten pounds to be expended between John H. McKeen's and the filling mill,	20	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 Lake Ainslie,	15	0	0
John McIsaac's to James McDonell's,	7	0	0
James McDonell's to head of Lake Ainslie,	10	0	0
Head of Lake Ainslie to McMullan's Point,	10	0	0
McMullan's Point to outlet Lake Ainslie,	10	0	0
Outlet Lake Ainslie to McFarlane's upper bridge, east side,	7	0	0
Outlet Lake Ainslie to McFarlane's upper bridge, west side,	7	0	0
Outlet Lake Ainslie to Doherty's brook,	7	0	0
Doherty's brook to Loch Ban,	7	0	0
McFarlane's upper bridge to the bridge at Chapel, and to pay 50s. to Gillies,	13	0	0
McFarlane's upper bridge to the chapel, east side,	10	0	0
McFarlane's bridge at the chapel, to Young bridge, east side,	20	0	0
McFarlane's bridge at the chapel, to Young bridge, west side,	7	0	0
McFarlane's bridge at the chapel, to Broad Cove,	10	0	0
Main road at Mowatt's, up Big Brook,	10	0	0
Mouth of Margaree to Big Pond,	15	0	0
Big Pond to Cheticamp chapel,	15	0	0
Cheticamp chapel to Little River, and round the shore,	10	0	0
Little River at Cheticamp, to half way to Grand Ants,	10	0	0
Half way from Little River to Grand Ants,	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 Interval,	10	0	0
North-east Margaree to Big Interval, east side,	10	0	0
Big Interval to Cheticamp, new line, when established by the sessions,	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
Interval Judique to head of S. W. Mabou,	7	0	0
Stephen King's towards River Inhabitants,	7	0	0
To build a bridge when a like sum be subscribed,	5	0	0
From McFarlane's upper bridge to the new glebe house, Broad Cove,	10	0	0
To build a bridge at outlet of Lake Ainslie,	150	0	0
To repay over expenditures and advances as follows :			
On roads at Margaree, as per account of work done,	24	5	5
His commission thereon being relief notes,	2	9	0
Balance thereof to be wrought out, per account,	8	2	0
On River Dennis road, per account,	16	9	6
Road at Low Point, do.	4	19	4

At Whycocomah,	per account,	£10	0	0
At Black Glen,	do.	3	3	0
At Lake Ainslie,	do. for bridge,	16	5	6
At Lake Ainslie Glen,	do.	7	10	0
At Lake Aainslie,	do.	6	12	0
Do.	do.	5	0	0
Road to Whycocomah,	do. for bridge,	25	0	0
For bridge,	do.	6	0	0
At Chetecau, £7 and £3,	do.	10	0	0
Bridge at Mill Brook,	do.	34	19	6
Balance at bridge, Long Stretch, per account,		51	16	9
On bridge at Murray's,		14	2	10
Balance paid at Chetecau, 19s. 6d. and 4s. 7d.,		1	4	1
Balance paid on S. W. bridge,		1	10	10
Commission on relief notes, P. Delany, 40s. ; Ron. McLean, 10s. 6d. ; Fortune, 9s. ; Jas. Walker, 20s. 9d. ; Jas. Murphy, 10s.,		4	10	3
For bridge at Fulling mill, Mabou,		12	0	0
		<hr/>		
		2035	0	0
Reserved for surveys, &c.		35	0	0
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		£2070	0	0

The above £35 appropriated as follows :

For strengthening the bridge at the south east Mabou,	£18	0	0
For road from Lake Ainslie to the Interval,	7	0	0
For road from Donald McMaster's to Angus Rankin's,	10	0	0
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	£35	0	0

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Resolved, That the sum of fourteen hundred and eighty pounds, granted for the services of roads and bridges within the county of Victoria, be applied as follows :

(The above includes the sum of two hundred and sixty pounds granted for the great roads.)

The main post road, Boularderie to Ross's ferry,	£180	0	0
From Plaister Harbour to county line, Lake Asaw,	350	0	0
From Grand Narrows to Portage county line,	20	0	0
Little Narrows,	15	0	0
Washabuckt across Keyon's mountain,	10	0	0
Hume's mill, St. Patrick's Channel, to Middle River,	15	0	0
Indian Brook, Middle River, to Charles McKenzie's,	15	0	0
Cross road to settlement called Gairloch,	10	0	0
From Upper Settlement, Middle River, to Lake Ainslie,	15	0	0
For a bridge on north east branch Baddeck River,	70	0	0
Main road round North Gut, St. Ann's,	40	0	0
Repairing bridge at Peter Piers', Arm St. Ann's,	5	0	0
Bridge across Barasoi's and Indian River,	350	0	0
Black Brook, near Ingonish,	100	0	0

For bridge across Neil's Harbour Brook,	£50	0	0
Road across Cape North mountain to Bay St. Lawrence,	15	0	0
Bridge across Oyster Pond, St. Ann's,	10	0	0
This sum placed at the disposal of the government, to be appropriated by the government in the county where required,	210	0	0
	£1480	0	0

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Resolved, That the respective sums of £1220 for the ordinary road and bridge service, and £260 for the great road service, in the county of Richmond, in the present year, be applied as follows :

From Grandique road, north of Round Lake,	£7	0	0
On the road from Petit DeGrat to Little Ances,	5	0	0
From Grandique road to Martinique,	7	0	0
For Little Arichat bridge, north side,	60	0	0
From Grandique to and including bridge at Poulamond,	10	0	0
Bridge at Poulamond to Cape LaRonde,	25	0	0
Cape LaRonde to Rocky Bay, rear of the ponds,	10	0	0
Petit Nez to LeContres,	5	0	0
Wood's cottage, on Discouse road, to LeContres,	12	0	0
Arichat, on Discouse, to Thomas Wood's,	20	0	0
Thomas Wood's to Discouse hill,	25	0	0
To cut the hill at Discouse,	10	0	0
From cross road, rear of Janvrin's, at Arichat, to Barachois road, near Bew's,	10	0	0
Barachois road, near Bew's, to Ballam's, Petit DeGrat,	9	0	0
Boudrot's, at Petit DeGrat, to the road leading from Bew's to Ballam's,	8	0	6
Cape O'Guet to brook rear of Kavanagh's Point,	7	0	0
Brook rear of Kavanagh's Point to John Goyetche's,	9	0	0
John Goyetche's round the head of Arichat harbor,	8	0	0
Rocky Bay to Discouse, by Doyle's,	10	0	0
Alexander Madden's to Thomas Wood's,	10	0	0
Discouse road to Merchaud's, Rocky Bay,	6	0	0
Wood's to McNeil's bridge, and repair the same,	5	0	0
To make the road on the north side of Petit DeGrat harbor, rear of John Martell's,	9	0	0
On the road from Poulamond, southerly, to Discouse road,	8	0	0
From Simon Richard's to brook rear of Kavanagh's Point,	10	0	0
Leading from Gros Nez to Petit DeGrat,	9	0	0
To make the road from John Edward's, Rocky Bay, northerly, to Discouse road,	5	0	0
On the road south of Petit DeGrat harbor,	6	0	0
From the chapel at Arichat to Little Arichat bridge,	12	0	0
Little Arichat bridge to Grand Ruisseau bridge,	8	0	0
On the north side of Grand Ruisseau harbor,	8	0	0
From Babin's hill to Hubert's, on lower road,	10	0	0
From Hubert's to Maskill's hill, inclusive,	20	0	0
Maskill's hill towards the head of Arichat harbor,	20	0	0

The remainder of such amounts at the disposal of the governor in council, to be applied for the purposes respectively for which they were granted.

No. 96.

(See page 209.)

The committee to whom was referred the subject of the mines and minerals of this province, beg leave to report as follows :

That they have had under consideration the reports of previous committees on this subject, and also the resolutions and addresses from time to time adopted by the house, and have reason to regret the small measure of success that has hitherto attended the efforts made to procure a controul over this branch of the public domain.

A bountiful providence has bestowed on Nova Scotia a vast amount of mineral wealth, and at the same time afforded in her insular position those advantages without which the gift would be comparatively valueless. On our sea coast (comprising with the indentations of the harbors and bays some two thousand miles,) our coal fields and other minerals are exposed. The volume of our geological history, printed on the face of the rocks, lies open to the observer, and information is obtained by a passing visit, which in other situations could result only from laborious and expensive inquiries.

The same insular position qualifies us to make these treasures useful. The heavy products of the mines are generally valuable in proportion to their vicinity to a navigable water, and it is fortunate for us that most of our known coal fields are situate either on the shores of the province or at so small a distance inland, as to be easily accessible, while their distribution over the face of the county marks them out as the centres, at some future day, of thriving communities, which shall throng round the spots where the elements of industrial employment now lie buried.

While Nova Scotia possesses those advantages for supply, the conformation of the adjoining States, marks them out as the country for demand.

A long line of sea coast, extending through latitudes of more or less severity of climate—studded with large and populous cities, many of them extensively engaged in manufactures, requires a large supply of coal ; and Nova Scotia, with her extensive coal fields and within a few days' sail, could supply the whole demand on the Atlantic border.

The coal fields of the United States, different in this respect from ours, lie far inland, and before the produce of their mines can reach the point where that of ours commences, a long land conveyance is to be overcome. This is an obstacle interposed by nature—an obstacle which in all time to come, will form an element in the cost of American coal consumed on the Atlantic sea board, from which the coal of Nova Scotia is naturally free.

While, however, physical circumstances point to our province as the source of supply for this large market, the political regulations of the two countries interpose a strong barrier.

In this province all the coal fields known to be of value are in the possession of one company. Your committee are willing to admit that the general mining association have, in the erection and conduct of their works, expended large sums of money in the country, and that they have given employment to a great amount of labor and shipping. At the same time they are satisfied that the monopoly has operated in this province, as all experience shews monopolies to operate in any country, repressing the spirit which creates and expands every branch of industrial occupation. Had the mines of this province been opened to the enterprise of all who chose to engage in them, there cannot be a doubt that at this moment the trade would have been in a more healthy and flourishing condition.

With this spirit of monopoly here, met in the United States by a spirit of exclusion, the natural advantages of our position are in a great measure defeated, and a trade which is capable of indefinite extension and of giving employment to a large population, is confined to the narrowest limits.

Any alteration of the laws regulating the trade of the two countries, which would admit our minerals on more favorable terms, would give a strong impulse to this trade ; and your committee would reiterate the recommendations of former committees, that the government should avail themselves of every opportunity to unite with the governments of the sister colonies

colonies in urging the adoption, by the United States, of some system of reciprocity, by which the American market will admit our staple productions on less disadvantageous conditions.

But your committee are of opinion that the efforts of the government should not rest here. They notice that in the correspondence with the colonial secretary in 1848, Earl Grey expresses his opinion, that 'if the existing arrangement is one which is really detrimental to the province and practically stands in the way of the development of its resources, it would not be impossible to induce the association to consent, upon reasonable terms, to the surrender or modification of their present claims.' Entertaining, as your committee do, a strong conviction that the exclusive possession of our mines by a company has practically the operation mentioned in the above extract, your committee recommend to the house that the government should be required at once to enter into a negotiation with the company, with the view of ascertaining upon what terms they would place the unworked mines of the province in a position to be open to public enterprise.

They conceive that in requiring some such arrangement from the association, they do little more than what is contemplated by the original charter. The provision it contains, reserving to the crown, on the neglect of the lessees to work any particular mine after twelve months' notice, the power to lease to others, assumes the principle of the right of the public to have the mines worked. But as this provision is easily defeated, either by technical objections—by delay—or by the commencement of pretended operations, it, in fact, does not afford to the public the guarantee for which was originally designed.

As the term for which the association hold their lease is now about half expired, it cannot be their policy hereafter to commence operations of a doubtful nature—and with the opportunity of examination they have had for the last 30 years, they must be in a position to say what minerals they are prepared to work. Your committee, therefore, cannot conceive that the company would have any right to complain if called upon, after this long delay, to make their selection, and to open to others such enterprises as they are unable or unwilling to conduct themselves.

Your committee consider the revenue deriveable from the royalties, though of some amount, a small matter compared with the benefit to the province that would result from opening new mines, and increasing the field for the employment of provincial industry. They would be willing to consent to such modification of the terms of the royalty, as, placing all companies on an equal footing, would make the united revenue from royalties not greater than that which would be derived from the operations of the company, conducted under the terms of their present lease.

The agent of the association seems to attach a good deal of importance to the effect of the royalty, in adding to the price of coal and preventing its consumption in the American market; and, if by the opening of other mines this charge can be reduced, the company will so far be benefited.

Your committee have had under their notice the recommendations by former committees of a geological survey of the province. They are very sensible of the importance of such survey, but until the mines of the country are placed on a more satisfactory footing, they would be unwilling to recommend any large expenditure which might not be of immediate benefit to the province.

They may, however, suggest that it would not be improper, in case of the proposed rail road going into effect, that the engineers who may be employed in exploring and making the line, should be charged to institute inquiries as to useful minerals near the line, and collect specimens of coals, ores, building materials, limestone, gypsum, brick and pottery clays, &c.

They may further suggest that it would not be amiss, in case any arrangement with the association, on the basis recommended in this report, should go into effect, that before applying the revenues derived from the lease of new mines, in reduction of the rate of royalty, a fund should annually be reserved from this source to defray the expense of geological surveys.

Your

Your committee beg further to report that, agreeably to the resolution passed by this house in March last, requiring the officers of excise at Pictou, Sydney, and Minudie, to forward to the financial secretary accounts of the amount of coals exported in vessels clearing outwards at these ports, returns have been made from the officers at Pictou and Minudie, but none have been received from Sydney.

Your committee annex a statement of coal exported, made from these returns, and also a copy of the returns made by the officers of the association.

Your committee presume that the discrepancy between the returns of the collectors and those of the company, by which it would appear that the number of chaldrons entered for export is about double of that returned by the association, arises from the difference between the Newcastle chaldron, on which duty is paid, and the Winchester chaldron, by which probably the entries at the customs are made. The committee, however, recommend that the financial secretary should ascertain from the collectors whether this supposition is correct, and also that the officer at Sydney should be required by the government to make the returns demanded by the resolution of this house, and also explain the reason why such returns have not been already made.

Your committee observe that during the past year the full royalty has been paid as well upon slack as upon round coal, and that the whole amount of revenue from this source for the past year, amounts to £5783 12s.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. G. ARCHIBALD, chairman.
WILLIAM ANNAND,
EDW. L. BROWN,
ELKANAH YOUNG,
JOHN C. HALL.

Amount of coal exported in vessels cleared at Pictou in the year 1851.

By return of Thos. Dickson, esquire, collector at Pictou.

	Chaldrons.
To foreign countries, - - - - -	46534
Coastwise, - - - - -	1591
	<hr/> 48125

Amount of coal exported in vessels cleared at the Joggins in 1851.

Return of Mr. Boggs, collector at Joggins.

	Chaldrons.
To foreign countries, - - - - -	2482
Coastwise, - - - - -	145
	<hr/> 2627

Return of the quantity of coal raised, sold, and exported, at her majesty's Albion mines, in the county of Pictou, in the year ending 31st December, 1851.

Year	Total quantity raised and sold in chaldrons. Newcastle measure.			Number of chaldrons sold for home consumption.			Number of chaldrons exported to the United States.			Number of chaldrons exported to the neighboring colonies.					
	Large coal.		Siftings or slack coal.	Large coal.		Siftings or slack coal.	Large coal.		Siftings or slack coal.	Large coal.		Siftings or slack coal.			
	Chals.	Bush.	Chals.	Bush.	Chals.	Bush.	Chals.	Bush.	Chals.	Bush.	Chals.	Bush.			
1851.	22233	36	4490	48	2357	36	876	48	19008		2702		868		912

The above is a copy of the total sales of coal entered in the Albion mines upper sales book, for 1851.

HENRY POOLE, agent.
D. A. DICKSON, accountant.

Sworn before me, 2nd January, 1852.

WILLIAM H. DAVIES, J. P.

Return of coal raised, sold, and exported, at her majesty's Joggins coal mines, in the county of Cumberland, in the year ending 31st December, 1851.

Year	Total quantity raised and sold in chaldrons, Newcastle measure.			Number of chaldrons sold for home consumption.			Number of chaldrons exported to the U. States.			No. of chaldrons exported to the neighboring colonies.					
	Large coal.		Small, or slack coal.	Large coal.		Small, or slack coal.	Large coal.		Small, or slack coal.	Large coal.		Small, or slack coal.			
	Chals.	Bush.	Chals.	Bush.	Chals.	Bush.	Chals.	Bush.	Chals.	Bush.	Chals.	Bush.			
1851.	1197	58	124	15	67	4	17	51	214	36	100	916	18	6	96

The above is a copy of the total sales of coal entered in the Joggins mines upper sales book, for the year 1851.

JOSEPH SMITH, agent.

Sworn to at Amherst, this 15th day }
of January, 1852, before me. }

JAMES PAGE, J. P.

Return of the quantity of coal raised, sold and exported at her majesty's coal mines at Sydney, in the Island of Cape Breton, in the year ending 31st December, 1851.

	Total quantity of coal raised and sold in chaldrons. Newcastle measure.			Number of chaldrons sold for home consumption.			Number of chaldrons exported to the United States.			Number of chaldrons exported to the neighboring colonies.		
	Large coal.		Siftings or slack.	Large coal.		Siftings or slack.	Large coal.		Siftings or slack.	Large coal.		Siftings or slack.
	Chals.	Bush.	Chals.	Bush.	Chals.	Bush.	Chals.	Bush.	Chals.	Bush.	Chals.	Bush.
Newcastle measure,	22904	21	1868	22½	10744	21	581	22½	3854	1129	8306	158

I do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct account of the coal shipped from the Sydney mines in the year 1851, as charged in the books at this office.

Sydney Mines, Cape Breton, }
1st January, 1852.

ROBT. BRIDGE, accountant.

Sworn before me,
THOMAS CALDWELL, J. P.

No. 97.

(See page 209.)

The committee appointed to consider the necessity of affording additional accommodations and conveniences to members of assembly, in lighting and warming the assembly room, report as follows :

That the commissioners of the public buildings be directed to place and affix double windows to the assembly room, with open panes in each window.

To place lattices or venetian blinds to all windows of the room.

To add four new lamps to the four pillars nearest the speaker's chair ; and two to the pillars at the lower end of the room ; and to place on the side of the house near the fire-place, a screen, extending from below the large doors to the pillars near the fire-place, which screen shall be raised from the level of the floor to the height of at least eighteen inches above the back of the seat.

J. C. HALL,
A. G. ARCHIBALD.

8th April, 1852.

No. 43.

(See page 134.)

[MEMO.—This should have been printed 2d in No. 43, but was mislaid when that number was printed.]

UNDRAWN ROAD MONEY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1851.

Halifax.

	For survey, 1850,	£4	1	0	
No. 7	John Leslie, 1851,	15	0	0	
12	Peter Mosher, 1851,	0	3	7	
33	William McMullen, 1851,	5	0	0	
39	Alexander Kent, the 2d, 1851,	40	0	0	
45	— Johnstone, 1851,	6	11	9	
46	Jeremiah West, 1851,	0	6	0	
71	Grant to Anderson's mill, 1851,	44	16	8	
126	Unappropriated, 1851,	3	13	4	
129	John Parker, 1851,	50	0	0	
128	John Hurley, 1851,	9	8	3	
132	Unappropriated, 1851,	11	16	2	
					190 16 9

Colchester.

85	John B. Woodworth, 1851,	5	0	0	
164	Daniel Fulton and R. Morrison, 1851,	55	12	8	
	Sundry small sums, 1851,	0	8	6	
					61 1 2

Cumberland.

No. 130	T. Harrison, 1849,	£2 11 9	
62	Brown & Wells, 1850,	24 14 8	
129	Stephen Spencer, 1850,	5 0 0	
134	J. W. Smith, 1850,	0 12 6	
20	John W. Oxley, 1851,	3 7 5	
43	John McIntosh, 1851,	4 8 4	
79	Edward Davidson, 1851,	5 0 0	
144	Randall Morris, and Charles Ward, 1851,	20 0 0	
	Two small sums, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 9d., 1851	0 4 3	
		<hr/>	65 18 11

Hants.

23	J. Jenkins, 1849,	7 10 0	
11	T. G. Harding, 1851,	12 0 0	
23	Major Greeno, 1851,	4 0 0	
27	John Stirling, 1851,	5 0 0	
31	J. Miller, 1851,	7 0 0	
35	Shubal B. Dimmock, 1851,	15 0 0	
46	William McKay, 1851,	3 0 0	
47	Robert Faulkner, 1851,	18 0 0	
49	James Anthony, 1851,	4 0 0	
118	James Sweet, 1851,	0 18 0	
123	Thomas Currie and Thomas Church, 1851,	0 15 0	
		<hr/>	77 3 0

Kings.

81	J. G. Patterson, 1850,	10 0 0	
	Due on No. 83, 2s. 6d.—No. 122, 30s.—No. 124, 1s. 3d., 1851,	1 13 9	
		<hr/>	11 13 9

Annapolis.

116	E. Morton, 1848,	4 8 0	
110	George Bruce, 1849,	5 0 0	
90	Peter Morse, 1851,	7 0 0	
139	George Chipman, 1851,	10 0 0	
		<hr/>	26 8 0

Digby.

95	Daniel Rice, 1850,	9 17 0	
8	James R. Purdy, 1851,	25 0 0	
30	Joseph Doyle, 1851,	10 0 0	
		<hr/>	44 17 0

Yarmouth.

84	E. Crosby, 1849,	25 0 0	
18	James Bingay, 1851,	20 0 0	
62	David Hatfield, 1851,	25 0 0	
63	William Wyman, 1851,	5 0 0	

No. 78	David Stanwood, 1851,	£10	0	0	
93	Israel Lovett, 1851,	5	0	0	
94	Enoch Crosby, 1851,	12	10	0	
					102 10 0

Queens.

1	Edward Davidson, 1851,		150	0	0
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Lunenburg.

72	J. Parks, 1848,	1	17	6	
139	J. Spidall, 1850,	5	0	0	
52	Robert Fancy, 1851,	7	0	0	
122	Nicholos Spidell, 1851,	5	0	0	
143	George Emenude, 1851,	8	0	0	
162	Frederick Corkum, 1851,	2	3	0	
	Due on No. 86, 1851,	0	2	10	
					29 3 4

Pictou.

61	Over-expenditure, 1848 and 1849,	2	17	0	
66	G. McDonald, 1850,	5	0	0	
	Donald McKay, 1850,	7	3	4	
51	William Chisholm, 1851,	7	10	0	
102	Donald McDonald, 1851,	7	10	0	
117	W. Gray, 1851,	5	0	0	
130	J. Matheson and Thos. Horn, 1851.	6	7	8	
					41 8 0

Sydney.

14	McNair & McDonald, 1850,	10	0	0	
14	McNair & McDonald, 1851,	10	0	0	
	Due on No. 21, 11s.; No. 26, 6d.; No. 61, 2s. 9d.; No. 75, 6s.; 1851,	1	0	3	
	Fraser & McKenzie, due on this appropriation, 1851,	2	12	0	
					23 12 3

Guysboro'.

1	Wentworth Taylor, 1851,	233	6	8	
14	John Ehler, 1851,	7	10	0	
16	Philip Bourke, 1851,	7	10	0	
19	William Ferguson, 1851,	3	9	0	
32	Michael Mann, 1851,	7	10	0	
36	Isaac Rodgers, 1851,	10	0	0	
67	Jesse Cumming, 1851,	15	0	0	
	Unpaid on No. 30, 2s.; No. 61, 7s. 6d.; 1851,	0	9	6	
					284 15 2

Inverness.

45	D. McLearn, 1848,	20	0	0	
56	D. McLean, 1849,	7	0	0	
103	McKeen & Forrestall, 1850,	10	0	0	
1	James McKeen, 1851,	25	0	0	
27	J. McLellan, esquire, 1851,	7	0	0	

No.

No. 35	J. McQuarry, senr., 1851,	£5	0	0	
43	Hector McLean, 1851,	15	0	0	
52	John McDonald, (schoolmaster,) 1851.	15	0	0	
54	John Murray, 1851,	12	0	0	
56	Allan Cameron, esquire, 1851,	10	0	0	
66	G. S. Lawrence, esquire, 1851,	10	0	0	
70	Donald Campbell, 1851,	7	0	0	
82	Norman McLean, 1851,	10	0	0	
93	Mineth White, 1851,	10	0	0	
94	Charlom Chasson, 1851,	10	0	0	
95	Rev. P. McKeagney, 1851,	8	0	0	
111	John McKinnon, 1851,	5	0	0	
132	Donald McDonald & J. McKeen, esquire, 1851, Sundries, No. 3, 4s.; No. 20, 12s.; No. 47, 5s.; No. 48, 4s. 2d.; No. 61, 3s.;	40	0	0	
		1	8	2	
		<hr/>			227 8 2

Cape Breton.

	Casualties, 1850,	9	2	3	
	Reserved fund, 1850,	2	12	10	
12	Dennis Laney, 1851,	5	0	0	
57	— — — —, 1851,	7	10	0	
66	— — — —, 1851,	8	11	9	
78	John D. Clark, 1851,	10	2	2	
79	Ditto, 1851,	40	0	0	
48	Balance, 1851,	0	4	7	
		<hr/>			83 3 7

Richmond.

1	James Reeves, 1851,	10	0	0	
38	Donald McLachlin, 1851,	20	0	0	
58	Reserved for building Little Arichat bridge, 1851,	32	0	0	
61	J. Martell, senr., 1851,	20	0	0	
111	— — — —, 1851,	3	0	0	
123	D. B. McNab, 1851, Sundries,—No. 7, 4s. 9d.,—No. 94, 2s.,—No. 98, 10s., 1851,	34	1	1	
		0	16	9	
		<hr/>			119 17 10

Shelburne.

65	John Lyons, 1851,	10	0	0	
60	Levi Nickerson, 1851,	0	7	9	
		<hr/>			10 7 9

£1550 4 8

JAMES D. FRASER, chairman.
THOMAS KILLAM,
ALFRED WHITMAN,
JOHN ESSON.

I N D E X
TO
JOURNAL OF HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
OF
N O V A - S C O T I A .

VOL. XXI.

PART FIRST.

1851—Session 2^o.

AND

1852.

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Of Ebenezer F. Munro, against return of James Campbell, for Londonderry, 19, 20 ; committee drawn, struck and sworn, 25 ; special adjournment by leave of house, 31 ; for remainder of session, 41 ; poll books and papers connected with election laid before house, 62 ; further special adjournments, 65, 69, 72 ; final report in favor of sitting member, 77.

Of electors of Cumberland, against return of the hon. Joseph Howe and Stephen Fulton, for that county, 26 ; committee drawn, 39 ; struck and sworn, 40 ; special adjournment by leave of house for remainder of session, 43 ; poll books and papers connected with election laid before house, 43 ; further special adjournments by leave, 62, 77, 87, 96 ; final report declaring election void, and resolution thereon for new writ, 104 ; motion made for return of an original paper used before committee to sheriff of Cumberland, and amendment negatived and motion carried, 118.

- Of Peter Suther Archibald, against return of Gloud Wilson McLelan, for Colchester, 27 ; committee drawn, 37 ; struck and sworn, 38 ; special adjournment by leave of house for remainder of session, 43 ; poll books and papers connected with election laid before house, 62 ; Mr. Henry, acting speaker, reported absent from committee, and excused from attendance while filling the office of speaker, 62 ; further special adjournments by leave, 62, 72, 82 ; final report in favor of sitting member, 96.
- Of John Ross, against return of Adams G. Archibald, for Colchester, 28 ; Mr. Ross' sureties objected to, and committee appointed to enquire into sufficiency thereof, 39 ; report therefrom that objections had been withdrawn, 31 ; committee drawn, struck and sworn, 31-2 ; special adjournment by leave of house for remainder of session, 41 ; poll books and papers connected with election laid before house, 62 ; further special adjournments by leave, 62, 65, 70, 76-7, 80 ; final report in favor of sitting member, 86.

No. 3. For aid to roads and bridges :

For list of ordinary petitions not entered on journals, see appendix No. 55.

- Of inhabitants of Brooklyn, Queens county, for aid in building a sea wall to protect road, presented, and referred to select committee on division, 83 ; report made and adopted, 94.
- Of inhabitants of Annapolis, Harmony, and Maitland—and of inhabitants of Queen's county, for grant to road through Gray's settlement, from Annapolis to Liverpool, 108.
- Of inhabitants of Hillsburg and Digby, and of inhabitants of Clements, for aid to draw bridge, mouth of Bear River, 109.
- Of inhabitants of Hillsburg and Clements, against erection of draw bridge over Bear River, 121.
- For aid to bridge over Kennetcook River, 119 ; motion to refer to supply negatived on division, 172.
4. Relative to compensation for lands taken for public roads, and for fencing. committee on subject of, appointed, 75 ; added to, 122 ; report, 159 ; *see appendix No. 63* ; referred to supply in part, 170 ; agreements confirmed, except one with H. A. Gladwin, 170.

Petitions referred to committee, viz. :

- Of William M. Jones, of Digby county, 75.
- Of Henry A. Gladwin, of Musquodoboit, 76 ; report of committee as to portion of claim not confirmed, 170 ; grant of remainder, 181, 189.
- Of James H. Roop, 78 ; grant, 181, 189.
- Of George Welsh, Hillsburg, 78.
- Of John McLeod and Hector McDonald, north side Boulardrie Island, C.B., 90 ; grant, 181, 189.
- Of Stephen McLean, 105.
- Of Malcom Cameron, 105.
- Of Robert Woodman, Hillsburg, 107.
- Of Charles F. Harrington, Arichat, 122.
- Of Alexander Stephen, Middle Musquodoboit, 141.
- Of Adams Archibald and others, of Musquodoboit, 149.

Referred to select committee :

- Of Gammell & Moore, Little Bras d'Or, C. B., for payment of monies advanced by them to parties holding certificates of road damages, 84-5 ; reported on, 169 ; *see appendix No. 80* ; grant, 180, 189.

No. 5. For reimbursement of losses sustained by road commissioners in performance of their duties.

Of Jacob Deal, for expenses of law suit, referred to select committee, 66 ; committee added to, 127 ; report, 157 ; *see appendix No. 62* ; grant, 180, 189.

Of William Edwards, of St. Croix, for repayment of monies lost, presented, and referred to select committee, 74 ; and,

Of Ambrose Poole, of Hillsburg, presented, and referred to same committee, 111 ; committee report, and report adopted, 135 ; *see appendix No. 44* ; motion to refer petition of William Edwards and report thereon to supply, negatived on division, 169.

6. In relation to agriculture mills, &c.

Committee on subject of appointed, 60 ; added to, 138 ; report 162 ; *see appendix No. 71*.

General grant for oatmills, 181-2, 189.

Petitions referred to committee, viz. :

Of inhabitants of county of Pictou for aid to machinery for rolling and scutching flax, 97.

Of inhabitants of Lake Porter, Chezetcook, and Laurencetown, for aid to oatmill, 99.

Of Stephen Trenholm, N. E. branch Margaree river, Inverness, for aid to grist mill, 99.

For aid to John O'Connor to build oatmill, Dartmouth, 105.

For aid to build agricultural hall, Bridgetown, 111.

Of Alexander Chisholm, junior, of Long Point, Inverness, for aid to oat kiln, 120.

Of Angus and Donald McMillan, east side Lake Ainslie, Inverness, for aid to oat kiln, 123.

Of James McKay, Earltown, for aid to oat kiln, 123.

Not referred :

Of Nicholas Balfour, Middle River, Pictou, for aid to erect new grist mill in place of one destroyed by fire, presented, motion to refer to sel. com. amended by motion to withdraw, and petition withdrawn, 80.

7. In relation to the fisheries.

Committee on subject of appointed, 61 ; who report, 166 ; *see appendix No. 75*.

Grant for protection of, 190, 202.

And see bills No. 95.

Petitions referred to committee, viz. :

From Pennant Bay, for regulations as to setting nets, 66.

From Sambro, and its vicinity, for same purpose, 70.

Of Lewis P. Churchill and Samuel B. Locke, Ragged Islands, for grant of amount of bounty on mackerel fishery not obtained through mistake, 79 ; grant, 189, 202.

From Parrsboro', for bounty on cod and herring fishery, 84.

For act to regulate fisheries at St. Ann's, Victoria, 86.

For discontinuance of bounty on deep sea fishery, or encouragement to net and seine fishery, 99.

Of Tristram Holliday, and of George Corkum and others, for express act to regulate salmon fishery, 101 ; and of residents of St. George's Bay, county of Sydney, 114 ; *and see bills No. 95.*

For

For bounty on deep sea and shore fishery, 111.
 For further regulations to protect salmon fishery in St. Mary's River, 121.
 For law to prevent seining of herring, 139.

Against encroachment of American fishermen on reserved grounds, and for protection to fisheries, and in relation to reciprocal trade :

Of inhabitants of county of Cape Breton, 76.
 Of inhabitants of Ferguson's Cove—of Herring Cove—of Sambro—of Prospect—of St. Margaret's Bay—of county of Lunenburg—and of west side St. Margaret's Bay and Blandford, respectively, 77.
 Of inhabitants of Cape Sable, and of Barrington, respectively, 84.
 Of inhabitants of New Dublin, 86.
 Of inhabitants of Portuguese Cove—of the county of Lunenburg—and of Kingsbury and Rose Bay, in same county, 90.
 Of William Crichton and others, 105.
 Of merchants, &c., in Halifax, and adjoining harbors, 103, 136.
 Of inhabitants of Jeddore, 114.
 Of inhabitants of Queen's county (two), 114.
 Of inhabitants of Chester and its vicinity, and of Upper LaHave, 122.
 Of inhabitants of Cape Negro, 137.

No. 8. In relation to education.

Committee on subject of appointed, 60 ; added to, 115 ; report, 156 ; *see appendix No. 60.*

Petitions referred to committee, viz :

Of William H. Troop, Wolfville, for aid to female seminary, 75.
 From Weymouth for continuance of grammar school there, 86.
 For aid to Wesleyan academy, Sackville, N.B., 88.
 Of Joseph Keating, for grant for services in teaching school at Walton, Hants county, 89.
 For continued aid to female seminary, Amherst, 91.
 For increased aid to Annapolis academy, 91.
 For division of Annapolis county into two school districts, 93, 109.
 For application to common schools of undrawn grammar school monies, county of Annapolis, 94 ; grant, 198, 210.
 For aid to free church academy, 97 ; grant, 190, 202
 Of inhabitants of school district No. 10, Barrington, for appropriation of grammar school grant to common schools, 99 ; grant, 198, 210.
 Of board of commissioners for southern district of Colchester, for further exemptions, 106.
 (From governor.) Of William Ayre, teacher of combined school, Margaree harbor, for payment of a sum out of school funds for Inverness, 112 ; grant 198, 210.
 For aid to infant school, Halifax, 114 ; grant, 198, 210.
 Of trustees of Sackville grammar school, for payment to them of a sum of money out of school funds, 116.
 Of George B. Watson, for remuneration for services in teaching Sydney, C. B., academy, 119.

For assessment, and establishment of normal school :

Of inhabitants of county of Pictou, 82.
 Of inhabitants of Musquodoboit (two), 106.
 Of inhabitants of Sheet Harbor, 111.
 Of inhabitants of Horton, 115.

Of inhabitants of Yarmouth (three), 137.
Of inhabitants of school district No. 2, Musquodoboit, 137.
Against assessment principle :
Of inhabitants of Horton (three), 114.

No. 9. Relative to postal communication :

In special session.

Committee on subject of, appointed, 33 ; who report, 42 ; *see appendix No. 9* ; report adopted, 43.

Petitions referred to committee, viz :

Of Clement H. Belcher, complaining of the mode in which the contract for mails between Halifax to Annapolis have been entered into, and praying that the same may be put up to public competition, 38-9.

In general session :

Committee on subject of, appointed, 61 ; added to, 114 ; report 183 ; *see appendix No. 84.*

Grants for alteration of mail routes, to way office keepers, &c., 198, 210.

Petitions referred to committee, viz :

For way office—Petite Riviere, 64.

Kempt, 80.

Kennetcook, 80.

Peggy's Cove, 90.

Wilmot, 91.

River Hebert, 94.

Between Whycomagh and Margaree Forks, 99.

Lower Settlement, Middle River, Pictou, 105.

Near Sheffield's, Cornwallis, 107.

Caledonia and Pleasant River, 110.

Little River, county of Sydney, 120.

For post office—Clementsport, 100.

Sambro, 101.

Tatamagouche, 105.

Brighton and Pleasant River districts, Queen's county, 110.

Relative to mails between Five Islands and Maccan :

Of inhabitants of Five Islands and Economy, 100.

Of Samuel Davies and others, of Five Islands, 100.

For alteration of mails between Londonderry and Five Islands :

Of inhabitants south of Cumberland road, 89.

Against it :

Of inhabitants of Amherst, 90.

Of Parrsboro', 94.

Of Five Islands and Economy, 108.

From Cumberland, against postal arrangements between Halifax and New Brunswick, 71.

For semi-weekly mail, Liverpool to Port Medway, 71.

For postal communication between Musquodoboit harbor and Halifax, 80 ; for extension to Sheet Harbor, 111.

- For alteration of mail routes, Wilmot, 91.
 “ “ Back lands of St. Mary's, 98.
 For mail extension to upper settlement South River, Antigonish, &c., 98.
 For tri-weekly mail, Truro to Halifax, 100.
 For removal of Weymouth post office, 100.
 Of Leonard D. Geldert, complaining of management of western shore mails, 103.
 For alteration of mails between Newport and the Gore, Hants county, 105 ;
 Against alteration of mails, Kempt, 143.
 For direct post communication from Halifax along great eastern road to Gut of Canso, 105.
 For semi-weekly mail, Sable River to Ragged Islands, 108.
 For mail, Walton to Noel, 113-4.
 For mail from Bill Town road to Hall's harbor, Cornwallis, 114.
 For mail from McNair's cove to Forrestall's ferry, 121.
 For weekly mail, Yarmouth to Kemptville, 123.
 Of Angus McNeil, for remission of fine as mail courier, 71.
 Of Stephen McPherson, way office keeper, Grand Narrows, C. B., for compensation for loss of franking privilege, 83.
 Of Nathan Smith, mail courier, Gore to Maitland, for increased allowance, 80.
 Of Charles Winchester, for pay for carrying mails over Bear River, 80 ; grant, 198, 210.
 Of Evan McPhee, for remuneration as way office keeper, Nine Mile River, Hants, 87.
 Of William Craig, letter carrier, Halifax, for addition to his salary, 98.
 Of Frederick M. Passow, for increase of salary as clerk in account branch, Halifax, 66 ; grant, 198, 210.
 Of Robert Martin, postmaster, Sydney, C. B., for increased allowance, 88.
 Of James Campbell, postmaster, Londonderry, for further remuneration, 90.
 Of Judah Borden, postmaster, Lower Horton, for same, 99.
 Of John F. Hutchinson, postmaster, Kentville, for same, 103.
 Of John McLeod, way office keeper, River Inhabitants, for same, 108.
 Of Charles R. Pernette, for payment for carrying mails over LaHave River, 114.
 Of James B. Hadley, for remuneration for forwarding mails from McNair's Cove to Ship Harbor, 121.

- No. 10. In relation to trade and manufactures, drawbacks, returns or remissions of duties, revenue, &c. :
 Committee on subject of, appointed, 60 ; who report, 144 ; *see appendix No. 49.*
 Grants of return duties, &c., 178-9, 188, 189.

Petitions referred to committee, viz :

- Of Thomas E. Moberly, collector, Yarmouth, for reimbursement of monies expended by him for extra tide-waiters, and for stationery, and that such charges may be allowed in his accounts in future, 63 ; grant, 178, 188.
 For grant for revenue boat, Liverpool, 66 ; grant, 179, 189.
 Of Charles B. Owen, collector, Lunenburg, for amount surcharged him as paid guager, 67 ; grant, 178, 188.
 Of Martha Spinney, for remuneration for services of her deceased husband, as seizing officer, Argyle, 69 ; grant, 178, 188.
 Of Joseph B. Bond, for grant of monies surcharged him as taken for guager's commissions, 71 ; grant, 178, 188.

- Of George J. McDonald, Cornwallis, for grant for province notes destroyed by fire, 84 ; grant, 178, 189.
- Of William Curry and others, Windsor, for return of duties on articles imported for manufacturing purposes, 86 ; grant, 178, 189.
- Of John Oal, Halifax, for reduction of duty on home manufactured spirits, 87.
- For return of duty on hose for Annapolis fire engine, 91 ; grant, 179, 189.
- Of John L. Rice, seizing officer, Co. Annapolis, for remuneration for his services, 91.
- Of ironmongers and manufacturers, Halifax, for removal of duty on raw material of nail iron, 98.
- Of H. & G. Moir and John B. Philips, of Halifax, for further duty on piano fortes and melodeons, 100.
- Of Isaac B. Bonnett, for return of light duties on vessel lost first voyage, 101 ; grant, 179, 189.
- Of George W. and Watson Eaton, for return of duty on machinery for manufacture of furniture, 112 ; grant, 178, 189.
- Of Acadian iron mining association, for return of duty on machinery, 112 ; grant, 178, 189.
- Of Lequille mills and manufacturing company, for return of duties on machinery, 119 ; grant, 178, 189.
- Of Lequille mills company, for grant in aid of undertaking, 119 ; grant by house, 200, 201 ; rejected by council, 210.
- Of John Blair, Liverpool, for return of duties on flour imported and manufactured by him, and for duty on imported bread, 119 ; resolution imposing duty reported from committee of ways and means, not received on division, 151 ; motion to rescind negatived, 152.
- Of Edward Jones, of Halifax, for reimbursement of expenses incurred in sending French brandy to Newfoundland, in order to make due entry at Halifax, 123.

For return of duties on Canada flour imported through limited States :

- Of Joseph Wheelock, Bridgetown, 76 ; grant, 178, 188.
- Of A. D. Dewolf, Horton, 83 ; grant, 178, 188.

Petition referred to select committee, viz :

- Of David Van Norden, for payment of his services as controller, Argyle, 177 ; reported on, and report adopted, 93.

No. 11. In relation to navigation securities, light houses, packets, steamers, breakwaters, ferries—other than for carriage of mails, canals, clearing out rivers, &c.

Committee on subject of appointed, 61 ; report on petitions of B. H. Norton, and others, for aid to Pictou and Quebec steamer, 93 ; general report, 145 ; *see appendix No. 51.*

Grants, 175 to 178, 188.

Petitions referred to committee, viz. :

- Of B. H. Norton, for aid to steamer, Pictou to Quebec, 63 ; of inhabitants of county of Pictou, for same, 78, 90 ; reported on, 93 ; motion to adopt amended by motion to refer petition to supply, 170 ; grant, 200, 210.

French Cross breakwater, 68 ; grant, 175, 188.

Beacon, Partridge Island river, 68, 100.

Tancook breakwater, 68 ; grant, 176, 188.

Of pilots, Halifax, for increased remuneration, 69.
 Ferry, Sambro Basin Gut, 70 ; grant, 176, 188.
 Ross ferry, Big Bras d'Or, 71.
 Ferry between Black Rock, Colchester, and Maitland, Hants, 71.
 For light house, Ellingwood's Island, 71.
 Breakwater, Ogilvie Brook, Cornwallis, 78 ; grant, 175, 188.
 Parrsboro' pier, 84, 94, 100, 108 ; grant, 175, 188.
 Breakwater, mouth of Windsor river, 86 ; grant, 175, 188.
 Canal, Port LaTour to Cape Negro harbor, 80 ; grant, 177, 188.
 Light house, Pubnico beach, 80 ; grant, 177, 188.
 Breakwater, Sonia's Cove, Clare, 88 ; grant, 175, 188.
 For aid to deepen narrows between Canso harbor and Chedabucto Bay, 89 ;
 grant, 177, 188.
 For light house, Pictou Island, 90 ; grant, 177, 188.
 For aid to steamer between Parrsboro' and other Bay of Fundy ports, 94,
 100, 108,
 For aid to clear out Sissaboo river, 100 ; grant, 177, 188.
 Breakwater, Belliveau's Cove, Clare, 100 ; grant, 175, 188.
 For beacon, entrance Yarmouth harbor, 101 ; grant, 177, 188.
 Gate's breakwater, Wilmot, 105 ; grant, 175, 188.
 For light house, Ragged Island harbor, 108 ; grant, 177, 188.
 Kelly's Cove breakwater, 110 ; grant, 175, 188.
 For beacon light to guard against Quaco ledges, 108.
 Digby slip, 111 ; grant, 176, 188.
 Packet between Windsor, Horton and Parrsboro', 111 ; grant, 200, 210.
 Of A. M. Wier, for aid to packet between Horton and Parrsboro', 121.
 Givan wharf, Cornwallis, 111 ; grant, 176, 188.
 Steamer, Pictou to P. E. Island, 113 ; grant, 177, 188.
 Canady Creek breakwater, 115 ; grant, 176, 188.
 Cape Cove breakwater, 116 ; grant, 176, 188.
 Hall's Harbor breakwater, 116 ; grant, 176, 188.
 For aid to buoys, entrance Harbor-au-Bouche', 120 ; grant, 177, 188.
 For aid to steamer between Sackville and St. John, N.B., 120.
 For aid to wharf and breakwater on Bay shore, near Freeman's creek, 121 ;
 grant, 178, 188.
 For aid to wharf at Horton landing, 121.
 Breakwater, Pleasant Cove, Clare, 121 ; grant, 176, 188.
 Breakwater, Barnaby Mill Cove, Cornwallis, 124 ; grant, 176, 188.
 Of inhabitants of Richmond, for further aid towards opening St. Peter's canal,
 149 ; grant, 198, 210.

Referred to select committee :

For cession of Shubenacadie canal lands to a company to be formed for construction of canal, 64, 87, 90 ; reported on, 92.

And see bills No. 37.

No. 12. For expenses of sick immigrants, shipwrecked seamen, and the preservation of the public health.

Committee on subject of appointed, 61 ; who report, 143 ; *see appendix No. 48.*

Grants for, 180, 189.

Petitions referred to committee, viz. :

Of Anastasia Phoran, Sydney, C. B., 80.

Of Dr. Snyder, Shelburne, 82.

Of Dr. Charles Creed, Pugwash, 87 ; grant, 180, 189.
 Of Dr. Edward Carritt, Guysboro', 89 ; grant, 180, 189.
 Of Dr. Andrew Madden, Arichat, 106.
 Of Dr. T. O. Geddes, Barrington, 97, 109.
 Of Benjamin K. Dodge, Granville, 99.
 Of James P. Ward, clerk to board of health, Sydney, C. B., 102.
 (From governor.) Of board of health, Argyle, 105.
 Of board of health, East Annapolis, 122.

- No. 13. For expenses of transient paupers.
 Committee on subject of, appointed, 61 ; who report, 155 ; *see appendix*
 No. 58.

General grant for, 179, 189.

Petitions referred to committee, viz :

Of George M. Mack, overseer of poor, Mills Village, 67 ; grant, 179, 189.
 Of overseers first section Pictou, 69 ; grant, 179, 189.
 Of Charles Weeks, overseer Amherst, 70.
 Of overseers New Glasgow, 71 ; grant, 179, 189.
 Of overseers second section Pictou, 73 ; grant, 179, 189.
 Of George Harvey, Horton, 74 ; grant, 179, 189.
 Of Dr. Ruggles, Weymouth, 75 ; grant, 179, 189.
 Of overseers Horton, 91 ; grant, 179, 189.
 Of overseers district No. 2, Douglas, 91 ; grant, 179, 189.
 Of overseers Clements, 91, grant, 179, 189.
 Of overseers Dorchester, Co. Sydney, 98 ; grant, 179, 189.
 Of overseers Shelburne, 99 ; grant, 179, 189.
 Of Barbara Martell and Barbara LeBlanc, 106 ; grant, 179, 189.
 Of Dr. A. Madden, Arichat, 106 ; grant, 179, 189.
 Of overseers Annapolis, 109 ; grant, 179, 189.
 Of overseers Cornwallis, 111 ; grant, 179, 189.
 Of William Ingram, overseer fourth section Pictou, 120 ; grant, 179, 189.

14. In relation to the Indians, and for expenses of attendance thereon :
 Committee on subject of, appointed, 61 ; added to, 134 ; report, 139 ; *see*
appendix No. 45.

Petitions referred to committee, viz :

Of Dr. H. G. Farish, Liverpool, 66.
 Of Dr. S. Wielobycki, Liverpool, 67.
 Of Noel Geteaux, an Indian, 73-4.
 Of Dr. B. D. Fraser, Windsor, 74.
 Of Dr. Ruggles, Weymouth, 75.
 Of Dr. James F. Forbes, Liverpool, 91.
 Of Peter Paul Toney Babey, physician, &c., of Indians, 93.
 Of Dr. T. O. Geddes, Barrington, 114.
 Of Dr. Charles C. Hamilton, Cornwallis, 115.

15. For erection of lunatic asylum, and aid in respect of lunatics, &c. :
 Committee on subject appointed, 86 ; who report, 166 ; *see appendix No.*
 74.

See also bills No. 83.

Petitions referred to committee, viz :

Of Elizabeth Johnston, of Porter's Lake, 74, 86.
 Of Catharine McDonald, of Merigomishe, 80, 86.

Of Donald McDonald, of St. Ann's, Victoria, 86.
 Of Ronald McQuarry, Pictou, 90.
 Of Rev. James C. Cochran, Lunenburg, 92.
 Of Nicholas Thumpkin, Big Brook, Margaree, 99.
 Of Conrod Wentzell, New Germany road, 99.

No. 16. For acts of incorporation :

Of Canadian land and railway company, 32.
 Of Northumberland Straits fishing company, 67 ; *see bills No. 20.*
 Of Louisburg fishing company, 82-3 ; *see bills No. 30.*
 Of British American iron company, 83 ; *see bills No. 31.*
 Of Canard temperance hall company, 87 ; *see bills No. 49.*
 Of Pugwash fishing company, 91 ; *see bills No. 33.*
 Of shareholders in Troop's breakwater, 94-5 ; *see bills No. 47.*
 Of Burns' free church, county of Sydney, 98 ; *see bills No. 62.*
 Of Weymouth wharf company, 102-3 ; *see bills No. 35.*
 Of Acadian iron mining association, 110 ; *see bills No. 40.*
 Of Dartmouth dry dock marine railway company, 120, 158 ; *see bills No. 67.*
 Of proprietors of Lower Port LaTour union chapel burial ground, 123 ; *see bills No. 68.*

17. For county municipal incorporations, &c. :

Of electors and others of the county of Annapolis, 91-2.
 Of freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Digby, 111, (five,) 112.
 From Yarmouth, (six,) 112.
 Of freeholders and inhabitants of Digby, 129.
 Of freeholders of Digby, &c., (two,) 139.
 Of inhabitants of Chester, for laying off that township into municipal corporations, 135.

17½. For elective legislative councils :

From Yarmouth, (three,) 112.

And see bills No. 25.

18. For acts of naturalization for aliens :

Of Charles T. Lee, 67.
 Of Sherburne Lowell, 112.
 Of John Kayszer, 138.
 Of Daniel N. Ellenger, 170.

And see bills Nos. 11, 21 and 87.

19. For the suppression of intemperance, and generally on subject of license laws.
 Committee on temperance appointed, 116 ; who report, 170 ; *see appendix No. 32.*

Grant for temperance lecturer, 200 ; rejected by council, 210.

Petitions referred to committee, viz. :

Of Asa Robbins and others, 89.
 Of inhabitants of Cumberland (two), 101.
 Of females of Nova Scotia, 101.
 Of ladies of Falmouth, and of inhabitants of Falmouth, 102.
 From various counties of province, and from females, 116, 117, 124, 161.
 Of Joseph Crewell, senior, and others, of Barrington, 136.

Of Alexander Meldrum, for law for suppression of intemperance in formation of Halifax and Quebec railroad, and traffic thereon, 123.
 Of inhabitants, &c., Halifax, against alteration of laws regulating sale of spirituous liquors, 139.

No. 20. Of clerks of peace, for remuneration for preparing rate lists, under elective franchise act, viz. :

Queens and Lunenburg, 67 ; referred to committee on elective franchise act, 67 ; who report thereon, and generally on subject, 187-8 ; *see appendix No. 86* ; grant, 198, 210.

Guysborough, 68.

Kings, 84.

Yarmouth, 84.

21. In reference to the law regulating courts of probate.
 General committee on subject of, appointed, 120.

Petitions referred to committee, viz. :

Of Nathan Tupper, and others, of Kings county, against judges of probate being allowed to sit in house of assembly, 107, 127.

Of A. & W. McKinlay, F. Charman, and others, for amendment of probate laws, 120.

Of John McGregor, of Halifax, controverting statements in last foregoing petition, and against amendments prayed for, 134.

Of Frederick Charman, controverting statements in last petition, 143.

22. From universal provident institution, for grants of land for emigration purposes, 32.

And see bills No. 32.

23. Of William Graves, and others, of Aylesford, for act to prevent the placing of poisoned meat to take foxes ; presented, and referred to select committee, 68 ; who report, 158 ; *see bills No. 66.*

24. Of Samuel Sellon, superintendent of light house, Coffin's Island, for remuneration for services in making a road to the light house, presented, and referred to select committee, 69 ; who report, 95 ; report referred to supply, 188 ; grant, 189, 202.

25. For act to borrow monies to build court house and jail, Victoria, 69.

And see bills No. 26.

26. Of Richard Meagher, of Halifax, a blind man, for aid to enable him to purchase materials for making cane-seated chairs, &c.—leave to present refused, 74.

27. Of Charles B. Owen, of Lunenburg, for payment of costs of prosecution for breach of revenue laws, presented, and referred to select committee, 74 ; who report thereon, 92 ; report referred to supply, 104 ; grant, 199, 210.

28. Of John Fuller, Arichat, for remuneration for services as chairman of Richmond land board, presented, and referred to select committee, 75 ; who make report thereon, which is adopted, 95-6.

29. Of H. A. Gladwin and Alexander Stephen, Musquodoboit, as to misapplication of monies on great eastern road, presented, and referred to sel. com., 76 ; who make report, which is adopted, 160 ; *see appendix No. 67.*

No.

- No. 30. Of Angus McDonald, Antigonishe, for relief from imprisonment for debt, presented, and referred to select committee, 78 ; who make report, which is adopted, 127 ; *see appendix No. 37.*
31. Of Dr. Edward Jennings, Halifax, for aid to his eye dispensary, presented, and referred to select committee, 78 ; who report, 161-2 ; *see appendix No. 70.*
32. Of B. N. A. telegraph association, for grant in aid of work, 79 ; referred to telegraph committee, 91.
33. Of the Truro and Pictou electric telegraph company, for grant of difference between certain proportions of telegraphic charges, 82 ; referred to telegraph committee, 92 ; reported on, 155 ; *see appendix No. 56 ; grant, 181, 189.*
34. Of John Ross, of Truro, for reimbursement of expenses of survey for railway purposes, presented, and referred to select committee, 82 ; who report, 197 ; *see appendix No. 93.*
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