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- Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires: Various pagings. Page 26 in Appendix 11 is incorrectly numbered page 6 and page 34 in Appendix 13 is incorrectly numbered page 35. Pagination for Appendix 15 is [1]-1!, 14-27. In Appendix 32 tables (p. 3-4) are bound incorrectly.

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JOURNAL

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

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SESSION 1861.

HALIFAX, N. S.

W. COMPTON, PRINTER TO THE ASSEMBLY.

1861.



Province of }
Nova-Scotia. }

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable

The Earl of Mulgrave,

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

[L.S.]
MULGRAVE.

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

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

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

By His Excellency's command,

JOSEPH HOWE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.



Province of }
Nova-Scotia. }

PROCLAMATION.

By His Honor Major-General

Charles Trollope,

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

[L.S.]
CHAS. TROLLOPE.

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

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

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

By His Honor's command

JOSEPH HOWE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.



Province of }
Nova-Scotia. }

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable

The Earl of Mulgrave,

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

[L.S.]
MULGRAVE.

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

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

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

By His Excellency's command,

JOSEPH HOWE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.



*Province of }
Nova-Scotia. }*

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable

The Earl of Mulgrave.

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

[L.S.]
MULGRAVE.

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

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

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

By His Excellency's command,

JOSEPH HOWE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

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

SESSION, 1861.

24 VICTORIÆ.

Begun and held at Halifax, on Thursday the thirty-first day of January, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and of the United Church of England and Ireland on earth the Supreme Head.

Thursday, 31st January, 1861.

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

A message from his Excellency the Governor, by John James Sawyer, esquire, the gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Message from the Governor.

Mr. Speaker,—

His Excellency the Governor commands the immediate attendance of this honorable House in the Council Chamber.

Accordingly, the House went up to attend his Excellency in the Council Chamber, House attend.

And being returned,

Mr. Speaker reported that the House had attended his Excellency in the Council Chamber, and that his Excellency had been pleased to make a Speech to both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, of which Mr. Speaker said he had, for greater accuracy, obtained a copy, which he read in the House, as follows:— Speaker reports Governor's speech.

Mr. President, and honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Governor's speech.

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

1^o. The year which has just closed will be ever honorably distinguished by the visit to this Continent of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. In no part of her Majesty's dominions was the reception of the heir apparent more tasteful and appropriate, or more loyal and enthusiastic, than in this Province; and it affords me infinite pleasure to be able to assure you that his Royal Highness returned to
England

England most favorably impressed with the scenes through which he passed, with the unanimity that characterised and the order which controlled our public displays, and, above all, with the attachment to the Throne, and veneration for the virtues which adorn it, so universally diffused among the people of Nova Scotia.

2^o. It will, I am sure, be gratifying to you, to learn that this year we shall again be honored by a visit from another member of the Royal Family, as her Majesty's ship *St. George*, in which his Royal Highness Prince Alfred is serving as a midshipman, has been ordered to join the North American squadron, and will visit Halifax next summer.

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

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :

5^o. The public accounts of the past, and the estimate of the current year, shall be laid before you without delay.

*Mr. President and honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council ;
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :*

6^o. It affords me great satisfaction to be able to inform you that the revenues of the past year are far in excess of those collected in any preceding year of our provincial history.

7^o. They have been amply sufficient to meet all the obligations of the government both at home and abroad—to cover services not likely to recur—and to justify the conviction, that in providing liberally for internal improvements, the resources of Nova Scotia have not been miscalculated or her credit overstrained.

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

9^o. The extension of the railway system is anxiously looked for by the population that lie beyond the present termini; and it will be for you to judge, when you have had time to examine the state of the revenue, whether you can with due regard to the public credit, resume operations in the spring.

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

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

12^o. Shortly after the close of the last session, the attention of the Government was called to the unsatisfactory condition of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane. A rigid enquiry was instituted into its management which was found to be very extravagant.

13^o. The financial administration was promptly transferred to the Board of Works, and you will be pleased to learn that while harmony has been restored in the internal economy of the institution, a large saving has been effected in the annual expenditure.

14^o. Your attention will be called to measures for connecting the Island of Cape Breton with the mainland by a steam ferry across the Strait of Canso, and for connecting by steam, Hantsport, Cornwallis, and Cumberland, with the railway terminus at Windsor.

15^o. You will also be asked to sanction the erection of a public wharf at Digby, the completion of new roads from Mills Village to La Have, and from Plaister Cove towards Baddeck, and other public works for which the ordinary resources of the counties have been hitherto found inadequate to provide.

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

17^o. The anomalies so apparent in the representation, and the imperfections of the act of 1859, suggest a new adjustment of the division lines of districts and redistribution of the franchise.

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

19^o. While our neighbors are passing through trials the most severe, and are menaced with civil war, we ought in resuming our legislative labors, to be thankful to the Giver of all good for the permanence of our institutions and for the freedom and tranquillity they secure.

Mr Speaker announced to the House that, during the recess, he had received official information of the acceptance of the office of Chief Justice by the Honorable William Young, one of the members for the county of Cumberland,—and of the office of Chairman of the Board of Works by Hugh Munro, esquire, one of the members for the county of Victoria, whereby the seats of such members had respectively become vacant, he, the speaker, had thereupon pursuant to law, required that writs should be issued to supply the vacancies in the representation occasioned by the acceptance of such offices respectively.

Speaker announces
vacancies and issu-
ing of writs.

The honorable Provincial Secretary then delivered in writs directed to the Sheriffs of Cumberland and Victoria for the election of a representative for each of such counties respectively, with the returns of the Sheriffs thereto; and the same being respectively read, it appeared by such returns that Robert Donkin, esquire, had been duly elected and returned as a representative for the county of Cumberland, and that Charles J. Campbell, esquire, had been duly elected and returned as a representative for the county of Victoria.

Writs presented and
returns read.

The Honorable Mather B. Almon, the Honorable Henry G. Pineo, and the Honorable William McKeen, by virtue of a commission from his Excellency the Governor, dated 31st January, 1861, authorizing them or any of them to administer to members elected to the House of Assembly the oath of allegiance, came into the place where the members of the House of Assembly usually sit, and the commission was produced by them and read, and is as follows:—

Commissioners attend
and commission
re. 1

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE EARL OF MULGRAVE,

[L. S.]
MULGRAVE. *Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its dependencies, &c., &c., &c.*

TO THE HONORABLE MATHER B. ALMON,
THE HONORABLE HENRY G. PINEO, AND
THE HONORABLE WILLIAM MCKEEN,

Greeting :

Know ye that, by virtue of the authority in me vested as the Lieutenant Governor of the said Province, I have constituted and appointed, and do by these presents, constitute and appoint you, or either of you, the said Mather B. Almon, Henry G. Pineo, and William McKeen, to be Commissioners to administer the oath

oath of allegiance, when required, to each person elected, or who shall be elected a Member of the House of Assembly of the said Province.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Province,
at Halifax, this thirty-first day of January, in
the 24th year of her Majesty's reign, A. D. 1861.

By his Excellency's command,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE.

And thereupon,

Members sworn in.

Robert Donkin, esquire, returned duly elected as representative of the county of Cumberland, and Charles J. Campbell, esquire, returned duly elected as representative for the county of Victoria, took the oath of allegiance before the Commissioners named in such commission, and their seats as such members.

Mr. Campbell resigns
the chair.

After which Mr. Speaker rose, and from the chair addressed the House as follows:—

Gentlemen,

In consequence of circumstances of a strictly private and personal nature which have occurred since we were last assembled in this place, I feel it incumbent on me to ask your permission to resign the chair of the House.

Upon the assumption that such permission will be accorded to me, I beg to assure you in retiring from the high and responsible position which I have held among you in three successive parliaments, I shall ever retain a grateful sense of the generous manner in which I have uniformly been sustained in the humble discharge of my official duties.

On motion of the hon. Provincial Secretary,

Resignation accepted
and committee ap-
pointed.

Resolved, That this House do accept the resignation of Stewart Campbell, esquire, of his office as Speaker, and that the said office is hereby declared vacant, and that the hon. the Attorney General, Mr. Townsend, and the hon. the Financial Secretary, be a committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor, respectfully to communicate to him this resolution, and to acquaint him that this House is without a Speaker.

And thereupon Mr. Campbell left the chair.

Speaker leaves the
chair.

A message from his Excellency the Governor by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

Message.

His Excellency the Governor commands the immediate attendance of this honorable House in the Council Chamber.

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

House attend

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

And are directed to
elect a Speaker.

And the House being returned,

A. C. McDonald, esq.
nominated.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary (addressing himself to the clerk, who standing up, pointed to him and then sat down), proposed to the House, for their Speaker, Alexander C. McDonald, esquire, and moved “that Alexander C. McDonald, Esq., do take the chair of this House as Speaker.”

Which motion was seconded by William O. Heffernan, esquire.

Motion seconded.

And thereupon the question was put by the Clerk “that Alexander C. McDonald esquire, do take the chair of this House as Speaker.”

Question put.

And accordingly,

Resolved, That Alexander C. McDonald, esquire, do take the chair of this House as Speaker.

Mr. McDonald elected.

Which resolution passed in the affirmative.

Whereupon Mr. McDonald was conducted to the chair by the hon. the Provincial Secretary and Mr. Chipman.

Mr.

Mr. Speaker, elect with the House, then went to attend His Excellency in the Council Chamber, where Mr. Speaker elect was presented to His Excellency by the hon. the Provincial Secretary, who addressed His Excellency as follows:—

House attend Governor.

May it please your Excellency;

The House of Assembly agreeably to your Excellency's command, have proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, and have elected the honorable Alexander C. McDonald, member for the county of Pictou to that office, and, by their direction I beg leave to present him for the approbation of your Excellency.

Mr. Speaker elect approved of.

After which His Excellency was pleased to say:—

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

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

House return.

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

May it please your Excellency;

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

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

Mr. Speaker,

“I most cheerfully grant your request.”

Mr. Speaker then said—

Gentlemen:—

Mr. Speaker makes acknowledgments.]

Having deferred making my acknowledgments to the House until their act in electing me to the important and honorable position of their Speaker had been duly approved by the His Excellency the Governor, I now tender to the members of this House my most sincere and heartfelt thanks for the honor they have this day conferred upon me. The position to which you have elevated me is one that might satisfy the most aspiring ambition, and is, therefore, more peculiarly gratifying to one like myself, who, during the five years in which I have had the honor to be a member of this House, have not occupied the prominent position in the management of the public affairs of the Province, that many of those who have filled this chair before me have done.

The maintenance of the dignity and privileges of this House is indispensable to the public freedom and tranquility, and in endeavoring to uphold them I must rely, in a great measure, on your cordial assistance and co-operation.

In the performance of this duty I have little in myself to depend upon, excepting a firm determination and honest purpose to maintain and enforce the rules of Parliament and of this House, and in so far as this can compensate for the absence of those high qualities of mind and talents which has characterised many of my predecessors in office, be assured, gentlemen, that to this extent at least, I shall earnestly strive to justify the choice which you have this day made, and for which, again, I beg to assure you, I am deeply and most sincerely grateful.

Mr. Speaker announced to the House that in consequence of the decease of the Rev. J. T. Twining, D. D., since the last session of the House, the office of Chaplain to the House had become vacant.

Announcement of decease of Chaplain.

And thereupon,

On motion of the hon. the Provincial Secretary,

Resolved, That the Rev. J. C. Cochran be the Chaplain of this House.

Chaplain appointed.

Currency bill presented.

Mr. McLelan, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill further to regulate the currency; and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Answer to speech moved.

Mr. Blanchard then proposed the following Address in answer to the speech of His Excellency the Governor, and moved that the same do pass, viz:—

Address.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE

THE EARL OF MULGRAVE,

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

1^o. We thank your Excellency for the speech with which you have been pleased to open the present session.

2^o. We are much pleased to learn that the efforts made by this Province to give a fitting welcome to the son of our Sovereign, have favorably impressed his Royal Highness, and we have had sincere gratification in the opportunity which has been afforded of evincing the loyal attachment to the throne which distinguishes our entire population.

3^o. We learn with pleasure that this province will, during the ensuing summer, be honored with a visit from his Royal Highness Prince Alfred.

4^o. It affords us much gratification to be informed that the aid extended by the Legislature, at its last session, towards the organization of Volunteer companies, has been attended by so large a measure of success; and we learn with pleasure the commendation elicited by the appearance and discipline of the Halifax Volunteers on the occasion of the visit of his Royal Highness.

5^o. We are sincerely gratified to be informed of the large increase in the Revenue, and we learn, with great satisfaction, that the Government have been able to meet, out of our annual income, the whole of the obligations of the past year.

6^o. It gives us great pleasure to learn that the Provincial Railways have been worked without accident, and that economy in their management has restored confidence in their productive power.

7^o. When the papers exhibiting the state of the Revenue are laid before us, and the surveys conducted by the Government have been submitted, the question of Railway extension shall receive our careful and deliberate consideration.

8^o. We are pleased to learn that the investigation into the condition of the Hospital for the Insane, to which the attention of the Government was invited, has resulted in placing the affairs of that institution on a more satisfactory footing, both as regards the expense of its support, and the harmony of its internal economy.

9^o. We shall have great pleasure in giving our earnest consideration to the various local improvements to which your Excellency has invited our attention, and for which the ordinary resources of the counties are inadequate.

10^o. We are pleased to learn that proceedings are in progress for taking the census during the present year.

11^o. When the measures for the adjustment of the division lines of districts for a re-distribution of the franchise, and for ensuring greater purity at elections, are laid before us, they shall receive our careful consideration.

12^o. We unite with your Excellency in rendering fervent thanks to the Giver of all Good, that at a time when the neighboring States are passing through severe trouble and trial, we are secured by our institutions in the blessings of freedom and tranquility.

Which

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

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

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

Friday, 1st February, 1861.

PRAYERS.

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

On motion of Mr. Blanchard, the House resumed the consideration of the address proposed yesterday in answer to the speech of his Excellency the Governor, and after some time spent in debate thereon, Debate on address resumed and adjourned.

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

A petition of William Kidston, of Baddeck, in the county of Victoria; also, petitions of John Campbell and others, and of Alexander Taylor and others, electors of said county, were presented by Mr. Chambers and read, setting forth that said William Kidston and Charles J. Campbell, esquires, were candidates for the representation of the county of Victoria at the recent election for that county, and that the said Charles J. Campbell was returned by the Sheriff duly elected. That the said Charles J. Campbell was not duly elected or returned for various reasons set forth in the petitions respectively, but that said William Kidston was duly elected, and ought to have been returned duly elected by the Sheriff; and the petitioners prayed that the return of the Sheriff should be amended, and the said William Kidston returned as one of the members for said county, and that the House would take the premises into consideration and appoint a committee to adjudicate thereon pursuant to law. Petition of W. Kidston and others.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

On motion, *Resolved*, that this House will on Tuesday, the fifth day of February instant, at three of the clock, take into consideration such petition complaining of the undue return of Charles J. Campbell, esquire, as one of the members for the county of Victoria. Time appointed to consider.

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

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

Saturday, 2nd February, 1861.

PRAYERS.

On motion, the House resumed the consideration of the Address in answer to the speech of his Excellency the Governor, at the opening of the session. Debate on address resumed,

And thereupon,

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

And accordingly the respective clauses thereof, from the first to the sixth inclusive, were, upon the question put thereon, severally agreed to by the House. Six clauses passed.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the Address be deferred until Monday next. Debate adjourned.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next at three of the clock,

Monday,

Monday, 4th February, 1861.

PRAYERS.

Despatch from House
of Assembly of New-
foundland.

Mr. Speaker presented to the House a communication which he had just received from the honorable the Speaker of the House of Assembly of the Colony of Newfoundland, which, with the accompanying resolutions, were read to the House, and are as follows, viz :—

House of Assembly, Newfoundland, 29th January, 1861.

SIR,—

The House of Assembly of this colony have deemed it necessary to adopt the accompanying Resolutions, which embody a protest against a proposal which they believe to be entertained to abrogate the rights conferred on the British North American Colonies, in the despatch of Mr. Labouchere to the Governor of this Colony, dated 26th March, 1857, a copy of which was, at the time, transmitted to the Legislature of your Province.

Being equally interested with this colony in the maintenance of the rights in question, I forward for the information of your Legislature, a copy of the proceedings this Assembly had adopted on the subject.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed), A. SHEA.

Speaker.

(COPY.)

Resolutions.

Resolutions adopted by the House of Assembly on the convention in course of negotiation between Great Britain and France on the subject of the Newfoundland Fisheries.

Resolved, That the House has heard, with surprise and alarm, that the convention in course of negotiation between Great Britain and France, on the subject of the Newfoundland Fisheries, is not to be submitted for the assent of the people of this colony.

Resolved, That such a procedure, on the part of her Majesty's Government, would be a violation of the pledge given by Mr. Labouchere, in his despatch dated March 26th, 1857, in which it is declared that the consent of the people of Newfoundland is regarded by her Majesty's Government as the essential preliminary to any modification of their maritime or territorial rights.

Resolved, That this pledge, which has been aptly styled the Colonial Magna Charta, cannot be withdrawn without a breach of faith on the part of the British Government toward all the North American Colonies, and would, necessarily, awaken a strong feeling of indignation in the breasts of those communities of loyal British subjects.

Resolved, That we most firmly and earnestly pray the Imperial Government not to disturb the sacred rights of the Colonists in the matter in question, for, apart from its injustice, we should deeply regret the stain it would inflict on the honor of the Imperial name.

Resolved, That an address, embodying the foregoing Resolutions, be prepared, and forthwith transmitted to her Majesty's Government, and that copies be sent to the Legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, for their information.

Resolved, That if it should seem necessary, this question should be brought before the House of Commons, in order that no means shall be left untried for the vindication of our rights.

House of Assembly, 29th January, 1861.

Ordered, That the despatch and resolutions do lie on the table, and be printed in the Journals.

On

On motion, the House resumed the consideration of the Address, in answer to the speech of his Excellency the Governor, at the opening of the session, and after some time spent in debate thereon, and the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth clauses thereof being read, and the question put thereon, were severally agreed to by the House.

Debate on address resumed.

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

A petition of Amos Wood, J. G. Atkinson, and Samuel Harrison, electors of the county of Cumberland, was presented by Mr. Morrison and read, setting forth that at the election held in that County, on the 27th day of December last, Robert Donkin, esquire, had a majority of votes over his opponent, Job Seaman, and was returned by the Sheriff duly elected; that said Robert Donkin, by himself and his agents, had been guilty of bribery and intimidation of voters at such election; and praying that the election may be set aside and a new writ issued, and that the House would take the same into consideration, and appoint a committee under the law to investigate the same.

Petition of Amos Wood and others, against return of Mr. Donkin.

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

On motion, *resolved*, that this House will, on Monday, the eleventh day of February instant, at three of the clock, take into consideration such petition, complaining of an undue election for the County of Cumberland.

Time for consideration fixed.

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

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

Tuesday, 5th February, 1861.

PRAYERS.

At three of the clock, (being the time appointed for considering the petitions of William Kidston, of John Campbell and others, and of Alexander Taylor and others, against the election and return of Charles J. Campbell, esquire, one of the sitting members for the county of Victoria,) the Serjeant-at-Arms was directed to go to the places adjacent, and require the immediate attendance of the members on the business of the House, who having reported that he had done so, the House was counted, and fifty-two members being present (exclusive of Mr. Speaker and Mr. Campbell, the sitting member,) and all other previous measures prescribed by chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, having been taken, and the sitting member and the counsel for the petitioners being in attendance at the bar of the House, the doors of the House were locked, and the order of the day for taking into consideration such petitions was read, whereupon the House proceeded to ballot for a select committee to try the merits of the election and return of Charles J. Campbell, esquire, one of the sitting members for the county of Victoria, in the manner prescribed by such chapter, when the following names of fifteen members present (and not appearing to be under any of the disqualifications mentioned in such chapter) were drawn, viz.:—Mr. Killam, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Wade, Mr. Robichau, Mr. Moseley, Mr. Shannon, Mr. Esson, Mr. Morton, hon. Financial Secretary, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Martell, Mr. Chipman, Mr. L. Smith, Mr. Cowie, and hon. Colin Campbell; and thereupon the doors of the House were unlocked, and the lists of the fifteen members were given to each party, who then retired with the Clerk-Assistant, in order to reduce the same pursuant to law.

Victoria election committee drawn.

The Clerk-Assistant delivered to the House the names of the seven members remaining after the number drawn by ballot this day, in regard to the election for the county of Victoria had been reduced according to law, by the parties alternately striking off names therefrom; and the names of the members so delivered in being read, are as follows, viz.: Mr. Robichau, Mr. Moseley, Mr. Morton, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Martell, Mr. L. Smith, and hon. C. Campbell; who thereupon were duly sworn by the Clerk at the table of the House, "well and truly to try the matter of the petition referred to them, and a true judgment to give according to the evidence."

Committee struck and sworn.

- Time fixed for meeting of committee.** *Ordered*, That the committee so formed do meet on Thursday, the seventh day of February instant, at twelve o'clock, noon, in the committee room of this House, usually called the Supreme Court Room, for the purpose of hearing and determining the merits of the election and return of Charles J. Campbell, esquire, for the County of Victoria.
- Petitions referred.** *Ordered*, That the petitions of William Kidston, of John Campbell and others, and of Alexander Taylor and others, complaining of an undue election and return of Charles J. Campbell, esquire, be referred to such committee.
- Debate on Address resumed.** On motion, the House resumed the consideration of the Address in answer to the Speech of his Excellency the Governor, at the opening of the session.
And thereupon,
Mr. Blanchard renewed his motion that the Address do pass, which being seconded,
- Amendment moved.** The hon. Mr. Johnston moved, by way of amendment, that the seventh clause be struck out, and the following clause inserted instead thereof:—
“The policy of extending our railways having been propounded in the speech with which your Excellency was advised to open the Legislature, and the President of the Council and leader of the Government while declaring his determination to build ten additional miles which must terminate in the wilderness, and be comparatively useless, having admitted, in debate, that the Government is divided, and his party in the House in a minority on the question; while the dilapidated condition of the roads and bridges, in consequence of the withdrawal of nearly one half of the amount formerly granted for that service, is notorious and deeply felt by the people.
We beg to state to your Excellency that the policy propounded is not entitled to the consideration of the Legislature, nor the Government proposing it to the confidence of this House.”
Which amendment being seconded and a debate arising thereon, after some time spent in such debate,
- Debate adjourned.** *Ordered*, That the debate be further adjourned until to-morrow.
Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at three of the clock.

Wednesday, 6th February, 1861.

PRAYERS.

- Debate on Address resumed.** On motion, the House resumed the consideration of the Address in answer to the Speech of his Excellency at the opening of the Session and the amendment thereto moved yesterday,
And thereupon,
- Amendment to amendment moved.** Mr. Morrison moved, by way of amendment to such amendment, the following Resolutions:—
Resolved, That as the answer to his Excellency's Speech commits no member of this House to vote for Railways, but merely pledges the House to consider the subject, whenever it shall be introduced; and as the leader of the Government has distinctly declared that no measure for Railroad extension is to be brought down by the Executive, the amendment moved by the honorable member for Annapolis is unnecessary.
Resolved, That the Address, the clauses of which have been duly considered and agreed to, do now pass.
Which amendment being seconded, and a debate arising thereon, after some time spent in such debate,
- Debate adjourned.** *Ordered*, That the debate be adjourned until to-morrow.
- Victoria Sessions bill.** Mr. Ross, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to alter the time for holding the sessions of the county of Victoria, and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.
Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at three of the clock.

Thursday,

Thursday, 7th February, 1861.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Grant, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to incorporate the Pictou Marine Railway Company, and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Pictou Marine Railway bill.

A petition of inhabitants of the Township of Digby was presented by Mr. Wade and read, praying for legislation to prevent the practice of trawl fishing by ferry-men on the shoals and in the harbors of this Province.

Petition as to trawl fishing.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

On motion, the House resumed the consideration of the Address in answer to the Speech of his Excellency the Governor at the opening of the session, with the several amendments moved in relation thereto; and, after some time spent in debate thereon,

Debate on Address resumed.

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

A petition of the late members of the Board of Commissioners of the Hospital for the Insane, was presented by Mr. Shannon, and read, praying for an investigation of their management of the affairs of that institution.

Petition of Commissioners of Hospital for Insane.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

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

Friday, 8th February, 1861.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Cochran, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the election for the county of Victoria, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Thursday, the twenty-first day of February, instant, at eleven of the clock, which being seconded and put was agreed to by the House.

Victoria election committee leave to adjourn.

On motion, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the Address, in answer to the Speech of his Excellency the Governor at the opening of the session, with the several amendments moved in relation thereto; and, after some time spent in debate thereon,

Debate on Address resumed.

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

And adjourned.

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

Saturday, 9th February, 1861.

PRAYERS.

On motion, the House resumed the debate on the Address in answer to the Speech of his Excellency the Governor at the opening of the session, with the several amendments moved in relation thereto,

Debate on Address resumed.

And thereupon,

Mr. Morrison renewed his motion that the amendment moved by him on the sixth day of February instant, to the amendment to the seventh clause of the Address, moved on the fifth day of February instant, do pass.

Which being seconded, and the question put on Mr. Morrison's amendment that the same do pass, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-nine, against it twenty four.

Amendment to amendment passed.

For the amendment.

Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. McLelan,
 " Morton, Hon. Mr. Wier,
 " Cochran, Mr. Blanchard,
 " L. Smith, Hon. Att'y. Genl.,
 " Burgess, Mr. Locke,
 " Brown, " Morrison,
 " Coffin, " Chambers,
 " McKenzie, " Robertson,
 " Hatfield, Hon. Prov. Sec'y.,
 " Bailey, " Fin. Sec'y.,
 " Moseley, Mr. S. Campbell,
 " Grant, Hon. C. Campbell,
 " Ross, Mr. Chipman,
 " Heffernan, " Esson.
 " Webster,

Against the amendment.

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

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

Resolved, That the Address do pass.

Ordered, That the Address be engrossed,

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

Address passed.
 Order to engross.

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

Monday, 11th February, 1861.

PRAYERS.

Time for reception of
 Address announced.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, announced to the House that his Excellency had been pleased to appoint this day, at half-past twelve of the clock, at Government House, to receive the House with their Address.

House attend Govern-
 nor with address.

Accordingly, at half-past twelve of the clock, Mr. Speaker and the House went up to Government House, to attend his Excellency the Governor, with the Address of the House, in answer to the Speech of his Excellency at the opening of the Session.

And being returned,

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

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Governor's reply.

I thank you for the Address which you have just presented to me.

I trust, with confidence in the assurance that you give me of your careful consideration of the various measures which will be brought under your notice; and I pray that the Almighty may so direct your deliberations that they may result in adding to the happiness and prosperity of the inhabitants of this Province.

Election recognizances
 not filed.

At three of the clock, Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that Amos Wood and others, who petitioned the House on the fourth day of February, instant, complaining of an undue election and return of Robert Donkin, esquire, one of the sitting members for the county of Cumberland, had not entered into a sufficient recognizance, in respect of such petition, according to the provisions of chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes "of controverted elections."

Order of day dischar-
 ged.

Ordered, That that the order made on the fourth day of February, instant, for taking into consideration such petition be discharged.

Selecting committee
 appointed.

On motion of the hon. the Provincial Secretary,

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

Ordered

Ordered, That the hon. the Attorney General, hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Chipman, Mr. Henry, Mr. Grant, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Killam, be a committee for that purpose.

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

1^o. Copies of despatches and correspondence between his Lordship the Earl of Mulgrave, and his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Colonial Secretary, relating to the change of the Executive Government of this Province, which occurred during the last session. Correspondence on constitutional questions.

(See Appendix, No. 2 A.—Constitutional Questions.)

2^o. A memorial from the hon. Mr. Johnston to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated the 13th day of June last, relating to the same subject, with a minute of her Majesty's Executive Council, and sundry despatches and correspondence relating thereto.

(See Appendix, No. 2—Constitutional Questions.)

3^o. Correspondence between his Lordship the Earl of Mulgrave and his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Colonial Secretary, relating to the office of Chief Justice. Correspondence relating to the Chief Justice.

(See Appendix No. 3—Chief Justice.)

And such papers were severally read by the Clerk.

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

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

Tuesday, 12th February, 1861.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Tobin, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill concerning streets and street expenditure within the city of Halifax. Halifax streets bill.

Mr. Tobin, also, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill in amendment of the act respecting assessments in the City of Halifax. Halifax assessment bill.

Mr. Robichau, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill concerning the county of Digby; and Digby division bill.

Mr. Smyth, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill relative to certain electoral districts in the county of Inverness, Inverness electoral districts bill.

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

A petition of the overseers of the poor for district No. 2 of the township of Barrington, was presented by Mr. Robertson and read, praying the passing of an act to legalise the assessment rolls for that district. Pet. of overseers Barrington for

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

And accordingly,

Mr. Robertson, pursuant to such leave, presented to the House, a bill relating to the assessment rolls for the district of Barrington. Barrington assessment bill.

A petition of the inhabitants of the county of Cape Breton was presented by Mr. Bourinot, and read, praying for the imposition of a tax upon dogs. Pet. for taxation of dogs.

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

A petition of the licensed truckmen of the city of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Shannon and read, praying that they might not be subject to the tax upon them contemplated by the bill concerning street expenditure within the city of Halifax. Pet. of Halifax truck men.

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

Pet. from Clements-
port for bounty on
iron.

A petition of the proprietors of the Clementsport Iron Works, was presented by Mr. Shaw and read, praying for the granting of a bounty on iron manufactured within the province.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Pet. for naturalization.

A petition of F. Westaway, of Arichat, was presented by Mr. Martell and read, praying to be naturalized by act of the Provincial Parliament.

Leave for bill.

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

Pet. from Clements-
port.

A petition of inhabitants of Clementsport, in the county of Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Shaw and read, praying that the name of that village may be changed to Sheffield.

Leave for bill.

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

Report of selecting
committee.

The hon. the Attorney General reported from the select committee appointed to prepare lists of members of standing committees on general subjects, that the committee had agreed to such lists—

And he delivered them in at the Clerk's table, where they were read and are as follow, viz.:—

Public Accounts.

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

Railway.

Hon. Provincial Secretary,
Mr. Tupper,
Hon. Attorney General,
Mr. Henry,
Hon. Mr. Locke,
Mr. Tobin,
“ Brown.

Education.

Hon. Attorney General,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,
Mr. Chambers,
“ Shannon,
“ Cochran,
“ H. McDonald,
“ Brown.

Agricultural.

Mr. McFarlane,
“ Chipman,
“ McKinnon,
“ Shaw,
“ McLelan,
“ Chambers,
“ McKenzie.

Crown Property.

Mr. Blanchard,
“ J. McDonald,
Hon. C. Campbell
Mr. Churchill,
“ Morton,
“ Caldwell,
“ A. Campbell.

Fisheries.

Hon. Mr. Locke,
Mr. Tobin,
“ Hatfield,
Hon. Mr. Wier,
Mr. Cowie,
“ Martell,
“ Ross.

Post Office.

Hon. Provincial Secretary,
Mr. Henry,
“ Coffin,
“ Bourinot,
“ Heffernan,
“ Wade,
“ Burgess.

Law amendment.

Mr. S. Campbell,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,
Mr. Harrington,
“ Shaw,
“ Morrison,
“ P. Smith,
“ McLelan,

Trade and Manufactures.

Hon. Mr. Wier,
Mr. Tobin,
Hon. Financial Secretary,
Mr. Chipman,
“ Killam.

Contingencies of Assembly.

Hon. Financial Secretary,
Mr. Killam,
“ Robertson.

Humane Institutions.

Mr. McLelan,
 " H. McDonald,
 Hon. Provincial Secretary,
 Mr. Tupper,
 " Hatfield.

Indian Affairs.

Mr. Ross,
 " Robichau,
 " Blanchard,
 " Webster,
 " McKinnon.

Penitentiary.

Mr. Longley,
 " L. Smith,
 " Caldwell,
 " Bailey,
 " Donkin,
 " Moseley,
 " Shaw.

Private Bills and expiring Laws.

Mr. Henry,
 " Blanchard,
 " Pryor,
 " S. Campbell,
 " McFarlane.

Ordered, That the lists be agreed to, and that the several members therein named do respectively compose the standing committees on the general subjects therein named. Lists agreed to.

Ordered, That the petition from the inhabitants of Digby for legislation in relation to the practice of trawl fishing, presented on the seventh day of February instant, be referred to the committee on the fisheries. Fishery pet. referred.

Ordered, That the petition of the late Commissioners of the Hospital for the Insane, presented on the seventh day of February instant, be referred to the committee on humane institutions. Pet. respecting Insane Hospital referred.

The hon. Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, the Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, for the year 1860, with correspondence connected with the recent changes in the management of that institution. Report of Superintendent of Insane Hospital.

(See Appendix No. 6.—Hospital for the Insane.)

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

The hon. Provincial Secretary, by his Excellency's command, also presented to the House, the Report of the Postmaster General for the year 1860, with sundry returns and statements in relation thereto, numbered 1 to 17 inclusive. Post Office report.

(See Appendix—Post Office.)

Ordered, That the Report and papers annexed be referred to the committee on the post office. Referred.

A petition of Alexander McMillan, of Judique, in the county of Inverness, was presented by Mr. Blanchard, and read, praying a grant of land in consideration of military services. Pet. of A. McMillan.

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

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

Wednesday, 13th February, 1861.

PRAYERS.

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

A bill relating to the Poors' Asylum in the city of Halifax. Poor Asylum bill.

A bill in addition to and to amend chapter 89 of the Revised Statutes, "of the settlement and support of the poor." Poor law, Halifax.

A bill to amend the act to authorize the construction of Railways in this province, and the acts in amendment thereof. Railway amendment. A

- Halifax Court House. A bill in addition to the act to provide for the erection of a Court House in Halifax.
- Registry of deeds. Mr. Shannon, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill respecting the Registry of Deeds for the county of Halifax.
- Inspector of Mines. The hon. the Provincial Secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to vest in the Commissioner of Crown Lands the inspection of mines.
- Poor districts Pictou. Mr. Grant, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes, "of poor districts," and the act in amendment thereof.
- Assessments Pictou. Mr. Grant, also pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments," and the act in amendment thereof.
- Assessments. Mr. Ross, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments."
- Halifax water and sewerage bills. Mr. Shannon, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill relative to the water supply and sewerage of the city of Halifax.
And such bills were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Pet. from aged teachers. A petition of Charlotte A. Newton; also a petition of Samuel R. Russell, both of Guysborough, were severally presented by Mr. Stewart Campbell and read, praying for free grants of land in consideration for long educational services.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on education.
- Pet. for school assessments. A petition of inhabitants of Egerton, in the county of Pictou, was presented by Mr. Grant and read, praying for compulsory taxation for the support of schools.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on education.
- Pet. for school assessments. A petition of inhabitants of East River, in the county of Pictou, was presented by Mr. J. McDonald and read, praying for compulsory taxation for support of schools.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on education.
- Pet. of Wm. Forbes. A petition of William Forbes, of New Glasgow, was presented by Mr. Grant and read, setting forth that the petitioner being a British subject, had at a large expense, purchased the patent right for this province of "Emerson's patent windlass," an American invention, and had engaged in the manufacture thereof, and praying legislation to enable him to obtain a patent therefor in this province.
And thereupon, on motion of Mr. Grant,
- Patent law committee. *Resolved*, That a select committee be appointed to consider and report upon petitions and bills relating to the patent laws.
Ordered, That the hon. Mr. Johnston, hon. Mr. Wier, and Mr. Blanchard, be a committee for such purpose.
- Petition referred. *Ordered*, That the above mentioned petition of William Forbes be referred to such committee.
- Savings' Bank correspondence. The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, copies of correspondence relating to the restoration of Mr. Edward Duckett to the office of Cashier of the Provincial Savings Bank, with a copy of the bond given by his sureties; and such papers were read by the Clerk.
(See Appendix No. 7—Savings Bank.)
Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.
- Pet. of shipmasters. A petition of masters of vessels engaged in the coasting trade, was presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying to be relieved from the tax on coasting vessels entering the port of Halifax, for the maintenance of the signal station at Halifax.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.
- Pet. for school assessments. A petition of inhabitants of Cape Canso, in the county of Guysborough, was presented

presented by Mr. Heffernan and read, praying for the introduction of a modified system of taxation for the support of schools.

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

A petition of J. Loftus, an aged teacher, was presented by the hon. the Attorney General, and read, praying a free grant of crown lands.

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

A petition of inhabitants of Sandy Cove, in the county of Digby, was presented by Mr. Wade and read, praying that no alteration may be made in the existing system for the support of education.

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

A petition of inhabitants of Blandford and Sandy Beach, in the county of Lunenburg, was presented by hon. Mr. Wier, and read, praying the establishment of a separate polling place at Blandford.

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

On motion of Mr. J. McDonald,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to consider the existing laws relating to the performance of labor on the highways, and to report to this House, by bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That Mr. J. McDonald, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Grant, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Chambers, be a committee for such purpose.

Ordered, That this House do, on Wednesday, the twentieth day of February resolve itself into a committee on the general state of the Province, to consider the existing state of the laws relating to the performance of labor on the highways.

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

Thursday, 14th February, 1861.

PRAYERS.

A petition of inhabitants of school district No. 2, Clements, was presented by Mr. Shaw and read, praying the House not to pass any measure for the support of schools by compulsory taxation.

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

A petition of Samuel J. W. Barry, a British subject, now residing in New York, was presented by hon. Mr. Locke, and read, setting forth that he is the assignee of the patent for a valuable improvement in the manufacture of steel and iron, and praying legislation to enable him to obtain a patent in this province.

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

Mr. Morton, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to extend the operation of chapter 61 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out certain great roads"; and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

A petition of Henry Lawlor, mail courier, of the county of Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. Caldwell, and read, complaining of being obliged, contrary to law, to pay the ferryman at the Great Bras d'Or, for conveying the mails across that ferry, and praying redress.

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

A message from the Council by Mr. Haliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

The Council have appointed the hon. Mr. Creelman, hon. Mr. Brown, and hon. Mr. McHeffy, to be a committee jointly with the committee appointed by this honorable House to examine the public accounts.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Pet. J. Loftus.

Referred.

Pet. against school assessment.

Pet. for electoral district Lunenburg.

Leave for bill.

Statute labor com.

Order of day—Statute labor.

Pet. against sch. ol assessment.

Referred—Education.

Pet. S. J. W. Barry for patent.

Referred.

Great road bill, Liverpool.

Pet. of H. Lawlor.

Referred to post office committee.

Message.

Public accounts com.

Trade returns presented.

The hon. the Financial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, the following returns respecting the trade of the Province, from 30th September, 1859, to 30th September, 1860, viz:—

- 1^o. A detailed statement of Imports.
- 2^o. A general statement of Imports.
- 3^o. An abstract of articles imported.
- 4^o. A statement of Imports at the port of Halifax.
- 5^o. A comparative statement of Imports.
- 6^o. A detailed statement of Exports.
- 7^o. A general statement of Exports.
- 8^o. An abstract of articles exported.
- 9^o. A statement of exports for the port of Halifax.
- 10^o. A comparative statement of Exports.
- 11^o. An account of the number and tonnage of vessels entering inwards at each port, and abstract.
- 12^o. An account of the number and tonnage of vessels cleared outwards at each port, and abstract.
- 13^o. A statement of vessels registered in the Province, indicating those built in the Province, and sold out of the Province, during twelve months.

(See Appendix No. 1—Trade Returns.)

Referred to trade com.

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

Public accounts presented.

The hon. the Financial Secretary, by his Excellency's command, also presented to the House, the following Public Accounts, viz:—

Receiver General's account.

1^o. The hon. Receiver General's account current with the Province for the year ending 31st December, 1860.

Fin. Sec'y's statement.

2^o. The hon. Financial Secretary's detailed statement of moneys paid out of the Treasury for the different public services for the year ending 31st December, 1860.

Receiver Gen'l's. railway account.

3^o. The hon. Receiver General's account of moneys received and paid by him on account of the Provincial Railways, for the year ending 31st December, 1860.

(See Appendix—Public Accounts.)

Referred to public accounts com.

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

Revenue returns presented.

The hon. the Financial Secretary, by his Excellency's command, also presented to the House, the following returns and statements connected with the revenue of this Province, for the year ending 31st December, 1860.

- 1^o. A general abstract of the Returns of Impost and Excise duties, collected at the different ports of this Province, during the year 1860.
- 2^o. An abstract of articles imported into this Province on which duty was collected.
- 3^o. A comparative statement exhibiting the increase and decrease of the amount of Excise duties collected at the different ports of the Province for the years 1859 and 1860.
- 4^o. A comparative statement of the amount of Excise duties collected on articles imported in 1859 and 1860.
- 5^o. A comparative statement of the quantities of articles subject to duty imported into the Province in 1859 and 1860.
- 6^o. A comparative statement of light duty collected in 1859 and 1860.

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

Referred to public accounts com.

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

Friday, 15th February, 1861.

PRAYERS.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. Bourinot and read, praying for the imposition of a tax on dogs.

Pet. for tax on dogs.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of inhabitants of Argyle, in the county of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Killam and read.

Pet. for taxation for support of schools.

A petition of inhabitants of Broad Cove, in the county of Inverness, was presented by Mr. Blanchard and read; and

A petition of inhabitants of Dartmouth, in the county of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Esson and read—

Such petitions severally praying for support of schools by compulsory taxation.

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

Referred to education com.

A petition of inhabitants of Western, Cornwallis, was presented by Mr. Chipman and read, praying for a modified system of taxation for the support of schools.

Pet. for modified assessment.

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

Referred to education committee.

A petition of sundry dealers in furs, and others, was presented by Mr. Ross and read, praying for the imposition of penalties on persons destroying animals useful for their fur at periods of the year when their fur is of little value.

Pet. from dealers in furs.

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

Referred to trade com.

Mr. Bourinot, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in civil cases; and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Justices of Peace bill.

Mr. Chipman, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to revive the acts relating to the Hall's Harbor Pier Company; and such bill was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Hall's Harbor pier bill.

Mr. Bourinot, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to extend the operation of chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes "of river fisheries," and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

River fishery bill.

The hon. the Attorney General, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to prevent frauds on creditors by secret bills of sale of personal chattels; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Bills of sale bill.

Mr. Wade, pursuant to leave given, presented to the house, a bill to amend chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes "of pleadings and practice in the Supreme Court," and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Pleadings and practice bill.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1860, with correspondence relating to that department, and the same were read by the Clerk.

Crown Land Report presented.

(See Appendix No. 8.—Crown Lands.)

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

Referred to Crown property committee.

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

Monday, 18th February, 1861.

PRAYERS.

Foreign Judgments bill.

The hon. Mr. Wier, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill concerning proceedings on judgments obtained in courts without the province; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Common Roads bill.

Mr. H. McDonald, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes "of laying out roads other than certain great roads"; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Pet. of Jos. Hyman.

A petition of Joseph Hyman of Halifax, merchant, was presented by hon. Mr. Johnston and read, praying the House to pass a bill to enable him to change his name.

Leave for bill.

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

Bill presented.

And thereupon, hon. Mr. Johnston, pursuant to such leave, presented to the House, a bill to change the name of Joseph Hyman; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Temperance Pet.

A petition of a committee of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, was presented by Mr. Longley and read, praying that measures be adopted in taking the Census of the province to obtain an expression of the opinions of the people on the subject of a prohibitory liquor law.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Pet. of Building Society.

A petition of members of the Halifax Building Society, was presented by Mr. Shannon and read, praying that the bill to subject the Society to taxation may not pass the House.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Education Pet.

A petition of inhabitants of Hammond's Plains, in the county of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Shannon and read, praying for the support of schools by direct taxation.

Referred.

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

Pet. of H. E. Pugsley.

A petition of Henry E. Pugsley, of Halifax, distiller, was presented by Mr. Esson and read, praying that licences may be granted for the distillation of spirits in this province, or otherwise that compensation may be made to him for loss on his buildings prepared for use as a distillery, and which had been deteriorated in value by the withdrawal of licences to distillers.

Referred to Trade com.

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

Temperance Com.

On motion of Mr. Longley,
Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to collect information and report to the House on the subject of intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquors.

Ordered, That Mr. Longley, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Shannon, hon. Attorney General, and Mr. A. Campbell, be a committee for such purpose.

Correspondence relative to A. G. MacKay.

The hon. the Financial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, correspondence relating to the dismissal of A. G. MacKay, late seizing officer at the port of Pictou; and the same was read by the Clerk.

List of vessels paying Light Duty.

Also, a list of vessels passing through the Strait of Canso, from which light money was collected in 1860; shewing the name and tonnage of each vessel.

Also, lists of the names and tonnage of vessels paying light money at the ports of Wallace, Pugwash, and Tatamagouche, respectively, during the same year.

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

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

Tuesday, 19th February, 1861.

PRAYERS.

A petition of inhabitants of Maitland; also, a petition of inhabitants of Walton, were severally presented by Mr. Cochran.

A petition of inhabitants of the Gulf Shore was presented by Mr. McFarlane; and,

A petition of inhabitants of Londonderry was presented by Mr. McLellan.

And such petitions were severally read, praying for the support of schools by taxation.

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

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. Bourinot, and read, praying for the establishment of Geological Museums in the several counties, with a central institution of the same nature in Halifax.

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

Mr. Cochran, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill concerning the county of Hants; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill relating to marriage licenses; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, the account of receipts and expenditures connected with the Asylum for the poor in Halifax, during the year 1860.

Ordered, That the account be referred to the committee on humane institutions.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by the command of his Excellency, also presented to the House, copies of correspondence between the governments of this province and New Brunswick, respectively, on the subject of the erection and maintenance of lighthouses at Cape Sable and Petite Passage, at the joint expense of the two provinces.

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

The hon. Provincial Secretary, by his Excellency's command, also presented to the House, the report of the Commissioner of Railways for the year 1860, with appendices annexed thereto.

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

The following bills were severally read a second time:—

A bill to alter the time for holding the sessions for the county of Victoria.

A bill to incorporate the Pictou marine railway company.

A bill concerning the county of Digby.

A bill relative to certain electoral districts in the county of Inverness.

A bill relating to the assessment rolls for the district of Barrington.

A bill relating to the poor asylum in the city of Halifax.

A bill in addition to the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax.

A bill to revive the acts relating to the Hall's Harbour pier company.

A bill to change the name of Joseph Hyman.

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

The following bills were also read a second time:—

A bill in addition to and to amend chapter 89 of the Revised Statutes, "of the settlement and support of the poor."

A bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments," and the acts in amendment thereof.

A bill to amend chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes, "of pleadings and practice in the supreme court."

A bill concerning judgments obtained in courts without the province.

Ordered, That the bills be referred to the committee on amendments to the laws.

Pets. for School assessments.

Referred.

Pet. for Geological museums.

Referred.

Division Hants county bill.

Marriage License bill.

Poor Asylum account presented.

And referred.

Light house correspondence.

Railway report.

Referred.

Bills read second time.

Victoria sessions.

Pictou marine railway.

Digby division.

Inverness electoral districts.

Barrington assessments.

Poor asylum.

Halifax court house.

Halls Harbor pier.

Joseph Wyman.

Referred to private bills committee.

Bills read second time.

Settlement of poor.

County assessments.

Pleadings and practice.

Foreign judgments.

Referred to Law Committee.

- Pet. from Gilbert's Cove for incorporation.** A petition of inhabitants of the county of Digby, was presented by hon. Colin Campbell, and read, praying an act of incorporation for the Gilbert's Cove pier company.
- Leave for bill.** *Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table, and that hon. Mr. Campbell have leave to introduce a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.
- Bill presented.** And thereupon, The hon. Mr. Campbell, pursuant to such leave, presented to the House, a bill to incorporate the Gilbert's Cove pier company; and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.
- School assessment petitions.** A petition of inhabitants of Hillsborough, in the county of Digby, was presented by hon. C. Campbell, and
- Referred.** Two petitions from inhabitants of Lower Stewiacke, were presented by the hon. Attorney General, and read, praying for the support of schools by assessment.
- Pet. for Liquor aw.** *Ordered*, That the petitions be referred to the committee on education.
- Referred.** A petition of inhabitants of the county of Digby was presented by hon. C. Campbell, and read, praying for the enactment of a law for the prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.
- Referred.** *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on temperance.

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

Wednesday, 20th February, 1861.

PRAYERS.

- Pet. of Freeholders, Guysborough.** A petition of freeholders and electors of the county of Guysborough was presented by Mr. Henry, read, complaining of the withholding, by their representatives, of road monies voted to that county in the last session, and praying enquiry and redress.
- Pet. for School assessments.** *Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table.
- Referred.** A petition of inhabitants of Chester, in the county of Lunenburg, was presented by hon. Mr. Wier, and read, praying for the support of schools by assessment.
- Referred.** *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on education.
- Consular fees report &c. presented.** The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a report of John H. Harvey, esquire, and correspondence connected therewith, on the subject of fees exacted by the British Consuls in the ports of the United States from vessels belonging to this province.
- Also, a memorial to his Excellency, from sundry ship owners, and others interested in the trade with the United States, complaining of such fees, and praying the interference of the provincial government for their protection.
- Also, a copy of the table of Consul's fees, adopted by her Majesty in Council, on the 1st May, 1855.

(See Appendix No. 5.—Consular Fees.)

- And referred to select committee.** *Ordered*, That the papers be referred to Mr. Grant, Mr. Killam, and Mr. Morrison, to examine and report thereon.
- Ordered*, That Mr. Blanchard be substituted for the Attorney General, as a member of the committee on public accounts.
- Nav. sec. com. report ed.** The hon. the Attorney General, from the committee appointed to select committees on general subjects, reported the following list of members to serve as a committee on light-houses, and other securities to navigation, for the present session, viz:—

Mr. Morrison,
 “ Killam,
 “ Bailey,
 “ Chipman,
 “ Caldwell.

Ordered, That the list be approved, and that the members therein named do constitute the committee on navigation securities. And approved.

Ordered, That no petition or bill of a private or local nature be presented to this House after Wednesday next, the twenty-seventh day of February. Time for private pets. &c., limited.

The order of the day being read,

Ordered, That the consideration of the laws relating to labor on the highways, be postponed until Tuesday next, the twenty-sixth day of February. Order of day, highway labor—postponed.

Mr. Blanchard from the committee on the patent laws, reported in part by bill. Patent law committee report.

And thereupon Mr. Blanchard delivered to the House,

A bill to enable William Forbes to obtain letters patent.

And such bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time. Forbes's patent bill.

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

Thursday, 21st February, 1861.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Henry from the committee on private and local bills, reported that they considered the bill to change the name of Joseph Hyman, and had agreed to report the same to the House without any amendment; and he delivered the bill in at the Clerk's table. Private bills committee report J. Hyman's bill.

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

The following petitions praying for the general support of schools by assessment, were presented by the several undermentioned members and read, viz. : Pets. for school assessments.

A petition of inhabitants of Trout Cove, by Mr. Wade.

A petition of inhabitants of the Gulf Shore, by Mr. McFarlane.

A petition of inhabitants of the Strait of Canso, by Mr. Heffernan.

Two petitions of inhabitants of Musquodoboit, by the hon. Financial Secretary.

A petition of inhabitants of Sheet Harbor, by the hon. Financial Secretary.

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

A petition of John Kilcup, of Newport, in Hants county, was presented by Mr. Cochran and read, complaining of a grant of land having passed from the Crown Land office, conflicting with his legal and equitable rights, and praying enquiry and redress. Pet. of J. Kilcup.

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

A petition of George Turner, of Sherbrooke, in the county of Lunenburg, was presented by hon. Mr. Wier and read, praying a free grant of land in consideration of long service as a teacher. Pet. of G. Turner.

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

Mr. Cochran, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the controverted election for the county of Victoria, by direction of the committee moved that they have leave to adjourn until Monday next, the twenty-fifth day of February, at eleven of the clock; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House. Victoria election com. leave to adjourn.

The following bills were severally read a second time :

A bill concerning streets and street expenditure within the city of Halifax. Halifax city bills read a second time.

A bill in amendment of an act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax. Streets.

A bill relative to the supply of water and sewerage in the city of Halifax. Assessment.

Ordered, That the bills be referred to Mr. Shannon, Mr. Henry, hon. Attorney General, Mr. McLelan, and Mr. Esson, to examine and report thereon. Water and sewerage. Referred to select com.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, the report of the Chairman of the Board of Works upon the proceedings of his department for the year 1860; and the same was read by the Clerk. Board of works report.

(See Appendix—Board of Works.)

- Referred.** *Ordered,* That so much thereof as refers to the public accounts, be referred to the committee on public accounts; that so much thereof as refers to the Provincial Penitentiary, be referred to the committee on the penitentiary; that so much thereof as refers to the Hospital for the Insane, be referred to the committee on humane institutions; and that so much thereof as refers to Light houses and buoys, be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Light house report.** The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by his Excellency's command, also presented to the House, the report of the Superintendant of Light Houses, for the year 1860.
- Correspondence—fog bells.** Also, correspondence relating to the erection of fog-bells, with the report of the Superintendent of Light Houses thereon.
- Correspondence respecting Isle Haut.** Also, an application from George Card, for a grant or lease of Isle Haut, in the Bay of Fundy, with the report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands thereon.
And such papers were severally read by the Clerk.
- (See Appendix.—Navigation Securities.)*
- Referred to nav. sec. com.** *Ordered,* That the papers be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Light house correspondence referred.** *Ordered,* That the correspondence with the government of New Brunswick respecting light houses, presented on the nineteenth day of February instant, be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Penitentiary report.** The hon. the Provincial Secretary, also by his Excellency's command, presented to the House, the report of the Superintendent of the Provincial Penitentiary, together with the report of the medical officer of that institution for 1860; and the same were read by the Clerk.
- (See Appendix.—Penitentiary.)*
- Referred.** *Ordered,* That the papers be referred to the committee on the penitentiary.
- Report on Tangier mines.** The hon. Provincial Secretary, by his Excellency's command, also presented to the House, a report and correspondence relating to the discovery of gold at Tangier, in this province in July last.
- (See Appendix.—Tangier Mines.)*
- Referred.** *Ordered,* That the papers be referred to the committee on crown property.
- Committee on Guysborough pet.** On motion of Mr. Henry,
Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to examine and report upon the petition from the electors of the county of Guysborough presented yesterday, complaining of the conduct of the members for that county, with power to send for persons and papers.
- Referred to selecting committee.** *Ordered,* That it be referred to the committee to select committees of this House on general subjects, to report a list of such committee.

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

Friday, 22nd February, 1861.

PRAYERS.

- Commissioners of streets bill.** Mr. Bailey, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill in addition to chapter 4 of the Revised Statutes, "of commissioners of streets."
- Juries pay bill.** Mr. Morton, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes "of juries."
- Bankruptcy bill.** Mr. Shannon, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill relating to bankrupts.
- Victoria polling place bill.** Mr. C. J. Campbell, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to define the bounds of a polling district, and to establish an additional polling place in the county of Victoria.

- The hon. the Provincial Secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill relating to the registry of grants. Registry of grants bill.
- Mr. Blanchard, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to authorise the appointment of commissioners without the province. Foreign commissioners.
- And such bills were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- The following petitions praying for the general support of schools by assessment, were presented by the several undermentioned members and read, viz:— School assessment petitions.
- A petition of inhabitants of St. Mary's, by Mr. Heffernan.
- A petition of inhabitants of Upper Stewiacke, by hon. Attorney General.
- A petition of inhabitants of Grand River, by Mr. Harrington.
- Ordered*, That the petitions be referred to the committee on education Referred.
- A petition from inhabitants of Grand Narrows, in the county of Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. Caldwell and read, praying for an alteration in the law relating to grammar school moneys for that county. Pet. of C. B. grammar schools.
- Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. Caldwell have leave to introduce a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof. Leave for bill.
- And thereupon,
- Mr. Caldwell, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "of public instruction." Bill presented.
- Mr. Chambers, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 16 of the acts of 1860. Railway damages bill.
- Hon. Mr. Wier, pursuant to leave previously given, presented to the House, a bill to establish an additional polling district in the county of Lunenburg. Lunenburg polling district bill.
- And such bills were severally read a first and ordered to be read a second time. Bills read first time.
- The bill to enable William Forbes to obtain letters patent was read a second time. Forbes patent bill.
- And thereupon, Mr. Blanchard moved that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, passed in the affirmative.
- And accordingly,
- Ordered*, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House. Committed on division.
- The bill to incorporate the Gilbert's Cove pier company was read a second time.
- Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills. Gilbert's Cove pier bill referred.
- The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, the Report of the Inspector of Mines for 1860, with sundry plans, returns and statistical statements relating thereto, and the same was read by the Clerk. Inspector of mines report.
- (See Appendix—Mines and Minerals.)
- Ordered*, That the papers be referred to the committee on crown property. Referred.
- Mr. Speaker presented to the House, the poll books relating to the recent election for the county of Victoria, which had been forwarded to him by the Sheriff of that county, together with sundry papers and documents relating thereto. Victoria poll books presented.
- Ordered*, That the poll books and papers be referred to the committee to try the merits of the controverted election for the county of Victoria. And referred.
- The committee to select standing committees on general subjects, pursuant to order, reported to the House the following list of a committee to examine and report upon the petition from certain electors of the county of Guysborough, complaining of the conduct of their representatives, viz:— Committee on Guysborough petitions reported.

Hon. Provincial Secretary,
 Mr. Tupper,
 " Chipman,
 " Longley,
 " Robertson.

And approved. *Ordered*, That the list be approved, and that the members therein named do constitute a committee to examine and report on such petition.

Indian commissioners report. The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, the Report of the Commissioner for Indian Affairs for 1860, with an account and vouchers annexed thereto, and the same were read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix—Indians.)

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

Petition of masters of fishing vessels. A petition of Benjamin Rynard and others, masters of fishing vessels belonging to this province, engaged in the fisheries on the coast of Labrador, was presented by hon. Mr. Wier, and

And merchants of Halifax. A petition of merchants and others, of the city of Halifax, interested in the fisheries of this province, was presented by Mr. Tobin.

Complaining of outrages on Labrador coast. And such petitions were severally read, complaining of serious outrages committed by inhabitants of Newfoundland engaged in the Labrador fishery, against the property and fishing operations of fishermen belonging to this province, and praying that protection may be afforded to them.

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

Then the House adjourned until Monday next at three of the clock.

Monday, 25th February, 1861.

PRAYERS.

Petition Digby school lands. A petition of inhabitants of the town of Digby was presented by Mr. Wade and read, praying that the Rector and churchwardens of Trinity Church, Digby, may be permitted to sell school lands vested in them by grant, and apply the proceeds to the erection of a building for an academy in the town of Digby.

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

Bill presented. And thereupon, Mr. Wade, pursuant to such leave given, presented to the House, a bill to authorise the sale of certain school lands in Digby, and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Pet. for assessment Bridgewater. A petition of inhabitants of Bridgewater, in the county of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Mosely and read, praying an act to enable them to assess that district to meet certain expenses connected with a fire engine.

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

Bill presented. And thereupon, Mr. Mosely, pursuant to such leave, presented to the House, a bill to authorise an assessment upon the district of Bridgewater, and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Pet. Fish inspection law. A petition of inhabitants of the county of Guysborough was presented by Mr. Heffernan and read, praying for a change in the law relating to the inspection of pickled fish.

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

Read 2nd time. River fishery bill. The bill to extend the operation of chapter 5 of the Revised Statutes, "of river fisheries" was read a second time.

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

Public instruction bill. The bill to amend chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "of public instruction," was read a second time.

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

Tax on dogs bill. Mr. Bourinot, pursuant to leave previously given, presented to the House, a bill to authorise the imposition of a tax upon dogs, and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Warrants of Attorney bill. The hon. the Attorney General, pursuant to leave given, presented to the

House, a bill to amend the act to provide for the registry of warrants to confess judgments, 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 Governor, presented to the House, a return shewing the state of the Academy at Pictou during the year 1860, and the same was read by the Clerk.

Return from Pictou Academy.

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

Referred.

A petition of inhabitants of the Strait of Canso was presented by Mr. Heffernan, and,

School assessment petitions.

A petition of inhabitants of the township of New Dublin was presented by Mr. Mosely.

And such petitions were severally read, praying for the support of schools by assessment.

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

Referred.

A petition of inhabitants of Roger's Hill, in the county of Pictou, was presented by Mr. Grant and read, praying the House not to pass any measure for the support of schools by assessment.

Pet. against school assessment.

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

Referred.

The hon. the Attorney General, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend the act to incorporate the Londonderry Iron Company of Nova Scotia, and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

Londonderry iron company bill.

The following bills were severally read a second time :—

Read 2nd time.

A bill to amend chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes, "of poor districts," and the act in amendment thereof.

Poor districts bill and Lunenburg polling districts bill.

A bill to establish an additional polling district in the county of Lunenburg.

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

Referred.

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

C. m. on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair,

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through

The bill to enable William Forbes to obtain letters patent.

Report.

Forbes's patent bill.

And had directed him to report the same to the House, with amendments, and he delivered the bill with amendments in at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the bill with the amendments be engrossed.

Order to engross.

A petition of Daniel C. McCallum, a British subject, residing in New York, in the United States, was presented by Mr. James McDonald and read, praying for legislation to enable him to obtain a patent for an improved method of constructing timber bridges, invented by him.

Pet. from D. E. McCallum.

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

Leave for bill.

And accordingly,

Mr. McDonald in pursuance of such leave, presented to the House, a bill to enable Daniel McCallum to obtain letters patent for improvements in the construction of bridges; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

McCallum's patent bill.

The hon. the Attorney General, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to prevent corrupt practices at elections, and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Corrupt practices bill.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, copies of continued correspondence between his Excellency the Governor, and his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, colonial secretary, relating to questions connected with the Executive Government of this province.

Correspondence on constitutional questions.

Also, a further communication from the hon. Mr. Johnston to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, relating to the recent elections in the counties of Cumberland and Victoria, dated the 8th day of January last, with a Minute of Council; and such papers were severally read by the Clerk

- der to print. *Ordered*, That the papers do lie on the table, and be printed for the information of the House.
- turn and abstract of pickled fish. The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by his Excellency's command, also presented to the House returns and abstract of pickled fish cured in the province, for the year 1860.
(*For abstract, see Appendix—Fishery.*)
- ferred. *Ordered*, That the papers be referred to the committee on the fisheries.
- turn and abstract of the blind. The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by his Excellency's command, also presented to the House, returns of the number of blind persons in the several counties, with an abstract thereof; and the same were read by the Clerk.
(*See Appendix—Blind.*)
- ferred. *Ordered*, That the papers be referred to the committee on humane institutions.
- urns and abstract of bridges. The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by his Excellency's command, also presented to the House, returns and abstract of the bridges in the various counties for the year 1860.
(*For abstract, see Appendix—Bridges.*)
- Ordered*, That the return and abstract to lie on the table.
- Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at three of the clock.

Tuesday, 26th February, 1861.

PRAYERS.

- nd 3rd time Forbes' patent bill. The bill to enable William Forbes to obtain letters patent was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to enable William Forbes to obtain letters patent.
Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the bill to the Council and desire their concurrence.
- of Pictou sessions. A petition of the Court of General Sessions for the county of Pictou, was presented by Mr. J. McDonald and read, praying for certain changes in the law relating to county assessments.
- ve for bill. *Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. McDonald have leave to introduce a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.
And accordingly,
- nty assessment bill presented. Mr. McDonald, pursuant to such leave, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes "of county assessments," and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- ns to Labrador fishery. A petition of merchants, fishermen, and other inhabitants of Queen's County, was presented by Mr. Morton and read, praying for protection against outrages committed against the fishermen of this province on the coast of Labrador, by natives of Newfoundland.
- ferred to fishery com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on the fisheries.
- torin polling districts bill. The bill to define the bounds of a polling district, and to establish an additional polling district in the county of Victoria, was read a second time.
- ferred to select com. *Ordered*, That the bill be referred to Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Cochran, and Mr. Harrington, to examine and report thereon.
- t. for school assessments. A petition of inhabitants of Lower Wilmot, in the county of Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Shaw and read, praying for the support of schools by assessment.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on education.
- pers relating to dismissal of E. Rand. The hon. the Financial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, correspondence and documents relating to the dismissal of Ebenezer Rand from the office of collector of customs at Canning, Cornwallis, and the same were read by the Clerk.
Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

A petition of Ebenezer Rand, of Canning, Cornwallis, was presented by Mr. Henry and read, praying investigation into the facts connected with his dismissal from the office of collector of customs at that port. Pet of E. Rand.

And thereupon,

Mr. Henry moved that such petition be referred to a select committee to examine and report thereon. Motion to refer.

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

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

Ordered, That the consideration of the laws relating to the performance of labor on the highways, be further adjourned until to-morrow. Order of day postponed.

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

Wednesday, 27th February, 1861.

PRAYERS.

The following petitions praying for the adoption of a system of assessment for the support of schools, were presented by the several undermentioned members and read, viz.:— Petitions for school assessments.

A petition of inhabitants of Wilmot, by Mr. Shaw.

A petition of inhabitants of Wallace, by Mr. McFarlane.

A petition of inhabitants of Digby, by Mr. Wade.

Two petitions of inhabitants of county of Halifax, by Mr. Esson.

Two petitions of inhabitants of Colchester, by hon. Attorney General.

Four petitions of inhabitants of Inverness, by Mr. Blanchard.

A petition of inhabitants of Cape Breton county, by Mr. Bourinot.

Two petitions of inhabitants of Colchester, by Mr. McLelan.

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

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Guysborough, was presented by Mr. Heffernan and read, praying for an alteration in the laws relating to the inspection of pickled fish. Pet. for alteration of fish inspection law.

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

A petition of cordwainers and dealers in leather, of the city of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Pryor and read, praying that imported leather may be subjected to inspection in this province, in the same manner as leather manufactured in this province. Petition of leather dealers.

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

A petition of inhabitants of the town of Pictou, was presented by Mr. Grant and read, praying for legislation to enable them to found and sustain a public hospital. Pet. for Pictou hospital.

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

A petition of Alexander G. McKay, late seizing officer at Pictou, was presented by Mr. James McDonald and read, praying enquiry into the circumstances attending his dismissal from that office, and redress. Pet. of A. G. MacKay.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of Margaret Hawbolt, an aged teacher, was presented by hon. Mr. Wier and read, praying a free grant of crown lands. Pet. of Margaret Hawbolt.

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

A petition of settlers on Indian reserve lands at Middle River, Victoria, was presented by Mr. Ross and read, praying confirmation of an arrangement alleged to have been made with them in relation to such lands. Pet. as to Indian reserve lands.

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

- Pet. for registration of births, &c.** A petition of the Rev. J. M. Cramp, D. D., was presented by hon. Mr. Johnston and read, praying for the adoption of a system of births, marriages, and deaths, in this province.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.
- Pet. for Dartmouth gas and water bill.** A petition of inhabitants of Dartmouth, was presented by Mr. Esson and read, praying an act to incorporate the Dartmouth gas and water company. •
- Leave for bill.** *Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. Esson have leave to introduce a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.
- Pet. as to lock-up houses.** A petition of inhabitants of Dartmouth, was also presented by Mr. Esson and read, praying for an amendment of the law relating to assessments for the erection of lock-up houses.
- Leave for bill.** *Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table and that Mr. Esson have leave to bring in a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.
- Pet. of medical society.** A petition of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia was presented by Mr. Webster and read, praying legislation to enable them to illustrate an annual course of anatomical lectures in connection with medical jurisprudence and physiology.
- Leave for bill.** *Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. Webster have leave to introduce in a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.
- Pet. of P. O'Brien.** A petition of Patrick O'Brien, an aged teacher, was presented by Mr. Henry and read, praying a free grant of land.
- Education com.** *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on education.
- Pet. of G. A. Christie.** A petition of the Reverend George A. Christie, of Yarmouth, was presented by the hon. the Attorney General and read, praying payment of a sum of money due to him by the commissioners of schools for the county of Yarmouth.
- Pet. of A. McDonald.** A petition of Angus McDonald, of Margaree, in the county of Inverness, was presented by Mr. Blanchard and read, praying payment of grammar school moneys alleged to be due to him.
- Pet. of inhabitants.** A petition of inhabitants of the town of Annapolis was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston and read, praying for the allowance to the teacher of the grammar school at Annapolis of undrawn grammar school moneys appropriated to the county of Annapolis, and
- Pet. of A. J. McLeod.** A petition of A. J. McLeod, of Nictaux, in the county of Annapolis, teacher, was presented by the hon. the Attorney General and read, praying payment of grammar school moneys alleged to be due to him.
- Pets. referred to Education com.** *Ordered*, That the four foregoing petitions be referred to the committee on education.
- Railway resolution.** Mr. Henry moved that the House do come to the following resolutions:—
Whereas, The railways to Truro and Windsor having been completed, and the duty of commissioners to construct the same being at an end, as far as the points named, it is unnecessary to continue the expense of the railway office in Granville street, amounting to \$5200 per annum.
Resolved, That this House is prepared to pass a bill to place the future supervision of the Railway in the Board of Works.
Which being seconded,
Ordered, That this House do, on Friday next, the first day of March, proceed to the consideration of such resolution.
- Order of day.**
- Bills presented.** Mr. Grant, pursuant to leave previously given, presented to the House, a bill to provide for a hospital at Pictou.
- Pictou hospital.**
- Leather inspection.** Mr. Pryor, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 85 of the Revised Statutes, so far as relates to the inspection of leather.
- Pictou wharf.** Mr. J. McDonald, pursuant to leave previously given, presented to the House, a bill for the construction of a public wharf at Pictou.
- Cumberland polling districts.** Mr. McFarlane, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to establish the division line between two polling districts in the county of Cumberland.
- Halifax wooden buildings.** Mr. Shannon, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to restrain the erection of wooden buildings within certain portions of the city of Halifax.

- Mr. Esson, pursuant to leave previously given, presented to the House, a bill to incorporate the Dartmouth gas and water company. Dartmouth gas and water company.
- Mr. Esson, also pursuant to leave previously given, presented to the House, a bill in addition to and amendment of chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments." County assessments.
Lock-up houses.
- Mr. Esson, also pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to incorporate the Halifax relief steamboat company. Relief steamboat company.
- Mr. Smith, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to divide Queen's county into two school divisions. Queen's county school districts.
- Mr. Longley, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend the license law. License law.
- Mr. Pryor, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to authorize new debentures by the city of Halifax. Halifax debentures.
- Mr. Webster, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to incorporate the medical society of Nova Scotia. Anatomical lectures.
- The hon. the Attorney General, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to extend the operation of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes "of fires and firewards." Fires and Firewards.
- Mr. Henry, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to authorize an assessment on the county of Cape Breton. Cape Breton assessment.
- Mr. Cochran, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend the act for the better equalizing the elective franchise in certain counties. Elective franchise.
- Mr. S. Campbell, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill relating to the county of Guysborough. County of Guysboro'.
- And such bills were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time. Bills read first time.
- The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, returns of the amount of highway labor performed in the various counties, for the year 1860. Returns of highway labour.
- (See Appendix—Highway Labor.) Referred.
- Ordered*, That the returns be referred to the committee to consider the laws relating to highway labor. Railway balanced accounts.
- The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by his Excellency's command, also presented to the House, a balanced account shewing the whole of the monies received from and paid out of the railway department, for the year 1860. Referred.
- (See Appendix—Public Accounts.) Order of day postponed.
- Ordered*, That the account be referred to the committee on public accounts.
- Ordered*, That the consideration of the laws relating to highway labor, be further postponed until Friday next. Debate resumed
- Pursuant to order, the House resumed the debate on the motion for a select committee to consider the circumstances relating to the dismissal of Ebenezer Rand, from the office of collector of customs at Canning, Cornwallis, and after some time spent in debate thereon. And adjourned.
- Ordered*, That the debate be adjourned until Friday next.

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

Thursday, 28th February, 1861.

PRAYERS.

- Pet. against Halifax street bill. A petition of inhabitants of Dartmouth, was presented by Mr. Blanchard and read, praying that the bill relating to street expenditures in the city of Halifax, may be amended, so as to prevent their being taxed for highway labor in the city of Halifax.
- Referred. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on bills relating to the city of Halifax.
- Pet. for school assessment. The following petitions praying for a general system of school assessments, were presented by the several undermentioned members and read, viz. :—
A petition of inhabitants of Amherst, by Mr. McFarlane.
A petition of inhabitants of Granville, by hon. Mr. Johnston.
A petition of inhabitants of Upper Stewiacke, by hon. Attorney General.
A petition of inhabitants of Minudie, Mr. Donkin.
- Referred to education com. *Ordered*, That the petitions be referred to the committee on education.
- Bills read 2nd time. The following bills were also severally read a second time :—
- Halifax wooden buildings. A bill to restrain the erection of wooden buildings within certain portions of the city of Halifax.
- Halifax debentures. A bill to authorise the issue of new debentures by the city of Halifax.
- Bills referred. *Ordered*, That the bills be referred to the committee on certain bills relating to the city of Halifax.
- Bills read 2nd time. The following bills were severally read a second time :—
- Londonderry iron company. A bill to amend the act to incorporate the Londonderry iron company of Nova Scotia.
- Pictou hospital. A bill to provide for a hospital at Pictou.
- Pictou wharf. A bill to provide for the construction of a public wharf at Pictou.
- Dartmouth gas and water company. A bill to incorporate the Dartmouth gas and water company.
- Relief steamboat company. A bill to incorporate the Halifax relief steamboat company.
- Medical society. A bill to incorporate the medical society of Nova Scotia.
- Referred to private bills com. *Ordered*, That the bills be referred to the committee on private bills.
- Bills read 2nd time. The following bills were also severally read a second time.
- Marriage licenses. A bill relating to marriage licenses.
- Registry of grants. A bill relating to the registry of grants.
- Bills committed. *Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.
- Despatch as to examination of shipmasters. The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a despatch from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle to his Excellency the Governor, with enclosures containing certain information touching examinations of shipmasters and mates for certificates of competency.
- (*See Appendix—Shipmasters.*)
- Referred to nav. sec. com. *Ordered*, That the despatch and papers be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Despatch as to bankruptcy of members of council. The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency, also presented to the House, a despatch from Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 7th December, 1841, to his Excellency Lord Falkland, Lieutenant Governor of this province, relating to the disqualification by bankruptcy of members of the Legislative Council.
- (*See Appendix—Legislative Council.*)
- Ordered*, That the despatch do lie on the table.
- Com. on bills. On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee on bills.
Mr. Speaker left the chair,
Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- J. Hyman's bill. The chairman reported from the committee, that they had gone through
The bill to change the name of Joseph Hyman.

The bill relating to the registry of grants.	Registry of grants bill.
And had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendments; and that they had also gone through	
The bill relating to marriage licenses.	Marriage license bill.
And had directed him to recommend to the House to refer such bills to the committee on amendments to the laws to report thereon with amendments or otherwise, and he delivered the bills in at the Clerk's table.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the two first mentioned bills be engrossed.	Order to engross.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill relating to marriage licenses, be referred to the committee on amendments to the law to report thereon, with amendments or otherwise.	Marriage license bill referred.

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

Friday, 1st March, 1861.

PRAYERS.

The following petitions praying for the support of schools by a general system of assessment, was presented by the several undermentioned members and read, viz. :—

Two petitions of inhabitants of Guysborough, by Mr. S. Campbell.	
A petition of inhabitants of Victoria, by Mr. Ross.	
A petition of inhabitants of King's county, by Mr. Burgess.	
Two petitions of inhabitants of Inverness, by Mr. Blanchard.	
A petition of inhabitants of Argyle, by Mr. Hatfield.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the petitions be referred to the committee on education.	Referred.
An engrossed bill, to change the name of Joseph Hyman, was read a third time.	Read third time J. Hyman's bill.
<i>Resolved</i> , That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to change the name of Joseph Hyman.	
An engrossed bill relating to the registry of grants, was read a third time.	Registry of grants bill.
<i>Resolved</i> , That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relating to the registry of grants.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the Clerk do carry the bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence.	Bills sent to council.
A message from the Council by Mr. Haliburton : Mr. Speaker,	Message.
The council have passed a bill entitled an act to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the supreme court and its officers," to which bill they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.	Supreme court bill.
And then the messenger withdrew.	
The council's engrossed bill to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the supreme court and its officers," was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.	
The following bills were severally read a second time :—	Bills read 2nd time.
A bill to alter and amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments."	County assessment bills
A bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments."	
A bill in addition to and in amendment of chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments."	
A bill to extend the operation of chapter 61 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out certain great roads."	Liverpool road bill.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bills be referred to the committee on amendments to the laws.	Referred to law com.
Mr. Ross, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill in addition to chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, "of the preservation of useful birds and animals," and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.	Useful animals bill.

- Hospital for insane bill The hon. the Provincial Secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend the act for the management of the hospital for the insane, and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Despatch as to steamers in Gulf of St. Lawrence. The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, a communication from the hon. John Rose, commissioner of public works in Canada, to the hon. the Provincial Secretary, inviting the co-operation of the government of this province in sustaining a line of steamers between Quebec and ports in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
- (See Appendix—No. 11—Gulf Steamers.)
- Referred to select com. *Ordered*, That the despatch be referred to Mr. McKenzie, Mr. J. McDonald, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Hatfield, and hon. Mr. Wier, to examine and report thereon.
- Bankruptcy bill referred to select com. The bill relating to bankruptcy was read a second time.
Ordered, That the bill be referred to Mr. Shannon, Mr. Tobin, the hon. Attorney General, Mr. Killam, and hon. Mr. Johnston, to examine and report thereon with amendments or otherwise.
- McCallum's patent bill reported. Mr. Blanchard, from the committee on bills relating to the patent law, reported that they had considered
The bill to enable Daniel C. McCallum to obtain letters patent for improvements in the construction of bridges.
And had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendments, and he delivered the bill in at the Clerk's table.
- And committed. *Ordered*, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Pet. of J. R. Lithgow against Sabbath laws. A petition of James R. Lithgow, of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Tobin and read, praying for a repeal of the laws forbidding the performance of secular labor on Sunday;
And thereupon,
Motion to withdraw. Mr. Morrison moved that Mr. Tobin have leave to withdraw his petition.
Unanimously agreed to Which being seconded, and put, was *unanimously* agreed to by the House.
Order to withdraw. And accordingly,
Ordered That Mr. Tobin have leave to withdraw such petition.
- Pet. from Amherst. A petition of persons interested in the Amherst Point Marsh, in the county of Cumberland, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. McFarlane and read, praying legislation to enable them to protect that property.
- Leave for bill. *Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. McFarlane have leave to bring in a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.
- Amherst Point Marsh bill. And accordingly, Mr. McFarlane, in pursuance of such leave, presented to the House, a bill to protect the Amherst Point Marsh in Cumberland, and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Pet. of Halifax volunteers. A petition of the members of the Volunteer Rifle Companies of the city of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Pryor and read, praying to be exempted in the bill relating to street expenditure in the city of Halifax, from taxation on account of highway labor.
- Referred. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the select committee on bills relating to the city of Halifax.
- Pet. from Queen's co. A petition of inhabitants of Queen's county was presented by Mr. Morton and read, praying legislation to prevent the obstruction of rivers in that county by refuse from saw mills.
- Referred. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on amendments to the laws.
- Orders of day. *Ordered*, That the debate on the petition of Ebenezer Rand, be further adjourned until to-morrow.
- Ordered*, That the consideration of the resolution relating to the Railway Board be further postponed until Wednesday next.

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

Saturday, 2nd March, 1861.

PRAYERS.

The undermentioned petitions, praying for the support of schools by a general system of assessment, were severally presented and read, namely. Pet. for local assessments.

A petition of inhabitants of Yarmouth by Mr. Townsend.

A petition of inhabitants of Westport by Hon. C. Campbell, and

A petition of inhabitants of Buck Meadows, in the county of Pictou, was presented by Mr. Grant and read, praying the House not to adopt any measure for the support of schools by assessment. Pet. against school assessments.

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

The following bills were severally read a second time.

A bill concerning the county of Hants. Bills read 2nd time.

A bill to extend the operation of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes "of fires and firewards." Hants division.

Ordered, That the bills be referred to the committee on private bills. Fires and firewards.

The bill in addition to chapter 64 of the Revised Statutes "of commissioners of streets," was read a second time. Bill referred.

Ordered, That the bill be referred to the committee to consider the laws relating to highway labor. Com'rs. of streets.

The bill to amend the act to provide for the registry of warrants to confess judgment, was read a second time. Referred.

Ordered, That the bill be referred to the committee on amendments to the laws. Warrants to confess.

The bill to divide Queen's county into two school divisions, was read a second time. Read 2nd time Queen's school division.

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

The bill in addition to chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes "of the preservation of useful birds and animals," was read a second time. Useful animals.

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

The order of the day being read, Order of day.

The House resumed the petition of Ebenezer Rand, for enquiry into the circumstances attending his dismissal from the office of collector of customs, at Canning, Cornwallis. Debate on Rand's pet. resumed.

And thereupon,

Resolved, That such petition be referred to a select committee, to examine and report thereon, with power to send for persons and papers. Res. to refer to select com.

Ordered, That it be referred to the committee to prepare lists of members to serve on standing committees, to prepare and report to the House a revised list of members to serve on such committee. Referred to selecting com. to report com.

On motion, *resolved*, that the select committee appointed on the twenty-second day of February instant, to consider the petition of certain inhabitants of the county of Guysborough, be discharged. Com. on Guysboro pet. discharged.

Ordered, That it be referred to the committee to prepare lists of members to serve on standing committees to prepare and report to the House a revised list of members to serve on such committee. Referred to selecting com. to report new committee.

Ordered, That Mr. Bailey be substituted for the hon. the Financial Secretary, as a member for the committee on the contingent expenses of the House. Contingent expenses com.

Ordered, That the consideration of the resolution relating to the railway establishment at Halifax, be further postponed until Thursday next. Order of day postponed.

Ordered, That this House do, on Monday next, take into consideration the despatches and papers presented during the present session, relating to the constitution of the executive Government. Order of day.

Registry of births &c.
bill.

The hon. the Attorney General, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to provide for the registry of births, marriages and deaths.

And the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

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

Monday, 4th March, 1861.

PRAYERS.

Pet for poor asylum,
Pictou.

A petition of inhabitants of poor district No. 1, of the county of Pictou was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Grant and read, praying legislation to enable them to borrow money and erect an asylum for the poor, in that district.

Leave for bill.

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

And accordingly,

Mr. Grant in pursuance of such leave, presented to the House a bill to authorize a loan for the erection of a poor house in the county of Pictou ;

Bill read twice.

And such bill was read a first, and *nem. con.* a second time.

And referred.

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

Townships bill.

Mr. Blanchard pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes "of townships and township officers," and

The hon. the Attorney General, pursuant to leave, presented to the House, the following bills—

Currency bill.

A bill to amend chapter 83 of the Revised Statutes "of currency."

Western circuit bill.

A bill to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes "of the supreme court and its officers," and the acts in amendment thereof ;

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

Private bills reported
viz.

Mr. Henry from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered the following bills, viz.:

Pictou marine railway.

The bill to incorporate the Pictou marine railway company.

Inverness polling districts.

The bill relative to certain electoral districts in the county of Inverness.

Barrington assessments

The bill relating to the assessment rolls for the district of Barrington.

Poor asylum.

The bill relating to the poor asylum in the city of Halifax.

Halifax court house.

The bill in addition to the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax.

Hall's harbor pier.

The bill to revive the acts relating to the Hall's Harbor pier company.

Hants division.

The bill concerning the county of Hants.

Gilbert's Cove pier.

The bill to incorporate the Gilbert's Cove pier company.

Londonderry iron company.

The bill to amend the act to incorporate the Londonderry iron company, of Nova Scotia.

Fires and firewards.

The bill to extend the operation of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes "of fires and firewards.

Pictou poor house.

The bill to authorize a loan for the erection of a poor house in the county of Pictou.

And had directed him to report such bills to the House severally without any amendments ; and that the committee had also considered the following bills, viz. :

Relief steamboat company.

The bill to incorporate the Halifax relief steamboat company.

Medical Society.

The bill to incorporate the medical society of Nova Scotia.

And had made amendments to such bills respectively, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bills, and he delivered the bills together with the amendments to the last mentioned bills in at the clerk's table, where such amendments were read.

Bills committed.

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

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the following bills, viz.:—

The bill to incorporate the Pictou marine railway company.

The bill relative to certain electoral districts in the county of Inverness.

The bill relating to the assessment rolls for the district of Barrington.

The bill relating to the poor asylum in the city of Halifax.

The bill to revive the acts relating to the Hall's Harbor pier company.

The bill to incorporate the Gilbert's Cove pier company.

The bill to amend the act to incorporate the Londonderry iron company of Nova Scotia.

The bill to extend the operation of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes "of fires and firewards."

And had directed him to report such bills to the House severally without any amendment; and that the committee had also gone through the following bills, viz.:—

The bill to incorporate the Halifax relief steamboat company.

The bill to incorporate the medical society of Nova Scotia.

And had made amendments to such bills respectively which they had directed him to report to the House with the bills; and he delivered the bills, together with the amendments to the last mentioned bills, in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.

Ordered, That the bills reported without amendments be engrossed.

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

Mr. Shannon from the committee to consider and report upon certain bills relating to the city of Halifax, reported that the committee had considered

The bill relating to streets and street expenditure within the city of Halifax.

And had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bills.

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

The bill to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes "of juries" was read a second time.

Ordered, That the bill be referred to the committee on amendments to the law.

Mr. Cochran chairman of the committee to try the merits of the controverted election for the county of Victoria, by the direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Wednesday next, the sixth day of March, at eleven of the clock; which being seconded and put was agreed to by the House.

A message from the Council by Mr. Haliburton.

Mr. Speaker,

The Council have agreed to the following bills, viz.:

A bill entitled an act to change the name of Joseph Hyman.

A bill relating to the registry of grants, severally without any amendments.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The order of the day being read the House proceeded to the consideration of the despatches and correspondence relating to the constitution of the executive government.

And thereupon,

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

Resolved, That whereas the party now in power assumed the government upon a majority of two, exclusive of the speaker, obtained in the general election in 1859, including several who were ineligible to sit in Parliament, which was increased to four by the action of an election committee unseating Mr. Campbell, and seating Mr. Morton as member for Queen's County.

And whereas, the elections in Cumberland and Victoria, caused by the appointment of Mr. Young as Chief Justice, and Mr. Munro as Chairman of the Board of Works, have resulted in the defeat of both the government candidates, exhibiting an immense change in public opinion in those counties and destroying the entire majority obtained as before mentioned.

And whereas, Messrs. Colin Campbell and J. V. N. Hatfield, notwithstanding

Com. on bills.

Pictou marine railway.

Inverness polling districts.

Barrington assessments

Poor asylum.

Hall's Harbor pier.

Gilbert's Cove pier.

Londonderry iron company.

Fires and firewards.

Relief steamboat company.

Medical society.

Order to engross.

Halifax street bill reported.

And committed.

Jury bill read second time.

And referred.

Victoria election com. leave to adjourn.

Message.

Bills agreed to.

Joseph Hyman.

Registry of grants.

Order of day despatches

Resolution moved.

they were returned by the constituencies of Digby and Argyle upon the most unqualified pledges to oppose the party now in power, and for some time did so, yet they afterwards joined that party; and the provincial administration now owe their entire majority on the floors of this House to the support they derive from the change of those two members.

And whereas, the government after their defeat in Cumberland and Victoria were informed by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that "any further diminution of their strength would necessitate either a reconstruction of the government or an appeal to the country, as (he) did not think after all that had taken place the business of the country could be satisfactorily carried on under such circumstances."

And whereas, his Excellency at the same time informed the Secretary of State that in his opinion "a dissolution will most likely be necessary before the party controversy which has now existed for more than a year can be satisfactorily settled."

And whereas, since the date of these declarations of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the government have suffered "a further diminution of their strength" by the public action of the constituencies of Digby and Argyle, and of Guysborough, in unmistakably repudiating by public meetings or petitions the conduct of their representatives, and praying a dissolution of the assembly.

And whereas, The leader of the government has admitted in debate, that the government are divided and at variance on the most important question before the country propounded for the consideration of the House, in the opening speech of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that of railway extension.

And whereas, The leader of the government, thus condemned by the country, and proved to be in an unequivocal minority, has declared in the Legislature that there shall be no dissolution until he has remodelled the constituencies by a new representation bill adapted to the necessities of his party.

Therefore resolved, That so soon as the necessary business of the Legislature shall have been transacted, due regard to the constitution of the country demands that an appeal to the people shall be had, in order that the country may be governed in accordance with the well understood wishes of the people.

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

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

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

Tuesday, 5th March, 1861.

PRAYERS.

Bills read third time. An engrossed bill to incorporate the Pictou marine railway company, was read a third time.

Pictou marine railway. *Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Pictou marine railway company.

Inverness electoral districts. An engrossed bill relative to certain electoral districts in the county of Inverness was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relative to certain electoral districts in the county of Inverness.

Barrington assessments. An engrossed bill relating to the assessment rolls for the district of Barrington, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relating to the assessment rolls for the district of Barrington.

Poor asylum. An engrossed bill relating to the poor asylum in the city of Halifax was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relating to the poor asylum in the city of Halifax.

Halls Harbor pier. An engrossed bill to revive the acts relating to the Halls Harbor pier company was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to revive the acts relating to the Halls Harbor pier company.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Gilbert's Cove pier company was read a third time. Gilbert's Cove pier.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Gilbert's Cove pier company.

An engrossed bill to amend the act to incorporate the Londonderry iron company of Nova Scotia, was read a third time. Londonderry iron company.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the act to incorporate the Londonderry iron company of Nova Scotia.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Halifax relief steamboat company was read a third time. Halifax relief steamboat.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Halifax relief steamboat company.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the medical society of Nova Scotia was read a third time. Medical society.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the medical society of Nova Scotia.

An engrossed bill to extend the operation of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes "of fires and firewards," was read a third time. Fires and firewards.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be an act to extend the operation of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes, "of fires and firewards."

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

The undermentioned petitions were severally presented and read, praying for the adoption of a general system of assessment for the support of schools, viz.:— Pets. for school assessments.

Three petitions of inhabitants of Pictou by Mr. Grant.

A petition of inhabitants of Sydney County by Mr. A. Campbell.

A petition of inhabitants of Scwiaeke by hon. Attorney General.

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

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Lunenburg was presented by Mr. Bailey and read, praying protection against outrages committed against them when engaged in the fishery on the coast of Labrador by natives of Newfoundland. Pets. as to Labrador fishery.

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

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Digby was presented by hon. C. Campbell and read, praying for the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law. Pet. for liquor law.

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

The bill to amend chapter 85 of the Revised Statutes so far as relates to the inspection of leather was read a second time. Leather inspection bill read 2nd time.

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

The bill to amend chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes "of townships and township officers" was read a second time. Town officers bill read 2nd time.

Ordered, That the bill be referred to the Committee on amendments to the laws. Referred.

The following bills were severally read a second time:—

The bill to amend the license law. Bills read 2nd time.

The bill to amend chapter 83 of the Revised Statutes "of currency." License.

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

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

On motion the House resumed the consideration of the despatches and correspondence relating to the constitution of the executive government and the resolution thereon moved yesterday, and after some time spent in debate thereon, Order of day. Debate resumed.

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

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

Wednesday, 6th March, 1861.

PRAYERS.

Pet for school assessments.

The undermentioned petitions praying for the introduction of a general system of assessment for the support of schools were severally presented and read, viz.:—

Five petitions of inhabitants of Cape Breton by Mr. Bourinot.

Two petitions of inhabitants of Victoria by Mr. Ross.

A petition of inhabitants of Digby by Mr. Wade.

A petition of inhabitants of Inverness by Mr. Blanchard.

Referred.

Two petitions of inhabitants of Colchester by Mr. Morrison.

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

Pet as to fish inspection law.

A petition of the inhabitants of the county of Guysborough was presented by Mr. Heffernan and read, praying for alterations in the laws relating to pickled fish.

Referred.

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

Jurisdiction of Justices bill read 2nd time.

The bill to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in civil cases was read a second time.

Motion to commit.

And thereupon,

Mr. Bourinot moved that such bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Amendment to defer.

Which being seconded.

The hon. the Attorney General moved by way of amendment thereto, that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months.

Carried on division.

Which amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment twenty-six, against it twenty-one:

For the amendment.

Against the amendment.

Mr. Heffernan,	Mr. Cochran,	Mr. Townsend,	Mr. Chambers,
“ Hatfield,	“ McFarlane,	“ Killam,	“ Bourinot,
“ Cowie,	“ Blanchard,	“ L. Smith,	“ C. J. Campbell,
“ A. Campbell,	Hon. Att’y. Genl.,	“ Burgess,	“ Tupper,
“ McKenzie,	Mr. Tobin,	“ Coffin,	“ McLelan,
“ Harrington,	“ Wade,	“ Bailey,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
“ Shannon,	“ Henry,	“ Pryor,	“ Shaw,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	“ Morrison,	“ Churchill,	“ P. Smyth,
Mr. Grant,	“ Donkin,	“ Morton,	“ Caldwell.
“ J. McDonald,	Hon. Prov. Sec’y.,	“ Longley,	“ McKimmon,
“ Robertson,	Mr. S. Campbell,	Hon. Mr. Wier,	
“ Brown,	Hon. C. Campbell,		
“ Ross,	Mr. Esson.		

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

Bill deferred.

Ordered, That the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months.

Debate resumed.

On motion, the House resumed the consideration of the resolution on the subject of the despatches and correspondence relating to the constitution of the Executive government, and after some time spent in debate thereon,

And adjourned.

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

Report of com. on consular fees.

Mr. Grant reported from the committee to consider the correspondence and documents relating to the fees charged by British consuls in the ports of the United States on vessels from this province, 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. 5—Consular Fees.)

Report received.

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

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

Thursday, 7th March, 1861.

PRAYERS.

A petition of inhabitants of Barrington was presented by Mr. Robertson and read, praying protection for their fishing operations on the coast of Labrador against outrages by natives of Newfoundland. Petition as to Labrador fishery.

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

A petition of inhabitants of Clare was presented by Mr. Robichau and read, praying for the introduction of a general system of assessment for the support of schools, and Petition for school assessment.

A petition of inhabitants of the same township was presented by Mr. Robichau and read, praying the House not to sanction the introduction of any system of compulsory taxation for the support of schools. Pet. against school assessments.

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

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair,

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through Bills reported.

The bill concerning the county of Hants. Hants division.

The bill to authorise a loan for the construction of a poor house in the county of Pictou. Pictou poor house.

The bill to amend chapter 83 of the Revised Statutes, "of currency." Currency.

And had directed him to report such bills to the house, severally without any amendments; that they had also gone through

The bill to provide for a hospital at Pictou. Pictou hospital.

And had made amendments thereto which they had directed him to report to the House with the bills;

And that they had considered

The bill to enable Daniel C. McCallum to obtain letters patent for improvements in the construction of bridges. McCallum's patent.

And had directed him to recommend to the House that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until the next session; and he delivered the bills, together with the amendments to the bill amended by the committee, in at the clerk's table, where such amendments were read.

Ordered, That the bills reported without amendments be engrossed. Orders to engross.

Ordered, That the bill amended by the committee be engrossed with the amendments.

Mr. J. McDonald then moved that the report of the committee on bills recommending that the further consideration of the bill to enable Daniel C. McCallum to obtain letters patent be deferred until this day three months, be not received; but that such bill be again committed to a committee of the whole House. Motion to recommit McCallum's patent bill.

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

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

The hon. the Attorney General, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, "of boards of health and infectious diseases," and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time. Board of health bill.

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

Friday, 8th March, 1861.

PRAYERS.

Bills read 3d. time :—
Hants division.

An engrossed bill concerning the county of Hants was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act concerning the county of Hants.

Pictou hospital.

An engrossed bill to provide for a hospital at Pictou was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to provide for a hospital at Pictou.

Pictou poor-house.

An engrossed bill to authorise a loan for the erection of a poor house in the county of Pictou, was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorise a loan for the erection of a poor house in the county of Pictou.

Currency.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter S3 of the Revised Statutes, "of currency," was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter S3 of the Revised Statutes, "of currency."

Bills sent to Council.

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

City assessment bill reported against.

Mr. Shannon from the committee to consider certain bills relating to the city of Halifax, reported that the committee had considered—
The bill in amendment of an act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax, And had directed him to recommend to the House that the further consideration of the bill be deferred until next session, and he delivered the bill in at the Clerk's table.

Bill deferred.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the bill in amendment of an act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax be deferred until the next session.

Read 2nd time :—
Tax on Dogs bill.
Bill committed.

The bill to authorise the imposition of a tax on dogs was read a second time.
Ordered, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Council's supreme court bill.

The following bills were severally read a second time :—
The council's engrossed bill to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the supreme court and its officers."

Western circuit bill.

The bill to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the supreme court and its officers" and the acts in amendment thereof.

Referred to law com.

Ordered, That the bills be referred to the committee on amendments to the law.

Peti. from Cumberland.

A petition of proprietors of marsh lands in the district of Fort Lawrence, Cumberland, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. McFarlane and read, praying for the passing of an act to enable them to cut a canal for the improvement of a large body of marsh lands in that district.

Leave for bill.

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

Pet. for school assessment.

A petition of inhabitants of Barrington was presented by Mr. Coffin and read, praying for the introduction of a general system of assessment for the support of schools.

Referred.

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

Crown land bill.

Mr. Blanchard, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 28 of the Revised Statutes "of the crown lands," and

Yarmouth jail.

Mr. Townsend, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, a bill to authorize a loan for the erection of a court house and jail in Yarmouth.

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

Order of day postponed

Ordered, That the adjourned debate on the motion to recommit the bill to enable Daniel McCallum to obtain letters patent, be further postponed until to-morrow.

Motion to resume debate.

Mr. Henry moved that the House do now proceed to the further consideration of the resolution relating to the constitution of the executive government.

Which being seconded,

Mr. Cochran moved by way of amendment thereto, that the House do now proceed to the second reading of the bill to amend the act for the better equalizing the elective franchise in certain counties.

Amendment moved.

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

Debate thereon concluded by adjournment.

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

Saturday, 9th March, 1861.

PRAYERS.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary moved that the House do come to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the publication made in the British Colonist newspaper of this day, reflecting on the public conduct of the honorable the Speaker of this House, as such Speaker, be referred to the committee of privileges to report thereon.

Publication in British Colonist referred to committee on privileges.

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

Ordered, That Mr. Blanchard be appointed a member of the committee on the privileges of the House, in the place of the hon. Mr. Young, late a member of this House.

Member added to committee on privileges.

A petition of the members of the Pictou agricultural society, was presented by Mr. Grant, and read, praying the re-establishment of the central board of agriculture.

Pet. for Central Board of Agriculture.

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

Referred.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary by command of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, presented to the House, the report of the Rev. Dr. Forrester, agricultural commissioner, upon the agriculture of the Province, for the year 1860.

Agricultural report.

(See Appendix—Agriculture.)

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

Referred.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by his Excellency's command, also presented to the House, the report of the Rev. Dr. Forrester, superintendent of education, upon the education of the province for the year 1860, together with statistical tables relating thereto.

Education report.

See Appendix.—Education.

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

Referred.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by his Excellency's command, also presented to the House, copies of correspondence relating to an accident on the railway, on the 4th day of September last.

Railway correspondence.

(See Appendix, No. 4—Railway.)

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

Referred.

On motion of the hon. the Provincial Secretary,

Resolved, That the railway committee have power to send for persons and papers, and to examine into the management of the provincial railways.

Railway resolution.

A petition of inhabitants of Clements, was presented by Mr. Shannon, and read, praying for the introduction of a general system of assessment for the support of schools.

Pet. for school assessments.

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

Referred.

Mr. Shannon pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 64 of the Revised Statutes, "of boards of health and infectious diseases."

Board of health bill.

And the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Estimate presented.

The hon. the Financial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, an estimate of the revenue and expenditure of the province for the year ending 31st December, 1861—and the same was read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix—Estimate.)

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 revenue and expenditure of the province be referred to the committee of supply.

Order of day for supply

Ordered, That this House do on Tuesday, the 12th day of March, instant, resolve itself into a committee to consider of the supply granted to her Majesty.

Order of day.

Ordered, That this House do on Tuesday next, proceed to the further consideration of the motion to re-commit the bill to enable Daniel McCallum to obtain letters patent.

Order of day.

Ordered, That this House do on Monday next, proceed to the further consideration of the resolution moved on the fourth day of March, instant, relating to the constitution of the executive government.

The hon. the Attorney General, from the committee to select committees of the House on general subjects, pursuant to order, reported the following list of committees to examine and report on certain petitions presented to the House during the present session, viz:—

E. Rand's committee.

Petition of Ebenezer Rand,
Mr. Grant,
“ Tobin,
“ Collin,
“ Townsend,
“ McLelan,

And committee on
Guysborough pet. referred.

Petition of inhabitants of Guysborough.
Mr. Blanchard,
“ McFarlane,
“ Longley,
“ Chipman,
“ Robertson,

Lists agreed to.

Ordered, That the lists be agreed to, and that the members therein mentioned do respectively compose the committees on the subjects therein named.

Petitions referred.

Ordered, That the petition of Ebenezer Rand, be referred to the committee on that subject.

Ordered, That the petition of inhabitants of Guysborough, complaining of the conduct of their representatives be referred to the committee on that subject.

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

Monday, 11th March, 1861.

PRAYERS.

Pet. of shipmasters.

A petition dated at Glasgow, Scotland, from certain masters of colonial ships then at that port, was presented by Mr. Cochran and read, complaining of their being subjected to great inconvenience in consequence of being obliged to obtain certificates of competency in British ports, and praying for the institution of boards of examination in this province in order to enable them to obtain certificates.

Referred to nav. sec. com.

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

Pet. of lodge of Odd Fellows.

A petition of members of the Eastern Star Lodge No. 2 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Grant and read, praying for an act of incorporation.

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

And thereupon,

Mr. Grant, pursuant to such leave, presented to the House, a bill to incorporate Eastern Star Lodge No. 2 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and such bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time. Bill presented.

Two petitions of inhabitants of Digby, were presented by hon. C. Campbell and read, praying for the passing of an act to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Pet. for liquor law.

Ordered, That the petitions be referred to the committee on temperance. Referred.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, an affidavit of John T. Compton and William Compton, relating to the loss by fire of the unsold copies of the last edition of the Revised Statutes. Affidavit of Messrs. Compton as to revised statutes.

(See Appendix—Revised Statutes).

Ordered, That the paper do lie on the table.

Mr. Grant, from the committee on consular fees, further reported the following resolution relating to that subject, and moved that the same do pass. Consular fees com. report resolution.

Resolved, That the provincial government be authorised and empowered to test the right of the British consul at Boston to the fees he claims by a suit at law, and that his Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to bring to the notice of the Imperial Government the views and facts embodied in the report of the select committee to whom the subject of Consul's fees was referred.

Which is agreed to.

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

Petitions for school assessments.

The undermentioned petitions, praying for the establishment of a general system of taxation for the support of schools, were severally presented and read, viz :—

A petition of inhabitants of Queen's county by Mr. Cowie.

A petition of inhabitants of Guysborough, by Mr. S. Campbell.

Education com.

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

Despatch as to Industrial exhibition.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, a despatch from the Colonial Secretary to his Excellency requesting the co-operation of this province, in the exhibition of industry and art to be held in London in 1862, together with other correspondence relating thereto.

(See Appendix—Exhibition of Industry and Art.)

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

A petition of the American telegraph company, was by special leave presented by hon. Mr. Wier, and read, praying an amendment of the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company. Pet. of telegraph company.

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

And thereupon,

The hon. Mr. Wier, pursuant to such leave given, presented to the House a bill to amend the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company, and such bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time. Bill presented.

Mr. Brown from the committee on the laws relating to highway labor, reported by bill; and thereupon presented to the House, Highway labor bill reported.

A bill to regulate labor on the highways,

And such bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton:

Message.

Mr. Speaker,

The Council have agreed to the bills, entitled severally as follows, viz :—

An act to incorporate the Pictou marine railway company.

Pictou marine railway.

Inverness electoral districts.	An act relating to certain electoral districts in the county of Inverness.
Barrington assessments.	An act relating to the assessment rolls for the district of Barrington.
Poor asylum.	An act relating to the poor asylum in the city of Halifax.
Londonderry iron company.	An act to amend the act to incorporate the Londonderry iron company of Nova Scotia.
Fires and firewards.	An act to extend the operation of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes, "of fires and fire wards." Severally without any amendments. The Council have also agreed to the bills, entitled respectively as follows, viz : An act to revive the acts relating to the Hall's harbor pier company.
Hall's harbor pier.	An act to incorporate the Halifax relief steamboat company.
Relief steamboat company.	An act to incorporate the medical society of Nova Scotia.
Medical society.	With amendments to such bills respectively, to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.
Juries.	The Council have passed a bill, entitled an act to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "of juries," to which bill they desire the concurrence of this honorable House. And then the messenger withdrew.
Council's amendments read, viz.:	The amendments proposed by the Council to the bills, entitled respectively,
Hall's harbor pier.	An act to revive the acts relating to the Hall's harbor pier company.
Relief steamboat.	An act to incorporate the Halifax relief steamboat company.
Medical society.	An act to incorporate the medical society of Nova Scotia. Were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
Council's juries bill.	The Council's engrossed bill, entitled an act to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "of juries," Was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
Debate resumed.	On motion, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the resolution moved on the 4th day of March, instant, relating to the constitution of the executive government; and after some time spent in debate thereon.
And adjourned.	<i>Ordered,</i> That the debate be further adjourned until to-morrow.
Adjournment of election com.	Mr. Cochran, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the controverted election for the county of Victoria, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Wednesday next, the 13th day of March, instant, at eleven of the clock.

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

Tuesday, 12th March, 1861.

PRAYERS.

Bills read a second time :—	The following bills were severally read a second time:
Yarmouth court house.	A bill to authorize a loan for the erection of a court house and jail in Yarmouth.
Odd fellows.	A bill to incorporate the Eastern Star lodge No. 2 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
Referred to private bills com.	<i>Ordered,</i> That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.
Crown lands bill referred.	The bill to amend chapter 28 of the Revised Statutes, "of the crown lands," was read a second time. <i>Ordered,</i> That the bill be referred to the committee on crown property.
Foreign commissioners.	The following bills were severally read a second time: A bill to authorize the appointment of commissioners without the province.
Board of health.	A bill to amend chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, "of boards of health and infectious diseases."
Board of health.	A bill to amend chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, "of boards of health and infectious diseases."

A bill to amend the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company.	Telegraph company.
The Councils engrossed bill to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "of juries."	Council's juries.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bills be referred to the committee on amendments to the law.	Referred to law com.
The bill to amend chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes, "of proceedings and practice in the Supreme Court," was read a second time.	Pleadings and practice bill committed.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.	
The hon. Mr. Wier, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, a bill to incorporate the Milton tramway company; and	Bills presented—Milton tramway company.
The hon. the Attorney General, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, the following bills:	
A bill to amend chapter 168 of the Revised Statutes, "of the administration of criminal justice in the Supreme Court."	Criminal justice.
A bill to amend chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes, "of railroads."	Railroads.
And such bills were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.	
Mr. S. Campbell, from the committee on amendments to the laws, reported that the committee had examined the following bills.	Bills from law com. Three assessment bills.
A bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes "of county assessments," and the acts in amendment thereof.	
A bill to alter and amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments."	
A bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments."	
A bill in addition to, and in amendment of chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments."	
And had directed him to recommend to the House, that such bills be referred to a select committee, to consider and report thereon; and he delivered the bills in at the Clerk's table.	Referred to select com.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bills be referred to Mr. J. McDonald, the hon. Attorney General, Mr. Brown, Mr. Cochran, and Mr. Harrington, to consider and report thereon.	
A petition of inhabitants of the city of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Shannon and read, praying for the imposition of a tax upon the travelling agents of mercantile houses in foreign countries, engaged in the sale of goods in this province.	Pet. for tax on travelling agents.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. Shannon have leave to introduce a bill, in accordance with the prayer thereof.	Leave for bill.
The undermentioned petitions praying for the introduction of a general system of assessment for the support of schools, were severally presented and read, viz.:	Pets. for school assessments.
A petition of inhabitants of Inverness, by Mr. Blanchard.	
A petition of inhabitants of Truro, by the hon. Attorney General.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the petitions be referred to the committee on education.	Referred.
The several amendments proposed by the Council to the bills, entitled respectively:	Council's amendment to bills—
An act to revive the acts relating to the Hall's Harbor pier company.	Hall's harbor pier.
An act to incorporate the Halifax relief steamboat company.	Relief steamboat company.
An act to incorporate the medical society of Nova Scotia.	Medical society.
Were read a second time, and considered by the House.	Considered and
<i>Resolved</i> , That such amendments be agreed to.	Agreed to.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the Clerk do carry the bills and amendments back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have agreed to such amendments, respectively.	Bills sent to Council.
The orders of the day being read, Mr. J. McDonald renewed his motion that the report of the committee on bills upon the bill to enable Daniel C. McCallum to obtain letters patent be not received, but that the bill be again committed to a committee of the whole House.	Order of day—McCallum's patent bill.
Which being seconded and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-one, against it, nineteen.	Motion to re-comm carried on division.
So it passed in the affirmative.	
And accordingly,	Bill re-committed.

- Ordered*, That the bill be again committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Com. on bills. On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House.
Mr. Speaker left the chair,
Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through
- McCallum's patent bill reported. The bill to enable Daniel C. McCallum to obtain letters patent for improvement in the construction of bridges.
And had directed him to report such bill to the House without any amendments and he delivered the bill in at the Clerk's table.
- Order to engross. *Ordered*, That the bill be engrossed.
- Debate on resolution as to executive government resumed. The order of the day to resume the consideration of the resolution moved on the fourth day of March instant, relating to the constitution of the Executive Government being read, the House resumed the consideration of that subject, and after some time spent in debate thereon,
Ordered, That the debate be further adjourned until to-morrow.
Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at half-past ten of the clock.

Wednesday, 13th March, 1861.

PRAYERS.

- Read third time. An engrossed bill to enable Daniel C. McCallum to obtain letters patent for improvements in the construction of bridges, was read a third time.
- McCallum's patent bill Title altered. *Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to enable Daniel C. McCallum to obtain letters patent.
- Bills sent to council. *Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the bill to the Council and desire their concurrence.
- Read 2nd time. Criminal justice bill. The bill to amend chapter 168 of the Revised Statutes, "of the administration of criminal justice in the supreme court," was read a second time.
- Referred to law com. *Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the committee on amendments to the law.
- Railway bill read 2nd time. The bill to amend chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes, "of railroads," was read a second time.
- Referred to railway com. *Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the railway committee.
- Pet. to prohibit destruction of porpoises. Two petitions of inhabitants of the county of Annapolis, were presented by Mr. Shaw and read, praying an act to prohibit the shooting of porpoises in the vicinity of Digby Gut, such practice being considered detrimental to the herring fishery in the Annapolis River.
- Leave for bill. *Ordered*, That the petitions do lie on the table, and that Mr. Shaw have leave to introduce a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.
And thereupon,
- Useful animals bill. Mr. Shaw, pursuant to such leave, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, "of the preservation of useful birds and animals," and such bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Pet. from Clare. A petition of inhabitants of the township of Clare, was presented by Mr. Robichau and read, praying for the holding of an annual term of the supreme court in that township.
- Referred to law com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on amendments to the law.
- Pet. for school assessment. A petition of inhabitants of Sydney, Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. Bourinot and read, praying the establishment of a general system of assessment for the support of schools, and
- Pet. against school assessments. A petition of inhabitants of Big Baddeck, in the county of Victoria, was presented by Mr. Ross and read, praying that no law may be enacted for the support of schools by taxation.
- Pets. referred. *Ordered*, That the petitions be referred to the committee on education.

<p>A petition of inhabitants of Earltown, in the county of Colchester, was presented by the hon. Attorney General and read, praying the House not to pass any act to dis sever them from the southern division, and annex them to the northern division of Colchester, for purposes of representation.</p>	<p>Pet. from Earltown.</p>
<p><i>Ordered,</i> That the petition do lie the table.</p>	
<p>A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton, Mr. Speaker,</p>	<p>Message from Council.</p>
<p>The Council have agreed to the bill entitled, an act to incorporate the Gilbert's Cove pier company, without any amendment.</p>	<p>Gilbert's Cove pier company.</p>
<p>The Council have passed a bill entitled, an act relating to public records, to which bill they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.</p>	<p>Public records.</p>
<p>And then the messenger withdrew.</p>	
<p>The Council's engrossed bill entitled, an act relating to public records, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.</p>	<p>Council's public records bill</p>
<p>Mr. Cochran, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the controverted election for the county of Victoria, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Tuesday next, the nineteenth day of March, at eleven of the clock; which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.</p>	<p>Adjournment of election com.</p>
<p>On motion, the House resolved itself into the committee of supply.</p>	<p>Com. supply.</p>
<p>Mr. Speaker left the chair.</p>	
<p>Mr. Chipman took the chair of the committee.</p>	
<p>Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.</p>	
<p>The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of the supply, and had come to seventeen resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House.</p>	<p>17 resolutions reported.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Leave to sit again.</p>
<p><i>Ordered,</i> That the resolutions be read to-morrow.</p>	<p>Reading of resolutions postponed.</p>
<p>On motion of the hon. the Attorney General,</p>	
<p><i>Resolved,</i> That a select committee be appointed to consider and report upon the subject of damage to the lands of private individuals, by the construction of certain great roads through them.</p>	<p>Road damage com.</p>
<p><i>Ordered,</i> That the following members, viz:—Mr. McLelan, hon. C. Campbell, Mr. Donkin, Mr. Harrington, and Mr. Ross, do compose such committee.</p>	
<p><i>Ordered,</i> That the further consideration of the resolution relating to the constitution of the executive government, be postponed until to-morrow.</p>	<p>Debate further postponed.</p>
<p>Then the house adjourned until to-morrow, at eleven of the clock.</p>	

Thursday, 14th March, 1861.

PRAYERS.

<p>The bill to incorporate the Milton tramway company, was read a second time.</p>	<p>Milton tramway bill read 2nd time.</p>
<p><i>Ordered,</i> That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.</p>	<p>Bill referred.</p>
<p>Mr. Martell, pursuant to leave previously given, presented to the House, a bill to naturalize certain aliens.</p>	<p>Bills presented—Naturalization.</p>
<p>Mr. J. McDonald, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House,</p>	<p>Pictou stipendiary magistrate.</p>
<p>A bill to authorize the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate for the town of Pictou.</p>	
<p>Mr. Webster, pursuant to leave previously given; presented to the House,</p>	<p>Study of anatomy.</p>
<p>A bill to facilitate the study of anatomy.</p>	
<p>Mr. Shannon, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House,</p>	<p>Insolvent debtors.</p>
<p>A bill to amend chapter 137 of the Revised Statutes, "of the relief of insolvent debtors."</p>	
<p>Mr. A. Campbell, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House,</p>	<p>Sabbath observance.</p>

A bill in addition to chapter 157 of the Revised Statutes, "of offences against religion."

Fraser mine company
incorporation.

Mr. Grant, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House,

A bill to incorporate the Fraser mine company.

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

River fisheries bill
reported to be deferred.

The hon. Mr. Locke reported in part from the committee on the fisheries, that they had considered the bill to extend the operation of chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, "of river fisheries"; and had directed him to recommend to the House, that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months, and he delivered the bill in at the Clerk's table;

And thereupon,

Motion to defer.

Hon. Mr. Locke moved, that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months;

Amendment moved.

Which being seconded,

And lost.

Mr. Bourinot moved by way of amendment, that the report be not received.

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

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put upon the original motion, that the bill be deferred, the same was agreed to the House.

Bill deferred.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the bill be deferred until this day three months.

Com. on bills.

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair,

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Halifax streets bill.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through

The bill concerning streets and street expenditure within the city of Halifax.

And had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bill, and that they had considered

Tax on dogs bill.

The bill to authorise the imposition of a tax on dogs.

And had directed him to recommend to the House that such bill be referred to a select committee to consider and report thereon; and he delivered the bills together with the amendments to the first mentioned bill, in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.

Orders to engross.

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

Tax on dogs bill refer-
red to select com.

Ordered, That the bill to authorize the imposition of a tax on dogs be referred to Mr. Bourinot, Mr. Brown, Mr. Chipman, Mr. McFarlane and Mr. Henry to consider and report thereon.

Message.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton:

Mr. Speaker,

Bills agreed to as
amended.

The council have agreed to the bills entitled,

Hall's harbor pier.

An act to revive the acts relating to the Hall's Harbour pier company.

Relief steamboat com-
pany.

An act to incorporate the Halifax relief steamboat company.

Medical Society.

An act to incorporate the medical society of Nova Scotia.

Severally as amended.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Supply resolutions read

The order of the day being read, the House proceeded to the consideration of the several resolutions reported yesterday from the committee of supply, and the same were read by the Clerk, and are as follow, viz:—

1°. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding \$29,680 be granted to his Excellency the Governor, to defray the following charges on the civil list:—

Clerks in the Provincial Secretary's office,	\$2300
Do. Receiver General's office,	1200
Do. Financial Secretary's office,	200
Do. Crown Land department,	1020
Private Secretary to the Lieut. Governor,	1250
Contingencies of Provincial Secretary's office,	500

* Contingencies of Receiver General's office,	150	
Do. Financial Secretary's office,	300	
Crown Land department, for surveyors, &c.,	9700	
Board of statistics for census,	12500	
Clerk of Crown,	400	
Messenger of Council.	160	
		\$29680.

2°. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding \$38,740 be granted to his Excellency the Governor to provide for the officers and contingent expenses of the Legislature.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Expenses of the President and Members of the Legislative Council, including travelling ex- penses,	\$6250	
Chaplain,	100	
Clerk,	800	
Law Clerk and Clerk of Parliament,	600	
Gentlemen Usher of the Black Rod,	300	
Reporter,	500	
Messengers,	260	
Contingencies, including printing,	1400	
Postage of members,	800	
		\$11010

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Expenses of the Speaker and Members of As- sembly, including travelling expenses,	\$17000	
The Speaker,	800	
Chaplain,	100	
Sergeant-at-Arms,	300	
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms,	180	
Clerk,	1200	
Clerk-Assistant,	800	
Chairmen of Committees,	160	
Reporting Debates,	2200	
Messenger,	160	
Stationery and Binding	1500	
Postage of Members.	2000	
Contingencies,	1330	
		\$27730
		\$138740

3°. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding \$85,745 be granted to his Excellency the Governor, to provide for the following public works:

Chairman of Board and Department,	\$4065	
Light House Service,	22930	
Sable Island,	5000	
Schr. "Daring"	5700	
Hospital for Insane,	24700	
Government House,	2300	
Provincial Penitentiary,	5600	
Provincial Building,	3450	
Light Houses to be built.	12000	
		\$85745

4°. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding \$8,200 be granted to his Excellency the Governor, towards the expenses of the Halifax Poor Asylum.

Commissioners of Poor, Halifax,	\$8000	
Do. Support of School,	200	
		\$8200

5^d. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding \$8,135 be granted to his Excellency, the Governor, to provide for the following educational purposes :

King's College,	\$1000	
St. Mary's "	1000	
Horton Academy,	1000	
Sackville Academy,	1000	
Presbyterian Church do.	1000	
St. Xavier do.	1000	
Pictou Academy,	1000	
Halifax Grammar School,	600	
Infant School, Halifax,	200	
Union School,	120	
Repairing Model School,	50	
Insurance Normal and Model School,	65	
Teacher of Music for Normal School,	100	
		\$8135

6^d. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding \$2,160 be granted to his Excellency the Governor, for the encouragement of agriculture, viz:—

AGRICULTURE.

Societies in each county, \$120. ————— \$2160

7^d. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding \$120 31 be granted to his Excellency the Governor, for the following return duties:—

B. Brown & Co.,	\$86 31	
James F. Demings,	34 00	
		\$120 31

8^d. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding \$22,086, be granted to his Excellency the Governor, for steamboats, packets and ferries, viz:—

Steamer between Windsor, St. John and Annapolis,	\$4000
Gulf steamboat,	2400
Gut of Canso,	3000
Sydney and the Bras d'Or Lake,	1000
Western shore boat to Boston,	4000
Steamer Basin of Minas,	3000
Halifax and Newfoundland,	1500
Pictou and Prince Edward Island,	800
Packet between Guysboro' and Arichat,	200
Westport and Montegan,	100
Weymouth Bridge and Sandy Cove,	80
Ferry between Low Point and Sydney Mines, Co.	
Cape Breton,	40
Lingan and Bridgeport, C. B.,	20
at Sydney River,	20
Little Bras d'Or,	80
Grand Narrows,	16
Mouth of the Shubenacadie, Colchester,	80
Wallace Harbour, Co. Cumberland,	40
Pugwash Harbor,	20
between Amherst and Minudie,	60
at Petite Passage, Co. Digby,	60
Grand Passage,	40
Bear River,	20
Clay Head, Co. Guysboro',	30
Liscomb's Harbor,	40
between Carter's and McPherson's,	40
Port Mulgrave and Port Hawkesbury,	40
at St. Mary's River,	20
Sheet Harbor, Co. Halifax,	50
Ship Harbor,	40

Necum Teuch,	40
North West Arm,	40
Sambro,	20
between Hantsport and Kempt, Co. Hants,	30
Londonderry and Douglas,	80
Port Hawesbury, Co. Inverness, and P. Mulgrave,	40
McMillan's Point and Auld's Cove,	160
at Margaree River,	20
LaHave River, Co. Lunenburg,	100
Pictou Harbor, Co. Pictou,	30
Mouth of Grandique River, Co. Richmond,	• 120
between McPherson's and Carter's Landing,	40
at Sable River, Co. Shelburne,	40
Jordan River,	40
Cape Sable Island,	80
Port LeHerbert,	80
Ferry between Washabuck and Baddeck, Co. Victoria.	20
Do. Big Harbor, Co. Victoria,	140
Do. Southern Bay, do.	30
Do. Great Bras d'Or, do.	60
Do. Little Narrows, do.	10
Do. St. Ann's Harbor, do.	30
	— \$22086

9°. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding \$40,581 be granted to his Excellency the Governor, to defray the following charges for the collection and protection of the Revenue :

HALIFAX DEPARTMENT.

Acting Controller of Customs, additional,	200
Controller,	1000
Warehouse keeper,	1000
Landing Waiters 3	2600
Clerks 6	3240
Guagers 2	1200
Tide Surveyor 1	645
Shipping Officers 3	1651
Warehouse Lockers 11	5270
Weighers, 3	1625
Tide Waiters and Boatmen,	5500
Messengers and Truckmen,	390
Incidental Expenses,	800
	— 25121

FOR OUTPORTS—ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

Annapolis, Controller and Registrar, and two Protective Officers,	180
Bridgetown, Controller,	80
Clementsport, Controller,	80
Port Williams, Controller,	80
Thorne's Cove, Controller,	80
Wilmot, Controller, and two Protective Officers,	200
	— 700

CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

Lingan, Controller,	80
North Sydney Controller, Boatmen and Protective Officers,	420
Main-a-dieu, Protective Officers,	60
Sydney, Controller and Registrar,	200
	— 760

COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Five Islands, Controller,	\$80	
Londonderry Controller and Protective Officers,	140	
Tatamagouche, Controller,	80	
Truro, Controller and Protective Officer,	180	
	<hr/>	\$480

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Advocate Harbor, Controller,	80	
Amherst Controller,	80	
Joggins, Controller,	80	
Parrsborough, Controller and Registrar,	200	
Pugwash, Controller,	80	
Wallace, Controller,	80	
	<hr/>	600

DIGBY COUNTY.

Bear River, Controller,	80	
Church Point, Controller,	80	
Digby, Controller and Registrar, and two Protective Officers,	320	
Montegan, Protective officer,	60	
Sandy Cove, Controller,	80	
Westport, Controller and two Protective Officers,	200	
Weymouth, Controller and one Protective officer,	140	
	<hr/>	960

GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY.

Cape Canso, Controller,	80	
Guysborough, Controller and Registrar,	200	
Port Mulgrave, Controller,	80	
St. Mary's River, Controller,	80	
Straits of Canso, Collector of Light Duty, Wages of Boatmen, &c., &c.	1500	
	<hr/>	1940

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Sheet Harbor, Controller,	80
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HANTS COUNTY.

Cheverie, Controller,	80	
Hantsport, Controller,	80	
Maitland, Controller and Protective Officer,	140	
Walton, Controller,	80	
Windsor, Controller and Registrar,	200	
Tide Waiter and Protective Officer,	300	
	<hr/>	880

INVERNESS COUNTY.

Margaree, Controller,	80	
Port Hood, Controller,	80	
Port Hawkesbury, Controller and Registrar,	80	
	<hr/>	240

KINGS COUNTY.

Canada Creek, Controller and Protective Officer,	120	
Cornwallis, Controller and Protective Officer,	140	
French Cross, Controller and Protective Officer,	120	
Harborville, Controller,	80	
Horton, Controller,	80	
	<hr/>	540

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Chester, Controller,	\$80	
LaHave, Controller,	80	
Lunenburg, Controller and Registrar,	400	
		560

PICTOU.

Pictou, Controller and Registrar, Warehouse Keeper, Clerk, Boatmen, and Protective Officers,		2020
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QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Liverpool, Controller, Registrar and Protective Officer,	660	
Port Medway, Controller,	80	
		\$740

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Arichat, Controller, Registrar and Protective Officer,		300
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SHELBURNE COUNTY.

Barrington, Controller and two Protective Officers,	200	
Ragged Islands, Controller,	80	
Shelburne, Controller, Registrar and Protective Officers,	200	
		480

SYDNEY COUNTY.

Antigonish, Controller,	80	
Harbor au Bouche, Protective Officers,	60	
Little River, Controller,	80	
		220

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Baddeck, Controller and Protective Officer,	120	
Great Bras d'Or, Controller and Protective Officer, and Boatman,	180	
St. Ann's, Controller,	80	
		380

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

Beaver River, Controller,	80	
Pubnico, Controller and Protective Officer,	140	
Tusket, Controller and Protective Officer,	140	
Yarmouth, Controller and Registrar, W. House Keeper, Clerk, Surveyor of Shipping, &c.	1720	
		2080
Revenue Books, for Collectors,	800	
Trade Returns,	200	
Contingencies,	500	
		1500
		\$40581

10°. Resolved, That a sum not exceeding \$4,846 90 be granted to his Excellency the Governor to provide for the following amounts due for public printing:—

The Queen's Printer, balance of account,	\$1749 60
J. & W. Compton, do. do.	1499 62
Alpin Grant, do. do.	1237 36
H. W. Blackadar,	40 50

Ritchie & Bulger,	38 25
W. A. Peany,	16 62
Thomas Annand,	37 75
James Barnes,	7 00
Abstainer Office,	2 00
Wesleyan Office,	7 40
Church Record Office,	7 50
Christian Messenger Office,	10 75
Dodge & Gidney,	17 55
Young & Ahoen,	12 00
J. Bowes & Son,	43 75
John Boyd,	11 25
James P. Ward,	13 50
S. J. M. Allan,	19 00
Croskill & Bourinot,	1 00
Noah Thomas,	32 75
S. H. Holmes,	5 75
A. Lawson,	6 75
R. Huntington,	8 00
E. M. McDonald,	16 25
W. Cunnabell,	5 00
	<hr/>
	4846 90

11°. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding \$4,835 be granted to his Excellency the Governor, to provide for the following navigation securities.

Steamboat Landings at Digby, Hantsport, Porter's Point, &c.,	4000
Breakwaters, on the conditions of last year,	
at Montegan, Co. Digby,	260
Solnier's, do.	120
Comeau's Brook, do.	100
Scott's Bay, Co. King's,	225
Cheverie, Hants,	100
Clearing out Birch Town Creek, Co. Shelburne,	30
	<hr/>
	4835

12°. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding \$1,225 86 be granted to his Excellency the Governor, to provide for the following relief of transient poor.

Board of Health, Pictou,	177 44
Overseers Poor, 1st Section, Pictou:	
For John Jacobson,	20 33
Wm. Campbell,	14 90
Geo. Holtin and wife,	36 01
Nancy McPhee,	36 53
Simon Walsh,	21 28
Nancy White,	36 53
Hugh Manrick,	19 00
Elizabeth Richardson,	7 00
Charles Burnes and wife,	8 46
Dr. Kirkwood,	15 80
Dr. Johnson,	14 90
	<hr/>
	230 20
Overseers Poor, 2nd Section, Pictou:	
For Thomas Heands,	30 75
Do. Clements, for Ann Conley,	41 60
Do. Liverpool, for Thomas Brown,	27 00
Do. Aylesford, Timothy Murphy,	67 82
James Tool,	124 80
	<hr/>
	192 62

Overseers Poor Wilmot, James McDonald,	58 00	
Do. Annapolis, No. 1 District, for		
Edw. McBride,	51 75	
Lucy McGarvy,	9 70	
	—	61 45
Do. Clare, board of two squaws,	49 40	
Do. Amherst, for poor Indians,	48 65	
Donald McQuarrie, Inverness,	78 00	
Visiting Dispensary, Halifax,	200 00	
Dr. Slayter, services as Health Officer,	30 75	
	—	1225 86

13°. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding \$1,691 66 be granted to his Excellency the Governor, to defray the following, for relief of Indians:—

Commissioner for destitute Indians,	\$1200	
Dr. H. G. Farish,	40 00	
J. G. A. McKeen,	12 00	
Wm. Pearson,	101 25	
Wm. Hall,	68 00	
G. H. & W. Lesley,	32 33	
“ “	152 83	
Jas. Paul and others—aid to School-house,	80 00	
Chas. Aitken,	5 25	
	—	491 66
		—\$1691 66

14°. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding \$114,100 be granted to his Excellency the Governor, to provide for great and bye roads of the province, and the bridges thereof:

To counties for roads and bridges,	\$100,000	
SPECIAL GRANTS.		
From Plaister Cove, via Whycecomagh towards Baddeck, (\$1200 of which to be expended in Inverness, and \$300 in Victoria),	1500	
Mahone Bay to Mills Village,	2800	
On new road to Acadia Mines, Londonderry, conditional; \$1200 subscribed,	1200	
On Horton Bridge,	1600	
From Corbury Settlement, Clare, to Yarmouth,	600	
Annapolis to Liverpool, via Maitland, (two-thirds of the amount in Annapolis, and one-third in Queen's county),	1000	
Pugwash Harbor Bridge, on condition members borrow \$3200,	1600	
Guysborough Road, from St. Mary's to Guysborough,	1200	
New roads, Shelburne county,	1000	
Tracadie to Port Mulgrave condition; \$600 subscribed,	600	
Main Post Road and Bridges between Barrington Township line and Chebogue, including Aboiteau at Eel Brook,	1000	
	—	14,100
		— 114,100

15°. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding \$70,000 be granted to his Excellency the Governor to defray the expenses of the Post Office department for the present year.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding \$8,065 47 be granted to his Excellency the Governor, to defray the following charges.

Marine Hospital, Pictou,	500
Stationery for Inspector of Mines,	78 18
C. E. Hewett, witness in cause the Queen vs. Smellie,	100
Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	2000
J. W. Ritchie, conducting cause Queen vs. Smellie,	160 32
Charles Blanchard, expenses attending election committee,	34 57
To defray travelling expenses of Executive Council,	400
Keeper of Provincial Building,	320
Messenger of Council,	160
Keeper of Assembly,	50
Seal Island, in aid of vessels in distress,	120
W. Goodwin, Establishment Mud Islands,	80
H. Hyde, unsettled claim for carrying Mails,	665 60
C. B. Archibald, do. do.	696 80
Commissioners signing Provincial Notes,	300
Required for Public Printing	2400

————— 8065 47

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding \$9,000 be granted to his Excellency the Governor, to defray unforeseen expenses.

First resolution moved.

The first resolution granting 29,680 dollars to defray certain charges on the civil list being read a second time, and the question put that the same do pass,

Amendment moved.

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

Resolved, That it is the duty of the government, before proceeding to provide for the expenditure of the present year, to lay on the table of the House a clear and intelligible statement of the provincial revenue and expenditure for the past year, shewing whether the revenue was equal to or fell short of the expenditure, and the exact balance between them, which has not yet been done; and therefore that the report be referred back to the committee of supply that the government may make and exhibit such statement before the supplies are finally decided on.

And lost on division.

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

For the amendment.

Against the amendment.

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

So it passed in negative.

Second amendment moved.

The hon. Mr. Johnston then moved by way of further amendment to such first resolution, the following resolution:

Resolved, That it would be unjust in this House to increase the annual appropriations for the Financial Secretary’s Office and other similar services, as proposed by the grant reported from the committee, after having concurred in large

reductions in the salaries of important subordinate officers, and that therefore the report be referred back to the committee of supply for the purpose of reducing such appropriations to the amount of last year,

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

For the amendment.

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

Against the amendment.

Mr. Hatfield,	Mr. Morrison,
“ McKenzie,	Hon. Finan. Sec’y,
“ Coffin,	Mr. McLelan,
“ L. Smith,	“ S. Campbell,
“ A. Campbell,	“ Heffernan,
“ Burgess,	“ Cochran,
“ Moseley,	“ Chipman,
“ Ross,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
“ Bailey,	Hon. C. Campbell,
“ Morton,	Mr. Webster,
“ Grant,	“ Brown,
“ Robertson,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
“ Blanchard,	Mr. Esson.
“ Chambers,	Hon. Prov. Sec’y.,
Hon. Att’y. Genl.,	

So it passed in the negative.

The hon. Mr. Johnston, then further moved by way of amendment to such first resolution, the following resolution: Third amendment moved.

Resolved, That it would be unwise for this House to vote a gross sum for unforeseen expenditures, and thus to relieve the Government from the proper responsibility they are now under in making any advances for the public service, and therefore that the report be referred back to the committee of supply for the purpose of being modified accordingly.

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

For the amendment.

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

Against the amendment.

Mr. Hatfield,	Mr. Morrison,
“ McKenzie,	Hon. Finan. Sec’y,
“ Coffin,	Mr. McLelan,
“ L. Smith,	“ S. Campbell,
“ A. Campbell,	“ Heffernan,
“ Burgess,	“ Cochran,
“ Mosely,	“ Chipman,
“ Ross,	Hon. Mr. Wier.
“ Bailey,	“ C. Campbell,
“ Morton,	Mr. Webster,
“ Grant,	“ Brown,
“ Robertson,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
“ Blanchard,	Mr. Esson,
“ Chambers,	Hon. Prov. Sec’y.
Hon. Atty. Genl.	

So it passed in the negative.

The hon. Mr. Johnston, then moved by way of further amendment to such original resolution, the following resolution: Fourth amendment moved.

Resolved, That before asking the House to provide a specific sum for the gross expenses of the Crown Land Office and other services, the Government ought to submit to this House, a general statement of the mode in which such amounts are to be subdivided, and therefore that the report be referred back to the committee of supply for that purpose.

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

<i>For the amendment.</i>		<i>Against the amendment.</i>	
Mr. Cowie,	Mr. Longley,	Mr. Hatfield,	Mr. Morrison,
“ Shannon,	“ J. McDonald,	“ McKenzie,	Hon. Finan. Sec’y.,
“ Townsend,	“ Henry,	“ Coffin,	Mr. McLelan,
“ C. J. Campbell,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,	“ L. Smith,	“ S. Campbell,
“ Pryor,	Mr. Tupper,	“ A. Campbell,	“ Heffernan,
“ Donkin,	“ Bourinot,	“ Burgess,	“ Cochran,
“ Wade,	“ Robichau,	“ Moseley,	“ Chipman,
“ McDonald,	“ Shaw,	“ Ross,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
“ Churchill,	“ McKimmon,	“ Bailey,	“ C. Campbell,
“ McFarlane,	“ Killam,	“ Morton,	Mr. Webster,
“ Harrington,	“ Caldwell,	“ Grant,	“ Brown,
“ Martell,	“ P. Smyth,	“ Robertson,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
“ Tobin,		“ Blanchard,	Mr. Esson,
		“ Chambers,	Hon. Prov. Sec’y.
		Hon. Att’y. Genl.,	

So it passed in the negative.

- First resolution passed.** The original resolution being then propounded from the chair, and the question put thereon, passed in the affirmative.
- Remaining resolutions passed.** The remaining resolutions, reported from the committee of supply, from the second to the seventeenth inclusive, being read a second time, and the question put thereon, respectively passed in the affirmative.
- Pet. of shoemakers.** A petition of manufacturers of boots and shoes in the city of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Esson and read, complaining of an excessive import duty on sole leather in proportion to the duty on manufactured leather goods, and praying an amendment of the tariff in this particular.
- Referred to trade com.** *Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.
- School assessment pets.** Two petitions of inhabitants of the county of Halifax, were presented by Mr. Esson and read, praying for the introduction of a general system of assessment for the support of schools.
- Referred.** *Ordered,* That the petitions be referred to the committee on education.
- N.S. Marine Insurance company bill.** Mr. Pryor, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend the act incorporating the Nova Scotia marine insurance company, and
- City assessment bill.** Mr. Henry, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend the act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax.
- And such bills were read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Order of day postponed.** *Ordered,* That the adjourned debate on the resolution relating to the constitution of the executive government be further adjourned until Saturday next.
- Appropriation bill presented.** The hon. the Financial Secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House,
A bill to provide for defraying certain expenses of the civil government of the province,
- And read a first time.** And the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Letter from Dr. Cramp.** The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, a communication from the Reverend J. M. Cramp, D. D., to his Excellency, on the subject of the proposed exhibition of art and industry, to be held in London, in 1862, and the same was read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix—*Exhibition of Industry and Art.*)

Ordered, That the paper do lie on the table.

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

Friday, 15th March, 1861.

PRAYERS.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton:	Message.
Mr. Speaker,	
The Council have agreed to the bills entitled respectively,	Bills agreed to.
An act to authorise a loan for the erection of a poor house in the county of Pictou.	Pictou poor house.
An act to amend chapter 83 of the Revised Statutes, "of currency."	Currency bill.
Severally without any amendments.	
The Council have passed a bill entitled an act to incorporate the trustees of the seamen's bethel at North Sydney, to which bill they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.	Council's seamen's bethel bill.
And then the messenger withdrew.	
The following bills were severally read a second time :	Bills read second time.
The bill to authorise the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate for the town of Pictou.	Pictou stipendiary magistrate.
The bill to amend chapter 137 of the Revised Statutes, "of the relief of insolvent debtors."	Insolvent debtors.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bills be referred to the committee on amendments to the laws.	Referred.
The following bills were also severally read a second time.	Bills read 2nd time.
The bill to protect the Amherst Point marsh in Cumberland.	Amherst Marsh.
The bill to amend the act incorporating the Nova Scotia marine insurance company.	Marine insurance.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bills be referred to the committee on private bills.	Referred.
The bill to amend the act respecting assessment in the city of Halifax, was read a second time.	Halifax assessments.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill be referred to the committee on certain bills relating to the city of Halifax.	Referred.
The following bills were also severally read a second time.	Bills read 2nd time.
The Council's engrossed bill relating to public records.	Council's public record bill.
The bill to provide for defraying certain expenses of the civil government of this province.	Appropriation.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole House.	Bills committed.
Mr. Henry moved that the committee on the petition of certain inhabitants of the county of Guysborough, complaining of the conduct of their representatives, be discharged, and that it be referred to the committee to select committees of the House to report a new committee to examine and report on such petition.	Motion to discharge Guysborough c.m.
Which being seconded,	
The hon. the Provincial Secretary moved, by way of amendment thereto, that the House do proceed to the order of the day,	Amendment moved.
And such amendment being seconded, Mr. Tupper moved, by way of amendment to such amendment, "that this House do instruct the chairman of such committee to issue subpoenas in the usual manner for the three witnesses asked for by the counsel of the petitioners."	Amendment to amendment moved.
Which second amendment being seconded and a debate arising thereon, after some time spent in such debate,	Debate thereon.
The hon. the Provincial Secretary, moved that this House do now adjourn, which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.	Superseded by adjournment.
And accordingly,	

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

Saturday, 16th March, 1861.

PRAYERS.

- Read 2nd time—
Fraser mine company.
Referred to private
bills com. The bill to incorporate the Fraser mine company was read a second time.
Ordered, That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.
- Read 2nd time—
Corrupt practices.
Naturalization. The following bills were severally read a second time :—
The bill to prevent corrupt practices at elections.
The bill to naturalize certain aliens.
- Seaman's Bethel. The Council's engrossed bill to incorporate the trustees of the seamen's bethel at North Sydney.
Ordered, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Bills committed.
Halifax streets bill
read 3d time. An engrossed bill concerning streets and street expenditures within the city of Halifax, was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and the title be an act concerning streets and street expenditure within the city of Halifax.
- Sent to council. *Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the bill to the Council and desire their concurrence.
- School assessment pet. A petition of inhabitants of Cornwallis, was presented by Mr. Chipman and read, praying for the establishment of a general system of assessment for the support of schools, and
- Pet. against assess-
ment. A petition of inhabitants of Grand River, in the county of Richmond, was presented by Mr. Harrington, and read, praying the House not to pass any act to establish such system of assessment.
- Referred. *Ordered*, That the petitions be referred to the committee on education.
- Pet. from Hawkesbury. A petition of inhabitants of Hawkesbury, was presented by Mr. H. McDonald, and read, praying that that village may be made one of the *termini* of the proposed steam ferry at the Strait of Canso.
Ordered That the petition do lie on the table.
- Education returns
presented. The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, returns from the undermentioned educational institutions deriving assistance from the provincial funds for the year 1860, viz.:
King's College, Windsor,
Acadia College, Wolfville,
St. Mary's College, Halifax,
St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonishe,
Mount Allison, Academy, Sackville, N.B.,
Free Church Academy, Halifax.
Pictou Academy,
Arischat Academy,
Halifax Grammar School.
- And referred. *Ordered*, That the returns be referred to the committee on education.
- Despatch as to wrecked
seamen. The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, also presented to the House, a despatch from Lord Lyons, her Majesty's minister at Washington, to his Excellency the Governor, with an enclosure from the United States Secretary of State, and a gold medal, presented by the President of the United States, to Captain R. H. Crocker, of the barque "Katharine" of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, as a mark of national gratitude for his humane exertions in saving from loss of life by shipwreck, the master and crew of the American ship "Grace Gordon."
- See Appendix—Wrecked Seamen.*
- Ordered*, That the despatches do lie on the table, and be printed in the appendix to the journals.
- Despatch and order
confirming acts. The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, also presented to the House, a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to his Excellency, transmitting an order of her Majesty in Council, allowing 86 of the acts passed in the session of 1860.

(See Appendix—Acts of Assembly.)

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

Mr. Chambers, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to provide for re-building the St. Croix bridge, and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

St. Croix bridge bill.

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

Com. bills

Mr. Speaker left the chair,

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the engrossed bills from the Council, entitled respectively as follows, viz:—

Bills reported.

An act relating to public records,

Public records.

An act to incorporate the trustees of the seamen's bethel at North Sydney,

Seaman's Bethel.

And had directed him to report such bills to the House severally without any amendments; and that they had also gone through

The bill to amend chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes, "of pleadings and practice in the supreme court."

Pleadings and practice.

And had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bill; and he delivered the bills together with the amendments to the last mentioned bill in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.

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

Order to engross.

Resolved, That the Council's engrossed bills entitled respectively—

Council's bills passed.

An act relating to public records,

An act to incorporate the trustees of the seamen's bethel at North Sydney, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the bills back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have agreed thereto respectively.

Ordered, That the adjourned debate on the resolution relating to the constitution of the executive government be further adjourned until Monday next.

Debate further adjourned.

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

Monday, 18th March, 1861.

PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes "of pleadings and practice in the supreme court," was read a third time.

Pleadings and practice bill read 3rd time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be an act to amend chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes "of pleadings and practices in the supreme court."

Passed

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

and sent to council.

The bill relating to the county of Guysborough, was read a second time.

Guysboro' bill read 2nd time.

And thereupon,

A petition of magistrates and other rate payers of the county of Guysborough, was presented by Mr. S. Campbell, and read, praying that the local burthens of the county of Guysborough may be more equally apportioned between that county and the district of St. Mary's, and therefore praying that such bill do pass.

Ordered, That the bill with the petition be referred to the committee on amendments to the law.

and referred.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton:

Message.

Mr. Speaker,

The Council have agreed to the bill entitled an act to enable William Forbes to obtain letters patent, with an amendment, to which amendment, they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.

Forbes's patent bill amended.

And then the messenger withdrew.

- Council's amendment to read. The amendment proposed by the Council to the bill entitled, an act to enable William Forbes to obtain letters patent was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Juries and justices of peace bill. The hon. the Attorney General, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, the following bills, viz:
 A bill to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "of juries."
 A bill to amend chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes, "of the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in civil cases."
 And such bills were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Debate resumed. On motion, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the resolution relating to the constitution of the executive government, moved on the fourth day of March instant,
 And thereupon,
- Amendment moved. Mr. S. Campbell moved, by way of amendment thereto, the following resolutions:—
- 1^o. *Whereas*, The hon. Mr. Johnston having vainly opposed the introduction of Responsible Government into this province, having broken up the government of Lord Falkland in 1844, and clung to office with a majority of one—having ruled this province for four years with a Council divided upon great public questions, and with seats and offices unfilled for months, having in all that period, carried but one measure of any importance, and made three unsuccessful overtures to his political opponents.
Therefore resolved, That whenever any administration is driven to copy Mr. Johnston's example, the confidence of this House should be immediately withdrawn.
- 2^o. *And whereas*, Mr. Johnston was signally defeated at the general elections of 1847, 1851, and 1855, and only secured a majority in 1857 by nine gentlemen returned to support the government, passing over to the opposition on a sectarian question.
And whereas, by the aid of a majority thus acquired, without any appeal to the people, or any sanction from the crown, Mr. Johnston re-distributed the franchise and altered the boundaries of townships and counties, without regard to general principles, and influenced only by the desire to keep his party in power.
And whereas, when in 1859 Mr. Johnston went to the country, with a majority of eight, and with the representation thus adjusted to suit his party exigencies, he was again signally defeated.
And whereas, when thus beaten, he and his friends, though in a hopeless minority, clung to office for nine months, receiving their salaries, dispensing patronage, and embarrassing the Lieutenant Governor.
And whereas, during this period Mr. Johnston labored to make the Lieutenant Governor, the Colonial Secretary, and the Crown Officers of England, believe that the House of Assembly would over-ride the law, and seat members assumed by him to be ineligible, by a mere party majority.
And whereas, when the House met, all contested elections were decided according to law and the practice of this province for twenty years, by twelve sworn committees, drawn by ballot, and on which there were 53 of his own supporters and but 31 members of the opposition.
And whereas, when the said committees had reported, the business of the session was despatched, and the government was honorably sustained.
And whereas, during the recess, Mr. Johnston and his friends appealed to his Grace the Colonial Secretary, complaining of the decisions of the several committees acting under the law, and of the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor, because his Excellency declined to interfere in matters beyond his jurisdiction, or to dissolve a parliament which had acted under the law, and honorably sustained the government.
And whereas, his Grace the Secretary of State, when thus appealed to, has formally decided against Mr. Johnston's views of constitutional law, and has approved of the action of the House, and the conduct of the Lieutenant Governor.
Therefore Resolved, That Mr. Johnston is not justified in asserting that any

members of this parliament were or are ineligible to sit, and that this statement is a grave offence against the dignity and independence of this House.

3°. *And whereas*, It appears by the public accounts, that during the three years Mr. Johnston held power, from 1857 to 1860, his government never fairly met the annual expenditure of the country out of the annual income, but drew from the funds dedicated to the construction of public works about \$400,000 to pay the interest on the public debt.

And whereas, During the same period, two useless works were erected, one at Parrsborough, and one at Richmond, upon which large sums of public money have been wasted and thrown away.

And whereas, Under Mr. Johnston's management, the railways on which this province has expended so large a sum of public money, were managed so extravagantly, that in 1859 all their earnings were spent in their upholding, and \$8,397 31 in addition.

Therefore Resolved, That this House would deplore the return to power of public men so reckless and extravagant, as a fatal blow to the public credit, and the greatest misfortune that could happen to this country.

4°. *And whereas*, Within a single year, the gentlemen who now conduct the administration, have increased the revenue by \$80,000, and largely reduced the expenditure, have made the railways self-sustaining, and placed, of their earnings, \$20,000 in the treasury, to pay interest upon capital.

And whereas, The public measures and internal improvements, announced in the Governor's speech, and by the members of the administration in this House, will be highly acceptable and advantageous to this country.

And whereas, The question of railway extension has ever been treated as an open question, and can only be wisely dealt with in that manner.

And whereas, In the mother country, the sovereign takes no cognizance of party losses or party demonstrations so long as an opposition is powerless to obstruct the public business, or to pass a vote of censure on the government.

Therefore Resolved, That this House pass to the consideration of the public business, which an administration, enjoying the confidence of the people's representatives, is prepared to despatch.

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

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

The hon. the Attorney General, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to provide for the erection of marine hospitals, and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time. Marine hospital bill.

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

Tuesday, 19th March, 1861.

PRAYERS.

The following petitions, praying for the introduction of a general system of assessment for the support of schools, were severally presented and read, viz:— Pet. for school assessments.

A petition of inhabitants of Cumberland, by Mr. McFarlane.

A petition of inhabitants of St. Mary's, by Mr. S. Campbell.

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

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

A bill to amend chapter 120 of the Revised Statutes "of patents for useful inventions." Patents.

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

A bill to provide for the erection of a bridge over the harbor of Pugwash. Pugwash bridge.

A bill to provide for the erection of a bridge across Maccan river. Maccan bridge.

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

- Law com. report bills.** Mr. Stewart Campbell, from the committee on amendments to the laws, reported that they had considered—
- Warrants of attorney.** The bill to amend the act to provide for the registry of warrants to confess judgment.
- Telegraph company.** The bill to amend the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company.
- Insolvent debtors.** The bill to amend chapter 137 of the Revised Statutes, "of the relief of insolvent debtors."
And had directed him to report such bills to the House, severally without any amendments; and that they had also considered,
- Board of health.** The bill to amend chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, "of boards of health and infectious diseases."
And had made amendments thereto, which amendments they had directed him to report to the House with the bill, and he delivered the bills together with the amendments to the last mentioned bill, in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.
- Order to engross.** *Ordered,* That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Election com. adjourned.** Mr. Cochran, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the controverted election for the county of Victoria, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Thursday next, the twenty-first day of March at ten of the clock, which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.
- Debate resumed.** On motion, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the resolution relating to the constitution of the executive government, moved on the fourth day of March instant, and the amendment thereto moved yesterday, and after some time spent in debate thereon.
Ordered, That the debate be further adjourned until to-morrow.

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

Wednesday, 20th March, 1861.

PRAYERS.

- Bills read 2nd time.** The following bills were severally read a second time :
- Dartmouth gas and water company.** A bill to incorporate the Dartmouth gas and water company.
- St. Croix bridge.** A bill to provide for rebuilding St. Croix bridge.
- Pugwash bridge.** A bill to provide for the erection of a bridge over the harbor of Pugwash.
- Macean bridge.** A bill to provide for the erection of a bridge across the Macean river.
- Referred.** *Ordered,* That the bills be referred to the committee on private bills.
- Bills read 2nd time.** The following bills were also severally read a second time ;
- Juries.** A bill to prevent frauds on creditors by secret bills of sale of personal chattels,
- Justices of the peace.** A bill to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "of juries."
- Referred to law com.** A bill to amend chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes, "of the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in civil cases."
Ordered, That the bills be referred to the committee on amendments to the laws.
- Marine hospitals bill read 2nd time.** The bill to provide for the erection and maintenance of marine hospitals was read a second time.
Ordered, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Com. bill's.** On motion the House resolved itself into a committee on bills.
Mr. Speaker left the chair,
Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- Bills reported.** The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through
- Registry of warrants to confess.** The bill to amend the act to provide for the registry of warrants to confess judgments ; and
- Boards of health.** The bill to amend chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, "of boards of health and infectious diseases,"

And had directed him to report such bills to the House severally without any amendments; and that they had also gone through the following bills, viz:

A bill in addition to the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax. Halifax court house.

A bill to amend chapter 137 of the Revised Statutes, "of the relief of insolvent debtors," Insolvent debtors.

And had made amendments to such bills respectively, which amendments they had directed him to report to the House with the bills; and he delivered the bills, together with the amendments to the last mentioned bills, in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.

Ordered, That the bills reported without amendments be engrossed. Orders to engross.

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

The bill to regulate labor on the highways was read a second time. Statute labor bill read 2nd time.

And thereupon,

Mr. Brown moved that such bill be committed to a committee of the whole House. Motion to commit.

Which being seconded,

Mr. Shaw moved by way of amendment, that the bill be deferred until next session, and be printed and circulated during the recess. Amendment to defer.

Which amendment being seconded and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment fourteen, against it thirty-four. Lost on division.

So it passed in the negative.

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

And accordingly,

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

A petition of the court of sessions for the township of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Townsend and read, praying alterations in the laws relating to licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors. Pet. for change in license law.

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

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair,

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

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

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

Thursday, 21st March, 1861.

PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill in addition to the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax, was read a third time. Bills read 3rd time—Halifax court house.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act in addition to the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax.

An engrossed bill to amend the act to provide for the registry of warrants to confess judgment, was read a third time. Registry of warrants of attorney.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the act to provide for the registry of warrants to confess judgment.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 137 of the Revised Statutes "of the relief of insolvent debtors," was read a third time. Insolvent debtors.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 137 of the Revised Statutes "of the relief of insolvent debtors."

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

- Law com. report bill. Mr. S. Campbell, from the committee on amendments to the law, reported that they had considered,
- Laying out great roads. The bill to extend the operation of chapter 61 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out certain great roads."
- Foreign commissioners. The bill to authorise the appointment of commissioners without the province.
- Supreme court. The Council's engrossed bill to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the supreme court and its officers."
- Township officers. The bill to amend chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes, "of townships and township officers."
- Juries. The Council's engrossed bill to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "of juries."
- Criminal justice. The bill to amend chapter 168 of the Revised Statutes, "of the administration of criminal justice in the supreme court."
- Juries. The bill to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "of juries."
- Justices of peace. The bill to amend chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes, "of the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in civil cases."
- Common roads. And had made amendments to such bills respectively, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bills; and that they had also considered
The bill to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out roads other than certain great roads."
- Juries pay. The bill (relating to the fees of jurymen) to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "of juries."
- And had directed him to recommend to the House, that the further consideration of such two last mentioned bills be deferred to this day three months; and he delivered the bills with the amendments to the bills amended by the committee in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.
- Order to engross. *Ordered*, That the bills reported with amendments be engrossed with the amendments.
- Juries pay bill deferred. *Ordered*, That the further consideration of the bill to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "of juries," be deferred until this day three months.
- Motion to defer common roads bill. Mr. S. Campbell then moved in accordance with the report of the committee on bills, that the further consideration of the bill to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes "of laying out roads, other than certain great roads," be deferred until this day three months.
- Amendment to commit. Which being seconded,
Mr. H. McDonald moved by way of amendment that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Passed. And such amendment being seconded and the question put thereon, passed in the affirmative.
- Bill committed. And accordingly,
Ordered, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Road damage, papers referred. The hon. the Financial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House certain returns, agreements, and appraisements relating to the damage done to the lands of individuals by the construction of certain great roads through them.
Ordered, That the papers be referred to the committee on road damages.
- Adjournment of election com. Mr. Cochran, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the controverted election for the county of Victoria, by direction of the committee, moved that they have leave to adjourn until Saturday next, the twenty-third day of March instant, at twelve of the clock, which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.
- Debate resumed and adjourned. On motion, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the resolution relating to the constitution of the executive government, moved on the fourth day of March instant, and the amendments thereto moved on the eighteenth day of March instant, and after some time spent in debate thereon.
Ordered, That the debate be further adjourned until to-morrow.

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

Friday, 22nd March, 1861.

PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes "of boards of health and infectious diseases," was read a third time. Read 3d time.
Boards of health.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes "of boards of health and infectious diseases."

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

Mr. Esson, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, a bill relating to the signal station at Halifax, and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time. Signal station bill.

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

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the bill entitled an act concerning streets and street expenditure within the city of Halifax with an amendment, to which amendment they desire the concurrence of this honorable House. Halifax streets bill.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The Council's amendment to the bill entitled an act concerning streets and street expenditure within the city of Halifax was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time. Council's amendments read.

On motion, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the resolution and amendments relating to the constitution of the executive government, and after some time spent in debate thereon. Debate resumed.

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

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

Saturday, 23rd March, 1861.

PRAYERS.

Mr. H. McDonald, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to amend to the act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop at Arichat, and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time. Roman Catholic corporation bill.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, correspondence and documents relating to the settlement of the claim of Donald Cameron for railway damages. Correspondence respecting Cameron's claim.

Also, a copy of the original return of the superintendant of traffic on the railway, shewing a comparative statement of receipts for traffic in the month of November, 1859, and the same month in 1860, together with a communication from the chairman of the railway board in relation thereto. Return of railway traffic.

And such papers were severally read by the clerk.

(See Appendix No. 4—Railways.)

Ordered, That the papers be referred to the committee on railways. Referred.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by his Excellency's command, also presented to the House, an inquisition before the coroner of the county of Halifax, on the body of Mary Stewart, late an inmate of the hospital for the insane, dated the fifteenth day of March instant, together with depositions and other papers relating thereto. Inquisition on body of Mary Stewart presented.

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

A petition of inhabitants of Wilmot, in the county of Annapolis, was presented by the hon. Provincial Secretary and read, praying an alteration in the law relating to the distribution of grammar school moneys for that county. Pet. from Wilmot.

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

- Pet. of J. Teas.** A petition of John Teas, of St. Margaret's Bay, an aged teacher, was presented by the hon. Provincial Secretary and read, praying a free grant of land.
- Referred to education com.** *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on education.
- Law com. report bills.** Mr. S. Campbell, from the committee on amendments to the law, reported that the committee had considered
- Settlement of poor** The bill in addition to, and to amend chapter 89 of the Revised Statutes "of the settlement and support of the poor."
- Poor districts.** The bill to amend chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes "of poor districts," and the act in amendment thereof;
- And had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment; that they had considered
- Foreign judgments.** The bill concerning proceedings on judgments obtained in courts without the province.
- And had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bill.
- And that they had also considered
- Pictou Magistrate.** The bill to authorize the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate for the town of Pictou.
- And had directed him to recommend to the House, that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until next session.
- And he delivered the bills, together with the amendments to the bill amended by the committee, in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.
- Bills committed.** *Ordered*, That the bills, except the last mentioned bill, be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Pictou magistrate's bill deferred.** *Ordered*, That the further consideration of the bill to authorize the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate for the town of Pictou, be deferred until next session.
- S. G. W. Barry's patent bill presented.** Mr. Blanchard, from the committee on the patent laws, reported in part by bill; and thereupon delivered to the House,
- A bill to enable Samuel G. W. Barry to obtain letters patent.
- And such bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Pet. for school assessments.** A petition of inhabitants of Noel in the county of Hants, was presented by Mr. Cochran and read, praying for the introduction of a general system of assessment for the support of schools.
- Referred.** *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on education.
- Pet. respecting buildings on railway property.** A petition of inhabitants of Truro in the county of Colchester, was presented by the hon. Attorney General and read, praying that private individuals may not be permitted to erect buildings on property belonging to the railway.
- Referred.** *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on railways.
- Com. of ways and means.** On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee of ways and means.
- Mr. Speaker left the chair.
- Mr. Chipman took the chair of the committee.
- Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- Two resolutions reported.** The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of 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 resolutions in at the Clerk's table.
- Leave to sit again.** The chairman also acquainted the House, that he was directed by the committee to move for leave to sit again, on the consideration of ways and means, to which the House agreed.
- Resolutions read.** The resolutions reported from the committee were then read, and are as follows:
- 1^o. *Resolved*, That the same system of imposition, collection and regulation of colonial revenue as has been in operation for the past year, be continued for the year ending 1st April, 1862.
- 2^o. *Resolved*, That the duties for the support of light houses remain the same for the year ending 1st April, 1862, as they have been during the past year.
- Resolution agreed to.** Which resolutions having been again read by the Clerk, were, upon the question severally put thereon, agreed to by the House.

The hon. the Financial Secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, Revenue bills introduced.

A bill to continue the laws regulating customs duties. Customs duties.

A bill to continue the laws imposing light house duties. Light duties.

And such bills were severally read a first and *nem. con.* a second time. Bills read twice.

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

Mr. Martell, chairman of the committee on bills, reported to the House, that on a former day the committee had gone through Appropriation bill reported.

The bill to provide for defraying certain expenses of the civil government of this province,

And had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendments, and he delivered the bill in at the Clerk's table.

And thereupon,

The hon. the Financial Secretary moved that such bill be engrossed. Motion to engross.

Which being seconded,

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved, by way of amendment thereto, the following Amendment to re-com-

resolution :—
Resolved, That the bill be referred back to the committee, that the sum of \$29,680 therein provided to defray certain charges on the civil list, may be reduced.

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

For the amendment.

Against the amendment.

Mr. Killam,	Mr. H. McDonald,	Mr. Cochran,	Mr. Morrison,
" Cowie,	" Churchill,	" Heffernan,	Hon. Fin. Sec'y.
" Shannon,	" McFarlane,	" Burgess,	Mr. McLellan,
" C. J. Campbell,	" Harrington,	" L. Smith,	" S. Campbell,
" Pryor,	" J. McDonald,	" Bailey,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
" Martell,	" Longley,	" Hatfield,	" Mr. Locke,
" Donkin,	" Shaw,	" McKenzie,	Mr. Chipman,
" Henry,	" Robichau,	" Moseley,	" Ross,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	" Caldwell,	" A. Campbell,	" Esson,
Mr. Tupper,	" Wade,	" Robertson,	Hon. C. Campbell,
" Bairnot,	" P. Smyth,	" Grant,	Mr. Brown,
" McKimmon,	" Townsend.	" Blanchard,	" Morton,
		" Chambers,	" Coffin,
		Hon. Att'y. Genl.	Hon. Prov. Sec'y.

So it passed in the negative.

The original motion being then propounded from the chair and the question put thereon, the same was agreed to by the House.

And accordingly,

Ordered, That the bill be engrossed. Order to engross.

An engrossed bill to provide for defraying certain expenses of the civil government of this province, was read a third time. Appropriation bill read 3d time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to provide for defraying certain expenses of the civil government of this province.

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

Hon. Mr. Wier, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House a bill to revive the act to incorporate the merchants' exchange company, and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time. Merchant exchange bill presented.

On motion, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the resolution and amendment relative to the constitution of the executive government. Adjourned debate.

An after some time spent in debate thereon;

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved by way of amendment to the amendment moved to the original resolution on the eighteenth day of March last, the following Amend'mt. to amend-
resolution :—

Whereas, The members of the Government by the amendment moved to the original resolution, in seeking to evade truths they cannot controvert, have de-

scended to place on the journals a tissue of stale and perverted references to the past history of the province, having no bearing on the questions before the House, and flippant and vapid personalities, alike undignified and inappropriate to the occasion, childish and unwarrantable self-laudations, and distorted and erroneous statements of public affairs. In the subjects and style of the amendment, they have violated parliamentary and official proprieties, and the respect they owe to the House, the country, and themselves; they have shown the want of those qualities of the statesman and the gentleman, without which no government can conduct the business of the country in a manner consistent with the provincial honor and welfare; and they have imposed upon this house the duty of rebuking an example calculated to debase the administration of public affairs, and to bring the province into derision and contempt in the eyes of intelligent men abroad.

Therefore, And for the reasons assigned in the original resolutions, be it resolved, that as soon as the necessary business of the legislature shall have been transacted, due regard to the constitution and well being of the country demands that an appeal to the people shall be had in order that the country may be governed in accordance with the well understood wishes of the people, and in conformity with the laws of the land.

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

For the amendment.

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

Against the amendment.

Mr. Hatfield,	Mr. Morrison,
“ Hefleman,	“ McKenzie,
“ Coffin,	“ Burgess,
“ A. Campbell,	Hon. Prov. Sec’y.
“ Moseley,	Mr. Cochran,
“ Bailey,	“ Esson,
“ Robertson,	Hon. C. Campbell,
“ Ross,	Mr. L. Smith,
“ Grant,	“ Brown,
“ Blanchard,	“ Chipman,
Hon. Atty. Genl.	“ Morton,
“ Chambers,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
Mr. McLelan,	Hon. Finan. Sec’y,
Hon. Mr. Locke,	Mr. Webster,
Mr. S. Campbell,	

So it passed in the negative.

The amendment proposed on the eighteenth day of March instant, to the original resolution moved on the fourth day of March instant, being then propounded from the chair, and the question being put thereon, that such amendment do pass, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-nine, against it twenty-five.

For the amendment.

Mr. Hatfield,	Mr. Morrison,
“ Hefleman,	“ McKenzie,
“ Coffin,	“ Burgess,
“ A. Campbell,	Hon. Prov. Sec’y.,
“ Moseley,	Mr. Cochran,
“ Bailey,	“ Esson.
“ Robertson,	Hon. C. Campbell,
“ Ross,	Mr. L. Smith,
“ Grant,	“ Brown,
“ Blanchard,	“ Chipman,
Hon. Atty. Genl.,	“ Morton,
“ Chambers,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
“ McLelan,	Hon. Finan. Sec’y,
Hon. Mr. Locke,	Mr. Webster,
“ S. Campbell,	

Against the amendment.

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

So it passed in the affirmative.

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

2d amendment lost on division.

1st amendment carried on division.

Monday, 25th March, 1861.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Henry, from the committee on private bills, reported that the committee had considered the following bills, viz:—

Private bills reported.

A bill to establish an additional polling district in the county of Lunenburg.

Lunenburg polling places.

A bill to incorporate the Dartmouth gas and water company.

Dartmouth gas and water company.

A bill to protect the Amherst Point Marsh in Cumberland.

Amherst marsh.

A bill to authorise a loan for the erection of a court house and jail in Yarmouth.

Yarmouth jail.

A bill to incorporate Eastern Star Lodge No. 2 of the independent order of odd fellows.

Odd Fellows.

A bill to amend the act incorporating the Nova Scotia marine insurance company.

Marine insurance comp.

A bill to provide for rebuilding the St. Croix bridge.

St. Croix's bridge.

A bill to provide for the erection of a bridge over the harbor of Pugwash.

Pugwash bridge.

A bill to provide for the erection of a bridge across Maccan river.

Maccan bridge.

And had directed him to report such bills to the House severally without any amendments; and that they had also considered

The bill concerning the county of Digby, and

Digby division.

The bill to incorporate the Fraser mine company.

Fraser mine company.

And had made amendments to such two last mentioned bills, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bills, and he delivered the bills with the amendments to the two last mentioned bills in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.

Ordered, That the bills with the amendments to the two last mentioned bills be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. Henry, from the committee on expiring laws reported by bill, and thereupon presented to the House.

Expiring laws.

A bill to continue the act to provide for the organization of a volunteer militia force for the defence of this province.

Volunteer militia.

And the same was read a first, and *nem. con.* a second time.

Read twice

Ordered, that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.

And committed.

The amendments proposed by the Council to the following bills, viz:

Council's amendments to

A bill entitled an act concerning streets and street expenditures within the city of Halifax.

Halifax streets and

A bill entitled an act to enable William Forbes to obtain letters patent,

Forbes' patent bills.

Were severally read a second time and considered by the House.

Read and

And thereupon, on motion,

Resolved, That the amendments to such bills respectively be agreed to.

Agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the bills and amendments back to the Council and acquaint them that this House have agreed to such amendments respectively.

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

Com. on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair,

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the following bills, viz:—

A bill to amend chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes, "of poor districts," and the act in amendment thereof.

Poor districts.

A bill to extend the operation of chapter 61 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out certain great roads."

Great roads.

A bill concerning proceedings on judgments obtained in courts without the province.

Foreign judgements.

A bill to establish an additional polling district in the county of Lunenburg.

Lunenburg polling places.

A bill to incorporate the Dartmouth gas and water company.

Dartmouth gas and water company.

A bill to protect the Amherst Point Marsh in Cumberland.

Amherst marsh.

A bill to amend chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes, "of townships and township officers."

Townships.

- Yarmouth jail.
Old Fellows. A bill to authorise a loan for the erection of a court house and jail in Yarmouth.
A bill to incorporate Eastern Star Lodge No. 2 of the independent order of odd fellows.
- Fraser mine company. A bill to incorporate the Fraser mine company.
- N. S. marine insurance. A bill to incorporate the Nova Scotia marine insurance company.
- St. Croix's bridge. A bill to provide for the re-building of the St. Croix bridge.
- Pugwash bridge. A bill to provide for the erection of a bridge over the harbor of Pugwash.
- Maccan bridge. A bill to provide for the erection of a bridge across Maccan river.
- Light duties. A bill to continue the laws imposing light house duties.
- Volunteer militia. A bill to continue the act to provide for the organization of a volunteer militia force for the defence of this province.
And had directed him to report such bills to the House severally without any amendments; and that they had also gone through
- Customs duties. The bill to continue the law regulating customs duties.
And had made an amendment thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bill, and he delivered the bills together with the amendment to the last mentioned bill in at the Clerk's table where such amendment was read.
Ordered, That the bills reported without amendment be engrossed.
Ordered, That the bill reported with an amendment be engrossed.
- Bills read third time.
Poor districts. An engrossed bill to amend chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes, "of poor districts," and the act in amendment thereof was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes, "of poor districts," and the act in amendment thereof.
- Great roads. An engrossed bill to extend the operation of chapter 61 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out certain great roads," was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to extend the operation of chapter 61 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out certain great roads."
- Customs duties. An engrossed bill to continue the laws regulating customs duties was read a third time.
- Title altered. *Resolved,* That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to continue and amend the law regulating customs duties.
- Light duties. An engrossed bill to continue the laws imposing light house duties was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to continue the laws imposing light house duties.
- Volunteer militia. An engrossed bill to continue the act to provide for the organization of a volunteer militia force for the defence of this province was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to continue the act to provide for the organization of a volunteer militia force for the defence of this province.
- Bills sent to council. *Ordered,* That the Clerk do carry the bills to the Council, and desire their concurrence.
- Patent bill read second time. The bill to amend chapter 120 of the Revised Statutes, "of patents for useful inventions," was read a second time.
- And referred. *Ordered,* That the bill be referred to the committee on the patent laws.
- City assessment bill read second time. The bill to amend the act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax, was read a second time.
- And referred. *Ordered,* That the bill be referred to the committee on certain bills relating to the city of Halifax.
- Bills read second time. The following bills were severally read a second time:—
- Signal station. A bill to amend the act relating to the signal station at Halifax.
- Bishop of Arichat. A bill to amend the act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop of Arichat.
- Merchant's exchange. A bill to revive the act to incorporate the merchants' exchange company.
- Bills referred. *Ordered,* That the bills be referred to the committee on private bills.

Mr. S. Campbell, from the committee on amendments to the law, reported that they had considered

Law com. report.

The bill relating to marriage licenses.

Marriage license bill.

And had made an amendment thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bill.

And he delivered the bill with the amendment in at the Clerk's table, where such amendment was read.

Ordered, That the bill with the amendment be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Bill committed.

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

Com. on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

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

Report progress.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a despatch from his Grace the Secretary of State for the colonies, to his Excellency the Governor, enclosing a copy of a despatch from the Colonial Secretary to Sir A. Bannerman, Governor of Newfoundland, relating to the convention with France on the subject of the Newfoundland fisheries.

Despatches as to Newfoundland fishery convention.

(See Appendix—Newfoundland Fishery Convention.)

Ordered, That the despatches do lie on the table.

Hon. Mr. Johnston pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to prevent the destruction of the smaller kinds of birds;

Bills presented. Preservation of birds.

Mr. Donkin, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to amend chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes, "of petty offences, trespasses and assaults;"

Petty trespasses.

Mr. Donkin, pursuant to leave given, also presented to the House a bill respecting lock-up-houses;

Lock-up houses.

The hon. Financial Secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House the bill to continue the act to authorize a provincial loan;

Provincial loan.

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

Mr. Esson reported from the joint committee on public accounts, and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it, together with sundry accounts therein referred to, and thereto annexed, in at the Clerk's table, where the report was read.

Public accounts com. report.

(See Appendix No. 13.—Public Accounts.)

Ordered, That the report and appendices be received and adopted, and that it be printed for the information of the House.

Received and adopted.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton:

Message.

Mr. Speaker,

The Council have agreed to the bills entitled respectively as follows:—

An act concerning streets and street expenditure within the city of Halifax.

Halifax streets.

An act to enable William Forbes to obtain letters patent.

Forbes' patent.

As severally amended.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Mr. Longley reported from the committee on the penitentiary, and he read the report in his place and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

Penitentiary committee report.

(See Appendix—Penitentiary.)

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

Received.

Mr. Coffin, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend the act to extend to this province certain provisions of the merchant shipping act; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Merchant shipping bill presented.

Mr. Blanchard reported from the committee on the petition from certain inhabi-

Report of committee on Guysboro' petition.

tants of Guysborough, complaining of the conduct of their representatives; 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. 19.—Guysborough Petition.)

Motion to adopt.
Debate thereon
Adjourned.

And thereupon, Mr. Blanchard moved that such report be received and adopted. Which being seconded and a debate arising thereon.

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

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

Tuesday, 26th March, 1861.

PRAYERS.

Bills read third time.
Foreign judgements.

An engrossed bill, concerning proceedings on judgments obtained in courts without the province, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act concerning proceedings on judgments obtained in courts without the province.

Lunenburg polling district.

An engrossed bill to establish an additional polling district in the county of Lunenburg, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass and that the title be, an act to establish an additional polling district in the county of Lunenburg.

Dartmouth gas and water company.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Dartmouth gas and water company, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Dartmouth gas and water company.

Townships.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes, "of townships and township officers," was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes, "of townships and township officers."

Yarmouth jail.

An engrossed bill to authorize a loan for the erection of a court house and jail in Yarmouth, was read a third 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 Yarmouth.

Odd Fellows.

An engrossed bill to incorporate Eastern Star Lodge No. 2, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Eastern Star Lodge No. 2, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Fraser mine company.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Fraser mine company, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Fraser mine company.

Marine insurance comp.

An engrossed bill to amend the act incorporating the Nova Scotia marine insurance company, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the act incorporating the marine insurance company.

Bills sent to council.

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

Presbyterian bill.

The hon. the Attorney General, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, A bill to incorporate the board of education of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America.

County assessments.

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

A bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments."

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

A bill to amend chapter 76 of the Revised Statutes "of shipping and seamen."

Mr. Robertson, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House,
A bill to amend chapter 2 of the Revised Statutes, "of executive and legislative disabilities."

Disabilities-

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

Hon. Mr. Locke reported from the committee on the fisheries, and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

Report fishery com-

(See Appendix—Fisheries.)

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

A petition of inhabitants of Roxbury, in the county of Annapolis, was by special leave, presented by Mr. Shaw and read, praying that that district may be annexed to polling district No. 12 in that county for purposes of representation.

Pet. for polling place Annapolis.

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

Leave for bill.

Mr. Bourinot reported from the committee to whom was referred the bill to authorize the imposition of a tax upon dogs, that the committee had considered such bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendments, and he delivered the bill in at the Clerk's table.

Dog tax bill reported

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

And committed-

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

C.m. bills

Mr. Speaker left the chair,

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair,

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through

The bill to prevent corrupt practices at elections.

And directed him to report such bill to the House without any amendments, and he delivered the bill in at the Clerk's table.

Ordered That the bill be engrossed.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, a communication to his Excellency from the Reverend D. Honeyman, geologist, on the subject of a geological collection in reference to the intended exhibition of industry and art to be held in London in 1862.

(See Appendix—Exhibition of Industry and Art.)

Ordered, That the paper do lie on the table.

A petition of freeholders of the county of Hants was presented by the honorable the Provincial Secretary and read, praying that drinking saloons may not be permitted to be conducted on property belonging to the railway.

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

Mr. Ross moved that the House do now adjourn until to-morrow at two of the clock,

Which being seconded,

Mr. Brown moved, by way of amendment, that the House do resolve itself into a committee on bills.

Which amendment being seconded,

The hon. the Provincial Secretary moved, by way of amendment to such amendment, that this House do now adjourn until to-morrow at eleven of the clock.

And such last mentioned amendment being seconded, and the question being put thereon, passed in the negative.

The question being then put upon the first amendment, and the House dividing thereon, the amendment passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly, the House resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair,

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to regulate labor on the highways, and had made amendments thereto, which they

had directed him to report to the House with the bill, and he delivered the bill with the amendments in at the Clerk's table, where the amendments were read.

Ordered, That the bill be engrossed with the amendments.

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

Wednesday, 27th March, 1861.

PRAYERS.

Bills read a third time.
Corrupt practices.

An engrossed bill to prevent corrupt practices at elections, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to prevent corrupt practices at elections.

Amherst marsh.

An engrossed bill to protect the Amherst Point Marsh, in Cumberland, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass and that the title be an act to protect the Amherst Point Marsh, in Cumberland.

St. Croix's bridge.

An engrossed bill to provide for re-building the St. Croix bridge, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to provide for re-building the St. Croix bridge.

Pugwash bridge.

An engrossed bill to provide for the erection of a bridge over the harbor of Pugwash, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to provide for the erection of a bridge over the harbor of Pugwash.

Maccan bridge.

An engrossed bill to provide for the erection of a bridge across the Maccan river, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to provide for the erection of a bridge across the Maccan river.

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

Halifax bills reported.

Mr. Shannon reported from the committee on certain bills relating to the city of Halifax, that the committee had considered—

Water and sewerage.

The bill relative to the water supply and sewerage of the city of Halifax.

Wooden buildings.

The bill to restrain the erection of wooden buildings within certain portions of the city of Halifax.

And had made amendments to such bills respectively, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bills; and that the committee had also considered—

City debentures.

The bill to authorize the issue of new debentures by the city of Halifax.

City assessments.

The bill to amend the act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax, presented on the twentieth day of March instant,

And had directed him to report such bills to the House severally, without any amendments; and that they had also considered—

Halifax assessment bill deferred.

The bill to amend the act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax, presented on the 14th day of March instant.

And had directed him to recommend to the House that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months.

And he delivered the bills, together with the amendments to the two first mentioned bills, in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.

Bills committed.

Ordered, That the bills, except the last mentioned bill, be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Bill deferred.

Ordered That the further consideration of the bill to amend the act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax, introduced on the fourteenth day of March instant, be deferred until this day three months.

Mr. S. Campbell, from the committee on amendments to the law, reported that the committee had considered,	Bills reported.
The bill to prevent frauds on creditors by secret bills of sale.	Bills of sale.
And had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bill; and that they had also considered,	
The bill relating to the county of Guysborough,	Guysborough.
And had directed him to report such bills to the House without any amendments, and he delivered the bills together with the amendments to the first mentioned bill in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole House.	Bills committed.
The following bills were severally read a second time.	Bills read second time.
A bill to prevent the destruction of the smaller kinds of birds.	Preservation of birds.
A bill respecting lock-up houses.	Lock-up houses.
A bill to amend chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes, "of petty offences, trespasses and assaults."	Petty trespasses.
A bill to amend the act to extend to this province certain provisions of the merchant shipping act.	Merchant shipping act.
A bill to amend chapter 76 of the Revised Statutes, "of shipping and seamen."	Shipping and seamen.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bills be referred to the committee on amendments to the law.	Bills referred.
The bill to incorporate the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church of the lower provinces of British North America was read a second time.	Presbyterian education bill.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.	Referred.
The following bills were also severally read a second time :—	Bills read second time.
A bill to enable Samuel J. W. Barry to obtain letters patent.	Barry's patent.
A bill to continue the act to authorize a provincial loan.	Provincial loan.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole House.	Bills committed.
A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :	Message.
Mr. Speaker,	
The Council have agreed to the bills entitled as follows, viz :	Bills agreed to.
An act to amend chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes, "of poor districts," and the act in amendment thereof.	Poor districts.
An act to extend the operation of chapter 61 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out certain great roads."	Great roads.
An act to authorise a loan for the erection of a court house and jail in Yarmouth.	Yarmouth jail.
An act to incorporate Eastern Star Lodge No. 2 of the independent order of odd fellows.	Odd Fellows.
An act to amend chapter 137 of the Revised Statutes, "of the relief of insolvent debtors."	Insolvent debtors.
An act to incorporate the Fraser mine company.	Fraser mine company.
An act to amend the act incorporating the Nova Scotia marine insurance company.	Marine insurance comp.
An act to continue and amend the law regulating customs duties.	Customs duties.
An act to continue the laws imposing light house duties.	Light duties.
An act to continue the act to provide for the organization of a volunteer militia force for the defence of this province.	Volunteer militia.
Severally without any amendments.	
The Council have agreed to the bills entitled as follows, viz.:—	Bills amended.
An act in addition to the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax.	Halifax court house.
An act to amend chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes "of pleadings and practice in the supreme court."	Pleadings and practice.
With amendments to such bills respectively, to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.	
And then the messenger withdrew.	
The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled, an act in addition to the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax, were read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.	Council's amendments to court house bill read.

Amendments to pleadings and practice bill referred.

The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled, an act to amend chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes "of pleadings and practice in the supreme court," were read a first, and *nem. con.* a second time.

Ordered, That the amendments be referred to the committee on amendments to the laws.

Queen's county road bill.

Mr. L. Smith, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to provide for the improving a road in Queen's county, and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Inspector of mines bill read second time.

The bill to invest in the Commissioner of Crown Lands the inspection of mines, was read a second time.

Motion to commit.

And thereupon, the hon. the Provincial Secretary moved, that such bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Debate thereon.

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

Adjourned.

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

Victoria election committee report.

Mr. Cochran, chairman of the committee to try the merits of the controverted election for the county of Victoria, reported finally from such committee, and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows:

The committee, drawn, struck and sworn to try the merits of the petitions of William Kidston and others, against the election and return of Charles J. Campbell, Esq., sitting member for the county of Victoria, have agreed to report, and do report as follows:

That the proceedings of the Sheriff of the county of Victoria, at the late election for that county, were not conducted in conformity with the provisions of chapter 7 of the Revised Statutes, inasmuch as the said Sheriff having adjourned his court from the first to the third day of January, for the purpose of investigating objected votes under section 35 of such chapter, as required by William Kidston, Esq., a candidate at such election, refused on the day last mentioned to enter upon or proceed with such investigation, and insisted upon proclaiming, and did proclaim the said Charles J. Campbell as duly elected, without first ascertaining the corrected number of votes by means of such investigation as required by law, notwithstanding that the said William Kidston was prepared to proceed in such investigation on the day to which the court had been so adjourned.

Your committee therefore report that the said election for the county of Victoria is null and void, and that a new writ ought to issue for the election of a member to represent that 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.

(Signed), A. M. COCHRAN, chairman.

Committee room, House of Assembly, 27th March, 1861.

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

On motion of Mr. J. McDonald,

Resolved, That the minutes of proceedings of the Victoria controverted election committee, and the evidence taken before the committee, be printed.

Order to permit proceedings.

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

Thursday, 28th March, 1861.

PRAYERS.

Mr. J. McDonald reported from the committee to whom were referred the several bills before the House relating to county assessments, that the committee had considered

Report of committee on assessment bill.

The bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments," introduced on the twenty-sixth day of February instant, and has made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bill, and he delivered the bill with the amendments in at the Clerk's table, where the amendments were read.

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

Bill committed.

Mr. Shaw, pursuant to leave previously given, presented to the House, a bill to alter one of the electoral districts in the county of Annapolis; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Annapolis polling district bill.

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

Committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through, The bill concerning the county of Digby.

Digby division.

The bill relating to the water supply and sewerage of the city of Halifax.

Water and sewerage.

The bill to authorize the issue of new debentures by the city of Halifax.

City debentures.

The bill to amend the act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax.

City assessments.

And had directed him to report such bills to the House severally without any amendments, and he delivered the bills in at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the bills be engrossed.

Order to engross.

An engrossed bill to regulate labor on the highways, was read a third time.

Highway labor bill read third time

And thereupon,

Mr. Brown moved that the bill do pass.

Motion to pass bill.

Which being seconded,

Mr. J. McDonald moved, by way of amendment thereto, that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months.

Amendment to defer.

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

Lost on division.

For the amendment.

Against the amendment.

Mr. Coffin,
 " McKenzie,
 " Townsend,
 " Burgess,
 " Bailey,
 " H. McDonald,
 " Blanchard,
 " Bourinot,
 " McFarlane,

Mr. Tobin,
 " Martell,
 " Wade,
 " Shaw,
 " McKinnon,
 " Robichau,
 " P. Smyth,
 " Caldwell,

Mr. Pryor,
 " Shannon,
 " Cowie,
 " Killam,
 " L. Smith,
 " Harrington,
 " Tupper,
 " Robertson,
 " Ross,
 " Donkin,
 " Brown,
 " H. McDonald,

Mr. Grant,
 " Esson,
 " Morrison,
 " Morton,
 " Chambers,
 " McLelan,
 Hon. Mr. Wier,
 Mr. Heffernan,
 Hon. Mr. Locke,
 " Chipman,
 Hon. Prov. Sec'y.

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. Harrington then moved that the bill be amended by inserting the words, "licensed ferrymen" in the list of exemptions in the sixth section of the bill.

Second amendment.

Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, passed in the negative.

Negatived on division.

Mr. Chambers then moved that the bill be amended by striking "members of volunteer militia companies out of the exemptions in section 6 of the bill.

Third amendment.

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

Negatived on division.

So it passed in the negative.

Fourth amendment
noticed.

Mr. Harrington then moved that section 10 be amended by reducing the hours of labour from ten to eight.

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

So it passed in the negative.

Fifth amendment
agreed to.

Mr. Harrington then moved that section 11 be amended by adding at the end thereof the following clause:—

“In the counties of Richmond and Victoria, the whole statute labor shall be performed between the first day of May and the fifteenth day of October.”

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

Ordered, That the bill be amended accordingly.

Sixth amendment
agreed to.

Mr. Blanchard then moved that the bill be amended by adding at the end thereof the following clause:—

“The sessions in each county may once in each year appoint one or more general inspectors of statute labor, whose salary and duties shall be fixed by such sessions.”

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

Ordered, That the bill be amended accordingly.

Seventh amendment
lost.

Mr. H. McDonald then moved that the bill be amended by adding thereto the following clause:—

“All persons assessed for any sum over two thousand dollars shall not be required to work more than seven days, but shall be required to pay to the surveyor fifty cents for every additional day's labor as provided in section 4, and the money so received shall be paid by the surveyor into the hands of the county treasurer, to be disposed of in improving roads in the poorer districts of the county, as the grand jury and sessions may by a joint resolution direct.

Which amendment being seconded and put, passed in the negative.

Eighth amendment
lost.

Mr. Chambers then moved that the bill be amended by incorporating therein the provisions of section 9 of chapter 66 of the Revised States, “of the expenditure of moneys on the roads.”

Which amendment being seconded and put, passed in the negative.

Ninth amendment
agreed to.

Mr. Blanchard then moved that the bill be further amended by adding thereto the following clause.

“The counties of Inverness and Cape Breton shall be excepted from the operation of this act, and with respect to these counties chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes shall remain in force.”

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

Ordered, That the bill be amended accordingly.

Consideration of bill
postponed.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the bill be resumed on Monday next.

Message from Governor

A message from his Excellency the Governor, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

Mr. Speaker,

His Excellency the Governor commands the immediate attention of this honorable House in the Council Chamber.

House attend.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker with the House, attended his Excellency in the Council Chamber.

And being returned,

Bills assented to.

Mr. Speaker reported that the House had attended his Excellency in the Council Chamber, when his Excellency was pleased to give his assent to twenty-eight bills passed in the present session entitled as follows, viz.:

An act to incorporate the Pictou marine railway company.

An act concerning streets and street expenditure within the city of Halifax.

An act relative to certain electoral districts in the county of Inverness.

An act relating to the assessment rolls for the district of Barrington.

An act relating to the poor asylum in the city of Halifax.

An act to amend chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes “of poor districts,” and the act in amendment thereof,

An act to extend the operation of chapter 61 of the Revised Statutes "of laying out certain great roads."

An act to revive the acts relating to the Hall's Harbor pier company.

An act to change the name of Joseph Hyman.

An act to incorporate the Gilbert's Cove pier company.

An act to enable William Forbes to obtain letters patent.

An act relating to the registry of grants.

An act to amend the act to incorporate the Londonderry iron company of Nova Scotia.

An act to incorporate the Halifax relief steamboat company.

An act to incorporate the medical society of Nova Scotia.

An act to extend the operation of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes "of fires and firewards."

An act to authorise a loan for the erection of a poor house in the county of Pictou.

An act to amend chapter 83 of the Revised Statutes, "of currency."

An act to authorise a loan for the erection of a court house and jail in Yarmouth.

An act to incorporate Eastern Star Lodge No. 2 of the independent order of odd fellows.

An act relating to public records.

An act to amend chapter 137 of the Revised Statutes, "of the relief of insolvent debtors."

An act to incorporate the Fraser mine company.

An act to amend the act incorporating the Nova Scotia marine insurance company.

An act to incorporate the trustees of the seaman's bethel at North Sydney.

An act to continue and amend the law regulating customs duties.

An act to continue the laws imposing light house duties.

An act to continue the act to provide for the organization of a volunteer militia force for the defence of this province.

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 Dartmouth gas and water company, with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.

Dartmouth gas and water bill amended.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The amendment proposed by the Council to the bill entitled an act to incorporate the Dartmouth gas and water company was read a first, and *nem. con.* a second time, and considered by the House.

Amendments agreed to.

And thereupon,

On motion, resolved that such amendment be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the bill and amendment back to the Council and acquaint them that this House have agreed to such amendment.

Bill returned to council.

On motion, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the motion that the bill to vest in the commissioner of crown lands the inspection of mines, be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Debate on mines inspection bill resumed.

And after some time spent in debate thereon,

Hon. Mr. Johnston moved by way of amendment to such motion the following resolution.

Amendment moved.

Whereas, This province is bound to appoint and continue an inspector of mines under the terms of a solemn contract, entered into between the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty and the General Mining Association, ratified by the Legislature of this province, and this bill is a violation of that contract and of the pledged faith of the province.

And whereas, It is essential to the mineral rights of the province that a systematic and vigilant inspection should be maintained over the working of the mines in the province, and the raising and export of coals; and inasmuch as the duties that now press upon the commissioner of crown lands give full employment

to that department, the additional labors contemplated to be imposed on it by this bill must either be neglected, or if performed must induce increased expense in the crown land office, and put an end to the plea of economy on the pretence of which the bill is founded.

And whereas, While this bill violates the pledged public faith, it places in jeopardy most important provincial interests; the economy it professes is either delusive or can only be obtained by sacrificing interests of far more value than any saving the measure can effect, and the bill is therefore presented to the House in the suspicious aspect of being designed for other objects than those it professes.

Therefore Resolved, That the further consideration of this bill be deferred until this day three months.

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

Amendment lost on division.

For the amendment.

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

Against the amendment.

Mr. Hatfield,	Mr. McLelan,
“ Burgess,	“ Chambers,
“ L. Smith,	“ Brown,
“ Heffernan,	“ Morrison,
“ Moseley,	“ S. Campbell,
“ A. Campbell,	“ Robertson,
“ Bailey,	“ Coffin,
“ McKenzie,	“ Esson,
“ Morton,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
“ Grant,	Mr. Chipman,
“ Blanchard,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
“ Ross,	“ Fin. Sec’y.
Hon. Att’y. Genl.	“ Prov. Sec’y.

So it passed in the negative.

The original motion being then propounded from the chair, and the question put thereon, passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

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

Bill committed.

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

Monday, 1st April, 1861.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Wade moved that the vote of the House, passed on Thursday last, negating the resolution that the further consideration of the bill to regulate labor on the highways be deferred until this day three months, be rescinded.

Motion to rescind.

ed on division.

Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, nineteen; against it, twenty-six.

For the motion.

Mr. McKenzie,	Mr. Blanchard,
“ Hatfield,	“ Henry,
“ Townsend,	“ Tobin,
“ Moseley,	“ Bourinot,
“ Wade,	“ Shaw,
“ Robichau,	“ Caldwell,
“ H. McDonald,	“ P. Smyth,
“ Churchill,	Hon. C. Campbell,
“ Burgess,	Mr. McKinnon.
“ McFarlane,	

Against the motion.

Mr. Pryor,	Hon. Att’y. Genl.,
“ Killam,	Mr. Chambers,
“ L. Smith,	“ Morrison,
“ Cowie,	“ S. Campbell,
“ Coffin,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
“ A. Campbell,	Hon. Finan. Sec’y,
“ Shannon,	Mr. Ross,
“ Grant,	“ Brown,
“ Robertson,	“ Chipman,
“ J. McDonald,	“ Morton,
“ McLelan,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	Mr. Esson.
Mr. Tupper,	Hon. Prov. Sec’y.

So it passed in the negative.

The original motion being then propounded from the chair, was agreed to by the House. Bill passed

And accordingly,

Resolved, That the bill as amended do pass, and that the title be, an act to regulate labor on the highways.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence. And sent to council.

Hon. Mr. Johnston then moved, that the vote of the House passed yesterday, negating the resolution moved in amendment to the motion to commit the bill to invest in the Commissioners of Crown Lands the inspection of mines, be rescinded. Motion to rescind.

Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty; against it twenty-four. Lost on division.

For the motion.

Against the motion.

Mr. Pryor,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,	Mr. Morton,	Mr. Chambers,
“ Townsend,	Mr. Henry,	“ Hatfield,	“ Morrison,
“ Wade,	“ Tobin,	“ McKenzie,	“ S. Campbell,
“ Cowie,	“ Tupper,	“ Burgess,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
“ H. McDonald,	“ Bourinot,	“ L. Smith,	Mr. Ross,
“ Churchill,	“ Shaw,	“ Mosely,	“ Brown,
“ Shannon,	“ Caldwell,	“ Coffin,	“ Chipman,
“ McFarlane,	“ Robichau,	“ A. Campbell,	“ Esson,
“ Killam,	“ P. Smyth.	“ Grant,	Hon. Finan. Sec’y,
“ J. McDonald,	“ McKinnon,	“ Robertson,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
		“ Blanchard,	Hon. Prov. Sec’y.
		“ McLelan,	Hon. Atty. Genl.

So it passed in the negative.

An engrossed bill relating to the county of Digby, was read a third time. Bills read third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relating to the county of Digby. Digby division.

An engrossed bill relative to the water supply and sewerage of the city of Halifax, was read a third time. Halifax water supply.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relative to the water supply of the city of Halifax. Title altered.

An engrossed bill to authorise the issue of new debentures by the city of Halifax was read a third time. Halifax debentures.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorise the issue of new debentures by the city of Halifax.

An engrossed bill to amend the act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax, was read a third time. City assessments.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax.

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

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the bills entitled respectively :

An act to protect the Amherst Point Marsh in Cumberland. Bills agreed to.

An act to provide for rebuilding the St. Croix bridge. Amherst marsh.

An act to provide for the erection of a bridge over the harbor of Pugwash. St. Croix's bridge.

An act to provide for the erection of a bridge across Maccan river. Pugwash bridge.

Severally without any amendments. Maccan bridge.

The Council have agreed to the bill entitled

An act to establish an additional polling district in the county of Lunenburg. Lunenburg polling

And have made amendments thereto, to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable House. district bill amended.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Councils amendment
Read first time.

The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled, an act to establish an additional polling place in the county of Lunenburg were read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Resolution for conference as to trawl fishing.

The hon. Mr. Locke moved that the House do come to the following resolutions :—

Whereas, This House has been made aware by numerous petitions, and by enquiries prosecuted by the committee on the fisheries, that the practice of trawl fishing prevails to a large and increasing extent on the coasts of this province, and the banks lying off the coasts of Labrador, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and this province; being chiefly practised by the fishermen of foreign countries.

And whereas, Such practice is exceedingly detrimental to the fishery by destroying chiefly the female fish in the spawning season, and the effect in reducing the numbers of the fish is already apparent, and the fishery is wholly unproductive in places which were formerly considered as profitable fishing grounds.

And whereas, This practice cannot be checked otherwise than by concerted legislative action on the part of the various countries chiefly interested in such fisheries.

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

Resolved, That a conference be requested with the Legislative Council, by committee on the general state of the province, and that the committee of this House be instructed to communicate to the committee of the Council, a copy of the foregoing resolution.

Which resolution being seconded, and the question put thereon, was agreed to by the House.

Agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do request such conference.

Road division moved.

The hon. the Financial Secretary, moved that the House do come to the following resolution.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the road and bridge service, for the present year, be applied as follows :

Halifax county,	\$7356
Pictou,	7200
Inverness,	6600
Lunenburg,	6000
Hants,	5992
Colchester,	5840
Cumberland,	5840
Cape Breton,	5684
King's,	5400
Annapolis,	5200
Yarmouth,	4880
Shelburne,	4880
Digby,	4880
Sydney,	4880
Richmond,	4880
Victoria,	4880
Guysborough,	4880
Queen's	4728

\$100,000

Which resolution being seconded;

Amendment moved.

Mr. Bourinot moved by way of amendment thereto the following resolution.

Whereas, The counties of Halifax, Hants and Colchester enjoy the privilege of being intersected by railways, at a cost to the province of \$242,000 per annum.

Resolved, That the proposed division of road moneys be amended, by withdrawing

three hundred pounds from the appropriation for those counties, and dividing it among the outlying counties not touched by the railway.

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

For the amendment.

Against the amendment.

Mr. Henry,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,	Mr. Shannon,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
“ Cowie,	“ Tupper,	“ Hatfield,	Hon. Att’y. Genl.,
“ H. McDonald,	“ Bourinot,	“ Robertson,	Mr. McLelan,
“ Killam,	“ McFarlane,	“ Moseley,	“ Churchill,
“ Wade,	“ Caldwell,	Hon. Mr. Wier,	“ S. Campbell.
“ J. McDonald,	“ P. Smyth,	Mr. L. Smith,	“ Chambers,
“ Robichau,	“ Shaw.	“ Burgess,	“ Morrison,
“ McKinnon,		Hon. Prov. Sec’y.,	Hon. Finan. Sec’y.,
		Mr. A. Campbell,	Mr. Brown,
		“ McKenzie,	“ Chipman,
		“ Grant,	“ A. Campbell,
		“ Tobin,	“ Coffin,
		“ Morton,	“ Esson,
		“ Blanchard,	“ Ross.

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. J. McDonald then moved by way of amendment to the original resolution the following resolution: Second amendment moved.

Resolved, That in counties divided into electoral divisions the road grant be apportioned to each division, as if each of such divisions were a separate county.

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

So it passed in the negative.

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

On motion the House resolved itself into a committee on bills. Committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through, Bills reported.

The bill to vest in the commissioner of crown lands the inspection of mines. Inspection of mines.

The bill to prevent frauds on creditors by secret bills of sale. Bills of sale.

The bill to amend the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company. Telegraph company.

The bill to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, “of juries.” Juries.

The bill to continue the act to authorize a provincial loan. Provincial loan.

And had directed him to report such bills to the House severally without any amendments; and he delivered the bills in at the Clerk’s table.

Ordered, That the bills be engrossed. Order to engross.

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

Tuesday, 2nd April, 1861.

PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill to vest in the Commissioner of Crown Lands the inspection of mines, was read a third time. Bills read third time. Mines inspection.

And thereupon, the hon. the Provincial Secretary moved, that such bill do pass. Motion to pass.
Which being seconded,

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved by way of amendment thereto, that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months. Amendment to defer.

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

*For the amendment.**Against the amendment.*

Mr. Shannon,	Mr. Henry,	Mr. Hatfield,	Mr. S. Campbell,
“ Killam,	“ Harrington,	“ Morton,	“ Chipman,
“ Townsend,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,	“ A. Campbell,	“ Brown,
“ Cowie,	Mr. Tupper,	“ Moseley,	“ Heffernan,
“ J. McDonald,	“ Bourinot,	Hon. Mr. Wier,	“ Morrison,
“ Donkin,	“ Shaw,	Mr. L. Smith,	“ Burgess,
“ H. McDonald,	“ Robichau,	“ McKenzie,	“ McLelan,
“ McFarlane,	“ P. Smyth,	“ Bailey,	“ Robertson,
“ Churchill,	“ Caldwell,	“ Blanchard,	“ Coffin,
“ Wade,	“ McKinnon,	“ Grant,	“ Ross,
“ Longley,	“ Martell.	“ Cochran,	“ Esson,
		Hon. Atty. Genl.,	Hon. C. Campbell,
		“ Finan. Secy.,	“ Prov. Secy.
		Mr. Chambers,	

So it passed in the negative.

Bill passed.

The question being then taken upon the original resolution, that the bill do pass, the same was agreed to by the House.

And accordingly,

Resolved, That the bill do pass and that the title be, an act to vest in the commissioner of crown lands the inspection of mines.

Bills of sale.

An engrossed bill to prevent frauds on creditors by secret bills of sale of personal chattels, was read a third time.

And thereupon,

Motion to pass.

The hon. Attorney General moved that such bill do pass.

Which being seconded,

Amendment to defer.

Mr. Harrington moved, by way of amendment thereto, that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months.

Lost on division.

Which amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, passed in the negative.

The original resolution that the bill do pass, being then propounded from the chair, and the question put thereon, was agreed to by the House.

And accordingly,

Bill passed.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to prevent frauds on creditors by secret bills of sale of personal chattels.

Electric telegraph company.

An engrossed bill to amend the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company.

Juries.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, “of juries,” was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, “of juries.”

Provincial loan.

An engrossed bill to continue the act to authorize a provincial loan, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill pass, and that the title be, an act to continue the act to authorize a provincial loan.

Bills sent to council.

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

Report of fishery com. adopted.

Ordered, That the report of the committee on the fisheries, presented on the twenty-sixth day of March, be adopted by the House.

Bills presented.

The hon. Attorney General, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, the following bills, viz :—

Militia.

A bill to amend chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes, “of the militia”

Education.

A bill to continue the laws relating to education.

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

<i>Ordered</i> , That Mr. Killam and Mr. Coffin have leave of absence after to-morrow on urgent private business.	Leave of absence.
Mr. S. Campbell, from the committee on amendments to the laws, reported that the committee had considered	Law com. report bills.
The bill to prevent the destruction of the smaller kind of birds.	Destruction of birds.
The bill respecting lock-up houses.	Lock up houses.
The bill to amend the act to extend to this province certain provisions of the merchant shipping act.	Merchant shipping.
And had directed him to report such bills to the House severally without any amendments; and that the committee had also considered	
The bill to amend chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes, "of petty offences, trespasses and assaults."	Petty offences.
And had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bill; and he delivered the bills together with the amendments to the last mentioned bill, in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole House.	Bills committed.
Five petitions of inhabitants of the county of Richmond were, by special leave, presented by Mr. Harrington and read, praying for a division of that county into two districts, for local purposes.	Pets. for division of Richmond.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the petitions do lie on the table.	
A petition of inhabitants of Nine Mile River, in Hants county, was presented by Mr. Chambers and read, praying for the establishment of a general system of assessment for the support of education.	Pet. for school assessments.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the petition be referred to the committee on education.	Referred.
Hon. Mr. Wier reported from the committee on trade and manufactures, and he read the report in his place and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.	Trade com. report.
(<i>See Appendix—Trade and Manufactures.</i>)	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the report be received and adopted.	Received and adopted.
Hon. Mr. Wier also reported from the same committee that they had considered the bill in addition to chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, "of the preservation of useful birds and animals," and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendments, and he delivered the bill in at the Clerk's table.	Fishery com report bill.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.	Bill committed.
Mr. Ross 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.	Indian committee report.
(<i>See Appendix—Indians.</i>)	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the report be received and adopted.	Received and adopted.
A message from the Council, by Mr. Halliburton.	Message.
Mr. Speaker.	
The Council have agreed to the bill, entitled,	Bills agreed to.
An act concerning proceedings on judgments obtained in courts without the province, without any amendments.	Foreign judgments.
The Council have agreed to the bill entitled	
An act to incorporate the Dartmouth gas and water company, as amended.	Dartmouth gas and water company.
The Council have agreed to the bills, entitled severally:	
An act concerning the county of Hants.	Hants division.
An act to prevent corrupt practices at elections,	
And have made amendments to such bills respectively, to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.	
The Council agree to the conference proposed by this honorable House, by committee, on the general state of the province, and the committee of the Council are now ready to meet the committee of this honorable House on such conference.	Council agree to conference.
And then the messenger withdrew.	

Hants division amend-
ments read.

The amendments proposed by Council to the bill, entitled an act concerning the county of Hants, were read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Amendments to corrupt
practices bill agreed
to.

The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill, entitled an act to prevent corrupt practices at elections, were read a first, and *nem. con.* a second time, and considered by the House.

And thereupon,

On motion, resolved that such amendments be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the Council, and acquaint them that this house have agreed to such amendments.

Managers of conference
agreed to.

Ordered, That the hon. Provincial Secretary, hon. Mr. Wier and Mr. Tobin, be a committee to manage the conference agreed to by the Council.

So the managers went to the conference.

And being returned.

Managers report.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, reported that the managers had been at the conference, and had communicated to the committee of the Council a copy of the resolutions passed yesterday, requesting the Council to join this House in an address on the subject of the fisheries.

Motion to adopt report
on Guysborough pet.

Mr. Blanchard renewed his motion that the report of the committee on the petition from certain inhabitants of Guysborough, presented on the twenty-fifth day of March last, be adopted by the House.

Which being seconded,

Amendment moved.

Mr. Henry moved by way of amendment thereto, the following resolution:

Whereas, By the report of a majority of the committee appointed to investigate the charges made against the member for Guysborough, it appears that a majority of that committee being the political partizans of the parties accused, having refused to use the powers conferred by this House for the purpose of obtaining the testimony necessary to a due investigation, and upon ex-parte testimony in the absence of the petitioners and their counsel, and without any notice having been given to the petitioners or their counsel, have made a pretended investigation, and founded a report thereon for the consideration of this House.

Resolved, That the report of the committee be not adopted, that the committee be discharged and another committee appointed, with the same powers as the last to send for persons and papers.

And lost on division.

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

For the Amendment.

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

Against the Amendment.

Mr. L. Smith,	Hon. Att'y General,
" Hatfield,	Mr. Coffin,
" Bailey,	" Robertson,
" Burgess,	" Chipman,
" Mosely,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
" Morton,	" Fin. Secretary,
" A. Campbell,	" Mr. Locke,
" McKenzie,	Mr. Ross,
" Grant,	" Brown,
" Blanchard,	" C. Campbell,
" Cochran,	" McLelan,
" Chambers,	" Esson,
Hon. Prov. Sec'y.	" Morrisson,

So it passed in the negative.

Ordered, That the report be adopted.

Message.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker, -

Corrupt practices bill
agreed to.

The council have agreed to the bill entitled, an act to prevent corrupt practices at elections, as amended.

Further conference
requested.

The council desire a further conference with the House of Assembly by committee on the subject of last conference.

And then the messenger withdrew.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Locke,
Resolved, That this House do agree to the further conference desired by the council. And agreed to.

Ordered, That the same committee who managed the last conference do manage this conference. Managers appointed.

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

So the managers went to the conference.

And being returned,

The hon. Provincial Secretary, reported that the managers had been at the conference, and that the committee of the Council had communicated to the committee of this House a copy in writing of three resolutions of the Council, which he read in his place, and then delivered them in at the Clerk's table, where they were again read, and are as follow : Managers report.

Legislative Council Chamber, 2nd April, 1861.

On motion, *resolved*, that this House will join the House of Assembly in address to her Majesty, soliciting the intervention of her Majesty's government with the governments of France and the United States to induce them to concur in legislation to put an end to the injurious and destructive practice of trawl fishing on the coasts of this province, and the banks laying off the coasts of Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and this province. Council's resolution.

Ordered, That Mr. Archibald, Mr. Almon, and Mr. R. B. Dickie be a committee of this House to join a committee of the House of Assembly to prepare the said address.

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

By order,

JOHN C. HALLIBURTON,
 C. L. C.

Ordered, That that the resolution do lie on the table.

Ordered, That the committee who managed the conferences be a committee to join the committee of the Council in preparing the address. Committee to prepare address.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a return of all removals from offices held under the provincial government since the late government resigned office, with the cause of such removals, and the same was read by the Clerk. Returns of dismissals and appointments p. 6 16d.

(See Appendix—Dismissals from Office.)

Also, a return of all appointments made by the present government up to the twenty-fifth day of February, 1861, and the same was read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix—Appointments to Office.)

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, also presented to the House a copy of a communication from the hon. Mr. Johnston, dated 28th March instant, to his Excellency, on the subject of certain petitions intended to be presented to his Excellency relating to the constitution of the executive government, with his Excellency's reply thereto, dated 30th March instant ; and the same were read by the Clerk. Correspondence on constitutional question presented.

(See Appendix—Constitutional Questions.)

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

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

Wednesday, 3rd April, 1861.

PRAYERS.

Com. on pet. of E. Rand *Ordered*, That Mr. Moseley be added in the place of Mr. Coffin, as a member of the committee on the petition of Ebenezer Rand.

Report of Mr. Light on Halifax railway extension. The hon. the Provincial Secretary by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, a report of Alexander L. Light, esquire, civil engineer, in relation to the extension of the Nova Scotia railway from its present terminus at Richmond into the city of Halifax, together with a synopsis of such report, and a plan of the proposed road.

(See Appendix—Halifax Railway.)

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

Com. to prepare address respecting inter-colonial railway. On motion of the hon. the Provincial Secretary, *Resolved*, That a select committee be appointed to prepare an address to the crown, praying for aid by guarantee or otherwise, to an inter-colonial railway from Halifax to the St. Lawrence.

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

Ordered, That the Clerk do desire such conference.

Justices of peace bill. Mr. Donkin pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to amend chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes, "of the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in civil cases."

Inspection of fish bill. Hon. Mr. Wier, pursuant to leave given presented to the House, a bill to amend the law regulating the inspection of fish.

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

Petition of Free Church inhabitants Victoria. Two petitions of inhabitants of the county of Victoria, late adherents of the Free Church, were presented by Mr. J. McDonald and read, stating that they had objected to the recent union between the Free Church and the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, and praying the House not to sanction by its legislation the deprivation of the rights of petitioners in property lately belonging to the Free Church, in consequence of such union.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.

Despatch announcing decease of Duchess of Kent. The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, a despatch from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, communicating the decease, on the sixteenth day of March last, of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and the same was read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix—Duchess of Kent.)

Ordered, That the despatch do lie on the table.

And thereupon,

Com. to prepare an address of condolence. *Ordered*, That the hon. the Attorney General, the hon. Mr. Johnston, and hon. Provincial Secretary be a committee to prepare an address of condolence to her Majesty the Queen, on the death of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

Message. A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

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

And then the messenger withdrew.

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

Who attend and report. So they went to the conference,

And being returned,

The hon. Provincial Secretary reported that the managers had been at the conference, and had complied with the instructions of the House.

The following bills were severally read a second time.

Bills read second time.

A bill to amend the act to authorize the construction of railways in this province, and the acts in amendment thereof.

Railway.

A bill to establish the division line between two polling districts in the county of Cumberland.

Cumberland polling district.

A bill to provide for improving a road in Queen's county.

Queen's county road.

A bill to alter one of the electoral districts in the county of Annapolis.

Annapolis electoral district.

A bill to continue the laws relating to education.

Education

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

Bills committed.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.

Message.

Mr. Speaker,

The Council desire a further conference with this honorable House, by committee, on the subject of the last conference.

Further conference desired.

And then the messenger withdrew.

On motion of the honorable the Provincial Secretary,

And agreed to.

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

Ordered, That the committee who managed the last conference, do manage this conference.

Managers appointed.

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

So the managers went to the conference,

Who attend,

And being returned,

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

And report Councils resolutions.

Legislative Council Chamber, 3rd April, 1861.

On motion, resolved, that this House will join the House of Assembly in an address to Her Majesty, praying aid by guarantee or otherwise, to an inter-colonial railway from Halifax to the St. Lawrence.

Ordered, That Mr. Archibald, Mr. R. B. Dickie, and Mr. Almon, be a committee of this House to join a committee of the House of Assembly, to prepare the said address.

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

(Signed)

J. C. HALLIBURTON,
Clerk, Legislative Council.

Ordered, That the resolutions do lie on the table.

Ordered, That the hon. the Provincial Secretary, Mr. Tupper, hon. Attorney General, Mr. Henry, Mr. Grant, Mr. Tobin, and Mr. Blanchard, be a committee to join the committee of the Council in preparing such address, and that the Clerk do acquaint the Council therewith.

Com. to prepare address

Mr. McFarlane 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.

Report of agricultural com.

(See Appendix—Agriculture.)

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted.

Received and adopted.

Mr. S. Campbell, from the law committee, reported that the committee had considered the bill to amend chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes, "of pleadings

Law Com. report.

- Pleadings and practice amendments. and practice in the supreme court," with the Council's amendments thereto; and had made amendments to such amendments, 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.
- Amendments committed. *Ordered*, That the bill and the amendments be committed to a committee of the whole house.
- Amendments to Hants division bill considered. The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled, an act concerning the county of Hants, were read a second time and considered by the House.
- Motion to pass several amendments. And thereupon, Mr. Cochran moved that such amendments, except the first, be agreed to by the House.
- Passed on division. Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared, for the motion, twenty-two, against it, eighteen.

For the motion.

Mr. Hefleman,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
" Bailey,	Hon. Att'y. Genl.,
" A. Campbell,	Mr. McLelan,
" McKenzie,	" Morton,
" Robertson,	" Brown,
Hon. Mr. Wier,	" Ross.
Mr. Blanchard,	" L. Smith,
" Cochran,	" Chipman,
" Grant,	Hon. Prov. Sec'y.,
" Chambers,	Mr. S. Campbell.
" Morrison,	" Esson,

Against the motion

Mr. Shannon,	Mr. McFarlane,
" Robichau,	" Longley,
" Donkin,	" Churchill,
" Cowie,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
" Wade,	Mr. J. McDonald,
" Tupper,	" Shaw.
" Caldwell,	" McKimmon,
" Pryor,	" Tobin,
" H. McDonald,	" P. Smyth,

So it passed in the affirmative.

- First amendment read. The first of such amendments being read, is as follows:
 "Second clause, second line—leave out the word "Kempt," and insert instead, the following words, "that part of Kempt which lies to the west of a straight line running northerly from the township line, dividing Newport and Douglas to the Walton bridge over the Petite River."
- Amendment moved. And thereupon, Mr. Cochran moved that such proposed amendment be amended by adding at the end thereof the following words,—“thence by Petite River, down stream to the Bay Shore.”
- Amendment amended. Which being seconded and put, passed in the affirmative.
 And accordingly,
Ordered, That the amendment be so amended.
Resolved, That the amendment as so amended be agreed to.
Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the Council, and acquaint them with the foregoing resolution.
- Education com. report Queen's school division bill. The hon. the Attorney General reported in part from the committee on education that they had considered the bill to divide Queen's county into two school divisions, and had directed to report such bill to the House without any amendments, and he delivered the bill in at the Clerk's table.
Ordered, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Com. on bills. On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee on bills.
 Mr. Speaker left the chair,
 Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee.
 Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
 The chairman reported from the committee, that they had gone through—
 The bill to authorize the appointment of Commissioners without the province.
 The bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments."
- Guysborough. The bill relating to the county of Guysborough.
- Useful animals. The bill in addition to chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, "of the preservation of useful birds and animals."
- Criminal justice. The bill to amend chapter 168 of the Revised Statutes, "of the administration of criminal justice in the supreme court."

The bill to prevent the destruction of the smaller kinds of birds.	Birds preservation.
The bill respecting lock-up houses.	Lock-up houses.
The bill to amend chapter 76 of the Revised Statutes, "of shipping and seamen."	Shipping and seamen.
And had directed him to report such bills to the House severally without any amendments; that they had gone through	
The bill to authorize the imposition of a tax on dogs.	Tax on dogs.
The bill to amend the license laws.	License law.
And had made amendments to such bills respectively, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bills; and that they had also gone through the amendments proposed by the Council, to the bill entitled,	
An act to amend chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes, "of pleadings and practice in the supreme court," and had made amendments to such amendments, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bill, and he delivered the bills together with the amendments to the several bills amended by the committee in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.	Councils amendments to pleadings and practice bill.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bills reported without amendments be engrossed.	Order to engross.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bills reported with amendments be engrossed with the amendments.	
The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled an act to amend chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes, "of pleadings and practice in the supreme court," were read a third time.	Councils amendments read.
And thereupon, <i>resolved</i> , that the first and second amendments to the fourth clause of the bill, and the added clauses except the first and fourth, be agreed to.	Several amendments agreed to
<i>Resolved</i> , That the third and fourth amendments to the fourth clause, be not agreed to.	Two amendments not agreed to
The first added clause being read, is as follows:	First added clause read
In all cases where pleas disclose new matters which the plaintiff may desire to confess and avoid, he may reply without leave of the court or a judge, and may at the same time join issue; and where the plaintiff shall not reply in such cases before trial, or within thirty days after the service of the pleas, he shall be taken to have denied the facts alleged therein.	
And thereupon, the hon. the Attorney General moved that such clause be amended by leaving out after the words "judge" the words "and may at the same time join issue," and also, by leaving out after the word "reply" the words "in such cases."	Amendments moved
Which amendments being seconded and put, were agreed to by the House.	And agreed to,
And accordingly,	
<i>Resolved</i> , That the first added clause be amended as above mentioned.	
The fourth added clause being read, is as follows:	
The decision and judgments of one judge or more at chambers, including those on appeals from the probate court, shall in all cases be subject to appeal to the supreme court in term, security for the costs of such appeal being given, except in probate cases, by the party appealing, to the satisfaction of the judge or judges who shall have given the judgment, and within a time to be limited by him or them; and so much of the forty-ninth section of chapter 130 of the Revised Statutes as makes the decision of two judges final, is repealed.	Fourth added clause read.
And thereupon,	
The hon. the Attorney General moved that such added clause be amended by leaving out after the word "given" the words, "except in probate cases;" and by adding at the end of the clause the following clause:—"It shall be in the discretion of the judges to grant or refuse the rule <i>nisi</i> prescribed by section 50 of chapter 130 of the Revised Statutes."	Amendment moved And agreed to.
Which amendments being seconded and put, were agreed to by the House.	
And accordingly,	
<i>Resolved</i> , That the fourth added clause be amended as above mentioned.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the Clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the Council, and acquaint them with the foregoing resolutions.	
Mr. Speaker announced to the House, that the seat of Charles J. Campbell,	Speaker announces requisition for writ for Victoria.

Esq., late one of the members for the county of Victoria, having been on the twenty-seventh day of March last, vacated by the report of the committee to try the merits of the controverted election for that county, he, the Speaker, had thereupon, pursuant to law, required that a writ might be issued to supply the vacancy in the representation occasioned by the setting aside of such election.

Com. report address of
condolence.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary from the committee appointed to prepare an address of condolence to Her Majesty on the occasion of the demise of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, reported the following address :

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty's.

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

May it please your Majesty,—

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the representatives of the people of Nova Scotia, beg leave respectfully to approach your Majesty with the tender of our condolence upon the lamented death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

The virtues which adorned the private life of your illustrious parent have long been known to all British Americans, and the public services of Her Royal Highness in training your Majesty for the great duties of the empire are hourly illustrated by the wisdom and success, which your most distant provinces are proud to acknowledge.

And thereupon,

The hon. the Provincial Secretary moved that such address do pass.

Which being seconded,

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

Consideration of address
postponed.

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

Thursday, April 4th, 1861.

PRAYERS.

Bills read third time.
Foreign commissioners

An engrossed bill to authorize the appointment of Commissioners without the province, was read a third time.

Motion to amend,

And thereupon, the hon. the Attorney General, moved that the bill be amended, by adding at the end thereof, the following clause :

Bill amended

“Nothing in this act contained shall affect the validity of any authentication of the documents in the first clause mentioned, by any form now prescribed by the laws in force in respect thereof.”

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

Ordered, That the bill be amended accordingly.

And passed.

Resolved, That the bill, as amended, do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorise the appointment of commissioners without the province.

Bills read third time.
Tax on dogs.

An engrossed bill to authorise the imposition of a tax on dogs was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorize the imposition of a tax on dogs.

County assessments.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, “of county assessments,” was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, “of county assessments.”

Guysborough.

An engrossed bill relating to the county of Guysborough was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relating to the county of Guysborough.

Useful animals.

An engrossed bill in addition to chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes “of the preservation of useful birds and animals,” was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act in addition to chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, "of the preservation of useful birds and animals."

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 168 of the Revised Statutes "of the administration of criminal justice in the supreme court," was read a third time.

Criminal justice.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 168 of the Revised Statutes "of the administration of criminal justice in the supreme court."

An engrossed bill respecting lock-up-houses, was read a third time.

Lock-up houses.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act respecting lock-up-houses.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 76 of the Revised Statutes, "of shipping and seamen," was read a third time.

Shipping and seamen.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 76 of the Revised Statutes, "of shipping and seamen."

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

Bills sent to Council.

The bill to amend chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes "of the militia," was read a second time.

Militia bill read second time.

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

The order of the day being read, the House proceeded to the consideration of the address of condolence to Her Majesty, proposed and moved yesterday.

Order of day.
Address of condolence.

And thereupon, the hon. the Provincial Secretary renewed his motion that the same do pass.

Which being seconded and propounded from the chair, was agreed to by the House; and accordingly,

Resolved, That the address do pass.

Address passed,

Ordered, That the address be engrossed.

Order to engross.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be respectfully requested to transmit the same, to be laid at the foot of the throne.

Resolution asking governor to transmit.

The hon the Provincial Secretary from the joint committee appointed to prepare an address to Her Majesty, on the subject of the fisheries, reported the address agreed upon by such committee; and he read the same in his place and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it way again read, and is as follows:

Joint address respecting trawl fishing.

To the Queen's, Most Excellent Majesty.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF NOVA SCOTIA,

May it please your Majesty,—

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

For many years past, foreigners have been in the habit of fishing with set lines upon the banks lying off the coasts of Newfoundland, Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which practice destroys the spawning fish and largely injures the fisheries.

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

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

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

Address agreed to.

Ordered, That the address be engrossed.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, also from the same committee, reported a joint address to his Excellency the Governor, requesting him to transmit the fore-

Address to governor.

going address to be laid at the foot of the throne ; and he read such last mentioned address in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Mulgrave,
*Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia
and its dependencies, &c. &c.*

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

May it please your Excellency:—

Address passed.

The Legislative Council and House of Assembly have passed the accompanying address to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, relative to the fisheries, and they respectfully request your Excellency to forward their address to her Majesty with your Excellency's most favorable recommendation.

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

Ordered, That the address be engrossed.

Joint address respecting railway.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, from the joint committee appointed to prepare an address to her Majesty on the subject of an inter-colonial railway, reported the address agreed upon by such committee ; and he read the same in his place and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

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

May it please your Majesty:—

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

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

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

The Legislature of Nova Scotia beg respectfully to refer your Majesty to the various efforts made by means of addresses and delegations from the colonies to enlist Imperial support to this great national undertaking ; and the heavy sacrifices made by them in constructing several sections of railway which may now be incorporated in this work, sufficiently evince the anxious desire of the people and Legislatures of all the Provinces to secure its speedy completion, which cannot be done without Imperial aid.

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

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

And thereupon,

The usual question being propounded from the chair, that the address be agreed to, the same was agreed to by the House. Address agreed to.

Ordered, That the address be engrossed.

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

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Mulgrave.
*Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia
and its dependencies, &c. &c.*

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

May it please your Excellency:—

The Legislative Council and House of Assembly have passed the accompanying address to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen in reference to Imperial aid to the inter-colonial railway, and they respectfully request your Excellency to forward their address to her Majesty with your Excellency's most favorable recommendation.

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

Ordered, That the address be engrossed.

On motion the House resolved itself into a committee on bills. Com. on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair,

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through

The bill to establish the division line between two polling districts in the county of Cumberland. Bills reported.
Cumberland polling district.

The bill to divide Queen's county into two school divisions. Queen's county school divisions.

The bill to naturalize certain aliens. Naturalization.

The bill to enable Samuel J. W. Barry to obtain letters patent. Barry's patent.

The bill to provide for improving a road in Queen's county. Queen's county road.

The bill to alter one of the electoral districts in the county of Annapolis. Annapolis electoral district.

The bill to amend chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes, "of the militia." Militia.

And had directed him to report such bills to the House severally without any amendments; and that they had also gone through

The bill to amend the act to authorise the construction of railways in this province, and the acts in amendment thereof. Railway.

The bill to restrain the erection of wooden buildings within certain portions of the city of Halifax. Halifax wooden buildings.

The bill to continue the laws relating to education. Education.

And had made amendments to such last mentioned bills respectively, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bills, and he delivered the bills, together with the amendments to the three last mentioned bills, in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.

Ordered, That the bills reported without amendments be engrossed. Order to engross.

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

The hon. the Attorney General, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, Assessment bill presented.

A bill further to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes "of county assessments;" and the same was read a first, and *nem. con.* a second time. Read twice and committed.

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

Ordered That Mr. Robertson be added as a member of the post office committee in place of Mr. Coffin.

Ordered, That the road scales be presented on Wednesday next.

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

Friday, 5th April, 1861.

PRAYERS.

On motion of the hon. the Provincial Secretary,

House resolve to attend
Mr. Webster's func-
eral.

Resolved unanimously, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the late William B. Webster, Esquire, the House do adjourn until Monday next, and will attend his funeral in a body.

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

Monday, 8th April, 1861.

PRAYERS.

Resolution of Council
to attend funeral of
Mr. Webster.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House a letter received by him after the adjournment on Friday last, from the honorable the President of the Council, enclosing a resolution of the Council to attend the funeral of the late William B. Webster, Esquire.

The resolution was then read, and is as follows :

Legislative Council Chamber, 5th April, 1861.

Resolved unanimously, That this House will attend the funeral of the late William B. Webster, Esquire, M.D., late one of the representatives of King's county in General Assembly, and that the President of this House be requested to communicate the foregoing resolution to the honorable the speaker of the House of Assembly.

(Signed)

JOHN C. HALLIBURTON,

C. L. C.

Ordered, That the letter and resolution do lie on the table.

Bills read 3rd time.
Cumberland polling
district.

An engrossed bill to establish the division line between two polling districts in the county of Cumberland was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to establish the division line between two polling districts in the county of Cumberland.

Halifax wooden build-
ings.

An engrossed bill to restrain the erection of wooden buildings within certain portions of the city of Halifax, was read a third time.

And thereupon,

Mr. Shannon moved that such bill do pass.

Amendment moved.

Which being seconded, Mr. Pryor moved that the bill be amended by adding thereto the following clause :

The City Council may in its discretion, extend the limits within which the conditions of this act shall be observed, provided that two-thirds of the Council agree thereto.

And lost on division.

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

So it passed in the negative.

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

And accordingly,

Bill passed.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to restrain the erection of wooden buildings within certain portions of the city of Halifax.

Queen's county school
divisions.

An engrossed bill to divide Queen's county into two school divisions, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to divide Queen's county into two school divisions.

License law.

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

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the license law.

- An engrossed bill to naturalize certain aliens, was read a third time. Naturalization.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to naturalize certain aliens.
- An engrossed bill to enable Samuel J. W. Barry to obtain letters patent, was read a third time. Barry's patent.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to enable Samuel J. W. Barry to obtain letters patent.
- An engrossed bill to prevent the destruction of the smaller kinds of birds, was read a third time. Preservation of birds.
 And thereupon,
 The hon. Mr. Johnston moved that such bill do pass, which being seconded,
 Mr. Chipman moved by way of amendment, that the further consideration of the bill be deferred until this day three months. Amendment to defer.
 Which amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment nine; against it, twenty-three. Lost on division.
 So it passed in the negative.
 Mr. Shaw then moved that the bill be amended so as to prevent it from having any operation in the months of July and August. Amendment to bill moved.
 Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment fifteen; against it, twenty. And lost on division.
 So it passed in the negative.
 The original resolution was then, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the House.
 And accordingly,
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to prevent the destruction of the smaller kinds of birds. Bill passed.
- An engrossed bill to provide for improving a road in Queen's county, was read a third time. Queen's county road.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and the title be, an act to provide for improving a road in Queen's county.
- An engrossed bill to alter one of the electoral districts in the county of Annapolis, was read a third time. Annapolis polling district.
Resolved, That the bill do pass and that the title be, an act to alter one of the electoral districts in the county of Annapolis.
- An engrossed bill to amend chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes, "of the militia," was read a third time. Militia.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes, "of the militia."
- An engrossed bill to continue the laws relating to education, was read a third time. Education.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to continue and amend the laws relating to education. Title altered.
- Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the bills to the Council and desire their concurrence.
- The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled, an act in addition to the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax, was read a second time and considered by the House. Amendment to court house bill not agreed to.
 And thereupon,
 On motion of Mr. Esson, *Resolved*, that such amendments be not agreed to.
Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have not agreed to such amendments.
- The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled, an act to establish an additional polling district in the county of Lunenburg, were read a second time and considered by the House. Amendments to Lunenburg polling district bill not agreed to.
 And thereupon,
 On motion of the hon. Mr. Wier, *Resolved*, that such amendments be not agreed

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have not agreed to such amendments.

Private bill com-
port.

Mr. Blanchard reported from the committee on private bills that they had considered—

Presbyterian education
bill.

The bill to incorporate the board of education of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America ;
And had directed him to report such bill to the House without any amendments ;
and he delivered the bill in at the Clerk's table.

Bill committed.

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

Travelling agents bill.

Mr. Shannon, pursuant to leave previously given, presented to the House, a bill relating to travelling agents, hawkers, and pedlars ; and such bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Halifax railway liabi-
lity bill.

Mr. Blanchard, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill for assessing the city of Halifax for railway liabilities ; and such bill was read a first and ordered to be read a second time.

And thereupon,

Petition of Mayor of
Halifax.

A petition of the Mayor of the city of Halifax was presented by Mr. Blanchard and read, protesting against the passing of such bill, for the reasons therein stated.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Cornwallis bridge bill.

Mr. Chipman, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to authorise the extension of time for payment of loan to complete Cornwallis bridge.

Barristers and Attor-
neys bill.

Mr. Mosely, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 132 of the Revised Statutes, "of barristers and attorneys."

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

Crown property com-
report.

Mr. Blanchard reported from the committee on crown property, and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix—Crown Property.)

Received.

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

And thereupon,

Mr. Cochran's resolu-
tion thereon.

Mr. Cochran moved that the House do come to the following resolution :

Resolved, That the facts stated in the report of the committee on crown lands, on the petition of Thomas White, be referred to the consideration of the executive government.

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

Private bills reported.

Mr. McFarlane from the committee on private bills reported that they had considered—

Victoria sessions.

The bill to alter the time of holding the sessions for the county of Victoria.

Pictou wharf.

The bill for the construction of a public wharf at Pictou.

Halifax signal station.

The bill to amend the act relating to the signal station at Halifax.

Bishop of Arichat.

The bill to amend the act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop of Arichat.

Merchants' exchange.

The bill to revive the act to incorporate the Merchant's exchange company.

And had directed him to report such bills to the House severally, without any amendments ; and that they had also considered—

Milton tramway.

The bill to incorporate the Milton tramway company ;
And had directed him to recommend to the House, that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months.

Order to engross.

Ordered, That the bills reported without amendments, except the last mentioned bill, be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Motion to commit Mil-
ton tramway bill
agreed to.

Mr. Blanchard then moved, that the report of the committee on private bills recommending that the further consideration of the bill to incorporate the Milton tramway company, be deferred until this day three months, be not received, but that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House ;

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

Bills committed.

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

Mr. Blanchard from the committee on the patent laws, reported in part that they had considered	Patent law bill reported.
The bill to amend chapter 120 of the Revised Statutes, "of patents and useful inventions."	
And had directed him to report such bill to the House without any amendments; and he delivered the bill in at the Clerk's table.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.	And committed.
On motion of Mr. Blanchard,	
<i>Resolved</i> , That the sum of six thousand six hundred dollars granted for the road and bridge service of the county of Inverness for the present year, and also, the sum of ninety one dollars and eighty seven-cents, undrawn money for the preceding year, be placed at the disposal of the executive government, to be hereafter sub-divided and appropriated.	Resolution as to Inverness road moneys.
<i>Ordered</i> , That Mr. Ross have leave of absence after to-morrow, on urgent private business.	Leave of absence.
On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee on bills.	Com. on bills.
Mr. Speaker left the chair,	
Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee.	
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.	
The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through	Bills reported.
The bill to alter the time of holding the sessions for the county of Victoria.	Victoria sessions.
The bill to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out roads other than certain great roads."	Common roads.
The bill to amend the act relating to the signal station at Halifax.	Halifax signal station.
The bill to revive the act to incorporate the Merchant's exchange company.	Merchants' exchange.
The bill to incorporate the board of education of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America,	Presbyterian education
And had directed him to report such bills severally to the House, without any amendments ;	
And that they had also gone through—	
The bill for the construction of a public wharf at Pictou.	Pictou wharf.
The bill to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes "of the supreme court and its officers," and the acts in amendment thereof ;	Supreme court.
And had made amendments to such last mentioned bills, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bills; and he delivered the bills, together with the amendments to the last mentioned bills, in at the Clerk's table, were such amendments were read.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bills reported without amendments be engrossed.	Order to engross.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bills reported with amendments, be engrossed with the amendments.	
A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton,	Message.
Mr. Speaker.	
The Council adhere to the amendments proposed by them to the bill entitled an act in addition to the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax.	Amendment adhered to.
The Council agree to the amendment proposed by this honorable House to the amendments proposed by the Council to the bill, entitled an act concerning the county of Hants.	Amendment to amendment agreed to.
The Council do not adhere to the amendments proposed by them, to the bill entitled an act to establish an additional polling place in the county of Lunenburg ; but agree to the bill as originally sent to them.	Amendment not adhered to.
And then the Messenger withdrew.	
On motion of the hon the Provincial Secretary,	
<i>Resolved</i> , That this House do resolve itself into a committee on the general state of the province, to consider the subject of an extension of the main line of the provincial railway beyond its present terminus at Truro.	Resolution as to railway extension.
Accordingly the House resolved itself into a committee on the general state of the province.	Com. on general state of province.
Mr. Speaker left the chair.	
Mr. Chipman took the chair of the committee.	
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.	

Report progress.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of the subject of the extension of the railway.

Leave to sit again.

The chairman also reported from the committee, that they had directed him to move for leave to sit again on the subject of the extension of the provincial railway, to which the House agreed.

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

Tuesday, 9th April, 1861.

PRAYERS.

Bills read 3rd time.
Victoria sessions.

An engrossed bill to alter the time of holding the sessions for the county of Victoria, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to alter the time of holding the sessions for the county of Victoria.

Common roads.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out roads other than certain great roads," was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes of laying out roads other than certain great roads."

Pictou wharf.

An engrossed bill for the construction of a public wharf at Pictou, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for the construction of a public wharf at Pictou.

Supreme Court.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the supreme court and its officers," and the acts in amendment thereof, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the supreme court and its officers," and the acts in amendment thereof.

Halifax signal station.

An engrossed bill to amend the act relating to the signal station at Halifax, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass and that the title be, an act to revive the act relating to the signal station at Halifax.

Merchants' exchange.

An engrossed bill to revive the act to incorporate the Merchants' exchange company, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass and that the title be an act to amend the act to incorporate the merchants' exchange company.

Presbyterian education

An engrossed bill to incorporate the board of education of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the board of education of the Presbyterian church of the lower provinces of British North America.

Bills sent to council.

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

Report of com. on gulf steamers.

Mr. McKenzie reported from the committee to whom was referred the consideration of petitions and correspondence relating to steamer service in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and he read the report in his place and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix—Gulf Steamers.)

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted.

Public instruction bill reported.

The hon. the Attorney General from the committee on education reported that they had considered

The bill to amend chapter 60 of the Revised statutes, "of public instructions."

And had made an amendment thereto, which amendment they had directed him to report to the House with the bill; and he delivered the bill with the amendment in at the Clerk's table, where such amendment was read.

Ordered, That the bill with the amendment be committed to a committee of the whole House. And committed.

The bill to amend the act for the management of the hospital for the insane, was read a second time. Hospital for insane bill read 2nd time.

And thereupon,

Mr. Tupper moved that the further consideration of the bill be deferred until this day three months. Amendment to defer.

Which being seconded, and the question put thereon, there appeared for the motion, nineteen; against it, twenty-five. Lost on division.

For the motion.

Against the motion.

Mr. Pryor,	Mr Bourinot,	Mr. Burgess,	Hon. Att'y. Genl.,
" Shannon,	" Wade,	" L. Smith,	" Robertson,
" Cowie,	" Harrington,	" Bailey,	" S. Campbell,
" J. McDonald,	" P. Smyth,	" Esson,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
" McFarlane,	" H. McDonald,	" Moseley,	Mr. Morrison,
" Donkin,	" Caldwell,	" Hatfield,	" Brown,
" McKinnon,	" Shaw.	" Heffernan,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
" Longley,	" Robichau,	" McKenzie,	Mr. Chipman,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	" Tobin.	" Grant,	Hon. C. Campbell,
Mr. Tupper,		" McLelan,	" Morton,
		" Cochran,	Hon. Fin. Sec'y.,
		" Blanchard,	Hon. Prov. Sec'y.
		" Chambers,	

So it passed in the negative.

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

The bill to amend the law regulating the inspection of fish was read a second time. Fish inspection bill read 2nd time.

And thereupon,

Mr. Esson moved that the further consideration of the bill be deferred until this day three months. Motion to defer.

Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twelve; against it, twenty-one. Lost on division.

So it passed in the negative.

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

The following bills were severally read a second time:—

A bill to amend chapter 2 of the Revised Statutes, "of executive and legislative disabilities. Bills read a 2nd time.

A bill relating to travelling agents, hawkers and pedlars. Disabilities.

A bill to authorise an extension of time for payment of loan to complete Cornwallis bridge. Travelling agents.

Ordered, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole House. Cornwallis bridge.

The bill in addition to chapter 157 of the Revised Statutes, "of offences against religion," was read a second time. Bills committed.

And thereupon, Mr. J. McDonald moved that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months. Sabbath observance bill read 2nd time.

Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, sixteen; against it, eighteen. Motion to defer.

So it passed in the negative. Lost on division.

And thereupon,

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

A petition of the Mayor and citizens of the city of Halifax was presented by Mr. Pryor and read, praying the House not to pass the bill for assessing the city of Halifax for railway liabilities. Petition against railway liabilities bill.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

- Ilway liability bill.** The bill for assessing the city of Halifax for railway liabilities was read a second time.
read 2nd time.
- Motion to commit.** And thereupon, Mr. Blanchard moved that such bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Amendment to hear counsel against bill.** Which being seconded, Mr. Pryor moved, by way of amendment, that the city of Halifax be heard by their counsel at the bar of the House, against such bill.
- Lost on division.** Which amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, fourteen; against it, twenty-nine.

For the Amendment.

Mr. Shannon,
 " Townsend,
 " Cowie,
 " Longley,
 " H. McDonald,
 " McFarlane,
 " Pryor,
 " Harrington,
 " J. McDonald,
 Hon. Mr. Johnston,
 Mr. Wade,
 " Esson,
 " Martell,
 " Shaw.

Against the Amendment.

Mr. Hatfield,	Hon. Fin. Secretary,
Hon. Mr. Wier,	Mr. McKinnon,
Mr. L. Smith,	" S. Campbell,
" Burgess,	" Chipman,
" Churchill,	" McLelan,
" McKenzie,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
" A. Campbell,	Mr. Chambers,
" Bailey,	Hon. Prov. Sec'y.
" Grant,	Mr. Morrison,
" Donkin,	Hon. C. Campbell,
" Cochran,	Mr. Morton,
" Blanchard,	" Robichau,
" Robertson,	" Caldwell,
Hon. Att'y General,	" Bourinot.
Mr. P. Smyth,	

So it passed in the negative.

- Motion to commit.** The question being then put upon the original resolution that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared, for the resolution, forty-one; against it, four.
Carried on division.

For the Resolution.

Mr. Robertson,	H. McDonald,
" Brown,	Hon. Att'y. Genl.,
" Moseley,	Mr. Cochran,
Hon. Fin. Sec'y.	" S. Campbell,
Mr. A. Campbell,	" Blanchard,
" Morton,	" Bailey,
" Hatfield,	" Grant,
" Townsend,	" Martell,
" Cowie,	" Wade,
" L. Smith,	" Harrington,
" McKenzie,	" Chambers,
" Burgess,	" Longley,
" Churchill,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
" Chipman,	" " Johnston,

Against the Resolution.

Mr. J. McDonald,	Mr. Pryor,
" Donkin,	" Shannon,
Hon. Pro. Sec'y.	" Esson,
Mr. Tupper,	" Shaw,
" McFarlane,	
" P. Smyth,	
" Robichau,	
" Caldwell,	
" Morrison,	
Hon. Mr. Locke,	
Mr. Bourinot,	
" McKinnon,	
Hon. C. Campbell.	

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

- Bill committed.** *Ordered,* That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.

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

Mr. Speaker,

The Council have agreed to the bills entitled respectively,

- Bills of sale.** An act to prevent frauds on creditors by secret bills of sale of personal chattels.
- Electric telegraph.** An act to amend the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company.
- Provincial loan.** An act to continue the act to authorize a provincial loan. Severally without any amendments.
- The council have agreed to the bill entitled,

An act concerning the county of Hants, As now amended.	Hants division.
The council have agreed to the bills entitled respectively, An act concerning the county of Digby.	Digby division.
An act to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "of juries."	Juries.
With amendments to such bills respectively, to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.	
The Council have agreed to the bill entitled, An act to provide for defraying certain expenses of the civil government of this province.	Appropriation.
The Council have passed A bill entitled an act to amend the act for the incorporation of the mountain cemetery company of Yarmouth.	Yarmouth cemetery.
A bill entitled an act to incorporate the Caledonia Hall Company of North Sydney.	Caledonia Hall.
To which bills they desire the concurrence of this honorable House. And then the messenger withdrew.	
On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee on bills.	Com. on bills.
Mr. Speaker left the chair, Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee. Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.	
The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through The bill to amend the act for the management of the hospital for the insane.	Hospital for insane.
The bill to incorporate the Milton tramway company.	Milton tramway comp.
The bill to amend the law regulating the inspection of fish.	Inspection of fish.
The bill to authorise an extension of time for payment of loan to complete Cornwallis bridge.	Cornwallis bridge.
Severally without any amendments; and that they had also gone through The bill to amend chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "of public instruction."	Public instruction.
The bill for assessing the city of Halifax for railway liabilities.	Railway liability.
And had made amendments to such bills respectively, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bills, and he delivered the bills together with the amendments to the two last mentioned bills in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bills reported without amendments be engrossed.	Order to engross.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bills reported with amendments be engrossed with the amendments.	
The hon. the Financial Secretary by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, a list of advances made from the Provincial Treasury for services not authorised by law, during the year ending 31st December, 1860.	Government advance
<i>Ordered</i> , That the list do lie on the table.	
And thereupon, The hon. the Financial Secretary pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, A bill relative to certain payments made from the provincial treasury.	Government advances bill.
And such bill was read a first, and <i>nem. con.</i> a second time.	Read twice and com- mitted.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.	
Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at twelve of the clock.	

Wednesday, 10th April, 1861.

PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill to amend the act for the management of the hospital for the insane, was read a third time.	Bills read a third time Insane hospital.
<i>Resolved</i> , That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the act for the management of the hospital for the insane.	
An engrossed bill to amend the law regulating the inspection of fish, was read a third time.	Inspection of fish.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the law regulating the inspection of fish.

Cornwallis bridge.

An engrossed bill to authorize an extension of time for payment of loan to complete Cornwallis bridge, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorize an extension of time for payment of loan to complete the Cornwallis bridge.

Public instruction.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "of public instruction," was read a third time.

Motion to amend.

And thereupon, Mr. Caldwell moved that such bill be amended by striking out the word "may" before the word "hereafter" in the second clause, and inserting the word "shall" in the stead thereof, and also that the words "two, three or four" in the same clause be struck out, and the word "three" inserted in the stead thereof.

Bill amended.

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

Ordered, That the bill be amended accordingly.

And passed.

Resolved, That the bill as amended do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "of public instruction."

Halifax railway liability.

An engrossed bill for assessing the city of Halifax for railway liabilities, was read a third time.

And thereupon,

Mr. Blanchard moved that such bill do pass.

Which being seconded.

Amendment to defer.

Mr. Pryor moved by way of amendment thereto, that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months.

Lost on division.

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

For the amendment.

Against the amendment.

Mr. Pryor,
" Shannon,
" Tobin,
" Esson.

Mr. Burgess,
" Townsend,
" McKenzie,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,
Mr. A. Campbell,
" L. Smith,
" H. McDonald,
" Cowie,
" Martell,

Mr. Donkin,
" Tupper,
" Bailey,
" Harrington,
Hon. Att'y. Genl.,
Mr. J. McDonald,
" Chambers,
Hon. Pro. Sec'y.
Mr. P. Smyth,

Mr. McFarlane,
Hon. Mr. Locke,
Mr. McLelan,
" S. Campbell,
" Morrison,
" McKinnon,
" Robichau,
" Churchill,
" Morton.

So it passed in the negative.

Bill passed

The original motion being then propounded from the chair, and the question put thereon that the bill do pass, and be sent to the Council for concurrence, the same was agreed to by the House.

And accordingly,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for assessing the city of Halifax for railway liabilities.

Bills sent to council.

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

Pet. for school assessment.

A petition of inhabitants of Queen's county was presented by Mr. Morton and read, praying the adoption of a general system of assessment for the support of schools.

Referred.

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

Representation bill read a 2nd time.

The bill to amend the act for the better equalizing the elective franchise in certain counties, was read a second time.

And thereupon, Mr. Cochran moved that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.

Which being seconded,

Amendment to defer.

Mr. Churchill moved, by way of amendment thereto, that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months.

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

For the Amendment.

Against the Amendment.

Mr. Shannon,	Mr. Henry,	Mr. Heffernan,	Mr. Chambers,
" Harrington,	" J. McDonald,	" L. Smyth,	" Morton,
" Pryor,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,	" Moseley,	Hon. Att'y. General,
" H. McDonald,	Mr. Tupper,	" Grant,	Mr. S. Campbell,
" Cowie,	" P. Smyth,	" Burgess,	" Morrison,
" Wade,	" McKinnon,	" McKenzie,	" Brown,
" Churchill,	" Robichau,	" A. Campbell,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
" Tobin,	" Caldwell,	" Robertson,	Mr. Chipman,
" Longley,	" Shaw,	" Bailey,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
" Donkin,	" McFarlane.	" Blanchard,	Mr. McLelan,
" Martell,		" Cochran,	Hon. Pro. Sec'y.
		" Hatfield,	

So it passed in the negative.

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

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

The Council have agreed to the bills entitled, respectively

An act concerning the county of Digby. Message.

An act to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "of juries."

Severally as now amended. Bills as amended.

The Council do not adhere to the third and fourth amendments proposed by them to the fourth clause of the bill entitled: A amendments not adhered to agreed to.

An act to amend chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes, "of pleadings and practice in the supreme court," and

The Council have agreed to the amendments proposed by this honorable House to the first and fourth added clauses of such bill.

And then the messenger withdrew.

An engrossed bill to amend the act to authorize the construction of railways in this Province, and the acts in amendment thereof, was read a third time. Railway damages bill read a third time.

And thereupon, Mr. Esson moved that such bill do pass;

Which being seconded,

Mr. J. McDonald moved by way of amendment thereto, that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months. Motion to defer.

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

Mr. Henry moved that the House do now adjourn. Motion to adjourn.

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

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put upon the motion for deferring the further consideration of the bill, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, eighteen; against it, twenty-six. Lost on division. Motion to defer lost on division.

For the amendment.

Against the amendment.

Mr. Longley,	Mr. McFarlane,	Hon. Mr. Locke,	Mr. S. Campbell,
" Cowie,	" Tupper,	Mr. L. Smith,	" Morton,
" Townsend,	" P. Smyth,	" Bailey,	Hon. Att'y. Genl.
" Wade,	" Shaw,	" McLelan,	" Prov. Sec'y.
" H. McDonald,	" Robichau,	" Mosely,	Mr. Morrison,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	" Martell,	" Churchill,	" Chipman,
Mr. Donkin,	" Caldwell,	" Shannon,	Hon. Fin. Sec'y.
" Henry,	Mr. C. Campbell,	" A. Campbell,	Mr. Brown,
" J. McDonald,	Mr. McKenzie.	" McKinnon,	" Chambers,
		" Burgess,	" Cochran,
		" Robertson,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
		" Blanchard,	Mr. Esson,
		" Grant,	" Tobin.

So it passed in the negative.

The original motion being then propounded from the chair, was agreed to by the House.

Bill passed.

And accordingly, *resolved*, that the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the act to authorize the construction of railways in this province, and the acts in amendment thereof.

Bill sent to council.

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

Milton tramway comp.
read 3d time.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Milton tramway company was read a third time.

And thereupon,

Motion to pass bill.

The hon. the Attorney General moved that such bill do pass,

Debate thereon
adjourned.

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

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

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

Thursday, 11th April, 1861.

PRAYERS.

Motion to rescind.

Mr. Pryor moved that the vote of the House passed yesterday, negating the resolution, "that the further consideration of the bill for assessing the City of Halifax for Railway liabilities be deferred until this day three months," be rescinded.

Negated on division.

Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion four; against it, thirty-seven.

So it passed in the negative.

Motion to rescind.

Mr. J. McDonald moved that the vote of the House passed yesterday, negating the resolution, "that the further consideration of the bill to amend the act to authorize the construction of railways in this province and the acts in amendment thereof, be deferred until this day three months," be rescinded.

Negated on division.

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

So it passed in the negative.

Hon. Mr. Johnston moved that the House do come to the following resolution :

Whereas, The railroad committee of 1859, on which the honorables Joseph Howe, William Young, A. G. Archibald, and J. Locke, formed a majority, recommended that four contractors should have "the benefit of a remeasurement of their works subjected to the prescribed deductions," thereby bringing them under the operation of the report of the railroad committee of 1858, from which they had been excluded in consequence of their having made settlements with the railway board; and the said committee of 1859 after having heard Mr. Cameron, and Mr. McCully, his counsel, and the witnesses they adduced in support of his claim, did not report in favour of the claim or any part of it, but recommended two alternatives for the settlement of his demand, viz: either "a measurement of his whole work subject to deductions as in the case of the other contractors," or a suit at law.

And whereas, The report of the committee, except so much as gave to Donald Cameron the option of presenting his claims at law, was, by resolution, adopted by the House.

And whereas, By an admeasurement which was made of his whole work in the year 1859, under the authority of the said resolution, by Mr. Smellie, it was found that after giving the said Donald Cameron full credit for all the work he had performed, and charging him with the moneys he had received, he had been overpaid by the large sum of £1127 8s. 2d.

And whereas, In the session of 1860, detailed statements of the said measurement, and of Mr. Cameron's credits and debits, shewing the said balance against

him, were returned to the House, and were entered on the journals and do not appear to have been objected against or questioned.

Yet in the knowledge of all these facts, the Government in the late recess, renewed the investigation of the claims of the said Donald Cameron, and in November last ordered the payment to Mr. Northrup, his surety, over \$5000 on Mr. Cameron's contract, under excuse of a report of Mr. Poole made without remeasurement, and without its being shewn or alleged that the measurement of Mr. Smellie had been incorrect, or that the rates credited were inconsistent with the contract and schedule, or with the principles of adjustment adopted by the House, or that the sums charged as paid were erroneous.

Resolved, That this renewal of the investigation and payment of Mr. Cameron's claims without any renewed application to this House, and in contravention of the decision of the House as to the mode proper for determining them, and after by that mode it had been made apparent that he was already largely overpaid, was not reasonable or just, in view of the public interest, and was derogatory to the authority of the House. And the payment of \$5000 in addition to the \$4500, making an overpayment of \$9500 was a very serious and injurious mis-appropriation of the public moneys.

Which resolution being seconded,

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

Whereas, Mr. Donald Cameron having an unsettled claim against the Government of Nova Scotia, proposed in 1858, through his counsel, to adjust that claim either by arbitration or by suit at law, and was refused by the Government of the day to do either.

And whereas, The railway committee in 1859, reported that Mr. Cameron should either be permitted to sue the Government or to have a remeasurement of his work.

And whereas, The Government refused him the first remedy, and Mr. Cameron declined the other ;

And whereas, The claim being unadjusted in 1860, was referred by the present Government to Henry Poole, esquire, a disinterested and competent person, who struck a balance after investigation ;

And whereas, The Government paid only the amount awarded by that gentleman, without allowing Mr. Cameron interest on his claim, as was done by the late Government to the other contractors.

Therefore resolved, That the House pass to the order of the day.

Which amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-four; against it, twenty-one. Amendment passed on division.

For the amendment.

Against the amendment.

Mr. Heffernan,	Mr. Chambers,	Mr. Wade,	Mr. Tobin,
" Burgess,	" Morrison,	" Shannon,	" J. McDonald,
" Robertson,	" McLelan,	" Martell,	" Henry,
" L. Smith,	Hon. Fin. Sec'y.,	" Pryor,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
" A. Campbell,	" Prov. Sec'y.,	" Townsend,	Mr. Robichau,
" Hatfield,	" Mr. Wier,	" Cowie,	" McKinnon,
" Bailey,	" Locke,	" Churchill,	" P. Smith,
" Morion,	Mr. Brown,	" Harrington,	" Caldwell,
" Grant,	" S. Campbell,	" H. McDonald,	" Tupper,
" Moseley,	" Chipman,	" Longley,	" Shaw.
" McKenzie,	Hon. C. Campbell,	" Donkin,	
" Blanchard,	" Att'y. Genl.		

So it passed in the affirmative.

The engrossed bills from the Council, entitled respectively :

An act to amend the act for the incorporation of the mountain cemetery company of Yarmouth. Council's bills.
Yarmouth cemetery.

An act to incorporate the caledonia hall company of North Sydney. Caledonia Hall.

Were severally read a second time, and considered by the House. Read second time.

And thereupon,

- On motion, *resolved*, that such bills respectively, be agreed to by the House.
Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the bills back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have agreed to such bills respectively.
- And agreed to.
- Com. on bills. On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee on bills.
 Mr. Speaker left the chair.
 Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee.
 Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- Government advances bill reported. The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill relative to certain payments made from the public treasury. And had directed him to report such bill to the House without any amendments; and he delivered the bill in at the Clerk's table.
- Order to engross. *Ordered*, That the bill be engrossed.
- Bill read 2nd time. An engrossed bill relative to certain payments from the public treasury, was read a third time.
- And passed. *Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relative to certain payments from the public treasury.
Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the bill to the Council and desire their concurrence.
- Message. A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.
 Mr. Speaker,
 The Council have agreed to the bill, entitled:
- Pleadings and practice. An act to amend chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes, "of pleadings and practice in the supreme court," as now amended.
 The Council have passed a bill, entitled:
- Pictou school lot. An act to authorize the sale of the grammar school lot in the town of Pictou. To which bill they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.
 The Council have agreed to the bills, entitled respectively:
- County assessment. An act to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments."
 Halifax debentures. An act to authorize the issue of new debentures by the city of Halifax.
 Naturalization. An act to naturalize certain aliens.
 With amendments to such bills respectively, to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.
 And then the messenger withdrew.
- Council's amendment agreed to. The amendments proposed by the Council to the bills, entitled respectively:
 An act to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments."
 An act to authorize the issue of new debentures by the city of Halifax.
 An act to naturalize certain aliens
 Were severally 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 bills and amendments back to the Council and acquaint them that this House have agreed to such amendments respectfully.
- Report of com. on E. Rand's petition. Mr. Grant reported from the committee on the petition of Ebenezer Rand, 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—E. Rand's Petition.*)
- And thereupon,
 Mr. Tobin moved that the report do lie on the table.
 Which being seconded,
 Mr. Grant moved by way of amendment thereto, that the report be received and adopted.
- Motion to adopt. Which amendment being seconded, and a debate arising thereon; after some time spent in such debate.
- House counted out. At the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Johnston, that twenty-four members besides Mr. Speaker were not present.
 The House being counted by Mr. Speaker, it appeared that twenty-four members besides Mr. Speaker were not present, and the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker without a question first put, until to-morrow, at ten of the clock.

 Friday, 12th April, 1861.

PRAYERS.

Ordered, That Mr. Shannon be added instead of Mr. Killam, as a member of the committee on the contingencies of the House. Com. on contingencies.

The hon. the Financial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House an account from the Adjutant General of Militia, of the expenditure of the moneys appropriated to the maintenance of the volunteer militia force for the last year. Account of volunteer expenses presented.

(See Appendix—Volunteer Militia.)

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

On motion the House resolved itself into a committee on bills. Com. on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair,

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

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

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

Mr. Speaker,

The Council have agreed to the bill, entitled:

An act to restrain the erection of wooden buildings within certain portions of the city of Halifax. Bills agreed to.
Halifax wooden buildings bill amended.

With an amendment, to which amendment they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.

And then the messenger withdrew.

And thereupon,

The amendment proposed by the Council to such bill was read a first, and *nem. con.* a second time, and considered by the House, and is as follows:— Amendment read.

“At the end of the bill add the following clause—

The city council may, from time to time, by resolution in which at least twelve members shall concur, extend the limits within which the conditions of this act shall be observed.”

And thereupon,

Hon. Mr. Wier moved that such amendment be not agreed to. And not agreed to on division.

Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared, for the motion, seventeen, against it, seven.

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

Resolved, That such amendment be not agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the bill and amendment back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have not agreed to such amendment.

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair,

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to amend chapter 2 of the Revised Statutes, “of executive and legislative disabilities,” Disabilities bill reported.

And had directed him to report such bill to the House without any amendments, and he delivered the bill in at the Clerk’s table.

Ordered, That the bill be engrossed.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, from the railway committee reported that they had considered Railway com.

The bill to amend chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes, “of railroads.” Report bill.

And had directed him to report such bill to the House without any amendments, and he delivered the bill in at the Clerk’s table.

- Bill committed. *Ordered*, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Education e m report The hon. the Attorney General 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—Education.)
- Adopted. *Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted.
- Navigation securities com. report. Mr. Morrison reported from the committee on navigation securities, and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.
- (See Appendix—Navigation Securities.)
- Adopted. *Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted.
- Railway com. report. The hon. the Provincial Secretary reported from the committee on the railway, and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.
- (See Appendix—Railway.)
- Adopted. *Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted.
- Message. A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.
Mr. Speaker,
The Council have agreed to the bills, entitled respectively :
- Victoria sessions. An act to alter the time of holding the sessions for the county of Victoria.
- Halifax water supply. An act relative to water supply of the city of Halifax.
- Common roads. An act to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out roads other than certain great roads."
- Foreign commissioners. An act to authorise the appointment of commissioners without the province.
- Public instruction. An act to amend chapter 60 of the Revised States, "of public instruction."
- Pictou wharf. An act for the construction of a public wharf at Pictou.
- Cumberland polling districts. An act to establish the division line between two polling districts in the County of Cumberland.
- Queen's school divisions. An act to divide Queen's county into two school divisions.
- Guysborough. An act relating to the county of Guysborough.
- Hospital for insane. An act to amend the act for the management of the hospital for the insane.
- Supreme court. An act to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the supreme court and its officers," and the acts in amendment thereof.
- Criminal justice. An act to amend chapter 168 of the Revised Statutes, "of the administration of criminal justice in the supreme court."
- Halifax city assessment. An act to amend the act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax.
- Halifax signal station. An act to amend the act relating to the signal station at Halifax.
- Merchants' exchange. An act to revive the act to incorporate the merchants' exchange company.
- Presbyterian education. An act to incorporate the board of education of the Presbyterian church of the lower provinces of British North America.
- Shipping and seamen. An act to amend chapter 76 of the Revised Statutes, "of shipping and seamen."
- Queen's county road. An act to provide for improving a road in Queen's county.
- Annapolis electoral district. An act to alter one the electoral districts in the county of Annapolis.
- Militia. An act to amend chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes, "of the militia."
- Education. An act to continue and amend the laws relating to education.
- Fish inspection. An act to amend the law regulating the inspection of fish.
- Cornwallis bridge. An act to authorize an extension of time for payment of loan to complete Cornwallis bridge.
- Severally without any amendments.
- The Council have agreed to the bills, entitled respectively :
- County assessments. An act to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments."
- City debentures. An act to authorize the issue of new debentures by the city of Halifax.
- Naturalization. An act to naturalize certain aliens.
- Severally as amended.

The Council have agreed to the bills entitled respectively :
 An act to authorize the imposition of a tax upon dogs.
 An act to prevent the destruction of the smaller kinds of birds.
 Severally with amendments ; to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.

Tax on dogs.

Birds preservation.

The Council do not adhere to the amendments proposed by them to the bill entitled—

An act to restrain the erection of wooden buildings within certain portions of the city of Halifax.

Halifax wooden buildings.

But have agreed to the bill as originally sent to them.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled,—

Councils amendment considered.

An act to authorise the imposition of a tax upon dogs,

Were read a first, and *nem. con.* a second time, and considered by the House ;

And thereupon,

On motion, *resolved*, That such amendments be not agreed to.

Amendment not agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the the bill and amendments back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have not agreed to such amendments.

The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled—

Amendment to Preservation of birds bill.

An act to prevent the destruction of the smaller kinds of birds,

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.

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 Provincial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, a despatch from the Governor of Prince Edward Island, requesting the co-operation of this province in the erection of certain light houses.

Despatch from Governor of P. E. Island respecting light houses.

(See Appendix—Navigation Securities.)

Ordered, That the despatch do lie on the table.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, sundry petitions from various counties of this province, praying His Excellency to dissolve the present House of Assembly.

Petitions for dissolution presented.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 2 of the Revised Statutes, “ of executive and legislative disabilities,” was read a third time.

Disabilities bill read 3rd time.

And thereupon,

The hon. the Attorney General moved that such bill do pass ;

Which being seconded,

Hon. Mr. Johnston moved by way of amendment, that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months.

Amendment to defer.

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

Lost on division.

For the amendment.

Against the amendment.

Mr. Pryor,	Mr. Donkin,
“ Shannon,	“ McFarlane,
“ Cowie,	“ Henry,
“ Townsend,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
“ H. McDonald,	Mr. Tupper,
“ Martell,	“ Bourinot,
“ Churchill,	“ Harrington,
“ Tobin,	“ P. Smith,
“ J. McDonald,	“ Caldwell,
“ Longloy,	“ McKinnon.

Mr. Bailey,	Mr. McLelan,
“ L. Smith,	“ Morrison,
“ Moseley,	Hon. Att’y. Genl.
“ Blanchard,	“ Mr. Wier,
“ McKenzie,	Mr. Chipman,
“ Hatfield,	Hon. Fin. Sec’y.,
“ Heffernan,	Mr. Brown,
“ A. Campbell,	Hon. C. Campbell,
“ Grant,	Mr. S. Campbell,
“ Cochran,	“ Esson,
“ Robertson,	Hon. Prov. Sec’y.
“ Chambers,	

So it passed in the negative.

The original motion being then propounded from the chair, and the question put thereon, was agreed to by the House.

And accordingly,

Bill passed.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 2 of the Revised Statutes, "of executive and legislative disabilities."

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

Resolution as to McKenzie's seat.

Mr. Tupper then moved that the House do come to the following resolution:—
Whereas, George McKenzie, Esquire, a member of this House, was on the twenty-ninth day of March last, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council a member of the local Board of Examiners of Shipmasters and mates, under chapter, 76 of the Revised Statutes, which appointment was duly published in the *Gazette* of the said twenty-seventh day of March. *And whereas*, the said George McKenzie has since admitted to certain members of this House that he had accepted that appointment.

And whereas, The said office of member of said Board is an office of emolument under the Government, under the terms of the provincial statute, which provides for the payment of fees by the applicants.

And whereas, Under the law any person holding an office of emolument under the Government, is ineligible to sit or vote in this House, and the acceptance by the said George McKenzie of the said office, has vacated his seat in this House.

Resolved, That the Speaker do forthwith make the necessary requisition for the issue of a writ properly directed for the purpose of enabling the electors in the eastern division of the county of Pictou to supply the vacancy so caused as aforesaid.

Lost on division.

Which resolution being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared, for the resolution, twenty-one, against it twenty-four.

For the Resolution.

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

Against the Resolution.

Mr. Bailey,	Mr. McLelan,
" L. Smith,	" Chambers,
" Burgess,	" Morrison,
" Mosely,	" McKenzie,
" Heffernan,	" Brown,
" Hatfield,	" S. Campbell,
" A. Campbell,	" Chipman,
" Grant,	" Esson,
Hon. Prov. Sec'y.	Hon. Mr. Wier,
Mr. Cochran,	" C. Campbell,
" Robertson,	" Fin. Sec'y.
" Blanchard,	" Att'y. Genl.

So it passed in the negative.

Second resolution on same subject.

Mr. Tupper then moved that the House do come to the following resolution:—
Resolved, That this House receive testimony at the bar touching the recent appointment of George McKenzie, Esquire, one of the members for East Pictou, to an office of emolument under the provincial government.

Lost on division.

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

For the resolution.

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

Against the resolution.

Mr Bailey,	Mr. McLelan,
" L. Smith,	" Chambers,
" Burgess,	" Morrison,
" Moseley,	" McKenzie,
" Heffernan,	" Brown,
" Hatfield,	" S. Campbell,
" A. Campbell,	" Chipman,
" Grant,	" Esson,
Hon. Prov. Sec'y.,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
Mr. Cochran,	" C. Campbell,
" Robertson,	" Fin. Sec'y.,
" Blanchard,	" Att'y. Genl.

So it passed in the negative.

On motion the House resolved itself into a committee on bills.

Com. on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair,

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through
The bill to amend chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes, "of railroads."

Railroads bill.

And had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendments; and he delivered the bill in at the Clerk's table.

Ordered, That the bill be engrossed.

Ordered, That the road scales be presented to-morrow.

At the suggestion of Mr. Townsend that twenty-four members besides Mr. Speaker were not present,

The House being counted by Mr. Speaker, it appeared that twenty-four members besides Mr. Speaker were not present, and the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker without a question first put, until to-morrow at ten of the clock.

House counted out.

Saturday, 13th April, 1861.

PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes, "of railroads," was read a third time.

Read third time
Railroads bill.

And thereupon,

The hon. the Attorney General moved the bill be amended by adding at the end thereof the following ryder.

Ryder moved.

Until the extension of the railway works beyond their present limits is commenced, the certificate required by section 8 of the chapter hereby amended shall not be necessary, and all payments heretofore made without such certificate are confirmed.

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

Agreed to.

And thereupon,

The hon. the Attorney General, moved that the bill as amended do pass.

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

Bill passed on division.

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

Resolved, That the bill as amended do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes, "of railroads."

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

Mr. Longley 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.

Report of temp. com.

(See Appendix.—Temperance.)

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted, and that one thousand copies thereof be printed and circulated during the recess.

Order to print.

Mr. McLelan 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.

Road damages com.
report.

(See Appendix—Road Damages.)

And thereupon,

On motion of Mr. McLelan,

Resolved, That such report be adopted by the House.

Report adopted.

Resolved, That such agreements and appraisements, or portions thereof as may be recommended for adoption in such report, and have been made agreeably to law, be confirmed.

Agreements be confirmed.

Mr. McLelan reported from the committee on humane institutions, and he read

Report of com. on
humane institutions.

the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix—*Humane Institutions.*)

Report adopted.

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted.

Post Office com. report.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary reported from the committee on the post office; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix—*Post Office.*)

And thereupon,

Resolution as to Mrs. Rice's claim agreed to

The hon. C. Campbell moved that the facts contained in the report relating to the claim of Grace Rice for re-imbusement of moneys lost in course of transmission through the post office, be referred to the consideration of the government.

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

Second resolution moved

Mr. Henry then moved that the House do come to the following resolution in relation to such report:

Resolved, That so much of the report as refers to the provision for payment of postmasters by salary be not received.

And lost on division.

Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared, for the resolution, ten, against it, twenty-five.

For the resolution.

Against the resolution.

Mr. Pryor,	Mr. Morton,	Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Shaw,
“ Churchill,	“ L. Smyth,	Hon. Pro. Sec'y.	“ Chipman,
“ McLelan,	“ Bourinot,	“ J. McDonald,	“ Esson,
“ Tobin,	“ Bailey,	Mr. Tupper,	Hon. Mr. Johnston.
“ Longley,	“ McKenzie,	Hon. Att'y. General,	
“ Donkin,	“ Townsend,	Mr. Chambers,	
“ Henry,	“ Heffernan,	“ Morrison,	
“ Harrington,	“ A. Campbell,	Mr. S. Campbell,	
“ P. Smyth,	“ Grant,	Hon. Mr. Wier,	
“ Blanchard.	“ Cochran,	Mr. Moseley.	

So it passed in the negative.

Third resolution moved

Mr. Shaw then moved the following resolution in relation to such report:

Resolved, That the postmasters salaries be regulated by the amount received by them during the last quarter, as per schedule laid before the post office committee by the postmaster general.

And lost on division.

Which resolution being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, passed in the negative.

Fourth resolution

Mr. Tupper then moved that so much of the report as recommends the payment to Messrs. King, mail contractors, of a half years' salary as such contractors, be not adopted by the House.

Which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared, for the resolution, sixteen; against it, fifteen.

For the resolution.

Against the resolution.

Mr. Shannon,	Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Bailey,	Mr. Grant,
“ Blanchard,	“ Hatfield,	“ Burgess,	“ Robertson,
“ Cochran,	“ P. Smyth,	“ L. Smith,	“ Bourinot,
“ Longley,	“ Martell,	“ McKenzie,	“ Chambers,
“ Donkin,	“ Morrison,	“ Harrington,	Hon. Att'y. Genl.,
“ J. McDonald,	“ Townsend,	“ Moseley,	Mr. Chipman,
“ Tupper,	“ S. Campbell,	Hon. Mr. Wier,	Hon. Pro. Sec'y.
“ Tobin,	Hon. Mr. Johnston.	Mr. A. Campbell,	

So it passed in the affirmative.

And thereupon, on motion of the hon. the Provincial Secretary.

Resolved, That the report, with the exception of such parts thereof as recommend grants of money, be received and adopted, subject to the foregoing resolutions—

Report adopted specially.

and that so much of the report as recommends grants of money be referred to the consideration of the government.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to adjust the representation of this province, and such bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Representation bill.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.

Message.

Mr. Speaker,

The Council have agreed to the bills, entitled respectively :

An act to vest in the commissioner of crown lands the inspection of mines.

Inspector of mines.

An act to enable Samuel J. W. Barry to obtain letters patent.

Barry's patent.

Severally without any amendment.

The Council have agreed to the bill, entitled :

An act to prevent the destruction of the smaller kinds of birds.

Preservation of birds.

As amended.

The Council do not adhere to the amendment proposed by them to the bill, entitled :

A act to authorize the imposition of a tax on dogs.

Tax on dogs.

But have agreed to the bill as originally sent up.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary moved that the House do come to the following resolution.

Resolution as to Mr. McKenzie's seat.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to enquire and report to this House whether George McKenzie, Esquire, member for East Pictou, has accepted an office under the provincial government, and if so whether such acceptance vacates his seat in this House.

Which resolution being seconded.

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

Amendment moved.

Whereas, The Speaker having ruled that the said resolution is in order, notwithstanding the decision of the House yesterday, on the subject of Mr. McKenzie's seat.

Therefore resolved, That a committee be drawn and chosen by ballot as in the case of committees to try disputed seats, to inquire and report to this House whether George McKenzie, Esquire, member for East Pictou, has accepted an office of profit under the provincial government, and vacated his seat thereby ; with power to send for persons and papers, and to report the evidence.

Which amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon there appeared for the amendment fifteen ; against it, twenty,

And lost on division.

For the Amendment.

Against the Amendment.

Mr. Townsend,	Mr. J. McDonald,	Mr. Bailey,	Mr Grant,
" Shannon,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,	" Hatfield,	" Chambers,
" Bourinot,	Mr. Tupper,	Hon. Fin. Sec'y.	Hon. Att'y. Genl.,
" Longley,	" McFarlane,	Mr. A. Campbell,	" Morrison,
" Pryor,	" McKenzie,	Hon. Mr. Wier,	" Heffernan,
" Donkin,	" P. Smyth,	Mr. Moseley,	" Brown,
" Tobin,	" Caldwell.	" Robertson,	" Esson,
" Henry,		" Blanchard,	" Chipman,
		" McLelan,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
		" S. Campbell.	Hon. Pro. Sec'y.

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the original resolution, and the House dividing thereon there appeared for the resolution twenty ; against it, fifteen.

Resolution carried on division.

For the Resolution.

Mr. Bailey, Mr. Grant,
 " Hatfield, " Chambers,
 Hon. Fin. Secretary, Hon. Att'y General,
 Mr. A. Campbell, Mr. Morrison,
 Hon. Mr. Wier, " Heffernan,
 " Moseley, " Brown,
 " Robertson, " Esson,
 " Blanchard, " Chipman,
 " McLelan, Hon. Mr. Locke,
 " S. Campbell, Hon. Prov. Sec'y.

Against the Resolution.

Mr. Townsend, Mr. J. McDonald,
 " Shannon, Hon. Mr. Johnston,
 " Bourinot, Mr. Tupper,
 " Longley, " McFarlane,
 " Pryor, " McKinnon,
 " Donkin, " P. Smyth,
 " Tobin, " Caldwell,
 " Henry,

So it passed in the affirmative.

And thereupon,

Selecting com. to report
com.

Resolved, That it be referred to the committee to select lists of committees of this House on general subjects, to prepare and report to the House forthwith, a list of members to serve on the select committee referred to in the foregoing resolution.

Ordered, That Mr. Tupper be substituted for Mr. Killam, as a member of the selecting committee.

Resolution for changes
of appropriation.

On motion of the hon. Financial Secretary,

Resolved, That the following sums, granted for the service of roads and bridges in previous years, in the counties hereafter mentioned, and remaining undrawn, shall be added to the sums granted in the present year for the road and bridge services in those counties respectively, and appropriated in the road scales.

County of Annapolis,	\$457 15
Cape Breton,	86 45
Colchester,	312 01
Cumberland,	548 53
Digby,	300 06
Guysborough,	159 54
Halifax,	330 14
Hants,	414 59
Inverness,	91 87
Kings'	89 46
Lunenburg,	167 80
Pictou,	102 37
Queen's,	59 31
Richmond,	105 90
Shelburne,	49 34
Sydney,	85 93
Victoria,	323 93
Yarmouth.	30 44

The order of the day being read ;

Road scales presented.

The undermentioned members for the several counties, except the county of Inverness, presented to the House scales of sub-division of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, for the service of roads and bridges, granted in the present session, viz. :—

For the County of Annapolis,	Mr. Shaw,
Cape Breton,	Mr. Caldwell,
Colchester,	Mr. A. Campbell,
Cumberland,	Mr. McFarlane,
Digby,	Hon. C. Campbell,
Guysborough,	Mr. S. Campbell,
Halifax,	Mr. Esson,
Hants,	Mr. Cochran,
Kings'	Mr. Brown,
Lunenburg,	Mr. Bailey,
Pictou,	Mr. McKenzie,

Queen's,
Richmond,
Shelburne,
Sydney,
Victoria,
Yarmouth,

Mr. L. Smyth,
Mr. Martell,
Hon. Mr. Locke,
Mr. McKinnon,
Mr. Ross,
Mr. Townsend.

(See Appendix—Road Scales.)

Ordered, That such scales be referred to the hon. the Financial Secretary, Mr. S. Campbell, and Mr. Henry, to examine and report thereon. Scales referred.

Mr. A. Campbell moved that the House do now resolve itself into a committee on bills, to consider— Sabbath observance bill moved.

The bill in addition to chapter 157 of the Revised Statutes, “ of offences against religion.”

Which being seconded,

Mr. Tobin moved that this House do now adjourn until this day at three of the clock. Adjournment moved and passed.

Which being seconded and put, passed in the affirmative.

Then the House adjourned until this day, at three of the clock.

At three of the clock, (Mr. Speaker having resumed the chair,)

The hon. the Attorney General from the committee to prepare and report lists of members to serve on committees of the House on general subjects, reported the following list of members to serve on a committee to enquire and report upon the acceptance by George McKenzie, esquire, of an office of profit under the provincial government, viz. :— Selecting com. report list.

Mr. Brown,
“ Longley,
“ Heffernan,
“ Pryor,
“ Morrison,
“ Donkin,
“ A. Campbell,

And thereupon, the hon. the Attorney General, moved that such list be agreed to, and that the members therein named do compose such committee. Motion to confirm list.

Which being seconded,

Hon. Mr. Johnston moved, by way of amendment thereto, the following resolution : Amendment moved,

Whereas, The House having directed the selecting committee to name a committee on the case of Mr. McKenzie, the Attorney General and the supporters of the Government forming the majority, have reported a committee named exclusively by themselves, after having refused to allow any members suggested by the minority.

And whereas, On this question which concerns the seat of a supporter of the Government, under circumstances which, if the seat should be vacated, would probably induce a dissolution of this House, it is not decorous or just that the Government should name all the members and retain a majority on the committee; and the course pursued by the Attorney General and his supporters—a partizan majority—on the selecting committee, evinces a determination to evade a full and searching enquiry, and if sanctioned by this House would make the investigation of Mr McKenzie's case a mockery and an insult upon the intelligence of the House and country and be inconsistent with the practice of the House.

Therefore resolved, That this report brought in by the majority of the selecting committee be not received.

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

For the Amendment.

Mr. Townsend,
 " Henry,
 " Shannon,
 " Donkin,
 " Tobin,
 " McFarlane,
 " Pryor,
 " J. McDonald,
 " Longley,

Hon. Mr. Johnston,
 Mr. Tupper,
 " McKinnon,
 " Martell,
 " Caldwell,
 " Robichau,
 " Bourinot,
 " P. Smyth.

Against the Amendment.

Mr. Grant,
 " Hatfield,
 " Bailey,
 " McLelan,
 " Moseley,
 " A. Campbell,
 " Brown,
 Hon. Mr. Locke,
 Mr. Blanchard,
 " Helfernan,

Mr. Morrison,
 Hon. Att'y. Gen'l.,
 Mr. S. Campbell,
 Hon. Mr. Wier,
 Mr. Esson,
 " Chambers,
 Hon. Fin. Sec'y.,
 Mr. Robertson,
 " Chipman,
 Hon. Prov. Sec'y.

So it passed in the negative.

Orig. motion agreed to and

The original resolution being then propounded from the chair, and the question put thereon, was agreed to by the House.

And accordingly,

List confirmed.

Resolved, That such list be confirmed, and that the members therein named do compose a committee to enquire and report respecting the acceptance, by Mr. McKenzie, of an office of profit under the provincial government.

Power to send for persons, &c.

Resolved, That the committee have power to send for persons and papers, and do report to the House the evidence taken before them.

Com. on general state of province on railway extension.

On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee on the general state of the province, to consider the subject of the extension of the main line of the provincial railway.

Mr. Speaker left the chair,

Mr. Chipman took the chair of the committee,

And the House being in such committee,

The hon. Provincial Secretary moved the following resolution :

Resolution moved in committee.

Resolved, That the Government be authorized and empowered to locate the railroad to the harbour of Pictou forthwith. That should the province be relieved of the whole or any portion of the cost of the trunk line, the branch to Pictou shall be completed without delay. Should no such arrangement be made, the government shall proceed to construct that portion of the extension beyond Truro which shall be common to the eastern and northern lines.

Which resolution being seconded,

Amendment moved.

Mr. J. McDonald moved, by way of amendment thereto, the following resolution :

Whereas, When the Legislature assumed the responsibility of constructing railways in Nova Scotia at the public expense, it was designed to improve the internal communication, and thereby promote the trade and prosperity of the country, by connecting the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy with the capital, by lines of railway to Pictou and Windsor or Victoria Beach ; and the people of the eastern counties of the province assented to the policy of railway construction by Government on the faith of the extension of the branch to Pictou.

And whereas, It is of the greatest importance to the province generally, and more particularly to the people of the eastern counties, that the branch line to Pictou, (attracting, as it assuredly would, the trade of Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, and other ports in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the large local traffic flowing from the wealthy and prosperous counties to the east of Truro, together with the traffic arising from the transport of coal from the inexhaustible coal-fields of Pictou county,) should be constructed without delay.

And whereas, The people of the eastern counties of this province assented to the contracting of a large public debt for the construction of our public works on the express pledge on the part of the promoters of these undertakings, that they should participate by means of a railway to Pictou in the general benefits which public works of this nature confer ; and the branch to Windsor and the trunk line to Truro being now completed ;

Resolved therefore, That in the opinion of this House, the Government should proceed to construct the line from Truro to Pictou without delay, and the Government is hereby authorized and empowered so to do.

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

The committee adjourned and Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Committee adjourns
And reports.

The chairman, thereupon, reported that the committee had directed him to move for leave to sit again to consider the foregoing resolutions, to which the House agreed.

Then the House adjourned until Monday next at ten of the clock.

Monday, 15th April, 1861.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Chambers moved that the vote of the House passed yesterday, in relation to that part of the report of the post office committee which relates to the payment of a half-year's allowance to Messrs. King, mail contractors, be rescinded.

Motion to rescind.

Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion seventeen ; against it, fifteen.

Passed on division.

For the motion.

Against the motion.

Mr. Bailey, Hon. Mr. Locke,
" A. Campbell, Mr. Heffernan,
" Burgess, Hon. Att'y. Genl.
" McKenzie, " Prov. Sec'y.,
" Harrington, Mr. Bourinot,
" Mosely, Hon. Mr. Wier,
" Grant, Mr. Chipman,
" Robertson, Hon. Fin. Sec'y.
" Chambers,

Mr. Longley, Mr. Tupper,
" Shannon, Hon. Mr. Johnston,
" Hatfield, Mr. McKinnon,
" Donkin, " S. Campbell,
" Pryor, " Townsend;
" J. McDonald, " P. Smyth,
" Tobin, " Caldwell.
" McFarlane,

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

Resolved, That such resolution be rescinded.

Vote rescinded.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received an official communication from the hon. the Provincial Secretary, announcing that the prorogation of the House will take place this day at two of the clock.

Announcement of pro-
rogation.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.

Message.

Mr. Speaker,

The Council have agreed to the bill, entitled an act relative to certain payments made from the public treasury;

Government advances
bill.

Without any amendment.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Mr. J. McDonald moved that the House do come to the following resolution:

Pictou railway exten-
sion moved.

Whereas, When the Legislature assumed the responsibility of constructing railways in Nova Scotia at the public expense, it was designed to improve the internal communication, and thereby promote the trade and prosperity of the country, by connecting the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy with the capital by lines of railway to Pictou and Windsor, or Victoria Beach; and the people of the Eastern counties of the province assented to the policy of railway construction by Government on the faith of the extension of the branch to Pictou.

And whereas, It is of the greatest importance to the province generally, and more particularly to the people of the Eastern counties, that the branch line to Pictou (attracting as it assuredly would, the trade of Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton and other ports in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the large local traffic flowing from the wealthy and populous counties to the East of Truro, together with the traffic arising from the transport of coal from the inexhaustible coal fields of Pictou county) should be constructed without delay.

And whereas, The people of the Eastern counties of this province assented to the contracting of a large public debt for the construction of our public works, on the express pledge on the part of the promoters of these undertakings, that they should participate by means of a railway to Pictou, in the great benefits which public works of this nature confer, and the branch to Windsor, and the trunk line to Truro being now completed;

Resolved therefore, That in the opinion of this House, the Government should proceed to construct the line from Truro to Picton without delay, and the Government are hereby authorised and empowered so to do.

Which resolution being seconded,

Amendment moved.

Mr. Grant moved by way of amendment thereto that the House do resolve itself into a committee on the general state of the province, to consider the subject of the extension of the main line of the provincial railway.

And lost on division.

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

For the amendment.

Mr. Shannon,	Mr. Tupper,
“ Cochran,	“ Bourinot,
“ Tobin,	“ Pryor,
“ Harrington,	“ Donkin,
“ Longley,	“ Martell,
“ J. McDonald,	“ Esson,
“ Henry,	“ P. Smith,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	“ McKinnon.

Against the amendment.

Hon. Prov. Sec'y.,	Hon. Att'y. Genl.,
“ Mr. Locke,	Mr. S. Campbell,
Mr. Blanchard,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
“ Bailey,	Mr. Grant,
“ A. Campbell,	“ Heffernan,
“ Moseley,	“ Robichau,
“ Townsend,	“ Morrison,
“ McKenzie,	“ Brown,
“ Chambers,	Hon. Fin. Sec'y.,
“ Robertson,	Mr. McLelan.

So it passed in the negative.

Message

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker.

The Council have agreed to the bill entitled,

Railway liability.

An act for assessing the city of Halifax for railway liabilities,

With an amendment, to which amendment they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Council's amendments considered.

The amendment proposed by the Council to the bill entitled, An act for assessing the city of Halifax for railway liabilities, Was read a first and *nem. con.* a second time, and considered by the House.

And thereupon,

Agreed to

On motion, *resolved*, that such amendment be agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the bill and amendment back to the Council and acquaint them that this House have agreed to such amendment.

Union of Colonies.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary moved that the House do come to the following resolution :

Whereas, The subject of a union of the North American Provinces, or of the maritime provinces of British America, has been from time to time, mooted and discussed in all the Colonies.

And whereas, While many advantages may be secured by such a union, either of all these provinces or of a portion of them, many and serious obstacles are presented, which can only be overcome by mutual consultation of the leading men of the Colonies, and by free communication with the Imperial Government.

Therefore resolved, That his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor be respectfully requested to put himself in communication with his Grace the Colonial Secretary, and his Excellency the Governor General, and the Lieutenant Governors of the other North American provinces, in order to ascertain the policy of her Majesty's Government, and the opinions of the other colonies, with a view to an enlightened consideration of a question involving the highest interests, and upon which the public mind in all the provinces ought to be set at rest.

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

On motion of the hon. the Provincial Secretary,

Resolved, That should his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor deem it advisable that the industry of this province should be represented at the exhibition of art and industry to be held in London in 1862, his Excellency is empowered to make the necessary arrangements, and this House will provide for the expense.

On motion of the hon. the Provincial Secretary.

Resolved unanimously, That the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, have heard with deep sorrow and regret, of the outbreak of civil war among their friends and neighbors in the United States. That this House, without expressing any opinion upon the points in controversy between the contending parties, sincerely lament that those who speak their language and share their civilization, should be shedding each other's blood; and desire to offer up their fervent prayers to the Father of the Universe for the speedy restoration of peace.

The hon. the Financial Secretary, reported from the committee on the road scales that they had examined the scales of sub-division of the road moneys for the various counties, except Inverness, and recommended to the House the adoption thereof.

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

Ordered, That the several scales of sub-division of road moneys be agreed to and do pass this House, as separate resolutions for each of such counties respectively.

Road scales agreed to.

On motion of the hon. the Attorney General,

Resolved, That no bill of a private and local nature, or petition therefor, be received by the House after the fourteenth day from the opening of each session of the present House of Assembly, and that the Clerk do, one month previously to the opening of the Legislature, cause this resolution to be inserted in five or more of the public newspapers.

Resolution as to private bills.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton:

Message.

Mr. Speaker,

The Council have agreed to the bill entitled,

An act to amend chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes, "of railroads,"

Railroads bills.

With amendments, to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled,

Council's amendments considered.

An act to amend chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes, "of railroads,"

Were read a first and *nem. con.* a second time and considered by the House.

And thereupon,

On motion, *resolved*, that such amendments, except the amendment to the sixth clause be agreed to.

And in part agreed to

The Council's amendments to the bill entitled an act to amend chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes, "of railroads," were read a first and *nem. con.* a second time, and considered by the House.

And thereupon,

On motion, *resolved*, that the amendments, except the amendment to the sixth clause, be agreed to.

The amendment to the sixth clause being read, is as follows:

Sixth clause.—"At the end of the clause add the following proviso—

Resolved, That nothing herein contained shall affect private rights."

And thereupon, the hon. the Attorney General moved that such amendment be amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

Last amendment amended

"Unconnected with contracts made by or with the chief commissioner of the railway board."

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

Resolved, That the amendment be amended accordingly.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the Council, and acquaint them with the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. Brown reported from the committee to enquire and report, respecting the acceptance by Mr. McKenzie, of an office of emolument under the provincial government, 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 of com. on Mr. McKenzie's sent.

The committee appointed by the House, to enquire and ascertain whether George McKenzie, Esquire, member for East Pictou, has accepted an office of

profit and emolument under the crown, and thereby vacated his seat in the House. beg leave to report—

That they have come to the following resolutions:

1°. That Mr. McKenzie was appointed by the Lieutenant Governor to the office of commissioner for the examination of masters and mates under chapter 76 of the Revised Statutes.

2°. That the said office has never been accepted by Mr. McKenzie, and that, consequently, it was unnecessary to enquire whether it is such an office as, if accepted, would have vacated his seat.

They report the evidence taken before them.

(Signed), JOHN L. BROWN, chairman.

Committee room, Halifax, April 15th, 1861.

The undersigned minority dissent from the report, because they are of the opinion that the seat of Captain McKenzie has been vacated under the law. It was proved by Captain McKenzie himself, that he was consulted in reference thereto, before the appointment, by Captain Coffin, who arranged the Boards of Examiners and handed the list to the government. It was proved by Mr. Keating "that the commission for Captain McKenzie had been duly executed, and that Captain McKenzie had been frequently in and out of the office without making any objection to the appointment." It was proved by Messrs. McFarlane and James McDonald, that Captain McKenzie declared to them his intention to serve under that appointment. The statement of Captain Taylor that Mr. McKenzie told him after his appointment that he did not intend to accept it until after the disqualification bill was reported, it is evident must be a misapprehension, as it is inconsistent with the fact that he took no steps to prevent the commission from issuing, but if rue, in the opinion of the undersigned, would not affect the case, as the appointment was made with the consent of the party who had declared his intention to subsequently act under it, and because of the refusal of the majority of the committee to send for Captain Coffin, a member of this house, who is, in the opinion of the undersigned, a most important witness.

HENRY PRYOR,
ROBERT DONKIN,
AVARD LONGLEY.

Motion to adopt report

And thereupon, Mr. Brown moved that such report be received and adopted.

Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-two; against it, nineteen.

For the motion.

Mr. Heffernan,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
" A. Campbell,	" Att'y. Genl.,
" Moseley,	Mr. Blanchard,
" Burgess,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
" Bailey,	Mr Chambers,
" Cochran,	" Brown,
Hon. Prov. Sec'y.,	Hon. Fin. Sec'y ,
Mr. Grant,	Mr. Robertson,
" Chipman,	" McLelan,
" Morrison,	" Esson,
" Hatfield,	" S. Campbell,

Against the motion.

Mr. Townsend,	Mr. Tupper,
" Churchill,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
" Donkin,	Mr. J. McDonald,
" Tobin,	" Bourinot,
" Pryor,	" McFarlane,
" Harrington,	" Robichau,
" Shannon,	" Caldwell,
" Henry,	" McKinnon,
" Longley,	" P. Smyth.
" Morrison,	

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted.

Mr. Bailey reported from the committee on 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.

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message.

Mr. Speaker,

The Council have agreed to the amendment proposed by this honorable House to the amendment proposed by the Council to the sixth clause of the bill entitled An act to amend chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes "of railroads."

Railways bill.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Mr. Henry moved that the House do come to the following resolution :

Railway office resolution.

Whereas, The railway to Truro and Windsor having been completed, and the duties of Commissioners to construct the same being at an end, as far as the points named, it is unnecessary to continue the expense of the Railway office in Granville street, amounting to \$5,200 per annum.

Resolved, That this House is prepared to pass a bill to place the future supervision of the railway in the Board of Works.

Which resolution being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the resolution, nineteen; against it, twenty-two.

Lost on division.

For the resolution

Against the resolution.

Mr. Townsend,	Mr. Longley,	Mr. Hatfield,	Mr. Chambers,
" Churchill,	" McFarlane,	" McKenzie,	Hon. Att'y Genl..
" Harrington,	" J. McDonald,	" Moseley,	Mr. Brown,
" McKinnon,	" Tupper,	" Chipman,	" McLelan,
" Donkin,	" Bourinot,	" A. Campbell,	" Robertson,
" Pryor,	" Caldwell,	" Bailey,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
" Tobin,	" Robichau,	" Cochran,	" " Locke,
" Shannon,	" P. Smyth,	" Grant,	" Fin. Sec'y.,
" Martell,	Hon. Mr. Johnston.	" Heffernan,	Mr. S. Campbell,
" Henry,		" Morrison,	" Esson,
		" Blanchard,	Hon. Prov. Sec'y.

So it passed in the negative.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message.

Mr. Speaker,

The Council have agreed to the bill entitled,

An act to amend chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes, "of railroads."

Railroads bill.

As now amended.

And then the messenger withdrew.

A message from his Excellency the Governor, by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

Message from governor.

Mr. Speaker,

His Excellency the Governor commands this honorable House to attend his Excellency immediately in the Council Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the House, attended his Excellency in the Council Chamber, when his Excellency was pleased to give his assent to fifty-two bills, severally entitled as follows :

House attend. Governor assents to bills.

An act to alter the time of holding the sessions for the county of Victoria.

An act concerning the county of Digby.

An act to vest in the commissioner of crown lands the inspection of mines.

An act relative to the water supply of the city of Halifax.

An act to prevent frauds on creditors by secret bills of sale of personal chattels.

An act to amend chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes, "of pleadings and practice in the supreme court."

An act concerning proceedings on judgments obtained in courts without the province.

An act to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out roads other than certain great roads."

An act concerning the county of Hants.

An act to authorize the appointment of commissioners without the province.

An act to amend chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "of public instruction."

An act to establish an additional polling district in the county of Lunenburg.

An act to authorize the imposition of a tax upon dogs.

- An act to prevent corrupt practices at elections.
 An act to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments."
 An act for the construction of a public wharf at Pictou.
 An act to establish the division line between two polling districts in the county of Cumberland.
 An act to restrain the erection of wooden buildings within certain portions of the city of Halifax.
 An act to incorporate the Dartmouth gas and water company.
 An act to divide Queen's county into two school divisions.
 An act to authorise the issue of new debentures by the city of Halifax.
 An act relating to the county of Guysborough.
 An act to amend the act for the management of the hospital for the insane.
 An act to protect the Amherst Point Marsh in Cumberland.
 An act to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the supreme court and its officers," and the acts in amendment thereof.
 An act to amend the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company.
 An act to amend chapter 168 of the Revised Statutes, "of the administration of criminal justice in the supreme court."
 An act to amend chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes, "of railroads."
 An act to naturalise certain aliens.
 An act to provide for rebuilding the St. Croix bridge.
 An act to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "of juries."
 An act to provide for the erection of a bridge over the harbour of Pugwash.
 An act to provide for the erection of a bridge across Maccan river.
 An act to amend the act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax.
 An act to amend the act relating to the signal station at Halifax.
 An act to enable Samuel J. W. Barry to obtain letters patent.
 An act to revive the act to incorporate the merchants exchange company.
 An act to prevent the destruction of the smaller kinds of birds.
 An act to continue the act to authorise a provincial loan.
 An act to incorporate the board of education of the Presbyterian church of the lower provinces of British North America.
 An act to amend chapter 76 of the Revised Statutes, "of shipping and seamen."
 An act to provide for improving a road in Queen's county.
 An act to alter one of the electoral districts in the county of Annapolis.
 An act to amend chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes, "of the militia."
 An act to continue and amend the laws relating to education.
 An act to amend the law regulating the inspection of fish.
 An act for assessing the city of Halifax for railway liabilities.
 An act to authorise an extension of time for payment of loan to complete Cornwallis bridge.
 An act to amend the act for the incorporation of the mountain cemetery company of Yarmouth.
 An act to incorporate the Caledonia Hall company of North Sydney.
 An act relative to certain payments made from the public treasury.
 An act to authorise the sale of the grammar school lot in the town of Pictou.

After which Mr. Speaker spake as follows :

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Your Excellency having been graciously pleased to give your assent to all the bills passed in the present session, it becomes my agreeable duty, on behalf of her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, her faithful Commons of Nova Scotia, to present to your Excellency a bill for appropriating the supplies granted in the present session for the support of her Majesty's Government during the present year, and to request your Excellency's assent to the same.

Appropriation bill presented.

And assented to.

His Excellency was then pleased to give his assent to the following bill, viz. :—
 An act to provide for defraying certain expenses of the civil government of this province.

His Excellency was then pleased to make the following

S P E E C H :

Governor's speech.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :

The business of the session having been matured, it affords me much pleasure to relieve you from further attendance on your legislative duties.

The demise of her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has called forth your sincere condolence, and given you an opportunity of again expressing the deep interest you feel in all that affects the happiness of our gracious sovereign.

The session which we are about to close has been marked by an improvement in practical legislation which commands my entire approval.

The Government in assuming, and the Legislature in yielding to the Executive the initiation of money votes, have, for the first time, adopted the usage of the mother country ; and, I have no doubt, that a fair trial of the system will prove that you have acted wisely in conforming to the practice of the Imperial Parliament.

I thank you for the provision which you have made for the maintenance and extension of the volunteer system. The experience of each day shows how strong a hold this movement is taking on the intelligence and patriotic feeling of the young men of this province. Six new companies are now in the course of formation, and no exertion shall be wanting on my part to render the whole volunteer force of Nova Scotia as effective as possible.

The enlightened policy which has induced you so liberally to provide for steam communication upon the coasts and estuaries of your country, and for the opening and improvement of roads connecting important sections of its territory, will, I am well assured, be hailed with satisfaction by those for whose benefit they are designed.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I thank you for the very liberal supplies granted for the service of the present year, and you may rely on their judicious and faithful application.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

Among the valuable measures matured by your joint deliberations, I am gratified to perceive a bill for suppressing corrupt practices at elections, and for securing that independent exercise of the franchise, without which there can be no true freedom and no security that public opinion will be duly represented in the Legislature.

I have not failed in forwarding to her Majesty's Government your addresses on the important subjects of the deep sea fisheries and the inter-colonial railroad, to express the hope that these questions will be considered with the care which the strong interest you have professed in them would seem to warrant.

In releasing you from your legislative duties, I trust that you will bear with you to the communities in which you reside and to the districts you represent a full conviction of my sincere desire to promote the happiness of all her Majesty's subjects confided to my care, and of my determination to govern this country with impartiality and independence.

MULGRAVE.

After which,

The President of the Legislative Council, by his Excellency's command, said :—

Gentlemen,

It is the will of his Excellency that this General Assembly be prorogued to Thursday, the eleventh day of July next—and this General Assembly is accordingly prorogued until Thursday, the eleventh day of July next, to be then here held.

ALEX. JAMES,

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 THIRTY-FIRST JANUARY AND ENDING FIFTEENTH APRIL.

1861.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

Being a detailed account of the principal articles of British and Foreign Merchandize imported into Nova Scotia during the year ended September 30, 1860, shewing the quantity and value of each article entered at each port, and indicating from what countries imported.

TRADE RETURNS—APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

ALE AND PORTER.

PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
					West INDIES.	North AMERICA.		
Galls.	Packages.							
Amherst		3	40		33		7	
Annapolis			43		43			
Bridgetown		6	9		9			
Cornwallis		45	206				206	
Digby		5	8		8			
Halifax		2019	16233	16055	62		116	
Liverpool	90	7	79				79	
Pictou		237	1163	226	937			
Ship Harbor	doz. 3	13	85		85			
Yarmouth		4	85				85	
Totals			\$17951	\$16281	\$1177		\$493	

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

	Lbs.	Packages.					
Amherst			35			35	
Bear River		1	4			4	
Halifax		2339	12202	11944		54	204
Pictou	42315		6455	6455			
Ship Harbor			4			4	
Sydney, C. B.			24				24
Yarmouth			164				164
Totals			\$18888	\$18399		\$97	\$392

• APPLES.

	Lbs.	Bxs. & bbls.					
Advocate	50		4				4
Arichat	305	110	262				262
Barrington	803	237	1006				1006
Beaver River		2	4				4
Canso, (Cape)		1	5				5
Church Point		3	3				3
Clementsport		11	22				22
Great Bras d'Or		1	4				4
Halifax		2034	6245		28		6217
LaHave		10	42				42
Liverpool		95	363		3		360
Londonderry	100	66	151				151
Maitland		31½	127				127
Parrsborough	149	11	45				45
Pictou		131	440		111		329
Port Hood		21	51				51
Pubnico		30	73				73
Pugwash		18	63				63
Shelburne		14	22				22
Ship Harbor		28	64		13		51
Sydney, C. B.		2	9				9
Sydney, North		125	276		35		241
Truro	500	27	150		24		126
Tusket		19	77				77
Windsor	50	12	57				57
Yarmouth		494	1366		21		1345
Totals	1957	3633½	\$10931		\$235		\$10696

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

BEEF.								
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
					West INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.		
	Bbls.							
Barrington	59		680			9	671	
Beaver River	12		140				140	
Bridgetown	6		67				67	
Canso (Cape)	12		98			18	80	
Church Point	6		66				66	
Halifax	1055½		8503			240	8263	
Liverpool	147		2336				2336	
Maitland	1		13			13		
Parrsborough	1		14				14	
Pubnico	17		203				203	
Ragged Islands	10		153				153	
Shelburne	16		173				173	
Ship Harbor	3		21			21		
Tusket	2		20				20	
Westport	5		51				51	
Weymouth	22		272				272	
Yarmouth	81		862				862	
Totals	1455½		\$13672			\$301	\$13371	

BRANDY.								
	Galls.	Pkgs.						
	Baddeck							
Digby	10		25					
Halifax		1044	47198	31470	240			11660
Londonderry	75		70			70		
Parrsborough			52			52		
Pictou	316		767	132		635		
Shelburne	40		25				25	
Ship Harbor		1	16			16		
Yarmouth	22		60			60		
Totals	539	1046	\$48218	\$31602	\$240	\$4691	\$25	\$11660

BUTTER.								
	Lbs.	Pkgs.						
	Arichat	500						
Canso, (Cape)	75		9				9	
Halifax		1642	15868			6157	9711	
LaHave	200		20				20	
Liverpool	480		80			60	20	
Pubnico		1	10				10	
Shelburne	420	44	342				342	
Westport	1568		537			474	63	
Yarmouth	798		127				127	
Totals	4041	1687	\$17068			\$6766	\$10302	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

BREAD.							
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM			
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
	Lbs.	Pkgs.	West INDIES.		NORTH AMERICA.		
Advocate		4	15				15
Amherst	336	1	30			5	25
Annapolis	616		41				41
Antigonish		1	5				5
Arichat	43456	100	2270				2270
Baddeck	20		2			2	
Barrington	3331	50	388				388
Bear River			16				16
Beaver River		19	70				70
Bridgetown	199		17			8	9
Canso, (Cape)		100	381				381
Church Point	290		20				20
Clementsport	215	1	21			17	4
Cornwallis		9	52				52
Digby	3424		207			100	107
Halifax		5286	17148	912		219	16017
Hantsport		1	8				8
Horton	645	3	66				66
Liverpool	348	14	93				93
Londonderry	279		25				25
Maitland		1	5			5	
Parrsborough		12	44			2	42
Pictou	5252		335				335
Pugwash		3	16				16
Ragged Islands	5608		275				275
Shelburne		18	51				51
Ship Harbor	1100	68	266			235	31
Sydney, C. B.		5	22				22
Sydney, North		59	263				263
Truro	209		20				20
Tusket	728	10	91				91
Westport	3920	10	154				154
Weymouth		8	36				36
Wilmot	50	1	22			22	
Windsor	4039	59	498			222	276
Yarmouth	37072	145	2109				2109
Totals			\$25082	\$912		\$838	\$23333

BURNING FLUID.

	Galls.	Casks.					
Antigonish	76		73				73
Arichat		1	9				9
Barrington	664	10	685				685
Bear River		3	58				58
Bridgetown		14	238			60	178
Canso, (Cape)		2	33				33
Church Point	10	1	28				28
Cornwallis		29	644				644
Digby		10	174				174

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

• CABINET WARFS.

PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
					West INDIES.	North AMERICA.		
	Pcs.	Pkgs.						
Amherst			472				472	
Annapolis			345			183	162	
Antigonish			459				459	
Arichat	100		123				123	
Barrington			658				658	
Bridgetown			259			15	244	
Canso, (Cape)			134				134	
Canada Creek			76			10	66	
Church Point	26		19				19	
Clementsport			95				95	
Cornwallis			1296				1296	
Digby		14	228				228	
Halifax	635	2258	9038	1512			7526	
Hantsport		42	948				948	
Horton			144				144	
LaHave			54				54	
Liverpool			2818				2818	
Londonderry			554				554	
Parrsborough			173				173	
Pictou			3250	200			3050	
Port Medway			222			10	212	
Pubnico			28				28	
Shelburne			460				460	
Sydney, C. B.	86	28	348				348	
Sydney, North			875				875	
Truro			196				196	
Tusket			57				57	
Westport			81				81	
Wilmot			40			8	32	
Windsor			1273				1273	
Yarmouth			2788			76	2712	
Totals			\$27511	\$1712		\$302	\$25479	

• CHEESE.

97

	Lbs.	Pkgs.				
Arichat	200		20			20
Baddeck	31		3		3	
Barrington	4025		494			494
Halifax		487	1666	363		1303
Hantsport		1	3			3
Liverpool	266		30			30
Maitland			5			5
Parrsborough		2	11			11
Pictou	3692		427			427
Shelburne	570	28	149			149
Sydney, C. B.	420		62			62
Sydney, North	800		65			65
Truro	100		12			12
Westport	412		48		11	37
Windsor		3	16			16
Yarmouth	741		87			87
Totals			\$3098	\$363	\$14	\$2721

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

CANDLES.									
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM					
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRS.	
					West Indies.	North America.			
Pkgs.	Lbs.								
Advocate		80	12					12	
Amherst		1529	177			16		161	
Annapolis	8	1226	180			9		171	
Antigonish	1		3					3	
Arichat		1277	192			45		45	102
Barrington	28	1895	381					381	
Bear River	5	920	156			10		146	
Beaver River		122	12					12	
Bridgetown		1624	321			18		303	
Canso, (Cape)		208	22					22	
Church Point		231	28					28	
Clementsport		505	66			2		64	
Cornwallis	28		141					141	
Digby		1909	350			113		237	
French Cross		120	15					15	
Halifax			3050	1371		200		1479	
Hantsport	9	30	51					51	
Horton		294	54			8		46	
Liverpool		17981	1936					1936	
Londonderry		298	31					31	
Lunenburg		52	5					5	
Maitland		442	54					54	
Parrsborough		498	54			16		38	
Pictou		553	76					76	
Port Medway	2	160	30			10		20	
Pugwash		440	58					58	
Shelburne	3	210	52					52	
Ship Harbor	4		26			26			
Sydney, C. B.	4	80	19					19	
Sydney, North	1		7					7	
Thorne's Cove		50	7					7	
Truro		236	33					33	
Walton		30	4					4	
Westport		552	82					82	
Weymouth		340	41					41	
Wilmot		180	36			21		15	
Windsor		498	78					78	
Yarmouth	23	4689	783					783	
Totals			\$8623	\$1371		\$494	\$6656	\$102	

COFFEE.								
	Lbs.	Pkgs.						
	Amherst	420						
Annapolis	748	2	97					97
Antigonish		2	20					20
Arichat	1612		212					134
Baddeck	55		4			4		
Barrington	424	2	63					63
Bear River	155	1	33			3		30
Beaver River	201		23					23

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

COFFEE—Continued.								
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
					West INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.		
Bridgetown	Lbs. 339	Pkgs.	78				78	
Canso, (Cape)	298		25				25	
Clementsport	50		6				6	
Cornwallis		7	39				39	
Digby	1029		119				119	
Halifax		761	12473		8927		3035	511
Hantsport		4	27				27	
Horton	432		57				57	
LaHave	133	3	66				66	
Liverpool	2498		341		15		326	
Londonderry	116		14				14	
Lunenburg	110		11				11	
Parrsborough	144		17				17	
Pictou	3342		433				433	
Port Medway	257		45				45	
Pugwash	270		19				19	
Ragged Islands	1278		191		191			
Shelburne	500	12	139				139	
Ship Harbor		8	145			145		
Sydney, C.B.	60		17				17	
Truro	384		54				54	
Westport	485		74				74	
Weymouth	68		7				7	
Windsor	955		140				140	
Yarmouth	9275		1164				1164	
Totals			\$16236		\$9133	\$185	\$6329	\$589

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Amherst			7				7
Antigonish			60				60
Arichat			18				18
Barrington			29	1			28
Great Brasd'Or			5				5
Halifax	1220		8741	5131		1254	2356
LaHave			5				5
Liverpool			555				555
Londonderry			19				19
Maitland			8				8
Pictou			391			65	326
Shelburne			28				28
Ship Harbor			7				7
Sydney, C. B.			62				62
Windsor			895			834	61
Yarmouth			635				635
Totals			\$11465	\$5132		\$2153	\$4180

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

CORN AND WHEAT.								
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
	Pkgs.	Bush.			West Indies.	North America.		
Annapolis		9950	11262					11262
Barrington		124	94					94
Church Point	180		364					364
Halifax	438	621464	53458			4508		48950
Horton	55		98					98
Liverpool		70	82					82
Maitland		3	4					4
Pictou		691	957			947		10
Pubnico		190	195					195
Shelburne	15		20					20
Tusket		80	100					100
Weymouth	91		239					239
Windsor		557	470					470
Yarmouth	7	2	13					13
Totals			\$67356			\$5455		\$61901
CORDAGE AND CANVAS.								
Amherst		Pkgs.	192			119		73
Annapolis			30					30
Antigonish			12					12
Arichat			3672				1134	2538
Barrington			770				770	
Bear River			101				101	
Beaver River			424			39	385	
Bridgetown			38			7	31	
Canso. (Cape)			193				193	
Canada Creek			2120			300	1820	
Church Point			433			283	150	
Clementsport			136			126	10	
Cornwallis			82				82	
Digby			1047			274	773	
Halifax	27316		157849	119278			38571	
Horton			22				22	
LaHave			19				19	
Liverpool			936				936	
Londonderry			2298			34	2264	
Parrsborough			1163				1163	
Pictou			7029	6816			213	
Port Medway			12			12		
Pubnico			110				110	
Shelburne			148				148	
Sherbrooke			446	446				
Ship Harbor			981			572	409	
Sydney, C. B.			280				280	
Sydney, North			112					112
Truro			2				2	
Tusket			223				323	
Westport			340				340	
Weymouth			593			274	319	
Windsor			2919			2482	437	
Yarmouth			10838	1962		926	7762	188
Totals			\$155670	\$128502		\$5448	\$58882	\$2838

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

• CORN MEAL AND OAT MEAL.

PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
					WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.		
	Lbs.	Bbls. & Bgs.						
Advocate		75	271			173	98	
Amherst		82	353			226	127	
Annapolis		453	1963			731	1232	
Arichat		157	652				652	
Barrington		622	2601			32	2569	
Bear River		101	415			92	323	
Beaver River		144	330				330	
Bridgetown		114	371			240	131	
Canso (Cape)		282	1086			76	1010	
Canada Creek		274	1015			184	831	
Church Point		542	1990				1990	
Clementsport		243	450			4	446	
Cornwallis		457	2075			150	1925	
Digby		237	1030			45	985	
French Cross		40	175				175	
Great Bras d'Or		143	694			610	84	
Halifax	19264	12553	56318	532		1822	53964	
Horton		162	355				355	
Joggins		143	546			50	496	
LaHave		48	153				153	
Liverpool		905	4300			70	4230	
Londonderry		174	699			53	646	
Maitland		236	819				819	
Parrsborough		66	263			86	177	
Pictou		242	928				928	
Port Medway		272	1112			117	995	
Pubnico		296	1179				1179	
Pugwash	4400	30	236			124	112	
Ragged Islands		520	2162				2162	
Shelburne		185	666			60	606	
Ship Harbor		236	922			838	84	
Sydney, C.B.		52	195				195	
Sydney, North		60	300				300	
Thorne's Cove		63	194			6	188	
Truro		208	555				555	
Tusket		776	1687				1687	
Walton		150	618				618	
Westport		166	642			273	369	
Weymouth		244	1102				1102	
Wilmot		183	267			112	155	
Windsor		1225	2442			16	2426	
Yarmouth		3231	11334			410	10924	
Totals			\$105465	\$532		\$6600	\$98333	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

CODFISH.								
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
					WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.		
Pkgs.	Lbs.							
Amherst			140			140		
Arichat		35840	910			910		
Barrington		98400	1672			1200		472
Canso, (Cape)		503440	9890			9890		
Canada Creek			230			65	165	
Cornwallis			35			35		
French Cross		672	22			22		
Halifax	536	10482892	268530			239679	6601	22250
Lunenburg		2464	66			66		
Parrsborough		1456	52			32	20	
Pictou		58468	1413			1413		
Port Medway	60		206			206		
Yarmouth		20000	400				400	
Totals			\$283566			\$253658	\$7186	\$22722

COTTON, LINEN, SILK, AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

	Pkgs.							
Advocate			80			80		
Amherst			14881			10476	4405	
Annapolis			17070			15441	1629	
Antigonish			801				801	
Arichat			7746	3574		86	104	3982
Barrington			40247	39078			1169	
Bear River			5753			5190	563	
Beaver River			48				48	
Bridgetown			8701			6811	1890	
Canso, (Cape)			1050				1050	
Canada Creek	34		3228			2267	961	
Church Point			2120			1890	230	
Clementsport			2252			1909	344	
Cornwallis			6639			3394	3245	
Digby			14490			12767	1723	
French Cross			2410			1336	1074	
Great Bras d'Or			298			51	247	
Halifax	10689	1603210	1454195	143	386	148486		
Hantsport			83				83	
Horton			1222			731	491	
Joggins			3393			2821	572	
LaHave			818				818	
Liverpool			4916				4916	
Londonderry			3592			1772	1820	
Maitland	3		31				31	
Parrsborough			1655			854	801	
Pictou			32256	27728			4528	
Port Medway	5		1251			1200	51	
Pubnico			112				112	
Pugwash			763				763	
Shelburne			1014			192	822	
Sherbrooke			135	135				
Ship Harbor			19808			19300	508	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

COTTON, LINEN, SILK, AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.
Continued.

PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
			GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
				West INDIES.	North AMERICA.		
Sydney, C. B.		2023			11	2012	
Sydney, North		18900	17500			1490	
Truro		1801				1801	
Tusket		428				428	
Westport		2890			2501	389	
Weymouth		4137	860		3170	107	
Wilmot		9084			8164	920	
Windsor		6057	2280		25	3752	
Yarmouth		41756	5802		11202	24752	
Totals		1889149	1551152	\$143	\$114026	\$219846	\$3982

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.

	Pcs.	Pkgs.					
Amherst			1465			1355	110
Annapolis			1652			1466	186
Antigonish		7	95				95
Arichat			207	207			
Barrington			24				24
Bear River			203			199	4
Bridgetown			433			216	217
Canso, (Cape)		5	35				35
Canada Creek			215			215	
Church Point			153			148	5
Clementsport			181			181	
Cornwallis			409			329	80
Digby			1649			1434	215
Halifax	600	6622	59349	55058		200	4091
Hantsport			192				192
Horton			235			173	62
Joggins			265			265	
Liverpool			659				659
Londonderry			870			542	328
Lunenburg			21				21
Maitland			22				22
Parrsborough			100			96	4
Pictou			3579	2335		68	1176
Port Medway			2				2
Shelburne			10				10
Sherbrooke			22	22			
Ship Harbor			249			249	
Sydney, C. B.			34				44
Thorne's Cove			3			3	
Truro			391			220	171
Tusket			44				34
Westport			118			118	
Weymouth			60	60			
Wilmot		27	432			407	25
Windsor			378			248	130
Yarmouth			3565	1225		76	2264
Totals			\$77321	\$58907		\$8208	\$10206

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

DRUGS AND APOTHECARIES' WARE.							
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
			GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
				West Indies.	North America.		
	Pkgs.						
Amherst		1522			358	1164	
Annapolis		996			163	833	
Antigonish		568				568	
Arichat		71	9			62	
Baddeck		36				36	
Barrington		197				197	
Bridgetown		237			25	212	
Cornwallis		425				425	
Digby		553			62	491	
Great Bras d'Or		99				99	
Halifax	3343	48072	25443		225	22404	
Horton		678				678	
Liverpool		885				885	
Londonderry		1182			10	1172	
Parrsborough		168				168	
Pictou		4417	1737			2680	
Pugwash		33				33	
Shelburne		24				24	
Ship Harbor		62			62		
Sydney, C.B.		59				59	
Truro		1158				1158	
Tusket		76				76	
Windsor		435				435	
Yarmouth		2762			6	2756	
Totals		\$64715	\$27189		\$911	\$36615	

FISHING TACKLE.

	Pkgs.						
Arichat		5462					5462
Baddeck		16			16		
Barrington		512				512	
Great Bras d'Or		12				12	
Halifax	1211	113687	106101			7586	
Liverpool		70				70	
Parrsborough		10				10	
Pictou		80	80				
Shelburne		53			50	3	
Ship Harbor		260			260		
Sydney, C. B.		179				179	
Westport		628			85	543	
Yarmouth		3519	938			2581	
Totals		\$124488	\$107119		\$411	\$11496	\$5462

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

FLOUR (WHEAT).

PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM					
			GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.	
				West Indies.	North America.			
	Bbls.							
Advocate	768	3840			2520	1320		
Amherst	1978	11622			5307	6315		
Annapolis	4502	25095			10078	15017		
Antigonish	225	1250	15			1250		
Arichat	4144	24481			3694	20787		
Baddeck	15	90			90			
Barrington	3831½	24353			254	24084		
Bear River	1000	5198			936	4262		
Beaver River	538	3161				3161		
Bridgetown	1693	10580			3252	7328		
Canso, (Cape)	3221	18162			14681	3481		
Canada Creek	3861	23314			3745	19569		
Church Point	3059	19137			558	18579		
Clementsport	1350	7844			1529	6315		
Cornwallis	5633	45299			1458	43841		
Digby	3802	18816			8310	10506		
French Cross	997	6206			1468	4738		
Great Bras d'Or	163	976			369	415		192
Halifax	163261	856925			86715	770210		
Hantsport	789	4042				4042		
Horton	2809	16627			84	16543		
Joggins	1614	8998			1492	7506		
LaHave	393	2188				2188		
Liverpool	5091	35823			4050	31773		
Londonderry	5218	30128			143	29985		
Lunenburg	90	400				400		
Maitland	2763	15480			186	15294		
Parrsborough	2201	15118			2499	12619		
Pictou	10483	63147			25533	37614		
Port Medway	1403	10610			4365	6245		
Port Hood	53	315				315		
Pubnico	1864	11141				11141		
Pugwash	600	3757			1180	2577		
Ragged Islands	2575	18105				18105		
Shelburne	1971	12730			1983	10747		
Sherbrooke	317	1487			1487			
Ship Harbor	2174	13130			11918	1212		
Sydney, C. B.	815	5306				5306		
Sydney, North	1947	12059			5687	6372		
Thorne's Cove	662	3974			1062	2912		
Truro	2651	14433			47	14386		
Tusket	2603	14597				14597		
Walton	580	3535				3535		
Westport	1184	6432			1290	5142		
Weymouth	1548	9424			546	8878		
Wilmot	3137	21719			15491	6228		
Windsor	7644	66442			24	66418		
Yarmouth	12398	70946			201	70745		
Totals	281618½	1598442		\$15		\$224232	1374003	\$192

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

. FLOUR (RYE).								
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
					WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.		
Bags.	Bbls.							
Barrington	10	208	1097			12	1085	
Bridgetown		5	25				25	
Church Point		11	53				53	
Halifax		4019	16382			200	16182	
Liverpool		203	1252				1252	
Port Medway		25	152				152	
Pubnico		22	107				107	
Ragged Islands		923	5038				5038	
Shelburne		78	465				465	
Westport		214	1012			191	821	
Weymouth		115	649				649	
Yarmouth		85	349				349	
Totals	10	5908	\$26581			\$403	\$26178	
. FRUIT.								
	Libs.	Pkgs.						
Advocate	80		8				8	
Amherst			181			59	122	
Annapolis		21	98			9	89	
Antigonish		4	14				14	
Arichat			10				10	
Barrington			165				165	
Bear River	230	2	37				37	
Beaver River	138		15				15	
Bridgetown			55			12	43	
Canso. (Cape)	222		29				29	
Church Point			3				3	
Clementsport	115	1	24			3	21	
Digby	828	21	176			34	142	
Halifax		13071	30821	97	8	336	9493	20887
Hantsport		3	8				8	
Horton			104				104	
LaHave		13	9				9	
Liverpool			1542				1542	
Londonderry	446	6	68			9	59	
Lunenburg	60		4				4	
Parrsborough	190	6	28			6	22	
Pictou			837				837	
Pugwash		21	68				68	
Shelburne			200				200	
Ship Harbor		55	129			129		
Sydney, C. B.	130	2	32				32	
Truro	405		39				39	
Tusket			115				115	
Weymouth	160		15				15	
Wilmot	50		8			8		
Windsor			392				392	
Yarmouth			1411		53		1197	160
Totals			\$36645	\$97	\$61	\$605	\$14834	\$21048

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

• FURS.

PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
			GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
				WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.		
Annapolis	Pkgs.	126				126	
Arichat		36				36	
Church Point		17				17	
Cornwallis		80				80	
Halifax	100	41212	9169		28256	3737	50
Pictou		700			700		
Shelburne		2				2	
Yarmouth		350				350	
Totals		\$42523	\$9169		\$28956	\$4348	\$50

GENEVA AND WHISKEY.

	Galls.	Pkgs.					
Amherst			56			56	
Annapolis			45			45	
Digby	111		161			161	
Halifax		1675	44238	41757		2236	245
Liverpool	273		469			201	268
Pictou	696		447	447			
Ship Harbor		1	12			12	
Yarmouth	26		40			40	
Totals			\$45468	\$42204		\$2751	\$513

• HERRING.

	Bxs.	Bbls.					
Advocate		19	76			36	40
Amherst		111	530			530	
Arichat		1840	5661			5661	
Baddeck		6	30			30	
Bridgetown		7	27			27	
Canso (Cape)		6437	10911			10911	
Canada Creek	39	114	500			500	
Cornwallis		20	125			125	
French Cross		6	30			30	
Great Bras d'Or		624	1797			1779	
Halifax	300	75530	143272			142092	
Horton	143	21	150			88	62
LaHave	16	16	54			49	5
Liverpool	45		22			20	2
Londonderry		67	335			25	310
Lunenburg		300	1200			1200	
Maitland		3	12			12	
Parrsborough		11	46			39	7
Pictou	200	2233	6866			6866	
Port Medway	150	300	1225			1225	
Ship Harbor		1690	2875			2875	
Sydney, C. B.		75	300				300
Sydney, North		37	92			92	
Truro		4	16			16	
Yarmouth		127	200			200	
Totals			\$176352			\$174418	\$726

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

HARDWARE, IRON, &c.							
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
			GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
				WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.		
Advocate		127			118	9	
Amherst		10627			4692	5935	
Annapolis		5398			3144	2254	
Antigonish		1198				1198	
Arichat		6495	1786		566	105	4038
Baddeck		35				35	
Barrington		1262				1262	
Bear River		908			351	557	
Beaver River		1990			1990		
Bridgetown		4114			3017	1097	
Canso, (Cape)		24				24	
Canada Creek		1173			498	675	
Church Point		1217			808	409	
Clementsport		1142			830	312	
Cornwallis		9017			4180	4837	
Digby		6101			4738	1363	
Great Bras d'Or		353				353	
Halifax		384820	318668	40	236	65876	
Hantsport		685			570	115	
Horton		1503				1503	
Joggins		4027			3925	102	
LaHave		758				758	
Liverpool		5049				5049	
Londonderry		5570			905	4665	
Maitland		1506			605	901	
Parrsborough		1788			409	1379	
Pictou		45166	35161		291	9714	
Port Medway		46			5	41	
Port Hood		212				212	
Pubnico		43				43	
Pugwash		5			5		
Shelburne		432			32	400	
Sherbrooke		1159	1159				
Ship Harbor		1858			1697	161	
Sydney, C. B.		2149				2149	
Sydney, North		31117	31000			117	
Thorne's Cove		20			20		
Truro		4661				4661	
Tusket		405				405	
Walton		301			301		
Westport		111				111	
Weymouth		505	369		132	4	
Wilmot		2054			1518	536	
Windsor		10809	665		4412	5732	
Yarmouth		22178	5088		4333	12697	60
Totals		\$580118	\$393896	\$40	\$44328	\$137756	\$4098

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

HATS AND CAPS.

PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
	Dzs.	Pkgs.		GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
					West Indies.	North America.		
Amherst	89	2	655			655		
Antigonish		2	104			104		
Barrington			249			249		
Bear River			3			3		
Bridgetown		18	637		150	487		
Canada Creek		1	50			50		
Halifax		1737	41222	22674		18548		
Horton			22			22		
Liverpool	13		180			180		
Londonderry	81	4	520			520		
Maitland	11		48			48		
Parrsborough		2	16			16		
Pictou			1962	528		1434		
Shelburne		2	8			8		
Ship Harbor		2	40		40			
Tusket			63			63		
Windsor			1167			1167		
Yarmouth	171	10	2024	71		1953		
Totals			\$48970	\$23273	\$190	\$25507		

HIDES AND SKINS.

	Pkgs.	No.					
	Halifax	26						18917	31035	84	24658	1203	5090
LaHave	1	200	661			661	
Liverpool		1054	3008	1207			1801
Londonderry			100			100	
Maitland		3	14			14	
Pictou			1906		1645	261	
Shelburne		40	80	80			
Yarmouth		100	272				272
Totals			\$37076	\$1371	\$26303	\$2239	\$7163

LARD.

	Lbs.	Pkgs.					
	Annapolis	112					
Arichat	2930		508		25	483	
Barrington	2125		476			476	
Beaver River	304		39			39	
Canso, (Cape)	471		57			57	
Halifax		1012	5380		424	4956	
Liverpool	2052		293			293	
Pictou	45		5			5	
Pubnico		1	10			10	
Ragged Islands	5650		1078			1078	
Shelburne		15	66			66	
Sydney, C. B.		1	6			6	
Westport	670		85			85	
Weymouth	300		75			75	
Yarmouth	5000	1	592			592	
Totals			\$8679		\$449	\$8230	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES.									
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.			TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
					GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
	West Indies.	North America.							
	Lbs.	Sides.	Pkgs.						
Advocate				145			5	140	
Amherst				3156			438	2718	
Annapolis				1948				1948	
Antigonish				750				750	
Arichat				4129			202	650	3277
Baddeck				122				122	
Barrington				944				944	
Bear River				439				439	
Beaver River	606		4	199				199	
Bridgetown	3530		73	5293			66	5227	
Canso, (Cape)	1119		13	706			25	681	
Canada Creek	784	2	57	1165			21	1144	
Church Point	1404		1	358				358	
Clementsport				511				511	
Cornwallis	1107	88	39	2386				2386	
Digby				2075			31	2044	
French Cross	300			75				75	
Great Bras d'Or	102		10	324			31	293	
Halifax	9424	2252		158783	72814		195	85774	
Hantsport		5	11	721				721	
Horton				2505				2505	
Joggins				331			90	241	
LaHave	835			187				187	
Liverpool				2610				2610	
Londonderry				2341				2341	
Maitland				140				140	
Parrsborough	364		14	438			13	425	
Pictou				8738	185		17	8536	
Port Hood	299			74				74	
Pubnico				81				81	
Pugwash	1100		7	391				391	
Shelburne	357	4	21	974				974	
Ship Harbor		87	6	662			558	104	
Sydney, C. B.		251	7	317				317	
Sydney, North				24				24	
Truro				2333				2333	
Tusket				435				435	
Westport				83				83	
Weymouth	210		1	147				147	
Wilmot	226		2	132				132	
Windsor				3470			33	3437	
Yarmouth				10195	71		120	10004	
Totals				\$220837	\$73070		\$1845	\$142645	\$3277

LUMBER.									
	Supl. Feet.								
Annapolis		21000		298			298		
Arichat		444000		5520			5520		
Bridgetown				56			41	15	
Canso (Cape)		39000		270			270		
Canada Creek		51000		308			268	40	
Clementsport		14000		65			65		

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

LUMBER—Continued.

PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
					WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.		
	Pc. & Pgs.	Supf. Feet.						
Cornwallis			6952		6952			
Halifax	824	441978	10961		7027	3934		
Horton	121	97100	846		835	11		
Joggins			165		165			
Maitland		10000	127		127			
Pictou		494000	2154		2154			
Port Medway		81000	810		810			
Shelburne		24000	240		240			
Ship Harbor		32000	390		390			
Sydney, North	7	89000	663		623	40		
Westport		70000	700		700			
Windsor			1302		794	508		
Yarmouth		55856	444		357	87		
Totals			\$32271		\$27636	\$4635		

• LIME AND PLAISTER.

	Tasks.				
Advocate	2	2			2
Amherst	39	48		48	
Annapolis	332	398		398	
Arichat	15	10			10
Barrington	307	251		70	181
Bear River	25	37		37	
Beaver River	65	49			49
Bridgetown	104	256		256	
Canada Creek		267		267	
Church Point	93	98			98
Clementsport		75		73	2
Cornwallis	1986	3452		3402	50
Digby	68	74		74	
French Cross	107	132		132	
Halifax	2267	1633		1283	350
Horton	457	379		379	
LaHave	225	147			147
Liverpool	393	497		300	197
Londonderry	179	221		221	
Lunenburg	10	10			10
Maitland	107	116		116	
Parrsborough	14	17		17	
Pictou	1844	1562			1562
Port Medway	18	26		18	8
Pubnico	65	64			64
Shelburne	61	54		25	29
Ship Harbor	49	41			41
Truro	20	30		30	
Walton	17	25		25	
Westport	4	5		5	
Weymouth	71	159		159	
Wilmot	367	396		396	
Windsor	54	63		57	6
Yarmouth		496		275	221
Totals		\$11090		\$8063	\$3027

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

• MACKEREL.							
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
			GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
	Bbls.			West Indies.	North America.		
Canso. (Cape)	65	975			975		
Halifax	1261	12013			12013		
Totals		\$12988			\$12988		
• MOLASSES.							
	Galls.	Plgs.					
Amherst	3042		1102		616	486	
Annapolis			1758	161	830	408	359
Antigonish	38		10			10	
Arichat	465	1	222			222	
Barrington	3916		1016		88	928	
Bear River			602	442	156	4	
Beaver River	1423		330	206		124	
Bridgetown			796		147	649	
Canso. (Cape)	301		95		26	69	
Canada Creek			1319		1017	302	
Church Point	3392		1174	484	150	540	
Clementsport	2209		652		501	151	
Cornwallis	1704	24	975	385	168	422	
Digby	6398		1758		1307	119	332
French Cross	1945		570		483	87	
Great Bras d'Or	573		185		25	160	
Halifax		11152	309777	30081	585	313	278798
Hantsport	5	5	186			186	
Horton	1359		324			324	
Joggins	2279		677		334	343	
Lafave	332	2	180		17	163	
Liverpool	19323		7346	5942	60	994	350
Londonderry	3135		855		243	612	
Maitland	659		195		44	151	
Parrsborough	1505		418		69	349	
Pictou	150		50			50	
Port Medway	3158	1	1026		998	28	
Port Hood	138		38			38	
Pubnico	205		57			57	
Pugwash	154		40			40	
Ragged Islands	14514		5570	1931			3639
Shelburne	979	3	725	482	167	75	
Ship Harbor		30	1115		1115		
Sydney, C. B.	453		132			132	
Thorne's Cove	472		133		82	51	
Truro			166			166	
Tusket	3121		706	531		175	
Walton	20		6			6	
Westport	2453		475	362		113	
Weymouth	2629		611	542	69		
Wilmot	3580		2112		2008	104	
Windsor	337		124			124	
Yarmouth	62091		14048	2976	26	3045	8001
Totals			\$359656	\$44525	\$11331	\$12321	\$291479

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

OAKUM.								
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
					West Indies.	North America.		
Advocate	Lbs. 800	Pkgs.	40				40	
Annapolis	1344		80			80		
Arichat		12	31				31	
Baddeck	224		10			10		
Barrington	500	4	74				74	
Bear River			29			3	26	
Beaver River	5600		330			330		
Bridgetown	1000	80	364				364	
Canada Creek		16	64				64	
Church Point	1520		73			66	7	
Clementsport	1368		79			49	30	
Cornwallis	672		34				34	
Halifax		1718	5988	4020			1968	
Hantsport	3360		150				150	
Londonderry	448		20				20	
Maitland			48			48		
Parrsborough	960	6	82			18	64	
Pictou			687	355			332	
Sherbrooke	1680		86	86				
Sydney, North		16	57				57	
Wilmot			100			100		
Yarmouth			733	19		105	609	
Totals			\$9159	\$4480		809	3870	

.OIL.

	Galls.	Casks.					
Annapolis	65	1	100			58	42
Antigonish		2	40				40
Arichat	262		131			131	
Baddeck			2				2
Barrington			230			153	77
Bear River			36			36	
Bridgetown			73			11	62
Canso, (Cape)	1923		834			812	22
Canada Creek		2	60				60
Church Point	13	1	44			34	10
Cornwallis		3	200			200	
Digby	280	7	282			265	17
Halifax	15120	4328	92020	23598		62581	4791
Horton	55	2	108			47	61
Joggins			201			201	
Liverpool	616		787				787
Londonderry	175		142				142
Maitland			42			35	7
Parrsborough	5	6	24			24	
Pictou	4237		3169	685		248	2236
Shelburne	220	3	268			173	95
Ship Harbor		7	95			95	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

OIL—Continued.

PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
					West Indies.	North America.		
Truro	Galls. 450	Casks.	359			359		
Westport	60		48				48	
Windsor	2	11	606			578	28	
Yarmouth			1490	388		651	451	
Totals			\$101681	\$24671		\$66941	\$9019	

OATS AND BARLEY.

	Pkgs.	Bush.					
Guysborough		250	109			109	
Halifax	50	113152	47518	407		47111	
Liverpool		2235	900			900	
Pictou		6065	2336			2336	
Pugwash		90	36			36	
Ragged Islands		661	309			309	
Sheet Harbor		600	300			300	
Sydney, North		100	31				31
Yarmouth	19	2904	1145			1120	25
Totals			\$53501	\$407		\$53038	\$56

PORK AND HAMS.

	Lbs.	Pkgs.					
Arichat	500	128	2049			273	1776
Barrington	845	94	1869				1869
Bear River		2	32				32
Beaver River		14	235				235
Bridgetown		16	240				240
Canso, (Cape)	2500	40	789			232	557
Church Point		23	445				445
Clementsport		1	18				18
Digby		27	450				450
Halifax		2883½	45579			9302	36277
Joggins		59	1144			208	936
Liverpool	308	286	4516			20	4496
Maitland		3	50				50
Parrsborough		7	103			14	89
Pictou	1420	49½	819			510	309
Port Medway		51	1140				1140
Pubnico		35	592				592
Pugwash	80		8			8	
Ragged Islands		107	2457				2457
Shelburne		64	1091			25	1066
Ship Harbor		2	32			32	
Sydney, C. B.		9	65				65
Tusket		16½	309				309
Westport		38	629			40	589
Weymouth		67	1244				1244
Windsor		3	58				58
Yarmouth	1624	265	4952				4952
Totals			\$71068			\$10736	\$60332

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

PAPER MANUFACTURES, BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

PORTS	TOTAL QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
			GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
				WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.		
	Pkgs.						
Amherst		598			340	258	
Annapolis		202				202	
Antigonish	28	293				293	
Barrington		415	106			309	
Bridgetown	12	94			4	90	
Cornwallis		150				150	
Great Bras d'Or		143				143	
Halifax	3978	97192	46835	250	674	49433	
Horton		223				223	
Liverpool		525				525	
Londonderry		107				107	
Lunenburg		3				3	
Maitland		8				8	
Parrsborough		3				3	
Pictou		7735	1552			6183	
Pubnico		79				79	
Shelburne		147				147	
Sydney, C. B.		3				3	
Thorne's Cove		1332				1332	
Weymouth		12				12	
Windsor		1015			410	605	
Yarmouth		2275				2275	
Totals		\$112554	\$48493	\$250	\$1428	\$62383	

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

	Pkgs.	Bush.					
Arichat	1	10827	2627			2625	2
Barrington	25		71				71
Bridgetown		130	4				4
Canso (Cape)		2242	582			582	
Cornwallis	35		50				50
Guysborough		2300	856			856	
Halifax	3032	94895	29398	194	21523	7651	30
Liverpool		5977	1297			1146	151
Pictou	19	2697	698			653	45
Port Hood		1200	300			300	
Pubnico	1		2				2
Pugwash		532	166			166	
Ragged Islands		2045	756			756	
Sheet Harbor		1300	450			450	
Ship Harbor	2		10			10	
Sydney, North		1820	612			562	50
Windsor			38				38
Yarmouth		1860	668			500	168
Totals			\$38585	\$194	\$30129	\$8232	\$30

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

RICE.								
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COLONIES.
					WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.		
Advocate	200		8			8		
Amherst	2380		127			26	101	
Annapolis	812	1	40				40	
Antigonish		1	4				4	
Arichat	7076		332				332	
Barrington	7277	13	540				540	
Bear River			14				14	
Beaver River		4	125				125	
Bridgetown		14	171				171	
Canso, (Cape)	643		27				27	
Church Point	4350		203				203	
Clementsport	708	1	44				44	
Halifax		1627	13145	10171	8	150	2816	
Horton		8	89				89	
Joggins	1705		83			23	60	
LaHave			23				23	
Liverpool	784	8	152				152	
Londonderry	1048	4	91				91	
Maitland	230		8			1	7	
Parrsborough			195				195	
Pictou	5891		265			40	225	
Port Medway		2	77				77	
Pubnico	2560	1	116				116	
Pugwash		2	16				16	
Ragged Islands			541				541	
Shelburne		8	108				108	
Ship Harbor		6	35			35		
Sydney, C. B.	112		7				7	
Truro		4	45				45	
Tusket	1624		62				62	
Westport	566		24				24	
Weymouth	981	1	75				75	
Wilmot	229		11				11	
Windsor		4	66				66	
Yarmouth	37352	21	1927				1927	
Totals			\$18796	\$10171	8	\$283	\$8334	

RUM.								
	Galls.	Pkgs.	TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COLONIES.
Annapolis		1	92			92		
Bridgetown	5		5				5	
Canada Creek	200		100				100	
Digby			310			310		
Halifax		2983	191281	1414	25272	1240	22799	140556
Parrsborough	83		50				50	
Pictou	64		21				21	
Port Hood	38		57				57	
Ship Harbor		15	1752			1752		
Truro	30		25			25		
Weymouth	136		78		78			
Wilmot	20		16			16		
Yarmouth	614		250					250
Totals	1190	2999	\$194037	\$1414	\$25350	\$3435	\$23032	\$140806

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

SALT.								
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
					West INDIES.	North AMERICA.		
	Pkgs.	Hu- b- b- l.						
Advocate	105		65			65		
Amherst			203			203		
Annapolis		4496	805			805		
Antigonish	4		12				12	
Arichat			3249	1544		195		1510
Baddeck		3376	783			783		
Barrington			270			99	171	
Bear River	23	2506	308		287	21		
Beaver River		933	186		186			
Bridgetown	325		168			130	38	
Canso, (Cape)			2609	2608			1	
Canada Creek			679			679		
Church Point	132	6220	1476		412	12	1052	
Clementsport			268			268		
Cornwallis	315		308			251	57	
Digby			827			754	73	
French Cross		674	146			146		
Great Brasd'Or	20	1440	542			532	10	
Halifax	14274	642556	111675	84291	18241	4220	977	3946
Horton	677	96	365			332	33	
LaHave	58		8				8	
Liverpool	30	22091	6743		4712		446	1585
Londonderry	532	2080	959			959		
Lunenburg		5048	1008		1008			
Maitland			176			176		
Parrsborough	362		255			249	6	
Pictou		15560	1543	1422		121		
Port Medway		3712	766		666		100	
Port Hood		936	175			171	4	
Pubnico	122		19				19	
Pugwash	50		8				8	
Ragged Islands		46144	5866		5866			
Shelburne	698	4196	1512	625	353	510	24	
Sherbrooke		6560	358	358				
Ship Harbor	3861	16920	7437			7437		
Thorne's Cove	12		9			9		
Truro	470		383			379	4	
Tusket		8220	1125		1125			
Walton	100	700	310			310		
Westport		33326	5724		3700	752	1272	
Weymouth	618	5776	1307		942	166	199	
Wilmot	194	6054	2159			2109	50	
Windsor	231	1036	369			305	64	
Yarmouth		93577	8464	1814	1046	12	195	5397
Totals			\$171627	\$92662	\$38544	\$23160	\$4823	\$12438

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

SCALE FISH.							
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM			
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
	Lbs.	Pkgs.		West Indies.	North America.		
Canso, (Cape)	32480		580		580		
Halifax	171304	1826	9756		9731	25	
Liverpool	38080		700			700	
Yarmouth	21500		215			215	
Totals	263402	1826	\$11251		\$10311	\$940	
SALMON.							
		Pkgs.					
Canso, (Cape)		10	140		140		
Halifax		3065	43515		43515		
Liverpool		702	4215		4200	15	
Pictou		12	158		158		
Ship Harbor		210	1050		1050		
Totals		3999	\$49078		\$49063	\$15	
SHINGLES, STAVES AND LATHS.							
	No.						
Amherst	21000		23		23		
Annapolis	13000		15		15		
Arichat			875		875		
Barrington			82		73	9	
Bear River			8		8		
Canso, (Cape)	150000		225		225		
Canada Creek	64500		69		69		
Clementsport			17		17		
Cornwallis	635000		1043		1043		
Digby			207		207		
Halifax	7030900		14328		1452	176	
Horton	230250		365		358	7	
Joggins			86		86		
Londonderry	4000		5		5		
Maitland	76000		114		114		
Pictou	674000		810		810		
Pubnico	2000		6			6	
Shelburne	5000		50		50		
Walton	6000		9		9		
Yarmouth	202800		608		608		
Totals	9114450		\$18945		\$18747	\$198	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

SOAP.								
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
					West INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.		
	Lbs.	Boxes.						
Amherst	3262		228			76	152	
Annapolis	1176	7	105			45	60	
Antigonish		4	14				14	
Arichat	840		43			19	24	
Barrington			159				159	
Bear River			43				43	
Bridgetown		29	141			27	114	
Canso, (Cape)	1220		48			16	32	
Church Point		6	19				19	
Clementsport	1048		61			5	56	
Digby	3180	18	248			131	117	
Great Bras d'Or	240	2	19				19	
Halifax		3558	8258	7869		49	340	
Horton			68			5	63	
Joggins	456		34			16	18	
LaHave			9				9	
Liverpool	1539		98				98	
Londonderry	968		43				43	
Lunenburg	85		3				3	
Maitland	456		25				25	
Parrsborough	287	9	48			9	39	
Pictou	18125		1114	788		200	126	
Pubnico		3	9				9	
Shelburne		22	45				45	
Ship Harbor		18	44			42	2	
Sydney, C. B.			20				20	
Sydney, North		13	36				36	
Truro			40				40	
Tusket	448		21				21	
Walton	149		8				8	
Weymouth	260		11				11	
Windsor			158				158	
Yarmouth	12056	22	1192	384		79	729	
Totals			\$12412	\$9041		\$719	\$2652	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

SUGAR.								
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
					WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.		
	Lbs.	Pkgs.						
Amherst	22320		1497			705	792	
Annapolis			675		175	49	355	96
Antigonish		1	14				14	
Aricbat	4082		355			80	275	
Baddeck	234		23			23		
Barrington	2624		232				232	
Bear River			156		108	14	34	
Beaver River	2425		134		102		32	
Bridgetown	4990		489			30	459	
Canso. (Cape)	300		18				18	
Canada Creek	280	3	65			25	40	
Church Point	9547		695		276	78	341	
Clementport	1765		190			116	74	
Cornwallis	10206		806		144		662	
Digby	9433		1237			500	346	391
French Cross	788		58			3	55	
Great Bras d'Or	100		8			8		
Halifax		4341	280754	12387	5318	320	51096	211633
Hantsport	496	2	65				65	
Horton			572				572	
Joggins	4778		366			308	58	
LaHave	231		12				12	
Liverpool	42516		3678		2017	8	988	665
Londonderry	5632		727			18	709	
Maitland	638		51			2	49	
Parrsborough	2295		183			21	162	
Pictou			1692			177	1515	
Port Medway	1750	2	228			210	18	
Port Hood	417		33				33	
Pugwash	3295		209				209	
Ragged Islands	3756		326		326			
Shelburne	2020	2	270				70	200
Ship Harbor		11	410			410		
Sydney, C. B.	200		12				12	
Sydney, North	100		10				10	
Thorne's Cove	252		20			16	4	
Truro	5119		365				365	
Tusket	2628		85		85			
Westport	10092	2	440		404		36	
Weymouth	2338		121		121			
Wilmot	2935		253			146	107	
Windsor	4610		439				439	
Yarmouth	154871		8813		1840	445	1903	4625
Totals			\$306786	\$12387	\$10916	\$3712	\$62161	\$217610

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

TEA.									
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM					
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.	
					WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.			
	Lbs.	Pkgs.							
Advocate	241		54					54	
Amherst	6331		2099			713		1386	
Annapolis			1288			149		1139	
Antigonish	176	12	281					281	
Arichat	2982		965					659	306
Baddeck	1072		411			24		387	
Barrington	3253		1113			19		1094	
Bear River			391			61		330	
Beaver River	150		53					53	
Bridgetown	4855		1957			179		1778	
Canso, (Cape)	1631		562			20		542	
Canada Creek	160	18	360					360	
Church Point	691		250					250	
Clementsport	1354		479			31		448	
Cornwallis	2450	27	1521			18		1503	
Digby	5571		1919			1002		917	
French Cross	915		329			51		278	
Great Bras d'Or	721		251			74		164	13
Halifax		14743	303678	94418	600	757		207903	
Hantsport		8	134					134	
Horton	2595		864					864	
Joggins	2045		727			276		451	
LaHave	95	3	109					109	
Liverpool	9472		3465					3465	
Londonderry	5107		2158			42		2116	
Lunenburg	86		25					25	
Maitland	335		129			5		124	
Parrsborough	1596		456			80		376	
Pictou			19361	11922		670		6769	
Port Medway	149		59					59	
Port Hood	215		77					77	
Pubnico	153	3	124					124	
Pugwash	2314		828					828	
Ragged Islands	45		20					20	
Shelburne	1008	59	1141			624		517	
Ship Harbor	877	143	4681			4252		429	
Sydney, C. B.	552	28	266					266	
Sydney, North	90	26	637					637	
Thorne's Cove	239		64			21		43	
Truro	2792		1064					1064	
Tusket	1836		646					646	
Walton	42		16					16	
Westport	1148		437			91		346	
Weymouth			335					335	
Wilmot	3264		1218			770		448	
Windsor	2906		1077					1077	
Yarmouth	22787		8019					8019	
Totals			\$366098	\$106340	\$600	\$9929	\$248910	\$319	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

TOBACCO.									
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.			TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
					GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
						West Indies.	North America.		
	M.	Lbs.	Pkgs.						
Advocate		236		59					59
Amherst	1½	3384		864			256		608
Annapolis				587			58		529
Antigonish		235		40					40
Arichat		4492		834					834
Baddeck		477		82					82
Barrington	2 10	2671		549					549
Bear River				213			26		187
Beaver River		215		47					47
Bridgetown		3097		831			147		684
Canso (Cape)	1	2510		396			7		389
Canada Creek		300	12	327					327
Church Point		1087		280			27		253
Clementsport		1997		225					225
Cornwallis		2080	22	1046			42		1004
Digby		2822		694			289		405
French Cross		520		119					119
Great Bras d'Or		251		50					4
Halifax	28½		4930	89468	100	2999	66	86046	257
Hantsport			2	24					24
Horton		1291		261					261
Joggins		2473		543			127		416
LaHave		230	4	115					115
Liverpool	22½ 10	7194		2181		70			2111
Londonderry		3052		899			76		823
Lunenburg		334		43					43
Maitland		1096		189					189
Parrsborough		1506	1	292			23		269
Pictou	8	4916		9143			41		9102
Port Medway		105		26					26
Port Hood		145		36					36
Pubnico		351	3	139					139
Pugwash		1464		340					340
Ragged Islands		607		218					218
Shelburne		434	30	600			76		524
Ship Harbor			23	464			342		122
Sydney, C. B.		139	3	355					355
Sydney, North		120	17	865					865
Truro		2679		349					349
Tusket		1780		365					365
Walton		60		12					12
Westport		746		251			54		197
Weymouth		673		214					214
Wilmot		1262		388			107		281
Windsor		1785	1	490					490
Yarmouth	16½ 10	13414	52	3908					3908
Totals				\$119421	\$100	\$3069	\$1764	\$114185	\$303

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

WINE.							
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
			GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
				West Indies.	North America.		
Amherst	Pigs	33				33	
Arichat		2				2	
Halifax	2086	109578	29607		2283	4695 72993	
Pictou		908	379		529		
Ship Harbor	1	12			12		
Sydney, North	2	100			100		
Totals		\$110633	\$29986		\$2924	\$4730 \$72993	

WOODWARE AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Advocate		12				12	
Amherst		1059			55	1004	
Annapolis		1056			132	924	
Antigonish		193				193	
Arichat		47				47	
Barrington		907				907	
Bear River		77				77	
Bridgetown		555			18	537	
Canso, (Cape)		7				7	
Canada Creek		256				256	
Church Point		440				440	
Clementsport		87				87	
Cornwallis		2745			120	2625	
Digby		470			85	385	
Great Bras d'Or		691				669	22
Halifax		11158			296	10862	
Horton		668			29	639	
Joggins		124			13	111	
LaHave		635				635	
Liverpool		1494				1494	
Londonderry		747			23	724	
Maitland		316				316	
Parrsborough		525			111	414	
Pictou		2131				2131	
Port Medway		33			33		
Pubnico		138				138	
Pugwash		10				10	
Shelburne		384				384	
Ship Harbor		100			99	1	
Sydney, C. B.		66				66	
Sydney, North		47				47	
Truro		1283				1283	
Tusket		194				194	
Weymouth		7				7	
Wilmot		258			121	137	
Windsor		770			42	728	
Yarmouth		2947		12	28	2907	
Totals		\$32637		\$12	\$1205	\$31398	\$22

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

MISCELLANEOUS.							
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
			GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRS.
				WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.		
Advocate		13				13	
Amherst		2937			1336	1601	
Annapolis		1048			340	708	
Antigonish		839				839	
Arichat		7911	141		578	7059	133
Baddeck		50				50	
Barrington		5020	3659		10	1071	280
Bear River		1004		8	240	756	
Beaver River		1197		30	10	1157	
Bridgetown		1879			279	1600	
Canso, (Cape)		1078			980	98	
Canada Creek		2605			590	2015	
Church Point		382			219	163	
Clementsport		532			189	343	
Cornwallis		3034			716	2318	
Digby		8193			5898	2295	
Great Bras d'Or		187				187	
Halifax		293990	133417	4302	20846	134649	776
Hantsport		64				64	
Horton		1684			116	1568	
Joggins		2589			1501	1088	
LaHave		645				645	
Liverpool		10111		12	20	10071	8
Londonderry		511			246	265	
Lunenburg		69				69	
Maitland		911			236	675	
Parrsborough		764			295	469	
Pictou		8365	1809		408	6148	
Port Medway		1285			833	452	
Port Hood		134			8	126	
Pubnico		288				288	
Pugwash		3560			100	3460	
Ragged Islands		50		34		16	
Shelburne		644			9	635	
Sherbrooke		36	36				
Ship Harbor		982			807	175	
Sydney, C. B.		432				432	
Sydney, North		1035				1035	
Thorne's Cove		864			550	314	
Truro		1949				1949	
Tusket		430		28		402	
Wallace		72			72		
Walton		455				455	
Westport		998			267	731	
Weymouth		924	350		218	356	
Wilmot		279			200	79	
Windsor		3850			1634	2216	
Yarmouth		38267	4846	836	1212	29490	1883
Totals		\$414146	\$144258	\$5250	\$40963	\$220595	\$3080

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

Shewing the value of Merchandise entered at each Port in Nova-Scotia, during the year ended 30th September, 1860, and indicating from what Country imported.

PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM					
			GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.	
				WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.			
Advocate		4831			3005	1826		
Amherst		57444			28578	28866		
Annapolis		75098		336	34733	39574	455	
Antigonish		7152				7152		
Arichat		89247	7261		22377	38183	21426	
Baddeck		1704			990	714		
Barrington		92040	42859		2071	46358	752	
Bear River		16274			845	7387	8042	
Beaver River		9141			524	2369	6248	
Bridgetown		39579				15202	24377	
Canso, (Cape)		52085	2608			40466	9011	
Canada Creek		39630				10785	28845	
Church Point		31653			1172	4273	26208	
Clementsport		15533				5914	9619	
Cornwallis		90796			529	22583	67684	
Digby		64348				38924	24701	723
French Cross		10287				3671	6616	
Great Bras d'Or		6658				3484	2868	306
Guysborough		965				965		
Halifax		6431681	2743290	96707	810304	2009713	771667	
Hantsport		7391				570	6821	
Horton		30938				3197	27741	
Joggins		24434				12036	12398	
LaHave		7035				66	6969	
Liverpool		120062			13975	11058	90620	4409
Londonderry		56701				5406	51295	
Lunenburg		2868			1008	1266	594	
Maitland		20873				1725	19148	
Parrsborough		24886				5047	19839	
Pictou		260392	101020			48283	111089	
Port Medway		20483			666	10089	9728	
Port Hood		1535				479	1056	
Pubnico		15113					15113	
Pugwash		10630				1619	9011	
Ragged Islands		43378			8348	1065	30326	3639
Sheet Harbor		750				750		
Shelburne		25820	625		915	4232	19848	200
Sherbrooke		3729	2242			1487		
Ship Harbor		60416				57079	3337	
Sydney, C. B.		12868				11	12857	
Sydney, North		68297	48500			7099	12586	112
Thorne's Cove		6620				1769	4851	
Truro		32196				1106	31090	
Tusket		22493			1769		20724	
Wallace		72				72		
Walton		5299				645	4654	
Westport		23099			4466	6852	11781	
Weymouth		22400	1639		1683	4734	14344	
Wilmot		41038				31724	9314	
Windsor		108949	2945			12132	93872	
Yarmouth		294638	22608	6763		23089	221341	20837
Totals		\$8511549	\$2975597	613970	\$1312768	\$3258952	\$824526	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

Statement of Imports into the Port of Halifax, during the year ended 30th September, 1860, shewing the Quantity and Value of each Article, and indicating from what Country imported.

Articles.	Total Quantity.	Total Value.	IMPORTED FROM				
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
				West Indies.	N. America.		
Ale and Porter,		16233	16055		62	116	
Arms and Ammunition,		12202	11944		54	204	
Apples,		6245			28	6217	
Beef,		8503			240	8263	11060
Brandy,		47198	31470	240	3828	16017	
Bread,		17148	912		219	18098	
Burning Fluid,		18166			68	9711	
Butter,		15868	212		6157	1410	
Brick,		7924	1512		6302	7526	
Cabinet Wares,		9038	1371		200	1479	
Candles,		3050				3035	511
Coffee,		12473		8927		1303	
Cheese,		1666	363			2356	
Clocks,		8741	5131		1254	48950	
Corn and Wheat,		53458			4508	53964	
Corn Meal and Oat Meal,		56318	532		1822	4091	
China and Earthenware,		59349	55058		200	6601	
Codfish,		268530	119278		239679		22250
Cordage and Canvas,		157849	1454195	143	386	38571	
Cotton, Linen, Silk and Woollen Manuffs.		1603210	25443		225	148486	
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware,		48072	25443			22404	
Fishing Tackle,		113687	106101		86715	7586	
Flour (Wheat),		856925			200	770210	
Flour (Rye),		16382	97		336	16182	
Fruit,		30821		8		9493	20887

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

Furs,		41212	9169		28256	3737	50
Geneva and Whiskey,		44238	41757		2236	245	
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery,		384820	318068	40	236	65876	
Hats and Caps,		41222	22674			18548	
Herrings,		143272				1203	
Hides and Skins,		31036		84	24658	85774	
Leather and Leather Manufactures,		158783	72814		195	350	
Lime and Plaster,		1033			1283	4956	
Lard,		5380			424	3934	
Lumber,		10961			7027		
Mackerel,		12013			12013		
Molasses,		309777		30081	585		278798
Oakum,		5988	4020			313	
Oil (Seal and Fish),		92020	23598		62581	1968	1050
Oats and Barley,		47518	407		47111	4791	
Paper Manufacts, Books and Stationery,		97192	46835		674	49433	
Pork and Hams,		45579		250	9302	36277	
Potatoes,		29398		194	21523	7651	30
Rice,		13145	10171		150	2816	
Rum,		191281	1414		1240	22799	140556
Salt,		111675	84291		4220	977	3946
Scale Fish, &c.,		9756			9731	25	
Salmon,		43515			43515	176	
Shingles,		14328			14152	340	
Soap,		8258	7869		49		211633
Sugar,		280754	12387	5318	320	51096	
Tea,		303678	94418	600	757	207903	
Tobacco,		89468	100	2999	66	86046	257
Wine,		109578	29607		2283	4695	72993
Wood Wares and Agricult'l Implements,		11158			296	10862	
Miscellaneous,		293990	133417	4302	20846	134649	776
Totals,		\$6431681	\$2743290	\$66707	\$810304	\$2009713	\$771067

WILLIAM ANNAND, Fin. Secy.

Financial Secretary's Office, }
30th September, 1860. }

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

Abstract of the Principal Articles of British and Foreign Merchandise imported into the Province of Nova-Scotia during the year ended 30th September, 1860, shewing the value of each Article and from what Country imported.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
		GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
			West INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.		
Ale and Porter	\$17951	\$16281		\$1177	\$493	
Arms and Ammunition	18888	18399		97	392	
Apples	10931			235	10696	
Beef	13672			301	13371	
Brandy	48218	31602	240	4691	25	11660
Bread	25082	912		838	23333	
Burning Fluid	25481			292	25189	
Butter	17068			6766	10302	
Brick	9484	290		6703	2476	15
Cabinet Wares	27511	1712		302	25497	
Candles	8623	1371		494	6656	102
Coffee	16236		9133	185	6329	589
Cheese	3098	363		14	2721	
Clocks	11465	5132		2153	4180	
Corn and Wheat	67356			5455	61901	
Corn Meal and Oat Meal	105465	532		6600	98333	
China and Earthenware	77321	58907		8208	10206	
Codfish	283566			253658	7186	22722
Cordage and Canvas	195670	128502		5448	58882	2838
Cot'n, Lin'n, Silk & Wool'n Manf.	1889149	1551152	143	114026	219846	3982
Drugs and Apothecaries' Wares	64715	27189		911	36615	
Fishing Tackle	124488	107119		411	11496	5462
Flour, (Wheat)	1598442	15		224232	1374003	192
Flour, (Rye)	26581			403	26178	
Fruit	36645	97	61	605	14834	21048
Furs	42523	9169		28956	4348	50
Geneva and Whiskey	45468	42204		2751	513	
Hardware, Iron, &c.	580118	393896	40	44328	137756	4098
Hats and Caps	48970	23273		190	25507	
Herrings	176352			174428	726	1198
Hides and Skins	37076		1371	26303	2239	7163
Leather and Leather Manufacts.	220837	73070		1845	142645	3277
Lime and Plaister	11090			8063	3027	
Lard	8679			449	8230	
Lumber	32271			27636	4635	
Mackarel	12988			12988		
Molasses	359656		44525	11331	12321	291479
Oakum	9159	4480		809	3870	
Oil	101681	24671		66941	9019	1050
Oats and Barley	53501	407		53038	56	
Paper Manuf. Books & Stationery	112554	48493	250	1428	62383	
Pork and Hams	71068			10736	60332	
Potatoes and Vegetables	38585		194	30129	8232	30
Rice	18796	10171	8	283	8334	
Rum	194037	1414	25350	3435	23032	140806
Salt	171627	92662	38544	23160	4823	12438
Scale Fish, &c.	11251			10311	940	
Salmon	49078			49063	15	
Shingles, Staves, and Laths	18945			18747	198	
Soap	12412	9041		719	2652	
Sugar	306786	12387	10916	3712	62161	217610
Tea	366098	106340	600	9929	248910	319
Tobacco	119421	100	3069	1764	114185	303
Wine	110633	29986		2924	4730	72993
Wood Wares & Agrl. Implements	32637		12	1205	31398	22
Miscellaneous	414146	144258	5250	40963	220595	3080
Totals	\$8511549	\$2975597	\$139706	\$1312768	\$3258952	\$824526

Financial Secretary's Office, }
30th September, 1860. }

WILLIAM ANNAND, *Fin. Sec'y.*

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

Comparative Statement of the value of the Principal Articles of Merchandise imported into the Province of Nova-Scotia, during the years 1859 and 1860.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL VALUE. DOLLARS CURRENCY.		INCREASE.	DECREASE.	TOTAL DECREASE.
	1859.	1860.			
Ale and Porter	12795	17951	5156		
Arms and Ammunition	8320	18888	10568		
Apples	4760	10931	6171		
Beef	20405	13672		6733	
Brandy	45040	48218	3178		
Bread	28105	25082		3023	
Burning Fluid	20430	25481	5051		
Butter	21975	17068		4907	
Brick	3175	9484	6309		
Cabinet Wares	26930	27511	581		
Candles	5775	8623	2848		
Coffee	25965	16236		9729	
Cheese	2825	3098	273		
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry	12685	11465		1220	
Corn and Wheat	83150	67356		15794	
Corn Meal and Oat Meal	118610	105465		13145	
China, Glass and Earthenware	52660	77321	24661		
Codfish	506545	283566		222979	
Cordage and Canvas	175755	195670	19915		
Cot'n, Lin'n, Silk & Wool'n Manf.	1531940	1889149	357209		
Drugs and Apothecaries' Wares	50610	64715	14105		
Fishing Tackle	96820	124488	27668		
Flour, (Wheat)	1401840	1598442	196602		
Flour, (Rye)	35205	26581		8624	
Fruit	40765	36645		4120	
Furs	10460	42523	32063		
Geneva and Whiskey	25115	45468	20353		
Hardware, Iron, and Cutlery	494305	393896		100409	
Hats and Caps	34725	48970	14245		
Herrings	194105	176352		17753	
Hides and Skins	48770	37076		11694	
Leather and Leather Manufacts.	190340	220837	30497		
Lime and Plaister	10025	11090	1065		
Lard	10040	8679		1361	
Lumber	27890	32271	4381		
Mackarel	9820	12988	3168		
Molasses	520875	359656		161219	
Oakum	4835	9159	4324		
Oil	94925	101681	6756		
Oats and Barley	65135	53501		11634	
Paper Manuf. Books & Stationery	92860	112554	19684		
Pork and Hams	103045	71068		31977	
Potatoes and Vegetables	34520	38585	4065		
Rice	18595	18796	201		
Rum	61165	194037	132872		
Salt	99010	171627	72617		
Scale Fish	3225	11251	8026		
Salmon	44525	49078	4553		
Shingles, Staves, and Laths	23930	18945		4985	
Soap	9480	12412	2932		
Sugar	510475	306786		203689	
Tea	254315	360098	111783		
Tobacco	139700	119421		20279	
Wine	33370	110633	77263		
Wood Wares & Agrl. Implements	29945	32637	2692		
Miscellaneous	568345	144258		424087	
Totals	\$8100955	\$8055489	\$1233845	\$1279361	\$45416



GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

Being a detailed account of the principal Articles shipped from Nova-
Scotia during the year ended 30th September, 1860, shewing the
quantity and value shipped at each Port, and indicating to what
Countries exported.



GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

APPLES AND PLUMS.

PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
					WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.		
Annapolis		2461	5806		22	4609	1175	
Bear River		80	49			49		
Bridgetown		1777	4331			3426	905	
Canada Creek		270	645			645		
Clementsport	1468	395	1945			1945		
Cornwallis	1140	812	1858			1858		
Digby		1620	1185			233	952	
French Cross		480	888			888		
Great Bras d'Or		6	15			15		
Halifax		2444	981	45	153	686	37	60
Horton	203		76			76		
Tatamagouche		10	31			31		
Thorne's Cove		421	912			762	150	
Weymouth		17	56		56			
Wilnot		2454	5913			5913		
Yarmouth	47	60	247		27	220		
Totals	2858	13247½	\$24938	\$45	\$258	\$21356	\$3219	\$60

ALE, PORTER AND CIDER.

PORTS.	Casks.		TOTAL VALUE.	GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
Annapolis	156	390			178	212	
Bridgetown	21	52			52		
Cornwallis	75	187			87	100	
Halifax	1527	16404		13208	2576		620
Liverpool		6		6			
Pictou	5	20			20		
Port Medway	20	249					249
Thorne's Cove	55	137			75	62	
Totals	1859	\$17445		\$13214	\$2988	\$374	\$869

ALEWIVES.

PORTS.	Blks.		TOTAL VALUE.	GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.	UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
Barrington	108	349				349	
Halifax	7722½	25408		16348		8906	154
Pugwash	57	138				138	
Ragged Islands	60	307		307			
Shelburne	5	19		19			
Tusket	859	2806		1218		1588	
Wallace	132	443			443		
Yarmouth	80	290		90		200	
Totals	9023½	\$29760		\$17982	\$443	\$11181	\$154

BRANDY.

Halifax		12056		378	6371	5307	
Totals		\$12056		\$378	\$6371	\$5307	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

BEEF.								
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.			TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM			
					GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
	Pkgs.	Qrs.	Hds.	West Indies.		North America.		
Annapolis			1	12		12		
Arichat			7	100				100
Baddeck			38	162			162	
Barrington			5	55		55		
Bear River			1	10		10		
Church Point			41	40			40	
Halifax	36	1670	6181	22700		125	21390	1185
LaHave			7	80				80
Liverpool	14		8	239		223	16	
Pictou			73	618			568	50
Pugwash			3	40			40	
Ship Harbor			3	37			37	
Sydney, North	72	366		2010			1875	135
Tatamagouche			10	100			100	
Tusket			17	158		158		
Wallace			6	90			90	
Yarmouth			1441	1323		216	210	897
Totals	122	2036	9461	\$27774		\$799	\$24528	\$947 \$1500

BUTTER.								
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
	Pkgs.	Lbs.			West Indies.	North America.		
Advocate	4		30			30		
Amherst		11816	1991			1395	596	
Annapolis		1596	277			222	55	
Antigonish	480		3105			3105		
Arichat		1800	364			52		312
Baddeck	226	37560	7616			7616		
Bridgetown		400	70			70		
Canada Creek		950	160			160		
Church Point		100	19			19		
French Cross		8132	1195			1195		
Great Bras d'Or	340	49520	11644			11418		226
Halifax	5166		49014		30349	16420	47	2198
Horton		1100	220			220		
LaHave		900	180			180		
Liverpool		200	50			50		
Parrsborough	30		375				375	
Pictou		127405	20382			20337	45	
Port Hood		30756	4600			4500	100	
Pubnico	2		50				50	
Pugwash	31	270	233			233		
Ship Harbor	221		2178			2178		
Sydney, North	250	3750	1875			1875		
Tatamagouche	119	4556	1511			1511		
Wallace		6024	8263			8263		
Wilmot		21700	3520			3520		
Yarmouth		2472	686		24	100	562	
Totals	6869	311007	\$119608		\$30373	\$84669	\$1830	\$2736

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

. BREAD.								
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
					WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.		
	Lbs.	Bbls. & pkgs.						
Arichat		10	50			50		
Canso (Cape)	448		16			16		
Halifax		3039½	12917			12917		
Liverpool	1759	50	175		135	40		
Pictou		11	60			60		
Totals	2207	38478½	\$13218		\$135	\$13083		

. CHEESE.								
	Pkgs.	Lbs.						
Bridgetown		687	55			55		
Canada Creek		500	30			30		
French Cross		2300	186			186		
Halifax	151		2061		120	1941		
Pictou		100	10			10		
Ragged Islands		224	40			40		
Wilmot		20016	1804			1779	25	
Yarmouth		8963	457		191	86	40	140
Totals	151	38838	\$5174		\$320	\$4589	\$125	\$140

. COAL.								
	Chals.	Tons.						
Clementsport	21		146			84	62	
Digby* bls. 700			140				140	
Great Brasd'Or	30		75			75		
Halifax	3	816	2336		18		1518	800
Joggins		8995	18499			17070	1429	
Liverpool		184½	923				923	
Lingan		14078	20976			2151	18806	19
Pictou		107823	368842			16842	352000	
Ship Harbor	8		40			40		
Sydney, C. B.		1714	3500				3500	
Sydney, North		60467	153664	465		97071	47124	9004
Yarmouth		210	980			700	280	
Totals	62	195172½	\$572321	\$465	\$18	\$134141	\$427874	\$9823

. CORN MEAL AND OAT MEAL.								
	Bbls. & pkgs.							
Halifax	900½		4254		234	4020		
Pictou	144		775			755	20	
Port Hood	5		25				25	
Pugwash	20		80			80		
Totals	1115½		\$5324		\$234	\$5045	\$45	

* Charcoal.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

• COTTON, LINEN, SILK AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.								
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.	IMPORTED FROM				OTHER COUNTRIES.	
			GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.		
				West Indies.	North America.			
Amherst		205				205		
Barrington		2099				2099		
Beaver River		105				105		
Canso, (Cape)		2827			2827			
Halifax		116603	10411	106128		64		
Port Medway		12				12		
Weymouth		2327			693	1634		
Windsor		500				500		
Yarmouth		853			600	253		
Totals		\$125531	\$10411	\$110248		\$4872		
• CODFISH.								
	Pkgs.							
Annapolis		14160	300	110	190			
Arichat		936768	31010		100	942	29968	
Barrington		895216	24866	55	351	24460		
Bear River		1750	28	28				
Beaver River		672	24			24		
Canso, (Cape)	150	101192	2927		2185	742		
Canada Creek		24000	660		460	200		
Church Point	119	1232	257	191	33	33		
Clementsport		224	5			5		
Digby		100128	1863		1863			
Halifax		35785288	1128451	50	570259	8542	66839	
Liverpool		809355	21925	18930		2673	322	
Pictou		2200	52		54	28		
Port Medway	215	23632	2257	1907			350	
Port Hood		3024	68		62	6		
Pubnico		67548	1985			1985		
Ragged Islands		3225824	91748	91748				
Shelburne	1077	77224	13535	10909	86	2540		
Ship Harbor		126560	3881		2501	1380		
Thorne's Cove		11200	250		250			
Tusket		10400	378	378				
Westport		1207248	34224	1990	12584	19650		
Weymouth	33		146	146				
Wilmot		17180	435		435			
Yarmouth		1998856	52086	24459	4234	6648	16709	
Totals	1594	42215157	1413361	\$50	721110	\$33900	\$128191	530110
CORDAGE AND CANVAS.								
Canso, (Cape)			98			98		
Halifax			5781			5781		
Totals			\$5879			\$5879		

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

COFFEE.						
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.	EXPORTED TO			
			GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
	Pkgs.			WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.	
Halifax	210	3788		11	3635	142
Totals	210	\$3788		\$11	\$3635	\$142

EGGS.

	Pkgs.	Doz.					
Amherst		50	5		5		
Annapolis		4960	572		522	50	
Baddeck		52	9		9		
Bear River		4225	482		50	432	
Bridgetown		960	96		96		
Canada Creek		990	119		119		
Church Point		3330	373		77	296	
Clementsport		4370	557		462	95	
Digby		1700	170		170		
French Cross		3050	260		260		
Halifax	1	161	31		31		
Horton		260	39		39		
LaHave			4		4		
Parrsborough	1		6			6	
Pictou			93		93		
Pubnico		175	21			21	
Pugwash		461	55		55		
Sydney, North		400	37				37
Tatamagouche	7	60	40		40		
Thorne's Cove		200	20		20		
Tusket		50	6			6	
Wallace		682	80		80		
Weymouth		11801	1670		1084	586	
Wilmot		29990	5074		5001	73	
Yarmouth		74220	8078			8078	
Totals	9	142227	\$17897		\$8217	\$9643	\$37

FLOUR.

	Bags.	Bbls.					
Annapolis		723	4961		4961		
Baddeck		3	24		24		
Bridgetown	385	50	1620		1620		
Canso (Cape)		294	1880		1880		
Halifax		15683	96633	1500	95091		42
Horton		2	14		14		
Liverpool		50	437		437		
Pictou		35	247		247		
Port Hood		6	30		30		
Ship Harbor		30	145		145		
Yarmouth		90	540	240	300		
Totals	385	16916	\$106531	\$1740	\$104749		\$42

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

. FRUIT.							
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.	EXPORTED TO				
			GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
	Pkgs.			WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.		
Bridgetown	34	34			34		
Halifax	2450	5573		83	5490		
Yarmouth	16	82			16	66	
Totals	250	\$5689		\$83	\$5540	\$66	
. FURS AND SKINS.							
	Pkgs.						
Halifax	67	72218	71768			450	
Totals	67	\$72218	\$71768			\$450	
. GYPSUM.							
	Bbls.	Tons.					
Advocate		184	147				147
Amherst		10	10				10
Antigonish		45	45			45	
Arichat		1560	1570			300	1270
Cornwallis		175	137				137
Halifax	30	810	1122			97	1025
Hantsport		13139	11075				11075
Horton		220	153				153
Londonderry		925	680				680
Maitland		18552	10107	40		121	9946
Parrsborough		4060	3637				3637
Pictou		108	132			132	
Port Hood		170	255			255	
Pugwash		1210	1283			1283	
Truro		572	400				400
Walton		5762	4330				4330
Windsor		57939	50853				50853
Totals	30	105431	\$85936	\$40		\$2233	\$83663
GENEVA AND WHISKEY.							
	Galls.	Pkgs.					
Halifax		252	14002		250	13752	
Liverpool	132		198			198	
Totals	132	252	\$14200		\$250	\$13950	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

• HERRING.								
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	EXPORTED TO				
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
					West Indies.	North America.		
Annapolis		607	1826		159	1667		
Arichat		777	2406			1488	918	
Barrington	25	4910	18562		321	4420	13821	
Bear River	456	254	235		178	50	7	
Beaver River		74	163		163			
Canso, (Cape)		9261	40876			30515	10361	
Canada Creek		118	348			67	281	
Church Point	26	58	243		243			
Clementsport	13235		8673			8555	118	
Digby	3810	44	2072		78	1994		
French Cross		26	75				75	
Guysborough		783	3915			3915		
Halifax	14221	1681554	546331	8419	154821	24333	333095	25663
LaHave		22	55		55			
Liverpool <i>kits.</i>	230	13564	5435		1821	2460	1154	
Pictou		1675	5002			3235	1767	
Port Medway	155	906	2720		2312			408
Port Hood		57	212			212		
Pubnico		543	1530				1530	
Ragged Islands		2630	6796		5444	1352		
Shelburne		3914	13121		2965	5811	4345	
Sherbrooke		549	2196			2196		
Ship Harbor		3906	14247			14247		
Thorne's Cove	3500		2100			2100		
Tusket		4554	1124		1124			
Westport	838	2216	6464		944	1630	3890	
Weymouth	500	40	366		351		15	
Wilmot		614	1841			1811	30	
Yarmouth	117	5585	20796		6165	3487	8761	2383
Totals	37113	209308	\$709730	\$8419	177144	\$115545	\$380168	\$28454

• HORSES.							
Antigonish		8	320			320	
Baddeck		7	412			412	
Great Brasd'Or		17	1120			1120	
Horton		1	48			48	
Port Hood		16	576			576	
Sydney, North		1	40			40	
Wallace		2	220			220	
Westport		3	150			150	
Windsor		31	2998			2998	
Yarmouth		1	12				12
Totals		57	\$5896			\$5884	\$12

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

LOBSTERS.							
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.	● TOTAL VALUE.	EXPORTED TO				
			GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
				WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.		
Barrington	Pkgs. 2700	243				243	
Halifax	6786	15145	1742	272	180	12831	120
Liverpool	1516	6840		3640	500	2700	
Port Medway	100	750		750			
Ragged Islands	6	27		27			
Yarmouth	757	4008		329	3507	12	160
Totals	10865	\$27013	\$1742	\$5018	\$4187	\$15786	\$280

LEATHER AND LEATHER MANUFACTURES.

Arichat		168			168		
Canso, (Cape)		153			153		
Halifax		17000		195	16805		
Liverpool		240		240			
Pictou		1293			1293		
Pugwash		120			40		80
Totals		\$18974		\$435	\$18459		\$80

LATHS AND PICKETS.

Bear River		49500	94		31		63
Bridgetown		11000	17	17			
Halifax	21	171490	662	597		65	
Hantsport	7		29	24		5	
Liverpool		6000	38		8	30	
Londonderry	8		17	17			
Maitland		274½	597	73		524	
Parrsborough	30		172	172			
Pictou	165½	20	758	748		10	
Port Medway		432½	1651				1651
Pugwash	9½		41	41			
Sherbrooke	24½		120	120			
Tatamagouche	3	42½	99	10		89	
Truro	53		77			77	
Wallace		80	186			186	
Weymouth	2½	42½	53	53			
Yarmouth			5		5		
Totals	325½	238890½	\$4616	\$1872	\$44	\$986	\$1714

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

LUMBER.								
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	EXPORTED TO				
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
					WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.		
	Pcs.	Supl. Feet.						
Advocate		569000	11086			10436	650	
Amherst		403000	2514			2514		
Annapolis		1530000	17081		12985	1310	2786	
Arichat		80000	640			640		
Baddeck	206	141200	2864	1236		1628		
Barrington		708500	6360		6360			
Bear River		687800	6600		5036	76	1488	
Beaver River		52000	440				440	
Bridgetown		95500	819	384		435		
Canso, (Cape)		3000	48			48		
Canada Creek		1438000	9662		7435	268	1959	
Clementsport		10500	108			108		
Digby		499800	3868		763		3105	
French Cross		10500	189			189		
Great Bras d'Or		106700	1259			792		467.
Halifax	21	3824400	34251		16834	3813		13604
Hantsport		80000	8450	8000		450		
Joggins		320619	2002	1200			802	
LaHave		3659000	26691		1365	19289	2011	4026
Liverpool		11819500	126188		117707	3648	2904	1929
Londonderry		112500	1425	230		955	240	
Lunenburg		75000	450			450		
Maitland		25000	232			232		
Parrsborough		411052	6443	3006		2460	977	
Pictou		524000	3734	2500		1234		
Port Medway		9995239	117467		67133	5831	13788	30715
Pugwash		6901016	53784	52161		1605		18
Ragged Islands		242000	1575		1513	62		
Sheet Harbor		538300	6056			6056		
Shelburne		181100	2026		1622		404	
Sherbrooke		286617	2355	2355				
Ship Harbor		32000	390			390		
Sydney, North		79000	1310			585		725
Tatamagouche		890887	14679	5446		9233		
Tusket		818400	6435		5837		598	
Wallace			11834	8575		3259		
Walton		17000	136			136		
Westport		558000	4158		4158			
Weymouth		3462250	34780	2240	25796		6744	
Windsor		164381	1676		1676			
Yarmouth		1713950	9147	507	5484	900	300	1956
Totals	227		\$541212		281704	\$79032	\$39196	\$53440

MOLASSES.							
	Galls.	Pkgs					
Liverpool	316		104			104	
Pictou	200		80			80	
Totals	516	7216	\$242581	\$49788		\$177980	\$14813

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

MACKEREL.									
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	EXPORTED TO					
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.	
					WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.			
	Kits, Kgs.	Bbls.							
Annapolis		8	34					34	
Barrington	15	3325	21423		280	3		21140	
Bear River		27	107		107				
Beaver River		114	484		144			340	
Canso, (Cape)		1063	8480			463		8017	
Church Point		1037	7195		4639			2556	
Digby		155	733		120	162		451	
Great Bras d'Or		1	15					15	
Halifax	62	44338	436711	40	49996	248		368415	18012
LaHave		60	270		270				
Liverpool	64	46	510		510				
Pictou		40	648					648	
Port Medway		114	875		615				260
Pubnico		1312	7453					7453	
Ragged Islands	19	221	1596		1596				
Shelburne		214	2308		499			1809	
Ship Harbor		5	49			49			
Tusket		1157	5055		3671			1384	
Westport		2427	11044		344	240		10460	
Weymouth		729	4217		2915	875		427	
Yarmouth		7007	38179		9214			25470	3495
Totals			\$547386	\$40	\$74920	\$2040	\$448619	\$21767	

OIL.

	Casks.	Galls.							
Annapolis	2	60	78			36		42	
Arichat		14548	7430						7430
Barrington	440		7176			13		7163	
Canso, (Cape)		7696	3617			3572		45	
Digby		1349	921			921			
Guysborough	29		521			521			
Halifax	6878		110759	3375	32525	26607		48115	137
Liverpool		3338	1579					1579	
Parrsborough		30	22					22	
Pictou		160	160			160			
Port Hood		180	78			78			
Pubnico	21	30	246					246	
Ragged Islands		343	182		120	62			
Shelburne	5	329	286		165	13		108	
Ship Harbor	41		530			530			
Sydney, North	10		200					200	
Tusket.		80	35		35				
Westport		2200	842			423		419	
Yarmouth	69	3872	3049		251	351		2267	180
Totals	7495	34315	\$137711	\$3375	\$33096	\$33287	\$60206	\$7747	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

OATS AND BARLEY.								
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	EXPORTED TO				
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
					WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.		
	Pkgs.	Bush.						
Advocate		140	60			60		
Amherst		7800	3260			120	3140	
Annapolis		275	128			128		
Bear River		31	15		15			
Canada Creek		3540	1107			1017	90	
Church Point		50	45			45		
Cornwallis		100	40			40		
Digby		65	32		32			
French Cross		2203	958			958		
Great Bras d'Or		3144	1482			437	1000	45
Halifax	491	62490½	28292	612	1203	8649	17498	330
Hantsport		120	60				60	
Horton		848	339			339		
Liverpool		298	149		149			
Londonderry		800	200				200	
Parrsborough		100	40			40		
Pictou		216	143			83	60	
Port Hood		600	187				187	
Pugwash		400	166			166		
Ship Harbor		883	365			365		
Sydney, North		1052	262			250		12
Wallace	16	80	45			45		
Wilmot		6130	4462			4402	60	
Yarmouth		139	69		50			19
Totals	507	91504½	\$41906	\$612	\$1449	\$17144	\$22295	\$406

OARS AND SWEEPS.								
	Feet.	Pairs.						
French Cross	1200		36			36		
Halifax		80	115		115			
Liverpool	7817		372		372			
Shelburne	510		15		15			
Tusket		270	80		80			
Yarmouth	1428	83	91		91			
Totals	10955	433	\$753		\$717	\$36		

PORK AND HAMS.								
	Pkgs.	Bbls.						
Annapolis		31	570			570		
Antigonish		8	96			96		
Arichat		4	60			60		
Baddeck		7	100			100		
Bridgetown		20	417			417		
Canada Creek		2½	50			50		
French Cross		25	453			453		
Great Bras d'Or		51	766			766		
Halifax	3	2639½	44404	800	511	40793	1790	510
Horton		1	15			15		

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—CONTINUED.

PORK AND HAMS—Continued.

PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	EXPORTED TO					
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.	
					WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.			
Liverpool	Pkgs.	Bbls.	46	1281		1218	63		
Pictou			624	7996	96		7842	55	
Port Medway			17	340			340		
Pugwash			4½	108			108		
Ship Harbor			10	101			101		
Wilmot			232½	4650			4650		
Yarmouth			14	254			254		
Totals	3	3750	\$61849	\$899	\$1729	\$56866	\$1845	\$510	

POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.

	Bush.						
Advocate	3514	935			75	860	
Anherst	20455	5966			60	5906	
Annapolis	11609	4612		79	1835	2698	
Baddeck	25	8			8		
Barrington	1255½	660		413		247	
Bear River	326	548		56	83	409	
Beaver River	1267½	574				574	
Bridgetown	12233	4800			1679	3121	
Canada Creek	155890	47224			17863	29361	
Church Point	2280	1261		57	843	361	
Clementsport	3215½	1541			1203	338	
Cornwallis	297999½	106872			9708	97164	
Digby	5191	2926			2348	578	
French Cross	29768	9694			2904	6790	
Great Brasd'Or	298	286			256		30
Halifax	12023½	6544	75	2498	586	2450	935
Hantsport	2470	1011				1011	
Horton	90465	36663			2911	33752	
LaHave		96		20			76
Liverpool	135	67				67	
Londonderry	36199	11617			782	10835	
Lunenburg	2400	1200				1200	
Maitland	6264	2110			303	1807	
Parrsborough	12024	5186			163	5023	
Pictou	238	99			59	40	
Port Medway	237½	118		118			
Pubnico	6487	2761				2761	
Pugwash	3660	1126			223	903	
Shelburne	60	36		36			
Sydney, North	3170	792			742		50
Thorne's Cove	1808	377				377	
Truro	13600	4870				4870	
Tusket	1807	884		177		707	
Wallace	558	298			298		
Walton	4050	1694				1694	
Westport	1000	375			375		
Weymouth	660	416		216	38	62	
Wilmot	65938	9807			4706	5101	
Windsor	15335	5365				5365	
Yarmouth	18711½	9365		4666	200	2739	1760
Totals	844657½	\$290784	\$75	\$8336	\$50351	\$229171	\$2851

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

RUM.									
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.			TOTAL VALUE.	EXPORTED TO				
					GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
						West INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.		
	Galls.	Bbls.	Pms.						
Halifax		5	620	42322		680	41642		
Yarmouth	371			320			320		
Totals	371	5	620	\$42642		\$680	\$41962		
RICE.									
	Pkgs.	Lbs.							
Canso (Cape)		224	9			9			
Halifax	171		1586		280	1306			
Totals	171	224	\$1595		\$280	\$1315			
SALT.									
	Pkgs.	Bush.							
Arichat		76000	900			900			
Canso, (Cape)		19800	5088			5088			
Great Bras d'Or		30	15					15	
Halifax	1745	332438	80979			79055	934	990	
Liverpool		720	160			160			
Pictou		3368	804			804			
Pugwash		120	50					50	
Ship Harbor		1136	284			284			
Yarmouth		5286	1234			434	800		
Totals	1745	438898	\$89514			\$86725	\$1734	\$1055	
SHEEP.									
Annapolis		2599	6347			6347			
Antigonish		285	887			887			
Baddeck		3400	6810			6810			
Bear River		20	40			40			
Bridgetown		600	1125			1125			
Canada Creek		523	1046			1046			
Clementsport		40	90			90			
Cornwallis		20	40			40			
Digby		910	1596			1596			
French Cross		437	1092			1092			
Great Bras d'Or		753	1719			1436		283	
Port Hood		423	846			846			
Wilmot		1565	4298			4178	120		
Windsor		10	50			50			
Yarmouth		150	250				250		
Totals		11735	\$26236			\$25583	\$370	\$283	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

SWINE.							
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.	EXPORTED TO				
			GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
				West Indies.	North America.		
Baddeck	2	16			16		
Great Bras d'Or	40	380			344		36
Totals	42	\$396			\$360		\$36

SCALE FISH.								
	Pkgs.	Lbs.						
Annapolis		5600	94				94	
Arichat		117152	2987			422		2565
Barrington		432168	7668			430	7238	
Bear River		2688	36		36			
Canso, (Cape)	210	135632	2388			1415	973	
Church Point	21		65		65			
Halifax		3465840	83528		7907	2008	3203	70410
Port Medway	20		292		292			
Ragged Islands		47376	784		784			
Shelburne	11	28000	627		127		500	
Westport		56000	1000		1000			
Yarmouth		50100	981		231	30	720	
Totals			\$100450		\$10442	\$4305	\$12728	\$72975

SALMON AND TROUT.								
	Bxs.	Bbls.						
Arichat		1	15			15		
Barrington	456	30	4010				4010	
Canso, (Cape)		3½	22			22		
French Cross		3	45				45	
Halifax, <i>lts. bxs</i>	71	5355½	86529	200	24212		57226	4891
Liverpool	41	243	1524		1044		480	
Parrsborough		1½	27				27	
Pictou		4	55				55	
Port Hood		2	36				36	
Ragged Islands		6½	97		97			
Shelburne		1½	30				30	
Sherbrooke		11	154			154		
Ship Harbor	210		1050			1050		
Yarmouth	149	<i>lbs. 8900</i>	2590		110		2480	
Totals			\$96184	\$200	\$25463	\$1241	\$64389	\$4891

SOAP.								
	Bxs.	Lbs.						
Canso, (Cape)		164	8			8		
Halifax	1712		5417		933	4484		
Pictou		784	25			25		
Totals			\$5450		\$933	\$4517		

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

SPARS AND KNEES.							
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.	EXPORTED TO				
			GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
				WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.		
Annapolis	950	1425				1425	
Baddeck	23	90			90		
Barrington	7	2		2			
Bridgetown	500	750				750	
Church Point	63	71		46	25		
Great Bras d'Or	25	25					25
Halifax	566	617	382	126	52		57
Hantsport	80	6	6				
Joggins	1933	845				845	
LaHave	4	64			64		
Liverpool	936	1595		1137	446		12
Lingan	150	450					450
Maitland	469	410	410				
Parrsborough	16	17	17				
Pictou	81	100	100				
Port Medway	66	301		250			51
Pugwash	380	882			818		64
Ragged Islands	14	14		14			
Sydney, C. B.	60	120				120	
Tatamagouche	525	1586			1586		
Tusket	980	163		153		10	
Wallace	447	724			724		
Westport	5	12		12			
Weymouth	34	290	20	270			
Yarmouth	2121	168		160			8
Totals		\$10727	\$935	\$2170	\$3805	\$3150	\$667

STAVES AND HOOPS.

	Pkgs.	M.						
Advocate		15	75				75	
Annapolis		4½	90		90			
Baddeck		1½	19	1		18		
Bear River		2	16		16			
Clementsport		2½	30			30		
Halifax	594	275½	3472	2351	605	129	387	
LaHave		81	682		348	278	56	
Liverpool		38½	657		657			
Pictou	710		95			95		
Port Medway	7141	3	6140			24	6116	
Shelburne	108	2½	157		36		121	
Sherbrooke			40	40				
Sydney, North		4	40			40		
Tatamagouche		206	1685			1685		
Tusket		73½	878		872		6	
Wallace		6	56			41	15	
Westport	108	3	126		126			
Wilmot		20	100				100	
Yarmouth		50	589		524		65	
Totals			\$14947	\$2392	\$3274	\$2340	\$373	\$6568

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

SUGAR.								
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	EXPORTED TO				
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
					WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.		
Canso, (Cape)		168	15		15			
Halifax	2816		178235	31	164211	13950	43	
Liverpool	2		39		39			
Pictou		224	20		20			
Yarmouth		34384	1650			1650		
Totals	2818	34776	\$179959		\$31 \$164285	\$15600	\$43	
SHAD AND HALIBUT.								
Amherst		31	250			250		
Barrington		13	80				80	
Canso, (Cape)		7	33				33	
Digby		88	704			704		
Guysborough		4	8			8		
Halifax		575	3624	21		525	200	
Joggins		130	1170				1170	
Londonderry		1467	17604				17604	
Maitland		40	400				400	
Parrsborough		5444	6534				6534	
Shelburne		4	20				20	
Sherbrooke		3	12			12		
Ship Harbor		17	51			51		
Sydney, North		20	125				125	
Truro		1284	1285				1285	
Walton		50	400				400	
Westport		474	401				401	
Yarmouth		56	203				203	
Totals		32254	\$32904	\$21	\$1550	\$31133	\$200	
SHINGLES.								
Annapolis		50	143		143			
Arichat		670	670				670	
Baddeck		37	48			48		
Church Point		221	282		282			
Great Bras d'Or		57	92			92		
Halifax		58424	16127	7980	2436		5711	
LaHave		369	762	12	628		122	
Liverpool		4674	800	708			92	
Londonderry		190	190				190	
Maitland		200	200		200			
Pictou		27	52			52		
Port Medway		5964	852	782	13		57	
Ragged Islands		354	494	494				
Sydney, North		60	90			90		
Tusket		61	68	68				
Wallace		4	8			8		
Westport		61	73		73			
Weymouth		697	890	890				
Yarmouth		121	207	207				
Totals		100854	\$22048	\$11639	\$3567	\$952	\$5890	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

· TIMBER.								
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.		TOTAL VALUE.	EXPORTED TO				
				GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
					West Indies.	North America.		
	Pcs.	Tons.						
Amherst		40	200				200	
Baddeck	578		1171	1126		45		
Great Bras d'Or		4	10					10
Halifax <i>m.</i> 203½	5854	319	9850	9850				
LaHave			10					10
Londonderry		132	397	397				
Lingan			256					256
Maitland		8	29	29				
Parrsborough	325	729	5251	4726			525	
Pictou		3643	17885	17325		560		
Port Hood		198	897				897	
Pugwash	65	333	1116			1116		
Sherbrooke		730	2612	2612				
Sydney, C. B.	31		62				62	
Sydney, North	80		40			40		
Tatamagouche		86	4454	4144		310		
Tusket	540		96		56		40	
Wallace	3815	420	2570			2570		
Weymouth		81½	340	340				
Totals			\$47246	\$40549	\$56	\$4641	\$1724	\$276

· TEA.								
	lbs.	Pkgs.						
Halifax		2039	67800		1294	66232	195	79
Liverpool	334		127			127		
Pictou	189		81			81		
Totals	523	2039	\$68008		\$1294	\$66440	195	\$79

· TOBACCO.								
	lbs.	Bxs.						
Halifax		1272	32139	3532		28561		46
Liverpool	998		289		226	63		
Pictou <i>stems</i>	10040		188			188		
Ship Harbor		1	40			40		
Yarmouth <i>m.</i> 90	273		929			929		
Totals	11311	1273	\$33585	\$3532	\$226	\$29781		\$46

· WOOD (FIRE WOOD).								
		Cords.						
Advocate		411	527				527	
Annapolis		2548	7721				7721	
Baddeck		8	32				32	
Bear River		5842	18634			26	18608	
Beaver River		319	960				960	
Bridgetown		609	1616			24	1592	
Canada Creek		8779	22341			229	22112	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

WOOD—Continued.							
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.	EXPORTED TO				
			GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
				WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.		
	Cords.						
Church Point	2789	8923				8923	
Clementsport	3550	11471				11471	
Cornwallis	572	1144			40	1104	
Digby	2552	7358				7358	
French Cross	2475	6981			221	6760	
Great Brasd'Or.	9	14					14
Horton	40	100				100	
Joggins	99	174				174	
LaHave*	1359	3915				3903	12
Liverpool	303	1081			18	1063	
Londonderry	58	133				133	
Lunenburg	15	37				37	
Maitland*	449	938				938	
Parrsborough	140	315			100	215	
Pubnico	138	288				288	
Pugwash	35	63			63		
Shelburne	30	90				90	
Sydney, North	29	69				55	14
Thorne's Cove	2400	7675				7675	
Truro	12	18				18	
Tusket	266	714				714	
Walton	60	120				120	
Westport		232				232	
Weymouth	2261	7093			227	6866	
Wilmot	5160	15289			27	15262	
Yarmouth	90	274				274	
Totals	43407	\$126340			\$975	\$125325	\$40

WOODWARE.							
Arichat		500				500	
Baddeck		25				25	
Barrington		51		51			
Bear River		20				20	
Canso (Cape)		2020				2020	
Canada Creek		138				72	66
Clementsport		305					305
Halifax		9140				9140	
LaHave		120				120	
Liverpool		75		75			
Pictou		475				475	
Port Hood		30					30
Ship Harbor		55				55	
Sydney, North		343				344	
Wilmot		342				342	
Yarmouth		499		271			208
Totals		\$14138		\$397	\$13112	\$421	\$208

* And Bark.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

WINE.							
PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.	EXPORTED TO				
			GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
				WEST INDIES.	NORTH AMERICA.		
Halifax	591	34101		9881	23630	590	
Totals	591	\$34101		\$9881	\$23630	\$590	
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Amherst		698			77	621	
Annapolis		2787		129	2658		
Antigonish		20			20		
Arichat		22362			2666	6459	13237
Baddeck		941	317		624		
Barrington		614				614	
Bear River		270		170	100		
Bridgetown		255			130	125	
Canso. (Cape)		750			580	170	
Canada Creek		90				90	
Church Point		45				45	
Clementsport		265			265		
Digby		1256			1256		
French Cross		132			132		
Great Bras d'Or		447			20		427
Halifax		85847	4480	3060	61542	13600	3165
Hantsport		195				195	
Horton		26				26	
Joggins*		9839	26			9813	
LaHave		1711		51	90	1570	
Liverpool		4021		1935	808	1278	
Londonderry		620				620	
Parrsborough		82			50	32	
Pictou*		6084	20		862	5202	
Port Hood		8				8	
Pugwash		789			374		415
Ragged Islands		37			35	2	
Shelburne		121		2		119	
Ship Harbor		289			289		
Sydney, North		1313			1159		154
Tatamagouche*		330			330		
Thorne's Cove		276			276		
Truro		100				100	
Tusket		393		156		237	
Wallace*		4289			3069	1220	
Windsor		741			16	725	
Yarmouth		3089		272	308	2486	23
Totals		\$151132	\$4843	\$5775	\$77736	\$45357	\$17421

* Grindstones and Building Stone.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

Shewing the value of Merchandise exported from each Port in Nova-Scotia during the year ended 30th September, 1860, and indicating to what Country exported.

PORTS.	TOTAL QUANTITY.	TOTAL VALUE.	EXPORTED TO				
			GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
				West Indies.	North America.		
Advocate		12860			10601	2259	
Amherst		15112			4609	10503	
Annapolis		86891		13738	56596	16557	
Antigonish		11957			11957		
Arichat		74432			7469	12351	54612
Baddeck		28843	2680		26163		
Barrington		94294		7581	5217	81496	
Bear River		27184		5683	494	21007	
Beaver River		2750		307		2443	
Bridgetown		16057	401		9163	6493	
Canso, (Cape)		71483			51142	20341	
Canada Creek		73958			21758	52200	
Church Point		28481		12958	1350	14173	
Clementsport		25166			12772	12394	
Cornwallis		110278			11773	98505	
Digby		35664		993	22087	12584	
French Cross		22969			9299	13670	
Great Bras d'Or		32396			26798	1140	4458
Guyborough		4444			4444		
Halifax		3904638	175832	960091	1136352	998936	633427
Hantsport		22188	8030		455	13703	
Horton		37793			3762	34031	
Joggins		32529	1226		17070	14233	
LaHave		36540		2121	20653	7540	6226
Liverpool		177144		150761	9207	14913	2263
Londonderry		41708	644		10437	30627	
Lunenburg		1687			450	1237	
Lingan		21682			2151	18806	725
Maitland		15023	552		1380	13091	
Parrsborough		28114	7921		2813	17380	
Pictou		437065	20792		56303	359970	
Port Medway		134346		74159	6208	15773	38206
Port Hood		11656			10367	1289	
Pubnico		14334				14334	
Pugwash		60393	52202		6204	1120	867
Ragged Islands		103697		102144	1551	2	
Sheet Harbor		6056			6056		
Shelburne		32411		16395	5910	10106	
Sherbrooke		7489	5127		2362		
Ship Harbor		23813			22433	1380	
Sydney, C. B.		3682				3682	
Sydney, North		163020	465		104110	48314	10131
Tatamagouche		24515	9600		14915		
Thorne's Cove		11747			3483	8264	
Truro		6750			77	6673	
Tusket		19273		13983		5290	
Wallace		30520	8575		20710	1235	
Walton		6680			136	6544	
Westport		58951		8647	15252	35052	
Weymouth		52644	2653	30640	3017	16334	
Wilmot		61379			40608	20771	
Windsor		81849		1676	15405	64768	
Yarmouth		172999	507	53277	23994	68115	27106
Totals		\$6619534	\$297207	\$1455154	\$1857523	\$2231629	\$778021

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

Abstract of the Principal Articles shipped from the Province of Nova-Scotia for the year ended 30th September, 1860, shewing the value of each Article, and to what Countries exported.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL VALUE.	EXPORTED TO				
		GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
			West Indies.	North America.		
Apples and Plums	24938	45	258	21356	3219	60
Ale, Porter and Cider	17445		13214	2988	374	869
Alewires	29760		17982	443	11181	154
Beef	27774		799	24528	947	1500
Bread	13218		135	13083		
Brandy	12056		378	6371	5307	
Butter	119608		30373	84669	1836	2736
Coffee	3788		11	3635		142
Cheese	5174		320	4589	125	140
Coals	572321	465	18	134141	427874	9823
Cordage and Canvas	5879			5879		
Codfish	1413361	50	721110	33900	128191	530110
Cotton and Woollen Manufacts.	125531		10411	110248	4872	
Corn and Oat Meal	5324		234	5045	45	
Eggs	17897			8217	9643	37
Flour	106531		1740	104749		42
Fruit	5689		83	5540	66	
Furs	72218	71768			450	
Gypsum	85936	40		2233	83663	
Geneva and Whiskey	14200		250	13950		
Hardware	59818		705	55754	3184	175
Herrings	709730	8419	177144	115545	380168	28454
Hides and Skins	57727	17705		6902	32120	1000
Horned Cattle	95328			89636	672	5020
Horses	5896			5884	12	
Lobsters	27013	1742	5018	4187	15786	280
Leather and Leather Manufacts.	18974		435	18459		80
Lumber	541212	87840	281704	79032	39196	53440
Laths and Pickets	4616	1872	44	986	1714	
Mackarel	547386	40	74920	2040	448619	21767
Molasses	242581	49788		177980	14813	
Oats and Barley	41906	612	1449	17144	22295	406
Oils	137711	3375	33096	33287	60206	7747
Oars and Sweeps	753		717	36		
Pork and Hams	61849	899	1729	56866	1845	510
Potatoes and Vegetables	290784	75	8336	50351	229171	2851
Rum	42642		680	41962		
Rice	1595		280	1315		
Scale Fish	100450		10442	4305	12728	72975
Shad and Hallibut	32904	21		1550	31133	200
Salmon	96134	200	25463	1241	64389	4891
Sheep	26236			25583	370	283
Shingles	22048		11639	3567	952	5890
Staves and Hoops	14947	2392	3274	2340	373	6568
Spars and Knees	10727	935	2170	3805	3150	667
Soap	5450		933	4517		
Swine	396			360		36
Salt	89514			86725	1734	1055
Sugar	179959		31	164285	15600	43
Timber	47246	40549	56	4641	1724	276
Tea	68008		1294	66440	195	79
Tobacco	33585	3532	226	29781		46
Wine	34101		9881	23630	590	
Wood (Firewood)	126340			975	125325	40
Woodware	14138		397	13112	421	208
Miscellaneous	151132	4843	5775	77736	45357	17421
Totals	\$6619534	297207	\$1455154	\$1857523	\$2231629	\$778021

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

Abstract of Exports from the Port of Halifax during the year ended 30th September, 1860, shewing the value of Articles, and indicating to what Country exported.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL VALUE.	EXPORTED TO				
		GREAT BRITAIN.	BRITISH COLONIES.		UNITED STATES.	OTHER COUNTRIES.
			West INDIES.	North AMERICA.		
Apples and Plums	981	45	153	686	37	60
Ale, Porter and Cider	16404		13208	2576		620
Alewives	25408		16348		8906	154
Beef	22700		125	21390		1185
Bread	12917			12917		
Brandy	12056		378	6371	5307	
Butter	49014		30349	16420	47	2198
Cheese	2061		120	1941		
Cordage and Canvas	5781			5781		
Coals	2336		18		1518	800
Codfish	1128451	50	570259	8542	66839	482761
Cotton and Wool'n Manufactures	116603		10411	106128	64	
Corn and Oat Meal	4254		234	4020		
Coffee	3788		11	3635		142
Eggs	31			31		
Flour	96633		1500	95091		42
Fruit (Foreign)	5573		83	5490		
Furs and Skins	72218	71768			450	
Gypsum	1122			97	1025	
Geneva and Whiskey	14002		250	13752		
Hardware	42391		685	40141	1390	175
Herrings	546331	8419	154821	24333	333095	25663
Hides and Skins	45990	17705		6515	21770	
Laths and Pickets	662	597		65		
Lobsters	15145	1742	272	180	12831	120
Leather and Leather Manufactrs.	17000		195	16805		
Lumber (Sawed)	34251		16834	3813		13604
Mackerel	436711	40	49996	248	368415	18012
Molasses	242397	49788		177796	14813	
Oats and Barley	28292	612	1203	8649	17498	330
Oils (Fish and Seal)	110759	3375	32525	26607	48115	137
Oars and Sweeps	115		115			
Pork and Hams	44404	800	511	40793	1790	510
Potatoes and Vegetables	6544	75	2498	586	2450	935
Rum	42322		680	41642		
Rice	1586		280	1306		
Scale Fish	83528		7907	2008	3203	70410
Shad and Halibut	3624	21		525	2878	200
Salt	80979			79055	934	990
Shingles	16127		7980	2436		5711
Staves and Hoops	3472	2351	605	129		381
Spars and Knees	617	382	126	52		57
Soap	5417		933	4484		
Salmon	86529	200	24212		57226	4891
Sugar	178235		31	164211	13950	43
Timber	9850	9850				
Tea	67800		1294	66232	195	79
Tobacco	32139	3532		28561		46
Wine	34101		9881	23630	590	
Wood	9140			9140		
Miscellaneous	85847	4480	3060	61542	13600	3165
Totals	\$3904638	175832	960091	1136352	998936	633427

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—CONTINUED.

Comparative Statement of the value of the Principal Articles of Merchandise exported from the Province of Nova-Scotia during the years ended 30th September 1859 and 1860.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL VALUE. DOLLARS CURRENCY.		DECREASE.	INCREASE.	TOTAL DECREASE.
	1859.	1860.			
Apples and Plums	31220	24938	6282		
Ale, Porter and Cider	20995	17445	3550		
Alewives	49010	29760	19250		
Beef	25935	27774		1839	
Bread	14640	13218	1422		
Brandy	10725	12056		1331	
Butter	123520	119608	3912		
Coffee	4145	3788	357		
Cheese	4095	5174		1079	
Coals	428410	572321		143911	
Cordage and Canvas	3190	5879		2689	
Codfish	1536820	1413361	123459		
Cotton and Woollen Manufactures	148255	125531	22724		
Corn Meal and Oat Meal	13515	5324	8191		
Eggs	12655	17897		5242	
Flour	147800	106531	41269		
Fruit	16245	5689	10556		
Furs	53795	72218		18423	
Gypsum	87395	85936	1359		
Geneva and Whiskey	13610	14200		590	
Hardware	104770	59818	44952		
Herrings	676195	709730		33535	
Hides and Skins	43220	57727		14507	
Horned Cattle	116255	95328	20927		
Horses	3685	5896		2211	
Lobsters	20755	27013		6258	
Leather and Leather Manufactures	25665	18974	6691		
Lumber	475880	541212		65332	
Laths and Pickets	3085	4616		1531	
Mackerel	588415	647386	41029		
Molasses	250500	242581	7919		
Oats and Barley	78485	41906	36579		
Oils (Fish and Seal)	145065	137711	7354		
Oars and Sweeps	2145	753	1392		
Pork and Hams	77430	61849	15581		
Potatoes and Vegetables	386575	290784	95791		
Rum	49625	42642	6983		
Rice	5370	1595	3775		
Scale Fish	75795	100450		24655	
Shad and Halibut	18540	82904		14364	
Salmon and Trout	78265	96184		17819	
Sheep	32075	26286	5889		
Shingles	22395	22048	347		
Staves and Hoops	10245	14947		4702	
Spars and Knees	13570	10727	2843		
Soap	6265	5450	815		
Swine	1240	396	844		
Salt	87730	89514		1784	
Sugar	279145	179959	99186		
Timber	28845	47246		18401	
Tea	74065	68008	6057		
Tobacco	38425	33585	4840		
Wine	25635	34101		8466	
Wood (Firewood)	99385	126340		26955	
Woodware	24815	14138	10677		
Miscellaneous	173600	151132	22468		
Totals	6889130	6619534	685220	415624	269596

REGISTRY OF SHIPPING.

An Account of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered Inwards at each Port in Nova Scotia, from each Country, during the year ended 30th September, 1860, with the number of men navigating the same, distinguishing vessels with Cargoes from those in Ballast, and British from Foreign Ships.

GREAT BRITAIN.												
PORTS.	WITH CARGOES.						IN BALLAST.					
	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			BRITISH.			FOREIGN.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Arichat	3	359	24									
Canso, (Cape)	1	457	14	1	303	10						
Halifax	92	57134	3861	7	3635	103	2	2777	132			
Pictou	3	1682	46				3	872	28			
Pugwash							6	2609	78	5	1829	63
Sherbrooke	1	199	8				1	345	12			
Sydney, North	3	943	35				2	294	12			
Wallace							1	431	14			
Weymouth	1	120	6									
Yarmouth	7	2018	68				2	546	17			
Totals	111	62912	4062	8	3938	113	17	7874	293	5	1829	63

BRITISH WEST INDIES.												
PORTS.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Annapolis	1	99	6									
Bear River	3	268	15									
Beaver River	1	66	5									
Church Point	3	259	18									
Clementsport	1	99	6									
Halifax	62	8446	561	1	110	11	27	3703	227			
LaHave	1	81	6				1	141	6			
Liverpool	31	4776	221				16	2562	118			
Lunenburg	1	110	7									
Port Medway	1	72	6				7	1213	59			
Ragged Islands	26	1855	140				1	63	6			
Shelburne	3	298	17				2	202	11			
Sydney, North							1	147	7			
Tusket	4	360	23									
Westport	4	278	21									
Weymouth	7	708	42				5	396	28			
Yarmouth	7	609	36				1	200	6			
Totals	156	18384	1130	1	110	11	61	8627	468			

REGISTRY OF SHIPPING—CONTINUED.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.												
PORTS.	WITH CARGOES.						IN BALLAST.					
	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			BRITISH.			FOREIGN.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Advocate	10	643	41									
Amherst	26	1443	112									
Annapolis	10	7799	522				55	12963	579			
Antigonish	34	1876	127				3	232	12			
Arichat	34	1876	127				10	575	48			
Baddeck	5	376	26				3	145	13			
Bridgetown	36	1057	111									
Barrington	7	278	32				1	90	5			
Bear River	20	779	61				1	28	2			
Beaver River	4	160	14									
Canso, (Cape)	42	2228	233									
Church Point	11	304	33									
Clementsport	25	841	76				1	39	3			
Cornwallis	42	1564	127				11	858	50			
Digby	74	6264	352				64	21571	741			
French Cross	17	643	48				1	114	6			
Guysborough	2	63	7									
Great Bras d'Or							27	1362	112			
Halifax	679	42150	3827	20	1529	186	6	470	36	1	91	10
Hantsport	3	440	21									
Horton	18	667	53				1	99	5			
Joggins	28	1629	114				57	3350	218	1	115	4
LaHave	3	327	16				11	1404	78			
Liverpool	9	408	42				2	163	10			
Londonderry	13	423	44									
Lunenburg	1	66	6									
Lingan	1	58	4				26	2665	132	3	517	17
Maitland	17	685	61									
Parrsborough	21	1770	103									
Pictou	83	4962	505	2	294	12	265	27999	1801	2	546	25
Port Medway	8	1071	54				41	5609	283	4	643	45
Port Hood	3	213	13				1	60	4			
Pugwash	2	80	6				33	1491	124			
Ragged Islands	2	79	8									
Shelburne	3	222	14									
Sherbrooke	1	54	5									
Ship Harbor	43	2072	203				1	34	6			
Sydney, C. B.	1	137	7				3	272	16			
Sydney, North	2	124	7				198	20765	1193	4	970	29
Ship Harbor	1	45	4									
Tatamagouche	6	443	25				13	704	36			
Thorne's Cove	18	724	61				1	107	6			
Truro	9	429	36									
Wallace	25	1251	93				27	2440	139	2	792	26
Walton	3	72	9				2	165	10			
Westport	19	716	65				2	113	7			
Weymouth	6	198	18				5	165	15			
Wilmot	69	2901	231									
Windsor	75	22685	795				22	3765	153			
Yarmouth	29	1333	110									
Totals	1600	116628	8609	22	1823	198	895	109817	5843	17	3674	156

REGISTRY OF SHIPPING—CONTINUED.

UNITED STATES.												
PORTS.	WITH CARGOES.						IN BALLAST.					
	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			BRITISH.			FOREIGN.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Advocate	14	1389	74									
Amherst	13	802	61									
Annapolis	73	6332	402				17	1029	93			
Antigonish	4	400	19									
Arichat	158	17896	846				5	385	20			
Barrington	37	1694	153	1	37	6				1	135	5
Bear River	59	5234	271				27	2484	126			
Bridgetown	20	1199	83				2	143	10			
Beaver River	8	525	39				2	86	10			
Canso, (Cape)	7	545	37	1	132	5						
Church Point	90	6084	457				18	1236	90			
Clementsport	45	4290	259				11	1002	63	1	58	4
Cornwallis	69	5590	319	1	104	6	5	396	22	2	158	9
Digby	59	4889	282				11	681	48	2	184	10
French Cross	24	2124	123	1	22	2	18	2232	151			
Great Brasd'Or	1	53	5				3	133	14			
Halifax	328	38339	2103	7	1368	55	51	44346	3388	16	1336	115
Hantsport	22	2823	132				63	6544	334	6	779	34
Horton	36	3145	184	2	139	9						
Joggins	16	1192	80	1	120	5	8	533	37	4	486	18
LaHave	28	2365	137	1	169	6	7	520	35			
Liverpool	43	4983	255	5	567	27	3	493	21			
Londonderry	73	6390	363				4	506	25			
Lunenburg	1	78	6									
Lingan							9	959	50	8	1329	44
Maitland	86	7807	472				27	2436	138	4	639	26
Parrsborough	39	3632	210	1	63	3	12	1127	66			
Pictou	76	15637	579	3	371	18	216	34132	1486	46	9745	326
Port Medway	8	954	52				11	1111	66	18	2981	104
Port Hood	1	69	4	1	82	13						
Pubnico	25	1385	101				2	105	10			
Pugwash	3	484	20				4	936	33	2	842	27
Ragged Islands	6	599	38	1	229	7						
Shelburne	13	567	51									
Ship Harbor	9	1124	51	1	92	5						
Sydney, C. B.	11	1051	59				1	82	5			
Sydney, North	16	1880	90				36	4126	203	11	3449	92
Tatamagouche							2	906	27			
Thorne's Cove	36	3086	185	1	96	5	6	460	30			
Truro	29	2281	136									
Tusket	10	601	51							3	239	17
Walton	47	3801	241				12	1042	62			
Westport	46	2274	159				7	505	31			
Weymouth	29	2076	145				19	1057	97	1	68	6
Wilmot	36	3576	167				24	2063	116			
Windsor	79	9329	436	6	1099	38	40	4241	307	92	15434	523
Yarmouth	87	10863	680	1	166	6	10	1407	71	1	89	8
Totals	1920	191437	10617	35	4856	216	693	119444	7285	218	37951	1368

REGISTRY OF SHIPPING—CONTINUED.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

PORTS.	WITH CARGOES.						IN BALLAST.					
	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			BRITISH.			FOREIGN.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Arichat	3	377	26				1	179	10			
Baddeck							1	33	4			
Barrington				1	85	10						
Digby	2	183	11									
Great Bras d'Or							8	575	39			
Halifax	130	13982	841	7	1254	71	32	3487	213	3	228	28
LaHave							5	366	29			
Liverpool	4	578	28				2	491	18			
Pictou							4	495	19			
Pugwash							1	259	10	2	860	28
Ragged Islands	1	55	6									
Shelburne	3	333	19									
Sherbrooke										1	245	10
Sydney, C. B.							1	54	3			
Sydney, North							10	1193	59	21	1592	139
Yarmouth	20	1894	107									
Totals	163	17402	1038	8	1339	81	65	7132	404	27	2925	205

Abstract of the foregoing statement of Vessels entered Inwards.

Country from which Vessels entered.	BRITISH SHIPS.						FOREIGN SHIPS.						TOTALS.		
	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			No.	Tons.	Men.
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.			
G. Britain	111	62912	4062	17	7874	293	8	3938	113	5	1829	63	141	76553	4531
B. W. I.	156	18384	1130	61	8627	468	1	110	11				218	27121	1609
B. N. Col.	1600	116628	8609	895	109817	5843	22	1823	198	17	3674	156	2534	231942	14806
U. States	1920	191437	10617	693	119444	7285	35	4856	216	218	37951	1368	2866	353688	19486
Other Co.	163	17402	1038	65	7132	404	8	1339	81	27	2925	205	263	28798	1728
	3950	406763	25456	1731	252894	14293	74	12066	619	267	46379	1792	6022	718102	42160

REGISTRY OF SHIPPING—CONTINUED.

An Account of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels cleared Outwards at each Port in Nova Scotia, to each Country, during the year ended 30th September, 1860, with the number of Men navigating the same, distinguishing Vessels with Cargoes from those in Ballast, and British from Foreign Ships.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PORTS.	WITH CARGOES.						IN BALLAST.					
	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			BRITISH.			FOREIGN.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Advocate	1	145	7									
Bridgetown	1	60	5									
Baddeck	1	240	9									
Halifax	35	29507	2677	1	528	16	4	16549	730			
Hantsport	2	582	19									
Joggins	1	190	9									
Londonderry	1	154	7									
Maitland	1	195	7									
Parrsborough	4	999	36									
Pictou	9	3135	96									
Pugwash	12	4596	149	7	2690	87						
Sherbrooke	3	644	25	1	245	10						
Sydney, North	2	960	60									
Tatamagouche	3	1313	40									
Wallace	4	1449	53									
Walton	1	236	10									
Weymouth	1	273	9									
Windsor	1	240	9									
Yarmouth	2	210	11									
Totals	85	45128	3238	9	3463	113	4	16549	730			

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Annapolis	14	1452	84									
Bear River	8	675	43									
Beaver River	1	67	5									
Barrington	9	894	54									
Church Point	15	1289	88									
Digby	1	95	5									
Halifax	167	21323	1358									
LaHave	3	281	18									
Liverpool	80	12258	562									
Port Medway	39	5959	283	5	979	35						
Ragged Islands	31	2123	178									
Shelburne	5	409	18									
Tusket	9	1057	56									
Westport	7	702	40									
Weymouth	20	1630	119									
Windsor	1	215	8									
Yarmouth	24	1848	124									
Totals	434	52277	3043	5	979	35						

REGISTRY OF SHIPPING—CONTINUED.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.												
PORTS.	WITH CARGOES.						IN BALLAST.					
	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			BRITISH.			FOREIGN.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Advocate	11	691	45									
Amherst	9	465	37									
Annapolis	85	13227	513				55	14788	584			
Antigonish	7	452	26				1	60	4			
Arichat	19	960	102				50	2664	198			
Bridgetown	26	715	76				4	100	12			
Baddeck	16	826	64									
Bear River	12	476	36									
Barrington	5	173	21				3	115	11			
Canada Creek	72	1931	228									
Canso. (Cape)	55	2921	358	1	64	4	5	765	35	1	313	11
Church Point	4	106	13									
Clementsport	24	683	72				1	34	3			
Cornwallis	27	927	87				2	67	6			
Digby	65	3570	257				71	24356	826			
French Cross	22	861	63	1	22	2						
Great Bras d'Or	15	825	67									
Guysborough	1	84	5				1	45	3			
Halifax	780	48687	5041	4	183	16	45	14014	451	2	1356	35
Hantsport	1	50	4									
Horton	14	454	42				1	30	3			
Joggins	79	4644	307									
LaHave	32	3293	192									
Liverpool	12	847	60	1	98	6	1	90	5			
Lingan	14	982	68									
Londonderry	12	431	42									
Lunenburg	1	78	6									
Maitland	15	599	57				2	168	7			
Parrsborough	5	290	18	1	63	3	9	772	47			
Pictou	189	10828	768				123	18538	1316			
Port Medway	9	656	47				12	476	111			
Port Hood	9	532	35									
Pugwash	40	1769	144				4	146	13			
Ragged Islands	7	200	28									
Sheet Harbor	7	356	36				2	170	11			
Shelburne	4	200	16									
Sherbrooke	1	54	5									
Ship Harbor	36	1765	167	1	92	5	7	605	37			
Sydney, North	234	26671	1435									
Tatamagouche	29	1761	106									
Truro	3	134	12				1	50	4			
Thorne's Cove	6	215	20				1	89	5			
Wallace	27	1836	121	1	139	7	6	261	18			
Walton	2	47	6									
Westport	27	993	94				3	137	12			
Weymouth	14	467	43									
Wilmot	62	2636	206									
Windsor	36	12672	432				34	11572	390			
Yarmouth	33	2171	149				12	2078	81			
Totals	2215	156211	11777	10	661	43	456	92190	4193	3	1669	46

REGISTRY OF SHIPPING—CONTINUED.

UNITED STATES.												
PORTS.	WITH CARGOES.						IN BALLAST.					
	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			BRITISH.			FOREIGN.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Advocate	15	1340	74									
Amherst	9	700	44									
Annapolis	51	4517	302									
Arichat	18	2216	116							1	78	5
Bridgetown	20	1208	83									
Bear River	91	7787	390									
Beaver River	10	612	50									
Barrington	33	1504	135	1	135	5	2	64	8			
Canada Creek	143	11740	711	10	840	41						
Canso, (Cape)	7	517	38	2	99	14						
Church Point	96	6079	476									
Clementsport	55	5267	323	1	58	4	1	85	5			
Cornwallis	81	6711	384	5	399	34						
Digby	56	4450	265	2	184	10						
French Cross	41	3989	197									
Great Brasd'Or	2	86	9									
Halifax	222	27852	1730	4	700	20	25	25541	2380			
Hantsport	74	7667	434	5	635	25						
Horton	30	2102	140	1	87	4						
Joggins	15	1169	76	6	721	26						
LaHave	38	3055	191	1	169	7						
Liverpool	14	1363	78	3	345	18						
Lingan	52	6226	322	14	2174	84						
Londonderry	22	2096	115									
Lunenburg	1	84	6									
Maitland	121	11019	652	4	639	26	1	340	11			
Parrsborough	32	2881	166									
Pictou	495	76091	3304	53	10797	356				2	754	27
Port Medway	9	719	54	8	1020	42						
Port Hood	2	113	8									
Pubnico	14	730	66									
Pugwash	1	74	5									
Shelburne	7	304	31									
Ship Harbor	2	152	12	1	52	5						
Sydney, C. B.	12	952	62									
Sydney, North	74	9047	439	13	3570	112						
Truro	11	731	51									
Thorne's Cove	44	3661	225				1	99	6			
Tusket	11	634	54	3	239	16						
Wallace	1	56	4									
Walton	41	3172	211				1	81	6			
Westport	25	1022	84				1	93	3			
Weymouth	47	2933	209	1	68	6						
Wilmot	69	6200	340									
Windsor	188	21417	1004	100	15782	571						
Yarmouth	65	8608	587	1	166	6	3	676	31	1	89	8
Totals	2467	260853	14267	239	38879	1432	35	26979	2450	4	921	40

REGISTRY OF SHIPPING—CONTINUED.

PORTS.	WITH CARGOES.						IN BALLAST.					
	BRITISH.			FOREIGN.			BRITISH.			FOREIGN.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Arichat	5	750	48									
Baddeck	2	232	12									
Great Bras d'Or	11	902	55									
Halifax	126	14142	847	7	754	62	11	8591	776	2	209	16
LaHave	8	595	39	1	119	6						
Liverpool	4	561	27									
Port Medway	13	2220	106	7	1347	67						
Pugwash	2	219	15									
Sydney, C. B.	2	104	9									
Sydney, North	8	828	43	16	2242	109	6	414	42	4	276	28
Yarmouth	6	703	33									
Totals	187	21256	1234	31	4462	244	17	9005	818	6	485	44

Abstract of the foregoing Statement of Vessels cleared Outwards.

Countries for which Vessels cleared.	BRITISH SHIPS.						FOREIGN SHIPS.						TOTALS.		
	WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			WITH CARGOES.			IN BALLAST.			No.	Tons.	Men.
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.			
G. Britain	85	45128	3238	4	16549	730	9	3463	113				98	65140	4081
B. W. I.	434	52277	3043				5	979	35				439	53256	3078
B. N. Col.	2215	156211	11777	456	92190	4193	10	661	43	3	1669	46	2684	250731	16059
U. States	2467	260853	14267	35	26979	2450	239	38879	1432	4	921	40	2745	327632	18189
Other Co.	187	21256	1234	17	9005	818	31	4462	244	6	485	44	241	35008	2340
Totals	5388	535725	33559	512	144723	8191	294	48444	1867	13	3075	130	6207	731767	43747

Statement of the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels registered in each Port of Registry in Nova-Scotia on the 30th September, 1860, indicating those built during the last twelve months, showing the number sent for Sale out of the Province, and whither sent for Sale.

PORTS.	VESSELS REGISTER'D.			BUILT WITHIN THE LAST 12 MONTHS.			SENT FOR SALE TO					
							GREAT BRITAIN.			B. N. A. COLONIES.		
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Tons.	Value.
Annapolis	10	826	38800	3	245	11000						
Arichat *	204	16031	529023									
Baddeck	4	170	5410	1	16	512						
Digby	212	15768	394980	17	1111	53240	3	279	2800	2	200	6000
Guysborough	64	3195	57099	10	504	17085				1	99	3400
Halifax	1581	78696	1692540	57	4017	160680	5	1270	50800	1	53	2120
Liverpool	136	10514	348450	12	688	36850				1	54	2200
Lunenburg	163	6732	248576	25	1094	56888						
Parrsborough	64	5543	126720	8	874	32440						
Pictou	141	21503	508380	18	2929	117160	3	830	24470	9	953	34300
Pugwash	5	378	19500	2	262	8000				2	262	8000
Shelburne	27	1467	78500	18	812	42100				1	57	6000
Ship Harbor	16	656	5248	6	352	2816						
Sydney, C. B.	77	4408	145400	11	883	35800				1	174	9000
Windsor	196	29058	842208	16	2382	95280						
Yarmouth	158	39798	1055916	29	4515	182980	9	892	19180			
Totals	3118	234743	\$6006780	233	20684	\$852831	20	3271	\$97250	18	1852	\$71020

* Value estimated at rate of other Ports—return incomplete.

APPENDIX No. 2—A.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

(No. 15, Legislative).

Government House, Halifax, N. S. 9th Feb. 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,—

1. As soon as the Assembly met after the opening of the Legislature, on the 26th ult., of which I informed your Lordship by the last mail, Mr. Johnston called the attention of the House to the ineligibility of certain members of the Opposition.

2. In the first instance, he demanded that the qualification oath should be administered to Mr. Moseley, who, he stated, he believed did not possess the property qualification required by law.

3. This motion was resisted by the Opposition on account of its being unprecedented and unnecessary.

4. After a considerable debate on the subject Mr. Archibald brought in a counter-resolution, and Mr. Moseley having expressed his perfect readiness to take the oath, he was ordered to do so by the House and prove his qualification.

5. The property qualification of Mr. Munro was then questioned by the Government, but he, also, proved to the satisfaction of the House that he was duly qualified.

6. Mr. Johnston then demanded that the House should at once proceed to decide upon the disqualification of Mr. Lewis Smith, on account of his having, at the time of the Election, held the situation of Way Office Keeper under the Provincial Government.

7. This led to a debate of several days, during the course of which, amendments and counter-amendments were moved—copies of which I herewith enclose, marked from A. to D.

8. The Opposition took the ground, that since the passing of the controverted Election Act, in 1820, which was framed upon the model of the Grenville Act, no instance had occurred of the Assembly deciding on the case of a disputed seat; and that it was necessary that the matter should be referred to a Committee according to that Act.

9. The Government, on the other hand, maintained, that under present circumstances the question ought to be decided by the House.

10. On Friday night, the 3rd inst., a division took place, and the Government were defeated.

11. The Opposition then proceeded at once to pass an Address in answer to my Speech, in which was embodied a direct vote of want of confidence in the Government.

12. On Saturday, my Council met me, and requested me at once to dissolve the Assembly.

13. I informed them that, under the circumstances, I considered it necessary that everything that took place should be committed to writing; and after some conversation, in which they pressed their views strongly upon me, they withdrew for the purpose of preparing the Minute of Council enclosed, marked E, which I received on Monday morning.

14. At 12 o'clock on Monday, the House of Assembly waited upon me with their Address, marked F. to which I gave the reply marked G.

15. Matters having arrived at this point, it became my duty to decide what steps I should take—I had to choose between a Dissolution or a change of Government.

16. I could not help feeling that the Opposition had pressed matters somewhat to extremes, and that it would have been more convenient had they refrained from passing a vote of want of confidence, until it had been decided whether the members who gave them their majority were qualified or not; because it might happen, that these gentlemen being unseated and failing to regain their Election, another change of Government might be necessary; but it did not appear to me that this was a ground on which I could form my decision.

17. The Members had all been returned by the Sheriffs as duly elected, and, until unseated by the House, I felt that I had no right to question their eligibility.

18. A Dissolution seemed to me on every account to be most objectionable, and only to be justified on the grounds that the House had acted in an illegal and unconstitutional manner.

19. I admit, that Mr. Johnston's amendment was defeated by the votes of Members said to be disqualified; but the resolution carried in its stead did not decide the question of disqualification, but substituted one tribunal for another before which it might be tried, and, that the one which has been uniformly adopted in this Colony for forty years.

20. In the Committees, the Members are sworn and the evidence is taken on oath, and I believe that an impartial decision is more likely to be arrived at in this manner, than by submitting the question to the decision of the House, where it would most likely have been carried one way or the other by a strictly party vote.

21. I did not, therefore, think that the Members alleged to be disqualified having voted on that resolution, was, of itself, sufficient cause to demand a Dissolution.

22. The House, then, not having, in my opinion, done anything so grossly illegal or unconstitutional as to necessitate a Dissolution, I had to consider which course was most expedient and most for the public good.

23. I need not press the inconvenience of a General Election in this climate at this inclement season of the year.

24. I do not believe that any party would be rash enough to interfere with the passing of the Revenue Bills, but, had a Dissolution taken place, the new House could not have met before the 19th or 20th of March, and these Bills expire on the 31st, and had the heat of party spirit prevented their passing until even a single day after that date, an irreparable injury would have been done to the Revenue, which the Finances of this Colony can ill afford.

25. I had also to consider the effect which a Dissolution would have had on the country at large.

26. At the General Election which took place in May last, the contest was severe, and bitter animosity was evinced between the contending parties, resulting in one case in riot and loss of life.

27. Had I yielded to the request of my Government and dissolved, these feelings would, I believe, have been renewed with increased violence, and I think it not unlikely, that the consequences would have been in some cases serious.

28. If, on the other hand, I refused the advice of my Government and accepted their resignation, even should it turn out after a time that the Opposition did not really possess the majority they claim, the evil could easily be remedied by the return to power of Mr. Johnston and his party.

29. I, therefore, after a careful consideration of the whole question, returned to my Council the answer marked H.

30. I only considered it necessary in this document to take up the one ground, that, as I considered, the Assembly had the right to decide upon the eligibility of its members, I took as valid the votes of those returned by the Sheriffs as duly elected, until they were unseated by the House.

31. On this my Council resigned, in the document marked L, and I accepted their resignation in that marked J.; and, I am happy to say, I parted with these gentlemen on the most friendly terms, as, while they consider that the conclusion at which I have arrived is an erroneous one, they give me full credit for having been actuated simply by a sense of duty.

32. On the resignation of my Council, I sent for Mr. Young and requested him to form a Government, but, before doing so, I pointed out to him the difficulty which I felt with regard to the question of the disqualification of some of his supporters, and told him that I considered it absolutely necessary, not only for my own justification but for the credit of his Government, that each case of alleged disqualification should be fairly and impartially enquired into with as little delay as possible, by properly constituted Committees; and, that while I did not consider that I was justified in taking the matter out of the hands of the Assembly, I considered that I had a right to demand from my Government who had the control of a majority of that body, that justice should be done; and I now enclose to your Lordship the copy of a written pledge which I have received from Mr. Young, that this shall be the case.

33. Mr. Young has nearly completed the formation of his Government, though, I think it doubtful, whether I shall be able to forward to your Lordship the names of the gentlemen composing it by this mail.

34. As the majority is a very narrow one, and three elections will have to be run, it is proposed to adjourn the House for thirty days for that purpose, and to this I have agreed.

35. I have now detailed to your Lordship the steps which I have taken in this complicated case, and I trust you will approve of what I have done.

I have, &c.

(Signed) MULGRAVE.

His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

ENCLOSURES CONTAINED IN THE DESPATCH, WHICH HAVE ALREADY BEEN PRINTED IN THE JOURNALS:

A.

Original resolution of the Attorney General.

B.

Original Amendment of the Hon. W. Young.

C.

Amended resolution of the Hon. W. Young.

D.

Final Amendment of the Hon. Attorney General.

E.

Minute of Council, dated 4th February, 1860.

F.

Address of the Assembly.

G.

His Excellency's Reply to Address of the House of Assembly.

H.

Lieutenant-Governor's Reply to Minute of Council, dated 6th February, 1860.

I.

Letter of the Government resigning their Offices, dated February 7th, 1860.

J.

His Excellency's Reply, dated February 7th, 1860.

(Copy of Letter of Hon. W. Young on the subject of disqualified Members).

Marked K.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 8th. 1860.

MY LORD,—

Referring to the Minute of Council, prepared by your Excellency's late advisers, and to the Correspondence between them and your Excellency, which I have just heard read in the House of Assembly, I deem it my duty, before assuming the task of forming an Administration, to assure your Excellency, that it is the settled purpose of myself and of my friends to interpose no obstacle to the operation of law over all the seats which may be disputed.

Any attempt to prejudice the rights of parties, or to interfere with the investigation of all the facts bearing on each case, before the proper tribunals, would be an abuse of the power of the majority, which has never been contemplated, and will not be attempted.

I have, &c.

W. YOUNG.

The Right Honorable
THE EARL OF MULGRAVE

(Nova Scotia. No. 15.)

Downing Street, 4th March, 1860.

MY LORD.—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 15, of the 9th of February, reporting the circumstances which had led to the resignation of your late Government.

Placed in a position of considerable difficulty, you have, in my opinion, exercised a sound judgment in declining to adopt the course pressed upon you by the members of your late Council; and I hope that your decision, not to have recourse to a dissolution, will meet with the full approbation of the Province generally.

It affords me much satisfaction to observe the discretion and moderation which characterized your Lordship's communications with the members of your late Council.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your obedient Servant.

(Signed.) NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant-Governor the EARL OF MULGRAVE. &c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX No. 2.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

[Copy.]

No. 16. (Executive.)

*Government House, Halifax, N. S.,
9th February, 1860.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

Since I wrote my despatch No. 15. of this day's date, I have seen Mr. Young, who has announced to me that his arrangements for the formation of a new Government are completed; and I have now the honor to enclose for your information the names of the gentlemen who he proposes should fill the different offices.

As they will not be sworn in until to-morrow, I will report their appointments in an official manner by the next mail, in case any alteration should take place. I have no doubt that the enclosed list will prove correct.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

No. 17. (Executive.)

*Government House, Halifax, N. S.,
18th February, 1860.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

Referring to my despatch No. 15 of the 9th February, and 16 of the same date, I have the honor to inform your Lordship that I have made the following appointments:

To be the Executive Council of Nova-Scotia:

Honorable W. Young, President.

“ J. Howe,
“ Adams-Archibald,
“ Jonathan McCully,
“ J. H. Anderson,
“ William Annand,
“ Benjamin Wier,
“ John Locke,

In compliance with the terms of my instructions I enclose herewith authenticated exemplifications of the instruments under which these gentlemen hold their seats in the Executive Council.

I delay reporting by this mail my provisional appointments of the Departmental Officers, who by accepting office have vacated their seats in

the Assembly, as their Elections which may confirm or cancel their appointments do not take place till the 6th of March next.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

No. 69. (Executive.)

Government House, Halifax, N. S.,

23rd June, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to enclose a letter addressed to your Lordship by the honorable J. W. Johnston, in which, referring to the political events which have transpired in this Colony since the General Election in May 1859, he complains that by the course I have adopted in not dissolving the Assembly under the circumstances which took place on the meeting of the Legislature, I have given my sanction to illegal and unconstitutional practices, and requests that your Lordship will receive a deputation on your arrival in this Colony, in order that the subject may be brought before you in such a manner as may induce you to direct that a Dissolution should take place.

2. This letter I received late on the evening of the 13th, with a request that I would forward it by the mail, which left the next day.

3. As, however, it was evident that this letter must require explanation on my part, and that it was only fair that my Council should have an opportunity of sending their defence at the same time, I informed Mr. Johnston that I could not forward it until the following mail.

4. As I have from time to time informed your Lordship so fully of all that has occurred, and have so far received your approval of my conduct, I might almost leave my defence to the documents already in your Lordship's possession; but I think it more convenient, even at the risk of repetition, that I should recapitulate the whole of the events as they occurred, and at the same time endeavor to combat the inference which Mr. Johnston seeks to draw from the course I have adopted.

5. Before the dissolution in May 1859, Mr. Johnston was supported by a majority of eight in the then existing Assembly.

6. The dissolution took place not on account of any vote passed in the House, but because the legal term for which the Parliament was elected would have expired in a few days.

7. The results of the Election were unfavourable to my then Government, and a majority of three of the gentlemen returned by the Sheriffs as duly elected was opposed to them.

8. On the first of July Mr. Young presented to me a Memorial, signed by all the 29 members of the Opposition, stating that the Government did not possess their confidence, and expressing a hope that the earliest opportunity might be afforded them for giving effect to this feeling, by an extra Session of the Legislature.

9. This request by the advice of my Council I declined, for the reason stated in my Despatch No. 79, 28th July 1859, on which Mr. Young addressed a letter to your Lordship complaining of this decision.

10. On the 6th September I forwarded to your Lordship the opinion of my Attorney and Solicitor General on the subject of the disqualification said to exist as regarded certain Members of the Opposition, and requested that you would procure for me the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in England on the subject.

11. On the 26th January 1860 the Legislature met, and after a debate of some days a vote of want of confidence was carried against my Government, who then demanded from me a dissolution, on the ground that it was passed by the vote of five members who were ineligible to sit in the House in consequence of holding certain offices.

12. In answer to this demand, I stated that I considered it was for the

House to decide whether its members were qualified or not, and that the decision must remain with the Committees as by Law constituted for the trial of controverted Elections, that I considered it was beyond my province to constitute myself the Judge of their eligibility to sit in the House, and that until they were unseated by the House, I must take as valid the votes of Members returned by the Sheriffs as duly elected.

13. On my communicating this decision in a memorandum to my Council they resigned, on which I called on Mr. Young to form a Government, but before he did so, he at my request furnished me with a written pledge, that every facility should be given for the whole of the controverted seats being submitted to the decision of Committees properly constituted according to law, and I informed the Government that I should not prorogue the House until after the whole of the Reports had been given in.

14. I consented to the adjournment of the House for a month, in order that the Members of my new Government might run their Elections, and the House itself postponed the sitting of the Committees for a fortnight after they met again, in order that the Revenue Bills might be got through.

15. Before the House was prorogued the whole of the Committees had reported, and my Government were sustained by a majority of seven, if not nine.

16. Having thus briefly narrated the different events as they occurred, I will proceed to refute the accusations Mr. Johnston makes against the position I have taken in the matter; and I think I can show that his views of my conduct are erroneous, that swayed by party feeling he has been able to see the matter only in one light, and that that one is unjust to myself, and not borne out by facts.

17. Mr. Johnston seems to start with the idea that for some reason best known to himself I was anxious to change my Government, which was most certainly not the case. I had acted in most perfect harmony with himself and his colleagues for two years—I had but a very slight acquaintance with the leaders of the opposition—for some months before the meeting of the House I had not spoken to Mr. Young more than three or four times, and I had hardly seen Mr. Howe.

18. Up to the time when the vote of "want of confidence" passed, I gave every support and assistance in my power to my Government, and had they continued to command a majority in the House I should not have ceased to have done so.

19. When the application for an early Session was made I did not for a moment hesitate to accept their advice, and refused to comply with that request, because I felt that constitutionally I was not called upon to acknowledge the opinions of even a majority of the Assembly, except in their Legislative capacity assembled, and as there was no public necessity or advantage to be gained (as I conceived) by an extra Session, except for the purpose of deciding the numerical strength of parties, I refused it.

20. But as regards the Government, the case was widely different, and I have always thought that by far the most manly and honorable course for them to have pursued after such a Memorial had been brought under their notice, would have been either to have advised me to call an extra Session or to have resigned.

21. I can only say, that so strong are my feelings upon this subject, that had I been placed in their position, nothing would have induced me to remain at the Council Board without at once giving to the Opposition the opportunity of proving the position they had assumed.

22. But the Government asserted in their last Minute of Council, that six Members of the Opposition were disqualified from sitting in the Legislature in consequence of holding certain offices, and therefore assumed that they had a legal majority—but what did it signify, so far as the position of the Government was concerned, whether these Members were disqualified or not—they were returned by the voice of the Electors at the Polls, as their representatives, and I have never heard it asserted that their return was in any way affected by the offices they held.

23. The Government therefore were condemned at the Elections by the voice of the people.

24. Mr. Johnston asserts that he as the head of his party represents the opinions of the majority of the people of Nova-Scotia, and I doubt not that he believes this statement correct, but what evidence is there of the fact.

25. When his Government came into office he was not called into power by the voice of the people as expressed at the Polls, but by nine Members of the Assembly changing sides.

26. Mr. Johnston states, and states truly that eight of these gentlemen were returned again at the late Election, and that the ninth was turned out by a gentleman supporting his government; but then Mr. Johnston went to the country under the most favorable circumstances with a majority of eight, and the result of the Elections placed him in a minority of three.

27. At the last General Election the members of the late Government were elected by majorities infinitely smaller than those by which they had been formerly returned.

28. Mr. Johnston himself who for many years had sat for the County of Annapolis, and had always before been supported by overwhelming majorities, on the last occasion only secured his seat by a bare majority of seventeen. Mr. Marshall, the Financial Secretary, was defeated. Mr. Charles Campbell, a member of the Executive Council, was defeated in Victoria; and Mr. John Campbell, another member of the Government, having secured his return for Queen's County by a majority of six, was afterwards unseated on a scrutiny.

29. For confirmation of this statement I append a paper showing the majorities by which the members of Mr. Johnston's Government were returned at their last two Elections.

30. The year before the last General Election, two vacancies in the Assembly occurred, both of which the Government contested, apparently with hopes of success—in both they were defeated.

31. It is true that in these cases the former members were opposed to them, but this at any rate did not look like a change of feeling in their favor.

32. Before the General Election I had the strongest assurances from Mr. Johnston and his Government of the success they expected, and yet they not only lost their majority of eight but were left in a minority of three notwithstanding that they ran their elections with all the advantage and prestige of office—an advantage of which Mr. Johnston availed himself to the utmost; having intimated to all office-holders that their retention of office depended upon their not opposing the Government.

33. Mr. Johnston having been so much mistaken as to the support which he promised himself on that occasion, and of which he gave me the strongest assurances, may it not be possible that on this occasion also he may be mistaken; and would it have been right that on such grounds this Colony should have been plunged into all the excitement, expense and irritation of another General Election within the year?

34. Mr. Johnston talks of the "just indignation naturally aroused by conduct so flagrant, and pervading the public mind throughout the country." In this he of course includes my conduct in not dissolving the Assembly.

35. In answer to this I can only say that many of the leading and most respectable men of his own party have voluntarily told me that they considered I was perfectly right in what I did, and that I could not constitutionally have acted otherwise.

36. No expression of public feeling in favour of a Dissolution has occurred either by petition or otherwise, except by a few violent party newspapers.

37. This, however, Mr. Johnston ascribes to the unwillingness of all parties to allow anything to mar the enthusiasm which ought to prevail on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales.

38. Were this really the case, I think it would have been well had the journal which is well known to be under the control of the Opposition, been contented, until that visit was over, to have moderated the tone which it has adopted, both as regards myself personally, and the party now in power.

39. I must now turn to the numerous illegal acts charged on me by Mr. Johnston, and for which he holds me responsible.

40. First, as regards my refusal to accept the advice of my late Council, to dissolve.

41. Mr. Johnston appears to me, to a great extent, to mistake the position in which a Lieutenant Governor stands with regard to his Council, and also the position in which he and his colleagues stood at the time they advised me to dissolve.

42. I quite admit that when a Council is backed by a majority of the House, a Governor is bound in ordinary cases to follow their advice, and that it is chiefly by his influence and his persuasion that he must endeavour to direct their conduct: but Mr. Johnston would place a Governor in the same position as the Queen and the Council in the position of the Cabinet at home, forgetting entirely that the Governor is himself responsible to the Home Government, and that it is no excuse for him to say in answer to any charge against his administration of affairs, I did so by the advice of my Council.

43. Mr. Johnston also forgets the position the Council were in at the time they advised a Dissolution.

44. The Executive Council obtains its authority from representing a majority of the Assembly: and at the time the advice was given, they did not represent that majority, because a vote of want of confidence had passed, and therefore their advice ceased to carry that weight which under other circumstances would attach to it.

45. In the Minute of Council in which they advised the Dissolution they said that they were willing to take the responsibility of the advice they gave; but in the event of their not realizing the majority they promised themselves, which to say the least of it was problematical, of what use would that assurance have been?

46. They could not have been worse off than they were, because they were already defeated, and in the event of the people deciding against them, I should have been left to answer for having refused to acknowledge the vote of the majority, in a House which had only just been elected by the people—an act which I consider would have been most unconstitutional.

47. But Mr. Johnston states that I knew that the majority was constituted by members who were not qualified to sit, and that therefore I ought not to have accepted their vote.

48. On the other hand I maintain that I was not the person to judge in that matter, and that it is the inherent and undoubted right of Parliament to be its own judge of the eligibility of its members.

49. The law says that controverted elections shall be tried by Committees, composed in a certain manner, and they were so tried.

50. Mr. Johnston says that the Committees decided contrary to law and evidence, and thus brought about a state of things differing only and very slightly, as to the means by which brought about, from that which I so strongly professed to deprecate.

51. I submit to your Lordship that the difference as regards the action which it was my duty to take in the matter was very material.

52. The Law lays down a certain mode by which controverted elections shall be tried, and the decisions so arrived at declared to be final.

53. What I did deprecate, was, the idea that the House should by a resolution, or by an ex post facto law, passed by a party majority, prevent these cases of disqualification being enquired into and decided upon by the tribunals constituted by law for that purpose.

54. Had such an attempt been made, I do think that a just cause for a dissolution would have been given; and gladly would I have availed myself of it, because as it must be evident to your Lordship, had a constitutional cause for a Dissolution existed, I should at once have relieved myself from all difficulty and embarrassment by resorting to it, as it was a matter of the most perfect indifference to me which party was in power, provided that party commanded a majority in the Legislature.

55. But to expect that I should step in, after all the cases had been tried before the legal tribunals, constitute myself a judge of their actions, and declare by the act of dissolving that I considered that the members of the several Committees had perjured themselves, would have been a totally different matter, and one which could hardly have been expected by any one whose vision of the constitutional aspect of the question was not dimmed by party feeling.

56. The Committees had decided, either because they considered that the

cases brought before them had not been proved, or because they did not in their opinion come within the law, that the members were duly elected; and, according to my view, this decision is by law as final as the verdict of a jury in a legal prosecution, and I had no more right to question their decision than I should have to question the verdict of a jury.

57. If it is true, as Mr. Johnston states, that the gentlemen whom he declares disqualified "now sit in the perversion of law, of judgment and truth," I can only say that it has been caused by the loose manner in which the law under which he says they are disqualified was framed, as it provided no means of enforcing its provisions beyond the ordinary action of a Committee.

58. Had a clause been inserted enabling pecuniary penalties to be recovered in the Supreme Court against any one who should sit contrary to its enactments, all difficulty would have been avoided.

59. This provision does exist in a former law passed to exclude judges of the Supreme Court and certain other officers from sitting in the Legislature, and is uniformly inserted in all laws of a similar kind in England; and I hold Mr. Johnston himself responsible, if in the present case the law has, as he says, been violated, because at the time when it passed and received his support he held the office of Attorney General, with a majority in the Assembly to back him, and it was his duty as head of the Government and Law Officer of the Crown, to take care that such provisions as were necessary for enforcing the law were introduced into the Bill.

60. Had a provision of this kind existed, no such difficulty as he complains of could have occurred, as actions might then have been brought for the recovery of the penalties, in the Supreme Court, where the question could have been decided; and had a majority of the Assembly attempted to retain a member in his seat against the judgment of that Court, sufficient grounds would I think have been given for the exercise of the Royal Prerogative; but I do not think that the Prerogative ought to be used simply because the Legislature passed an Act which it did not provide the means of enforcing.

61. Mr. Johnston seems to doubt whether what has taken place here could have taken place in England under similar circumstances. I frankly admit I think it could not; but it is not because the Royal Prerogative would have been there interposed, but because the decisions of sworn Committees would not have been questioned, and because no man calling himself a British Statesman, could be found, who would consent for one moment to hold office, much less endeavour to cling to it after he had been defeated in the country, and the Committees appointed according to law had declared against him, even though he might himself think that the Committees had arrived at a wrong decision.

62. But it appears to me that Mr. Johnston destroys the whole force of his argument by one paragraph in his paper, where he asserts:

"Had the question indeed been whether a particular member returned to serve in Parliament were or were not ineligible from holding office, and no more than this, it had mattered little when or how the question had been settled, whether by the action of the House according to numerous precedents or by Committee or petition; but such was not the case. Men known to Lord Mulgrave to be ineligible, by combining together created a majority in the Assembly, and having by their own votes postponed the consideration of their ineligibility, although indisputable evidence of the fact was brought before the House and placed in Lord Mulgrave's hands in the interval thus obtained, and, forming a bare majority, passed a vote of want of confidence and called upon the Lieutenant Governor to change the Government."

63. This at once shews the real motive which has induced Mr. Johnston to address your Lordship.

64. It is not in consequence of my refusal to dissolve, not because the cases of disqualification were referred to Committees, not because the law, as Mr. Johnston states, has been violated, that he considers so great an injury has been committed, but it is because his government was turned out, that he complains.

65. He frankly admits, that had the question indeed been whether a particular member returned to serve in Parliament were or were not ineligible from holding office, and no more than this, it had mattered little when or how the question had been settled.

66. In this one paragraph, according to my view, Mr. Johnston gives up the whole of his case. It was or it was not, right, that these cases should be tried by Committees constituted in the manner prescribed by law; if it was right, then Mr. Johnston has no cause to complain of my conduct—if it was not right, how can he say that if the question had only been whether a particular member were ineligible or not it would have mattered little when or how the question had been settled.

67. Surely if Mr. Johnston's real reason for addressing your Lordship had been the indignation felt by his party and himself at the violation of law which he says has taken place, his indignation would have been the same whether his Government had been turned out or not.

68. The rights of the constituency and the violation of the law would have been equally affected; and yet this, Mr. Johnston says, would have mattered little.

69. It is therefore only because his Government was overthrown, that he could no longer endure the enormity which had been committed.

70. I, on the other hand, believe, that the question which it was my duty to determine, was, whether I or the Committees ought to decide on the eligibility or ineligibility of these members to sit in the Assembly.

71. I believe, and I think your Lordship will agree with me, that the Committees were the proper tribunal for the purpose; and whether their decision would prove favorable to Mr. Johnston's party or not, was a matter with which I had nothing to do, and it was one which I never for a moment suffered to enter into my consideration.

72. If the Committees had decided in his favour, and he had thus obtained a majority, I should have been happy to have received Mr. Johnston and such of his colleagues as still retained their seats in the Assembly, back again as my advisers; but as after the decision of the Committees, his party was left in a minority of seven, as was proved by a vote of Confidence having been carried by that majority, I maintain he has no right to complain that I still retain my present Government.

73. With regard to the case of the Attorney General, the circumstances are somewhat different.

74. The Committee there reported that a single case of bribery had been proved, but doubting their power under the law to unseat a member for bribery, they referred the case with all the evidence to the House.

75. The Assembly on this reference, regarded it as necessary to a right decision to examine for themselves the testimony upon which the Committee had reported the existence of bribery, and upon such examination declared by a majority that the testimony was unworthy of credit.

76. I thought at the time that it was the province of the Committee to have unseated Mr. Archibald, if bribery were here, as it has been made by law in England, a legitimate ground for doing so, and if it were not (and from a careful examination of the law I believe it is not), their examination into the charge of bribery as well as their decision thereon was beyond the scope of their authority.

77. But even supposing that I am wrong in this view, I thought that considering all the circumstances of the case, I ought not to set myself against the conclusion at which a majority of the House had arrived, but that I should rather await the result of a prosecution before a jury for the penalty prescribed by law against bribery which it was publicly stated it was intended to institute.

78. I informed the Attorney General, however, at the time, that if a conviction in a Court of Law occurred, I should feel it my duty to require him to withdraw from the Council and from his Office of Attorney General; and in this view he entirely concurred.

79. As yet no prosecution has taken place. I need hardly add that I should not permit the Law Officers to interfere with any prosecution, whatever shape it may assume, if any should be instituted, nor would it I am sure be their wish to do so.

80. Until this case was brought under my notice, I was not aware of the very unsatisfactory position in which the law relating to bribery stands in this Province; but now that I have become cognizant of it, I shall not fail to draw the attention of the Legislature to the question, on the meeting of the Assembly, and my Government have pledged themselves to prepare and bring in a Bill on this subject.

81. Mr. Johnston further accuses me of creating a new office for Mr. Young, without the sanction of the Legislature or the Imperial authority.

82. This I maintain is not borne out by facts; and I refer your Lordship to the sixth paragraph in the Royal Instructions.

“And it is our pleasure, and you are hereby authorised, to appoint by an Instrument under the Public Seal of the Province, one member of our said Executive Council, to preside in your absence, and to remove him and appoint another in his stead.

83. This is all that has been done in the case of Mr. Young, who is one of the non-official members of the Executive Council holding that Commission.

84. As regards the compact that Mr. Johnston asserts has been made, by which Mr. Young is to succeed to the Chief Justiceship, I know nothing.

85. I know no law by which it is necessary to appoint the Attorney General to that office, and if my Council advised me to appoint any other member of the Legal profession to that post, I should not hesitate to do so.

86. Another charge is, that Mr. McCully holds the office of Solicitor General in combination with the office of the Head of the Railway Board, he being in the Legislative Council.

87. The duties of Solicitor General are not onerous, and Mr. McCully holds the office without salary, by which a saving is made to the Colony; and as regards his sitting in the Legislative Council, Mr. Johnston himself at one time held the office of Solicitor General when a member of that body.

88. As regards the Head of the Railway Board being a non-political office, the Law itself provides that that officer may hold a seat in either branch of the Legislature, and therefore I do not see how it can justly be called non-political.

89. As regards the dismissals from office, very few have taken place; Mr. Johnston mentions two, and therefore I suppose he considers them the strongest cases he can bring forward.

90. As I entered fully into the case of Mr. Hamilton in my despatch, No. 58, 26th May, I need not touch further on it at present.

91. Mr. McNab held a seat in the Legislative Council, and therefore clearly came within the scope of those who are liable to be removed by a change of Government; and as the management of the Railway was a prominent ground of attack on my late Government, it is not surprising that on coming into power my present advisers were anxious to make a change in that department.

92. I think I have now answered all of the accusations brought against me by Mr. Johnston, and I trust that I have proved to your Lordship, that Mr. Johnston, looking at matters under the excitement of party feeling, has taken an erroneous view of my conduct.

93. I say nothing of the general tone and spirit of his letter, or of the propriety of selecting the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to this Province as an opportunity of entering into cases of this kind; of these I leave your Lordship to form your own judgment, but I can only say that either then or at any other time I shall be prepared to meet any charge which Mr. Johnston may wish to bring against me.

94. To say that I approve of everything that has been done on either side would be to state that which is not the case; but of this I am sure, that I have never shewn any bias for one political party over the other, since I have been in the Province.

95. I refused a dissolution, not because I had myself any objection to an appeal to the people, or because I wished to favor or serve my present advisers, but because I did not conceive that there was any Constitutional reason for dissolving a House which had only just been elected; and I can only say, if your Lordship thinks differently and sees fit to direct me to dissolve, backed by your authority I shall be perfectly ready to do so; but entertaining the opinion I do I should not feel justified in taking that step on my own responsibility.

96. I have left to my Government the task of defending their own conduct, and I herewith enclose a minute of Council in which they put forward their vindication of their own acts, while I confined myself to those transactions where my conduct is attacked.

I have &c.,

(Signed,) MULGRAVE.

His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

Halifax, Nova-Scotia,

13th June, 1860.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE,
HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES,
&c. &c. &c.

In addressing your Grace, the condition of public affairs in Nova-Scotia of which you cannot be uninformed, furnishes I believe sufficient reason for inviting your consideration to the subject of this letter. For my intrusion on your Grace's notice, my apology is, that I am but the medium through which may conveniently be conveyed the sentiments of a large political party in this Province with which for many years I have had the honor to be associated in a prominent position.

Your Grace will fall under no misapprehension, in believing that the sentiments I may feebly express, warmly animate thousands of Her Majesty's subjects in this Colony, who ardently desire that the opportunity should be afforded the people of constitutionally passing upon the means by which the Provincial Government has succeeded in obtaining power and is now constituted, and who dread the blighting influence upon the present and future well being of their country of an example of the successful achievement of power by open and flagrant violation of law and honor—while the prerogative of the Crown, committed to His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave for the purpose of meeting emergent cases, and averting such abuses, was laid aside by the Queen's Representative, to become hereafter insignificant in its impotency, should the precedent which His Excellency has set be sanctioned.

It is not my purpose to go fully into the subject, or to sustain my statements by the proofs at my command.

It is to secure for those whose feelings and interests I represent, the occasion and opportunity of doing so at large, at the time which shall be deemed most expedient and appropriate, that I now write.

In anticipation of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, it is deemed expedient that questions deeply affecting the feelings and interests, and arousing the passions of the people, should not be permitted, until that event has passed over, to be publicly agitated in any manner that may tend to mar the harmony and unanimity with which the whole people, irrespective of their internal divisions, ought, and I believe are, prepared to greet the visit of the heir apparent, in himself an object of loyal and affectionate regard, and yet more so as representing a Sovereign revered and beloved.

But your Grace's presence is expected at the same time, and should it not be deemed inexpedient, a Deputation will be prepared to submit to your Grace as H. M. Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, facts which demand investigation in relation to the public affairs of this Province, unless the principles essential to national morality and order, are henceforth to be contemned and despised.

Your Grace I presume was made acquainted with the Minute of Council of His Excellency Lord Mulgrave's late Advisers, and His Excellency's reply on the question of dissolution previously to the formation of the present Administration; but the communication to your Grace of those papers never having been made public, I think it proper to send a printed copy herewith.

His Excellency on that occasion narrowed the issue within the most contracted limit, and by refusing to open his eyes to known facts evaded the solemn responsibilities of his position. Had the question indeed been whether a particular Member returned to serve in Parliament were or were not ineligible from holding office, and no more than this, it had mattered little when or how the question had been settled, whether by the action of the House according to numerous precedents, or by committee, or petition. But such was not the case. It was this:—Men known by Lord Mulgrave to be ineligible, by combining together created a majority in the Assembly, and having by their votes postponed the consideration of their ineligibility—although indisputable evidence of the fact was brought before the House and placed in Lord Mulgrave's hands, in the interval thus obtained, and forming a bare majority, passed a vote of want of confidence, and called on the Lieutenant Governor on that vote to change his Government. Lord

Mulgrave saw in this but a technical question, relating to the right of the House over questions of the eligibility of its Members: and accepting the vote of a majority of two,—of whom at least three were known to him to be ineligible to serve in Parliament,—thereupon changed his Government, leaving it, as he said, to Committees thereafter to determine the questions of ineligibility, which being merely inquiries depending on law and evidence, he doubted not the Committees on their oaths would decide according to law and evidence.

It is difficult to appreciate the definite results which Lord Mulgrave contemplated. If law were to prevail, things, as far as His Excellency had any means of judging, would be put back in their former condition, after the obstruction of public business, and the many inconveniences that attend a change of Government, had been incurred without object or reason. If law were to be violated, His Excellency could not fail to perceive that the position of public affairs would be essentially the same with that he so strongly professed to deprecate,—essentially the same, and differing only and very slightly as to the means by which brought about,—when he declared that were the House to remove an ineligibility by legal enactment, it would be an enormity demanding the interposition of the prerogative.

Among the peculiarities with which Lord Mulgrave has surrounded himself, it is not the least that for the sake of a policy offering no higher results, he should have deemed it proper to assume a position which a Lieutenant Governor ought never to occupy, except for some object of essential moment, or on some grave necessity—that of rejecting the advice of Constitutional Councillors, and assuming a responsibility which the Constitution aims to transfer to those who are immediately responsible to the people.

I believe dissolution was the proper course for His Excellency to have pursued for the complete disentanglement of the existing embarrassment, but I beg to be understood as by no means intimating that there were not other means in His Excellency's power by which he might have met the emergency of his situation, and yet have avoided the measure he adopted of changing the Administration on the vote of a majority such as that he acted upon.

The fruits of Lord Mulgrave's policy were not long in being manifested. His new advisers showed their weakness in not daring to announce to Parliament their acceptance of office, because as they averred the vacancy of seats that would have followed would have placed them in a minority, and in consequence the Session was adjourned for a month on a motion carried by a member still nominally in opposition.

Conscious of the reaction in public sentiment, their leader Mr. Young ventured not to accept the office of Attorney General and face again his constituents, although that office was important to the high professional preferment he sought, and his relinquishment of the office of Attorney General involved the necessity of a compact by which that preferment should be turned aside from its ordinary channel in his favor when the occasion should arise: and to cover this novel and humiliating position, Lord Mulgrave created for Mr. Young an office unknown in Nova-Scotia, upon the forced construction of a passage in the Royal Commission or instructions designed for another object, without the sanction of the Legislature or the Imperial Authorities. No lawyer was found in their ranks to accept the office of Solicitor General and return to his Constituency, and the Solicitor Generalship was given to a member of the Legislative Council, who became also a member of the Executive Council, and yet was appointed to a subordinate office of the highest importance and the largest income, never before held by a member of the Government—the head of the Railway Board, which when created was declared to be emphatically non-political.

Yet with a Government formed on a basis thus uncertain and contingent, to use the mildest expression, and publicly exhibiting such unmistakable evidence of weakness, did Lord Mulgrave sanction and permit an immediate dismissal and change of several subordinate officers of more or less importance, evicting the Registrar of Deeds at Halifax from an office of considerable value entirely unpolitical, and the Hon. James McNab the Chairman of the Railway Board, an old officer of the highest character and position, without notice, complaint or charge.

When the House met at the end of a month's adjournment, the same sense of imbecility marked the conduct of the present Government, and led to a violation of Parliamentary usage in delays which protracted the proceedings on the Election Committees in an unprecedented manner, among which was the postponement by a vote of a party majority embracing the eneligibile members, of the meeting of each Election Committee for periods exceeding a fortnight from the time of drawing the Committee; nor did the leader of the Government hesitate to assert his reason for this delay, to be the necessity of passing the Revenue Bills before the Committee had time to report, lest their majority should be lost.

The cases of ineligibility were numerous, and marked by varied circumstances. All of these will be the subject of future explanation and comment. I confine myself at present to the three cases especially selected by the late Administration, on two of which Mr. Smith's and Mr. Cochran's, Mr. Young was the Chairman; and on the other, Mr. McLellan's, two of the Executive Council, Messrs. Wier and Locke were members—Mr. Locke being Chairman.

These cases were clear beyond the shadow of doubt; and in one of these, that of Mr. Smith, on which Mr. Young presided, the petitioning Candidate was as clearly entitled to his seat in consequence of public notice of the ineligibility given at the hustings, as the sitting member was unquestionably ineligible. Yet the casting vote of Mr. Young confirmed Mr. Smith in his seat—the casting vote of Mr. Locke confirmed Mr. McLellan in his seat, and Mr. Young in the case of Mr. Cochran concurred in reporting the eligibility of that gentleman.

Nevertheless, the eligibility of these three members was incapable of question or doubt. The law was simple and unambiguous. The facts were equally clear and certain. That they held offices of profit and emolument under the Provincial Government and received fees and remuneration, were facts proved from the archives of the public offices, and by their own signatures—that two of them resigned long after their election, was proved under their own hands—the other boldly held and exercised his office up to the time when the Committee reported, and probably holds and exercises it at this hour.

That these persons were by law ineligible Lord Mulgrave knew before he formed his present Administration: he knew it on the authority of Sir Henry S. Keating. But he knew it also as every man of common sense in Nova Scotia knew it by the exercise of his own understanding.

The Reports of the Committees have altered neither the law nor the facts. They who were ineligible sat, before the Reports of the Committee, in defiance of law; they now sit on the perversion of law, of judgment, and of truth.

But let your Grace reflect that this perverting of law has been open and notorious—known alike to Lord Mulgrave and the humblest citizen, that it has been effected in the highest places, securing in its results the most exalted positions in Society and the powers of Government, and leading to the most elevated judicial situation in the land—enacted in the Legislature and sanctioned by His Excellency the Queen's Representative at the Council Board—and then your Grace will not fail to see in this question that which transcends ordinary Political discussions, and disputes involving the most momentous interests of society.

Monstrous as these proceedings must appear to your Grace, the Legislature was not permitted to rise without still further degradation. The Committee drawn and struck to try the petition against Mr. Archibald, the Attorney General, found him guilty of wilful and direct bribery, clearly proved out of the mouth of his own witness, and by his own handwriting. The Committee reported the bribery to the House, but doubting their own power under our law to expel for that offence, left that question and the duty it involved to the House; not only did the Government refuse to expel Mr. Archibald, but by a strictly party vote refused the report of a sworn Committee, and declared him to be entirely innocent.

Your Grace will not be surprised to learn that an immense majority of the people of this country, embracing a large proportion of the wealth,

respectability, and intelligence of the Province, have witnessed with utter dismay and the deepest indignation, this illegal usurpation of power, the violation of law, the contemptuous disregard for the constitution of the country, and the trampling down of all authority in the Colony, while the prerogative upon which they confidently relied for protection from such outrages has in the hands of Lord Mulgrave been inert and powerless to uphold the most sacred institutions of the country, and the people have been denied the right to vindicate at the polls their dearest rights and most inestimable privileges.

I may be permitted briefly to recapitulate.

The Lieutenant Governor refused to dissolve the Legislature upon the advice of his constitutional advisers, who demanded that the people should be appealed to ere an illegal usurpation of power was permitted: owing to the inability of the party assuming power, to retain the confidence of even the Constituencies they then represented, the Constitution was violated by the creation of new offices, without the sanction of Parliament, and their bestowal upon members of the Government, irrespective of the voice of the people, as also by the appointment of members of the Government to lucrative subordinate offices contrary to all previous usages: Lord Mulgrave permitted the expulsion from non-political offices of a number of gentlemen, without any complaint having been made or any previous notice having been given to them, although he had recently transmitted to your Grace Mr. Young's declaration that one of the principles formally raised and decided at the hustings at the last general election was, "that public officers of unblemished reputation should not be summarily and unjustly dismissed from the public service": an *ex post facto* eligibility was conferred upon supporters of the Government by the direct action of Mr. Young and other members of the Government, irrespective of law, right and justice: successive violations of law and the usages of Parliament have ensued, by which the Legislature has been brought into contempt, until the report of a sworn Committee has been reversed, and a member found guilty of direct bribery has not only been retained in his seat but sustained by Lord Mulgrave in the office of Attorney General.

In referring as I have to these acts, it has not been for the purpose of inviting any direct interference on the part of the British Government in our local affairs, but simply and respectfully to demand on the part of the people that a Lieutenant Governor shall not become a party to acts so derogatory to British rule, by denying to the electors of the Province the opportunity of redressing their own grievances, and by His Excellency sustaining a Government in opposition to the well understood wishes of the people, which owed even the illegal majority it obtained to false issues long since exploded.

The just indignation naturally aroused by conduct so flagrant, and pervading the public mind throughout the country, would long ere this have manifested itself in the most unmistakeable manner, were it not for the unwillingness of all parties to allow anything to mar the enthusiasm that ought to prevail upon an occasion so august as the visit of the Heir apparent to the British Crown.

If your Grace does not consider the time inappropriate to receive a deputation upon this subject when here, the occasion will gladly be made available, to bring the whole subject fully under your notice, but if that course be not convenient to your Grace, the discussion of this question must be postponed until your return to England, when it will be submitted at length for the consideration of the British Government, and I trust will obtain that attention which the paramount importance of the interests involved demands.

None deprecate more strongly than I do any appeal to Downing Street in the management of our local affairs, but in our present circumstances that course seems unavoidable.

Did the Lieutenant Governor depend upon the people of Nova Scotia for His office (were it possible to suppose that he would have assumed the responsibility he has) to them would have been the appeal; but appointed without our concurrence, by Imperial Authority, His Excellency having alike disregarded the opinions of his constitutional advisers and the instruc-

tions of the Crown to use the prerogative in vindication of the law, and the character of the legislature, no recourse is left but to appeal to the source from whence his authority is derived.

The people of this Province will ask from the British Government no consideration but such as the people of England would, under like circumstances demand and receive; and if what has been enacted here within the last few months would never have been ventured there, or if attempted would not have been endured, I confidently hope that Nova Scotians will not be denied the opportunity of vindicating their own character and institutions at the hustings, which is all that is sought from your Grace.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

J. W. JOHNSTON.

Report of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia, on the subject of Mr. Johnston's letter to the Duke of Newcastle, dated 13th June, 1860.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, having laid before the Executive Council, the copy of a letter dated 13th June, addressed by the Honorable James W. Johnston to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and that letter having been referred to the Executive Council, they respectfully beg to report:

Four Enclosures.

That the ostensible object of Mr. Johnston's letter, is to induce the Colonial Secretary to order a dissolution of the parliament of Nova Scotia at a most inappropriate and inconvenient time, without any public necessity to warrant such a step, and against the judgment of the Queen's representative and that of his constitutional advisers.

As Mr. Johnston cannot but know that such an order, implying a censure on the Lieutenant Governor, would not be issued by any Colonial Secretary in the present day without the gravest necessity, and that nothing can be more frivolous than the case he has conjured up, his real object would appear to be, to blame Lord Mulgrave for his own political misfortunes, and to attract towards his Lordship the censure of the Imperial Government, for no better reason than that Mr. Johnston is out of office, and that Lord Mulgrave did not sacrifice his own prospects and violate the constitution, by a vain endeavour to sustain him, without his being able to sustain himself by a parliamentary majority.

Before deciding hastily on the action of the Lieutenant Governor, His Grace the Duke of Newcastle will no doubt enquire whether Mr. Johnston has been so successful in his guidance of former Governors as to make his advice indispensable to Lord Mulgrave; or whether he has so accurately measured the direction and strength of public opinion, upon other occasions, as to have qualified himself, while in opposition, to dictate to the Queen's representative when the House of Assembly should be dissolved, or to foretell, in any very prophetic spirit, what would be the result of an appeal to the people, should that vexatious and very unnecessary experiment upon their patience be tried.

From 1836 to 1840 Mr. Johnston aided Sir Colin Campbell in the very hopeful experiment, at which all British America now smiles, of trying to govern with a minority, and in open defiance of two-thirds of the people's representatives.

Included in the coalition formed by Mr. Uniacke and Mr. Howe in 1840, in an evil hour he induced Lord Falkland to dissolve a House that was honorably sustaining his Government, just as he would now have Lord Mulgrave dissolve an Assembly which has dispatched the public business, voted the supplies, and having granted the first effective provision for the local defence of the Province that has been made for many years, is loyally expecting the Heir Apparent to the Throne to survey, in Nova Scotia, a scene of material prosperity, general contentment and perfect freedom, over which

Mr. Johnston's personal discontents, however much to be regretted, will scarcely cast a shade.

The history of this Province records Mr. Johnston's achievements in the science of Government, from 1844 to 1848. Having incensed a friendly House by an unnecessary dissolution, and driven the most influential of his colleagues from the Council by an unpopular appointment, he clung to office with but a majority of one, and ruled with a fragmentary Council, in which there were often three or four seats, and important offices, vacant for months together. Twice, during that period, did he vainly solicit the support of the men he had wedged out of the Council, and was at last driven to the inexpressible humiliation, of seeking to coalesce with a gentleman whom, for three years, he had endeavoured to proscribe. Fortunately for the Lieutenant Governor, he retired from the Province before the election of 1847, which by an overwhelming majority, condemned Mr. Johnston's Administration, and gave, for the next nine years, power to men who hold it now. This was the period of great material progress, of the settlement of old vexed questions, of the satisfactory adjustment of the Civil List, and of internal improvements of various kinds; and if His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has leisure for the investigation, he will certainly discover that this Province is never so tranquil, so happy, and so prosperous, as when Mr. Johnston is in opposition. His Grace will discover something more—that any Governor who is advised by Mr. Johnston is soon driven or dragged out of the old paths of the constitution, and involved in a labyrinth of small wars and unpopular proceedings, which at once impair his usefulness and retard the improvement of the Province. He pretends now to desire a dissolution of the Assembly, and if the Executive Council had only their own rights or feelings to care for, they would advise your Excellency to gratify him without a moment's hesitation; because they know that a crushing defeat, more humiliating than the last, would be the result to Mr. Johnston and his party. But the dissolution of Parliament is a serious matter. The rights of fifty-five gentlemen, who have honorably discharged their public duties, and who ought not, without a grave public necessity, to be put to the trouble and cost of a General Election, are to be considered. Nor should the people of Nova Scotia, so lately agitated by electoral contests, and now turning to industrial pursuits, with a full assurance that those contests are not and ought not to be renewed for the next four years, be withdrawn from their labours and compelled to waste the summer in political agitation.

However lightly the gentlemen in opposition may regard the feelings of the members, or the interests of the people, those who are intrusted with the business of Government are not likely to forget, that two general elections in two successive years, can only be justified when all the ordinary resources of the constitution have been exhausted. That a dissolution, if granted, would much improve Mr. Johnston's position, His Grace the Duke of Newcastle may fairly doubt, if aware of the fact that no public man was ever so inaccurate an interpreter of the feelings of the people he professes to represent, or so sure to be beaten at a General Election on issues distinctly raised.

For the majority that sustained the Government of which he was a member from 1840 to 1844 he was indebted to Mr. Uniacke and Mr. Howe. For the majority of one or two which barely protected him from defeat from 1844 to 1847, but gave him no substantial power, he was indebted to Lord Falkland's personal influence, and to the patronage of the Government.

He appealed to the country in 1847, and was defeated by a large majority. He was beaten at the General Election in 1851, and again in 1855. In 1859 he went to the country with aids and accessories rarely combined in Nova Scotia, and with an elaborate readjustment of the representation, by an Act framed for the very purpose of preserving his majority, carried in the face of the most determined opposition, and was beaten again.

He went to the country with a majority of nine, equal to a majority of 106 in the House of Commons, giving him all the doubtful politicians, with all the men unpledged, some of whom have since joined the Government side; yet he came back in a minority of 3, equal to 35 in the House of

Commons. Such a defeat ought, we humbly conceive, to satisfy the insane ambition even of a man who measures his popularity by his disasters, and who is never so certain that the people of Nova Scotia are about to rise up in his defence, as when they have just overthrown him.

The Return appended to this Report proves the very decisive character of the electoral contest in 1859. Enclosure 1.

Mr. Johnston, who two years before won the County of Annapolis by a majority of 393, at that election was nearly defeated, retaining his seat but by a majority of 17. Mr. Young who threw himself into the County of Cumberland, represented by the late Provincial Secretary, came in at the head of the poll, Dr. Tupper being nearly thrown out by a third candidate whom he beat but by 19 votes. Mr. Johnston's Financial Secretary, who had a majority of 325 in 1857, was defeated by majorities severally of 69 and 159, by gentlemen supporting the present Government. Mr. John Campbell, another member of Mr. Johnston's administration, who at the previous election had a majority of 263, though returned by the Sheriff with a majority of 6, was unseated on a scrutiny, with a majority of 8 against him. Mr. Charles Campbell, another member of the Executive Council, not only lost his previous majority of 272, but was 509 behind his opponents at the close of the Election for Victoria.

Collectively these five members of Mr. Johnston's administration were beaten by 2032 votes; three of them were thrown out, and the other two, having all the influence of office to aid them, only retained their seats by majorities severally of 17 and 19. With these returns upon his table, Lord Mulgrave, the opposition contended, would have been justified in demanding that Mr. Johnston should either meet the Legislature or tender his resignation. Embarrassed for nine months by that gentleman's refusal to do either, His Lordship would indeed have failed in his duty to his Sovereign and to this country, and have ignored his training in the august Parliament of the Empire, had he permitted Mr. Johnston hopelessly to embroil him with the people's representatives, and throw the public affairs of the Province into utter confusion.

While these returns mark the rapidity of the scale by which Mr. Johnston and his friends descended in public estimation before the change of Government, the returns of the departmental elections disprove, in an official and emphatic manner, his assertion that there has been a reaction in public sentiment since the present Government was formed. In Colchester the Attorney General increased his majority from 100 to 225. In Hants the Provincial Secretary increased his from 200 to 556, and in Halifax the Financial Secretary's majority was swelled from 676 to 915. Mr. Johnston may affect to see in these returns "unmistakeable evidence of weakness;" but if by even the indulgence of an enlarged credulity we assume that he is sincere, the Earl of Mulgrave can hardly be blamed for not sharing the delusion.

The Council vainly look abroad, over the surface of society, for evidence of the intense excitement at the wrongs of Mr. Johnston, which that gentleman, with a self-complacency truly characteristic, so touchingly describes.—When his Government fell there was no excitement, it being in everybody's mind a foregone conclusion that any Government must fall of which he was the leader.

There has certainly been no excitement since, except in the columns of two wretched newspapers, edited by Mr. Johnston's friends, that have teemed with articles of which his letter to the Duke of Newcastle appears to be a new edition. Notwithstanding their disinterested efforts to persuade the people of Nova Scotia that the present Government were usurpers, "achieving power "by open violation of law and order," that "Lord Mulgrave had evaded the "solemn responsibilities of his position," and that "the most momentous interests of society" were in jeopardy, it is marvellous with what cool indifference his countrymen have viewed this "good man struggling with the storms of "fate."

Not a political meeting has been held in any part of Nova Scotia for six months, nor have we, in the form of petition or remonstrance from any portion of the people, the faintest indication that they are much distressed at seeing the

Lieutenant Governor surrounded by gentlemen enjoying the confidence of a parliamentary majority.

The spectacle disturbs Mr. Johnston, who never liked Responsible Government; but the people of this country do not share his apprehensions, or desire to go back to a system, long since exploded, in which Governors, by stretching the prerogative, and by "other means," could, for the benefit of some crafty politician, unable by fair means to sustain himself, defeat the legitimate expression of public sentiment, and set the people's representatives at defiance.

But Mr. Johnston would have the Duke of Newcastle to believe that the present administration rests on a majority of two. He knows that after the then opposition had elected a Speaker from their own ranks, they beat him by a majority of four on the first day of the session; and he knows that, from the moment when the present Administration was formed, it so commended itself to the good sense of the independent members, that before the close of the session a vote of confidence passed by a majority of seven, while a vote of censure hazarded by the opposition was rejected by a majority of nine. If then the committees, drawn and struck according to law, had declared the three members upon whose cases Mr. Johnston lays such stress, ineligible, the Government would have been protected against that gentleman's opposition by a majority of four or five, until Mr. Smith, Mr. Cochran and Mr. McLellan were re-elected, as they would have been without a doubt, and by largely increased majorities.

It is quite apparent that at no period of the session could Lord Mulgrave have acted otherwise than he did, and have kept within the rule and practice of the Constitution, and the modes of administration that are recognized in England. Mr. Johnston had clung around him for nine months after the elections, pretending that he had a majority when he had not, pretending that men were disqualified when they were not; during all that time trying those "other means" upon the majority, whom he vainly attempted to intimidate, to bewilder or corrupt.

When the House met, the mists cleared away, and Mr. Johnston and his friends were condemned by a clear majority of the Parliament, after he had had, it should be borne in mind, nine months, with all the power and patronage of Government in his hands, to strengthen himself by accessions, or new combinations, or by "other means," if he could. He failed—failed signally; Lord Mulgrave giving to him, down to the moment when the Constitution compelled His Lordship to accept his resignation, the most generous and entire support that any minister ever had from his Sovereign, or any colonial politician from a Lieutenant Governor.

How then can Mr. Johnston now venture to assert, that if he had been supported, if "other means" had been tried, Lord Mulgrave might have saved him?

But Mr. Johnston argues that the vote of want of confidence was passed by disqualified members. This is not true. The only man in the House not entitled to his seat was a member of Mr. Johnston's Government, and voted on his side, till displaced by the report of a committee towards the close of the session.

The only tribunals known to our laws, created by statute, and invested with as full power to judge of the law and the facts as any British jury is in a case of libel, contradict Mr. Johnston. Three of these committees, each of them having a majority of his own friends, repudiated his law; and, giving a generous and just interpretation to the statute, seated three of the men, said to be disqualified, before a single committee, on which the supporters of the Government were a majority, had reported. With what taste then can Mr. Johnston charge upon the Government, or upon its supporters, the interpretation given to the statute; or how can he dare to say, in presence of his friends, who, on their oaths, declared those gentlemen eligible to sit, that they were "ineligible," and that Lord Mulgrave, who constitutionally could know nothing of the matter, knew they were so before he formed his administration? Lord Mulgrave might suspect a Legislative Councillor to be insolvent, but he would not deny his right to vote till a competent tribunal had pronounced him a bankrupt. If the tribunal decided that he was not, how could any sane person complain because Lord Mulgrave assented to a Bill on which this member voted either before or after the decision?

If the Council understand Mr. Johnston's argument, it is this: that Lord Mulgrave should, for his benefit, have pronounced these gentlemen guilty before they were tried; and, when they were tried by sworn committees, fairly drawn by ballot from the ranks of members of both political parties, the House should have been punished by a dissolution, if some of its members had had the misfortune to differ with his Lordship in opinion; to differ, let it be borne in mind, on points of fact and law, of which, by statute, they were the sole judges, as to which any premature inquisition by his Lordship would have been as undignified and improper, as any attempt to question or review the decision by the House itself would have been illegal.

Had the three gentlemen, to whose cases Mr. Johnston now confines his attention, (there were six or seven paraded in his correspondence of last year), been really ineligible at the commencement of the Session, and been so pronounced by the committees at the end of it, Lord Mulgrave was bound, by the opinion of Her Majesty's Crown officers, to accept their vote, and to recognize their rights while in actual possession of their seats under the law. So far as the opinion of Sir Richard Bethell and Sir Henry S. Keating can be regarded as an instruction to Lord Mulgrave upon this point, it is peremptory. "There is nothing in the Act referred to which precludes a member, returned to the General Assembly, from sitting and voting until he has been decided by the House to have been 'ineligible.'" These gentlemen do not discriminate as to the kind of votes that were to be given. The members were clothed by this opinion with full powers, while they sat in Parliament, to vote out a Parish Bill or a Government. Lord Mulgrave had no authority to question their right to do either; and had he done so, the attempt would have been resisted, and gentlemen, clothed by their constituencies and by the highest legal opinion in the Empire, with Legislative powers, would not have very tamely yielded them, even to a Governor for whom they had the highest personal respect, if acting under the advice of a gentleman from whom the constituencies had withdrawn their confidence. Lord Mulgrave was bound to accept the vote, of which Mr. Johnston complains, not only by the legal opinion sent to him by the Duke of Newcastle, but by the necessities of the case. Had His Lordship done what the Crown Officers of England advised him he was not to do, disregarded the votes of men returned according to law, that he might retain an obnoxious minister, the House would probably have adjourned from day to day, and the whole business of the country would have been obstructed till Mr. Johnston had retired. Lord Mulgrave chose the wiser and truly constitutional course, and while the business of the year was done, the Revenue Bills secured, the questions of eligibility were left to be dealt with by the only tribunals before which they could be legitimately tried.

For the course pursued, His Lordship had a recent and very exalted precedent.

Her Majesty the Queen accepted Lord Derby's resignation, though that nobleman was voted out of office by gentlemen, some of whom were subsequently proved to have been at the time disqualified; and yet we never heard of Lord Derby making a whining complaint, that Her Majesty had not, before calling Lord Palmerston to Her Councils, satisfied herself of the eligibility of every man by whom the vote of want of confidence was sustained.

The Council are bound to observe, that this question of disqualification was presented to Her Majesty's Government by Mr. Johnston last year, in a spirit of great unfairness.

In a new and comparatively poor country like Nova-Scotia, order and civilization require that a multitude of small offices should be scattered over the face of it, which, though strictly speaking, they may be called offices of emolument, because some small fee or annual income results from their possession, yet are in reality offices of public convenience, often accepted and held for the honorary distinction they confer, but quite as often at great personal sacrifices, for the accomodation or security of the scattered communities in which the parties reside.

The object of all disqualifying statutes is to secure the independence of Parliament, by limiting the number of offices of substantial profit or emolument

by which the Crown may influence the course of legislation unfairly or corruptly.

It would be unwise to extend these disqualifications further than is indispensable to secure this object, or to narrow the range of choice, by excluding a large class of Her Majesty's subjects who are sacrificing their time and convenience for the public good, and whose emoluments are so insignificant that nobody, without a diseased imagination, would for a moment suspect that they could endanger their personal independence.

The Nova-Scotian statute was never intended to apply to this class of officers. This was perhaps the view taken of it by the committees. For instance, in Dr. Webster's case,—though gazetted as a Health Officer, where there was no port, it could not be proved that he had ever accepted a commission, acted, or received a fee. Mr. Cochran had received but eleven shillings in four years, and Mr. Chipman had never received a shilling out of the public Treasury, the small fees arising from the local office he held having been paid by the Dyke proprietors, by whom he had been selected, out of their own funds. Mr. Blanchard had resigned all his offices by telegraph before going to his election, a fact concealed from Lord Mulgrave and the Duke of Newcastle by Mr. Johnston in 1859. The only offices that could be regarded as of emolument were the way offices held by Mr. Smith and Mr. McLellan; but as there are 323 of these, with emoluments in a majority of cases not exceeding three or four pounds, the committees would not have exceeded their powers had they determined that it never was the intention of the Legislature to disqualify this large class of persons, who gave their time to the public for sums so small that they could not be regarded as any compensation for the valuable services rendered.

Mr. Johnston did not present this fair view of the statute, in the case which he prepared in 1859; and he withheld from the Crown Officers the entire copy of the Election law, by which they would have at once perceived, that whatever the disqualifications were, they were expressly withdrawn from adjudication by either the Lieutenant Governor or the House.

Mr. Johnston asserts that the three cases he has selected "were clear, beyond the shadow of a doubt," that "the law was simple and unambiguous, and the facts were equally clear and certain;" and he arraigns the decisions of Mr. Young and other members of the Government, as having been "irrespective of law, right, and justice." When expressions so intemperate as these, are used by a baffled politician to his successful rivals, they naturally awaken some distrust; and when a man under no responsibility censures, in such strong language, men who have acted under the highest obligations, and are quite as sensitive in their regard to character as himself, it may be proper to enquire whether these censures are deserved, or are only splenetic and childish effusions. It might be sufficient to say that the three members of the Government, who were left on the committees by Mr. Johnston and his friends, and were sworn according to law, exercised the powers with which the constitution invested them, and that their decisions cannot be questioned elsewhere. What shadow of right has Mr. Johnston, who was not sworn, and who may or may not be announcing his real opinions on these cases, to pass judgment, ex cathedra, and describe them as incapable of question? The three members of Government, so uncourteously and unfairly assailed in this letter, feel and know that they acted according to their convictions, and Mr. Young declared in his place in Parliament that he was ready to vindicate his decisions before any tribunal in the world.

It must certainly be conceded, even admitting for the sake of argument that Way Office Keepers, Coroners, Notaries Public, and other holders of petty offices were within the letter of the Act, that a statute which was capable of a construction so unforeseen, and pregnant with so many absurdities, was to be strictly guarded, and demanded the clearest proof. It must also be conceded that the evidence which would have been sufficient, as against the individual rights of the sitting member, ought not to affect those of his constituency which were also at stake—the member to be unseated by the holding of office must be shewn to have held it, and to have qualified himself to exercise its functions in strict conformity to the law. Now in the two cases of Mr. McLellan and Mr. Smith, the appointment did not proceed from the Governor in Council, but from the Post Master General, who, with the approbation of the Governor in Council may establish Way

Offices, but has no legal authority to appoint the officer ; and in the case of Mr. Smith the appointment was neither communicated to the Governor in Council nor made with their approbation. On what pretence then could it be said that the requisitions of the statute of 1858 had been complied with, and that the holding of Way Offices, under circumstances so dubious and irregular, should vacate the seats.

But Mr. Johnston now goes further, and contends that Mr. Smith's seat should have been assigned to the petitioning candidate, who was largely in the minority, notwithstanding that by the practice of the House of Commons as stated by the Crown Officers of England, it has been more usual in cases of ineligibility, clearly made out, to declare the election void.

In the case of Mr. Cochran it could not be proved that he ever held a Commission, or been sworn into office, which in this Province a Coroner must be, "before a Judge of the Supreme Court, or the Custos of the County ;" and until he is so sworn, it must be held according to English rule, that he is not in full possession of his office.

This failure in the proof, of a material fact, is omitted by Mr. Johnston, while in his statement of the case in 1859 he omitted also the law. How then can his present denunciations or his past opinions command respect.

Mr. Johnston having, in 1859, laboured to persuade Lord Mulgrave and the Duke of Newcastle that the House would remove the supposed ineligibility of its members by an arbitrary act, or by an ex post facto resolution, and having, upon a case which only existed in his own imagination, extracted from the Crown Officers of England an opinion that such an attempt by the House to set the law at defiance would render it necessary for the Crown to put an end to its existence, he is now very angry that the House, not having committed the offence, has not been subjected to the punishment. Not only did the House not pass any ex post facto act or resolution, but they left every case to the free operation of the law, as it existed when the elections were run. They did in fact the very reverse of what Mr. Johnston told the Colonial Secretary they would do, and now, they by their acts having convicted him of libelling the Legislature of his own Province, the Council are at a loss to discover the propriety of making them pay the penalty when he alone is in fault.

Having, they trust, satisfactorily disposed of this branch of the subject, the Council may be pardoned for making a few comments upon some other passages of Mr. Johnston's letter.

It is obvious that Lord Mulgrave had the right, without any instructions from home, but subject to Her Majesty's approval, to appoint a President of the Executive Council, or any other officer that in his judgment was required to facilitate the transaction of public business. If a salary were required, and in this case it was not, the House would have had the right to grant or to withhold it.

But Lord Mulgrave held an instruction from the Crown, a copy of which is appended, authorizing him to appoint a President of Council, and he had the example of Canada to guide him, where such an office has been found greatly to facilitate the transaction of public business.

Enclosure 2.

In that Province the President of Council is handsomely paid ; but if a gentleman could be got to do the duty in Nova-Scotia without remuneration, nobody ought to complain, and nobody has complained but Mr. Johnston. If other Governors chose to overlook their instructions, or if they did not attach much importance to the appointment, Lord Mulgrave was neither bound by their omissions, nor their policy, and Mr Johnston ought, in all fairness, to have stated the fact to the Duke of Newcastle, that when he moved for the Queen's Instructions, and raised a discussion on this subject, the House refused to sustain him, and showed no disposition to sympathize with his jealous apprehensions.

The other objections to the construction of the Executive Council may be briefly answered. There is no obligation in England, or in this Province, resting on a minister, to consult the leader of the opposition in the construction of a Cabinet ; and Mr. Johnston is perhaps the first politician that ever undertook to complain to the Sovereign, or to her Representative, of arrangements on which he could not constitutionally be consulted, for which he is not responsible, which are regulated by no statute, and which are only controlled by convenience, or by the nature of the materials out of which Cabinets are formed.

If Mr. Young, who could very easily be re-elected by any one of half a dozen constituencies, chose not to encounter the fatigues of a winter election, and to resign his claims to a Crown Office, which he had gratified his professional ambition by filling in previous years, why should Mr. Johnston, who never willingly resigned anything, complain? And if Mr. Young, with the full knowledge and approbation of all his political and personal friends, aspires to fill a judicial office, at some future and indefinite time, why should Mr. Johnston see in the honorable aspirations of a political rival, justified by the general voice of those who know him best, "a compact" of which the Council have no knowledge, and of the existence of which Mr. Johnston will be regarded, even by the Duke of Newcastle, as a very suspicious evidence.

That that gentleman should complain of Mr. McCully for accepting the Solicitor Generalship while sitting in the Legislative Council, will not surprise those who remember that Mr. Johnston himself was Solicitor General when he sat in the Legislative Council. To follow his own example, is in his opinion to violate the proprieties of public life.

The attack upon the Attorney General might have been spared. Mr. Archibald in nine years has run the County of Colchester five times, always winning his seat without any imputation of bribery, by handsome majorities. In the Session of 1859 Mr. Johnston so readjusted the constituencies of the County, as to throw into the riding now represented by Mr. Archibald a majority of his political opponents. This was a party manœuvre, aimed at a professional rival, of which no man in England would have dared to be guilty; of which any public man, in any country, but Mr. Johnston, would be ashamed. It did not succeed. On the 12th of May Mr. Archibald won his seat for Colchester by a majority of one hundred, bringing with him a colleague pledged to the same line of politics. Appointed to the office of Attorney General in February last, it was found by the opposition that no respectable man in the County could be got to oppose him. The Financial Secretary of Mr. Johnston's defeated Government, who had lost his own seat for Guysborough, was at last placed on the hustings, and the announcement made that the opposition intended to buy the County by a lavish expenditure. Extensive funds were raised in Halifax, subscriptions to this object being solicited by the friends and near relatives of Mr. Johnston. At the first public meeting held in the County, attended by Mr. Marshall, he openly declared the policy intended to be pursued, and throughout the election that policy was vigorously acted upon by his friends and supporters. Yet Mr. Archibald was triumphantly returned and his majority more than doubled.

Under the law carried by Mr. Johnston to readjust the representation, no provision was made for the necessary alterations in the oaths to electors. The Sheriff was therefore obliged to adapt the oaths to the circumstances of the case, and a petition against Mr. Archibald's return, mainly grounded on the conduct of the Sheriff, was presented to the House. It also contained a charge of bribery, trumped up to strengthen the case.

The chances of the ballot assigned to Mr. Archibald a committee of whom six were supporters of the late Government, and one only a political friend. Of the six, one at least was a contributor to the fund raised to unseat Mr. Archibald. Another, the Chairman, had not only aided in organizing the opposition to the Attorney General, and actively canvassing the county against him, had not only represented Mr. Marshall at the polls, and publicly protested against the legality of the Election, because the oaths were so administered by the Sheriff as to prevent electors from perjuring themselves, but had actually, as appears by the affidavit appended, attempted to bribe a respectable person to vote against Mr. Archibald, at the very election the merits of which he was sworn to try.

From a Committee so constituted, Mr. Archibald could expect no favour. They did, however, decide that there was nothing in the objection regarding the oaths.

The question of bribery, it will be recollected, touched an election where the member was returned by a majority of 222; yet one case only was attempted to be made out. That was the case of one Johnson, on whose evidence alone Mr. Archibald was implicated, and in the only point affecting

him, Johnson was distinctly contradicted by three unexceptionable witnesses who were present at the interviews to which he attests, and who distinctly state that no such conversation occurred as that to which Johnson swears.

In the face of this testimony, the Committee, by a strict party vote, expressed their opinion against Mr. Archibald, but not considering they had, by the laws of the Province, power to vacate the seat, they reported their opinion, together with the testimony, to the House for its decision.

The laws of England, on the subject of bribery, are clear and well defined. In Nova Scotia, the only statute on the subject imposes a penalty of one hundred pounds upon any person corruptly influencing the vote of an elector; but much doubt exists whether the Legislature intended anything more than a pecuniary penalty to attach to the offence, leaving it to the Assembly to deal as it should deem fit with any of its members convicted of such penalty by judicial proceedings in a court of law.

At all events, the Committee allege, as a reason for referring the matter back to the House, the doubt they entertain of their power to vacate the seat.

By the laws of this Province, the Report of an Election Committee vacating or confirming a seat is final; any other decision which they may report is, by the statute, made subject to its review; and it is expressly provided that the House may confirm or disallow it as it thinks proper. When, therefore, the opinion of the committee, with the evidence upon which it was founded, came before the House, it was in a position to deal with the whole question, and upon full review of all the facts and evidence, decided that there had been no bribery proved, and the grounds of the decision will be found in the Resolutions appended to this Report.

See Resolution page
177, Assembly Journals,
1860.

Mr. Johnson, in the vehemence of his expressions, at the enormity of the offence of bribery, conceals the fact that an affidavit was read on the floors of the House charging him with the same offence, and the Council has not yet heard of any attempt which he has made to vindicate his character by a prosecution. The case of Mr. Hamilton has been already reported upon.

As respects Mr. McNab, he was civilly asked to retire from the head of one of the most important departments in this country, which no Government can leave in the hands of an officer not enjoying its entire confidence. Mr. Howe resigned the same office in 1857, when Mr. Young's administration was overthrown; and the best justification of the change recently made, is to be found in the fact, that the expenses of the department were at once reduced by an annual saving of £4,500 on the appointment of Mr. McCully.

Mr. Johnson seems to regret that the Earl of Mulgrave does not owe his public position to the people of Nova Scotia, and thinks that his Lordship would have been a more impartial arbitrator if he had. That Lord Mulgrave had nothing to apprehend from the people, had his position depended on their choice, is to be found in the fact, that the same majority which defeated Mr. Johnston would have protected his Lordship.

But, in his independence of us all, we have the highest guarantee of his Lordship's impartiality; and no man who has marked Lord Mulgrave's dealings with all parties, and read the public documents by which his Lordship may be fairly judged, will attach the slightest importance to the splenetic and ungenerous charges and insinuations with which, we regret to observe, Mr. Johnston's letter is replete.

That the prerogative is not "insignificant in its impotency," Mr. Johnston and his friends will, perhaps, discover, should they do anything to provoke its legitimate exercise.

"The true art of governing," we apprehend, is "not to govern too much;" and the prerogatives of the Crown are never more powerful or more respected than when they are veiled by a just discretion, and are only exercised in accordance with an enlightened public opinion. When the present Executive Council are obliged to ask their political opponents three times in four years to assist them in carrying on the Government, as Mr. Johnston was compelled to do at no very remote period; or when they cling to a Governor's robe for nine months after they have lost their majority, the prerogative will be "impotent" indeed, should Lord Mulgrave fail to dismiss

them, for following an example which nobody would care to remember, did not the learned gentleman's vehement style of expression appropriately challenge a comparison of his language with his life.

The "embarrassments" that existed are now "completely disentangled." Lord Mulgrave has got a Government—the Government a working majority. The heads of Departments have been re-elected, and the legislative business of the country has been done; and although Mr. Johnston may be discontented, the Council do not think it is of much consequence where or when the Duke of Newcastle receives his deputation or listens to his complaints. Should he smother his griefs till a more appropriate period, perhaps he will shew his taste; but should he intrude them upon the Colonial Secretary during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Nova Scotia, we do not apprehend that His Grace's equanimity will be disturbed.

There is time enough for Mr. Johnston to take his grievances to England before the Prince embarks; and the Council would suggest the propriety of his discussing them in that country, where access to the highest standards of reference on constitutional questions would at once correct his views on many material points; and where at least the habitual practice of the amenities of public life would, if its contemplation did not remove his griefs, charm him into something like delicacy and moderation in their expression.

(Signed.)

WILLIAM YOUNG.
JOSEPH HOWE.
A. G. ARCHIBALD.
JONATHAN McCULLY.
WM. ANNAND.
J. H. ANDERSON.
BENJ. WIER.

June 26th, 1860.

ENCLOSURE 1.—RETURN.

		<i>Majority.</i>	<i>Minority.</i>
Mr. Johnston,	1857,	395	
	1859,	17	
Dr. Tupper,	1857,	137	
	1859,	19 over Fulton.	13 under Young.
Mr. Marshall,	1857,	325	
	1859		{ 69 under Campbell, 159 under Heffernan.
Mr. C. Campbell,	1855,	272	
	1859,		509
Mr. Jno. Campbell,	1855,	263	
	1859,	6	Committee's Report 8.
Mr. McKinnon,	1855,	No contest.	
	1859,	370	
Mr. Annand,	1859,	676	
	1860,	915	
Mr. Howe,	1859,	200	
	1860,	556	
Mr. Archibald,	1859,	100	
	1860,	225	

ENCLOSURE 2.

Extract from the Royal Instructions to SIR EDMUND W. HEAD, Governor-in-Chief of Nova Scotia, dated 20th September, 1854.

6. And it is our pleasure, and you are hereby authorized, to appoint by an instrument under the public seal of the Province, one member of our said Executive Council to preside in your absence, and to remove him and appoint another in his stead; and if, during your absence, the member so appointed shall also be absent, then the senior

member of our Council actually present shall preside, the seniority of the members of the said Council being regulated according to the order of their respective appointments.

ENCLOSURE 3.—AFFIDAVIT.

COLCHESTER, S.S.

I, William M. McKenzie, of Earltown, in the County of Colchester, Yeoman, make oath and say that on the morning of Monday, the fifth day of March last, James McDonald, Esq., M. P. P., accompanied by Charles Graham, Esq., came to the house of my father in Earltown. I was at the time just returning home, and met Graham and McDonald at the door. Graham commenced a conversation with me, and asked me how I was going to vote. Mr. McDonald joined in the conversation, and we all went into the house. As they were about leaving, Mr. McDonald asked me to take a stroll with him. I did so. Mr. McDonald took hold of my arm, and we walked together, one Simon McLeod being a little distance ahead of us. Mr. McDonald, before separating with me, stopped with me on the road. McLeod came up to where we were, when Mr. McDonald told him to go ahead apiece, and when he was out of hearing, Mr. McDonald recommenced the conversation. I told Mr. McDonald it was my intention to vote for Mr. Archibald. He asked me if I made any absolute promise. I said I had not. He endeavored to persuade me not to vote for Mr. Archibald, and at last pulled out a wallet containing two pound bills, and opened it before me and said, If you will stay at home, I will give you two pounds. I said I would not, for such a trifle as that. He then said to me, "I know you are a good Scotchman like myself, and I wish you to keep this secret." He had some further conversation with me, but finding he could not induce me to promise, he asked me to take a stroll down in the afternoon to Charles Graham's. I promised to do so. I went down to the Hotel. Mr. McDonald came to me there and called me aside, and asked if I was going to accept of what he had offered. I refused; but wishing to find out what Mr. McDonald was disposed to do, said I would stay at home if I got three pounds. Mr. McDonald replied that he could not afford to give more than two pounds for staying at home, but he would give me three pounds if I would come out and vote for Mr. Marshall. I refused to do so, when Mr. McDonald left me.

(Signed) WILLIAM M. MCKENZIE.

Sworn to at Truro, this thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1860.

Before me,
WILLIAM C. EATON, J. Peace. }

No. 71. (Miscellaneous.)

*Government House, Halifax, N. S.,
26th June, 1860.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

Since writing to your Lordship No. 69, of the 23rd June, the enclosed letter signed by Mr. Johnston has appeared in the "Colonist," a newspaper in this City under the control of his party.

As Mr Johnston expressed by inference a jealousy of the report which may accompany his letter to your Grace, I should be glad if your Lordship would direct me to furnish him with the whole correspondence together with your answer.

I have always requested my Government as far as possible to abstain from refuting in the public organs of their party the unfounded accusations made against me, as I did not wish even to that extent to identify myself with either political party. I shall therefore be glad of this opportunity of shewing to Mr. Johnson and his party the real reasons which have influenced my conduct.

This letter of Mr. Johnston's is, in all essential points, a repetition of his letter to your Lordship, and therefore does not require any further comment on my part.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

P. S.—After this despatch was prepared, Mr. Johnston has also addressed a copy of his printed letter to you, which, at his request, I enclose.

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

Halifax, 21st June, 1860.

To the Friends of Law and Constitutional Rule in Nova Scotia.

MY FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN,—

The impatience and disappointment caused by the delay in realising the prevalent expectation, that utterance would be given, in some forcible and appropriate manner, to the sentiments of the people—outraged by the acts of the Assembly and the Government—have been neither unnatural nor unwarranted. After much consideration, however, the conviction has been arrived at, that painful as it may be to restrain these feelings—justly exasperated under a deep sense of wrong—it is yet proper that the restraint should be exercised for a short season longer.

The Heir-apparent of the British Throne, who visits us this summer, comes not only with the claims which attach to his own high position, and prospects; but he will appear also, in some respect, as the representative of our much honored Sovereign, substituted to meet her North American subjects, when considerations of state preclude compliance, in her own person, with the loyal and affectionate invitation of our Canadian fellow Colonists. To plunge into the public agitation of questions of the greatest importance—which touch the feelings and arouse the passions, and aggravate party animosities—previously to this visit; and to present to His Royal Highness, the Province in the aspect which, under such circumstances, it would probably exhibit, might be unseemly to the Royal visitor, and unbecoming the duty, incumbent upon us all, to do him honor, irrespective of party differences.

The subjects which demand the consideration of Novascotians at this time are of no ephemeral interest; their importance wastes not under delay; nor will the earnestness of free and intelligent men, in a cause in which the well being of society is essentially interwoven, require instant action to keep it alive. Having paused a moment to do loyal deference to their Sovereign and the Heir-apparent, they will rise to the duty they owe to themselves, their children and their country, with added dignity and increased power.

Having decided under these considerations to avoid public action previously to the Prince's visit, it was yet thought proper, as the Duke of Newcastle (the Colonial Secretary) is expected to accompany His Royal Highness, that His Grace should be requested,—if it should not be found incompatible with his arrangements,—to give audience, when in Halifax, to a deputation prepared to substantiate the illegal manner in which the Provincial Government has been permitted to obtain power, consequent upon the refusal of the Lieutenant Governor to exercise his functions when justly required to do so; and the unconstitutional acts the Government has resorted to—in and out of the Assembly—for maintaining its position; and to represent to the Colonial Secretary the reasons which call for the exercise of the prerogative, that by means of a dissolution, the people may have the power of determining issues in which are involved consequences of momentous and abiding importance to their country.

I, accordingly, as the medium of communication on behalf of the political party with which I have had the honor for many years to be associated, wrote to the Colonial Secretary to that effect. My letter represented many of the leading facts which have distinguished the career of the present Provincial Government in their struggles for office; and it asked that an opportunity should be afforded for substantiating the case. His Grace was requested while in Halifax to receive a deputation on the subject; and he was informed that if this should be found inconvenient to himself, the questions would be brought before the imperial Government on His Grace's return.

The letter was sent to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor on Wednesday evening, the 13th inst., with a request that it might be transmitted to the Colonial Secretary by the mail of the next evening; and as no opinion was solicited from the Duke of Newcastle, upon any statement it contained, until the case should be fully investigated, and as it was apparent the object of the letter might be defeated by delay in its transmission, I supposed it would be forwarded by that mail. In this I was, however, disappointed. By His Excellency's command, I was informed that my letter would be delayed for a fortnight, that it might go accompanied by a report from His Excellency, under the advice of the Executive Council.

The nature of this report is not for me to anticipate. I am, however, jealous from past experience, of reports from the Executive Council, which are shut from the view of those to be affected until months, and perhaps years, shall have passed, and which, if acted upon as accurate, do their work beyond remedy, however *ex parte* or inaccurate they may have been. One memorable instance, among many is not yet forgotten. It occurred on the occasion of a petition, signed by some of the most respectable merchants and inhabitants of Halifax and the Province, to the House of Lords, complaining of dismissal without cause of one hundred Justices of the Peace, by the party now in power, when they came into office in 1848. An act so arbitrary and unconstitutional arrested the attention of Lord Brougham and other peers; but the Colonial Secretary, Earl Grey, informed the House, on the authority of despatches from the Colony, that the petitioners had exaggerated, and that a large proportion of the hundred magistrates, said to have

been dismissed, were fictitious, the names of those who had died or removed having been used to swell the list. The petitioners were thus made to appear as disengenuous tricksters; their advocates were silenced, and with a half apology for troubling the Colonial Secretary in so unworthy a cause, the matter dropped. Yet, the statements of the petitioners were strictly accurate—the number of the magistrates actually dismissed, as represented by them, being correct, and altogether irrespective of any who had died or removed. It was not they who had practised disengenuousness and misrepresentation, although they had to bear the imputation; and many may still remember the earnest and persevering, but unavailing efforts, made in the Legislature, to procure from the Provincial Government, the production of their despatches on that subject.

I have no apprehension that His Grace the Duke of Newcastle will prejudge either in its principles or facts, a case affecting this Colony in interests far higher than those merely political. In putting my name to the letter to the Colonial Secretary, I appreciated the responsibility, as a man and a lawyer, which I assumed; and I can imagine no gratification greater than to be afforded the opportunity of meeting that responsibility and vindicating the legal and constitutional principles I have avowed, and the facts I have asserted, in the face of any opponent, if it be before those capable of estimating the questions in all their relations, and who are superior to the party bias and prejudice and interests which here destroy public opinion and debase the popular sentiment.

I have a deep-seated repugnance to resorting to Downing Street to determine questions affecting the administration of our local affairs. In this instance where the questions turn on the independent action of the Lieutenant Governor, it is unavoidable. When Lord Mulgrave rejected the advice of his Executive Council to dissolve, and thereon accepted their resignation, and installed an Administration on the votes of ineligible men, he became responsible for these acts, and for their consequences; and he removed from the people the security which the system of Responsible Government was supposed to afford in a ministry accountable to the people for the acts of the Executive. Were Lord Mulgrave a Governor elected by the people, he would be responsible in some form, to the people, for every act of misadministration; or of non-administration where the welfare of the Commonwealth should demand the exercise of his functions. But the Lieutenant Governor is appointed by Imperial authority without the acquiescence or knowledge of the people he is sent to govern, and were he not responsible where his appointment emanates, he would be irresponsible, and the people might be without the means of redress whenever he chose to disregard the obligations of constitutional government and act on his own authority. The difference between this case and that of last year illustrates the principle. There, the Governor, in a matter of subordinate nature—the time for summoning the legislature—acted on the advice of his Constitutional advisers and rejected counsel, which indeed he ought never to have listened to, offered by men who assumed an attitude and authority unknown to the Constitution. Here, it was the counsel of Constitutional advisers that he rejected on a question of a fundamental character, while he allowed to be forced on him a change of government on a title deficient in the soundness and certainty requisite to justify such a measure.

To refuse therefore in the present case an appeal to the Colonial Secretary would be to deny to the people their only remedy, and would in principle restrict their constitutional rights. It must also be remembered that interference is not sought in a matter of ordinary executive administration—the question is confined to the exercise of the prerogative, and that under circumstances of no ordinary character either as regards the principles or the consequences involved. The Colonial Secretary, who in a case of this nature stands in the first instance in the place of the Crown to the Colony, is asked to make himself acquainted—not by partial statements, but on thorough fair and full investigation—with the state of facts as they existed when Lord Mulgrave refused the advice of his Council to dissolve; from that point to trace the events, consequent upon that refusal, by which the present Government have obtained, and have sought to maintain themselves in office. Then will His Grace be competent to judge whether it be true that their possession of power has been achieved and the Provincial Government of Nova-Scotia been founded on the flagrant and unblushing defiance of law, perversion of judgment, and prostitution of honorable principle.

If satisfied that such has been the case, the Duke of Newcastle will well know that an example, thus originating with the highest officials and sanctioned by the Lieutenant Governor, must by inevitable consequence weaken the obligations of law and order, debase the institutions of the country, and permeating society, degrade the standard of truth and honor through all its varied relations. With such convictions, it will be for his Grace to decide between the narrow technicalities with which Lord Mulgrave has bewildered and entangled himself, and the higher and loftier objects for which the powers of his exalted station are reposed in him by the constitution of his country. He will be required to say whether the prerogative,—which on high authority has been defined to consist in the discretionary power of acting for the public good where the positive laws are silent,—is justly applicable to a case like this; and so great an evil be allowed as the continuance of a Government whose hourly existence is the hourly degradation of law, judgment, and truth—when a remedy so simple, so constitutional, and so free from objection has been placed in his hands. By dissolution, the law will be pub-

lily vindicated by the highest authority in the Colonial Constitution. By referring the questions to the people, at the hustings, the responsibility will be placed on those whose interests are concerned; and whatever the party result may be, the Government of the country will cease to be an outrage on law and justice. Nor is it probable it will be dependent on the will of the Lieutenant Governor, as a Government must be that knows the illegality of its title and dreads an appeal to the people;—a condition from which abuses are liable to result, and under which the interests of the country can hardly fail to suffer.

It remains that I should as briefly as possible, retrace some of the leading facts in the strange and disreputable political drama that has been enacted among us within the last few months.

By a law introduced by a member of the present Government, all persons holding offices of profit or emolument under the Provincial Government, are ineligible to serve in Parliament, and they were declared incapable of election at the last general election unless their resignation were signified to the Provincial Secretary previously to the nomination day.

The policy of the law was not new. It had been interwoven for more than a century and a half in the laws and constitution of England. It was adopted in Canada, from whence our act was borrowed. The terms "holding office," "profit and emolument," "under the provincial government," had each a certain and ascertained meaning in legal and parliamentary practice, as the meaning of each was in itself unambiguous and clear to ordinary comprehension.

On the opening of the House, several Members in the then opposition were objected against as ineligible to have been elected under that law. These were ultimately reduced to six, afterwards proceeded against on petition. Including these office-holders, the opposition had a majority in the House of Two. This majority rejected a resolution for proceeding immediately to the consideration of these cases, declaring that they ought to be left to the judgment of election committees—although as yet no petitions had been presented on the subject; and the same majority meanwhile proceeded to pass a vote of want of confidence, on which Lord Mulgrave was required to change his government.—His Council informed his Excellency that many more than two who contributed to make up that majority, were ineligible, and sat in defiance of law; and they selected three cases (as more than sufficient) and presented him with the proofs in each, viz., Messrs. Cochran, McLellan, and Smith.

Mr. Cochran was Coroner. The present law requires the appointment of Coroners to be made by the Governor in Council. Mr. Cochran was appointed and gazetted in the usual manner. He held an inquest on a dead body and subscribed the inquisition, with the addition of "Coroner," in his own hand; and in the terms of the law returned the inquisition, under the hands and seals of himself and the jury, to the Clerk of the Peace, from whom he received a certificate of the fact, which, but a few months before the general election, he presented at the Financial Secretary's office—there on that certificate he received a warrant on the Receiver General for 50s., the fees directed by law to be paid to the Coroner for himself and the jury; at the Receiver General's office he received the money and subscribed his name on the warrant as evidence of the payment, and there left it as the voucher of the Receiver General; and finally, he did not resign the office until some time after the House met. Thus simple, clear, and certain was the evidence, and attested by his own hand-writing to the inquisition and to the receipt.

Messrs. McLellan and Smith were Way-office Keepers, nominated by or under the authority of the Government, and appointed by the Postmaster General in the usual manner. They signed the ordinary declaration of official fidelity; and their exercise of office was proved not only by the Postmaster General but by their own signatures to their yearly and half-yearly receipts for the salary and commissions allowed by law out of the Post-office funds. Mr. McLellan had not resigned and probably holds the office to this day. Mr. Smith resigned some time after the election, and his resignation under his own signature was produced.

On facts so simple and a law so plain, to suppose that the Earl of Mulgrave did not know that these three gentlemen were ineligible, would be an insult to his understanding. But he knew their ineligibility under the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General of England, having sought the opinion of these high legal officers to inform his judgment and influence his conduct. He therefore knew the majority to be created on a bold infraction of law, and necessarily uncertain.

When the Lieutenant Governor rejected the advice of his Executive Council, and formed a Government on such a majority, to what result could he have looked?

Did he expect that the Committees would maintain the law? Then the ineligible members would be expelled—the majority, for a time at least, be dissolved, and the Government would have been prematurely changed, to the great injury of both public and private interests?

Or did he anticipate that the Committees would not unseat the ineligible members?—Then indeed the majority would be preserved, but judgment would be perverted, and the law shamelessly violated.

Which of these results justified a Lieutenant Governor in laying aside the restraints of

Constitutional Government and setting at naught the judgment and counsel of responsible advisers?

Lord Mulgrave has said he acted in deference to the right of the House to determine questions of the eligibility of its own members. This deference was uncalled for, because it was apparent that the law was being violated in the Assembly for the purpose of retaining a majority by which an advantage might be obtained not otherwise attainable. But the Lieutenant Governor was invested with powers for the benefit of the people, entitled equally to consideration with those of the House, and while regarding its rights, he ought not to have overlooked his own legitimate functions; nor have allowed himself to sanction the illegality, injustice, and incongruities involved in a change of Government on such a majority, when the prerogative was placed in his hands to guard against emergent cases of wrong or injury.

The Committees reported, and declared these three members eligible. Have these reports changed the law and altered the facts? No.—How then are the cases varied? In this—that judgment now is openly perverted; before, the law was openly contemned.

Lord Mulgrave declared that if the House attempted to create an *ex post facto* eligibility, the outrage would be such as to call on him immediately to dissolve. These Committees have in effect done the same thing, and produced the same result. In the one case the House would have put its hand on the law, and Lord Mulgrave would have vindicated the law by dissolving. In the other the law has been stifled under the form and pretext of judicial procedure, and the Lieutenant Governor is satisfied. Lawyers may see distinctions in the cases—but it is unfortunate when a Lieutenant Governor who the people expect to govern on the rules of practical sense and justice is driven upon subtleties so refined and keen edged.

Still more unjustifiable must the course taken by the Lieutenant Governor be regarded, when it is remembered that, having sought the advice of the British Government, he had been instructed by the Crown officers of England, that the office holders in question were “not legally capable of sitting and voting” in the Assembly, and that any attempt on the part of that body to render them eligible, and make use of their votes to change the government of the country, would be “deliberately to set the law at defiance—would deprive its acts of that consideration they would otherwise be entitled to, and render it necessary for the Crown to put an end to its existence.

Thus did Lord Mulgrave not only reject the Constitutional advice of his Executive Council, but also allowed the government to be seized in opposition to the express instructions of the Crown, upon a vote which the highest authority on constitutional law in the British realm had declared to be illegal, and that its acceptance would bring the Legislature into contempt.

One step more and we reach a point where the position of the Lieutenant Governor becomes yet more painfully complicated, and the degradation of the country more aggravated. They who controlled the reports of these Committees and publicly cast contempt on law and evidence, truth and justice, were three members of His Lordship's Council—Mr. Young, Mr. Locke, and Mr. Wier, men personally and directly interested in the judgment they gave, and who sustained and strengthened themselves in the most influential official positions in the country by a perversion of judgment, so outraging common sense and reason, so contemptuously disregarding the claims of law and justice, so boldly throwing off the restraint of judicial duty, and so defiant of reputation and public opinion, that I believe no parallel can be found in any country possessed of representative institutions.

Lord Mulgrave, as a reason for leaving the decision of the cases of the ineligible to the Election Committees, had said in his published memorandum—“I have every confidence that the members of the Committees, acting under their solemn oath, will give their decisions according to law and evidence.” Imagine his Lordship's position when members of his own Council manifested this scornful indifference to his opinion; and made his expressed faith in the integrity of Election Committees something for derision to point the finger at. But Lord Mulgrave had no right to be disappointed. He knew that long before the House met the leading members of the opposition had declared at public meetings and through the press that the law should not be permitted to restrain them, whether it were put aside by *ex post fact* legislation, or by Election Committees.

I have not attempted to show by any argument that the offices of Coroner and Way-office Keeper are within the meaning of the law, because I am assured no lawyer will venture to contradict so plain a principle—at least when brought under a cognizance he is compelled to respect. Nor have I noticed the reasons which were briefly and confusedly assigned by Mr. Young in debate, and which I have not seen reported, for the judgment he gave in the case of Messrs. Cochran and Smith. As far as I gathered them their unsoundness and feebleness but made more conspicuous the enormity of the judgment he gave. In Mr. Cochran's case I could not deal with the excuse assigned—that the appointment of Mr. Cochran had not been duly proved,—without showing, independently of its futility, that the setting up of that excuse would seriously implicate the conduct of Mr. Young, as chairman of the committee; and this I will not do until I know that such a ground is deliberately relied on.

It must not be forgotten that in Mr. Smith's case Mr. Young's decision effected a

double wrong. He confirmed Mr. Smith in a seat to which he had not a shadow of right; and he excluded Mr. Allison, who, having given notice of the ineligibility, in the most abundant manner, at the hustings, was clearly entitled to the seat.

In contemptuous disregard of the restraints of common decency and subordinating every consideration to that of maintaining a parliamentary majority, Mr. Young who had induced the House at the commencement of the session to decide that it would be illegal to consider cases of notorious ineligibility, actually gave notice of a motion to expel a member from the House who was not even petitioned against, and substitute one of his friends in his place. This procedure, so shameless that one hesitates to characterize it in the terms it merits, was subsequently abandoned when rendered unnecessary by the bold and unscrupulous determination to confirm the friends of the government in their seats in violation of law and evidence.

Determined that the utter disregard of law, and the usages of parliament, should only be bounded by party necessities, a resolution was moved and carried to reverse the judgment of the committee struck and drawn to try the petition against the return of the Attorney General, Mr. Archibald, convicting the first crown officer of wilful and direct bribery.

The parliaments of Britain and of Nova Scotia present a melancholy contrast. In England the Attorney General, the same Sir Richard Bethel, and a member of the Imperial Cabinet, with stern and inflexible determination, brings all the force of his position, and office, and talents, to put down bribery and render it disgraceful; he allows nothing to turn him aside from the prosecution of offenders, although high in society and influential in connexions. In Nova Scotia Mr. Young leads a compliant majority to divest the offence of its odium, and to secure the offender from punishment; and Lord Mulgrave checks not his government in its downward descent; and is content to accept an Attorney General on terms like those.

What would the people of England say were outrages such as these attempted on them?

The Duke of Newcastle is qualified to judge, for I believe he was in the Colonial office some years ago, when, after a gentleman had been appointed to a judicial colonial situation, the nomination was cancelled on its being discovered, in consequence of remonstrance in parliament, that some complexity in bribery had been fixed on him by a committee.

The government of Nova Scotia, however, was not content with the significant encouragement of the offence afforded in the Attorney General's case. It obstructed the introduction of a bill from the Legislative Council for preventing bribery at elections, and when in consequence of objections on the ground of privilege, I introduced a bill on the same subject, which, with little exception, was a transcript from English legislation, and to remove all difficulty, offered to bring the bill into entire similarity with the English acts, I was plainly told that the government would permit no legislation on the subject during the session.

Among the unscrupulous acts of the present government in their efforts to obtain power, none is entitled to more consideration than the conduct of Mr. McCully at Truro.

When the Attorney General's election, on his appointment to office, came off, Mr. McCully attended on nomination day. He had lately been appointed to the Railway office, and professed to have made the discovery, which he revealed to the assembled constituency, of fraud and complexity, in plunder, of the late government in connection with contractors, to an enormous amount; and he exhibited papers as obtained from the Railway office, and authenticating the statements he made. The whole was a wretched tissue of misrepresentations and falsehood; and I should not allude to it were it simply a falsehood affecting the character of the utterer; but it was announced in an official character, affected to be sustained by official documents, on an occasion recognized in practice for official declarations and announcements of policy. It was taken up and immediately reported in the organ of the government; and no doubt had its influence with other equally efficacious means, to secure the Attorney General's election.

It affords a lamentable instance of the absence of a restraining public opinion, and wholesome popular sentiment, when a man high in office, for securing party objects and a present advantage, is content to utter publicly a base slander, a falsehood of gigantic dimensions, although he knows exposure must speedily follow. Exposure has followed.—What then? Mr. McCully is still the Railway Board;—still the Solicitor General; still the Councillor and companion of the Lieutenant Governor;—still the accepted of his party, and not the less accepted because possessed of nerve to do such acts of moral daring, when the necessities of party make the demand;—and what is more, he has still in imagination his foot on the steps that lead to the Bench of Justice.

Lord Mulgrave had scarcely inaugurated his new Government when their imbecility was apparent—obliged to adjourn the House for a month and to announce their appointments afterwards; and when the House met, compelled to postpone the election committees beyond all parliamentary rule and precedent, to avoid being in a minority. Mr. Young, unwilling to face his constituents, shrunk from the office of Attorney General, and without the consent of Parliament or the British Government, obtained from Lord Mulgrave the creation of an office unknown in the Province, freed from the unpleasant condition of appealing to the people, with the understanding with his colleagues—if we

may credit Mr. Howe at Windsor—that the preferment to the Chief Justiceship shall be turned aside from its ordinary channel in his favor.

The Solicitor Generalship,—no lawyer of the party being found to accept it and test again his constituency,—was conferred on Mr. McCully, a Legislative Councillor; and, contrary to usage and precedent, Mr. McCully being a member of the Executive Council and Solicitor General, was appointed to a subordinate office. To make room for him, the Hon. James McNab, standing high in position and character, and justly held in great estimation as an old and faithful officer, is thrust aside without the ceremony of notice or the pretence of charge; and this was done immediately on the formation of the new Government, and before Lord Mulgrave could have known the fate of the majority of ineligible men on whom he acted.

The Railway Board, established by law, has been broken up, without law; and, as if to make a capricious exhibition of indifference to legal restraints, although the change was made during the session, no legislative enactment or concurrence was sought to sanction it: and Mr. McCully is in the anomalous condition of concentrating in himself the attributes of the Board, without legal authority, and without possessing any defined or known legal character, office or position in relation to the railway. The whole management, therefore, of this most important department, is being conducted not only without the sanction of the law, but in open violation of the enactments on the statute book.

In reviewing the transactions that have occurred consequent on Lord Mulgrave's acceptance of the vote of men who only exercised the functions of Members of the Assembly by the infraction of law—the multitude of illegal and unconstitutional acts that are crowded into a short space is startling; and the evidence afforded of the power and progress of corruption in undermining the institutions of the Province, and of the feebleness of the barriers that oppose its influence and extension, ought to alarm and arouse every man having an interest in the country.

Whatever benefits Responsible Government may have conferred, have been attended by counterbalancing evils. Party interests have eradicated public opinion, and suppressed a wholesome popular sentiment. Inferior or unworthy men have the power, by means of political influence, to force themselves into the highest judicial and official situations, from which men—qualified by their talents, acquirements, and virtues, to fill them with honor and public advantage—are hopelessly excluded if their tastes or circumstances keep them from political life. In the close division of parties, men of debased minds, who may succeed in deceiving constituencies to return them to the Assembly, may—no matter how insignificant their talents, acquirements, business habits, or influence—by betraying those who confide in them, and bartering their votes, frustrate the suffrages of the people, and change the condition of public affairs;—of this an example has lately been exhibited by those degraded and now notorious men—Colin Campbell and J. V. N. Hatfield.

Let the experienced among you say whether these influences have been favorable to the Provincial character, or whether the standard of honor, truth and fair-dealing, have not sensibly deteriorated within the last ten or twelve years—judging from your elections, the jury room, the witness box, or the respect paid to public or private obligations.

No change of system can be looked to for relief;—the remedy—must come from yourselves. Whatever assists the downward tendency, demands resolute resistance; and surely that call arises now with emphatic power! For were ingenuity to be taxed for means effectual for the rapid and sure moral degradation of the country, none could be found more efficient than the policy of Lord Mulgrave in putting into the hands of a party holding its position solely by the aid of men whose every act in the legislature was a violation of law, the power and influences of government; giving them, with increased inducements, augmented means and opportunities for converting an illegal and precarious majority into one established and secure, by whatever unscrupulous practices it might be effected. Unscrupulously and defiantly was the work done; and the acquiescence of the Lieutenant Governor was the signet that authenticated it. But while the actors reap the rewards of office, emolument, place, power, preferment,—and while the Lieutenant Governor escaped, or fancied he escaped, responsibility, what, my countrymen, do you and your children derive from his Lordship's policy? A humiliated country;—degraded institutions;—law despised and its power weakened;—honor and truth outraged and their obligations set at naught. Now your Judges are uncorrupt and deservedly trusted.—Let the acts by which the Government has secured power be finally ratified, and what security have you that the open and almost undisguised perversion of judgment and disregard of judicial obligations—at the bidding of personal and party interests, and which have led to office, power, and preferment—will not reach the Bench, pollute the ermine, and mar the course of justice? What right to look to the jury room for deference to law and evidence, and regard to the obligations of an oath, when the highest example has been set, of disregard of all these securing high reward? Why expect truth in the witness box or honor and sincerity in public or private business, when falsehood and fraud have been conspicuously triumphant? Or will you look for purity of elections,—and “the purity of Parliament” has been well styled “the corner stone in the commonwealth,”—when bribery is sanctified in the Assembly, and accepted at Government House and the Council Board.

Your young men are free and aspiring—active and discerning. Do they draw no lessons from the deeds transacted before them? Are no impressions made on their minds by successful fraud in high places? Yes, truly. The game of life taught them by the great teachers, example and observation, in view of what is passing before them, is—to secure the end, regardless of the means; to win the tricks, and carry off the stakes, although it be by loaded dice and marked cards.

Lord Mulgrave's responsibility has been, to my mind, greatly enhanced by his acquaintance with the condition of the country. He knew that the late opposition had daily and systematically descended to falsehoods, and misrepresentation of the most malignant character. His personal knowledge and official opportunities had made him acquainted with this in the great staples of their press;—Mr. Forman; the Contractors;—the Railway;—Mr. Laurie;—the Wesleyan Ministers' address;—the flag at Government House;—the office closing;—the alleged Catholic predominance. He saw them hourly stinging to the quick, by low and insulting ribaldry and coarse abuse, the religious feelings of a large body of the people, and endeavoring to divide the population by the deadliest religious rancour; and he saw those thus insulted, calmly enduring the outrage without retaliation. Lord Mulgrave could not fail to penetrate the true nature and motive of the pestilent attempt; and he saw enacted before him in the metropolis, the triumph of religious bigotry and political faction, over the criminal justice of the country,—the law trampled under foot,—and the slaying of a man treated as little more than the killing of a dog! Those were indications more than sufficient to have stayed a Lieutenant Governor ere he adopted a policy, commenced carried on, and consummated, by the shutting of his eyes to infractions of law patent and notorious to himself and to all.

It is my desire to use no word toward Lord Mulgrave unnecessarily disrespectful or injurious. I entirely disapprove of anything of the nature of personal abuse or low invective, as alike unjust to His Excellency and derogatory to his high office, and as unworthy of the cause in which we are engaged. But the Lieutenant Governor is not entitled, and ought not to desire, to escape the responsibility he voluntarily assumed; and for any man to shrink from pursuing the strictest scrutiny, or making the severest criticism the case may require, on account of personal or official deference, were but a base degeneracy.

MY COUNTRYMEN,—

No more question of party ascendancy now demands your energy,—it is the degradation of your country you are called upon to avert—all that is asked is that, though Colonists, the principles that govern in the Parent State be extended to us—all the remedy sought is, that opportunity be afforded the people constitutionally to pass on questions most momentous to their well being. Your duty lies in a calm, resolute, persevering, and, if need be, an united action; and when the time of action comes, I cannot doubt your duty will be fulfilled with an energy commensurate with its high object.

I have the honor to be, most truly and obediently,

Your sincere friend and humble servant,

J. W. JOHNSTON.

(Separate.)

Montreal. 30th August, 1860.

MY LORD,—

I have received your Lordship's despatches, No. 69 of the 23rd of June, and No. 71, of the 26th of June, in which you state your reasons for refusing at the instance of Mr. Johnston, to dissolve the Assembly of Nova Scotia, and enclose, among other documents, a letter addressed to me by that gentleman upon that and other subjects.

I have no hesitation in expressing to you my entire approval of the course which you have adopted.

Whether particular members of the Assembly are or are not legally entitled to their seats, is a question for the judgment of the Assembly itself. In that judgment, (except under circumstances so anomalous that it is unnecessary to discuss or consider them), you are bound to acquiesce.

It is to the Assembly, and not to you, that the law has given the power of conducting any effectual investigation, or enforcing any decision, respecting a contested election.

Any attempt on your part to interfere with their constitutional authority in this respect must necessarily have been ineffectual, and would, I have no doubt, have excited the liveliest indignation in the Colony; nor could Her Majesty's Government have given you the support of their approval in the contest which would have ensued.

I think you were warranted by your instructions, in conferring upon Mr. Young the office of President of the Council; and being at liberty to make that appointment, the request of your ministry was, I think, a sufficient reason for making it.

It is your duty to facilitate by all legitimate means, the formation of a Government by those gentlemen who, you are bound to suppose, possess the confidence of the Legislature.

The removal of certain adherents of the late ministry under the peculiar circumstances which you have explained, from offices said to be permanent, and the justice or injustice of decisions arrived at by the Assembly itself, or by committees of the Assembly, are matters on which you are justified in refusing to express any opinion or to exercise any interference.

If Mr. Johnston conceives himself or his friends to be aggrieved, his appeal lies not to the executive authority, but to the public opinion of the Colony, to which a representative Assembly must sooner or later conform its proceedings.

You will inform Mr. Johnston that I have been unable to interfere in the matters to which he calls my attention; and you are at liberty, if you choose, to shew him both this despatch, and your own despatches to which it is a reply.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor, the Right Honble, the Earl of Mulgrave.

Government House, 8th Sept., 1860.

DEAR SIR,—

The Lieutenant Governor has received a reply to the despatches in which your letter of 13th June to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and your printed letter of the 21st June, were forwarded to the Colonial Office; and His Excellency desires me to inform you that you can, if you desire, read this reply.

If inconvenient to you to come down to Government House this morning, will you be kind enough to name a time convenient to yourself.

I am, faithfully yours,

(Signed.)

R. H. BULLOCK.

Hon. J. W. Johnston, &c., &c., &c.

Halifax, 8th Sept., 1860.

DEAR SIR,—

I have to acknowledge your note, in which by His Excellency's desire I am informed that I can read, if I wish, a reply to the despatches in which my letter to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, of 13th June, and printed letter of 21st June, were forwarded to the Colonial Office.

You will oblige me by conveying to the Lieutenant Governor my request to be favoured with a copy of the reply alluded to.

The subject is one of public interest, in which the ordinary course of communication seems preferable to one liable to mistakes from the imperfections of recollection.

I have waited His Excellency's return, to recall his attention to my note to the Provincial Secretary, of 6th August, last., in which I requested to be furnished with the Lieutenant Governor's despatch, and the Council Minute on my letter to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

I will thank you to say to Lord Mulgrave that I beg to renew that request.

I have the honor to be, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

J. W. JOHNSTON.

The Rev. R. H. Bullock, &c., &c.

Government House, Halifax, N. S., 10th Sept., 1860.

DEAR SIR,—

In reply to your note of the 8th inst., I am directed by His Excellency to inform you, that the Duke of Newcastle concludes the despatch which His Excellency offers to shew you, with the following paragraph :

“You will inform Mr. Johnston that I have been unable to interfere in the matters to which he calls my attention ; and you are at liberty, if you choose, to shew him both this despatch, and your own despatches to which it is a reply.”

In accordance with this permission, His Excellency must decline complying with your request that a copy of the despatch to which you allude should be furnished to you.

His Excellency will have no objection to laying them before the Legislature during the next Session.

I am, faithfully yours,
R. H. BULLOCK.

(Signed.)

Hon. J. W. Johnston, &c., &c.

(No. 93. Miscellaneous.)

Government House, Halifax, N. S., 1st November, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to forward to your Grace the enclosed letter, which has been addressed to your Lordship by Dr. Tupper.

Your Lordship having informed me of your approval of my conduct in reference to the events which took place during the late political crisis, of which Dr. Tupper so strongly complains, it is unnecessary for me to comment at any length on this letter, especially as, with the exception of sundry unworthy insinuations against myself, which I do not condescend to notice, it is merely a reiteration of the leading points of Mr. Johnston's memorial, on which I reported fully.

Dr. Tupper alludes to my refusal to furnish Mr. Johnston with a copy of your Lordship's answer to that memorial.

It will be in your Lordship's recollection that in my despatch No. 71, 26th of June, I requested to be permitted to furnish Mr. Johnston with the whole correspondence ; but as I only received permission to show it to him, I was of course unable to give him a copy. I, however, at once informed Mr. Johnston, that he was at liberty to see your answer, he having already seen my despatch ; and I enclose a copy of the notes which I directed to be sent to him, to shew that it is from no reluctance on my part that he has not seen your Lordship's despatch.

I also enclose a Minute of my Council, to whom I submitted Dr. Tupper's letter.

I have, &c.

(Signed.)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c., &c., &c.

Halifax, N. S., October 29, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,—

Mr. Johnston, the leader of the Opposition, on behalf of a vast majority of the Electors of this Province, as is shewn by the poll books of the last General Election, memorialized your Grace in reference to the unconstitutional refusal of Lord Mulgrave to dissolve the Assembly upon the advice of the late Executive Council, and requested your interposition in favor of an appeal to the people.

That memorial having been delayed by the Lieutenant Governor, it is understood that Your Grace, when at Halifax, informed Mr. Johnston that you had seen his memorial for the first time since your arrival,—that any

political action was inconsistent with the nature of your visit, but that you would, after your return to England, send a formal reply.

Lord Mulgrave, while distinctly refusing to give Mr. Johnston a copy of the despatch, informed him recently that an answer from the Colonial Office had been received, declining to interfere in the matter.

The organ of Lord Mulgrave's government, has also intimated, that his Lordship has been "heartily" sustained by the British Government. Having held the responsible position of Provincial Secretary, in the late government, and being deeply interested as a British Colonist, in the character of our institutions, without stopping to notice the incongruity between the statements of Your Grace and the action of the department over which you preside, I purpose to bring under your consideration some of the leading features of the case, upon which, (if it be true that an appeal to the people has been denied) a decision has been made which cannot fail to induce, in these Colonies, the impression that what has been supposed to be self-government, is but a delusion and a snare.

With Your Grace's permission, I will briefly recount the circumstances under which Lord Mulgrave refused the advice of his Executive Council recommending an appeal to the people.

The General Election of 1859 resulted in so close a division of parties, that a vote of want of confidence was carried by a majority of two, only, in a House of 54 members, half a dozen of whom on both sides were returned by majorities varying from two to twenty votes. In that majority were comprised at least four, who were notoriously ineligible to sit in the Assembly, in consequence of holding offices under the government, which excluded them by law. By the aid of these illegal votes, a majority was constituted, who first negatived a resolution to permit the House to inquire into their alledged disqualification, and then passed a vote of no confidence in the government of the country.

The Executive Council tendered their advice to his Excellency in favor of an appeal to the people against so gross an outrage of law and constitutional usage. Lord Mulgrave rejected their counsel, alledging the following reasons, which I extract from papers already in the possession of Your Grace.

"Did I consider that the duty devolved upon me, of determining the eligibility or ineligibility of members returned to sit in the Assembly, the arguments advanced would be unanswerable, and I should feel bound, (having first ascertained that the disqualifications alledged were clearly proved) to exercise the Royal Prerogative, and appeal to the country before regarding a vote, which was passed by members not qualified to sit in the Assembly.

"Did I now permit myself to decide whether these members were eligible or not, I should feel that I was usurping a power which does not belong to me.

"The prerogative of the Crown, under any circumstances, to dissolve, is undoubted; but its exercise is a question, which must at all times demand the gravest deliberation; and in a case, such as is the present, of an Assembly only just elected, when the opinions of the electors has been so recently expressed, I think should only be resorted to under the pressure of absolute necessity, either in consequence of the impossibility of carrying on the public business, or on account of the House itself having committed some act so grossly illegal and unconstitutional, as to render such a course unavoidable."

Permit me here to enquire what "necessity" could be more "absolute," than the vindication of the law and the usages of Parliament, from so "grossly illegal and unconstitutional an act," as the usurpation of the functions of Government, by a party dependant for their majority upon the open disregard of a plain legal enactment?

Did Lord Mulgrave mean to say, that in his hands the prerogative was powerless to assert the dignity of Parliament, and enforce respect for the law, when his Government were only outvoted by a majority of two, comprising double that number whom his Excellency knew to be ineligible, because they

held offices under him, which disqualified them by law from being elected, and who by their own votes, had stifled enquiry into such notorious disqualification? Had his Lordship wished to lower the functions of the representative of Her Majesty, as to admit that he was powerless to prevent the government of the country being at any time illegally seized by ineligible parties, in defiance of the law, and the usages of the Imperial Parliament, (where all alledged disqualifications to sit are promptly investigated, upon being brought to the notice of the Commons) I respectfully submit that it was inconsistent with the action taken previously by his Excellency, and sanctioned by Your Grace.

I will not stop here to detail the unhappy consequences, which have resulted from Lord Mulgrave's refusal to appeal to the people—the proved bribery, corruption and perjury—to which the party in power resorted, to retain the Government thus illegally usurped, and the natural contempt for all law and authority which has thus been engendered in this Colony; but I will deal with that act on its own merits.

When Lord Mulgrave, at the close of the elections, learned that several of the members elect held offices under his Government, did he treat the question as one beyond his cognizance, and only to be dealt with by the parties directly interested, in such disregard of law? He did not. Recognizing his duties as the highest executive officer in the country, to whom her Majesty and the people over whom he had been sent to preside, naturally looked, to secure a respect for law, and the maintenance of constitutional observances on the part of the legislature, His Excellency first obtained the opinion of the Crown Officers of this Province, and then he transmitted it to Your Grace, requesting for his guidance, the views of the law officers of the Crown in England.

Did Your Grace promptly inform the Earl of Mulgrave, that Parliament had the undoubted right to trample the law under foot, when it suited the interests of any party, and that the Lieutenant Governor had no power to interfere in such a case? Not at all. True to the duties and responsibilities of your high position, you obtained and forwarded to his Excellency the highest opinion on constitutional law in the British realm—that of the Crown Officers of the Empire, and sent it to the Lieutenant Governor for his guidance.

That opinion, in the first place, stated explicitly that the office holders in question were “not legally capable of sitting and voting” in the Assembly.

Sir Richard Bethel and Mr. Keating said, in the second place, that, “considering the question by analogy to the proceedings of the British House of Commons, it would be for the House, either on the report of a committee or otherwise, to pronounce the election void, or declare the candidate next upon the poll duly elected, according to the circumstances; but it has been more usual to declare the election void.”

With reference to the all important point as to the proper constitutional course to be pursued by the Lieutenant Governor, in case a majority was obtained by the votes of these ineligible parties, illegally persisting in protecting themselves and outvoting the Government, the answer from that undoubted authority, was equally explicit. They said:

“As before observed, we see nothing to prevent a member (returned by the Sheriff as duly elected) from sitting and voting, although holding the offices in question, until he has been unseated by the Assembly; but we think that such an attempt by that body as that suggested, deliberately to set the law at defiance, would deprive its acts of that consideration they would otherwise be entitled to, and render it necessary for the Crown to put an end to its existence.”

In these opinions, there was an entire accord between the law advisers of the Crown in England and Nova Scotia; and the transmission of the former from Your Grace, clothes it with the authority of the British Government, and made it the instruction of the Crown to the representative of Majesty here.

If, notwithstanding all this, it be true that Lord Mulgrave has been "heartily sustained" by the British Government, in his refusal to accept the advice of an Executive Council, who had never been legally outvoted, to appeal to the people in defence of the most cherished institutions of this country, and a dissolution, desired and sought by an undoubted majority of the electors of the Province, is denied them, then it is equally apparent, that the same influences that obtain the appointment to a Colonial Governorship, from a British ministry, will be sufficient to sustain the incumbent, in whatever course the caprice or self interest of the Governor may dictate, in the most important crisis.

I am constrained, my Lord, to make this remark, because I learn that Lord Mulgrave has informed Your Grace, in a state paper which accompanied Mr. Johnston's memorial, that in his Excellency's opinion, the result of a dissolution would have been to give the party who have illegally usurped power, a large majority. I am unable to quote his Lordship verbatim, as he has refused Mr. Johnston a copy of that paper also.

Your Grace will naturally enquire, what then could possibly induce the Lieutenant Governor to refuse to dissolve. His Excellency knew that the party then in opposition were dependant for a majority of two, upon the open violation of the law, and that the law and the Legislature would be brought into contempt, if they were permitted thus to triumph over right and legal enactment; and he was further relieved from all responsibility, by the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, both in this Province and in England, and the instructions of the Crown itself, advising and directing a dissolution, under the precise circumstances that had then taken place.

Humiliating as it is to reflect, that we occupy such a position, I am compelled to state, that I look in vain for any explanation for conduct so incomprehensible and inconsistent, on the part of Lord Mulgrave, except to the insolent declaration in the organ of that party, that if he dissolved, and they obtained power, their first act would be to move an address to the Crown for his recall.

I am informed that Lord Mulgrave has so far forgotten himself, as to slander the late Government, in a despatch to your Grace, by the unworthy imputation, that their conduct was influenced by an undue anxiety to retain the official position they held. With these facts before your Grace, you will be able to judge with what propriety such a charge could be retorted upon his Lordship.

Can your Grace, then, wonder, that every man of independent mind has anxiously awaited this decision of the British Government, to learn whether we are entirely dependant for our rights and liberties, upon the despotic acts of those you reward for services elsewhere, by appointing them to positions from which everybody with Colonial experience and information is excluded? We know that the past history of British North American Governors, abounded with evidence, even had not Lord Sydenham placed it upon record, in his correspondence, that in England "no one knows the difference between an active and supine administration of affairs in a Colony," and that "a good speech in the House of Commons, or a successful breakfast at Greenwich," would have rendered him much more distinguished, than the ablest management of public affairs in Canada; yet we were not prepared to learn, that the maintenance of law and constitutional usage, could be sacrificed by a Colonial Governor, in opposition to the instructions of the Crown itself, and the British government "heartily" concur in the act.

The people of this Province have been content, my Lord, to pay a salary of fifteen thousand dollars a year to a Governor sent from England, besides a large additional sum to keep up his establishment; while the State of Maine, with twice our population, has the privilege of electing that officer from among her people, and pay him but fifteen hundred dollars.

Can such a condition of things be expected to give satisfaction, with the evidence forced upon us that we have no rights worthy of a moment's consideration, when weighed against the interest or convenience of a gentleman who has been useful to the imperial cabinet before coming here?

Destitute of representation in the Parliament of Britain, with our most eminent men systematically excluded from the highest position in their own country, and for which their colonial experience and training eminently fit them, it is impossible that the free spirit of the inhabitants of British North America, can fail soon to be aroused to the necessity of asserting their undoubted right, to have their country governed in accordance with the "well understood wishes of the people."

In conclusion, your Grace will allow me to add, that should it prove true that the Colonial Office has determined to sustain the Lieutenant Governor, in the unconstitutional course pursued by him, it will become necessary to lay the subject before the Imperial Parliament, and this country will then learn whether the time has arrived, when important constitutional changes have become indispensable for the acquisition of British Institutions, as enjoyed in the Parent State.

I have the honor to be,

Your Grace's Most Obedient Servant,

(Signed.)

CHARLES TUPPER, M. P. P.

To the Right Honorable, His Grace the Duke of Newcastle,
Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c. &c. &c.

Halifax, Nov. 1st, 1860.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, having submitted to the Council, a letter addressed by Mr. Charles Tupper to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated the 29th of October,—

The Executive Council regret, that a paper conceived in so bad a spirit, and expressed in language so intemperate and unjust, should be addressed to the Colonial Secretary. But they are consoled by the reflection, that His Grace knows something of Nova Scotia, and will not attribute ill manners to the country, because one of its representatives happens to be indiscreet.

That Mr. Johnston wrote "on behalf of a vast majority of the electors of this Province," is a statement without foundation. It is an invention pure and simple. After the general election in 1859, Mr. Johnston and Mr. Tupper claimed a Parliamentary majority, which they had not got, and, under cover of an audacious perversion of facts, refused to resign; and were permitted to hold their places, receive their salaries, and make many appointments, by an abuse of the confidence which the Queen's representative naturally reposed in their statements.

When Parliament met, they were proved to be in a minority. They then claimed that certain gentlemen, supporting the new administration, were by law disqualified. Patient investigation, by parliamentary committees, showed that they were again in error, and that the only gentleman who sat in violation of law, was a friend of Mr. Johnston's, and one of his colleagues in the administration which had lost the confidence of the country.

When the session was closed, an appeal was made to the Colonial Secretary, who very properly decided, that whether their judgments were right or wrong, the Governor had no right to review the decisions of parliamentary committees, in cases where the Crown, even if it ever had any authority, which is extremely questionable, had expressly divested itself of it by Act of Parliament. This decision, courteously communicated to Mr. Johnston at Government House, ought to have closed all controversy, at all events until the papers were, in the usual mode, communicated to the two branches of the legislature. Mr. Tupper seems impatient, and anxious to earn extended notoriety, by addressing letters to the Duke of Newcastle in the meantime, and by sub-

mitting his grievances to the Imperial Parliament. The Executive Council see no objection to his doing either, provided His Grace will consider Mr. Tupper an exception to the general rule, which obtains in this country, and that parliament will try the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia by its own standards.

A "vast majority" of the people of England are not represented in parliament at all, yet the Executive Council need not inform your Excellency, that a public man would be laughed at who claimed to seize the government because he had their support. Forty counties in England, with a population in 1841, of 9,109,281, had but 143 members, while 187 cities and boroughs, including but 5,879,327 had 323. Now what would he thought of any statesman, with the county members at his back, if he claimed to rule England, or compel the Sovereign to dissolve, with the representatives of the cities and boroughs against him? What representative of the smallest constituency in Great Britain, would yield to the member returned by the largest, any more influence than he had himself; or admit, before a ministry was turned out, that it was necessary not only to count the members in the lobbies, but their constituents also? But if they were to be counted in Nova Scotia, which they are not in England, the Executive Council do not see how Mr. Tupper's position would be much improved. In all the calculations that we have ever seen, the Opposition showed almost as slight a knowledge of arithmetic, after as before the election; and one fundamental error ran through them all, that they counted as supporters the constituencies of gentlemen returned in spite of their opposition, or on independent principles, who now support the Government. At this moment a majority of the people, of the constituencies, and of their representatives, support the administration; and we have a larger proportionate majority to sustain us, than Lord Palmerston has in the mother country. Under these circumstances, we are not very much afraid of the interference of the Imperial Parliament.

Lord Mulgrave did not give Mr. Young a copy of the Colonial Secretary's answer to his memorial in 1859. It was shown to him at Government House, and laid before the legislature some months after. The same course has been pursued in Mr. Johnston's case, and we cannot see that he has any just cause to complain. That Lord Mulgrave would have been justified in dissolving the House, had a majority decided to retain members in their seats, when "the disqualifications alledged had been clearly proved," nobody presumes to deny. But the very reverse was proved, and in many cases proved by committees on which Mr. Tupper's friends were a clear majority. The House never interfered. No "vote was passed by members not qualified to sit;" no law was violated; "public business" was not obstructed; and a dissolution, under such circumstances, would have been an unwarrantable exercise of power. Lord Mulgrave has no constitutional right, to "know" who is disqualified and who is not, any more than the Speaker has, who is bound to transact business with those who take their seats around him, in due course of law. The Governor has as little power to deal with questions of "bribery, corruption and perjury," assuming these offences to have been committed, as he has with questions of murder, rape, or slander, until they are dealt with by the proper tribunals.

His Excellency may know Dr. Tupper's letters to be slanderous, and defamatory, but he has no power to act, till the offence is proved; and then he has no right to interfere, except to extend to the criminal the mercy of the Crown.

The action of the Colonial Office, and of the Provincial Government, has been quite in accordance with the opinion of the Crown Officers at home.—Mr. Johnston, in a long and disingenuous case, had laboured in 1859 to make Sir Richard Bethel believe that the House of Assembly meditated a violation of law, and was determined to seat disqualified men, by the arbitrary exercise of the power of a majority. "If they do," said Sir Richard, "set the law at defiance, the Governor would be justified in putting an end to the existence of the House." But they never did. The law was strictly observed. Each case was tried by a committee. The House never interfered.—Mr. Johnston's assumptions proved to be gratuitous defamation. If, then, the House was falsely accused in 1859, why should it be punished in 1860, when,

by its own conduct, it had proved the suspicions, or the deliberate slander, of Mr. Johnston, to be without the shadow of foundation.

The salary of the Lieutenant Governor was fixed by the Civil List Bill in 1849, long before Lord Mulgrave came to this Province. Its amount has never been questioned since, and, during the five years that Mr. Tupper has sat in the House, with ample opportunities, he has never attempted to make it any less.

Whether the North American Provinces should elect their Governors, is a question which has never been formally raised, or debated at large, in any of the Colonial legislatures. When raised it will, we trust, be discussed upon its merits, without especial reference to anything which Lord Mulgrave has done or left undone. If anything sustains the present system, it will be such exhibitions of firmness and impartiality, as those of which Mr. Tupper complains; and when it is abandoned, it will be with extreme regret, and only after the conviction has become general, that the leading men of British America are systematically excluded from a line of promotion to which they naturally aspire.

JOSEPH HOWE.
A. G. ARCHIBALD.
J. McCULLY.
WILLIAM ANNAND.
J. H. ANDERSON.
BENJ. WIER.

(No. 57.)

Downing Street, 14th December, 1860.

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 93, of the 1st of November, enclosing a letter addressed to me by Dr. Tupper, on the subject of your refusal to dissolve the Legislature of Nova Scotia, at the instance of Mr. Johnston.

On this subject I may refer you to the letter which I addressed to your Lordship, dated the 30th August last, upon the political events of the past session, which form the topics of Dr. Tupper's communication. To the opinions which I therein expressed, I fully adhere.

With regard to the application of Mr. Johnston, to be furnished with a copy of my answer to his memorial, I have no objection, if you wish it, to his being furnished with copies of the despatches, and to Dr. Tupper being so informed; but it appears to me that it will be better to state, that they will be laid before the legislature as soon as it meets, and to take that course accordingly.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

NEWCASTLE.

The Earl of Mulgrave, &c., &c., &c.

CONTINUED CORRESPONDENCE ON CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

Halifax, January 4th, 1861.

MY LORD,—

The loss of two seats, one in Cumberland and one in Victoria, reduces the majority on which the Government rests, to 5. This ought to be sufficient for the despatch of public business.

Mr. Johnston, in 1844, retained office with a majority one, and from that year to 1848, never had on a party division, a majority of more than three.

Assuming, therefore, that the supporters of the Government are united and firm in their adhesion, legislation can be guided and the Administration conducted with vigour.

Should the Government be materially weakened, so that public business cannot be carried on, it will be my duty to advise its reconstruction; and should I fail to strengthen it, I shall not hesitate, having wound up the business of the session, to appeal to the country.

The two elections just run, cannot be taken as tests of the state of public opinion in the Province at large. Some religious differences among the Highland population of Victoria and personal rivalries have, I believe, controlled the contest in that county; and Cumberland, though won occasionally by the Liberals, under peculiar circumstances which did not favor us at the present time, can never be regarded as secure, and is liable at any election to be lost.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient,

Very humble servant,

JOSEPH HOWE.

The right honorable the Earl of Mulgrave, &c. &c.

Government House, Halifax, January 8th, 1861.

No. 1, (Executive.)

MY LORD DUKE,—

Taking into consideration all that has taken place relative to the late change of Government in this Province, I think it desirable that I should keep your Lordship informed of all the different events in connection with it as they occur; although, under ordinary circumstances, it might be unnecessary to do so.

2. In consequence of the appointment of Mr. Young to the Chief Justiceship, and of Mr. Munro to the office of Board of Works, two vacancies were created in the Assembly, the one for the county of Cumberland, and the other for the county of Victoria.

3. The elections to fill these vacancies took place on the 27th ultimo; and resulted, in both cases, in the defeat of the Government candidates. The opposition are, naturally, much elated by their success, and point to it as a proof of a change of feeling in the country in their favour.

4. As soon as I saw Mr. Howe, I informed him that I could not help feeling that the Government had received a serious reverse, and that while it did not immediately affect their stability, as they have still got a majority of five (including the Speaker), I thought that any further diminution of their strength would necessitate either a reconstruction of the Government, or an appeal to the country, as I did not think, especially after all that has taken place, the business of the country could be satisfactorily carried on under such circumstances.

5. I assured Mr. Howe, that he might count upon any legitimate support and assistance which I could give him to enable him to make any arrangements that he might think necessary; but I, at the same time, told him that I must strictly adhere to the rule in which I had always acted, of not, in any way, identifying myself with either political party. Mr. Howe entirely coincided in the views which I expressed, and volunteered to write me a letter embodying his views, a copy of which I have now the honor to enclose.

6. I own that I am of opinion that a dissolution will most likely be necessary before the party controversy, which has now existed for more than a year, can be satisfactorily settled: but, at the same time, the Government, still retaining a majority of five, I think it but fair that they should have the opportunity of meeting the Legislature expounding their views, and bringing forward their measures; and I feel confident that if they then find that they are unable, satisfactorily, to carry on the business of the Province, I shall meet with no opposition from them in making an appeal to the country.

7. Under these circumstances, it is my intention to wait patiently till after the meeting of the Legislature, which takes place on the 31st inst., when I shall be better able to judge of the position of parties; and should I find that my Government are unable to sustain themselves, I shall not hesitate to make an appeal to the country; as I trust I need not assure your Lordship that my object is to secure a Government which can command a majority, and I am equally ready to receive my advisers from either side.

8. I am aware that this course will not satisfy the views of some of the opposition, who consider that a dissolution ought to take place immediately in consequence of the defeat which the Government have sustained in Cumberland and Victoria, proving, as they say, that the Government have lost the confidence of the country. I fully admit that these defeats, as far as they go, are a serious blow to the Government; but, with a majority of five in House of 55 members, they cannot be said to be defeated. It is true, as stated by the opposition, that two of the members supporting the Government have changed sides, but that is a circumstance which frequently takes place in England; but I never yet heard that such votes were, therefore, invalid; and this argument would come with an ill grace from Mr. Johnston, who, during the last Assembly, succeeded to power in consequence of nine members changing sides, and retained office, by their support, until the natural expiration of the Parliament.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

MULGRAVE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c., &c., &c.

(COPY.)

No. 69.

Downing Street, 2nd February, 1861.

My LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 1., of the 8th inst., reporting the result of the recent elections for the counties of Cumberland and Victoria, and containing some observations on the state of political parties in Nova Scotia.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

The Earl of Mulgrave, &c. &c. &c.

Halifax, January 8th, 1861.

MY LORD,—

When I had the honor of an interview with your Grace in Halifax, you informed me that the subjects brought to your notice in my letter of the 13th June, were incompatible with the objects of your visit to North America, but that they should, on your return to England, receive your official and full consideration, and it was understood that I would submit anything further I might think proper for the elucidation of the questions presented to you.

With this object I caused to be copied, such proceedings in the Legislature as I deemed requisite, in addition to those already submitted. Before it was necessary to transmit these—your Grace being still on this continent—on the 10th of September, I was made acquainted with your instructions to the Lieutenant Governor to inform me that you had been unable to interfere in the matters to which I have called your attention. The Lieutenant Governor having declined to give me a copy of your Grace's reply, and I deeming it not proper to accept the offer to read it at Government House; I am in ignorance of the reasons which may have induced you to dispose of the subject more summarily than I had been led to expect.

In the despatch of Lord Mulgrave and the Minute of Council which accompanied my letter to Downing street,—which I read in the belief that copies would be given me.—I regret that Lord Mulgrave should have been led to make imputations, growing out of the confidence existing between a Lieutenant-Governor and his Executive,—the accuracy and justice of which, my late colleagues and myself will find ourselves called upon to contravert.

One principal object of the Minutes of Council seemed to be to impress the conviction that a general election last winter, would have resulted in the triumphant success of the present Government party; for this purpose—to weaken the representations made by my colleagues and myself, of an opposite opinion—pages were covered with party versions of the political history of the province for quarter of a century. These—futile and vapid to me, because the facts were familiar, and I had oftentimes met similar distortions in election speeches and partizan editorials—to Lord Mulgrave came with the vigor of novelty and apparently, with the power of truth; for the despatch breathes the same tone, and exhibits his Excellency as having entered deeply into speculations on the probable result of a general election, with the conviction that the party now in power would come out in the ascendant.

I believe the Queen's Representative had a duty to perform superior to and independent of any consideration of this nature. I am aware that in political contests, laxity of principle and practice will arise; but when illegality stands forth unveiled in the highest place of the people and boldly puts forth its hand upon the government and high offices of the country, the evil assumes dimensions that place it in a category of its own.

By dissolving—Lord Mulgrave whatever might have been the result of the elections, would have rebuked the outrage and vindicated the law—have placed whatever Government might have been formed on a legal foundation, and elevated the office he holds in the eyes of the people.

The subject is suggestive and full of consequences. If such an occasion do not justify the exercise of the prerogative, none can be imagined that will do so, and if the prerogative be obsolete and ineffective for sustaining constitutional rights in emergent cases, the functions and position of a Queen's Representative in a colony are materially affected and abridged.

Should the obvious tendency of Lord Mulgrave's policy be ratified by the Government and Parliament of England, the ordinary conceptions of Colonial government must undergo modification, and many practical and economic suggestions arise in relation to the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

I am not insensible to the fact that the people have power eventually to vindicate the law, but it will not be until after much wrong which cannot be rectified, has resulted from Lord Mulgrave having preferred to instal a Government on an illegal foundation, to submitting to the people the disentanglement of their own affairs.

At length, however, the Government have been driven to the hustings; after months of delay—they have been compelled to submit to verdicts being taken at the polls, on the mode by which they attained, and the manner in which they have exercised power. Before the elections came off, the organ of the Government pledged itself to accept the result as the voice of the people in ratification or condemnation of the Government formed in February last. The issue was accepted by the organ of the opposition—condemnation has been pronounced; and it remains for the Government to carry into effect their pledge by retiring, or for Lord Mulgrave to interpret these expressive commentaries on the boastful assurances of his Executive by which he was misled.

In concluding my correspondence with your Grace, I beg permission to annex an abstract of Dr. Tupper's speech on declaration day, in Cumberland; as significantly expressing the views entertained of the conduct and position of the Government, and the nature and result of these elections.

I have the honor to be,

Your Grace's most obed't. servant,

J. W. JOHNSTON.

The right hon. the Duke of Newcastle,
Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

DECLARATION DAY AT AMHERST.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable nature of the weather, a large body of Mr. Donkin's friends went some miles out and escorted him into Amherst. About one o'clock the Sheriff announced the numbers to be 1981 votes for Mr. Donkin; 1794 for Mr. Seaman. Mr. Donkin in a neat, sensible, and appropriate speech, returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and assured the electors of his determination to promote the best interests of the Province, and of the county of Cumberland, as far as he was able.

Mr. Seaman briefly returned thanks to his supporters, and admitted that he was fairly and honorably beaten.

Dr. Tupper then addressed the electors. He said the contest which had just ended in Cumberland and Victoria, was the most important struggle that had ever taken place in Nova Scotia. At the close of the general election in 1859, the government of which he was a member were placed in a small numerical minority, as far as the returns of the Sheriffs went; but they were unable to resign as several of the parties so returned were excluded by law from being elected or voting in the assembly, leaving a clear *legal* majority. When the legislature met, the gentlemen thus illegally returned, persisted in protecting themselves by their own votes, and passed a vote of no confidence by a majority of *two*. The late government thereupon tendered their advice to his excellency the Lieut. Governor to appeal to the people.

The Governor declined, asserting his inability to question the eligibility of members elect, although he had undertaken to deal with the question, and had been instructed by the crown officers in both this country and England, that these office-holders could not legally sit and vote, and that if they were allowed by the house thus to violate the law and the usages of parliament, it would bring their acts into contempt, and that he must appeal to the people. That the party thus usurping power were in a minority in the country, independent of these cases of ineligibility must have been apparent to the Governor, as he was obliged, for the first time in the history of the province, to assist the leader of his administration to evade the ordeal of an election, because Mr. Young knew that he would be rejected by his constituents, and the majority of two thus swept away. His excellency was then called upon to give the second crown office to McCully, (who had already grasped the office of railway superintendent,) because, having been pitchforked into the legislative council, after vain efforts to get a constituency, he could hold office in defiance of the public voice. The confession was thus made,

that out of four lawyers in their party in the assembly, there was but one who could even *buy* a seat. This miserable minority were not only permitted to form an administration, but they have been allowed to trample their own public pledges, as recorded on the Journals of the legislature, under foot, together with the laws which they have placed on the statute book. In the teeth of their declaration that to dismiss a public officer without trial or inquiry was “an unjust and tyrannical exercise of the prerogative,” and that it had been solemnly decided at the hustings by the people that officials of unblemished reputation should not be dismissed—they have expelled the best officers in the country without the pretence of a charge.

Notwithstanding their declarations on the Journals, that every county should be represented in the upper house, they appointed a tenth legislative councillor in Halifax. The laws of the country have been treated with the same contempt as their own professions. The law requires that there should be three railway commissioners—they have but one, and all his acts are therefore illegal. The law requires that there should be nine commissioners to manage the lunatic asylum—they have not one. They abolished the office of secretary, created under the act passed by themselves at the last session.

Nor have these wrongs to the rights of the people rested here; the highest offices have been bestowed, in defiance of their wishes, as is now proved by the voice of the people themselves. The appointment of Mr. Young gave you an opportunity to speak, and you have spoken in a voice not to be misunderstood. Your condemnation of the government and their acts has also been re-echoed back from Victoria, and the miserable delusion practised upon the governor, that the free spirit of the people of Nova Scotia could be trifled with, has been swept away. The government have been utterly routed on the battle field selected by themselves. They have thrown the election into winter that Mr. Young might appoint a corrupt and unprincipled Sheriff, whom his venerable predecessor had declared should never occupy that office while he could hold a pen! The whole power of the government has been brought to bear upon this county. The government ship has borne down upon us as under command of Commodore Howe, with Capt. Anand, and Lieut. Blanchard, and Purser McDonald, and last and not least, chief cook and bottle-washer Motton, on board, with a black flag flying at the main, on which was inscribed in blood-red letters, *NO QUARTER*. But it was all in vain. While the River Philip and the Wallace was grappling in deadly encounter with the Pugwash, and the River Herbert, with the Maccan—that splendid ship of the line the Parrsboro', bore down with the “*LAW AND THE CONSTITUTION*” flying at the main, and “*Liberty forever*” at the fore, and poured in a broadside of 234 guns, which gave us the victory. Cumberland and Victoria have recorded a verdict that will never be forgotten—that in this free country there is no power that can withstand the voice of the people and despoil them of their rights,—that it will not do for men to attain high office by means which degrade the position they occupy. In addition to all these means of influencing an election, one more must be mentioned of the most shameless and impudent character ever attempted in a civilized country. Mr. Howe so far forgot himself as to send the Queen's Printer to Mr. Amos Seaman with a letter which he read and then withheld, threatening that if he opposed the government he would disfranchise his tenants, and despoil him of his estate, and boasting how he had crushed public men and prostrated Governors at his feet, and that he would make small work of the king of Minudie. What do you think of that, gentlemen? (Cries of oh! oh! and shame, from all parts of the crowd.)

Let me briefly show you the position that our illegal usurpers now occupy.

You are aware, gentlemen, that Mr. Colin Campbell was returned by a majority of over a thousand of the electors of Digby to support the late government and oppose the party now in power, and that Mr. Hatfield was returned by the constituency of Argyle, where no man in support of the present government ventured on the hustings. You will see by referring to the Journals of last session that on the 3rd day of February last, these gentlemen both voted for the following resolution:—

“Wherefore, for this house to postpone or evade the performance of the imperative duty of determining the questions of ineligibility in the said five cases before proceeding to any other business, and to do so by the assistance of the vote:

of the said five persons, that thereby a majority so constituted may control the legislature and govern the country as is aimed at by the amendment, *would be an outrage against reason and justice, be derogatory to the character of the house and the rights of the people, and would set the law at defiance, and deprive the acts of this house of that consideration they would otherwise be entitled to.*"

The counties of Cumberland and Victoria having condemned the government, Mr. Howe, at this moment, depends upon the votes of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Hatfield for his entire majority on the floors of the house. If under these circumstances, he was willing to cling to office and exhibit the demoralizing spectacle of a government utterly defeated and powerless attempting to govern in defiance of the voice of the people, the Lieut. Governor must see that deceived as he has been as to the condition of the country, it is his imperative duty to permit such a mockery of the functions of a government no longer, but allow the whole people at the polls an opportunity to vindicate their laws and institutions in the same triumphant manner that the noble and intelligent counties of Cumberland and Victoria have done. Under existing circumstances, a dissolution is inevitable before the meeting of the legislature. Trampled upon and despoiled of our rights, as we have been, this is all we have ever asked—it is *all* that we ask now.

Dr. Tupper continued—On the two leading appointments in the province, that of Chief Justice and Chairman of the Board of Works, the Government had been condemned by the constituencies formerly represented by the individuals appointed to those offices. Unable to form a Government without, Mr. Howe had exhibited the strange spectacle of promising on the floor of the Legislature the office of Chief Justice, before the death of the late incumbent, and to a member of the House who was unable to go before his constituency, knowing he would be rejected. The consideration to be given by Mr. Young was, that he should basely achieve the success of his party by the violation of law and the most sacred obligations by which man can be bound. He did thus secure the object of his ambition, but only to merit the contempt of every man whose opinion is worth having, and to experience the mortification of seeing an overwhelming majority of his own constituents condemn him and the Government who appointed him. Not satisfied with thus securing office for himself, he has forced upon this county the man who carried the bag for him—his open acknowledged public briber at the last election, as High Sheriff, and he has got the answer to such an outrage from nearly two thousand of the electors of this county, who have resented it at the polls.—This is not the certificate of a partizan Grand Jury, who were imposed upon by the falsehood that Mr. McLean could not obtain from the late Government a paper for which he never asked them, but the verdict of this county from end to end, confirming the act of Sir Brenton Halliburton, and repudiating that of Mr. Young. Mr. Howe's own leading supporters throughout the country, as he well knows, not only condemn the appointment of Mr. McLean, but his candidate, Mr. Seaman, declared that he would never support any government who would put so unprincipled a man in office!

Victoria has in like manner told the government what they think of the appointment of the new chairman of the Board of Works, and public men of all parties have been taught that they cannot do such gross violence to the public sentiments of the country.

The bold and impudent deception which McCully has attempted to practice upon the people have been signally rebuked. Here, in his native county, you have shewn that you properly estimate the unscrupulous and selfish avarice by which he fattens himself and his relations at the public expense, while he endeavours to get a reputation for retrenchment by reducing the salaries of others to half what he himself fixed them at. The pretence that he saves the salary of a Solicitor General, is a miserable delusion, as Mr. Henry, the late incumbent of that office, now receives from the public treasury in fees, as Queen's Counsel, more than he received as salary for doing the same work a year ago. If Mr. McCully did perform any duty as Solicitor General, it would be at a cost to the country of £700 a year instead of £125.

But, gentlemen, I need not enlarge on this point to you, who know the man, as your previous acquaintance with him would have quite prepared you for the

extraordinary exhibition McCully has made of himself, and it will be long before this certificate of the estimation in which the people of Cumberland hold him, will be forgotten. Last year Mr. Young was at the head of the poll in this county, and led Mr. Donkin more than 90 votes; *now* Mr. Donkin has beaten the Government candidate, backed by all the influence of their party, by nearly 200 votes. In Victoria, Mr. Campbell was beaten last year by over 500 votes; *now*, he has beaten the government candidate by 40 votes. This must speak in a voice of thunder, not only throughout the length and breath of Nova Scotia, but at the Colonial Office; it will tell in a voice not to be misunderstood of the deep wrong which has been done to our institutions, and of the improper promotions which have been made contrary to the wishes of the people under the illegal usurpation of power which has been permitted.

Let me congratulate you, however, that the end of all this is at hand—that the hour has come at last when it is impossible that the vast majority of the people shall be compelled longer to suffer and submit. The same determination to have a legal and constitutional government, which has been thus potently expressed in Cumberland and Victoria, pervades every part of the province. In King's county, where the government had 100 majority last year, they, although anxious to do it, have not dared to put Mr. Chipman in the Legislative Council, because they well know, from close personal investigation, that the result would be the same as it has been here—that the free spirit of an intelligent country has been roused, east and west north and south; and that they are now but the shadow of a government, holding on to office despite the well ascertained wishes of the great body of the people, who are eager for the hour to arrive when they may say, get you gone, and allow us to have a government who will sustain our institutions and uphold our laws. It is impossible to doubt that clearly as the opinions and wishes of the people are now revealed, that opportunity will be at once accorded by the representative of her Majesty, who is bound to govern us "*according to the well understood wishes of the PEOPLE.*" The lamented death of my friend Mr. Fairbanks has created another vacancy in the Upper House, but as these elections have left the government in an undoubted minority, of course the responsibility of filling those vacancies will not rest with them.

I will now conclude, gentlemen, by congratulating you upon the able and independent manner in which you have sustained the best interest of the country and vindicated the high spirited and independent character of your county, notwithstanding the powerful influences brought against you by the government.

The hon. Mr. Howe followed in a good natured speech of upwards of an hour. He admitted that he was fairly beaten, but attributed it to the ability, energy, and immense personal influence of Dr. Tupper in the county, and told his party that they had no man able to compete with him, and would be beaten until they could raise or import one. He paid a handsome tribute to Mr. Donkin's high personal character and deserved popularity. He defended the Lieut. Governor's course with reference to the question of ineligibility of members, and admitted that McLean's appointment was a most unfortunate one for the government, and that it was now evident that Mr. Young had bought his seat at the last general election. He also admitted that he sent the threatening letter to Mr. Seaman by Mr. McDonald, the Queen's Printer, declaring that if Mr. S. opposed the government, he, Mr. Howe, would disfranchise his tenants and strip him of his property.

Mr. McFarlane then followed in an impassioned speech, in which he congratulated the county upon the victory that had been achieved, and told Mr. H. that he well knew that while Mr. Seaman's tenants had voted for the man of their choice, hundreds had been driven to the polls to support the government, contrary to their wishes, by one man in the eastern part of the county, but that the free and independent spirit of the electors had taught that individual that no one man should rule Cumberland, and put people in and out of office as suited his own interest or pleasure. The meeting then concluded with three cheers for Mr. Donkin and three more for the Queen.

MINUTE.

His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave having laid before the Executive Council a letter addressed by the honorable James W. Johnston, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and sent late yesterday afternoon, for transmission to England this evening. The council while advising his Excellency promptly to comply with Mr. Johnston's request, desire, in the first place, to enter their protest against the practice pursued by Mr. Johnston and his friends of sending in long documents and printed papers addressed to Downing Street, just before the departure of a steamer. Such a practice is unusual and very inconvenient. It is neither fair to the Colonial Secretary, the Governor or to the council. If the governor does not transmit the papers he may be blamed by the writers though they are necessarily withheld. If he does, he must either permit the Colonial Secretary to be misled by an exparte statement, elaborately prepared; or, as in this case, at great inconvenience to himself or his council, answer, on the spur of the moment, documents which the gentlemen in opposition have taken weeks to prepare.

In Mr. Johnston's letter there is nothing new, and Dr. Tupper's speech was fully answered by Mr. Howe at Amherst. The letter addressed by the President of the Council to the Lieut. Governor on the 4th instant, meets constitutionally, all the points raised by the late elections; and Lord Mulgrave has already, in his despatch to the Duke of Newcastle frankly explained his position and that of his government. If the majority upon which the administration rests, remain firm, the business of the approaching session will be dispatched, and public affairs can be administered without any change in the departments or interruption of business, and even should the government be weakened, which the council do not anticipate, they are not at all apprehensive that any thing so monstrous will occur, by the Duke of Newcastle's instructions, as that an administration which has never met parliament, should be denied the right to meet it—to propound its policy and submit its measures: or that a parliament that has done no wrong and given no hostile vote will be dispersed while under summons to meet for the despatch of business. This is what Mr. Johnston wants, if the council understand his letter. This is the single new issue raised for the consideration of the Colonial Secretary.

If anything were required to illustrate the unfairness of the system pursued by the leaders of the opposition it might be found in the fact that Mr. Johnston, not content with sending a report of Dr. Tupper's speech to the Duke of Newcastle, appends to it what purports to be Mr. Howe's reply, in which a speech that occupied an hour and a half is condensed into twenty lines, which twenty lines contain two statements that Mr. Howe never made, one of them being a reflection upon the Chief Justice which he never conceived or intended.

The Duke of Newcastle has already decided—

1st. That the House of Assembly was the sole judge of the qualification of its members.

2nd. That in deciding upon these under the law, and by committees fairly drawn, it did not invite any exercise of the prerogative, realise Mr. Johnston's anticipations, or usurp any power which it did not legally possess.

3rd. That the Lieutenant Governor had no right to interfere with the privileges of Parliament, and would have committed a grave error had he done so, as Mr. Johnston advised.

If the Lieutenant Governor was justified in permitting Mr. Young to form a Government, with a majority of three, and if that majority increased to nine before the close of a single session, by what logic does Mr. Johnston arrive at the conclusion, that Mr. Howe, with a majority of five, should be embarrassed before he has met Parliament, and before he has even condescended to make an overture to a single member of the opposition?

A re-construction of the Government is the natural solution of difficulties if any arise when the House meets. But the Council confidently anticipate that when they go down to Parliament with the measures they have prepared, when they show that in a single year they have increased the revenue £20,000, and reduced the expenditure £8,000, that they have maintained the credit of the Province at home and abroad, governed justly, and made the public works self-sustaining, that their labors will be appreciated, and that they will be honorably sustained.

The loss of a seat or two may be a matter of regret to the Government, or of triumph to the opposition, but we do not see in the fact any cause to invoke the grave interference of the Secretary of State. Lord Palmerston has lost many seats since his ministry was formed, yet the sanity of any man would be doubted in England who proposed that he should resign while in actual possession of a working majority, or who asked him to dissolve Parliament with the Queen's proclamation in the Gazette, summoning its members for the despatch of business.

JOSEPH HOWE,
ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD,
J. McCULLY,
J. H. ANDERSON,
WILLIAM ANNAND,
BENJAMIN WIER.

Messrs. LOCKE,
CAMPBELL,
ARCHIBALD, out of town.

January 10, 1861.

No. 4. (Executive.)

Government House, Halifax, N. S., January 10, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,—

The enclosed letter from Mr. Johnston was received at the Provincial Secretary's office at 4 p. m. last evening, although dated the day before, with a request that I would forward it to your Lordship by this day's mail.

2. I should be sorry to think that Mr. Johnston pursues the course of delaying sending these communications till the last moment with the view of obliging me either to detain them for a mail, or forcing me to write a less full report on them than I might otherwise feel inclined to do; but, to say the least of it, it evinces a want of courtesy which I think he might well afford to show, as though I have unfortunately been obliged to differ in opinion from him, I have never failed to treat him with the consideration and civility which is due to his position as the head of one of the political parties in this province.

3. I confess I find myself at a loss to understand the motives which have induced Mr. Johnston to address this letter to your Lordship, unless it should be as a means of bringing before your notice the speech made by Dr. Tupper at the late election in Cumberland.

4. Mr. Johnston complains that he has not been furnished with copies of the correspondence, but your Lordship is aware that I am only following your recommendation in withholding them until the meeting of the Legislature, and I caused Dr. Tupper to be informed that they would be laid upon the table of the House as soon as it met, and Mr. Johnston has had the opportunity of reading your Lordship's reply had he chosen to do so.

5. I am aware that a report has been spread abroad that I have used some expressions in my despatch No. 69, to which the members of my late government take exception. I can only attribute this to Mr. Johnston having in the hurry of reading through a long despatch taken away an erroneous opinion of what I really did say.

6. That despatch was written to accompany a letter from Mr. Johnston, making the most serious charges against my administration of the Government, and certainly not couched in the most moderate terms, and Mr. Johnston could hardly expect that I should not express strongly the views I entertained upon the subject, but I think when he reads the despatch again he will admit that I have neither been discourteous or unjust in the remarks I made.

7. I simply stated facts, and the impressions which I formed from them—that they do not coincide with those formed by Mr. Johnston does not surprise me, as I differ entirely with him as to the primary question of whether I or the committees ought to decide on the eligibility of members to sit in the House.

8. I was certainly not misled by any statement in the Minute of Council as I never read it till after my despatch was written. All that I endeavored to shew with regard to the probable result of an election at that time was, that I did not think there were any sufficient grounds for accepting as certain Mr. Johnston's confident assertion that his party would be triumphant.

9. The question I had to decide was whether the Government were entitled to a dissolution, having been placed in a minority in a House which had been just elected.

10. On this point I have your Lordship's entire approval of the course I adopted, and I consider it unnecessary for me to comment further on this portion of Mr. Johnston's letter.

11. With regard to the two elections which has just been run, before receiving Mr. Johnston's letter I had addressed to your Lordship my despatch No. 1 of the 8th inst., which will show you my views on the subject, and the steps which I had taken.

12. The challenge which Mr. Johnston alludes to as having been made by the organ of the Government, was an article which appeared in a newspaper which belongs to their party, and which was accepted by the newspapers on the other side.

13. I shall not attempt to enter into any explanation of the newspaper report of Dr. Tupper's hustings speech; most of it is a repetition of accusations which have already been submitted to your Lordship, and should there be any other points on which Mr. Johnston wishes to appeal, I shall be happy to meet them when they are placed in a tangible form and divested of that license which is usually accorded to hustings orations.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

(COPY.)

No. 70.

Downing Street, 3rd February, 1861.

My LORD,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 4, of the 10th of January, enclosing a further letter from Mr. Johnston, together with a Minute of your Council upon it.

I have to request that your Lordship will inform Mr. Johnston that I have received his letter, which does not appear to require any observation from me, the main subject to which it relates being disposed of by my despatch of the 30th August last.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

The Earl of Mulgrave, &c., &c., &c.

FURTHER CONTINUED CORRESPONDENCE ON CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS.

Halifax, Thursday, 28th March, 1861.

MY LORD,—

On behalf of the gentlemen who in the Assembly oppose the Government, and who, on Saturday last, united in dividing against them, on a vote of want of confidence, (the resolutions sustained by the opposition on that occasion I append), I beg to request that your Excellency will give to these gentlemen and myself an audience, for affording the opportunity to present petitions from the different counties, praying your Excellency to dissolve the present Assembly. Tuesday next is the day I beg to suggest for this purpose, as that on which we expect the petitions to be pretty generally sent forward, and on which some of our members will have returned from a short absence in the country, but in this particular we submit ourselves to your Excellency's convenience.

The publication of your Lordship's despatch of June last informed the country that you had been misled by their silence, and in response to constant appeals from all parts of the country, petitions were prepared and sent to the different counties to be signed by those who were desirous of communicating their sentiments to your Excellency in condemnation of the Government.

Notwithstanding the difficulty of circulating petitions in a sparsely settled country, when at this season of the year a large number of the inhabitants are almost daily absent from their homes engaged in the woods and distant parts of their farms, yet, stimulated by the assurances which your Excellency had given in your despatch written after the defeat of the Government in Cumberland and Victoria, that any further diminution of strength would involve an appeal to the people. This movement has produced a result which will place undoubted evidence before your Lordship that you accurately gauged the public sentiment of this province, when you expressed the opinion to the Secretary of State that an appeal to the people must take place before the questions in controversy which have so long agitated them could be satisfactorily settled.

The petitions which have already reached Halifax are signed by a number of electors, which, in proportion to the whole number in the Province, is, I believe, without parallel in any country on any similar occasion, and cannot fail to impress your Lordship with the fact that the spirit which animated Cumberland and Victoria at the recent elections is universally diffused and is irrepressible.

I need not remind your Lordship that you already have the evidence in your hands that two members who support the Government, in doing so have failed to represent the constituencies that elected them, Digby and Argyle, and that over 900 of the electors of another county, (Guysborough), including many who, at the general election, supported the Government, have informed your Lordship that that county longs for the opportunity by a dissolution of expressing its want of confidence in the government and the members now representing it.

The opposition, my Lord, on Saturday last, on the division, numbered twenty-five. They are now reduced to twenty-four by the report of a partizan majority of an election committee, which being unable to find a single charge against Mr. Charles J. Campbell, the member for Victoria, yet hesitated not to unseat him on a technical ground, arising from an alleged irregularity on the part of the sheriff or his deputy, but which neither affected Mr. Campbell's character or conduct, nor the merits of the election.

The tabular statement your Lordship sent to the Colonial Secretary in June, shewing, at the general election, a majority against Mr. Campbell of 509, evinces your knowledge of the extent of that gentleman's triumph in December last, and

of the reaction which must have occurred in public opinion in that county, especially judging of the opinion of constituencies by the rule adopted by your Excellency last year.

We shall, therefore, my Lord, in meeting you, exhibit the opinions of twenty-five of the people's representative, and the evidence we expect to present to you of the sentiments of the people in addition to what you now possess, will, I believe, be of such a character as will leave no doubt that the time foreshadowed in your despatch has now, at last, come, when the solutions of the questions that agitated the country should be placed in the hands of the people, and that an early dissolution of the Assembly is the only constitutional means by which the country can be delivered from a condition of public affairs most disastrous to the provincial interests.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), J. W. JOHNSTON.

His Excellency the Right Hon. the Earl of Mulgrave, &c. &c.

Government House, 30th March, 1861.

Sir,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., asking me to receive the members of the opposition on Tuesday next, in order that they may present to me petitions from the country, praying me to dissolve the present House of Assembly.

In reply I have to inform you, that I shall be happy to see any members of the House of Assembly who wish to accompany you, at one o'clock, on Tuesday, and any petitions they may present to me will receive that attention and consideration which is due to any opinion expressed by a large portion of the inhabitants of Nova Scotia; at the same time, however, it must be distinctly understood that I shall pledge myself to nothing, but shall hold myself perfectly free to adopt, hereafter, whatever course I may consider it my duty to take.

As I am the person responsible for the exercise of the Royal prerogative, so must I be the judge of when or how it ought to be used.

There are, however, some points in your letter which I cannot pass over in silence.

I must, in the first place, protest against the interpretation you have put upon my despatches, an interpretation which is justified neither by the language or the context.

The reference to the absence of petitions in my despatch No. 69, referred to a fact at that time which no one can controvert, and has nothing to do with anything which may have since taken place.

In a country like this where parties are nearly balanced, there must always be a large body of the inhabitants who are dissatisfied with the Government of the day, and who would not be unwilling to petition against them.

The further diminution of strength which I stated in my despatch No. 1, of the 8th of January, "I thought would necessitate either a *reconstruction of the Government or a dissolution*," could only refer to a diminution of strength in the House of Assembly as that is the only test of the strength of a government known to the British constitution, and, therefore, unless the expression has been perverted from the meaning which it evidently bore in the despatch, it could not have stimulated the signatures to the present petitions.

With regard to the petition from Guysborough, it is true that I have received one with about 900 names attached to it, but a large number of them were signed in the same handwriting, and I have also seen memorials from many of those whose names were attached to it, some stating that their signatures were obtained by misrepresentation, and others, that their names were attached without either their knowledge or consent.

Mr. Charles Campbell has been unseated by the only tribunal which by law has a right to decide on a controverted election. I have not seen the evidence, but I

accept the decision as the decision of the only court appointed by law to try the question. If the tribunal is faulty or bad it is in the power of the Legislature to alter it, but, till that is done, its decisions ought to be respected; and, I am confident, that any one in the House of Commons imputing party motives to decisions of a committee, would incur the severe displeasure of the House, as was shown in the case of the late Mr. O'Connell, who was reprimanded in his place by the Speaker on the 26th February, 1838, by order of the House, for that offence.

Mr. Campbell will have another opportunity of testing the constituency of Victoria, and there is little use in considering the amount of that gentleman's triumph till after that event.

With regard to the members for Digby and Argyle, it is the undoubted principal of the British Constitution, that a member once returned by a constituency has to consider what he believes to be the interests of the whole country, and not the simple wishes of his own constituency. He is elected a representative and not a delegate, and the constituency have given up to him for the limited period fixed by law for the duration of the Parliament the power which they possessed. They have a right to represent to him their views, and to refuse to re-elect him at the end of the Parliament if they are dissatisfied with his conduct, but they have no right during the duration of the Parliament, to coerce his actions, still less have they the right to expect that the Royal prerogative should be used because they are dissatisfied with the choice they have made.

Of this, however, you may rest assured, the moment I conceive that a constitutional necessity for a dissolution exists, I shall not hesitate to make an appeal to the country; but so long as I remain her Majesty's representative in Nova Scotia, I shall claim to be the judge of when that time has arrived.

(Signed), MULGRAVE.



APPENDIX No. 3.

OFFICE OF CHIEF JUSTICE.

(Copy.)

(No. 82. Executive.)

Government House, Halifax, N. S., 4th August, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,—

It is with extreme regret, that I have to announce to your Lordship, the death of Chief Justice Sir Brenton Halliburton, who, your Lordship is aware, had for many years presided over the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, with so much credit to himself, and advantage to this Colony. I have also to inform your Lordship, that I have, by the unanimous advice of my Executive Council, provisionally appointed, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known, the Honorable William Young to that office.

I append a copy of a remonstrance from Mr. Johnston, against the appointment of Mr. Young, together with that gentleman's reply. But after a careful consideration of the subject, I have not considered it my duty to postpone the appointment, according to Mr. Johnston's request.

26th July.

The appointment of Mr. Young has caused a vacancy in the Executive Council, to which I have nominated the Honorable T. D. Archibald, a gentleman who has long held a seat in the Legislative Council; and I have also appointed Mr. Colin Campbell to the ninth seat in the Executive Council, which has been vacant since the formation of my present Government.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

MULGRAVE.

P. S.—Since writing this despatch a further remonstrance has been forwarded to me by Mr. Johnston, but as it requires an answer from Mr. Young, as it impeaches his character, I shall forward it as soon as he has had time to prepare his justification.

(Signed.)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c.. &c.. &c.

Halifax, N. S., 26th July, 1860.

MY LORD,—

From an article in the government organ of yesterday, I perceive that the members of your Excellency's Executive advise the appointment of Mr. Young to the vacant office of Chief Justice.

Acting as the recognized leading member of the Opposition, a large political party, and which I believe at this moment comprises a majority of the people of the Province, I felt it my duty to address His Grace the Duke of Newcastle through your Excellency, for the purpose of shewing that the present provincial administration have, in attaining their position, openly violated the law, and that an appeal to the people was required to vindicate the law and the interests of the country. The charges were definite and distinct, and I have asked the opportunity to substantiate them.

In this investigation, Mr. Young is involved in the serious alternative, of having in a case affecting his own personal and party interests, and regardless of his solemn judicial oath, wilfully perverted judgment, or of being ignorant of the plainest principles of law.

Acting in the interests I do, I feel it a duty imposed upon me to request, if it be under your Excellency's consideration to appoint Mr. Young to the office of Chief Justice that the decision of that question may be deferred until the charge against Mr. Young shall be investigated and disposed of, by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

Should your Excellency, however, see fit previously to appoint Mr. Young, I beg to request that your Excellency will cause a copy of this letter to be sent to Her Majesty's Government, accompanying the announcement of his appointment by your Excellency.

(Signed.)

J. W. JOHNSTON.

His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, &c., &c., &c.

Halifax, 28th July, 1860.

To His Grace the Right Honorable, the Duke of Newcastle, &c, &c., &c.

I had the honor, on behalf of a political party in this Colony, comprising I feel assured, much more than half its electors, to address your Grace, under date of the 13th of June last, on the necessity of referring to the people, by means of the dissolution of the Assembly, questions which concern most deeply the moral, still more than the political interests of this Colony.

My letter did not reach England until the eve of your Grace's departure, in consequence of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, having delayed its transmission for a fortnight. As for this cause it may not have come to your Grace's hand while in England, I have the honor to submit another copy herewith.

It having been made known, that the Executive advised the appointment of Mr. Young to the vacant office of Chief Justice, I considered it my duty in view of the interests I represent, to address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor a letter of which I also have the honor to enclose a copy.

26th July, 1860.

A charge so specific and so serious against Mr. Young, as the wilful perversion of judgment for personal and party objects; is before the Provincial Government, and is now before your Grace.

It is most painful to me to assume this attitude, which I cannot avoid, without shrinking from a duty that my relation to the public affairs of this Province forces upon me; and I am assured your Grace will believe, that such a charge can neither be slighted nor evaded, without lasting wrong to the country, in its most important interests.

If it shall meet your Grace's convenience, my friends and myself will be prepared at any moment, to substantiate the charges I have advanced; but as expressed in my letter to your Grace, it is not my desire to occasion embarrass-

ment, by urging your Grace's investigation while here, of the subject, if inconsistent with your convenience, or incompatible with the objects of your Grace's presence in the Colony; and I have to solicit, that your Grace will honor me with the communication of your intentions and desire in this respect.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.) J. W. JOHNSTON.

(No. 83. Miscellaneous.)

Government House, Halifax, N. S., 17th August, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,—

In reference to the despatch addressed to your Lordship by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, No. 82 of the 4th August, relating to the appointment of the Hon. William Young as Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, and the remonstrance of the Hon. J. W. Johnston against that appointment, I have the honor to forward a further remonstrance from that gentleman, with the documents noted in the margin, and also a letter in reply thereto, addressed to your Grace by the Hon. W. Young.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

C. TROLLOPE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &c., &c., &c.

Halifax, 6th August, 1860.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c., LONDON.

Your Grace having informed me that the official consideration of the subjects brought to your notice, in my letters of 13th June and 28th July last, was incompatible with your present visit to the North American Colonies, it will, on a future occasion, be my duty, availing myself of Your Grace's permission at our late interview, to bring more distinctly to your notice, the questions having relation to the subjects of the former of these letters, with the documents substantiating my statements.

At present I address Your Grace on the important consideration presented to you in my letter of 28th July—the appointment of Mr. Young to the office of Chief Justice, that the remonstrance I make, on behalf of a large proportion of the people of this Province against its confirmation, may accompany the announcement of the appointment at Downing Street, that they may together receive the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

I transmit herewith the copy of a letter, which, on the 25th July, I sent to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and of which I also furnished Your Grace with a copy.

In the face of the charge contained in that letter, the most serious that can be made against a Judge, the elevation of Mr. Young to the office of Chief Justice, was announced in a Special Gazette, on last Saturday afternoon. The next appeal against so great a wrong, as the appointment to the highest judicial position in the country, of a person lying under an imputation so serious, is to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. To attain and secure the position which has enabled Mr. Young and his colleagues to dispose of this high judicial office, and dispense the patronage of the Crown, required successive infractions of the law, throughout the last session of the Assembly, accom-

plished by means of a majority, made up through the addition of those whose presence there was itself an open defiance of the Statute law of the land.

These acts have been officially presented for Your Grace's consideration, in my letter of the 13th June. I confine myself now to the conduct of Mr. Young on the Election Committees, in the cases of Messrs. Cochran and L. Smith, as evincing on his part a wilful perversion of judgment, and violation of judicial integrity, under circumstances of an aggravated nature, which disqualify him for the high trust to which his Excellency, by the advice of his Council, Mr. Young's colleagues and political associates throughout the transactions of the last session, has appointed him.

I transmit herewith copies at large of the proceedings and evidence, in those cases; and in that of Mr. McLellan's, similar to Mr. Smith's in its general nature, also full extracts of the Provincial Acts bearing on the questions raised, and of Sir Richard Bethel's and Sir Henry Keating's opinion on the ineligibility of Coroners and Way Office Keepers, and other officers, to be elected to serve in the Assembly, unless their resignation were made before nomination.

That the offices of Coroner and Way Office Keeper, are offices of emolument under the Provincial Government, and that Messrs. Cochran and Smith were legally proved to have held those offices within the meaning and subject to the operation of the Provincial Act, and were ineligible to have been elected, or sit in Parliament, are propositions that rest on principles of law, too plain to require comment.

The testimony afforded of both officers having acted in their offices, was complete, and no evidence being offered in contradiction, or explanation, it was conclusive that they duly held them.

The evasion under which this familiar rule of every day's occurrence has been affected to be escaped from, in Mr. Cochran's case, but makes more apparent its wilful perversion of judgment: and is aggravated, as regards the spirit under which the committee was guided, by the facts that notice to produce the commission was given without effect; and although Mr. Cochran, served with a Subpœna to give evidence, signed by Mr. Young as Chairman, refused to appear, yet the committee would not apply to the House, as authorized by the Act of Assembly, to compel his attendance. That the finding of the committee is, as between the parties, final, is unquestioned; or, to borrow an expression that has high authority, is unappealable as to the seat. The present consideration is of a different nature, and the final character of the report but renders more reprehensible a false judgment.

If Mr. Young, in his conduct on these two committees, violated principles of law and practice, so plain as to preclude the idea of his ignorance of them, no security exists for his judicial integrity on the bench, and suspicion and distrust must ever attend his decisions. No case can ever come before him under higher sanctions.

When Lord Mulgrave refused to dissolve the Assembly, he gave this security for the course he pursued:—

“But I do not consider the House, in resolving to leave the decision of the question of ineligibility in the hands of its committees, appointed according to law, when the evidence can be taken on oath, and when the members of committees are sworn “well and truly to try the matter of the petition referred to them, and a true judgment to give according to the evidence,” have acted in an illegal or unconstitutional manner; and I have every confidence that the members of the committees, acting under the solemn obligation of an oath, will give their decisions according to law and evidence.”

Besides this appeal from the head of the Government, Mr. Young's own personal and political interests were concerned, the interests of parties and of the people were involved, and the country was anxiously waiting the decision.

To turn aside judgment in such a case, was not only to violate the highest judicial obligation, but defiantly to contemn public opinion, and to disregard those restraints which operate when higher principles fail.

Hitherto the Bench of the Supreme Court has been incorrupt and unsuspected, most deservedly commanding universal confidence in its integrity. That such should continue to be its character is peculiarly essential in a community, where party spirit is as universal and as acrimonious as in Nova Scotia; and that its character should not be deteriorated is the object of this letter.

The course I have adopted, and the sentiments expressed in addressing to Your Grace the letters of 13th June and 28th July, and in addressing to you this letter, has met the approval of the gentlemen, in and out of the Legislature, in opposition to the Government, who, being in Halifax on the occasion of His Royal Highness's visit, I have had the opportunity to consult.

The charge is specific, and the proofs accompany it. It remains for Your Grace to determine a question of vital importance to the administration of justice in this Colony, and the essential well being of the country.

The people, in the exercise of their own common sense, understand that Messrs. Cochran, Smith and McLellan held offices of emolument under the Provincial Government, at the time of their election, and were, therefore, under the Act of the Province, ineligible to be elected; knowing this, they perceive that Mr. Young, in the two former cases, under personal and party influence, has, in disregard of his oath and judicial responsibility, perverted the course of justice, and given a false judgment, and no power exists that can impart the confidence essential for a Judge's usefulness, or dispel the belief that what has once been done will not be repeated.

Technical evasions, in excuse of Mr. Young's decisions in the committees, have no such power; they can neither impart that confidence, nor dispel that belief, in the minds of plain but sensible and intelligent men; and lawyers know that, under the law and evidence in these cases, there is no foundation for technical evasion, as Your Grace has the ready means of ascertaining, through the law officers of the Crown.

In a case so vitally important, let not Your Grace be misled by the suggestion that disappointed ambition, or defeated party hopes, lead to unreasonable complaints, or ungenerous opposition. It is not so. Had the Government attained power without flagrant infractions of law, their success would have been recognized and submitted to without a murmur; and had Mr. Young not, unhappily for himself and the country, yielded to inducements, openly to violate judicial integrity, and set an example which, if sanctioned by his elevation to the highest seat of justice, must be most baneful, this remonstrance at least could not have troubled Your Grace, however unfavorable, independently of this occasion, the opinion entertained of his qualities to impart dignity, confidence and respect to the high office, and however strong the conviction that the appointment of Mr. Justice Bliss, rather than of him, would be a public and incalculable blessing to Nova Scotia.

I have the honor to be,

Your Grace's most obed't Servant,

J. W. JOHNSTON.

The papers which accompany this letter are—

1. Copy of the Journal of the proceedings of the Committee on Mr. Cochran's case, and of the evidence, as kept by the Clerk of the House.
2. The same in Mr. Smith's case.
3. The same in Mr. McLellan's case.
4. A brief abstract of these three cases.
5. Copies from Provincial Laws :—
 1. For securing the independence of the Legislature by rendering office-holders ineligible for the Legislature (at large.)
 2. Concerning Coroners, (sections 1, 2, 4.)
 3. For regulating the Post Office Department, sections 1, 2, 8, 25, 36, 46.)
 4. For making the parties in all legal proceedings amenable to be called as witnesses, (section 14.)
 5. For declaring authority of Election Committees over Witnesses (sec 18). Also, the opinion of Sir Richard Bethel and Sir Henry Keating on the operation over Coroners, Way Office Keepers, and others, of the Act rendering office-holders ineligible for Parliament.

Also, the printed documents from which this opinion is extracted.

Halifax, N. S., 16th August, 1860.

MY LORD DUKE,—

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, having communicated to me a copy of Mr. Johnston's letter of the 6th inst, in which so virulent an attack is made upon my character as a lawyer and as a man, I feel called upon, by my position as Chief Justice, to vindicate more at large, than I have previously done, my conduct in the transactions on which he has so harshly commented.

This letter, dated three days after my appointment, is only a repetition, somewhat more violent in its tone, of the charges in Mr. Johnston's previous letter of 13th June, which were effectually disposed of, as I conceive, in the Minute of Council, of June 26th, and in Lord Mulgrave's very able despatch of same date; and perhaps I ought not to complain of the excesses into which Mr. Johnston's unfortunate temper has led him against myself, when I reflect that he has attacked with equal bitterness, every man of the present government, and has not spared even the Lieutenant Governor. But while

I feel that it would indicate a want of spirit, to repress my indignation at so unprovoked and so ungenerous an attack, I will not forget the position I now occupy, nor lose sight of the moderation and calmness, which ought to belong to the judicial character.

Let me invite your Grace's attention, then, to the relations that have long subsisted between Mr. Johnston and myself, and which will throw some light on the singular attitude he has now assumed. For upwards of twenty years, we have taken a prominent part in the politics of the Province, on opposite sides. For upwards of thirty years we have been constantly opposed to each other at the Bar; and for the last ten years at least, we have been open and avowed rivals, with our respective parties sustaining us, for the office of Chief Justice of the Province, whenever it should become vacant. Had the late venerable and lamented Chief Justice, whose place it will be difficult indeed to fill, died while Mr. Johnston was in power, it was perfectly understood that he was to succeed to the office; and had it so happened, I hope I would have submitted with more equanimity, and a better grace, than Mr. Johnston is now displaying:—at all events I would not have pretended that my desire or object, was the appointment of Mr. Justice Bliss, of whose attainments and character I desire to speak with all possible respect, but who would never have been thought of by Mr. Johnston or his party, had the government been theirs.

Having entered the Assembly for the second time in the year 1836, and acted as a delegate to the Earl of Durham in 1838, and to the Home Government in 1839, I was appointed a member of the Executive Council in 1842, and in 1843 was elected Speaker. This high office I continued to fill, by the choice of four successive Houses, till the year 1854, when Mr. Howe, having taken the management of the Railway, I quitted the chair to become leader of the government. In 1857, the government having been overthrown, I became leader of the opposition; and in 1860, on the change of government, I became again its leader. And now by the unanimous recommendation of my colleagues, as appears by the annexed paper which was handed to his Excellency, I have been appointed Chief Justice, subject of course to the Royal pleasure. And having been so appointed, having resigned my place in the government as President of the Council, and my seat in the Assembly, as member for the County of Cumberland, Mr. Johnston asks Her Majesty's Government to humiliate me in the face of British America, where I am tolerably well known, and to convulse the Province, where, I need not say, I have a vast body of political and personal friends, by disallowing my appointment.

For so extraordinary a stretch of the prerogative, repudiating the act of the local government, and leading of course to a dissolution of the Assembly, there ought certainly to be the gravest and most unanswerable reasons; for it is to be remarked, that if I am not fit to be Chief Justice, I am not fit to be a Puisne Judge, which office I might have filled years ago, had I chosen to accept it; while according to Mr. Johnston, the two lawyers next to myself in seniority and position, on the government side, are disqualified by offences still more heinous than mine.

Mr. Johnston questions my capacity, to fill with dignity and power, the high office to which I have been elevated. While I would be understood as speaking with all becoming reserve, of my own qualifications, yet I have been called upon to fill that office by the unanimous choice of my own party, constituting a majority of nine, out of fifty-five members of the Assembly, and with, as I firmly believe, the acquiescence of a large majority of the people, including not a few of Mr. Johnston's political supporters; and it will, I assure your Grace, be no fault of mine, if their reasonable expectations be not fulfilled.

I find no fault with the conservative members of the Bar, who naturally prefer Judge Bliss to me, and have signed the memorial in his favor. As I have already said, most of these gentlemen would have preferred their political leader, to either Judge Bliss or myself; and they have abstained in their memorial, from saying one syllable derogatory to me, either as a lawyer, or as a private individual. With the ablest and most reputable among them, (for they are a strange mixture) I have for many years, been on terms of the most friendly relation, and I am persuaded that nothing could have induced them to concur in any representation offensive to my feelings; while it is notorious, that many of the Conservatives, and all the Liberals at the Bar, with one or two very dubious exceptions, refused to put their names to these memorials. I have a right, then, to assume, that two thirds of the Bar approve of my nomination, even in preference to Judge Bliss; and that his own party lend to Mr. Johnston in this matter, a very slender support. It is not impossible, too, that an English Statesman may enquire, by what rule of the constitution, the Bar are entitled thus to interfere with the prerogative of the Crown.

But if neither Mr. Johnston nor his friends, pretend that my professional standing or private character incapacitate me, one would feel no little curiosity to learn, what other sufficient ground could be discovered, by the most malignant, or the most perverted ingenuity, had not Mr. Johnston frankly avowed, that his only tangible objection to my appointment, was the course I pursued on two of the election committees of last session as a member of Parliament. One would suppose, that the very statement of this proposition was enough; and as no such enquiry was ever heard of before, as it seems to me plainly to involve a breach of privilege, as no tribunal is empowered by law, and no

person out of the House is authorised to question what the House itself cannot question, there is probably no other statesman in British America, who would have conjured up such an objection, or pressed such an inquiry upon the advisers of the Crown. Mr. Johnston politely suggests, that your Grace should take the opinion of the Law Officers of England—that is, the Attorney and Solicitor General, are gravely to inquire whether a committee of the Assembly of Nova-Scotia, balloted for and sworn, and whose decision by the law of the land is final, have pronounced a legal or illegal, a true or false judgment. If this can be done with a Nova-Scotia decision, the rule will extend to the House of Commons, where the sentences of election committees have not always been approved of, and the Law Officers of the Crown would have abundance of work carved out, for many years to come.

But it is impossible that Mr. Johnston can himself believe, that any such course would be taken by Her Majesty's Government, or any such appeal addressed to the Law Officers of England,—and his present letter, now that the appointment is made, is obviously written for other and ulterior purposes, which it is alike my duty and my interest to forestall.

Although I cannot hope, then, to interest your Grace in an inquiry with which you will probably conceive, you have little to do, it is essential that I should embrace this opportunity of defending myself, and placing the question on its true foundation.

At the revision of the Provincial Statutes in 1851, the Judges and Officers of the Revenue, the Post Master General at Halifax, and persons employed by the department there, were disqualified by law from sitting in the Legislative Council, or House of Assembly, and no other disqualification existed under the law of this Province.

In the session of 1858, a Bill was introduced by a supporter of the then Government, into the Legislative Council, disqualifying Judges of Probate and Prothonotaries, after the dissolution of the then House of Assembly, which passed in the Council, and having been sent down to the Assembly, was carried there on the 26th April, by a pure party vote. The effect of the Bill was to drive out of the legislature, or out of office as Judges of Probate, certain prominent members of the then Opposition, including the present Attorney General and Speaker of the Assembly. It was thought therefore that the rule so applied should extend to other offices held by adherents of the government; and on the same 26th of April, the Bill was introduced, and was passed into a law a few days after, which has led to all this confusion, and a copy of which is annexed to Mr. Johnston's letter. Now, it may at once be conceded, and indeed all parties are agreed, that this was a hasty and ill-advised measure, the extent and scope of which was not foreseen, or considered as it ought to have been. By its letter, no person holding any office of profit or emolument under the Provincial Government, after the dissolution of the then House of Assembly, was eligible to sit either in the Assembly or the Legislative Council. The Legislature never intended, nor, as I believe, did a single member of either branch foresee, that the terms of this Act, strictly construed, disqualified the holders of a multitude of petty offices, which by no possibility could affect their independence, and therefore went far beyond what the framers of the act ever contemplated. It was discovered, just in time before the General Election of 1859, that the office of a Notary Public was held under the Provincial Government, and being an office of profit, might disqualify every lawyer in both Houses; and as a measure of precaution, the office, which in this country is a necessary adjunct to a professional income, was resigned. There are a number of Coroners scattered all over the Province, whose emoluments in many cases do not amount to twenty shillings a year—a number of Commissioners for taking bail, whose emoluments are still less—a number of Health Officers, having a legal right to some trifling fees, but in the majority of cases receiving none—a number of Commissioners of Sewers, whose emoluments are seven shillings and six pence per day, paid by the people who select and employ them—upwards of 300 Way Office Keepers, many of whom consent to act merely for the convenience of the public, and whose emoluments in a majority of cases do not exceed three or four pounds a year—and a number of other offices—the whole amounting probably to seven or eight hundred persons. To suppose that the Legislature intended to disqualify this multitude of men, comprehending so large a share of the intelligence of the country, and almost every man of their own body, involves a pure absurdity. A construction so severe, and pregnant with such mischief, had never been suggested to the mass of the people; and, accordingly, several of the members returned to the Assembly at the General Election of 1859, on both sides of politics, were found to be holders of one or other of these petty offices; and as the majority was on the side of the then Opposition (the Government having warned their friends in time to procure most of their resignations) it was determined to raise a question upon their eligibility. The House was in the first instance, moved to examine into and decide this question; but having declined to do so, several petitions were presented, and referred to committees balloted for and sworn, according to law.

Now, the first point that naturally presented itself to the members of these committees, was, the applicability of the law to the petty offices, which the members petitioned against, were alleged to have held. On the one hand, there was the letter of the law, comprehending every office of profit or emolument, however insignificant, that was held under the Provincial Government. On the other, there was the spirit and intent of the

Act, at variance with its letter. This was a case in which lawyers and judges might well have differed. The man whose maxim was *Ita lex est*, would adhere to the letter; while another man, equally conscientious, but of a more enlarged and liberal turn of thought, would disregard the letter, as courts have often done, and look to the object and intent of the Legislature. On this, however, all would agree, that to bring the law into operation, the strictest, fullest, and most unanswerable evidence was indispensable.

The first committee that reported, drawn from both sides of the House, adopted the more liberal rule. Mr. Peter Smyth, a supporter of the late Government, held an office of profit under a Provincial Commission, from which he had derived, and might possibly hereafter derive, emolument, and which he had not resigned; but the committee, by a unanimous vote, retained him in his seat. They decided in the spirit, but against the letter, of the law, affording an example which other committees thought themselves well justified in following.

In like manner the seats of Doctor Webster, attacked as a Health Officer, and of Mr. Chipman, attacked as a Commissioner of Sewers, were confirmed by Committees, and on these three committees the then political friends of Mr. Johnston had the majority.

Why are these significant facts suppressed in Mr. Johnston's letter? The committees, in the three cases he has singled out, did no more than the committees drawn from his own side, in the three I have cited. The vituperation, then, he has so freely lavished, recoils upon his own party; and surely it would have been more generous and manly to have stated the whole facts, than to have addressed a letter to the Colonial Secretary, containing a one-sided and distorted view.

But whatever may have been the leaning of other members of the committees, with whom I was associated, my decision in the two cases of Mr. A. M. Cochran and Mr. Lewis Smith, did not proceed so much upon the construction of the statute, as upon defect of proof; and upon this head I must invite the attention of Your Grace to a very obvious and sound distinction, which Mr. Johnston has altogether overlooked.

Had actions been brought against Mr. Cochran as a Coroner, or against Mr. Smith as a Way Office Keeper, or had they made themselves criminally liable as such, their acting in those capacities, would have been held in a court of law sufficient to charge them, without proof of appointment. In such cases, only their own interests and positions were concerned; but when their seats in the Assembly were attacked, when, in the case of Mr. Smith, the candidate having the minority of votes claimed to be the sitting member, the interests and rights of the constituencies came into play; and before they were jeopardized or injured, a stricter rule of evidence, by the very principles of the constitution, rose up to protect them. I was of opinion, therefore (and I think that no impartial and clear-headed lawyer will differ with me), that to unseat either Mr. Cochran or Mr. Smith, there must be clear proof that they had been legally appointed to their respective offices, and held them under all the requisitions and sanctions of the law.

Now, there was no such proof in either case.

In Mr. Cochran's, it was not shewn that he had ever received or held a commission as Coroner. Notice to produce a commission had been given, but it was not produced, and secondary evidence could not be found. But there was a still more striking and fatal objection. Our Revised Statutes require that a Coroner "shall be sworn into office before a Judge of the Supreme Court, or the Custos of the County." Had Mr. Cochran been so sworn, the range of inquiry was extremely limited, and the fact could have been easily proved; but it was not proved. We may assume, therefore, that it did not exist; and as the English, equally with our Provincial rule, declares that a Coroner, until he is sworn, is not "in full possession of his office," on what principle of law or justice, in the absence of such proof, could Mr. Cochran have been unseated? This view was taken by five out of the committee of seven, and I concurred with the majority, which is the principal gravamen of Mr. Johnston's letter.

He complains that the committee did not apply to the House to compel Mr. Cochran to be examined against himself, but it is a sufficient answer that this is in the discretion of the committee; and for reasons which it would a waste of time to go into, I concurred with a majority of six to one, that it was inexpedient, under the circumstances, to refer that question to the House.

In the case of Mr. Smith, the law requires that, while "the Postmaster General, with the approbation of the Governor in Council, may establish Way Offices," the Governor in Council shall "appoint, suspend, or remove the Postmaster General, and all or any Postmasters, Officers, Deputies, Agents, and Servants connected therewith," words sufficiently ample, surely, to include Way Office Keepers. Now, it appeared that by a practice, which the law does not sanction, Way Office Keepers were appointed by commission, under the seal of the Postmaster General, and not of the Governor; and if Mr. Smith held a commission, which was not in proof, it was in this form. It further appeared that Mr. Smith was appointed upon the verbal recommendation of the member for the County, without the previous sanction, as the law requires, of the Governor in Council; and upon both grounds the majority of the committee decided that the proof was defective, and that Mr. Smith should retain his seat. I entirely concurred with that majority, which is the second gravamen of Mr. Johnston's letter.

Now, it is remarkable, that neither in the letter I am answering, nor in the former letter of 13th June, does Mr. Johnston notice these failures in proof, on which both cases mainly turned; while in his statement of 1859, which drew forth the opinions of Sir Richard Bethel and Sir Henry S. Keating, he not only omitted to give an entire copy of the Election law, but withheld the circumstances which give a character and meaning to the act of 1858, and the just and rational views of that act, which I have endeavored to convey in this letter.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to pause for a moment on the clause in this letter, in which Mr. Johnston thinks it necessary to disclaim the workings "of disappointed ambition, or defeated party hopes." Why, then, it may be asked, was it written? I am willing to believe that in this, as in other instances, Mr. Johnston has practised a delusion on himself, and is not aware of the concentrated bitterness with which he has assailed a rival, whose forbearance on many occasions deserved better treatment at his hands.

I have the honor to be,

Your Grace's most faithful and obed't Servant,

WILLIAM YOUNG.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, HER MAJESTY'S Colonial Secretary.

MEMORANDUM.

The Executive Council, in view of the vacancy made by the death of the late venerable Chief Justice, advise the Lieutenant Governor to appoint to that office the Honorable William Young, and to make the appointment without delay, for these among other things: Because Mr. Young's family have strong claims upon the people of this Province. His father, as early as 1819, at a time when the agriculture of the country was in a very low condition, by the publication of the letters of Agricola, and by the organization under the patronage of Lord Dalhousie, of Agricultural Societies throughout the Province, gave a stimulus to the productive powers of farmers, which has ever since been discernible in the progress of the industrial habits of our husbandmen.

Because Mr. Young himself, during twenty-four years' service in the legislature, has taken an active part in the preparation and passage of the great public measures, by which that period has been distinguished, and has fairly earned the high distinction which the Lieutenant Governor is respectfully advised to confer. Mr. Young has within that period held the offices of Member of the Executive Council, Speaker of the House of Assembly, Attorney General, and President of the Executive Council—has represented the Province on several occasions as a delegate—has maintained during the last thirty years at the Bar, a practice and position second to no other Lawyer, whether in or out of public life: and because at the present moment, he enjoys the distinguished position of having been elected by the metropolitan Bar, President of the "Barristers' Society," under a recently passed Act of Incorporation.

The Council advise that the appointment should be made without delay, because they are anxious that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales should be met by a full Bench, and because they are most reluctant, that the Colonial Secretary should be importuned to interfere in a matter, which the Council believe to have been long since remitted by formal despatch, to the sole consideration of the Lieutenant Governor and of his advisers.

Halifax, 23rd July, 1860.

(Nova Scotia. No. 56.)

Downing Street, 13th Dec., 1860.

MY LORD,—

I have had before me your despatch, No. 82, of the 4th of August, 1860, reporting the death of Chief Justice Sir Brenton Haliburton, and the provisional appointment of the Hon. William Young to that office, and at the same time transmitting a remonstrance from Mr. Johnston against the appointment of Mr. Young, together with that gentleman's reply.

I have also received a subsequent despatch from Major General Trollope, forwarding a further remonstrance from Mr. Johnston on this subject.

After a careful perusal of the letters of Mr. Johnston, and the documents which accompanied them, I see no reason for declining to recommend the Crown to confirm the appointment of Mr. Young.

I have accordingly submitted the name of Mr. Young to the Queen, and I will transmit to you in a separate despatch, a Warrant under the Royal Sign Manual, for conferring upon him the office of Chief Justice.

On receiving from you the exemplifications of the appointments which you have made of the Honble. T. D. Archibald and Mr. Colin Campbell to seats in the Executive Council, I shall be prepared to submit their names to Her Majesty.

I have &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

The Right Honble. the Earl of Mulgrave, &c., &c., &c.

APPENDIX No. 4.

RAILWAY REPORT.

Railway Office, Halifax, January, 1861.

To the Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Provincial Secretary, &c. &c.

SIR,—

For the information of His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, I now submit a report of the Railway Department of this Province, for the year terminating on the 31st day of December, 1860:—

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Having accepted office as Commissioner of Railways on the tenth day of February last, my personal superintendence and responsibilities, in connexion with these public works, apply to a period a little short of eleven months.

The announcement in the Commissioners' Report for 1859, that the working expenses of the Nova Scotia Railways for that year had exceeded the earnings by the sum of \$8,397 31, exhibited an unpromising prospect, and demanded the gravest consideration. The Main Line and Windsor Branch, in all 92.75 miles, had then been in full operation for the whole twelve months preceding. I felt that the passenger traffic had been pretty fully developed, excepting what might be fairly expected as the reasonable increase in a young and sparsely populated Province,—that freight traffic must of necessity be a product of slow growth upon lines of railway situated as those of Nova Scotia were,—that there were therefore no reliable data for anticipating any sudden and considerable increase in the earnings of the road. The only sure and safe method of dealing with the difficulties which presented themselves, was, in my view, carefully to examine the expenditure, and reduce it promptly within the narrowest limits compatible with the safe working of the lines. Although this decision devolved upon me an onerous and painful duty, yet one of my earliest official acts was to prepare a reduced scale of salaries, whereby a saving at the rate of between \$16,000 and \$20,000 per annum would be effected.

That scale is to be found in the Appendix to the Journals of the House of Assembly for 1860, and I need not therefore do more at present than merely refer to its contents. It came into operation on the first day of April last, with the commencement of the second quarter of the year, and has been acted upon, except where the system of upholdence by tender and contract has interfered, ever since.

Having determined upon the question of the reduction of wages and salaries, I proceeded to reorganize the Working Department.

Mr. Alexander Moir was continued in his office as superintendent of the Locomotive department; Mr. George Taylor was made superintendent of the Traffic department, in place of Mr. Mosse; and Mr. William Marshall was appointed general inspector on upholdence and construction. Mr. John Morrow retained charge of the construction accounts, and Mr. Thomas Foot was put in charge of the revenue books. These officers are held directly responsible for the management of the several sub-departments over which they preside; and I have much pleasure in announcing that this new organization has worked harmoniously, and gives satisfaction.

When I assumed office I found that the practice had been, for Mr. Morrow, the accountant, to receive from the superintendent of Traffic the entire amount of earnings of the road, and from this fund to pay working expenses.

This was a very inconvenient practice. The tables of the office, for two or three days every week, were necessarily strewed with money, requiring to be counted in and counted out, and I therefore decided to abolish the practice altogether, and instead, to require that the earnings of the road, counted, and labelled by the Traffic superintendent at Richmond, be paid directly to the credit of the road, into the Bank of Nova Scotia.

This having been done,—to it was superadded the recommendation of the committee of public accounts, that these deposits be transferred to the credit of the Receiver General; and that the necessary amounts for payment of working expenses, be from time to time obtained from him, by requisition, and deposited in the bank to the credit of the Railway Department. Payments for all services are therefore now made by checks drawn upon this latter fund, until it is exhausted, when by further deposits it is again renewed. By this simple arrangement no money is now required to be counted in or out of the office, except what trifling sums are necessary for office disbursements, under a "small cash" account.—and a thorough system of checks is established.

CLASSIFICATION.

The classification of the revenue accounts, as heretofore kept, has not proved satisfactory. It does not distribute the expenses among the subdivisions to which they properly belong. It is of the first importance that these classifications should be lucid and methodical. Besides it greatly facilitates comparisons with other lines. The classification adopted on the E. & N. A. line appeared to me to be well arranged, and I have caused it to be made the basis of a new classification of the headings of accounts for 1861. It will be found, I trust, perspicuous and satisfactory.

UPHOLDENCE.

The upholdence of the permanent way is a very large item of expenditure on every line of railway. This service, when I accepted office, I found performed by days' labor, at the rate of a man to each mile, or thereabouts—every third man being a foreman. Three road masters were employed—one on the Windsor branch and two on the Main line, superintending,—all subordinate to Mr. Mosse as engineer. As spring opened, even this force was found insufficient, and additional aid was occasionally required by the road masters to do the duty. Each road master having about thirty miles, or a little upwards, of road to look after, and the foremen having no direct interest beyond what is common to employers and employed, I was impressed with the belief that if the road were put up to tender and contract for upholdence, leaving contractors to find their own men and tools, the work might be more cheaply and efficiently performed.

I determined to commence with a single section, as an experiment, and selected for that purpose the first eight miles lying between Richmond and Bedford. Preparatory to letting it, however, I caused a careful survey and inspection of its condition to be made. The result of this investigation discovered the rather startling fact, that within a distance of eight miles there were no less than 1035 broken joint chairs upon the track, besides a few broken intermediates. Steps were immediately adopted for removing and replacing all this broken material as rapidly and quietly as possible. This survey elicited the additional fact, that there were upwards of 1000 decayed sleepers on these eight miles, which required immediate renewal. It cost \$320 to put this section of road in thorough repair. Tenders being advertised for its upholdence for one year it was taken by Mr. Alexander Kay for the sum of \$2280, repairs of fencing included.

This experiment promising to succeed, I proceeded to get the remainder of the road in a condition to let, with all reasonable despatch, and on the first day of July I caused to be let about forty miles more of road, and on the first day of August the remainder. The following table gives the names of contractors, the length of sections, and the amount of each contract, and dates. The department finds rails, chairs, spikes, keys, but nothing more; and the contractor, in addition to his contract price, is entitled to twenty cents for each sleeper

removed and renewed. Each contractor furnishes two good sureties, and ten per cent. on each contract is retained as a further security:—

Sections.	Contractors' Names.	Distances in miles.	Date of letting.	Decayed Sleepers re-moved.	Amount.
MAIN LINE.					
No. 1. Richmond to Bedford.....	Alexander Kay.....	8	1st April	*1120	\$2,280 00
2. Bedford to Windsor Junct..	McKenzie & Black....	5½	1st July	183	1,334 75
3. Windsor Junct. to G. Lake.	Isaac Logan.....	9¼	1st Aug.	..	1,900 00
4. G. Lake to Truro Road....	John Low.....	9	"	..	2,062 00
5. Truro Road to Shubenacadie	John Lynch.....	8	"	..	2,000 00
6. Shubenacadie to Stewiacke..	W. H. Blades.....	4½	"	..	936 00
7. Stewiacke to Peg 1940....	Fitzpatrick & Robinson.	8¼	1st July	..	2,600 00
8. Peg 1940 to Truro.....	John Davis.....	8¼	"	19	2,100 00
WINDSOR BRANCH.					
No. 1. W'r. Junct. to Fenerty's Sid'g	James Robinson.....	5	1st Aug.	..	1,400 00
2. Fenerty's S'g to Mt. Uniacke	McKenzie & Black....	8	"	167	1,710 00
3. Mt. Uniacke to Still Water.	Patrick Deegan.....	7	1st July	485	1,798 00
4. Still Water to Windsor....	McKenzie & Black....	11¾	"	356	2,907 55
		92¾		2,330	\$23,028 30

*Of the 1120 sleepers 1000 were supplied under a supplementary contract to put the road in good order.

The cost of repairs of permanent way exclusive of fencing per mile, per quarter, chargeable upon revenue for the year 1859, per Mr. Mosse's report, amounted to \$103 00.—of fencing \$5 74.

The cost of upholding for the last quarter of 1860, being the only entire quarter, when done by tender and contract, fencing included, was \$67 90 per mile, shewing a saving of \$40 84 per mile per quarter, and at the rate of \$15,151 64 per annum on the entire lines.

Whilst the road was being upheld by days' labor, a practice which had the approbation of the engineer under the late board, of charging to construction the expense of removing slides, slurry, &c. which it was considered ought to have been removed at construction expense, and with construction funds, continued to obtain. From the dates of the respective contracts tabled, I beg to remark, that no charge of this kind against construction has been permitted. The contractors' engagements therefore now cover a class of expenses in this respect which had previously been charged to construction.

The permanent way has, I am happy to say, been kept in an efficient condition during the season: and, when the winter frosts set in, I had the most reliable assurance, from qualified judges, to add to my personal testimony, that the lines were never in better order.

ROLLING STOCK.

The rolling stock has been kept in good repair. The locomotives have not been required, to any great extent, except for the purposes of freight and traffic. Some slides from the larger cuttings, in the spring, and extraordinary repairs preparatory to letting the upholding of the road by tender and contract, and the filling up at Windsor wharf, constitute the principal employment for which they have been put in requisition, beyond the usual and ordinary service. The freight cars begin to require painting, and also some of the passenger cars. The expense would not be a heavy item, but, until some suitable shed accommodation is provided, it is difficult to get the work satisfactorily done.

REVENUE.

The earnings of the road for the year 1860, for transportation of passengers, traffic, &c., amount to \$112,470 92, being an increase over 1859 of \$9,593 35.

The whole amount of receipts, derivable from all sources, for 1860, is

\$116,742 89. The whole amount of working expenses \$96,472 26,—less \$1,781 38, debts of 1859 paid in 1860, and which are chargeable to that year. The working expenses of 1860 paid, are therefore \$94,690 88, to which add for accounts since rendered and paid, say \$200 11, in all \$94,890 99, which represents the actual working expenses of 1860. Great pains have been taken to call in all outstanding accounts, and I feel satisfied that there is not now over \$150 00 due by revenue, from all sources, chargeable to working expenses of 1860.

Had the system which prevailed in 1859 continued in 1860, and the accounts been made up on the same principle, the amount to the credit of the road would be much larger than is shown. In 1859 the salaries of the Commissioners were charged to construction. Those of Mr. Foot, Mr. Morrow, and Mr. Jones, were charged to the same account: also that of Mr. Adams for a portion of the year. Office expenses in part, small expenses and postages, were charged to construction. For the last three quarters of 1860, of these items, excepting Mr. Morrow's salary continued to construction, there has been charged to revenue, and deducted therefrom \$1,344 44.

During the year 1859, eight miles of road—Truro to Brookfield—appear by the books of the office to have been upheld at construction expense, for eleven months, averaging, say, \$1884 66. Thirteen and one-half miles—Brookfield to Shubenacadie—one and one-half month, averaging \$433 69, were upheld by Sutherland & Sons, it would appear; and a further section—Shubenacadie to Truro road—eight miles, were upheld for one month in like manner, under their contract, at, say, \$171 33,—in all, \$2489 68.

The working expenses of the whole lines for 1859, adopting the principle acted upon in 1860, would have stood thus:—

Amount charged for this service in 1859.....	\$111,274 89
Add for Commissioners' salaries, three quarters.....	3,300 00
Mr. Foot, Mr. Adams, Mr. Jones, office expenses, postages, &c., as above, for three quarters, as in 1860.....	1,344 44
Upholdence on Main Line, as above.....	2,489 68
<hr/>	
Total working expenses of 1859, on same principle as charged in 1860.....	\$118,409 01
Earnings of 1859.....	102,877 58
<hr/>	
Deficiency.....	\$15,531 43
Surplus of 1860, per revenue account.....	20,270 63
<hr/>	
Difference represented between 1859, as compared with 1860, adopting the same principle in both.....	\$35,802 06

This statement exhibits the two systems in operation, and contrasted for nine months, commencing with April and ending with December. Had the operation extended over twelve, instead of nine months, the difference would of course be proportionably increased,—thus, as 3 qrs. is to \$35,802 :: 1 qr. to \$11,934, which, being added together, give the sum of \$47,736 as the rate *per annum* saved by the change.

This is based upon the supposition that three Commissioners were to continue in office, and chargeable upon revenue. Supposing a single Commissioner, however, to have presided as chairman, as in 1860, then the difference would have been less by \$1,600 00, or say \$46,136 00 per annum.

For revenue account, see Mr. Foot's report and abstract, Addenda A. These papers, with the vouchers, have been filed in the office of the Financial Secretary.

FUEL.

Fuel is a large item of expenditure on every line of railway. The average cost of cordwood of the best quality, delivered in four feet lengths along the sides of the road, is \$1 50; but, by the time it is sawn into two feet lengths and housed at the stations, it stands the department in full \$3 00. The fuel for 1861 is required to be delivered by the contractors, cut up and housed in sta-

tions. The average cost per cord thus delivered, for the current year, is \$2 62. The quantity being 4,700 cords, a considerable saving, as compared with the year 1860, is thereby effected.

During the year 1860 a quantity, equal to 212 cords, was destroyed by accidents,—either by sparks from locomotives kindling fires along the lines, or otherwise. The fuel, by the present system, will be at the risk of the contractors till delivered at the stations, where it is less liable to accidents. I am sorry to have to add that wood is occasionally taken by persons dwelling in shanties along the line, and consumed; and I beg to suggest whether some legislation might not be provided, affording a cheap and summary mode of convicting and punishing offenders. Wood, sawed into two feet lengths, considerably diminishes for measurement purposes, as compared with four feet lengths; on an average, as reported by the Wood Inspector, about, or nearly ten per cent. This allowance must therefore be made in comparing the quantities received in four feet lengths, and retailed out to locomotives, &c. in two feet and shorter lengths.

COAL.

I caused an experiment to be made during the summer on one engine, fitted up for the purpose, with Lingan coal. The results were favorable; but the coal was small, too large a proportion of it slack. The trial was such as to impress the superintendent very favorably; and, if the lines should hereafter be extended into the neighborhood of any good coal field, I am convinced that coal will be found to be a very much less expensive class of fuel, than cordwood even at its present prices.

OLD MATERIAL ACCOUNT.

In 1859 the value of old material was deducted from the account for repairs of locomotives. I have thought it better to open an old material account, debiting new material required, such as chairs, keys, sleepers, wheels, axles, &c., to revenue; crediting revenue with proceeds of old material displaced by new. New material will increase in successive years. For 1860 it has cost revenue a very much larger sum, than the proceeds of sales of old.

SEASON TICKETS.

For the convenience of persons having occasion to use the road very frequently, during the summer I organized a system of season tickets, whereby parties are enabled to travel at largely reduced rates. A number of persons have availed themselves of the advantage the system affords. It has given much satisfaction, and appears to work well. On the 31st December the number of tickets had reached 31; the receipts \$339 50.

CASUALTIES.

Whilst so large a saving, present and prospective, has been accomplished with a reduced staff of operatives, and at reduced wages, it affords me unspeakable gratification to be enabled to report, that during the year 1860, 88,024 passengers have been transported over the lines, without accident or injury of any kind whatever. This to me, is one of the most gratifying facts I have to record in connection with my administration of the affairs of the department. The officers and workmen on the lines also have all escaped without serious hurt or injury. It is with deep and heartfelt gratitude to God I desire humbly to record the pleasing fact. The care and caution exhibited by the officers in charge of the works, have, under Providence, been crowned in this respect, with great success, and deserve the highest commendation.

TARIFF.

Early in the spring I revised the passenger tariff, fixing a rate of three cents per mile for first class, and two cents per mile uniform for second class passengers. The horse and wagon tariff was also made uniform, at a slightly reduced rate. The want of extension of the Trunk line into the city is deeply

felt by all classes; and if so desirable an object could be accomplished, I should not hesitate materially to increase the fare for horse and wagon traffic. It requires a large amount of locomotive power, and of rolling stock to transport it, and without corresponding remuneration. If a line of rails can be secured into some central portion of the city, as I hope may be the case at no distant day, it would afford a vast amount of accommodation to the public, and relieve the road of the most unprofitable portion of its work. But, until that is done, I think that every facility should be afforded, and every reasonable encouragement offered, to countrymen to travel with their produce by rail, in preference to the high road.

TRAINS.

The practice of running an express train for mails and passengers, which had prevailed in 1859, as contradistinguished from a mixed train, was found to be productive of dissatisfaction. To obtain the higher rate of speed desirable for an express train, required that the smaller classes of stations should be passed without stoppages. In a more densely populated country the system may be advantageous, but one effect of it here was, that while one locomotive and train with the employees were too heavily taxed, the other had comparatively little to do. Besides, passengers with traffic at way stations, were often waiting for a train to arrive, and annoyed to find it pass without stopping,—not unfrequently having set out from Halifax for their homes, they were told at Richmond, that they could not proceed by the first train, because, being an express, though it passed their doors, it was not allowed to deposit either passengers or traffic. Immediately on accepting office, I directed that a nearly uniform rate of speed be adopted by all the trains, and that they should call at every station.

TIMES OF STARTING.

The time of starting necessarily varies with the season. These variations become necessary, with a view of affording countrymen the largest possible period to transact business in the city, and return the same day, and in like manner to city passengers, time for transacting business in the country and returning. It is desirable also to furnish the largest practicable amount of accommodation to the mail service, by leaving the city early in the mornings, and the country late in the afternoons, and yet avoiding night work as much as possible, on the lines, and at the terminal stations.

CONSTRUCTION.

The largest item charged to construction, disbursed during the year 1860, has been incurred for filling up and completing the eastern side of the depot and wharf at Windsor. The accommodation there was found quite inadequate for the increase of traffic. It required about 19,000 cubic yards of earth and ballast to complete this operation. A considerable portion of the necessary material was taken out of the cuttings, which had been giving, or were likely to give trouble by slides and slurry, so that, by the method adopted, a double advantage was secured,—the depot and wharf were filled, and, to a large extent, from material which widened narrow cuttings. The wharf accommodation now furnished at Windsor, will probably suffice for some time to come. Should the plaster and wood business increase, however, as they promise to do, it is not improbable that more loading ground may be required there, at no very distant day.

Three sets of platform scales (Fairbanks' patent) have been erected—one at Bedford and one at Elmsdale, for weighing loaded wagons, &c. and one set track scales at Windsor, for weighing loaded cars, engines, &c. Another set of the latter description is much needed at Richmond, but I have deferred erecting them until the questions of further extension, as well as that of enlargement of depot accommodation there, and of permanent location of other necessary erections, are definitely settled. Where heavy traffic, such as plaster, bricks, timber, lumber, and the like prevails, track scales not only obviate disputes, but prevent the overloading of cars.

The new engine house, commenced at Richmond, and referred to in the last annual report of my predecessors, I regret to add, remains substantially in the same condition, as that in which it was, on the 31st December, 1859.

Owing to misunderstandings or mistakes, or both, the roof which had been contracted for, would not fit the walls, nor the windows the openings,—the consequence is, that the turntable erected was exposed all last winter, and continues exposed to the weather. The design of this building had been the subject of much criticism and remark. Its capacity is not commensurate to the purposes required. It would only, if finished, conveniently accommodate eight engines, and the number on hand is twenty. Disputes, I found, had unhappily arisen, and existed between the late engineer, representing the department, and the contractors, and between the latter and the sub-contractors.

Early in the spring, upon a personal examination of the walls of the structure, I found that, from some cause, they appeared defective. Having reason to suspect that they were not sufficiently strong to sustain the weight of the roof, I felt it my duty, before expending more money on the building, to procure a report from some persons competent to judge of such matters. I selected for that purpose William Gordon, Esquire, Clerk of Works in the R. E. Department, a gentleman of good reputation and high attainments, as I was given to understand, and Mr. Henry Elliott, of this city, architect. Having associated with them Mr. William Marshall, Railway Inspector, I prepared a memorandum of instructions to guide them, a copy whereof is annexed, see addenda B. These gentlemen having examined the erection, reported, see addenda C.

Before proceeding to remedy the defects pointed out in their report, it seemed to me desirable to ascertain, if possible, what would be the difference of cost of finishing this building, with the extras suggested, compared with the expense of a new engine house of a different design, adapted to hold a larger number of engines. With this view, I addressed a letter to Matthew Stead, Esquire, architect, residing in St. John, N. B. the gentleman who had designed and superintended the construction of the St. John engine house for the E. & N. A. Railway of that province, a building which I had been given to understand was both capacious and satisfactory. Mr. Stead shortly afterwards visited Halifax, and spent several days examining the unfinished structure at Richmond, and collecting information. My letter to him, and his report, are contained in addenda D. and E.

Assuming that Mr. Stead's calculations were substantially reliable, and his estimates correct, I caused the contractor, J. Sutherland and his sureties, to be sent for, with a view of ascertaining whether some amicable arrangements could be made, by paying schedule prices for work done, and relieving him from further performance. This effort failed, and Mr. Sutherland, early in August, commenced operations anew. I immediately appointed Mr. E. Lamont, a skilled mason, as overseer, with instructions, see addenda F.

In order that a permanent record of the condition of the works might be forthcoming, I directed Mr. Lamont to report, in writing; and to prevent disputes and misconceptions, I requested Mr. Gordon again to examine the structure, the walls of which had now been opened up, and report. Mr. Marshall was required to report in a similar way. For these several reports, see addenda G. H. I.

Mr. Sutherland, declining to take down the structure, in accordance with Mr. Lamont's directions, and contending that his work had been passed and paid for, except as to the ten per cents. reserved, I formally notified him that no pay bills would be granted if he persisted in building on these insufficient walls, and thereupon operations ceased. Impressed with the idea that the case was one which ought to be now dealt with by the Legislature, I have to recommend that it be submitted accordingly.

I need hardly add that a capacious and suitable engine house is greatly needed. One, holding twenty engines, would give the use of the building at present appropriated as an engine house, for covering the passenger and other cars to a considerable extent, and protecting them from the effects of the weather.

The report of my predecessors, dated the 8th day of February, 1860, exhibits the state of the accounts of the department in reference to construction, as they existed on the 31st day of December, 1859 :—

By this paper there appears then to have been expended. . . . \$4,197,602 79

There has been disbursed on construction during the year 1860,
(see Mr. Morrow's Report and abstract, addenda K.) 36,794 78

Of this amount, the sum of \$10,532 72 were debts standing over and paid in 1860.

The usual balance sheet for the year 1860, applicable to this service, with the vouchers, have been duly filed, as required by law, in the office of the Financial Secretary.

EARNINGS.

The increase of revenue for 1860 over 1859, it will be discovered from the tables prepared by the superintendent, arises chiefly from the increase of goods traffic. Although the number of passengers carried in 1860 exceeds the number carried in 1859 by 16,810, yet the receipts for passenger traffic do not bear that proportion to each other for these two years.

In 1859 the average receipt for each passenger was 84 cents, in 1860 it is 70 cents. For eight days, commencing the last Saturday of July, and ending the first Saturday of August, during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, there were no second class passengers,—the whole travelling community being carried as first class, at half first class rates. On the Main Line, notwithstanding that during the month of August there are returned 6,532 first class passengers, against 1076 second class, yet, for the year, the second class exceeds the first in numbers by 2,010. On the Windsor Branch, however, the first class exceeds the second by 3,260.

The horse and wagon traffic on the Main Line for 1860, has exceeded that for 1859 by \$2,225 42; on the Windsor Branch, that of 1859 by \$901 34. The freight traffic on the Main Line for 1860, is in excess of 1859 by \$2,137 96; Windsor Branch, that of 1859 by \$2,748 09.

The train mileage run in 1860 is in excess of 1859 by 19,403 miles. The report of Mr. Taylor, see addenda L, and his returns, contain much valuable information, well digested and ready for reference.

The railways of Nova Scotia branching, as they do, so near the Halifax terminal station, eastwardly and westwardly, must, of necessity, be less cheaply managed than if the whole 92.75 miles lay in one extension, and they are almost as expensive as the working of two independent lines. Two engines leave Richmond each morning, and two each afternoon; and one leaves Truro, and one Windsor, morning and evening in like manner, daily, all the year round. At each of the three terminal stations an additional engine requires to be kept in readiness, and these must, of course, all be manned, and supplied with fuel, oil, waste, &c.—a continuing double service, as compared with one line of greater extension. In a young country like this, what is needed to make railroads pay is employment. One heavy engine, under ordinary circumstances, could do the whole passenger and goods traffic, either way, if it were all for one destination, at a little more than half the cost required to sustain the present outfit and equipment for Main Line and Branch. It is not, however, to be disguised, that a somewhat larger tract of country is tapped and fed by these divergent tracks, than would be done by one continuous line, unless it reached some populous town or a harbor; yet the advantages in that respect, as our roads are, by no means countervail the disadvantages of a double equipment, such as we are required to maintain.

The Superintendent of Locomotives has submitted his annual report,—for which, see addenda M. This document, and the figures and calculations referred to, furnish a large amount of information, in connection with motive power, and its cost, valuable for comparison with other lines.

For the Road Inspector's report, see addenda N.

CONCLUSION.

Before closing my remarks, I feel it due to the subordinate officers to say, that during the period of my administration of the department, the onerous and responsible duties devolving upon them, have, in general, been discharged with great fidelity. The extraordinary care and caution manifested, while the Prince of Wales travelled over the lines, were duly appreciated by His Royal Highness; and, in token of his approbation, he was induced to bestow, as a gratuity, among the subordinate officers and employees upon the trains, a donation of £20 sterling, which has been distributed among them in accordance with his suggestions,

I have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. McCULLY.

ADDENDA.

A.

Railway Office, Halifax, 22d January, 1860.

Sir,—In compliance with your instructions, I beg to submit the Revenue Account for the year ending 31st December, 1860.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

To the Hon. J. McCULLY,

THOMAS FOOT,

Dr.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Cr.

To Running Expenses.....	\$30,653 63	By Superintendent Traffic Department, for details see	
Salaries.....	10,995 48	Addenda L., Suptd's Abstract, A. 1.....	\$112,470 92
Traffic Charges.....	5,025 79	Receipts from miscellaneous sources.....	448 49
Gratuities and Damages.....	75 23	Old material.....	3,823 48
Printing and Advertising.....	1,008 84		
Casualties, Wood destroyed, &c.....	736 60		
Office Expenses.....	557 43		
Stationery.....	803 69		
Expenses Prince's Visit.....	584 07		
Miscellaneous.....	1,410 51		
Repairs of Locomotives.....	5,616 67		
“ Passenger Cars.....	1,079 08½		
“ Freight Cars.....	1,660 24½		
“ Shop and Tools.....	551 52		
Maintenance of Way, by Contract.....	11,983 66		
“ “ Days' Labor.....	21,582 89		
Clearing Snow and Ice.....	848 41		
Repairs of Bridges.....	331 24		
“ Fencing.....	706 28		
“ Stations and Buildings.....	559 49		
Balance.....	\$96,472 26		
	20,270 63		
	<u>\$116,742 89</u>		

\$116,742 89

B.

Railway Office, Halifax, June 1st, 1860.

Instructions to W. Gordon, Esq., Mr. William Marshall, Railway Inspector, and Mr. Henry Elliott, Architect, in reference to Engine House at Richmond, upon which they are empowered to report:—

You are expected to examine and report upon the foundation of the unfinished structure,—the condition of the walls,—the openings for the windows and doors,—the sashes and frames,—the plans and specifications for roof,—its strength and capability for sustaining itself,—the capability of the walls to support the roof designed,—and generally upon the whole structure, as well in its present unfinished condition, as when completed; also, its adaptation and suitableness for the object for which intended.

(Signed) J. McCULLY.

These gentlemen having examined the erection, reported as follows:—

C.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, June, 1860.

Proceedings of a Board of Survey, appointed by the Honorable Jonathan McCully, Railway Commissioner, to inspect and report on the state, &c., of the unfinished Engine House at Richmond Station, consisting of Messrs. William Gordon, Henry Elliott, and William Marshall.

The board having assembled on the 4th instant, at the Railway Office, examined the plans Nos. 1 and 2, and specifications for the building, and having then proceeded to Richmond, carefully examined the works, and beg leave to report:—

1ST. THE FOUNDATIONS.

The foundations having been examined, particularly on the west side, were found to be composed of flat rubble stone, laid in mortar on the rock, at the depth of from one to two feet beneath the granite base course. The water from the high ground in rear was lying against the masonry, and in places running through to the inside: in other respects this part of the work appeared in fair condition. But in such a climate as in this country, all foundations, whether on rock or earth, should be put in fully four feet six inches beneath the surface of the ground, otherwise the whole structure is subject to be upheaved by the frost. This defect, of course, cannot be rectified now, but the drainage of the ground should be effected without delay, so far as it can be done, without injury to the walls. A French drain for this purpose was provided in the contract, but not yet executed,—neither has the excavation of it been done, and as it is to run almost entirely through rock, its execution is now an impossibility: still, proper surface drainage would effect much good to the building, as a protection against the action of frost on the masonry.

2ND. STATE OF THE WALLS.

The walls having been also carefully examined, were found to be composed of a rather soft description of brick, laid in mortar, twenty inches thick, faced on the outside with pressed brick, laid in cement: they are all considerably weather-beaten, and much damaged for perhaps two feet in height at the top, and one foot on the window-sills,—in those parts the mortar appears totally perished, and would consequently require to be rebuilt before the roof is fitted; a great deal of pointing would also require to be done, and the defective bricks made good. The west wall is much bowed to the inside, particularly towards the south end, caused probably by the action of the frost on the west foundation, and if thus exposed for another winter may be totally ruined.

The north wall is rather irregular on the face, but this does not appear to arise from defective footings. It may have been caused by careless workmen, by

the wind, or the vibration of scaffolding, during the execution. The arch over the main doorway has settled, thrust out the west jamb, and fractured the spandril over: this is not likely to yield further after the roof goes on.

3RD. THE OPENINGS FOR THE WINDOWS AND DOORS.

The openings for the windows appear well constructed, except that they are about two-and-a-half to three inches short in height: this mistake, however, can easily be rectified by lowering the sills.

The openings for the small doors are properly constructed, but that for the main entrance is without any provision to receive the doors or the hinges; a rebate, reveal, or impost, should have been provided, to render the doors rather tight, and the hooks should have been fixed for the hinges as the work proceeded,—none of which can now be done without difficulty, and, perhaps, detriment to the work.

4TH. THE SASHES AND FRAMES.

The sashes and their frames, so far as seen by the four now fixed in the east side of the building, appear to be of good material, and skillfully made, in accordance with the drawings,—the discrepancy between them and their openings being caused by an error in the brickwork. These frames, however, have been seriously damaged, by cutting their heads and sills for the purpose of forcing them into the short openings.

5TH. THE DESIGN FOR THE ROOF.

The design for the roof is a good one, and, with a little more attention to the details in construction, together with the adoption of spruce for pine in the top and bottom ribs of the main trusses, would make a very strong and durable structure. The details alluded to are chiefly the securing of the headings of the top and bottom planks of the trusses with plate iron,—the abutting of the lattice bracings partly on the ribs as well as on the oak blocks, and the lowering the horizontal truss, which is to span the opening over the turn-table, sufficiently to receive the ends of the main trusses, but this latter change would reduce the headway from seventeen feet to fifteen feet nine inches.

6TH. THE WALLS THAT SUPPORT THE ROOF.

The walls, as designed, and as now constructed, are only capable of supporting the roof under the ordinary circumstances of its own weight and downward pressure; but from this the corbels prepared to receive the lower foot of the main trusses are to be excepted, they being so very defective in construction as to be worse than useless for the required purpose.

In cases of this kind, it is, however, not only necessary to provide walls sufficiently strong to bear the weight of the roof, but also to provide them with the necessary additional strength to sustain permanently the roof under the severe vibratory motion and pressure of the wind, with rain and snow, &c., this trying action renders necessary either an increased thickness of walls, or an additional weight of what may be called bracing within the roof, and the walls. In this instance, where the roof has a clear span of ninety feet, a weight of one hundred and forty-six tons on twenty-two points of support, on twenty inch soft brick walls twenty feet high, when subjected to a gale beating directly on the side of the building with a pressure of, say, thirteen pounds to the superficial foot (hurricanes having a pressure of forty-nine pounds to the foot), adding fully sixty-five tons to the above weight, and coming with a vibratory motion more like to a concussion than a constant pressure, would, in all probability, bring down the whole fabric at the very first trial.

The walls, however, may be sufficiently strengthened by either adding piers within, underneath each truss, or buttresses on the outer face opposite these points,—either of which could be effected at a moderate cost.

7TH. THE STATE OF THE BUILDING.

The walls in front and rear are raised to their full height; that on the north end is to the same level, and that on the south end is within three feet of the same height,—their condition, as before alluded to, is not the most satisfactory. In the floor, the surface and under drains to the engine pits are nearly completed; the turning table is fixed, but some of its retaining wall is damaged; some of the rock requires excavating to receive the flooring, and a large quantity of rubbish remains to be removed.

The area in rear of the building is in an unfinished state, and the whole of the works, both inside and outside, being without roof, doors, or windows, except four of the latter, all is therefore completely exposed to the action of the atmosphere, and if allowed to remain so for another winter, will assuredly cause great additional damage.

8TH. SUITABLENESS OF THE BUILDING FOR THE OBJECT REQUIRED.

The building is rectangular, one hundred and eighty-three feet long, ninety-three feet wide, and twenty feet high, with a semi-polygonal projection of sixty-one feet diameter on the east side for a turn-table. It is arranged to accommodate eight engines and a turn-table, and is well adapted for the purpose; but from the nature of the plan, and the purpose required, there are necessarily considerable surplus, and, consequently, waste space in the rear angles.

It is therefore submitted, that a building semi-polygonal on plan, to afford the same amount of accommodation, could be erected at a much less cost, as the quantities of walling, roofing, flooring, and windows, would thereby be considerably reduced.

(Signed) WILLIAM GORDON,
Clerk of Works, Royal Engineer Dept.

(Signed) HENRY ELLIOTT,
Architect, Halifax. N. S.

(Signed) WM. MARSHALL,
Inspector Nova Scotia Railway.

D.

Railway Office, Halifax, N. S., 18th June, 1860.

MATTHEW STEAD, Esq., Architect, &c.

SIR,—Herewith I furnish you plans and specification of Richmond Engine House, unfinished, with report of a commission sent out to examine and inspect the same.

I have to request that you will furnish this department with a detailed estimate of the amount required to finish the present structure on the original design, including such extra materials and labor as will be necessary to render the building substantial and safe. You are required also to report the cost of constructing a new erection, on any improved plan that may suggest itself to your view, adapted to contain, say twenty, or a less number of engines, but not less than ten: what such erection would cost, using the present materials, or any part of them suitable for the purpose: and whether, in your judgment, it would be more advisable to take down this building and erect another, or whether it would be better to go on and finish it. I would be obliged also for such remarks generally on the construction of the present building as may conduce to the public benefit, with any suggestions likely to subserve the object the Government have in view, which I may add in one word, is to secure a suitable engine house, best adapted to the working of the lines of railway, at the cheapest and most economical rate consistent with efficiency and durability.

I have the honor to remain
Your obedient servant,

J. McCULLY.

St. John, 29th June, 1860.

Hon. J. McCULLY, Railway Commissioner, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

SIR,—In accordance with your request, conveyed to me in your letter of instructions, dated 18th June inst., accompanied by the plans and specifications of the Richmond Engine House, with report of a commission, I have to state that, having examined the works of the unfinished Engine House at Richmond, together with the plans and specifications, I have the honor to report as follows:—

FIRST.—As to the amount required to finish the present building, according to the original design, including such extra materials and labor as will be found necessary to render the structure substantial and safe.

In finishing the building according to the original design, I conclude the builders who commenced the work would be required to complete their contract.

Therefore, in ascertaining the amount required to finish the building, I have taken contract schedule of quantities and prices, and find, according to the detail estimate marked (*a*) attached to this report, that the work remaining to be done of the contract amounts to the sum of £2,931 3 1½.

The estimated cost to repair damages to the present work, and make the building substantial and safe, I consider would amount to the sum of £397 7 0—making together the sum of £3,328 10 1½.

SECONDLY.—The cost of constructing a new Engine House to contain twenty engines, using such portions of the old materials as may be found to be suitable to the purpose.

A new Engine House to contain twenty engines, according to the design sent herewith, and the annexed detailed estimate marked (*b*), using the materials in the present building that may be found suitable for the purpose, and supposing that the present turn-table can be retained in the situation it now occupies, would cost the sum of £3,673 15 0.

If the turn-table cannot be retained in its present situation, it would require a further sum to be added of about £230 0 0.

THIRDLY.—As to whether it would be most advisable to complete the present building, as originally intended, for the accommodation of eight engines, or to erect a building that will contain twenty engines.

Considering the very defective state of the present works, the large amount it would require to repair the damages, the necessary expenditure in endeavoring to make the building secure; and that, after all, it would be an unsatisfactory affair, a patched up, crippled thing, with its many defects and constant risks: considering also that you really require a building that will contain twenty engines, and as this could be obtained at an additional expenditure of only £345 to £575 more than is required to finish the present building for eight engines;—and further, that in providing a new building for twenty engines, the stone building at present used as an engine house could be converted into a car shed, a building which you have not yet provided, and cannot do without, and that by adopting this course a saving of about £2,000 would thereby be effected, I therefore would strongly recommend the taking down of the present work, and the reconstruction of a new building.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In estimating the amount of work done, and to be done, I have taken into account only what appears in the present building. Whatever work the contractors may have prepared, or materials procured, could be in most part taken and allowed for, at the contract price, and used and credited for in the new building, and therefore will not affect the present calculations.

In the final settlement with the contractors, it will be necessary to consider

their liability, according to the conditions of the contract, for the defective state of the present work. The annexed estimates have not been made with a view to the settlement with the contractors, but to furnish such information as to afford sufficient data to enable you to determine whether to proceed with the present building with all its damages and defects, or to commence a new one.

The general form adopted for engine houses is circular in plan, being found in practice the most convenient, and cheapest in construction.

The turn-table being circular, and the engines running from it, radiating from its centre at regular intervals, necessarily form a circle, and it must therefore be obvious that the most economical boundary for inclosing the same would be circular or polygonal.

The circular plan has also the advantage of simplifying the construction, being strong in itself, less expensive in execution, particularly in the roof,—no difficult and expensive trussing being requisite, or thick walls to resist the strain that a long straight wall would occasionally have to bear.

The plan of the building commenced is rectangular, 183 feet long and 93 feet wide, with a semi-polygonal projection of 61 feet diameter for the turn-table.

	Ft.	In.
Making the whole length of the outside walls.....	584	9
The length of the external walls of the design proposed for twenty engines is.....	510	0
		<hr/>
Difference.....	74	9

The superficial area of the brick walls of the present building for eight engines is.....	14,245	0
The superficial area of the brick walls for the building proposed for twenty engines, is only.....	9,180	0
		<hr/>
Difference.....	5,065	0

I hope that the foregoing statements and remarks may be sufficiently explicit and comprehensive.

I have the honor to be

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

MATTHEW STEAD, Architect.

(a.)

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

Estimate according to the Contractors' schedule of quantities and prices, shewing the amount of work done, and the amount of work not done.

Description of Work.	Amount of Work done.	Amount of Work not done.
Cutting foundation for walls.....	£73 2 6	
Masonry in foundation walls.....	232 10 0	
Granite in square quoins, plinths and cope....	212 10 0	
Granite in corner quoins.....	113 1 3	
Granite in window and door sills.....	37 2 6	
Granite in door arch.....	10 18 9	
Pressed Brick, including arches of windows....	578 8 0	172 0 0
Common Brick.....	811 5 0	241 0 0
Door 16½ by 10½ feet, including hangings, fastenings, sills, stop post, &c., complete.....		10 0 0
Carried forward.....	<hr/> £2068 18 0	<hr/> 423 0 0

Description of Work.	Amount of Work done.	Amount of Work not done.
Brought forward.....	£2068 18 0	£423 0 0
Door 8½ by 4 feet, including frame, hanging, fastening and painting, complete.....		6 0 0
Windows and frames, including glazing, hanging, fastening and painting, complete.....		187 0 0
Centres for arches, say.....		50 0 0
Sills, &c., planking, &c., floor.....		106 10 0
Spruce planking for floor, two inch, including spikes.....		30 0 0
French drain, 1½ by 2 feet, including excavations and filling in.....	30 0 0	20 0 0
Lead flashings, including thimbles for stove pipes		0 17 6
ENGINE PITS.		
Excavation for drains and filling in.....	92 10 0	
Masonry and flagging in drains.....	52 16 3	
Excavation for pits and walls.....	72 0 0	
Masonry in walls.....	45 0 0	
Pressed bricks in walls.....		87 2 0
Common bricks in walls.....		77 12 6
Common bricks in pit floors on edge.....		37 7 6
Grating stones for pits, and iron gratings six inches square.....		11 5 0
Timber on pit walls.....		29 10 0
TURN-TABLE.		
Excavations.....	150 0 0	
Masonry in foundation walls.....	86 5 0	
	2,597 9 3	1,036 4 6
ESTIMATE TO REPAIR DAMAGES.		
To take down six feet of the present brick work all round, in consequence of damage by frost; to re-build do., labor, mortar, and cleaning with new pressed brick.....	£90 0 0	
To do. at window openings, taking down, clean- ing, labor, mortar, and new front bricks.....	17 0 0	
Re-pointing outside with cement, inside with mortar, with replacing defective bricks on the inside and outside.....	15 5 0	
To lower window sills to suit height of window- frames, with making good.....	5 2 0	
Hooks for hanging large doors, as specified, hav- ing been omitted, will be attended with con- siderable expense to put them in now—say six hooks.....	9 0 0	
To additional expense in cutting for French drain on the rear, not having been done at first....	20 0 0	
Centre of front arch having been struck before roof was on, has, in consequence, settled— must be made good.....	3 0 0	
Piers added to brick wall under bearing of truss- es, two bricks thick, with tying into present work, to be built in cement No. 15.....	67 10 0	
	£226 17 0	1,036 4 6

Description of Work.	Amount of Work done.	Amount of Work not done.
Brought forward.....	£226 17 0	1,036 4 6
Additional iron bracing of main trusses to outside wall No. 19.....	57 0 0	
To additional security at foot of trusses, iron shoes, &c.....	66 0 0	
The truss containing wall line, over the turntable, not sufficiently low to receive the foot of the lower chord of main truss.....	47 10 0	
	£397 7 0	
Amount required to repair damages, and to render present building secure.....		397 7 0
		£1,433 11 6
Amount of Mr. T. Mitchell's contract for roof..		1,894 18 7½
Amount required to finish building.....		£3,328 10 1½

(b.)

ENGINE HOUSE, HALIFAX.

Estimate for New Buildings, using such of the old material as may be found suitable for the purpose.

Description of Work.	Quantity.	£	s.	d.
Brickwork to outside walls, labor, mortar, scaffolding, taking down and cleaning brick.....	No. 164,450	577	10	0
Mastic, outside wall.....	yds. 910	228	0	0
Stone walling, labor, mortar, and old stone.....	perch. 82	49	4	0
Say for additional excavations for do.....		20	0	0
Granite and square quoins to doorway.....	ft. lin. 80	30	0	0
Labor, setting only.....				
Granite base course, do.....	ft. lin, 500			
Granite course under cornice, do.....	" " 510			
Granite window sills, setting only.....	No. 34	4	5	0
Granite window sills, new, lime and mortar....	" 2	2	0	0
Granite arch stone and quoins, resetting and altering.....		5	0	0
Piers under columns—rubble work, with granite on top from spare base or cornice stones.....	" 20	20	0	0
Drains to connect with present drains, including excavations; new portions of drains of 6 wide Terra Cotta pipe, say.....		20	0	0

ENGINE PITS.

1½ brick walls in cement, lime and mortar.....	" 73,800	370	0	0
Brick on edges, floors of pits.....	" 17,000	85	0	0
Stone foundation for pit walls, excavations for do., say.....		200	0	0

TURN-TABLE AS AT PRESENT.

Excavations.....	£150 0 0	} £236 5 0
Masonry.....	86 5 0	
Carried forward.....	£1,610 19 0	

Description of Work.	Quantity.	£	s.	d
Brought forward.....		1619	10	0
CARPENTRY.				
Timber on pits, pine	Feet, 22,380	140	0	0
Sleepers and joists for floor.....	" 13,760	56	0	0
Two inch planking on floor.....	" 27,920	130	10	0
Wall plate on brick wall, pine.....	" 1,528	9	11	0
Girders, flat roof.....	" 19,680	150	0	0
Joists.....	" 12,000	48	0	0
Boarding.....	" 15,200	68	0	0
Beams on columns.....	" 2,240	13	15	0
Wall-plate.....	" 2,080	15	0	0
Purlins.....	" 2,520	23	0	0
Rafter ribs, &c.....	" 10,560	75	0	0
Boarding.....	" 6,160	24	0	0
Iron plates, angle wall-plates	No. 40	370	6	8
Iron bolts, do.....	" 80			
Cast iron columns.....	" 20			
Rods in girders.....	" 60			
Treenails.....	" 160	2	13	4
Smoke-jacks.....	" 20	160	0	0
Spikes, nails, &c.....		16	0	0
Front door.....		10	0	0
Windows.....	" 34	170	0	0
New windows.....	" 2	10	0	0
Skylights, including painting, glazing, &c., complete.....	" 20	30	0	0
Tinning roof.....	6,160	205	7	0
Asphalte roof.....	152	228	0	0
Cupola ventilator—day		20	0	0
Wood cornice.....	pr. lin. 520	65	0	0
Painting columns, cornice, windows, &c.....		20	0	0
		£3,673 2 0		

F.

Railway Office, Halifax, 6th August, 1860.

SIR,—You are hereby authorized to proceed to the new Engine House at Richmond, and report to me what condition you find it in, and who, and what workmen are engaged upon it. You are furnished with the specification, and required to report upon the action that is being taken by the workmen, and what, in your opinion, should be done preparatory to any expenditure, in carrying out the original design, of which you are also provided with the plans, &c.

Yours, &c.,

J. McCULLY.

MR. E. LAMONT.

G.

Halifax, August 22, 1860.

SIR,—Mr. Joseph Sutherland having commenced on the 6th of August to build the Engine House at Richmond, and having received instructions from you to inspect the operation as the work progressed, and to examine the state of the wall previously erected, I beg leave to state that I have carefully examined the foundations, and found the base course in line and level; but the rubble masonry under base course of the west wall has not been founded at sufficient depth, and no drain made to carry off water.

Having thus examined the foundation, I stretched a line from corner to corner, the whole length of the building, at the top of the wall, and found it $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches out of the straight line, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches off the plumb at the centre of the wall, bulging toward inside.

I ordered Mr. Sutherland to take down this part of the wall to a straight line and sound mortar. The wall was taken down three feet, but I found no bond in the brick work. I ordered that the wall be taken down further: he continued to do so, to the crown of the arches of the windows, but I found no improvement in the quality of the mortar,—no union cementing, or sticking together of the bricks. Mr. Sutherland refused to take down any more of the wall, but commenced to re-build without my consent, with lime and cement of very inferior quality.

Mr. Sutherland being determined upon having his own way of doing the work, I was obliged to call your attention to what was going on; and in order to ascertain fully the quality of the mortar in all parts of the building, in company with Mr. Marshall, I made twelve holes in the interior of building at regular intervals, all round, from four to five feet above the base course, but found the quality of the mortar not any better. I have also plumbed the remaining parts of the wall; I found the corners to be plumb, but the centres of front and ends to be from one to two-and-a-half inches off the straight lines and plumb, bending to the inside. To constitute a strong and permanent wall, the adhesive quality of the mortar or cement is of the utmost importance, and brick work requires to be thoroughly united and perfectly plumb.

After examining these walls very carefully, my opinion is that they are not solid enough to carry a ponderous arch roof, or any other roof, in their present state.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

E. LAMONT.

The Hon. J. McCULLY, &c., &c.

H.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 14th August, 1860.

To the Hon. JONATHAN McCULLY, Railway Commissioner.

SIR,—In conformity with your request of this date, to inspect and report on the present state of the walls, and the mortar in them, of the unfinished Engine House at Richmond—having this day carefully inspected the work, I beg leave to report, that I found about five feet in height of the top of the rear wall had just been taken down, thereby clearly presenting to view the internal structure of the work, which must be considered both indifferent and deceptive, the brick work in the heart being to a large extent without mortar in the joints or beds, and some of it very carelessly laid as to levels.

The mortar at the above level (five feet from the top), where I expected no defectiveness existed, was very indifferent, being still without the slightest tendency to set, or bond to the bricks. Crumbling into dust with the slightest pressure, it seems entirely void of the first essentials of mortar, that is, to become a cementing medium in the brick work. It appears, however, to have

been originally composed of good materials (sand and lime), and in due proportions, but its cementing properties have apparently been destroyed by the action of the frost.

In order to ascertain the state of the mortar in the heart of the walls throughout the building, several openings were made into the walls, and even where best circumstanced for being in good order, it was invariably found to be in the same unbonded state, as in the rear wall.

Under the above circumstances, I have no hesitation in advising, that the mortar will never take better bond than it now has,—that the walls are wholly unworthy of having more cost bestowed on them,—and that they should be taken down and re-built, as even with the extraneous aid of buttresses, they cannot be made so strong as they ought to have been, had the work been properly executed and the mortar good.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) WILLIAM GORDON,
Clerk of Works Royal Engineer Department.

I-

Bedford, 14th August, 1860.

HON. JONATHAN McCULLY.

SIR,—In accordance with your request, conveyed to me in your letter of the 13th inst., and your previous verbal instructions requesting me to examine the unfinished Engine House at Richmond, I beg leave to state, that on the 8th August observing that the contractor had commenced operations, I inspected the works, and was astonished to find that he had only taken down three courses, and commenced to re-build on south end. I also examined the old work on the same level with commencement of new work, and found that the old mortar had no bond whatever. I consulted with Mr. Lamont, who was present. We were of opinion that it would be necessary to take down the walls until sufficient bond was found, so as to ensure permanency to the building. On several occasions I called during the taking down of portions of the west wall: this was done by the workmen sliding the bricks down on planks laid with a slight inclination, and about fifteen feet in height. Any person witnessing this process, would have had sufficient evidence of the miserable quality of these brick,—so much so, that the greater number were broken in pieces during their descent. I also found that the mortar used in this wall had never taken bond, and its adhesive qualities were utterly useless. I may also state, for your information, that the contractor has of late removed large quantities of broken brick from the Engine House, for what purpose, or by whose authority, I have not been informed.

Shortly afterwards, having been informed by Mr. Lamont that the contractor had positively refused to take down the walls to any further depth, I requested Mr. Lamont to make test holes all round the interior of the building, so that we might fully ascertain the quality of the mortar: these holes are about five feet above base course, or nearly two feet above window sills. There was no improvement found in the mortar at any of these places.

During this operation Mr. Sutherland, contractor, appeared inside the building: he enquired what we were doing. I informed him. He stated it was useless to proceed any further in reference to the quality of the mortar, as he was satisfied that the whole building was no better, and asked how it could be otherwise, giving as his reason for the mortar not taking bond, the lateness of the season in which the work was executed.

Considering, therefore, the very defective state of the walls as regards brick, mortar, &c., I would strongly recommend the taking down of the present walls, and the construction of a new building on a more economical design, and to be more substantially built.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) WM. MARSHALL.

K-

Railway Office, Halifax, 22d January, 1861.

Sir,—As required, annexed I beg to submit statement of the Construction Account of the Railway Department for the year ending 31st Decr., 1860, exhibiting the amount disbursed, and sources whence obtained.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

The Hon. J. McCULLY, Chairman N. S. Railway.

JOHN MORROW.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

		CAPITAL.	ACCOUNT.	Cr.
1859.				
Dec. 31.	To amount expended to date, per the Commissioners' Report	\$4,197,602 79	By cash received from the Hon. Receiver General, per the Commissioners Report, and expended.....	\$4,197,602 79
	To amount paid by the Hon. Receiver General for sundry expenses.....	1,712 06	By cash from do. do., in bank and on hand	4,046 65
1860.				<u>\$4,201,649 44</u>
Dec. 31.	To amount disbursed during 1860, on Construction services.....	36,794 78	By amount paid by the Hon. Receiver General for sundry expenses, charged in this office in 1860.....	1,712 06
	Total expenditure to date.....	<u>\$4,236,109 63</u>		
	To balance, cash on hand.....	72 00		
			Receiver General at various dates.....	30,069 86
			By cash, rents, suspense acct, &c., per credit account.....	2,540 67
			By cash overdrawn in bank....	209 50
				<u>32,820 13</u>
				<u>\$4,236,181 63</u>

L.

Richmond, 23d January, 1861.

The Hon. JONATHAN McCULLY, Chairman N. S. R. R.

SIR.—I beg to submit, for your consideration, the following Returns, shewing the earnings from the different branches of traffic upon the Nova Scotia Railway, for the year ending 31st December, 1860:—

Return (*a* 1) shows the mileage of trains, number of passengers, and quarterly receipts, upon the Main Line and Windsor Branch, and a summary of the totals.

Return (*b* 1) shows the number of passengers of each class carried per month, with a recapitulation.

Return (*c* 1) shows the monthly receipts for passengers at the respective stations, in the cars, stage, and steamboat company, &c.

Return (*d* 1) shows the monthly receipts for horses and wagons at the different stations.

Return (*e* 1) shows the monthly earnings for freight at each station.

Returns (*f* 1) (*g* 1) monthly comparative statement of earnings upon the Main Line and Windsor Branch, for the years 1859 and 1860.

Return (*h* 1) is an account current with revenue for 1860.

Return (*i* 1) shows the description of freight forwarded from each station.

In comparing 1860 with 1859, there is an increase in the gross earnings of nine thousand five hundred and ninety-three dollars thirty-five cents, viz:—

Increase in passenger receipts.....	\$1,580 54
“ horse and wagon receipts.....	3,126 76
“ freight receipts.....	4,886 05
	<hr/>
	\$9,593 35

The number of passengers carried during the past year being 88,024, or 16,810 more than in 1859.

The increase in the earnings, W. Branch, being principally in freight traffic, owing, I believe, to the opening of plaster quarries in the vicinity of Newport, and taking advantage of railway transport to Windsor, and the erection of a steam saw mill at Still Water: at both places sidings have been laid down for the better accommodation of freighters, and I have no doubt will prove remunerative to the interests of the road.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. TAYLOR.

(a 1)

Statement showing Mileage of Trains, Number of Passengers, and Quarterly Receipts, for the Year ending December 31st, 1860.

Quarter ending.	MAIN LINE.							
	Mileage of Trains.	No. of Passengers.			Amount Received for			
		1st.	2d.	Total.	Passengers.	Horse and Wagon.	Freight.	Total.
March 31st....	19032	3506	6084	9590	\$6451 87½	\$1070 41	\$4880 99	\$12403 27½
June 30th.....	19032	5456	6851	12307	8152 82½	1023 97½	5975 75	15152 55
September 29th.	19790	11352	5324	16676	10846 95	1406 82	5693 94	17947 71
December 31st..	19032	3966	8031	11997	8497 87	2515 73	5677 51	16691 11
Total.....	76886	24280	26290	50570	33949 52	6016 93½	22228 19	62194 64½

WINDSOR BRANCH.

March 31st....	14607	2391	3592	5983	4074 10½	1024 29	2731 26	7829 65½
June 30th....	14439	4417	4697	9114	6933 45½	587 75½	3492 22	11013 43
September 29th.	16633	10214	4020	14234	10912 08	1784 34	3864 99	16561 41
December 31st..	15771	3335	4788	8123	5916 22	2502 34	6453 22	14871 78
Total.....	61450	20357	17097	37454	27835 86	5898 72½	16541 69	50276 27½

SUMMARY.

March 31st....	33639	5897	9676	15573	10525 98	2094 70	7612 25	20232 93
June 30th....	33471	9873	11548	21421	15086 28	1611 73	9467 97	26165 98
September 29th.	36423	21566	9344	30910	21759 03	3191 16	9558 93	34509 12
December 31st..	34803	7301	12819	20120	14414 09	5018 07	12130 73	31562 89
Total.....	138336	44637	43387	88024	61785 38	11915 66	38769 88	112470 92

21st January, 1861.

GEO. TAYLOR.

(b 1)

Statement showing the number of Passengers for the Year ending December 31st, 1860.

MAIN LINE.					WINDSOR BRANCH.				
Month.	1st Class.	2d Class.	Total.	Totals.	Month.	1st Class.	2d Class.	Total.	Totals.
January.....	924	1533	2457	9590	January.....	788	963	1751	5983
February.....	895	1573	2468		February.....	658	933	1591	
March.....	1687	2978	4665		March.....	945	1696	2641	
April.....	1245	2187	3432	12307	April.....	1067	1359	2426	9114
May.....	1477	2111	3588		May.....	1210	1392	2602	
June.....	2734	2553	5287		June.....	2140	1946	4086	
July.....	2143	1925	4068	16676	July.....	2027	1262	3289	14234
August.....	6532	1076	7608		August.....	5695	777	6472	
September.....	2677	2323	5000		September.....	2492	1981	4473	
October.....	1208	2212	3420	11997	October.....	1249	1365	2614	8123
November.....	1666	2943	4609		November.....	1272	1712	2984	
December.....	1092	2876	3968		December.....	814	1711	2525	
Total.....	24280	26290	50570		Total.....	20357	17097	37454	

RECAPITULATION.

Main Line..... 1st Class, 24,280; 2d Class, 26,290; Total, 50,570 } Totals, 88,024.
 Windsor Branch..... " 20,357; " 17,097; " 37,454 }

21st January, 1861.

GEO. TAYLOR.

Statement of Monthly Receipts at the respective Stations, and in Cars, for the Year ending December 31st, 1860.

(c 1)

PASSENGERS.

Stations, &c.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Aggregate.
Richmond	\$1261 98	\$1175 01	\$1638 98	\$1548 95	\$1780 58	\$2532 24	\$1725 68	\$9997 47	\$2506 86	\$1704 30	\$1949 60	\$1749 31	\$23511 81
Bedford	86 72	84 20	103 72	109 09	182 49	195 92	143 33	172 99	263 41	174 44	181 07	181 75	1829 13
Windsor Junction	56 82	47 37	79 12	65 17	74 27	90 60	60 93	46 97	63 17	59 24	83 68	58 00	794 34
Grand Lake	27 05	34 79	61 92	24 20	24 19	11 77	3 03	3 05	36 07	18 62	27 89	16 00	288 58
Elmsdale	43 10	52 25	95 20	79 12	89 24	118 85	95 87	139 92	117 03	75 53	115 43	95 92	1108 46
Truro Road	9 44	11 25	26 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47 46
Shubeneadie	138 33	114 15	200 62	156 88	142 11	234 14	215 38	297 95	220 80	172 82	193 76	160 09	2217 03
Stewincke	94 48	98 22	259 07	141 82	99 32	168 37	132 34	172 56	110 79	137 60	152 77	103 73	1671 07
Brookfield	59 43	62 30	183 69	111 61	110 11	146 98	132 85	144 61	142 27	120 84	155 33	119 17	1489 19
Truro	535 27	484 49	753 78	509 55	624 45	694 66	780 65	972 94	735 94	577 59	690 29	653 63	8013 24
Beaver Bank	30 32	27 66	41 77	27 73	24 49	46 44	35 81	49 78	45 57	40 85	43 27	31 50	445 19
Mount Uniacke	49 60	39 13	48 15	88 71	73 56	108 92	78 54	99 49	101 74	96 50	84 39	62 02	930 75
Newport	118 24	108 81	196 29	127 85	161 51	248 17	203 65	178 13	162 87	165 88	178 94	169 33	2019 67
Windsor	492 67	390 88	584 02	666 51	776 43	1131 49	1265 70	1415 04	1113 23	839 67	711 92	627 85	10015 31
Conductors	77 12	86 07	114 20	122 06	98 55	138 31	123 16	189 53	176 46	84 10	102 57	149 74	1391 87
T. S. Lindsay, Stage Proprietor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	454 42	.....	97 16	177 48	.....	301 42	712 46	1504 43
H. Hyde	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	202 72	.....	253 99	441 41	.....	529 33	113 22	1540 73
J. King & Bro's, Steamboat Proprietors	.....	.....	.....	46 10	.....	177 50	.....	128 00	388 50	.....	173 06	12 00	925 10
Commissariat	.....	.....	6 12	.....	.....	162 14	.....	.....	423 14	.....	.....	61 17	652 57
Provincial Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1039 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	1029 84
Season Tickets	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245 09	.....	.....	.....	.....	359 50
Totals	\$3080 57	\$2317 48	\$4627 92	\$3952 34	\$4261 30	\$6872 64	\$4996 87	\$9555 42	\$7226 74	\$4267 98	\$5674 72	\$4471 31	\$61785 37

(d 1)
Statement of Monthly Receipts at the respective Stations, for the Year ending December 31st, 1860.
HORSE AND WAGON TRAFFIC.

Stations, &c.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Aggregate.
Richmond	\$252 41	\$365 71	\$239 57	\$186 37	\$192 68	\$316 26	\$309 52	\$294 89	\$590 72	\$553 96	\$614 32	\$712 29	\$1658 70
Bedford	14 16	10 15	8 74	14 14	15 94	29 27	25 06	21 85	63 62	59 10	44 72	35 24	341 49
Windsor Junction	2 68	16 15	3 79	4 27	00 40	00 85	.....	1 45	.....	00 52	1 50	1 40	10 39
Grand Lake	13 99	7 26	16 76	7 78	3 20	1 15	.....	1 80	5 35	12 08	12 70	7 55	74 18
Elmsdale	5 21	11 28	1 05	43 79	27 63	53 57	64 54	60 10	116 91	75 82	103 00	49 95	633 32
Truro Road	12 17	9 65	19 10	1 42	00 62	00 95	.....	23 05	2 57	7 75	11 80	3 16	46 70
Shubencadie	41 98	32 73	14 24	12 10	7 00	38 27	18 50	22 76	40 38	25 52	28 66	29 82	264 22
Stewiacke	9 71	24 14	9 23	17 37	20 14	35 47	50 50	22 76	49 45	90 63	119 92	102 18	609 06
Brookfield	170 06	121 65	66 50	38 24	11 59	36 61	29 97	7 91	20 81	66 31	68 92	59 60	862 17
Truro	4 64	8 55	8 79	6 10	61 58	69 72	72 61	42 24	114 60	109 19	177 77	306 83	1350 90
Beaver Bank	13 16	10 58	12 53	17 22	2 90	8 01	6 39	4 46	5 92	8 96	13 70	7 62	86 04
Mount Uniacke	5 08	00 45	6 10	10 17	14 90	36 96	37 55	84 78	62 37	53 55	69 83	37 10	400 12
Newport	140 36	225 00	158 49	64 98	33 30	8 80	20 13	6 30	64 39	43 79	24 84	20 64	224 17
Provincial Government	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87 33	123 87	111 90	551 29	445 85	412 30	388 29	2742 96
Commissariat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	160 35
Totals	\$685 01	\$843 30	\$565 79	\$453 06	\$405 45	\$753 22	\$758 64	\$733 34	\$1699 18	\$1562 96	\$1703 48	\$1761 61	\$11915 66

Statement of Monthly Receipts at the respective Stations, for the Year ending December 31st, 1860.

(c 1)

FREIGHT.

Stations, &c.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Aggregate.
Richmond	\$752 74	\$714 54	\$1530 10	\$1028 06	\$1358 99	\$1497 97	\$1289 72	\$785 15	\$1751 23	\$1734 86	\$1359 82	\$872 74	\$14620 92
Bedford	40 79	63 88	72 45	36 87	35 11	33 86	72 47	45 79	50 88	41 13	57 94	39 82	570 99
Windsor Junction	11 72	7 46	8 54	11 80	9 53	11 30	4 25	3 37	4 09	3 22	7 68	5 26	88 22
Fletcher's	3 64	00 95	1 26	1 95	5 73	8 90	1 90	3 01	5 58	2 75	5 40	2 44	88 51
Grand Lake	4 08	7 37	17 26	11 05	17 44	11 48	10 34	8 62	2 82	2 38	1 76	4 42	99 17
Elmsdale	12 08	21 37	44 51	41 99	97 75	113 51	89 85	44 18	80 03	58 46	75 12	45 01	719 46
Truro Road	6 69	1 38	10 51	6 09	6 66	7 61	6 05	7 24	10 10	2 62	3 02	2 06	70 08
Shubenacadie	98 66	66 67	78 22	138 48	129 56	196 20	191 40	148 35	183 88	105 54	213 41	98 06	1649 03
Stewiacke	64 02	58 18	77 79	69 86	79 10	107 72	72 60	63 65	72 42	62 31	108 17	90 52	926 34
Brookfield	128 63	87 89	129 17	148 94	142 51	164 25	199 33	106 23	174 37	98 40	138 02	199 21	1716 95
Truro	425 98	415 35	534 81	884 57	456 43	466 17	893 54	877 58	454 93	448 52	587 98	403 95	5249 26
Beaver Bank	17 67	4 09	16 57	11 48	8 85	13 38	11 37	8 34	12 64	20 30	21 65	31 98	178 32
Mount Uniacke	30 81	21 08	29 21	32 16	35 51	36 33	33 14	27 97	41 94	33 81	29 97	33 97	385 90
Newport	115 45	119 42	134 99	106 67	122 41	129 77	117 33	102 08	158 02	110 09	148 51	132 18	1496 92
Windsor	243 58	390 57	388 62	450 21	603 03	540 78	473 93	470 24	776 64	600 42	569 06	564 09	6071 17
Saloon Rents		2 00											2 00
Post Office			600 00			600 00			600 00				2400 00
Windsor (Gould & Co.) filling up wharf										1396 90	959 40	70 00	2426 30
Provincial Government								60 40					60 40
Totals	\$1956 54	\$1982 20	\$3673 51	\$2425 18	\$3108 61	\$3934 18	\$2917 22	\$2262 15	\$4379 57	\$4716 91	\$4216 91	\$3196 91	\$38769 89

(1)

Comparative Statement of Receipts on the Main Line, for the Years ending December 31st, 1859 and 1860.

1859.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Aggregate.
Passengers	\$1924 97	\$1603 94	\$1894 72	\$2023 75	\$2352 40	\$3177 25	\$3577 13	\$3121 90	\$3176 31	\$2893 68	\$3330 45	\$3824 02	\$33500 52
Horse and Wagon	451 60	335 38	249 00	130 05	106 03	178 55	112 45	194 82	355 27	427 82	529 99	720 55	3701 51
Freight	981 48	941 08	1802 40	1407 65	1390 12	2127 30	1630 58	1451 88	2047 48	2147 40	1644 44	2518 42	20090 23
Totals	\$3858 05	\$2880 40	\$3946 12	\$3561 45	\$3818 55	\$5788 10	\$5320 16	\$1768 60	\$5879 06	\$5468 90	\$5504 88	\$7062 99	\$57382 26

1860.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Aggregate.
Passengers	\$1757 60½	\$1726 09	\$2968 18½	\$2175 44½	\$2394 47	\$3642 91	\$2524 01	\$4794 11	\$5528 83	\$2246 73	\$3510 27	\$2740 87	\$33949 52
Horse and Wagon	404 14	426 24½	240 02½	281 11½	270 34	472 52	432 98	352 75	621 09	685 01	884 79	945 93	6016 98
Freight	1295 17	1231 94	2353 88	1478 71½	2020 34½	2476 69	1934 25	1396 71	2362 98	1981 88	1648 66	2047 47	22228 19
Totals	\$3456 91½	\$3384 27½	\$5562 09	\$3935 27½	\$4625 15½	\$6592 12	\$4891 24	\$6543 57	\$8512 90	\$4913 12	\$6043 72	\$5734 27	\$62194 64

(g 1)
 Comparative Statement of Receipts on the Windsor Branch, for the Years ending December 31st, 1859 and 1860.

1859.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Aggregate.
Passengers.....	\$1638 07	\$1029 42	\$1102 35	\$1681 23	\$1816 08	\$2379 08	\$2633 82	\$2854 78	\$3223 00	\$2833 86	\$2084 95	\$2524 19	\$26704 33
Horse and Wagon.....	118 98	126 88	89 06	73 93	88 06	101 28	124 01	276 67	1247 88	1056 35	744 86	948 32	4997 38
Freight.....	564 03	573 38	087 44	1071 00	1353 34	1421 90	1030 83	934 88	1475 45	1632 55	1443 45	1305 35	13793 60
Totals.....	\$2321 08	\$1729 68	\$2178 85	\$2826 16	\$3257 48	\$4802 26	\$3739 56	\$4066 33	\$3948 33	\$5524 46	\$4273 26	\$4777 86	\$45493 31

1860.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Aggregate.
Passengers.....	\$1322 98	\$1091 39	\$1659 73½	\$1776 89½	\$1926 88	\$3229 73	\$2472 86	\$4741 31	\$3697 91	\$2021 25	\$2164 45	\$1730 52	\$27835 87
Horse and Wagon.....	281 47	417 05½	325 76½	171 94½	135 11	280 70	325 66	380 59	1078 09	867 97	818 69	815 68	5898 72
Freight.....	601 37	750 20	1319 63	946 46½	1088 26½	1457 49	982 96	805 44	2016 59	2735 53	2508 25	1149 44	16541 09
Totals.....	\$2265 82	\$2258 70½	\$3305 13	\$2895 30½	\$3150 20½	\$4967 92	\$3781 48	\$5987 34	\$6792 59	\$5624 75	\$5551 39	\$3695 04	\$50276 38

(h 1)

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

Superintendent of Traffic Department in Account with Revenue.		Cr.
Dr.		
1860.		
To balance from 31st Dec., 1859	\$1,580 45	
To receipts 1st quarter.....	\$20,232 93	
To " " 2d "	26,165 98	
To " " 3d "	34,509 12	
To " " 4th "	31,562 89	
	<u>112,470 92</u>	
1860.		
Jan. 10	By cash paid Railway Commis-	
to	sioners, as per receipt book...	\$109,860 52
Dec. 31.	By Construction—Engine hire...	2,356 30
		<u>\$112,216 82</u>
	By overcharges on Freight, autho-	
	rised as per weekly returns....	\$72 33
	By Passenger Tickets refunded..	3 22
		<u>75 55</u>
	By profit and loss—	
	W. Coghill's balance.....	\$100 64
	W. D. Cutlip's "	80 07
	Jos. Chandler's "	9 43
		<u>190 14</u>
	By balance—arrears at stations..	\$112,482 51
		<u>1,568 86</u>
		<u>\$114,051 37</u>

GEO. TAYLOR.

(i 1)
Statement shewing Description of Freight forwarded from each Station during the Year ending 31st December, 1860.

Name of Station.	Single Horses.	Empty Wagons or Sleighs.	Loaded Wagons or Sleighs.	Hhds. & Puns.	Barrels Flour, &c	Boxes.	Baskets.	Bundles & Sundry Packages.	Bundles Iron.	Bars Iron.	Castings.	Tons Pig Iron.	Feet of Lumber.	Cars of Timber.	Logs, Spars, and Masts.	Scantling and Fencing.	Cords Wood.	Shingles.	Cords Bark.	Laths and Lath-wood.	Bundles Hoops.	Bundles Hay and Straw.	
Richmond	3018	1678	1334	2187	23796	13162	244	10694	2489	8736	1706		59915		116	10	95	27750		1 car		392	
Bedford	326	319	28	56	1108	156	9	3330	9	14					190	1500	427	1700		8 cars	17	106	
Fletcher's		2	6		6	6	6								489		245	300			15		
Grand Lake	17	6	15		14	6	6	11	2						185			300					
Elmsdale and Truro Road	45	23	550		61	25	12	97	2				58000					79000		39000			
Shubenacadie	256	195	49	5	939	242	16	264	21	32			313107					222000			52	1151	
Stewiacke	6	26	353	512		562	9	636	87	45			13913					438000			217	41	
Brookfield	18	3			233	114	52			2						posts 929							1385
Truro	583	224	374	110	1910	2007	9	1458	112		84		244160							16 cars	1 car		
Windsor Junction	10	28	35		31	7	9	24	2				18300	4	360		193	81250					
Beaver Bank	75	22	37		40	203							20760		450		222	12264056					
Mount Uniacke	325	119	199	4	95	86	9	12					26805030	30	292		161	37500021		1 car		21	
Newport	36	14	2	2	281	220	10	410					6000		33		83				12	976	
Windsor	1141	270	792	13	2048	1230	148	3743	8	72	1902		2000					142250				1007	
Totals	5856	2929	3768	2889	30552	18020	518	20679	2730	8901	360884	100420	4342115			2437	1426	1489890	77	39000	313	5019	
																							and 26 cars and 1 car.

(i 1) continued.

Name of Station.	Dogs.	Lots Furniture.	Gravel (Cars).	Spikes & Keys.	Railway Chairs, &c.	Pile Driver.	Bags (Potatoes, Oats, &c.)	Chests of Tea.	Quintals of Fish.	Hams.	Tubs Butter.	Sheep.	Calves.	Cows or Oxen.	Pork in carcasses.	Carcases Meat.	Skins & Hides.	Stoves.	Coils of Rope.	Earthenware (Cars).	Bricks.	Cars of Plaster.	Totals	
Richmond	3	901		1450	560 chairs 100 sleepers		7490	1559	1319		112	93	10	87	41		10524		1187					
Bedford	9						452	46	27		18	18		27					10		8350			
Fletcher's	2						1		3					3										
Grand Lake							12						2	7										
Elmsdale and Truro Road							656					477	88	122	17	19					262350	68		
Shubenacadie						1	1118				117	1504	169	156	29	5	32				18000			
Stewiacke							680					1146	123	197	54									
Brookfield							715				941	1377	135	770	19	98								
Truro							9622				4408	3130	140	1895	1895	686					12407			
Windsor Junction							8					18	1	125	2	3								
Beaver Bank												11	11	91	9									
Mount Uniacke							308					111	22	57	9	9								
Newport							1298					2162	249	298	13	9							145	
Windsor							3711	17			644	1398		1183	11183				20				50	
Totals					560 chairs 100 sleepers	1	26071	1622	1316	212	6240	11445	945	4402	2081	820	10556		1220	7	301107	263	1391 8	

M.

Richmond Station, 21st January, 1861.

To the Hon. JONATHAN McCULLY, Chairman, N. S. Railway.

SIR,—I beg to submit the accompanying Returns in connection with the Locomotive Department, for the year ending 31st December, 1860 :—

Return No. 1, shews the miles run, stores consumed, with cost of repairs for each locomotive during the year; also, total cost of motive power per mile run.

Return No. 2, shews the average consumption of stores, per mile run by locomotives.

Return No. 3, shews the number of miles run each month by engines, with regular and extra passenger trains; also, total monthly mileage of the same during the year.

The following is a statement of the Rolling Stock, viz :—

Passenger Engines from Neilson & Co.....	10
“ “ “ Portland Co.....	5
Ballast “	5
	—
Total.....	20
First Class Passenger Cars	10
Second “ “	8
Mail Vans.....	5
Freight Cars.....	21
Horse and Cattle Cars.....	19
Sheep Car	1
Platform Cars.....	101
Side-tip Ballast Cars.....	14
Scotch “ “	1
Brake Vans	3
Snow Plows.....	3
Trolleys, for track repairs.....	2

It will be seen by comparing the schedule of rolling stock for the year ending 31st December, 1860, with that for 1859, that no addition has since been made. The quantity on hand has been found sufficient for the requirements of the year.

Return No. 1, shews that six out of the twenty engines have not been used during the past year, making the working stock of engines fourteen.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MOIR.

RETURN No. 1.
Statement of Mileage, Consumption of Stores, and Cost of Repairs of Locomotives, for the Year ending 31st December, 1860.

No. of Engine.	Miles Run.					Consumption of										Repairs.			Totals for comparison.							
	Regular and Extra Passenger and Freight Trains.	Loco. Fuel, Wood Trains.	Shunting Trains and Freight.	Working for Road Masters.	Filling Wharf, Windsor.	Total.	Coal.		Wood.		Oil.		Tallow.	Waste.		Miscellaneous Stores.	Enginemen, Firemen, and Cleaners' Wages.		Wages.	New stock Material.	Old stock Mater.	\$	c.			
							Lbs.	\$	Cords.	\$	Gallons.	\$		Lbs.	\$		\$	c.						\$	c.	
1	1160	440	284	780	2102	4766		206.25	618.75	61.25	73.60	150.25	18.78	95.25	4.77		451.88	305.67	35			40	65	1004	14	
2	8523	2010	80	145	10708	10708		272.75	818.25	86.25	103.23	362.00	44.00	173.25	17.93		458.15	375.65	4			8	01	986	72	
3	21186		165		21321	21321		406.50	1896.50	86.75	104.10	353.25	44.16	486.75	19.96		770.10	737.85	11			52	18	1507	05	
4	22820				22820	22820		612.25	1886.75	112.75	134.47	700.00	87.50	412.25	19.21		996.00	637.17	7			48	19	1511	62	
5	2295	250	705	1980	5320	5320		137.75	413.25	56.00	67.05	212.00	28.50	113.00	13.84		463.23	210.98	7			85	65			
6	1822	503	500	1917	924	5666		133.87	401.62	64.62	77.23	148.75	18.59	131.75	16.09		554.45	381.78	92			1577	98	2073	08	
7	21804				21804	21804		490.00	1470.00	87.75	105.48	550.25	71.28	480.00	19.62		948.00	636.32	30			1577	98	2073	08	
8	14880				15120	15120		386.25	1008.75	76.25	91.39	350.75	43.84	271.50	17.92		526.00	338.20	4			2231	18	3571	18	
9	25586				25776	25776		680.00	1980.00	115.25	137.96	727.25	90.91	325.75	28.09		844.03	344.74	117			3591	06	2008	44	
10	1130	262	805	3866	5063	5063		116.50	346.50	58.75	70.50	127.50	15.93	89.75	6.15		284.45	60.11	18			814	40	2805	24	
11	1491	63	2145		3699	3699		102.75	308.25	46.25	55.84	180.75	22.59	31.25	11.41		304.14	387.75	41			1196	00	2681	08	
12			420		420	420		15.00	45.00	8.25	3.90	12.75	1.59	6.00	11.70		64.20	113.81	10			7	86	248	54	
13	12063				12063	12063		318.75	956.25	92.25	110.06	309.50	38.60	257.25	18.11		468.00	411.26	76			2174	06	2287	45	
14	8463	491	472	738	5164	5164		195.13	585.38	81.50	94.87	162.75	20.35	85.00	9.05		293.50	210.48	24			1250	81	1038	05	
15																										
16																										
17																										
18																										
19																										
20																										
Totals, 1860.	138043	4019	5366	8926	3026	159880	24186	33.26	4061.75	12186.26	1028.87	1280.18	4857.75	544.71	2908.75	363.60	7476.08	5275.24	1363	62848	96	20613	25	41194	96	
Totals '59, for comparison }	118033	2684	4731	72984		109322			4850.25	13346.44	2191.00	2634.52	4703.80	588.67	4473.20	559.04	13141.92	7412.92	3285	65						

Total cost of Motive Power per mile run 1859, was 20.66 cents.
Ditto..... 1860, 18.61 "
Richmond Terminal Station, 18th January, 1861.

A. MOIR, Locomotive Superintendent.

RETURN No. 3.

Shewing the Monthly Mileage of each Engine, with Regular and Extra Passenger Trains.

No. of Engine	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.	No. 10.	No. 11.	No. 12.	No. 13.	No. 14.	No. 15.	No. 16.	No. 18.	No. 19.	Total miles.
January	334	244	2340	366	2070	2562	392	244	2562	2562	2562	2562	2562	11114
February	1073	2288	2025	180	1800	336	2482	504	2482	504	504	504	504	10688
March	732	3294	1890	180	2430	336	2806	122	2806	122	122	540	540	11814
April	822	2806	945	1350	1350	366	2562	366	2562	366	366	2115	2115	10600
May	360	2928	2430	2070	2070	1220	2867	122	2867	122	122	427	427	11448
June	122	1952	2340	2340	2340	843	1159	138	1159	138	366	2928	2928	11024
July	450	1952	2520	843	2160	843	2806	138	2806	138	366	2257	244	12215
August	731	2440	1575	45	2404	843	2196	848	2196	848	848	1324	488	12745
September	546	1270	1755	2070	810	2684	2928	122	2928	122	122	675	822	10610
October	1710	1982	1755	90	1890	1952	2806	3172	2806	3172	3172	675	866	11548
November	450	1982	2340	90	1890	3172	2806	3172	2806	3172	3172	675	866	11024
December	1034	1982	2160	1980	1980	2588	2562	2562	2562	2562	2562	90	610	11024
Totals	390	21156	22320	2295	21304	14880	25566	1130	25566	1130	1336	12918	2896	135854

N.

Nova Scotia Railway, Richmond, 20th January, 1861.

The Hon. JONATHAN McCULLY, &c. &c.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report upon the state and condition of the Railway works, under my superintendence:—

When I entered upon my duties in March last, I immediately proceeded to examine carefully all rails, chairs, sleepers, bridges, culverts, &c., and in many places found the permanent way in a very unsafe and unsatisfactory condition.

At this time the upholding of the section between Richmond and Bedford was about being put under contract, and previous to which it became necessary to have this part of the line put in fair working order. On a minute inspection of this section—eight miles in length—I found about 1000 sleepers decayed, and requiring immediate renewal, and no less than 1035 joint chairs broken. There are 588 joint chairs to a mile, and on two miles, namely, the 7th and 8th, the respective numbers broken were 236 and 219. The large proportion of these were on the curves, thus rendering the road very unsafe. This decayed and broken material was at once removed, and the section otherwise repaired, at considerable cost.

A system of monthly reports, in reference to damaged material on the various sections, has been adopted, and will be regularly forwarded for your information.

The embankments, particularly those on the Windsor Branch, were in many places very narrow in the spring of the year. These have been considerably widened by the slurry and slips removed from cuttings. Previous to depositing this wet clay upon the embankments, a layer of brush or small trees was put upon the slopes. Some extra expense was thus incurred, but the material which would otherwise have run to waste was made available, and a very fair slope has been secured. The embankments at Sackville River Bridge and Five-mile Lake Viaduct, are still narrow, and will require further widening. A considerable subsidence took place in the deep embankment at Grand Lake—Sutherland's large fill, as it is called—early in the summer, which was made good with the least possible delay, and I considered it necessary to have a quantity of material on hand in case of any sudden subsidence again taking place. Five hundred cubic yards of rock have therefore been collected, and piled ready for this purpose, if required.

Heavy slips occurred last spring in several of the clay cuttings on the Windsor Branch. In one case, near Fenerty's Lake, the slip was so great as to extend entirely across the road-bed, covering the rails to the depth of from three to four feet. By the indefatigable exertions of the road-master and workmen, a new track was immediately laid, and the trains only required to shunt for a single day.

The fencing has proved a much larger item in the cost of upholding than might have been supposed. This is to a large extent owing to the drought in the early part of the past season, the fences for several miles being totally destroyed by fire, and requiring to be re-built.

Too little attention has been paid on many parts of the line to the formation of the road-bed, both as regards the quantity and quality of the ballasting used: and contractors have had the road taken off their hands with an insufficiency of this material laid on. The required depth was seventeen inches, but the specification has in many parts been sadly neglected. A road so constructed will always be found more expensive to maintain than one sufficiently and properly ballasted.

The bridges and culverts on the Main Line and Windsor Branch have all been carefully inspected, and repaired where necessary. The abutment of the Five-mile Lake Viaduct—known as Jordan's Bridge—estimated by Mr. Mosse to cost \$1,200, was let by contract for \$375, and was taken down, re-built, and completed in a satisfactory and substantial manner by the contractor, E. Lamont. Other portions of the masonry of this viaduct are still imperfect. The piers are slightly damaged, partly from the want of sufficient bond, and from the hearting or packing being composed of dry rubble masonry. I have

caused to be re-pointed with cement all the beds and joints of this masonry, and should any further settling become apparent, means will be adopted which, I think, will secure its stability, at a small cost.

The cutwaters of the Sackville River bridge at Bedford have been repaired. Several small bridges, as also the walls of the stone engine house at Richmond, have been re-pointed. It is to be regretted that the works have been taken off the contractors' hands, in some cases, without first requiring the masonry to be pointed. This omission will involve some additional expenditure to the department, in order to insure the permanency of the masonry. The wing walls of the Dartmouth Road bridge, near Bedford, are slightly bulged, and the west abutment of the Truro Road bridge, at Shubenacadie, is cracked in two places. It will be necessary to repair these works as early as the weather will permit. The wing walls of the bridges at Stanford's and Yeomans', built in the fall of 1859, and paid for, were never finished, and will require early attention.

The pile bridge on Contract No. 3, Windsor Branch, has settled about three inches in the centre. The original cross sleepers have been removed and new ones substituted. I would recommend that this bridge be strengthened next season, by adding diagonal braces, or otherwise as may be approved of. All the other bridges on the lines are in good condition.

The filling up of the Windsor station ground, between the freight house and Smith's shipyard, has been completed this season. In the execution of this work 19,000 cubic yards of earth were deposited, and two lines of rails laid down to the wharf, thereby affording great accommodation to shippers of plaister, and other heavy products.

A new and improved pattern of joint chair has been prepared and tested, the weaker part of the old one having been materially strengthened. The breakage has greatly diminished in consequence, and, it is hoped, will entirely cease.

It affords me much satisfaction to report the present good condition of the Permanent Way. Having been engaged upon the Railway almost since its commencement, and having occasion to travel over the road frequently during the last four years, I can certify that it was never in better condition since it was opened for traffic, and would compare favorably with many railways in the old country. The rails over the entire lines are in very good order,—they seem to stand the tear and wear very well. During the year a few became damaged at the ends, arising from some defect in the material, but from most of the rails being double-headed, it was only necessary to turn these in their places. This invariably occurs on all railways, and I find fewer such cases here than on other lines upon which I have been employed. As a matter of course the rails at all the terminal stations—particularly at Richmond—are more worn, from the continual shunting arising in the arrangement of the trains, but this is a matter of small moment.

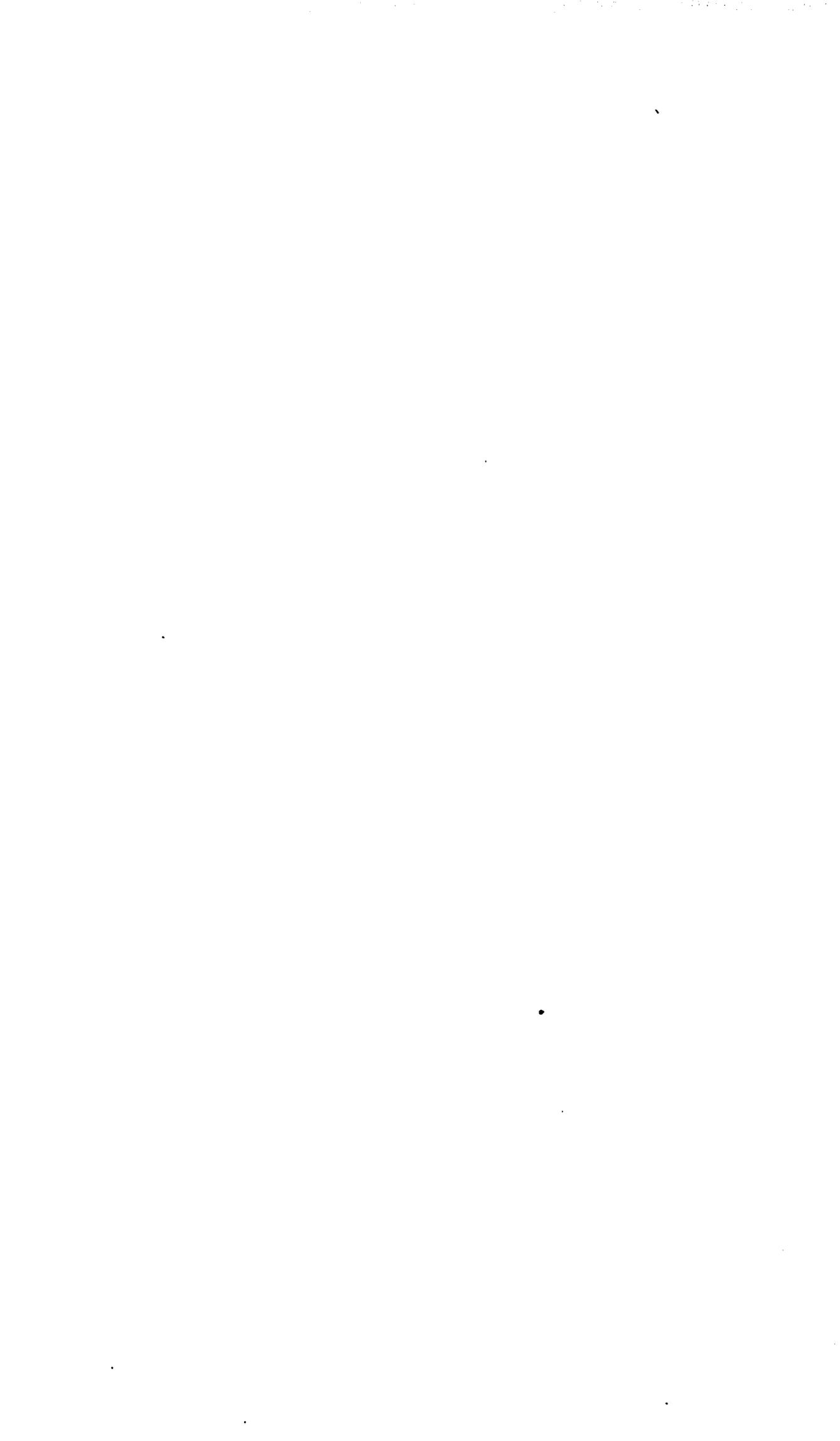
I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

W. M. MARSHALL.



APPENDIX No. 5.

CONSULAR FEES.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, November 16, 1860.

SIR,—

The attention of the Provincial Government having been called to the alleged exaction of illegal and unauthorized fees, by the British Consuls in some of the Ports of the United States, I have it in command from the Lieutenant-Governor to instruct you to proceed forthwith to that country and collect such information as will enable you to report,—

1st. The amount of Fees collected at New York, Boston, Portland and Eastport, and the intermediate ports, upon vessels entering from or clearing to Nova Scotia, in 1859.

2nd. Ditto ditto for five years, ending with and including 1859.

3rd. Ditto ditto on the vessels entering from or clearing for New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

4th. The laws or instructions under which these fees are collected.

5th. A table shewing the legal fees that should have been taken, contrasted with the sum received, so as to exhibit, at a glance, the gross amount of the exactions.

You will, also, should you be satisfied that the state of the law will enable him to recover, advise with Captain Forbes, of New Glasgow, who goes on to Boston, and test the right of the Consul at that Port, by an action in the Courts of that city.

You will be kind enough to perform the duties of this mission, with as little delay as possible, as His Excellency is desirous to bring the subject promptly to the notice of Her Majesty's Government, should it appear that the allegations brought against the Consuls are sustained.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE,

John Harvey, Esq.

SIR,—

In compliance with your instructions that I should visit the principal seaports in the United States, and institute inquiry into the exaction of fees from Provincial vessels visiting such ports, by the British Consuls resident therein, I beg leave to report:

That I proceeded forthwith, via St. John N. B., to Eastport, Portland, Boston, and New York, and subsequently to several of the intermediate ports of entry.

At Portland I was informed by the Consul, that the fee in question, levied there, in the sum of \$3.30 (three dollars thirty cents), is for the issue of two certificates, respectively, for Entry and Clearance, each being charged at

5s., and for Registration 2s. 6d., in all fifteen shillings sterling, as per memoranda annexed, marked A.

From Mr. Archibald, the Consul at New York, I obtained very full information, and from a communication addressed to me by him I would insert the following extract:

"It is required by Act of March 3rd, 1817, that the Register or other document in lieu thereof, together with the clearance and other papers granted by the Officers of the Customs to any foreign vessel at the port of departure for the United States, shall, before entry in any port of the United States, be produced to the Collector with whom such entry is to be made, and the master or commander of such foreign vessel, is required within forty-eight hours after such entry, to deposit such papers with the Consul or Vice-Consul of the nation to which the vessel belongs, and to deliver to the Collector the certificate of that officer that the papers have been so deposited.

"For a failure to comply with this regulation, the master or commander of the vessel so offending, is, on due conviction thereof in a court of competent jurisdiction, subject to a fine of not less than five hundred, or more than two thousand dollars.

"The papers thus lodged with the Consul can not be returned to the master or commander of the vessel until the production by him to the Consul of a Clearance in due form, from the port where the vessel has been entered; and any Consul offending against this regulation, on conviction thereof before the Supreme Court of the United States, is subject to a fine, at its discretion, of not less than five hundred, nor more than five thousand dollars."

By this it would appear, that the first Certificate, viz., that of entry, is required by the Customs laws of the United States, for which the customary fee is 5s., and for registry 2s. 6d., together seven shillings and six pence sterling.

For the second certificate, that of "Clearance," however, I can see no necessity whatever. It is not required by the Customs, nor by any other authority of the Port. The vessel has already *cleared*, having complied with all the regulations therein established, of which, indeed, the certificate signed by the Collector and countersigned by the proper Naval Officers, is proof.

In fact, the Master of such Vessel produces this document to the Consul, before he can demand return of his Register.

The following communication from one of the Deputy Collectors at Boston, is decisive upon this point, and fully explains the concluding remark in the letter from Mr. Archibald, before alluded to, which is also submitted herewith:

"The Laws of the United States require Foreign Vessels to deposit their Papers with their Consuls on arrival in our Ports. The Collector requires a certificate from the Consul, that the Papers have been deposited when they enter. After discharging, and report of the fact from the Inspector who has had the Vessel in charge, the Collector grants a certificate of clearance, which is the last proceeding at the Custom House required by law."

"Whatever else the Vessel's nation may require, or the Consul, I am unaware."

"Our Laws require nothing farther or beyond the certificate of clearance above spoken of. The Vessel may proceed on her way unless stopped, by order of the Collector or other proper officer of the Government, on suspicion of having violated the laws or of intention to do so."

(Signed)

J. W. PRESTON,

Dep. Col.

Boston, 1860.

The argument of the Consul, that his "Bill of Clearance" is of importance, inasmuch, as it will exempt the vessel bearing it from arrest or de-

tention, by "Man-of-War" or other armed cruisers, is, under the circumstances of our Provincial trade, of no practical force; whereas the payment of such charge is a grievous hardship upon the small coasters, who, under the existing liberal system of trade with the neighboring Republic, visit those ports frequently in the year.

This Consular Certificate, moreover, is not needed on arrival in a Provincial port, and, I have it on most reliable authority, that it is not asked for by the Collector at Liverpool, where centres the bulk of the carrying trade between Britain and America.

No such Certificate is issued at the British Consulates in the Foreign West Indies, in Spain or Brazil; and, upon enquiry at the Consulates of several Foreign Powers established in this Port, say, of France, Spain and Portugal, I am informed no such Certificate is issued or required.

The charge of 5s. sterling seems ample to compensate the Consul for the issue of the Certificate of Entry, and the informal note of Registry, which in some instances is alone kept; but should the additional charge of two shillings and six pence be continued, the Consul, in my opinion, should be officially instructed to keep a complete register for reference in his office, similar in all respects to the Quarterly Returns transmitted to the Board of Trade.

The Consuls resident in the principal ports of the Northern States, are generally in receipt of fixed salaries from the Imperial Government; and in such cases I am given to understand, they are required to account to the "Foreign Office" for all fees collected by them.

The appointment at Boston is the exception, as having been made at a prior date to the others. The emoluments at this port are very considerable, and the contribution from vessels owned in this Province, alone, is found to exceed four thousand dollars per annum.

The fee at the ports of Boston and Portland, applies to all vessels indiscriminately, without regard to tonnage, and is, as above stated, \$3.30. At New York, smaller vessels, say under 80 tons, are taxed \$2.25, while above that size the charge is \$3.37½.

At Philadelphia the fee is \$3.75. The discrepancy would appear to occur in converting Sterling into American Currency; but the abatement at New York in favor of vessels of small tonnage, argues that the charge is regulated rather by custom than by law. A similar allowance, I am informed, was formerly made to small vessels at the port of Boston, but it has been discontinued for some three years past, or thereabouts.

Annexed I beg leave to submit several documents in relation to this subject, but as no special account of fees is kept at the Consulates, I found it quite impossible to procure a detailed account.

The statement of arrivals and clearances, was procured from the Customs at the several ports, and will serve to show the large amount levied upon the trade of this Province by the particular fee in question.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed.)

JOHN H. HARVEY.

The Honble. the Provincial Secretary.

January 7th, 1861.

[A.]

CONSULAR FEES leviable upon all British or Colonial Vessels entering this Port of Portland, Maine, U. S., under the existing Tariff.

Certificate on Entry.....	\$1.25 =	^{s.} 5	^{d.} 0
Registration of Ditto.....	62½ =	2	6
Certificate of Clearance..	1.25 =	5	0
Registration of Ditto.....	62½ =	2	6
	<u>\$3.75 =</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>0</u>

HENRY JOHN MURRAY.

24th November, 1860.

Consul.

NUMBER OF BRITISH VESSELS arriving at Ports in the United States, from Ports in Nova Scotia.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	
Eastport	255	210	157	116	129	
Bath					25	
Portland	188	179	151	165	219	
Bangor					14	
Portsmouth					28	
Newburyport					38	
Gloucester	124	126	140	132	120	
Salem	235	290	256	200	190	
Lynn			82	76	80	
Marblehead					35	
Boston.....	1419	1294	1332	1195	1371	
Providence				32	36	
New York.....					317	
New Haven					} No Consul at these Ports. {	
New London						9
Fairfield						11
					37	

NUMBER OF BRITISH VESSELS arriving at Ports in the United States, from New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	
Eastport.....	103	83	57	31	26	
Bath					4	
Portland	9	9	30	8	40	
Bangor					4	
Portsmouth					17	
Newburyport					10	
Gloucester.....					6	
Salem	12	15	9	3	5	
Lynn					10	
Marblehead					9	
Boston.....	473	432	445	398	457	
Providence					14	
New York.....					270	
New Haven					} No Consul at these Ports. {	
New London						1
Fairfield						

ESTIMATE OF FEES for Entry and Clearance, collected by British Consuls in certain Ports of the United States, upon British vessels from Nova Scotia.

		1859.	
		No. of Vessels.	
Maine.....	Eastport.....	129	
	Bath.....	25	
	Portland.....	219	
	Bangor.....	14	
	Portsmouth...	28	
	—	415	@ 15s. £311 5 0
Massachusetts...	Newburyport.	38	
	Gloucester.....	120	
	Salem.....	190	
	Marblehead...	35	
	Lynn.....	80	
	Boston.....	1371	
	Providence, R. I...	36	
	—	1870	" 1402 10 0
New York.....		317	" 237 15 0
			—
Total No. of Vessels....	2602	Stg.	£1951 10 0 or \$8677 ⁸⁵ / ₁₀₀

N. B.—The dollar is calculated at 4s. 6d. stg.

One-half of the above amount, or stg. £975 15s. Od., arises from the Certificate of Clearance, which is considered unnecessary, and recommended to be abolished.

ESTIMATE OF FEES for Entry and Clearance, collected by British Consuls in certain Ports of the United States, upon British vessels from other Provinces in British North America.

		1859.	
		No. of Vessels.	
Maine.....	Eastport.....	26	
	Bath.....	4	
	Portland.....	40	
	Bangor.....	4	
	Portsmouth...	17	
	—	91	@ 15s. £68 5 0
Massachusetts.....	Newburyport.	10	
	Gloucester.....	6	
	Salem.....	5	
	Marblehead...	9	
	Lynn.....	10	
	Boston.....	457	
	Providence, R. I...	14	
	—	511	" 383 5 0
New York.....		270	" 202 10 0
			—
Total No. of Vessels.....	872	stg.	£654 0 0 or \$2897 ⁸⁵ / ₁₀₀

One-half of the above amount, or stg. £327 0s. Od., is charged for the Certificate of Clearance, &c.

*Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, New York,
December 8th, 1860.*

DEAR SIR.—

In compliance with your request I enclose herein :

1st. Statement of the amount of Fees received at this Consulate, on Vessels entering at this Port from, or clearing from hence for, Ports in Nova Scotia, during the year 1859.

2nd. Ditto ditto for the year 1858.

3rd. Ditto ditto on vessels entering from, or clearing for, Ports in New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Canada, during the years 1858 and 1859 respectively.

The Records of the Consulate during the years 1855, '56 and '57, prior to the time of my taking charge of it, do not enable me to furnish you with the required information for those years. The fees collected for services rendered to British Shipping are authorized and established by the Act of 6 Geo. IV. C. 87, and the order in Council, of May, 1855. A copy of the Tariff is in your possession, with reference to the fees for Certificates of Entry, Clearance and Registration, the legality of which, or of a portion of which, appears to be questioned. I beg to call your attention to the following extracts from the United States Revenue Laws :

It is required by Act of March 3rd, 1817, that, "the register, or other document in lieu thereof, together with the clearance and other papers, granted by the Officers of the Customs to any foreign vessel at the port of departure for the United States, shall, before entry in any Port of the United States, be produced to the Collector with whom such entry is to be made, and the Master or Commander of such foreign vessel is required, within forty-eight hours after such entry, to deposit said papers with the Consul or Vice-Consul of the nation to which the vessel belongs, and to deliver to the Collector the Certificate of that officer, that the papers have been so deposited. For a failure to comply with this regulation, the Master or Commander of the vessel so offending, is, on due conviction thereof, in a Court of competent jurisdiction, subject to a fine of not less than five hundred or more than two thousand dollars."

"The papers thus lodged with the Consul cannot be returned to the Master or Commander of the Vessel until the production by him to the Consul of a Clearance in due form, from the Collector of the Port where the Vessel has been entered; and any Consul offending against this regulation, on conviction thereof, before the Supreme Court of the United States, is subject to a fine, at its discretion, of not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars."

In practice the master of a British vessel arriving at this port comes first to the Consulate, and deposits not only the documents required by the Merchant Shipping Act, but also, in compliance with the law above quoted, the Ship's Register. The Consul, therefore, after examination of the Register and Papers—recording an abstract of their contents,—with the particulars of the cargo, voyage, &c., issues a certificate under his seal in the form A. hereto annexed. This certificate is the only evidence of the nationality and privileges of the vessel which the Customs authorities accept, and for the correctness of which the Consul is held responsible. For this certificate and seal, a fee of 5s. is charged, and for the registration of it and of the abstract of the vessel's Register, &c., the fee of 2s. 6d. is charged. Again, when the master is ready for sea, and, in compliance with the law, produces the clearance from the Collector, the Consul thereupon issues to the master a certifi-

cate in the form B., hereto appended, to the effect that the master has produced such clearance, or in other words, has entered and cleared his vessel according to law, and in conformity to the regulations of the Consulate. The Consul makes a registration of this Certificate as well as of the contents of the Customs Clearance, and of the Statistics required by the Board of Trade. For this Certificate and Seal, usually called a Certificate of Clearance and Registration, the like fees of 5s. and 2s. 6d., respectively, are levied. It is incumbent on the Consul, not more for his own protection than for that of the master and of the owners of the vessel, to perform these Consular Acts, and furnish authentic evidence of a compliance with the requirements of the law. For this purpose the Consular Certificate is attached to the Customs Clearance under the Consular Seal.

I learn from my predecessor, Mr. Barclay, that these fees have been levied for a long period of years, and were collected before the time of his appointment. In short, the rate of fee is fixed by the tariff; the services to be rendered are made necessary by the laws of the United States.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

E. M. ARCHIBALD,

H. M. Consul.

John Harvey, Esq.

British Consulate, New York.

STATEMENT of the AMOUNT OF FEES ON CERTIFICATES OF ENTRY, CLEARANCE AND REGISTRATION, received at this Consulate, on Vessels entering from, or clearing for Ports in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, during the year 1858.....				\$615.65
Do.	Do.	Do.	1859	779.70
Do.	Do.	on Veseels entering from, or clearing for, Ports in New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Canada and Prince Edward Island, during the year 1858		571.70
Do.	Do.	1859.....		680.75

The Fees collected on Discharges and Engagements of Seamen, Noting and extending of Protests, and changes of Master, cannot be ascertained without very minute examination. As changes of crews of Colonial vessels are rare, these fees would not amount, on the whole, in each year, on vessels as well from Nova Scotia as the other British North American Provinces, to more than \$300 or \$400.

Number of Vessels entered from Nova Scotia, in 1858	190
Do. Do. cleared for ditto	188
Do. Do. entered from New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Canada and Prince Edward Island, in 1858	78
Do. Do. cleared for ditto	177
Do. Do. entered from Nova Scotia, in 1859.....	264
Do. Do. cleared for ditto	217
Do. Do. entered from Canada, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, in 1859	109
Do. Do. cleared for ditto	316

[A.]

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULATE

I, _____, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at this Port of _____, do hereby certify, that _____, Master of the _____, of _____, has deposited the Register and Papers of said Ship with me, as required by law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my Seal of Office, at _____, this — day of _____, 1860.

[L. S.]

_____, *Consul.*

[B.]

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULATE

I, _____, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at this Port of _____ do hereby certify, that _____, Master of the _____, of _____, has complied with the Regulations of this Port and Consulate, as required by law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and affixed my Seal of Office, at _____ this — day of _____, 1860.

[L. S.]

_____, *Consul.*

Halifax, 15th February, 1861.

SIR,

Referring to the various interviews which I have had the honor of holding with you during the past summer regarding the consular fees exacted at the port of Boston, United States, by the British Consul there, I now beg leave, respectfully, to bring to your notice, for the information of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, a case in which a fee has been exacted by that officer, and paid to him, being double the amount allowed in the scale of fees as published in an Order in Council, held at Buckingham Palace the 1st day of May, 1855.

In proof of this I have the honour to enclose to you an assignment executed to me in Boston at the date therein mentioned, the execution of which it was thought necessary to have authenticated by a consular certificate and seal.

By a reference to the scale of fees it will be found that five shillings sterling is the legal charge for such service, while the consul demanded and received the sum of two dollars and fifty cents, equal to ten shillings sterling. I have also to bring to your notice the fact that on one occasion, in the winter of 1859, I myself had to make a change of master on the register of my ship, in Boston harbor, the legal charge for consular service in such case being two shillings sterling. The Consul, however, demanded and received five shillings sterling; and, I am aware, that in all similar cases, he demands the same amount. I afterwards remonstrated with him, pointing out the law, and the only explanation he gave me was, that he could not give me any answer except that he did so because his predecessors followed the same practice.

The above two cases I am prepared to verify upon oath, if necessary; and, although the amount may appear of little consequence, it will be found that, on reference to the report of Mr. Harvey, shewing the amount of shipping and fees paid thereon, that, in the aggregate, the sum thus illegally exacted, realises a very large amount per annum.

Although no authentic return can be obtained of charges similar to the first case mentioned above, there can be little doubt that a very considerable sum is also illegally exacted from that source.

I have only to add that my object in thus again intruding on his Excellency's time and attention, is to have the facts brought to the notice of her Majesty's Government, in connection with Mr. Harvey's report.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM FORBFS.

To HON. JOSEPH HOWE, Provincial Secretary.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Mulgrave, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, and the Honorable Members of the Executive Council.

The memorial of the undersigned ship-owners and ship-masters of the various sea-ports of the province of Nova Scotia,

Most respectfully shewth :

That your memorialists are extensively engaged in shipping between the various seaports in this province, and the ports of discharge in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, and on every voyage, are subjected to a fee of three dollars and thirty cents, imposed by the British Consul at Boston, on all vessels over eighty tons registered burthen, and at which port alone two thousand British vessels arrive annually, chiefly engaged in the coasting trade; vessels under the above tonnage, pay each voyage a fee from one dollar fifty cents to two dollars fifty cents. From several sea-ports in Nova Scotia, from ten to twelve voyages are made, whilst most others average annually from six to eight voyages; and your memorialists are thus compelled to pay to this official the

aggregate sum of not less than ten thousand dollars per annum, without receiving any corresponding benefit therefrom, and thus depriving your memorialists of a large share of their annual profits and industry. Besides this exorbitant charge, your memorialists are also subjected to a fee of fifty cents for shipping or discharging every seaman, and if any difficulties arise with this class of men, (as frequently occur), your memorialists are informed by this official that he can afford them no redress, inasmuch as the shipping articles which they are compelled to lodge at his office every voyage are of no validity in that country. Those taxes bear grievously on the interests of the provincial shipping; and your memorialists respectfully beseech your Lordship and Executive Council, to bring this matter to the notice of the Imperial authorities, that redress may be obtained in the premises.

And, as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray.

[137 signatures.]

ORDER IN COUNCIL RELATIVE TO CONSULAR FEES.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 1st day of May, 1855.

PRESENT:

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the fourth section of the act of the sixth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, chapter eighty-seven, intituled "An act to regulate the payment of salaries and allowances to British Consuls at foreign ports, and the disbursements at such ports for certain public purposes;" it is amongst other things enacted "That it shall and may be lawful for all Consuls-General and Consuls appointed by his Majesty and resident within the dominions of any sovereign or any Foreign State or power in amity with his Majesty, to accept, take, and receive, the several fees particularly mentioned in the tables to this said act annexed, for and in respect or on account of the several matters and things and official acts and deeds particularly mentioned in the said schedules, and that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, by any order or orders to be by him made, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, from time to time as occasion may require, to increase or diminish or wholly to abolish all or any of the fees aforesaid, and to establish and authorize the payment of any greater or smaller or new or additional fees or fee, for or in respect of the several matters and things mentioned in the said schedule or any of them, or for or in respect of any other matters or things or matter or thing to be by any such Consul-General or Consul done or performed in the execution of such his office." And whereas by an Order in Council, made on the 14th day of April, 1851, it was ordered "that whenever a British Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul should be called upon by masters of merchant ships to give his sanction in writing as to shipment or discharge of seamen, or his certificate as to the desertion of seamen, it should be lawful for such Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul to demand, recover, and receive from all masters and other chief officers or commanders of any ship or vessel belonging to any of her Majesty's subjects the sum of two shillings for each seamen, whose shipment or discharge should have been so sanctioned, or whose desertion should have been so certified, and that it should not be lawful for such Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, to levy a larger fee for this service."

And whereas it is expedient to abolish the fees mentioned in the tables of said Act annexed and in the said Order in Council of the 14th day of April, 1851, and to establish and authorize the payment of other fees in lieu thereof. Now, therefore, in pursuance of the said act and in execution of the powers in her Majesty in Council in that behalf vested by the said act, it is hereby ordered by her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, that the several fees mentioned in the tables to the said act annexed and in the said Order in Council of the

14th day of April, 1851, shall be abolished; and that the several fees mentioned in the table hereunto annexed, for the several matters mentioned therein, shall be substituted for the fees so abolished, and shall and may be taken accordingly, subject to the directions and restrictions contained in the notes appended to the said table.

And the right honorable the Earl of Clarendon, one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

WM. L. BATHURST.

TABLE OF FEES REFERRED TO BY THE FOREGOING ORDER.

Part 1.

Fees to be taken in respect of matters in which the Consul's interposition is required by law.

For every declaration made before the Consul in forms B, C, F, G, H, and L, in the schedule to the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, with a view to the registry, transfer, and transmission of ships, interests in ships, or mortgages on ships,	£0	5	0
For indorsing a memorandum of change of master upon the certificate of registry,	0	2	0
For granting a provisional certificate of registry. (This fee to be exclusive of fees on declarations,)	0	10	0
For recording a mortgage of a ship or shares in a ship made under a certificate of mortgage,	0	10	0
For recording the transfer of a mortgage of a ship or shares in a ship made under a certificate of mortgage,	0	7	0
For recording the discharge of a mortgage of a ship or shares in a ship made under a certificate of mortgage,	0	7	6
For every sale of a ship or shares in a ship made before the Consul under a certificate of sale,	0	10	0
For inspection of the register book of transactions in ships,	0	1	0
For every seaman engaged before the Consul,	0	2	0
For every alteration in agreements with seamen made before the Consul,	0	2	0
For every seaman discharged or left behind with the Consul's sanction,	0	2	0
For every desertion certified by the Consul,	0	2	0
For attesting a seaman's will,	0	2	0
For examination of provisions or water, to be paid by the party who proves to be in default,	0	10	0
For every salvage bond made in pursuance of 17 and 18 Vict. c. 104, sec. 488, to be paid by the master or owner of the property salvaged,	2	0	0
On disbursements in respect of distressed seamen, a commission of 2½ per cent.			

Part 2.

Fees to be taken in respect of matters in which the Consul's interposition is to be given only when required by the parties interested.

For noting a protest, with certified copy if required,	0	5	0
For order of survey, with certified copy if required,	0	5	0
For extending a protest or survey, with certified copy if required,	1	0	0
And if it exceeds 200 words, for every additional 100 words,	0	2	6
For preparing and attesting bottomry or arbitration bond,	1	0	0
For attesting bottomry or arbitration bond not prepared by Consul,	0	5	0

For attendance out of Consular office at a shipwreck, or for the purpose of assisting a ship in distress, or of saving wrecked goods or property, over and above travelling expenses per diem.	1	1	0
For attending valuation of goods, if under £200 in value,	0	10	6
For attending valuation of goods, if £200 and upwards in value, for every day's attendance during which the valuation continues,	1	1	0
For attending sale of goods, if the purchase money is under £200,	1	1	0
For attending sale of goods, if the purchase money is £200, or upwards, for every day during which the sale continues,	2	2	0
Certificate of due landing of goods exported from the United Kingdom,	0	9	0
Bill of health,	0	10	0
Vise of passport,	0	2	0
Opening of a will of a British subject, not being a seaman,	1	1	0
Management of property of a British subject, not being a seaman, dying intestate, commission of 2½ per cent.			
Registration of documents or other matters,	0	2	6
And if exceeding 100 words, for every additional 100 words,	0	0	6
For every certified copy of a document not before mentioned,	0	2	6
And if it exceeds 100 words for every additional 100 words,	0	0	6
For administering an oath or declaration, including attestation of signature if required,	0	2	0
For attesting a signature,	0	2	0
For annexing the seal of office and signature to any document not mentioned in or otherwise not provided for by this table.	0	5	0

Note 1.—No fee is to be taken for the custody of or endorsement on ship's articles or papers deposited with the Consul in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 279.

Note 2.—Where any fee is fixed by the foregoing tables for any particular act or transaction, no additional fee is to be demanded for signature, attestation, or annexing seal of office.

Note 3.—The above fees, if not paid in English money, are to be calculated at the current rate of exchange.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONSULAR FEES.

The committee on British Consular Fees beg leave to report as follows:—

They have examined the several documents submitted to them, viz: Mr. Harvey's report; William Forbes's letter; a memorial from ship-owners and masters; and a letter from the Board of Trade to the chairman of this committee; all bearing on the subject of British Consular Fees in the United States.

They have also, for the more thorough investigation of a question of so much importance to the maritime interests of Nova Scotia, made reference to the Imperial Act of 6 Geo. 4, cap. 87, and to a more recent order in Council, dated 1st May, 1855, wherein are definitely set forth the legal charges authorised to be exacted by her Majesty's consuls in foreign countries.

They have also referred to the action taken by this Legislature in the years 1849 to 1853 inclusive, on the same subject.

It would appear to this committee that, during the years above named, great exertions had been made by ship-owners and others interested in the trade of this province with the neighboring states, to bring to the notice of the Imperial authorities, the oppressive character of the exactions complained of, and several resolutions were passed, and committees appointed by this House to investigate the subject of grievance.

These committees reported a variety of statistics shewing the number and tonnage of vessels trading from ports in Nova Scotia to ports in the United States; the average number of voyages each vessel performed in one year; the amount of fees exacted from each vessel; and giving a probable estimate of the total amount realised by her Majesty's consuls from that source.

The address to her Majesty the Queen, from this House, however, of date 24th March, 1849, complained more of the large fees authorised by law to her Majesty's consuls than of the illegal exactions of these officers, and the Imperial Government was solicited so to alter the law as to reduce the charges referred to, to a more reasonable scale, or to abolish them altogether. Earl Grey, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, however, could not be convinced by the arguments and reasons presented in the address; and in his despatch of 23rd October, 1850, closes the correspondence by stating that, "as these fees are authorised by Act of Parliament, applicable to British consuls in every part of the world, Lord Palmerston cannot direct her Majesty's consuls in North America to abstain from taking them." In 1853 a committee was appointed to examine returns made by collectors of excise throughout the province, in accordance with a resolution of this House, of the number of certificates passed by British consuls in United States ports to vessels belonging to Nova Scotia; but, as these returns were incomplete, from the fact that, in many cases, the consuls refused to grant certificates for the amount of fees paid, no accurate estimate could be formed of the gross sum realised.

No further action was taken in the matter, neither was any further correspondence opened up with the Colonial Office.

Subsequently, however, to all these negotiations, the fees of her Majesty's consuls were altered, and, in some cases, reduced by an Order in Council, bearing date 1st May, 1855, as referred to above, and the committee have more particularly directed their attention to the present aspect of the case as it appears from that Order in Council, the letter and spirit of the Act of 6 Geo. 4, cap. 87, and the several documents submitted to them.

It is unnecessary to go into any lengthened detail of the nature and extent of the trade carried on between this province and the United States, as the question at issue between her Majesty's consuls in that country and the ship owners of Nova Scotia requires no such reference. It may not, however, be out of place to make the following extracts from the Trade returns recently submitted to this House by the hon. Financial Secretary:—

VALUE OF EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Fish and oil,	\$1,152,401
Coal,	427,874
Produce of the farm,	302,360
Wood of all kinds,	172,855
Other articles,	176,139

\$2,231,629

	Ships.	Tons.
Vessels entered inwards from U. States,	2,866	353,688
Vessels cleared outwards to U. States,	2,745	327,632

The letter addressed to the chairman of this committee from the Secretary of the Board of Trade, on the subject of Consular Fees, from which the following extract is made, clearly establishes this fact, that the fee of three dollars and thirty cents (\$3 30) charged by her Majesty's consul for the entry of British and Colonial vessels at the Boston Custom House, is not authorised by the Imperial authorities, and it is equally clear from the letter of the deputy collector in Boston, that the United States customs does not require the services to be performed for which such an exorbitant charge is demanded.

The committee, therefore, respectfully recommend the House to rest its claim on the consideration of the Imperial authorities upon the illegal charges made by her Majesty's consuls in United States ports, and not to the legitimate fees authorised by law.

Extract of letter addressed to R. P. Grant by T. H. Farrer, Esq., Secretary of the Marine department, Board of Trade.

"The consul, in his reply, states:—"That no fees has been charged, in any instance, for the mere custody of any ships papers, and that the words 'gratis' is generally endorsed against the memorandum of deposit and return of the articles." The consul further states:—"That the fees charged at Boston are three dollars and thirty cents (\$3 30), which comprise registrations of entry and of clearance; certificate of entry and seal; and certificate of clearance and seal, which consular acts are required by the United States customs."

Letter from J. W. Preston, deputy collector at Boston, U. S. :—

"The laws of the United States require foreign vessels to deposit their papers with their consuls on arrival in our ports. The collector requires a certificate from the consul that the papers have been deposited when they enter. After discharging and report of the fact from the inspector who has the vessel in charge, the collector grants a certificate of clearance, which is the last proceeding at the Custom House required by law. Whatever else the vessel's nation may require, or the consul, I am unaware. Our laws require nothing further or beyond the certificate of clearance above spoken of. The vessel may proceed on her way, unless stopped by order of the collector, or other proper officer of the government, on suspicion of having violated the laws, or of intention to do so."

(Signed) J. W. PRESTON,
Deputy Collector.

It is evident, from the foregoing, that the United States customs do not require any foreign consul to make a registry of entry and clearance, or to give a certificate of clearance and seal; yet, Mr. Archibald, the British consul at New York, informs us, in Mr. Harvey's report, that the charge made for the execution of these acts is ten shillings sterling.

The certificate of deposit of ship's papers, which is all that the United States customs demand, is charged five shillings sterling in addition.

It is, no doubt, true, that by the 42nd section of "Consul's Instructions," "The consul will keep a register of all British ships coming to his port, with the particulars, and in the form (C. 6) in Appendix, together with other particulars he may think it desirable to record, and will, every quarter, send a transcript of

“it with his accounts to the Board of Trade.” But this committee is of opinion that remuneration for the execution of these services, as well as for the certificate required by the laws of the United States, is provided for in the consul's salary, and not by fees exacted from the ship-master. This will more fully appear from the preamble of the act 6 Geo. 4 cap. 87, wherein it is stated, that in consequence of such salaries, consuls shall not receive or take any fee from merchant seamen or vessels, except in the schedule annexed; and, in default, shall forfeit one year's salary, or less, at his Majesty's pleasure; and, for the second offence, shall forfeit their appointment; and, by the order in Council of May, 1855, a table of fees is appended, which the consul is entitled to charge for the performance of the several duties mentioned in the said act and instructions, as well as for other matters and “No other fees or remuneration are to be received by the consul, except as above, “for any signature or other matter done by him in pursuance of these instructions.”

It will be seen, on reference to the said scale of fees, that neither of the services enumerated by the consul at Boston, and for which the charge of three dollars and thirty cents is made, are stated to be a fee payable by the ship-master on entering his vessel at a foreign port.

The committee, in closing this report, would not recommend this hon. House, in the present instance, to urge upon her Majesty's government any alteration in the laws in existence respecting the fees of British consuls, until the question of illegality in the exaction of the charges complained of has been investigated, and a decision given thereon.

In reference to the complaint of William Forbes, that the consul at Boston demanded and received ten shillings sterling for the execution of an act for which he was only entitled, by the scale of fees, to charge half the sum; the committee can only state that several cases of the same character have been brought to their notice; but, as no record can be obtained in this country of the number of such charges, they cannot estimate the amount thus realised from sources not connected with shipping.

The committee recommend that the whole question be brought before the Imperial Government for consideration, and they beg to report herewith a resolution for the approval of the House, requesting the attention of the provincial government to this matter.

R. P. GRANT,
THOMAS KILLAM,
THOMAS F. MORRISON.



APPENDIX No. 6.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

(Copy).

Halifax, 12th May, 1860.

HON. JOSEPH HOWE, Provincial Secretary.

SIR,—

I am directed by the Commissioners of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane to hand you the accompanying extract from the minutes of a meeting held yesterday, to which the attention of the Government is respectfully called.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES H. LIDDELL,

Treasurer and Secretary to the Commissioners of
Hospital for Insane.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Commissioners of the Hospital for the Insane, held this day.

Resolved, That in reference to the continued differences and want of harmony existing between the principal Executive Officers of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane, which differences the Commissioners have striven long and earnestly to rectify without success; and the attention of the Board having been again called to this matter in consequence of the Report made by Mr. Farrell on the occasion of his last official visit to the Institution; and as such want of harmony and co-operation on the part of those officers must militate against the interests of the Institution, the Commissioners feel that they would be failing in the performance of their duty, were they longer to permit such a state of things to exist.

Resolved, Therefore, that as these officers have been appointed by the Government, this matter be at once brought to the attention of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with a request that he will, at his earliest convenience, cause such steps to be taken in the matter as the circumstances on investigation may demand; and the Secretary is instructed to enclose a copy of the foregoing minute to the Provincial Secretary.

JAMES H. LIDDELL,

Secretary to Commissioners of the
Hospital for Insane.

Halifax, 11th May, 1860.

Halifax, 16th May, 1860.

HON. JOSEPH HOWE, Provincial Secretary.

SIR,—

I now beg to hand you the papers relative to the differences at the Hospital, according to your request, and it may be as well to state that there are reports in the Commissioner's Hospital Report Book, bearing upon those matters, which, if you wish I will obtain for the inspection of the Government.

I am, Sir,

Your most obed't. Servant,

JAMES H. LIDDELL,
Secretary to Commissioners of the
Hospital for Insane.

Hospital, 27th February, 1860.

SIR,—

In accordance with the instructions issued by the Board of Commissioners, I have to desire you to insert in your Report Book, the following charges :

First. That the Steward, contrary to orders, persists in visiting one of the Female Wards, as well in the evening as in the day time; and has been found there twice of late, by the Superintendent.

Second. That disregarding the instructions of the Board, he goes to town and elsewhere, without the knowledge or concurrence of the Superintendent.

Third. That he sends the Horse and Waggon to Dartmouth; not only unnecessarily, but in such a way as to show marked partiality.

Fourth. That his tone is increasingly defiant, and his manner more sullen, rendering harmonious action or co-operation impossible; while his want of adaptation to his situation, is so manifestly evident, as to cause the Superintendent deeply to regret, that he should ever have been induced to nominate him for his present office.

Sir, yours, &c.

(Signed) J. R. DEWOLF.

Mr. A. Black.

Hospital, Dartmouth, 29th February, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR,—

I beg to enclose you a document handed to me by the Medical Superintendent, purporting to be a list of grave charges against myself, and a demand on me to insert them in my Report Book.

I have declined doing so; I cannot view that to be the object of my Report Book, or that it is my duty to insert what the Superintendent or any other person may draw up, and make gross and unfounded charges against myself or any other person.

Now, my dear Sir, I wish to bring this officially before the Board, or before the visiting Commissioner; as this is the second attempt he has made to defame my character, although, on the former occasion, he most solemnly denied any such intention, and said he would as soon suspect his own father for anything wrong, as he would suspect me, but, you see, he has made the second vile attempt.

I would wish to have those charges thoroughly investigated, in whatever way you may see proper. I must say, that his conduct and demeanor is such, that renders it impossible for any person to serve in harmony with him.

I am, my Dear Sir,
With much respect,
Your Humble Servant,

AMOS BLACK.

Dr. Parker,
Chairman of the Board of Commissioners.

Hospital, 1st March, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—

Having on Saturday last received the advice of the visiting Commissioner to address a letter to you; and being soon after advised by you to address it to him, I bethought me of the instructions issued by the Board in July last, for the governance of the Steward and Matron. From that source I gathered that the "Report Book is the medium by which any difficulty between the officers should be brought to the notice of the Commissioners."

Acting upon this rule, I put my views in writing, in order that the Steward might transmit them to the Board, through that "medium."

He has taken another course, and so far as I am aware, has not alluded in the most remote way in his Report Book, either to my letter or the cause of it. I beg now to enclose a copy of that letter; and I regret to be obliged to add, that both the Steward and Matron have to-day set me openly at defiance. I courteously requested of the Matron last evening, that assistance might be sent from the Laundry to one of the women's wards. She refused it. I then applied in writing, and was refused again. In the morning, hoping they had by that time thought better of it, I applied again, first to the Matron, then to the Steward, and afterwards to both, but all in vain. The last answer I received was a verbal one, (in the presence of one of the attendants, and others.) "that immediately on my return from town, they (the Steward and Matron,) were going over to consult the Commissioners, and the Government." This was repeated in one of the women's wards afterwards, by the Matron, who endeavored to ascertain the extent of the allegiance of one of my most faithful attendants.

I presume this conduct on the part of those at whose hands I deserved a very different return for my former kindness, attention, and forbearance, is altogether unlike, what, from your personal knowledge, you yourself will say it ought to be.

I have to-day had a conference with the visiting Commissioner for this month; and he desires me to let the whole Board deal with the difficulty.

I regret exceedingly, that the Commissioners should be annoyed as they have been, by the unfortunate differences occurring here continually; and it has been my aim, to the utmost of my ability, to save them this annoyance.

I remain, dear Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,

JAMES R. DEWOLF,
Superintendent.

Dr. Parker.

Provincial Hospital, 17th April, 1860.

GENTLEMEN.—

Having learned at the meeting of the Board held, on the 14th inst. that my charge of 27th February last, against the Steward, of "want of adaptation for his situation" was not included amongst those stated in the official letter of the 6th ultimo. as being considered "frivolous and vexatious," and having been again requested to state in writing the grounds on which my opinion is based, I beg respectfully in compliance with your order to state what I consider his disqualifications.

In the rules adopted by the Board in July last, for this officer's guidance, there are several qualifications stated to be essential to the efficient performance of his duties, as there defined, which the Steward does not possess. Among these are "energy, decision, and firmness," neither one of which is at all characteristic of him. "System, activity, and order" have never yet been acquired, nor is it likely at his period of life they ever will.

His faculties of sight and hearing are considerably impaired; and his forgetfulness amounts to a fault. It is no disparagement to this officer to say, that he does not possess "any natural aptitude for this vocation."

He has been here nearly eighteen months, and I am unable to see much improvement in the place, or any tangible result of his labours.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen.

Your very obed't. Servant,

JAMES R. DEWOLF, M. D.
Superintendent.

The Board of Commissioners Provincial
Hospital for the Insane.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, May 31st, 1860.

SIR,—

Referring to Mr. Liddell's letter of the 12th instant, and to the resolution of the Board, I am commanded to acquaint you, that a committee of the Executive Council has been appointed, to hear all parties touching the disputes which have for some time past disturbed the harmony so essential to the efficient working of the Lunatic Assylum.

That committee will meet at this office, at 12 o'clock to-morrow, and will be happy to confer with any members of the Board, who may have leisure to attend.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

JOSEPH HOWE.

D. McN. Parker, Esq., M. D.

REPORT.

The Committee of the Executive Council, appointed to examine into the condition of the Lunatic Asylum, and the disputes between the superior officers of that Institution, to which the attention of the Government was called by a Resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners on the 11th of May, beg leave to report :

That they have read the minutes and correspondence of the Board, the correspondence between the office-bearers, and some of the journals kept by the Ward Overseers. They have also had before them, and carefully examined, the Medical Superintendent, the Steward and the Commissioners, and have inspected the Asylum in all its various departments.

The committee deeply regret that they are compelled to Report that the impression left upon their minds, by this examination, is most unfavourable to the management, and justifies the direct interference and prompt action of the Executive.

It would appear, that for nearly eighteen months there has been no kindly feeling or mutual co-operation between the Superintendent, the Steward, and the Matron. Mutual jealousies and petty rivalries, continually breaking out into acts of hostility, expressions of contempt, and conflicts of jurisdiction, have wasted the time of the Commissioners, and severely taxed their powers of conciliation and repression. Gross scandal, highly injurious to the discipline and character of the Asylum, has sometimes grown out of these disputes ; and they have been so long continued, and notorious, that it is difficult to believe that even the convalescent patients were always ignorant that they were living in the midst of civil war.

The committee are of opinion that this very discreditable state of things has resulted, in part, from the system adopted by the Commissioners, but chiefly from the incompatibility of temper and disposition on the part of the office-bearers themselves.

There has been gross extravagance, and a lavish expenditure of public money, and the whole system is now needlessly cumbrous and expensive. The officers blame each other for this, and admit that there might be a spirit economy infused into almost every department, which unfortunately none of them appear to have made any rational effort to enforce. Without dwelling upon the waste and errors of the past, the committee desire to call the attention of the Government to such changes as it appears to them will re-establish discipline, and ensure economical management for the future. If their suggestions are approved, they would respectfully recommend prompt action, that the policy adopted be confirmed and carried out by a law to be passed at the next Session.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Though doubts have been expressed by the Commissioners as to whether Dr. DeWolf possesses all the qualifications required for the efficient performance of the duties required of a Medical Superintendent, it is admitted that he has dealt humanely and skilfully with the unfortunate persons committed to his charge, and that a fair average proportion of them have become convalescent, or have recovered their reason, under his treatment. It is apparent, also, that in the main building, over which his personal superintendence has been most active, order and cleanliness are observable in a very marked degree. Under these circumstances, it would appear but just, that, until he has been tried under a new and improved system of management, Dr. DeWolf's services should be retained.

The Committee recommend, however, that a round sum should be paid to him, to cover the cost of salary and maintenance, and that his family should be entirely provided for out of this amount. Though supplies should be

furnished upon his requisition, counter-signed by the Commissioner for the month, he should neither purchase nor disburse them. His orders should be obeyed, by every body employed upon the grounds, unless when the Board of Works, the Commissioners, or the Government, directly interfere. Domestic servants should be employed and discharged by the Superintendent: and the duties of Matron should be discharged by some competent person, subject to the approval of the Government, selected by Dr. DeWolf, and acting under his immediate supervision and control.

STEWARD AND SECRETARY.

The offices of Steward and Secretary should be abolished, and their duties transferred to the Board of Works, which is not overburthened with duty. Requisitions should be sent weekly, or monthly, by the Medical Superintendent, to the Chairman of the Board of Works, and placed on file, who must be solely responsible for all the supplies furnished. If he approves of the Superintendent's requisition, he must be prepared to defend it. If he disapproves, he must refuse the supplies, however urgently demanded, or refer to the Government: it being distinctly understood that no account will be recognized that he has not sanctioned.

The supplies for Sable Island, for the Light Houses, and for public buildings, have, for many years, been furnished in this way, with but little complaint from the Legislature: and there is no reason to believe that the system will not work well, if applied to the Lunatic Asylum. At present there is no effectual check upon extravagance, and while all parties admit that the expenditure has been lavish, nobody seems to be willing to acknowledge that he has been to blame.

INTERIOR ARRANGEMENTS.

Within the Asylum itself, the Committee are not prepared to recommend any material change. While the household servants may be hired, or discharged, by the Superintendent, the Ward Overseers ought to be regarded as servants of the Government. Dr. DeWolf should possess the power of suspension, for cruelty, immorality, or disobedience of orders: but he should at once report the fact to the Commissioners, and be prepared to justify it by evidence. Subordination should be inculcated upon this class of officers, and they should be made to feel the value of discipline and mutual co-operation. But they should be protected from arbitrary or capricious conduct, and encouraged to feel, that, while all petty jealousies and gossip will be discountenanced, the Government that employs them is entitled to their candid and fearless disclosure of any thing that is materially wrong. The note books kept by the Ward Overseers, should contain only the reports prescribed by the Superintendent, and be carefully guarded from the insertion of any thing calculated to give offence.

OUTDOOR OPERATIONS.

These are now needlessly expensive. There are employed

A Gardener, at.....	£8	0	0	per month.
7 Laborers.....	0	4	0	per day.
An Overseer and Clerk of Works.....	0	10	0	"
7 Laborers.....	averaging	0	4	6
2 Boys.....	board and lodging and	\$9		per month.

All these should be, as soon as possible, discharged, and the working force limited to one active out-door man, who shall have care of the grounds, and who, under the Superintendent's general directions, and with such labour as the convalescent patients can supply, shall embellish and improve them. If more labor is occasionally required it should be asked for by requisition, the specific necessity for it being stated, and should only be granted when the

Chairman of the Board of Works, by actual inspection, if necessary, shall have satisfied himself of the necessity.

A smart lad, to tend the stables, drive a cart or go with messages, should be placed under the care of the out-door overseer.

The committee are of opinion, that in the whole service of warming, lighting, ventilating, and washing, for the Asylum, there ought to be a large reduction. They believe that these services may be contracted for, by competent and reliable persons, at much less cost; and they recommend that a mechanical engineer be consulted, that the minimum amount of expenditure, indispensable to ensure efficiency, may be ascertained, that the Government may determine to accept tenders, or to continue the present system at the reduced rate.

Coal is now unloaded into carts at the Asylum Wharf, and dumped down in a shed. It has then to be shovelled into carts again and carried up to the furnaces. This employs a man, horse and cart, throughout a large portion of the year. Arrangements should be made, by which one handling would be sufficient; and if the large supplies of fuel required by the Asylum were purchased at the loading grounds, at the proper season, a considerable saving might be effected.

One good Team Horse ought to be sufficient for the Asylum, the Superintendent to keep his own, and provide for it out of his allowance.

ACCOUNTS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

If these suggestions are adopted, it will be seen that while all the expense of a separate department, costing a large annual sum, is saved, we shall have the same system of check and accountability that is required in all the other branches of the public service. As respects correspondence, all that relates to the reception, departure, and treatment of the patients, should be conducted by the Medical Superintendent; all that relates to finance, by the Board of Works.

If these suggestions are adopted, the responsibilities that ought fairly to rest upon Dr. DeWolf, will be thrown upon him, and he will be invested with powers and freedom of action to discharge himself of them. If he then fails, his failure will be apparent; and, in the meantime, the public interests will be protected, while the experiment of a new system of management is being tried. The Commissioners will be also relieved from the oversight of petty interests and details, and from interference in vexatious controversies, which no body of unpaid gentlemen ought to be asked to deal with or superintend. In the interests of humanity they can still pay their monthly visits, and give to the community the security that these afford, that all parties are doing the duties assigned to them, that the afflicted are properly cared for, and that the benevolent policy of the Legislature is being carried out.

All which is respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM YOUNG,
JOSEPH HOWE.
ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

June 26, 1860.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, June 26th, 1860.

SIR—

Referring to your letter of the 11th May, and to the Communications which have passed between the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum and the Executive Government, I am commanded to acquaint you, for their information;

APPENDIX No. 6—HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

that on and after the 1st day of July next, the Financial business of the Asylum will be transferred to the Board of Works, and that the services of the Steward, Matron and Secretary, will not be required after that date.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOWE

James H. Liddell Esq.

Provincial Secretary's Office. Halifax, June 28th, 1860.

SIR,—

Referring to the Communications which have passed between yourself and the Executive Government, I am commanded to acquaint you, that on and after the 1st of July next, the Financial business of the Lunatic Asylum will be transferred to the Board of Works. You will therefore put yourself in communication with Mr. Thorne, who thoroughly understands the mode in which the business is to be conducted hereafter. I have already explained to you, verbally, the view taken by the Government of your personal position, duties, and responsibilities.

The amount of your salary has not yet been determined, but you will, on and after the 1st of July, draw no supplies from the stores, or on account of the outstanding contracts of the Asylum. You will, with as little delay as possible, select a housekeeper, and give her charge of her department.

You will select a steady man and boy for the out-door work, and give them charge of the grounds and stables. Mr. Downey will, for the present, take charge of the supplies furnished by the Board of Works, and will be held strictly accountable for their disbursement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOWE

Dr. DeWolf.

Provincial Hospital for the Insane, 28th June, 1860.

SIR,—

I have the honor very respectfully to submit a schedule of the proposed reduction in the staff of the Hospital, embodying the views of the Government as propounded to me, with reference to retrenchment.

For nearly a twelvemonth past I have urged upon the Commissioners, from time to time, "a decrease in the out-door expenditure, and a diminution in the number of those employed within doors;" but hitherto my appeal has been disregarded.

I have reason to believe this new organization, while it will effect a very material reduction in the working expenses, will be found adequate to the present requirements of the establishment. As the number of patients is now increasing, an additional attendant of each sex will be needed very soon.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With great respect,
Your very obedient Servant,

JAMES R. DEWOLF, M. D.,
Superintendent.

The Honble. Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

HOSPITAL STAFF, FROM 1st JULY, 1860.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

1 Superintendent,
 1 Engineer,
 1 Storekeeper and Baker,
 1 Supervisor or Head Attendant, and Messenger,
 2 Attendants,
 1 Assistant Attendant.
 1 Stable Boy,
 2 Labourers,
 1 Carpenter.
 1 Fireman.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

1 House Keeper,
 1 Supervisor, or Head Attendant and Seamstress,
 4 Attendants,
 2 Laundry Maids.
 1 Cook,
 2 Kitchen Girls.
 1 House Maid.

Provincial Secretary's Office. Halifax. July 1st, 1860.

SIR,—

You will, on and after this date, assume the charge of all the stores sent by the Board of Works, to the Provincial Asylum for the Insane.

You will dispense those stores in the usual way, keeping an account of the mode in which, and to whom, they have been distributed.

As the Medical Superintendent is hereafter to be paid a salary to cover all his expenses, you will not apply any part of the stores to the maintenance of his family; and any deviation from your instructions, on this point, will not be overlooked by the Government.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOWE

Mr. Geo. Downie.

Halifax, July 5th, 1860.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary,—

SIR,—I am requested by my colleagues to transmit to you the enclosed resolution. I was not aware when I directed Mr. Liddell to apply to you for the Abstract in question, that you were absent from the city, and I convened a meeting of the Board yesterday, expecting to have the document to place before them. As you will perceive by the resolution taken from our minutes, an adjourned meeting of the Commissioners will take

place on Monday morning next, before which time I trust you will do us the favour to comply with the request contained therein.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient Servant,

D. McN. PARKER,
Chairman of Comm's. of Hospital for Insane.

Halifax, July 9th, 1860.

The Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Provincial Secretary :

SIR.—

As requested by the Commissioners of the Hospital for the Insane, at their meeting of to-day, I beg, through you, to transmit to His Excellency Lord Mulgrave the enclosed resolutions. It is not necessary that I should do more than to state to His Excellency, that the only member of the Board who has not resigned, is Mr. John Doull, who is at present absent from the Province. The Commissioners desire me to call His Excellency's attention to the fact, that several of the persons dismissed on the 1st instant were employed as annual servants of the Institution.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant.

D. McN. PARKER.

Halifax, 9th July, 1860.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Hospital for the Insane, held this day.

Present,—D. McN. Parker, George H. Starr, Daniel Creamer, David Falconer, Dominick Farrell, Samuel A. White, John W. Ritchie, John A. Bell.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed :

The Provincial Secretary having informed several of the Commissioners, that the government had determined, that the Institution was no longer to be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of the Legislature for the management of the Hospital for the Insane, and that henceforth the control and management should be taken from the Commissioners, and vested in the Board of Works and Medical Superintendent, and as the alteration thus made, renders the continuance in office of the Commissioners unnecessary,

Resolved, that the Commissioners respectfully tender their resignation to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Resolved, that the Commissioners deeply regret, that the government should have decided to adopt such a course in the management of the Hospital, at variance with the rules of other well regulated Hospitals for the Insane, and also as they fear, fraught with no little danger to the interests and usefulness of the Institution, and from the consideration of which they are prevented from entering into detail, in consequence of their not having been favored with a written memorandum of the several important changes determined upon by the government. Resolved, that the Chairman be requested to transmit the foregoing resolutions to the Lieutenant Governor, and that he at the same time give expression to the

regret the Commissioners experience in thus retiring from the management of an Institution of this character, in which they have ever taken a deep and lively interest.

Correct,

D. McN. PARKER,
Chairman.

Halifax, 10th July, 1860.

SIR,—

At your request I visited the Lunatic Asylum, and was very kindly shown through the whole establishment by Dr. DeWolf. The few remarks I have to make regarding the machinery and hot air apparatus are as follows :

1st. I consider that a smaller engine (8 instead of 12 horse-power) would have been quite adequate for all the present requirements, and would have been a considerable saving in the first cost, besides a saving, of fuel ; but looking into the future for such an extensive establishment, and what may hereafter be required, I am fully of opinion that the larger engine would be the greater economy : for if the time be sooner or later, that the full power of the present engine may be required, to put a smaller engine in its place now would only involve a great outlay, and when it would be required to replace the smaller engine again by a larger one, the depreciated value of the smaller engine and boiler, after being in use, would be a very considerable loss, independent of the work attendant on such alterations : therefore I have come to the conclusion, that for the intended size of the establishment and likely requirements, that the present Engine was a judicious selection.

2nd. The long distance that steam has to be conveyed in pipes to the hot air chambers, causes considerable consumption of fuel ; but quite a saving could be effected, by having the hot air chambers properly closed at the ends, to prevent any more cold air getting into the Chambers, than was found necessary. At present the chambers are open at both ends. The steam pipes leading from the boilers to the hot air chambers, ought to be thoroughly encased, which if sufficiently done, would effect a great saving of fuel. The cheapest plan to enclose the pipes sufficiently would be to have them well laid, with three plies of well made straw-rope, then one ply of woolen felt, then covered properly with canvas.

3rd. I consider the position of the machinery (when the design of the Buildings, is completed,) is about as compact as it could possibly be for all economical purposes.

4th. After the conversation I had with Mr. Dickson, the engineer in charge, I consider him to be fully competent to fulfil his duties.

5th. In the Mechanical Department, I cannot see any way in which a reduction could be recommended, in the number of employees, to do justice to the machinery and the necessary attention required from those employed in this department.

I am, Sir,
Your Obed't. Servant,

A. MOIR.

To the Honble. Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Halifax, 20th July, 1860.

Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Provincial Secretary, &c.

SIR,—You will oblige by laying the enclosed letter before His Excellency Lord Mulgrave.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

JOHN DOULL.

To His Excellency LORD MULGRAVE, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, &c. &c. &c.

My LORD,—

Having been absent from the Province at the time my late colleagues felt obliged to tender their resignation as Commissioners of the Hospital for the Insane, I have, since my return, taken the earliest opportunity to examine their reasons for so doing. After a careful investigation, I feel obliged, now, to resign the office of Commissioner of the Hospital for the Insane, which, in 1858, your Lordship did me the honor to confer on me. My reasons for so doing are as follows:

1st. Because a leading member of your Lordship's Government, in his place in the Assembly, charged the Commissioners with irregularities and extravagance,—at variance with facts,—and without any investigation having been made or information sought.

2nd. Because the Provincial Acts have been directly violated by the course pursued by the Government in the change of the management of the Institution,—even the Act which passed the Legislature at the very last Session; and, in making that change, which leaves the Commissioners no duties to perform, no reference was had to the views or wishes of the Commissioners, who have taken great pains and given much time to advance its welfare.

3rd. Because I greatly fear that the experimental regulations adopted by your Government, (which, in many important respects, are at variance with the Provincial Laws and By-laws of the Institution, as suggested and approved by Dr. DeWolf, after his return, in 1858, from visiting some of the best Hospitals in the United States and British Provinces), will impair its character, and militate against its interests as a curative institution.

In common with my late colleagues, as expressed in their letter of resignation, of the 9th instant, I have to regret that my connection with a humane institution of this character, must, for the above reasons, be brought to a termination.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient Servant,

JOHN DOULL

Halifax, 20th July, 1860.

DR. DEWOLF'S CERTIFICATES.

Halifax, N. S., March 17th, 1857.

J. R. DEWOLF, M. D., of the University of Edinburgh, has been engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Halifax, for the last twelve years. During this period he has won the confidence and esteem of his numerous patients, as well as that of his brother practitioners, and I should consider him fully qualified to fill any medical appointment he may apply for.

(Signed.)

WILLIAM J. ALMON, M. D.

Halifax, March 16, 1857.

THIS is to certify that Dr. James R. DeWolf has been known to me for twenty years, and from his good moral character, his kind and obliging disposition, and attention to his professional duties, I consider him a fit and proper person to be entrusted with the superintendence of the Lunatic Asylum.

ALEX. MITCHELL,
M. R. C. S. L.

Halifax, March 16, 1857.

My friend, Dr. DeWolf, being an applicant for the situation of Medical Superintendent of the "Provincial Insane Asylum," I have much pleasure in recommending him as an eligible person for the appointment. His professional attainments, excellent moral character, untiring industry, kind manner, all seem to fit him for a situation avowedly one of great responsibility—and a short time spent in the United States, or in England, would give him such a knowledge of the practical working of such Institutions, as would enable him to fill the situation with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public.

R. S. BLACK, M. D.

Halifax, March 16, 1857.

I am fully of opinion that Dr. Dewolf is, in every respect, a most intelligent and proper person to fill the high and responsible situation of Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum of Halifax, provided he qualify himself by Normal Study in this branch of Pathology.

P. E. MOLLOY, M. D.

Halifax, 14th March, 1857.

UNDERSTANDING that Dr. DeWolf is making application for the appointment of Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, now in the course of erection, I have much pleasure in recommending him as eminently qualified to fill, with credit and respectability, so responsible a situation; both as regards his Medical attainments—and his quiet decision of character and action, so requisite in one who has to deal with the unhappy class of patients usually found in such Institutions.

JAMES C. HUME, M. D.,
M. R. C. S. L.

Dartmouth, 20th March, 1857.

J. R. DEWOLF, M. D., Graduate of the University of Edinburgh, being an applicant for the Office of Superintendent of the Nova Scotia Lunatic Asylum, I cheerfully give my testimony with reference to his moral and professional ability to fill this responsible situation.

From my personal knowledge of Dr. DeWolf, I believe him to possess a kind and benevolent disposition, united to much firmness of character. He is assiduous and energetic in his professional vocation; and having consulted him in many serious and critical cases occurring in my own practice, I have reason to know that he has a thorough knowledge of his profession.

I believe with his talents and acquirements, that he would be a suitable person to undertake the charge and superintendence of this noble Provincial Institution.

THOMAS B. DESBRISAY, M. D.

Health Office, Halifax, March 19, 1857.

DR. DEWOLF,—

SIR,—I understand that you are an applicant for the situation of "Medical Superintendent" of the "Provincial Lunatic Asylum." Although not requested by you, allow me to state my opinion as regards your qualification for so important an office.

As respects your Professional education and talents, they are too well known in this community to require allusion to; but there is also with you that calm, even temperament, combined with firmness, which, in my opinion, makes you so well adapted for so important a situation.

Feeling that it will be for the interest of the unfortunate cases that may be sent to the "Asylum," I trust that they shall have the benefit of your Medical Superintendence.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,

JAMES ALLEN, M. D.,
Health Officer for the Port of Halifax.

Halifax, N. S., March 16th, 1857.

This is to certify, that I consider Dr. DEWOLF well qualified to take charge of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum. He is an energetic, active Medical practitioner, and stands high in his profession. I would suggest the propriety of at least six months being allowed to visit other Institutions abroad.

JOHN H. SLAYTER, M. D.

Halifax, March 18th, 1857.

I have known Dr. J. R. DEWOLF for ten or twelve years, during which time he has been one of the most zealous and industrious practitioners in the city. Since the organization of the "MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NOVA-SCOTIA," he has been Secretary to that Institution; and has justly merited the thanks of every member of the profession, for his repeated exertions to raise the standard of Medical Education in this Province. His moral character is unimpeachable; his bland manners, combined with his active business habits necessarily would make him a most efficient superintendent of a Lunatic Asylum.

ED. JENNINGS, M. D.

Halifax, March 18th 1857.

I have great pleasure in recommending Dr. DEWOLF for the situation of Physician to the Lunatic Asylum, believing that he unites to a thorough Medical education in the best Schools, those qualities of temper, kindness of manner, prime of life, and steady perseverance, which are so absolutely necessary in the modern treatment of this unhappy class.

For the minor though still most important duties connected with the financial and domestic arrangements of a large household, from his habits of business, he will be perfectly prepared.

J. BERNARD GILPIN, M. D.
M. R. C. S.

Halifax, 25th March, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR,—

Having informed me of your intention to become a candidate for the appointment of Medical Superintendent to the Lunatic Asylum, now in course of building, I feel sincere pleasure in wishing you every success in your application, and at the same time in assuring you how much I esteem the professional ability which cannot fail to recommend you as eminently qualified to perform the onerous duties of such an appointment.

I have the honor to be,

My dear Sir,

Very truly yours,

DR. DEWOLF, Hollis Street.

W. GRIGOR.

Windsor, N. S., March 23, 1857.

HAVING understood that Dr. J. R. DeWolf is a candidate for the appointment of Chief Medical Officer to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, about to be established at Halifax, it gives me great pleasure to express my conviction of his eminent qualifications for the office.

During two years' residence under my roof as a Medical pupil, I had ample opportunity of knowing his talents, of witnessing his assiduity, his strictly correct moral conduct, and these amiable qualities of the heart, without which the most brilliant talents would fail of making an accomplished Physician. When he left me for a Medical University, I was certain that his future career would reflect honour upon his instructors. These expectations have been justified by the success of his practice, and by the high opinion entertained of him by his Medical brethren. Should he be appointed to the Superintendence of the Hospital, I am sure that in the skilful and conscientious discharge of his important duties, he will combine the "*Sauviter in modo*" with the *fortiter in re*."

E. F. HARDING, M. D.

Halifax, N. S., March 17, 1857.

DOCTOR DEWOLF is a Graduate of one of the best Medical Schools in Europe—the Edinburgh University. He also studied for and obtained the Diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons of the same place. To such qualifications and testimonials as the above, I can only add that he has by his probity, energy and professional ability, advanced himself to a large and remunerative Medical practice. He possesses the esteem and regard of his professional brethren, without, as I believe, a single exception. His principles are sound and honorable, and, morally speaking, no man stands higher. I have no hesitation in saying that he will fill any Medical or Surgical position which he may seek, in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to those with whom he may be associated or connected.

D. McN. PARKER, M. D.

PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

1860.

Commissioners of Public Works.

HUGH MUNRO, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
ANDREW MCKINLAY, Esq., J. P.
JOHN GIBSON, Esq.

Treasurer.

Hon. JOHN H. ANDERSON, RECEIVER GENERAL.

Medical Superintendent.

JAMES R. DEWOLF, M. D., EDIN., L. R. C. S. E., &c.

Storekeeper.

MR. GEORGE DOWNIE.

Houskeeper.

MRS. R. D. DICKSON.

Supervisor.

MISS SANDIFER.

Engineer.

MR. R. D. DICKSON.

Third Report of the Medical Superintendent.

To the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works :

GENTLEMEN.—

I have the honor to submit, at the close of the year, the customary report upon "the condition, progress, and requirements" of the Institution.

There remained in Hospital at the end of 1859, fifty-five patients,—twenty-eight males and twenty-seven females. During the past twelve months, sixty-three have been admitted,—thirty-two males and thirty-one females,—making the entire number under treatment this year, one hundred and eighteen.

Twenty-three have been discharged,—fifteen males and eight females; leaving ninety-five now under care.

A tabular statement shows the admissions and discharges for each month of the two years since the opening of the Hospital. In all one hundred and thirty-three have been admitted, and thirty-eight have been discharged. Of these, seventeen were "restored," thirteen males and four females; seventeen more or less "improved," ten males and seven females; and four have died, three males and one female.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted.	18	13	2	5	4	9	3	4	7	0	5	0	39	31	70
Discharged.	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	1	0	3	3	1	11	4	15
Remaining.	17	30	31	34	37	44	47	50	57	54	56	55	28	27	55
															1859
Admitted.	1	1	3	6	6	7	7	1	8	4	12	7	32	31	63
Discharged.	2	2	0	1	2	1	2	2	4	3	2	2	15	8	23
Remaining.	54	53	56	61	65	74	76	75	79	80	90	95	45	50	95
															1860

We had been unable to receive the number now resident, (ninety-five) had not the accommodation of the Hospital been extended by appropriating the fourth story as a ward for patients. So soon as the south wing is furnished, we shall be in a position to admit twenty-five more. If sent to us as heretofore, at the rate of five per month, the entire Hospital will be filled before the end of the ensuing year.

AGES OF PATIENTS.

As stated in the report for 1859, we had at that time, with our limited number, the extremes of childhood and old age, one patient being only six years of age, while another was seventy-five. This year these extremes go still further; our youngest patient is barely five years old, while one was upwards of eighty-two on admission. The ages of those admitted this year as nearly as could be ascertained, are as follows:

5 years	1	From 50 to 60.....	5
From 10 to 20.....	2	" 60 to 70.....	5
" 20 to 30.....	14	" 70 to 80.....	2
" 30 to 40.....	15	" 82.....	1
" 40 to 50.....	14	Unknown	4
Total 63			

The place of residence, as stated on admission, was:

Halifax, City or County.....	25	Queen's County.....	2
Colchester County.....	4	Yarmouth.....	2
King's.....	3	Sydney.....	2
Hants.....	2	Inverness.....	1
Lunenburg.....	2	Guysboro'.....	1
Digby.....	1	Barbadoes.....	1
Cape Breton.....	1	Newfoundland.....	2
Pictou.....	7	Unknown.....	4
Cumberland.....	3		

Eight have been transferred from the Poor's Asylum, where they had been for periods varying from four to ten years. Two were formerly in the New Brunswick Asylum, two had been inmates of English, and three of American Hospitals. The proportion of recent cases is small, there having been only eleven admitted who were less than a year insane.

There were two cases, each of partial and general paralysis. Of the two latter, one has been a soldier in the 100th Regiment, and was transferred from the Military Hospital; the other (a female) has been insane several years, and at different times an inmate of other Hospitals.

Five Epileptic patients have been admitted this year. From some Asylums this class of patients is excluded altogether, while in others a higher rate of charge is made for their maintenance.

Several of the pauper patients have been admitted with a very scanty supply of clothing, and it has been found requisite in some instances to destroy at once the few articles they wore.

CIVIL CONDITION.

Males—Married, 13; Single, 16; Widower, 1; Unknown, 2.—Total, 32.
Females—Married, 15; Single, 15; Widow, 1. " 31.

—————
 Total—63.

The "former occupation" of those admitted, so far as could be ascertained, was as follows:

<i>Males</i> , 6 had been	Farmers,	<i>Females</i> , 5 had been	Servants,
4	" Labourers,	4	" Farmers' wives,
4	" Sailors,	2	" Seamstresses,
2	" Merchants,	2	" Sailors' wives,
1	" Collector of Customs,	1	" Captain's wife,
1	" Book-keeper,	1	" Labourer's wife,
1	" Painter,	1	" Clerk's wife,
1	" Teacher,	1	" Grocer's wife,
1	" Clerk,	1	" Pensioner's wife,
1	" Barber,	1	" Teacher's wife,
1	" Blacksmith,	1	" Milliner.
1	" Soldier,		
1	" Paper Folder,		
1	" Stone Mason,		
1	" Shoe Maker,		
1	" Fisherman,		

Considerable difficulty is experienced in ascertaining any particulars concerning some of the patients brought to the Hospital. In several instances nothing could be learned beyond the name of the patient, and in one, this was supposed to be an alias. A very material amount of useful information might readily be given by the Medical men called upon to grant certificates of insanity; and I have particularly to request of my professional brethren as full a statement as possible relative to each individual case.

DISCHARGE.

Of the twenty-three discharged during the year, nine have been "restored," ten more or less "improved," and four have died.

All of those restored were recent cases showing the importance and benefit of early treatment. Looking upon insanity, as too many are still inclined to do, as a disgrace, the desire to conceal the malady leads to delay in subjecting the cases to Hospital treatment. There can be no greater error.—Insanity is no disgrace; disease is no longer esteemed a crime; and friends ought to be well apprised of the important fact that treatment, to be effectual, must be early.

Of those discharged "improved," none were allowed to remain long enough to test fairly the benefits of hospital life. With a single exception they were removed against the remonstrance of the Superintendent, and this was one of General Paralysis, where the certainty of a fatal issue led to the removal of the patient at a stage of the disease when he could easily be removed.

Four have died during the year. Of these, one was subject for years past to Epilepsy. She was labouring also under pulmonary disease at the time of her admission last year, and died of Phthisis.

Another was suffering when brought to the institution, from inflammation of the vesica urinaria, for which he had been energetically treated. He rallied for a while, recovered from his delirium, and we hoped might regain his health, but relapsing into his former state of prostration, he died.

The other two deaths occurred in persons advanced in life; one was seventy-five, and was very feeble when admitted, the other was eighty-two.

ELOPEMENTS.

During the year, we have had to contend with an unusually large number of attempts at elopement. The first escape was that of a young woman who went with an attendant on a visit to her friends in Halifax, by whom she was retained. She was convalescent at the time, and managed in this way to take her discharge somewhat earlier than was desirable.

In the autumn a pyromaniac, a young man of highly prepossessing appearance, was committed, who found the confinement irksome and intolerable. He not only avowed his intention of making his escape at all hazards, but preached to others the doctrine that they were not rightfully confined here, that they ought to be at liberty, and that if freedom were not granted they ought to take it. In three weeks he instilled his belief into several other patients, and persuaded them to elope, himself setting the example.

Having no suitable enclosure, no barrier indeed to prevent escapes, and but few attendants, it is not to be wondered at that one patient went as far as Mount Thom, one to Lawrencetown, one to Hammonds Plains, one to Preston, two to Dartmouth, one to Newport, and another to Windsor Road. With a single exception (beside the one above alluded to,) all were overtaken and brought back, and the epidemic appears to have subsided.

REFUSAL TO TAKE FOOD.

This not uncommon symptom of insanity has prevailed among our patients to a painful degree, and has called for the use of the feeding pump on various occasions. In one instance a young female patient who had not spoken for months, gradually desisted from eating, and it was with the greatest difficulty her mouth could be opened. It was only under the relaxing influence of chloroform that the rigidity of the jaws could be overcome. This patient for upwards of three months swallowed no food voluntarily; twice daily was the feeding pump resorted to. At last she was induced to drink a little, then a little more, then took soft food, and now eats heartily of the ordinary diet. She has grown quite fleshy of late, and is happily beginning to speak.

We have had several other instances requiring artificial feeding, one continuing three weeks, others content with a single administration of food. Of one hundred and thirty-three patients under care during the past two years, six have required for a longer or shorter period to be sustained in this way. One who persisted for several weeks in refusing food, resumed the use of it at once when cod liver oil was added as a nutrient to his daily allowance. He has several times since declined to eat, but a single dose of the oil generally overcomes his morbid resolution.

OCCUPATION OF THE PATIENTS.

While it has been our aim to find useful employment for all our household, nothing but voluntary labor is sought for. No compulsion is attempted, nor would it be advantageous even if allowable. The restoration of the insane being the primary object of the Hospital, labor must be looked upon more in a curative, than in a pecuniary light. Hence we find it requisite in some instances, to check the eagerness for continued laborious exertion, which is exhibited by some patients, and so to apportion the work, that all who engage in it may be benefitted by what they do. Whatever duties devolve upon the attendants, (and they are onerous and arduous enough) some are always ready to assist them. There are several daily routine matters in which those are engaged who have a fondness for them, while various improvements, and a fair share of out-door work claim the attention of the majority of our industrious patients. A table is annexed to this report, showing the result of about four and a half months labor of the men, and another table tells of the well directed industry of the female patients. A reference to this will show how much time has been occupied in making and mending articles of wearing apparel. In order to provide clothing and

bed-linen still more expeditiously, and to make up in the house as far as practicable, all that may be required, it has been proposed to get a sewing machine, which when in operation, will doubtless keep us in advance of our wants in this respect.

REORGANIZATION OF THE HOSPITAL.

The difficulties in the management of the establishment, alluded to by the late Board of Commissioners in their last report, instead of gradually disappearing as was hoped, increased from time to time, until they seriously interfered with the discipline and good government of their institution. These were eventually referred to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Council, who were requested to take such steps as the circumstances might demand.

The question of the current expences of the Hospital had previously attracted the notice of the Legislature, and a resolution was passed requiring these to be curtailed.

Both matters were thus before the Executive, and were dealt with as promptly as was compatible with a thorough investigation.

The result involved an entire change in the internal administration, and the retirement of the Treasurer of the institution, in accordance with the amended act of the legislature, at its last session.

Hereupon the Board of Commissioners resigned, and the whole control of the Hospital was vested in the Board of Works. An essential reduction was made in the staff of officers and employees, but not greater than was desirable and necessary.

In re-organizing, reference was had to the views of Miss Dix, as propounded to the Superintendent, as well as to the mode adopted at one of the new English Asylums, namely, that at Haywards Heath, Sussex, opened 25th July, 1859. The Superintendent of the Sussex Assylum, C. Lockhart Robertson, Esqr., M. D. Cantab. is entitled to every consideration, as well from his position as Honorary Secretary to the Association of Medical Officers of Asylums and Hospitals for the Insane, as from his experience in the speciality.

In a descriptive notice of the new Sussex Asylum, in the Journal of Mental Science for April 1860, the duties and position of the officers &c. of the establishment are minutely set forth. These formed a basis for the plan adopted here, corresponding as they do with the views of Dr. Conolly, and Dr. Kirkbride, than whom no higher authorities on the subject are to be found in England or America.

Thus far the change in our management has been productive of very satisfactory results. It affords me great pleasure to report the faithful and thorough performance of their respective duties, by all the employees of the Hospital. There is no discord, no jealousy, or ill feeling: on the contrary, all belonging to the establishment feel a commendable degree of pride in so conducting themselves, as to merit the approbation of those to whom they owe allegiance.

The Baker to the institution, who resides here, is also our Storekeeper, the office of Steward having been abolished. Where the supplies are chiefly furnished by tender and contract, this combination of offices is free from the objections which might be urged under other circumstances. Situated as we are, it is a very advantageous arrangement, and, the more so, from the activity and efficiency of the incumbent.

In lieu of the Matron, a Housekeeper has been appointed, who had been an attendant in the Hospital from its first opening, and whose ward, for its neatness, cleanliness, and order, was highly admired by every visitor. The superintendence of the domestics, and the oversight of the cooking, washing, &c., devolve upon the Housekeeper.

The care of the female patients and everything pertaining to them, is now placed under a head-attendant or supervisor. A table appended to this report, shows the vastly increased amount of work performed in the sewing room, without curtailing the out-door exercise of these patients, or interfer-

ing with a fair share of recreation, and proves the decided benefit of this arrangement.

Other changes have been brought about which were long urged by the Superintendent, and, by which, the resources of the Hospital are satisfactorily economized.

Instead of a Gardener, employed both winter and summer at high wages, with a party of day laborers under him varying from three to six or more in number; we had one of our former attendants to do the Garden work, with a number of well-disposed patients assisting him.

The Watchman's services have been dispensed with, and the greater part of his duties are now performed by the attendants in rotation.

In place of a stable boy and carter, we now have a hostler who does the work of both.

In lieu of six domestics, a cook and a house boy, when we had a family of fifty-eight patients, being the average of the first half of the present year, we have now only five female servants—one of whom is the cook, and our list of patients numbers ninety-five and is steadily increasing.

Tables compiled from official records are given, accompanying this report exhibiting at a glance the satisfactory and important diminution in the working expenses for the past six months.

The pay list has been reduced more than one-half, as compared with the preceding half year, and still more as contrasted with the corresponding period of last year.

This has been effected without materially lessening the compensation in any instance; it being acknowledged by all, that those who conscientiously devote their time and energies in attendance upon the Insane, are entitled to a liberal remuneration. In the opinion of all superintendents who write on the subject, the salaries of the attendants ought to increase from year to year. Their experience is of essential importance to the welfare of those committed to their care.

An abstract of the expenditure for provisions, compiled from the quarterly returns, shows that the average cost of these has been very materially lessened; and, this, without reducing the diet below that fair and liberal allowance which is essential to the restoration of the Insane. Great care is taken to avoid either loss or waste, and no extravagance is countenanced or permitted.

Means have been taken recently to economize fuel, which has hitherto formed a heavy item. The most exposed parts of the building have been provided with double windows. The air chambers have been closed up at the ends, and the heat formerly diffused through the entire basement is now supplied to the occupied parts of the Hospital alone.

A cooking range of Pond's manufacture, has been lately put in operation in the kitchen.

The gas retorts have required renewal, and, it is purposed to replace the present small retorts, when burnt out, with others of larger dimensions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

There is no part of this report more pleasingly entered upon by the writer, than that in which he is enabled to state the continued and increasing interest manifested by others in the comfort and welfare of the patients under his charge. From highest to lowest the feeling appears wide spread and lasting, that no effort is ill-devised, no appropriation misspent, that adds to the happiness and aids the restoration of those deprived of the light of reason.

The clergymen of different denominations have most considerately given us, as heretofore, an afternoon service almost every Sunday throughout the year.

The Earl and Countess of Mulgrave kindly continue to evince their unabated interest in the Institution. His Excellency has ordered a series of Reports of the British Commissioners in Lunacy, which will form an important addition to our Library.

The Countess, with characteristic urbanity and that entire freedom from affectation which distinguishes true nobility, has honored the Hospital with several visits; and, on one occasion, had the patients called together, and delighted them by singing and playing on the Piano Forte, affording us all a rich and memorable musical treat.

A generous community has very kindly continued to afford our inmates every reasonable recreation and enjoyment.

The exhibition of a series of dissolving views, on two different occasions, by G. G. Gray, Esq., calls for grateful acknowledgment.

F. Passow, Esq., has kindly given us entertaining and enlivening readings, to the great gratification of the entire household.

J. P. Hagarty, Esq., with a party of advanced pupils, has favored us with several afternoon concerts, highly appreciated by all.

Mr. and Mrs. Strong and Miss Deuchman, as, also, Miss Nordbeck and friends, and Mr. Crow and party, have placed us under similar obligations.

Mrs. Macready, on the occasion of her visit to Halifax, favored us very kindly with another of her inimitable dramatic readings.

Donations have been forwarded to us from time to time, of considerable value. A handsome billiard-table has been presented by a lady who desires to remain *incognito*.

Our Library has been largely augmented by a very liberal donation from J. Sandifer, Esq., of London, of upwards of two hundred volumes of well-selected and valuable books.

James Laurie, Esq., Engineer, sent twenty dollars as a donation, for the benefit of the patients. A handsome music stool was presented by C. Phalen, Esq. Fruit and delicacies for the Christmas season, were generously contributed by our immediate neighbors, H. Y. Mott, Esq., and family. Thomas Walsh, Esq., has kindly presented coloured side lights and fan light for the entrance door to the new wing. Messrs. Fraser & Son gave us two large engravings, stretched and varnished. We are indebted to Geo. E. Morton, Esq., for illustrated English periodicals, and to J. B. Strong, Esq., for a number of pictures.

The Liverpool Brass Band entertained us with military music, on the occasion of their visit to Halifax.

J. M. Watson, Esq., with commendable liberality, furnished all our quiet and convalescent patients with an afternoon's excursion, in the Steamer "Neptune." This was greatly enjoyed at the time, and long remembered by all who were fortunate enough to join in the excursion. We had, previously, had small boating parties to the North West Arm and to McNab's Island. A party of about twenty female patients had a pleasant drive to the encampment at the Eastern Passage during the summer, and others were permitted to take carriage exercise, from time to time, when circumstances would allow.

The "Halifax Reporter" and the "Eastern Chronicle" have been kindly added by their respective proprietors, to our list of newspapers. With a single exception the Halifax papers are all sent to us, and from their perusal many a poor patient derives daily gratification. Shut out, as are the inmates of an Hospital to a great extent, from the surrounding world, nothing is so well calculated to relieve the "tedium vitæ" or to excite the interest of those who are almost lost to external impressions, as the friendly pages of the familiar daily or weekly journal. It would delight the proprietors and go far towards repaying them for their generosity could they but witness the avidity with which the papers are sought for from day to day, as they are distributed in the several wards of the Hospital.

D. Falconer, Esq., Daniel Creamer, Esq., and Miss Creamer, Miss Willis, Miss Smith (now Mrs. Oldright), Mr. Drake, Miss Cassie Fairbanks, Charles F. Mott, Esq., Thomas Mott, Esq., Dr. Glover, Messrs. McEwan, Reid & Co., and other friends have put us under renewed obligations for very considerate favors.

The contributions of last year towards the "Recreation Fund," besides providing back-gammon and draught boards, bagatelle boards, solitaire and chess boards, foot balls, pictures and toys, have enabled us to obtain a new

cover for the billiard table, and picture frames for the numerous engravings acknowledged in the report for 1859. A large portion of this fund still remains invested for future use. When this shall have been sufficiently augmented, by the sale of fancy articles or other means, it is purposed to buy an Organ for the Sunday service of the Hospital.

Dr. Ackland, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, Physician to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and himself officially connected with one of the English Asylums, has visited us, and after a careful inspection, expressed his opinion of our arrangements in terms highly complimentary. It is gratifying to know that this distinguished Professor has not only here, but beyond the boundaries of our Province, eulogised our institution.

The Hospital has sustained a severe loss in the death of its promoter and staunch advocate, the late Honble. Hugh Bell, whose philanthropy and liberality were of essential service to the insane, in whom he ever took an especial interest. In conjunction with an anonymous friend, he contributed nearly six hundred pounds to this institution, and it has been sacredly set apart and appropriately designated. "the Bell Fund." Mr. Bell left instructions as to its intended use, and these will be a guide as to its future appropriation. His object was to provide books and other articles for the patients, and to add to their comfort in many ways, which the ordinary income of the establishment would not meet.

The Institution has passed through another year—the second of its existence. Trials and annoyances have fallen to our lot, but probably no public establishment of a similar nature ever wholly escapes them. Cheering recoveries and grateful visits of restored patients go far to counterbalance these. We have been spared any serious casualty—the general health of the house has been excellent—and we look forward with confiding hope to the future. May that Providence which has hitherto blessed us, ever hold its protecting shield over us, and guide us in the right performance of duty.

JAMES. R. DEWOLF, M. D., Edin.,
Superintendent.

Cost of the principal items of Provisions, for 1860, compiled from the Quarterly Returns.

	JANUARY QUARTER.				APRIL QUARTER.				JULY QUARTER.				OCTOBER QUARTER.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Tea.....lbs.	242	27	4	6	208	23	8	0	152	17	2	0	185	20	16	3
Coffee.....lbs.	87½	5	9	4	94	5	17	6	90	5	12	6	94	5	17	6
Br. Sugar...lbs.	825	17	10	7	1110	23	11	9	674	14	6	6	613	12	15	6
Wh. Sugar...lbs.	185	6	3	4	245	8	3	4	74	2	9	4	79	2	12	8
Molasses...gall.	36	3	3	0	98	8	11	6	143	12	10	3	118	10	6	6
Flour.....bbl.	25	43	15	0	26½	46	7	6	32	56	0	0	40	70	0	0
Oatmeal...lbs.	339	2	11	7	404	3	1	3	328	2	9	9	459	3	9	7
Cornmeal...lbs.	244	1	6	3	415	2	4	7	529	2	16	10	947	4	19	1
Rice.....lbs.	202	2	7	6	135	1	11	9	382	4	9	9	312	3	13	3
Barley.....lbs.	34	0	9	11	329	4	15	11	128	1	17	4	176	2	11	4
Peas.....lbs.	15	0	5	7	30	0	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beef.....lbs.	4323	67	7	3	5635	87	16	3	4324	67	7	8	5049	78	13	7
Pork*.....lbs.	1125	18	15	0	810	15	0	0	1088	20	8	0	854	14	4	8
Mutton.....lbs.	716	12	14	2	160	2	17	7	264	4	14	11	43	0	15	3
Veal.....lbs.	206	3	13	2	1569	28	4	10	.....	.....	.....	60	1	1	4	
Fish, Dry...lbs.	1190	10	11	3	530	4	10	2	689	5	17	3	943	8	7	3
Butter*.....lbs.	565	28	5	0	736	36	10	0	541	24	16	0	576	24	0	0
Potatoes*..bus.	185	13	17	6	159	15	18	0	119	11	18	0	139	10	8	6
		265	9	11		319	1	2		254	16	1		274	12	3
						265	9	11						254	16	1
First half of 1860.....	£ 584 11 1				Last half of 1860...£ 529 8 4											

Average number of Patients, from January to June, fifty-eight,—being at the rate per annum, for provisions per patient, £20 3s. 1d.

Average of first half year, allowing for additional number of officers and servants—ten in all, £17 3s. 10d.

Average number of Patients, from July to December, eighty-one,—being at the rate per annum, for provisions per patient, £13 1s. 6d.

* The prices of these articles varied during the year.

EXPENDITURE FOR LABOUR as shown by the Pay Lists, also for Salaries.

JULY TO DECEMBER, 1859.			JANUARY TO JUNE, 1860.			JULY TO DECEMBER, 1860.								
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.						
July.....	172	8	6	Jan.....	118	16	8	July.....	62	9	2			
Aug.....	223	17	10	Feb.....	128	17	2	Aug.....	61	18	9			
Sept.....	156	2	5	March.....	134	5	11	Sept.....	60	17	10			
		552	8	9			381	19	9			185	5	9
Oct.....	168	17	5	April.....	127	2	2	Oct.....	63	11	1			
Nov.....	168	6	8	May.....	130	8	5	Nov.....	58	5	0			
Dec.....	164	18	10	June.....	130	16	3	Dec.....	59	18	10			
		502	2	11			388	6	10			181	14	11
Labor last hlf '59..	1054	11	8	Labor first hf. '60..	770	6	7	Labor last hf. '60..	367	0	8			
Salaries half-year.	325	0	0	Salaries half-year.	325	0	0	Salaries hlf-year..	280	0	0			
	£1379	11	8		£1095	6	7		£647	0	8			

The above statement includes the sum of £100 to Superintendent, for compensation for board of himself and family for last half-year; but does not include the salary of Clerk of Works for any portion of the eighteen months.

LIST OF ARTICLES made by the Female Patients, commencing July, 1860.

68 Shirts	7 Prs. Cotton Stockings
60 Flannel Shirts	10 Aprons
73 Prs. Woolen Socks	8 Pocket Handkerchiefs
8 Prs. Stockings	14 Blinds
2 Homespun Coats	66 Sheets
22 Dresses	84 Bolster Cases
4 Quilted Petticoats	36 Pillow Cases
10 Flannel do.	39 Quilted Comforts
21 Chemises	12 White Counterpanes
61 Prs. Drawers	34 Towels
28 Night Gowns	34 Table Cloths
23 Night Caps	54 Bed Ticks
4 Day Caps	1 Mattrass
3 Jackets	12 Dusters
12 Prs. Mittens	7 Clothes Bags

LIST OF ARTICLES REPAIRED.

26 Coats	41 Prs. Drawers
52 Prs. Pants	138 Prs. Socks
14 Vests	23 Gowns
46 Shirts	28 Night Gowns
18 Flannel do.	30 Chemises
60 Prs. Stockings	

December 31, 1860.

ACCOUNT OF WORK done by Male Patients, from July to December, 1860.

1. Levelling ground in front of Hospital, breaking up large stones and carting them away.
2. Hauling fifty-four loads of beach gravel, and spreading the same.
3. Digging a trench for water and gas pipes for the new wing, and refilling the same. Estimated value of this work, ten pounds.
4. Opening and refilling (with some assistance) a trench on the highway, on three several occasions, for repairs to joints of main water pipe.
5. Deepening and clearing out a heavy drain, through the grove of trees in rear of the Hospital.
6. Hoeing and other field and garden work, as well as gathering and housing the supply of vegetables raised on the grounds.
7. Bringing Oats, Lumber, &c. by boat at various times from Halifax.
8. Cutting and splitting all the firewood and ovenwood used in the establishment; chiefly done by one patient.
9. Making twenty-five pairs slippers and half-soleing and heeling twenty-five pair shoes, besides other repairs, principally by one patient.
10. Glazing the broken glass; one patient undertakes this.
11. Making and setting a large grindstone.
12. Erecting and decorating an arch in honor of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
13. Landing and storing three hundred chaldrons of coal.

ADDENDA.

AN ACT to amend Chapter 152 of the Second Series of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Custody and Estate of Lunatics," passed the 12th day of May, A. D. 1860.

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, as follows :

1. Whenever any person shall be so deranged in his intellect that he cannot be permitted to go at large without danger, or is suffering unnecessary duress or hardship, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff without application, or of any two Justices of the Peace of the county in which such insane person may be found, on being applied to for that purpose, to investigate the case, and summon to their assistance any one or more medical practitioners, duly qualified and practising within the Province, and if such insanity be proved and certified by such medical practitioner or practitioners in writing, the Sheriff or Justices shall issue their warrant directed to any constable of the county, who shall apprehend and convey such insane person to the Provincial Hospital for the Insane. In case such person shall have been certified to be insane by only one medical practitioner, before his apprehension, he shall be again examined by two duly qualified medical practitioners, to be appointed by the Commissioners, before he shall be admitted into the hospital.

2. Whenever any person who shall have been tried for an indictable offence, or an offence punishable upon a summary conviction in the Supreme Court, or a Court General or Special Sessions of the Peace, shall have been acquitted on the ground of his insanity, the Clerk of the Crown or of the Court in which such person shall have been tried, shall issue his warrant directed to any constable of the county to apprehend and convey such person to the hospital: which warrant such constable shall obey, although the Sheriff, Justices, or Clerk of the Crown, or of such court, may not reside in the county wherein the hospital is situate.

3. The reasonable expense of apprehension and removal being verified on oath before the Custos, or any two Justices of the Peace, either before or after such removal, and by them allowed, shall, upon their order, be paid by the County Treasurer out of the county funds to the person appointed to apprehend and remove such insane person, and such expenses shall afterwards be levied by warrant of distress, to be signed by two Justices of the Peace, on any goods or chattels of such insane person, or may be realized out of the real estate of the insane person, or the rents thereof, as provided in Section 12 of the Chapter hereby amended; and for want of such property shall be a charge against the county in which such insane person had his last legal settlement as hereinafter mentioned.

4. All persons now or hereafter confined in the Hospital for the Insane, whose expenses are now by law payable out of the funds of the township or poor districts in which they have a legal settlement, and the payment of which expenses is not secured under the Act hereby amended, shall hereafter be chargeable on the respective counties in which such townships or poor districts are situate; and their expenses shall be a county charge, and shall be assessed, levied, and collected in the same manner as county rates.

5. In case the Grand Jury and Sessions of any County which shall be liable for the expenses of lunatics confined in the Asylum, shall refuse or neglect to assess the county therefor, the Supreme Court shall, upon application, amerce such county for the amount due, which, with the costs and expenses attending such amercement, shall be assessed, levied, and collected, under the order of the Supreme Court by the same persons whose duty it shall be to assess, levy, and collect the county rates, and in the same manner; and the same, when collected, shall be paid to the parties respectively entitled thereto.

6. The Commissioners, Superintendent, and persons in charge of the Hospital for the Insane, shall receive and provide for such insane persons as are mentioned in the first and second sections of this Act, and also all insane paupers, certified to be so by any two Justices of the Peace, and two duly qualified Medical Practitioners, practising in the Province, notwithstanding no bonds shall be given, as required by section thirty-two of the chapter hereby amended, subject however, to the provisions of section twenty-four of such chapter as if such bonds had been given.

7. Whenever the real and personal estate of any lunatic or insane person, not being a pauper, or of his or her husband, father, or mother, is not more than sufficient to maintain the family of any such person, the expenses of the maintenance of the insane person

in the hospital may be defrayed in whole or in part from the funds of the hospital, as the commissioners may, on investigation, order and direct.

8. After the first day of July next the Receiver General shall be the treasurer of the Commissioners, and shall perform the duties thereof without additional salary; and the Commissioners may appoint a Secretary, at a salary to be by them fixed, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

9. So much of Chapter 152 of the Revised Statutes as is inconsistent herewith is repealed.

QUERIES requested by the Medical Superintendent, to be answered on the admission of a Patient.

1. The age of the Patient?
2. Occupation?
3. Married or Single?
4. Any Children?
5. How long insane?
6. Is this the first attack?
7. How did insanity first show itself?
8. Has there been any change in the symptoms since the commencement?
9. Has the patient been violent?
10. Has he been subject to any peculiar illusions?
11. Has there been any striking change in the disposition of the patient?
12. Has there been a tendency to commit suicide?
13. Has the patient been subject to fits: if so, what was the cause of the fits?
14. What is supposed to be the cause of insanity?
15. Have any relations been similarly affected?
16. What have been the habits as to temperance, orderly conduct, industry, &c.?
17. Has the patient been educated?
18. What is the natural disposition of the patient as to temper, attachment to relatives, &c.?
19. Has the patient been subject to any bodily ailments?

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

I, the undersigned _____ being _____ and in actual practice, hereby certify that I, on the _____ day of _____ 18____ at _____ in _____ personally examined _____ of _____ and that the said _____ is a person of unsound mind, and a proper person to be taken charge of, and detained under care and treatment; and that I have formed this opinion upon the following grounds, viz:

1. Facts indicating insanity observed by myself.
2. Other facts (if any) indicating insanity, communicated to me by others.

Name—

Place of Residence—

Date—

APPENDIX No. 7.

SAVINGS BANK.

(Copy.)

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, May 26th, 1860.

SIR,—

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor having been pleased to authorize a full investigation of the accounts of the Halifax Savings Bank, in consequence of a recommendation of a Committee of the House of Assembly, contained in a report, of which a copy is enclosed, in relation to the petition of Mr. Edward Duckett, the late Cashier, I am instructed to request that you will undertake this service, in the execution of which, every facility will be granted to you by the Government, with a view to afford Mr. Duckett the most favorable opportunity to show that he has accounted for all monies which he received in the capacity of Cashier, and that the errors reported to exist, have arisen from the misapprehension of his accounts.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed.)

JOSEPH HOWE.

John Harvey, Esq.

Halifax, N. S., July 13th, 1860.

SIR,—

In compliance with your instructions conveyed to me, under date of 26th May, I proceeded to the investigation of the errors, &c. charged against Mr. Edward Duckett, in the management of the Provincial Savings Bank, while under his control.

The charges contained in Mr. Scott's report, consist of errors in addition in Cash Book, and omissions of credit in same, to Depositors, which are afterwards supplied by blank entries in the Ledgers, in several instances without stating the date of such deposits being made.

In these cases, it was of importance to refer to the Pass Books, connected with such of the accounts, as have since been closed; but some of these had been mislaid or perhaps inadvertently destroyed.

The Books which I was enabled to find, nine in number, show at once the date and nature of the mistakes, and it is to be regretted, that others can not be recovered.

The investigation made by Mr. Scott, seems to be thorough and minute, embracing every operation of the Bank, during the period it covers. There are however, the following amounts which I recommend should be deducted from his statement, as having been corrected by Mr. Duckett, previous to their settlement, together with two others of small amount, since discovered.

Amount errors by Mr. Scott's statement.....£394 3 8

DEDUCT.

1857. A. Cullerton, L. 6, p. 87, Errors in Posting....	£44	2	11
1858. R. H. Bullock, 7, p. 46, Addition.....	20	0	0
Amount received from J. Dureen, April 25, 1856, and credited J. Dureen, L. 6, p. 698...	8	4	3
Short debit to J. Rafter, p. 617.....	1	0	0
	<u>£73</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>

LESS.

P. Cullerton, L. 6, p. 88, Oct. 3, 1854.....	52	12	9
		<u>20</u>	<u>14</u>
			<u>5</u>
			£373 9 3

Of this amount, nearly one-half is composed of errors in addition—say £162, the remainder consists of omissions of credit, as before stated; a portion of the latter may possibly be corrected hereafter on presentation of the Pass Books.

In addition to the foregoing, Mr. Lawson, the present Cashier, has discovered other similar omissions, amounting to Eighty-seven Pounds and Five Shillings, in various sums entered in depositors' Pass Books, which do not appear in Cash Book or Ledger.

In the Cash Account for 1859 there appears a deficiency of four hundred and twenty-six pounds eighteen shillings and three pence, (£426 18s. 3d.) to the 19th December last.

This matter has had most careful and thorough investigation. The several books, both of receipt and repayment, have been searched, checked, and compared, without detecting the slightest discrepancy.

The statement of errors will now stand as follows:

Amount from 1854 to 1858, inclusive.....	£373	9	3
Deficiency in Cash Account, 1859.....	426	18	3
Omissions reported by Mr. Lawson.....	87	5	0
	<u>£887</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>

The Surplus Fund attracted my attention, by reason of the apparent disproportionate increase in the years 1857 and 1858. But upon examination it appears this is caused by a loan from the Treasury to the Bank, in various sums, throughout the former year, amounting in the aggregate to Six Thousand and Five Hundred Pounds, which was enjoyed by the Bank without payment of interest till the past year.

This would have resulted in a gain to the Bank of over One hundred pounds, for the broken periods in 1857,—and of Two hundred and sixty pounds, for the entire year in 1858.

Before closing this report, I may state, that Mr. Duckett has been frequently with me, and was at all times ready to give any information or assistance in his power. His earnestness and candor impressed me favorably, and in justice to him, I feel it my duty to state, that the impression strengthened with me, that, though the management of the Bank had been loose and irregular, I cannot believe him guilty of any intentional wrong, or that he has appropriated to his own use any portion of the sum deficient, but am rather led to the conclusion, that the money has been inadvertently overpaid in the hurry and confusion of a crowded office.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN H. HARVEY.

To the Hon. the Provincial Secretary.

Halifax, 18th July, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—

Not having seen you when I called at your house, I beg to assure you of mysympathy, and the pleasure it would afford me were your situation relieved by some employment, private or public, for the duties of which you might be suited.

Were such an appointment of a public nature to be given you, I would cheerfully express my satisfaction, and if necessary sustain it; and I believe it would receive general sanction by the public and the legislature.

Mr. Scott who examined your accounts, entertains, I have reason to believe, the opinion, that the errors in the Books of the Savings Bank were inadvertantly, and not the result of any dishonest purpose; and I am happy to entertain the same opinion, although from the increased and complicated nature of the business, it was not for either your interest or that of the Province, that you should continue in the situation.

Believe me with the best wishes,

Very truly Yours,

(Signed.) J. W. JOHNSTON.

To Mr. Duckett.

TO THE HONORABLE THE PRESIDENT AND HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF NOVA SCOTIA:—

GENTLEMEN,—

The undersigned beg leave most respectfully to address your Honorable body on behalf of Edward Duckett, late Cashier of the Savings Bank of Nova-Scotia, who was some months since discharged from office by the late government, in consequence of deficiencies.

The undersigned are aware that deficiencies do exist, but at the same time, they are perfectly satisfied in the strict integrity and uprightiness of Mr. Duckett's moral character, and are fully persuaded, such deficiencies have been caused in a great measure from the fact, that the Banking operations were carried on in the office of the Hon the Receiver General, and that Mr. Duckett was continually interrupted in his duties, which of late years had considerably increased; the undersigned also believe, that Mr. Harvey, who was appointed by your honorable body, to examine the accounts of the Savings Bank, is of the same opinion. This has been altered since the present Cashier commenced his duties, and he has an office exclusively to himself.

The undersigned would also most respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to the fact, that for a period of forty-seven years, Mr. Duckett has been in the employ of the government, and never during that time, with a salary more than sufficient for the yearly wants of himself and family, and that he has ever conducted himself to the entire satisfaction of the different governments under which he served, and was always accounted as an honest, upright, and efficient man.

The undersigned would therefore respectfully solicit your honorable body, to take into your early consideration, the case of Mr. Edward Duckett, and give him such employment as your honorable body may see fit.

Halifax, Nova-Scotia, 15th August, 1860.

(Signed) Thomas Adams
Robt. Boak
A. Harshaw
Jno. D. Cumming
J. H. Reynolds
Wm. Pryor

(Signed) Wm. Harrington
Jno. Taylor
Peter Ross
Jno. M. Watson
J. T. Twining
Geo. Henderson

(Signed)	Samuel Noble	(Signed)	Wm. Gossip
	Joseph Wier		Thos Bolton
	Edward Pryor		T. W. Morris M. D.
	A. L. & J. T. West		A. Ritchie
	James Wilson		Saml. M. DeBlois
	Edward Goudge		Ben. D. Crow
	Edward Albro		Wm. Laidlaw
	Edw. Jennings M.D.		Geo. Esson
	W. G. Fife		S. S. B. Smith
	Wm. H. Stimpson		L. S. Cogswell
	David W. Ross		Thos. M. Beamish
	George Smithers		Jno. B. Fay
	Thos. Goudge		C. D. Hunter
	George Shiels		Geo. J. Troop
	George Mitchell		Jno. D. Nash
	Thos Fenerty		G. Burton
	Geo. P. Mitchell		H. Yeomans
	J. Williamson		Jno. Geldert
	Jno. Northup & Sons		Wm. Robinson
	James Scott		Jas. Jackson
	John A. Bell		Edward Jost
	R. W. Fraser & Co.		J. B. Bennett
	Jos. Seeton		J. B. Elliott & Co.
	William Bullock		Edward Binney
	J. P. Miller		H. B. Paulin
	Jas. C. Hume M. D.		Wm. Hill
	Samuel Gray		B. B. Oxley
	Thos Laidlaw		Jno. H. Symonds
	P. Lynch		Jos. S. Belcher
	Bauld Gibson & Co.		George Flowers
	Chas. Barnstead		J. W. Merkel
	Jno. Watt		W. Merrick & Son
	Jas. Avery		L. E. VanBuskirk, M. D.
	James A. Moren		Geo. Johnson
	Jno. Stairs		Peter Morriscey
	W. Ackhurst		W. S. More
	H. G. Laurilliard		Jas. Fitzgerald
	John Starr		Peter Donaldson
	John S. Bessonet		Thos. P. Ryan
	E. K. Brown		James S. Morris
	Simon F. Barss		Thos. Boggs
	L. E. Piers Junr.		Edward J. Lordly
	D. Murray		Chas D. Major
	Joseph Bell		Robt. Brander
	Robt. Morrow		Edgar Dodson
	B. W. Salter		Jno. Donald
	Thos. Abbott		Jno. Hogan
	Chas. W. Wright		A. Campbell
	W. Knight		James Donaldson
	T. B. Gilpin M. D.		Robt. M. Beckwith
	M. G. Black Junr.		William Wilson
	A. Stephen		Wm. Kandick
	Jas. B. Knowlan		Jno. Richardson
	E. W. Chipman		W. H. Lee
	Jno. B. Campbell		Jno. Richardson Jr.
	Jno. Whitman		Wm. Grant Jr.
	A. Creighton		Jno. Slayter M. D.
	W. J. Kieth		Jas. G. Tobin
	John Silver		L. R. Hart
	George Piers		Philip Thomson
	Cleverdon & Co.		Jno. T. Wylde
	Edward Smith		R. J. Hart

Halifax, 30th October, 1860.

TO THE HONBLE. THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA.

GENTLEMEN,—

I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of my dismissal from the situation I occupied as Cashier of the Savings Bank, and earnestly to request you will take my case under your favorable consideration. I believe it is well known to your honorable body, that the committee appointed by the House of Assembly, to whom I made application to be reinstated to the office, decided to place the whole matter in the hands of your honorable body. I beg respectfully to call your attention to the number of years I have exercised the duties of Cashier to the Bank: from its commencement—a period of twenty-seven years—and to the increased work that devolved on me during the latter part of that period, and this in connection with other duties I had to perform, as Clerk to the Receiver General, the whole business being at that time transacted in the one office, and my attention often being called away during the receiving and paying of monies, which, no doubt, has led to mistakes also. I beg respectfully to call your attention to the fact, that for years I was under the necessity of devoting many weeks at night to duties connected with the Bank department, which I could not do in the day time, and for which I have never received any extra compensation. I may be permitted here to mention the case of the Cashier of one of our local Banks, whose cash was deficient to a large amount, supposed to have arisen from wrong payments, yet his character for integrity, was never impeached, and at the present moment he stands high in his office. I believe he devoted a portion of his salary yearly to liquidate his deficiencies. I would be very willing, should your honorable Board see proper to reinstate me, to devote a portion of my salary, yearly, to the payment of such deficiencies as may be agreed upon.

The conviction that I have committed no fraudulent act, has sustained me on my severe trials, and although no one regrets the mistakes more than myself, yet I feel the greatest comfort in the knowledge that I have never been found guilty of dishonesty. I addressed a note to Mr. Hawbolt, who was engaged to assist the present Cashier in the Savings Bank, some time since, and enclosed I beg respectfully to hand you his reply. I will merely mention that I am totally unacquainted with that gentleman.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

E. DUCKETT.

Halifax, 29th October, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—

Yours of the 27th instant I received, and in reply beg to state that I was some time since appointed to assist the Cashier of the Savings Bank, and do not hesitate to state, that from what came under my notice, it appeared to me that the duties of the office could not be performed wholly by one person, without assistance, to check the business, if not permanently, at least frequently, to prevent errors occurring in additions, calculations, &c., &c.

And I would further add, that I consider the present mode of having the office separate and distinct from the Receiver General's, an improvement, and be the means of keeping matters more correctly than could have been done by having the offices in one.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours truly,

CHARLES S. HAWBOLT.

To E. Duckett, Esq., &c., &c.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, Nov. 14th, 1860.

SIR,—

Having very gravely considered all the circumstances of your case, with an anxious desire, while protecting the public interests, to do justice to an old public servant of forty-seven years standing, I have to inform you, that the Executive Council will be prepared to advise the Lieutenant Governor to restore you to your office, whenever arrangements are made by you or your sureties, for the immediate payment or gradual extinction of the debt, now ascertained by two investigations to be due to the government, leaving you free to reduce the amount by any errors which you may hereafter prove to the satisfaction of the government.

Fresh bonds for future security of the funds of the Bank, will also be required.

In coming to this decision, the members of the Executive Council have been materially influenced by the almost unanimous expression of opinion on the part of your fellow citizens, who have come forward to bear testimony to the reputation for integrity which you have established among them, and by the admission of the leader of the late administration, that your moral character was not intended to be impeached, when you were dismissed from office.

In restoring you to the custody and management of the Savings Bank, you will of course be expected rigidly to conform to any checks and guards that have been established, or that may be considered indispensable to the security of the public.

I have, &c.,

(Signed.)

JOSEPH HOWE.

E. Duckett, Esq.

Halifax, 16th November, 1860.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., and, in reply, beg to tender my sincere thanks for the handsome manner in which you and the Executive Government have taken my business into consideration, and decided to restore me to the office of Cashier of the Savings Bank, whenever certain arrangements have been made. It is gratifying to me to state, that my former sureties are ready to come forward and enter into such arrangements; and, I trust, as long as I may be continued in office, that the duty will be performed to the satisfaction of the Government and the public generally. I will hold myself in readiness to enter on the duties of the office, whenever it meets the approval of the Executive.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary.

E. DUCKETT.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, November 15th, 1860.

SIR,—

The Provincial Government having determined to restore Mr. Edward Duckett to his office of Cashier and Manager of the Savings Bank, I am commanded by the Lieutenant Governor to instruct you to hand over to that gentleman, on the 20th December next, in presence of the Receiver General, the books, papers and monies of the Bank.

I am, Sir,

(Signed.)

JOSEPH HOWE.

George P. Lawson, Esq.

APPENDIX No. 8.

CROWN LANDS.

Provincial Secretary's Office, 7th January, 1861.

SIR,—

While signing the Grant Book, including grants from 4972 to 5295, my attention has been called to the very eccentric and extraordinary manner in which the Crown Lands of this Province are laid out. It would appear that every individual applicant determines the configuration of his lot, or that the Deputy Surveyors delight to show their ingenuity by plotting a given number of acres in some form which shall present the most angles, and give rise hereafter to the greatest amount of litigation. The system should be changed. Blocks of land should be laid off upon base lines, and with some degree of uniformity. A convenient frontage upon roads or on navigable water should be given; but in no case should this frontage be extended to the injury of the Crown estate in the neighbourhood, or to the inconvenience of proprietors, upon whose right to traverse inland waters, or to use the shores, may depend the value of their property, and the ease with which their business may be carried on. In no case should the shores of a lake be granted to one applicant, nor should the bed of a river be permitted to be monopolized, by extending a narrow lot along both sides. Lots should run back from roads and rivers, not parallel with their courses; and I am commanded by the Lieutenant Governor to instruct you, to call the attention of your Deputies, to the necessity for keeping those general principles in view, that some uniformity of system may be preserved.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed.)

JOSEPH HOWE.

Samuel P. Fairbanks, Esq.

Department of Crown Lands, 24th January, 1861.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., and enclose to you the printed copy of a Circular which has already been transmitted to the Deputy Surveyors throughout the Province, and I trust it will have the effect of preventing the irregularity of Surveys, of which the Government complains, and which have in some degree diminished, in comparison with former years, in consequence of urgent remonstrances on my part.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,
Com. Crown Lands.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary, &c., &c.

Department of Crown Lands, 18th January, 1861.

SIR,—

The Committee of the Executive Council, to whom it is my duty to submit for examination and approval, all the Reports and Plans of the Surveyors, have called my special attention to the irregular and eccentric shape in which many of the lots are surveyed,—a practice calculated to produce great confusion hereafter, in distinguishing the lines and bounds of the respective grantees, and otherwise attended with serious injury to the public interest.

The thirteenth article of your instructions is very explicit on this subject, viz: "Your particular attention is called to the necessity of preserving uniformity in your surveys of Crown Land; all lots are, if possible, to be rectangular; the proportion of their sides will be governed by the adjacent lots already surveyed; a good proportion is 50 chains from front to rear. The bearings of the lines must also conform to the nearest ranges of lots already surveyed, unless there be special reasons to the contrary, of which a Report must first be made to the office; and no surveys of detached irregular shaped lots will be permitted, unless by special instructions."

I am aware that a practice formerly prevailed, of accomodating the Survey to the choice of the applicant; and, in consequence of this indulgence, Lots of great variety of form are to be found on the general plan; and, in some instances, therefore, the rule cannot be strictly enforced. The evil has been sufficiently embarrassing already, without perpetuating it; and I am directed to require of you a strict observance hereafter of the article above referred to.

You should avoid giving to any applicant permission to shape his lot, so as to cull the best land. The price is very moderate, and every one must be prepared to share the good and bad together.

In some surveys which have been returned, there is no connection shewn with other Lots, or any guide to lay down the lot accurately upon the general plan. This is an error which must, in future, be avoided. No applicant ought to be permitted to go into the heart of the forest and take up an isolated lot, which often serves only as a cover to trespassers.

The foregoing will convey to you the great importance attached by the Executive committee to some immediate changes in the mode of executing your orders of Survey; and it is necessary that I should add, that any material deviation from the article to which I have called your attention, will involve an alteration of the survey, without any additional allowance to the Surveyor.

I trust that I may rely upon your ready aid and co-operation in meeting the views of the government upon this subject, as well as upon all others calculated to promote the efficiency of this department.

I am, sir,

Your obed^t. servant.

To Mr.

Deputy Surveyor.

REPORT.

Department of Crown Lands, 25th January, 1861.

SIR,—

In compliance with the customary practice, I have the honor to submit for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the following report of the operations of this Department during the past year, accompanied by a detailed statement of its receipts and disbursements, with explanatory abstracts.

It will be noticed that neither the applications, nor the number of grants, are equal to those of the two former years. By far the greater number of the applications are for grants of one hundred acres. A growing desire is manifest amongst the settlers to perfect the titles. There have been very few applications for large tracts of land, which are generally required for the supply of saw mills.

The work of the Department has not diminished, although it has fallen off in some of its branches. There has been full occupation for the officers in the infinite variety of duties required of them.

Arrears have been brought up, granted lots have been plotted down upon the general plans of each County, and other minor services performed, essential to the profitable working of such an office. In all these duties, I have had the cheerful co-operation of my assistants.

In my last Report, I apportioned to each County, the number of applications made, and the Grants issued to them respectively, and adopted the same principle in crediting the amounts paid. As the arrangement appears to have afforded satisfaction, I purpose to continue it. You will find therefore in the annexed abstracts, A. and B., these various items. I have also added the abstract C., showing the receipts for Mining Licences throughout the year, and Counties within which they were granted.

A comparative statement for the year 1859 and 1860 is also presented, which shows the number of applications and Grants in each year. There is no doubt that the fall short in the former, is to be traced to the scarcity of money throughout the past year—and a variety of circumstances have occurred, to prevent as great a number of Grants being issued, as the applications might have warranted; but there has been a large number of perplexing and complicated controversies to dispose of, and the Returns of the Surveyors, with some exceptions, have not reached the office until a late period. It is a satisfaction to report, that the controverted cases have been greatly reduced in numbers, and the work of preparing grants is resumed, for a considerable number of approved applications.

The various services required of the Department, in addition to the ordinary duties connected with the Crown Lands, have of late considerably increased the advances made to the Surveyors; and I feel it my duty to notice this fact, to account for the large amount which appears in the disbursements of this year, compared with the former. The survey of county lines, of large portions of the Indian Reserves, of Lands in the occupation of squatters, and of a new road and allotments within the County of Cape Breton, are items which swell the account: but they were all important and necessary surveys, some of which are permanent works, whilst the others are in advance of the contemplated arrangements, with those who are in the occupation of ungranted Lands, and of portions of the Indian Reserves.

It is not necessary that I should remark further upon this branch of my Report. The abstracts afford the fullest information, and the grounds for any further enquiry.

There have been several important measures under consideration within the last year or two, which are still open for decision. As they are the subjects of continued correspondence, and so long as they remain unsettled, cause much labor and perplexity, I take the liberty of noticing them, and respectfully to offer some views which I entertain respecting them.

I allude in the first instance, to the Indian Reserves. In my former Reports, I gave the result of my visit to those lands in the Island of Cape Breton. I then recommended a compromise with the settlers, at a reasonable and just valuation of the lands they occupy, and the locating the Indians upon distinct lots, giving to each head of a family, from sixty to one hundred acres, with such an exclusive title as would prevent any interference, either from the whites or their own tribe. The policy of both these suggestions has been recognized, but the rate per acre has not been fixed absolutely; that which has been named, the settlers think, is out of proportion to other lands, and quite beyond their ability to pay. The land varies very much in quality and capability of culture, consequently, no uniform price can be

fixed; a knowledge of the different localities is necessary to form a proper estimate. As a preliminary step, I would recommend, that one or more persons be commissioned to make a valuation on the spot, and after their Report, there will remain very little difficulty upon other points. Some of these lots are already surveyed, and the issuing of the grants depend upon the payment. It cannot be expected, I think, that the parties will be able to pay the estimated value immediately. It will exceed considerably the ordinary price of Crown Lands; I think their obligations should be taken for the amount agreed upon, payable by instalments, with interest, the grant then to be prepared, but to be detained until the obligations are paid. There will be very little delay, after the price is agreed upon, in adjusting the conditions. I feel assured, that moderate terms are necessary to give confidence to the settlers, and stimulate their exertions to redeem their properties. The uncertainty which now hangs over them, is very disheartening, and the subject of constant correspondence with the office. As the Act constitutes those proceeds a separate fund for the benefit of the Indians, the delay of payment, provided the interest is charged, will work no injury to them.

In order to carry out the proposal to give a distinct lot to the head of each of the Indian families, it will be necessary to vest the title of the Reserves more clearly, in some one of the Departments. The Law at present authorizes the Government to vest it in the Commissioner of Crown Lands. The mode of doing this, I think, might be simplified by a slight amendment.—Were the Indians permitted to alienate their lots, few of them would retain them for any period. To guard against such alienation, I would propose to give the exclusive right to each, in the form of a Lease, for a long period, with a condition of forfeiture, in case of alienation to any other but one of his own tribe, unless with the consent of the Government: thus removing on the one hand the complaint of the Indians that they have not now a foot of land they can call their own, whilst it will continue in perpetuity the original object for which these lands were reserved, and quiet the apprehensions of many, that by attempting to locate the families, with a title to these lots, the lands will soon pass away into the hands of strangers. A form of Lease might be prepared and printed, and at very little labor and cost, the arrangement could be perfected.

I should fail in my duty were I to omit some reference to the continued unsettled state of the titles, to a large portion of the occupied lands in Cape Breton. The longer the settlement is delayed, the more complicated the controversies become, and consequently the greater labor in settling them. The Act relating to this subject, was an important step in the right direction: it may possibly require some amendment. In calling the attention of the Government again, to a matter which is daily brought before me in adjusting the differences which prevail amongst neighbours in that portion of the Province, I would respectfully urge the necessity of appointing some active and judicious person, to go amongst the settlers, and in each locality, with the aid of the Surveyor, fix and determine the lines and bounds of each man's lot. All necessary information and instructions, would be cheerfully afforded from this department; and I do not think it need be a work attended with any great expense, or occupy much time, but it is a work which must be done, sooner or later, and the interest and welfare of the people are suffering by the delay. Some modification will be required of the existing regulation, which requires cash payments for all lands applied for. It is certain that prompt payments cannot be made in all cases. The want of means has to a great extent occasioned the evil now complained of. If the reports are to be relied upon, there is a very large sum of money due by this class of settlers, which can only be realized by a liberal credit, and perhaps not without the opportunity of working out a portion of it upon the roads, or other public works. I think it should be made part of the duty of the Commissioner, to require from each settler to follow the usual form of an application to the Government, and that it should be accompanied, either with the money in whole or part, or an obligation for the amount with interest, at such period of credit as may be decided upon; these documents, with the Surveyor's Returns, to be forwarded to this department, and the grant to follow whenever the debt is discharged. The certainty that the grant would

be forthcoming, when the amount was paid, would give confidence to the settlers, and stimulate their efforts to clear their properties. In the mean time, the Province is secured. I am aware that this indulgence would, for a time, lessen the receipts, on account of Crown Lands; but some sacrifice must be expected in overcoming an evil of such magnitude. I have already made a successful effort to settle some of these controversies. A considerable number of lots have also been surveyed, and the work is still going on, but the settlers do not pay,—they wait the decision of Government as to terms of payment.

I have not been inattentive to the urgent and repeated commands of His Excellency, to use every exertion to protect from plunder the Public Lands; but I regret to say that a practice, which has prevailed so long, is found very difficult to check. I have distributed notices very generally, warning the guilty parties against the consequences of continuing this practice, and in several instances timber and logs have been seized and sold. The Surveyors have been repeatedly reminded of their duty to protect public property, and have not been unmindful of it. The recent proclamation of His Excellency will, I have no doubt, produce a salutary effect, and by degrees trespassers will find it more for their interest to pay the small price required for a hundred acres, than incur the risk of a prosecution, which is sure to follow their detection.

Nor have I overlooked the irregularity to which my attention has recently been called by the Executive, in the shape and form of lots, in some instances run out by the Surveyors. These have long attracted my attention, but they are to be traced in a large measure, to a long prevailing system, and capable only of gradual improvement. I lost no time in addressing a circular to the respective Deputies, and urged upon them the necessity of following more closely the rules laid down for their guidance, in my general instructions to them.

I alluded to this subject, however, more for the purpose of urging the advantage of having some of the large blocks of land still ungranted, surveyed in squares, and subdivided for the purpose of sale and settlement. There are many large and valuable tracts of land in different parts of the Province, where this course might be pursued, and where the uniformity could not be disturbed at the will of the applicant or the surveyor. It would involve, no doubt, in the first instance an advance from the treasury; but the surveys would not have to be renewed, as the lots are disposed of, whilst it would hold out greater encouragement to emigrants, or our own people, (especially young men), if they could make their selection and commence a settlement together.

In a former report I invited attention to the state of some of the townships. My subsequent experience induces me to renew the subject. I am satisfied that there are large tracts of land within these townships, at the disposal of the Government,—and, that prompt measures should be taken to ascertain their extent, and put a stop to the unauthorized sale of them which has been practised, very generally, in nearly all of them. No part of my duty is more perplexing, than in dealing in controversies arising out of the unsettled state of portions of these townships; and, from the want of plans and other necessary information, which can only be acquired by an investigation on the spot. Many of the titles in these townships rest upon the acts of the original proprietors, contained in their own records,—and in the plans of subdivision, made at an early period. These records and plans are occasionally found in a very imperfect and dilapidated condition, and no duplicates are existing in this office. Hence, it is impossible to prepare a correct map of the County, and, often equally impossible to determine whether a lot applied for is included in any partition, or is it at the disposal of the Government. The current business of the office has not afforded time for a thorough investigation into this subject, but, I am convinced, the earlier it is made the better for all parties interested. I think a strict examination should be made of the early grants, that authority should be given to the department to take copies of all plans of subdivision connected with them, and to have inspection and to take copies, if necessary, of the several Township or proprietors' records, and that such measures should be taken

as would lead to the safe keeping and preservation of these documents, as the public interest requires.

On a former occasion, I urged upon the Executive the great advantage that would result, from an investigation into the titles of the various properties set apart, or in use, for the Light Houses, and recommending that the lines and bounds of each should be defined by actual survey, and that these properties, with all other islands and head lands, to be selected for future Light Houses, should be vested in the Chairman of the Board of Works, or some other qualified officer, for the benefit of the Province, and for their protection from encroachment. The numerous applications made for grants of land, where fishermen resort in the summer season to carry on their occupation, and the difficulty of distinguishing between those localities which ought to be reserved or granted, leads me to believe that it would contribute largely to the benefit of this class of our population, and avoid much controversy and expense, were those places set apart and reserved at an early period, and likewise vested in one of the heads of the Departments, by whom Leases could be granted to those who might desire the accommodation, and thus prevent the confusion and disputes which not unfrequently arise in making choice of their fishing station. I would further respectfully suggest that those islands which are not required either for Light Houses or the Fisheries, should not be sold as heretofore, at a mere nominal price, but that when applied for, they should be put up to competition. I have no doubt a large amount might be obtained for them, which would contribute to cover the expense of carrying out the various suggestions I have offered. I only follow the example of the Imperial Government, in proposing the above changes in our Provincial system. The advantage of placing in trust, those lands which are required for special purposes, is not only recognized, but has been acted upon, in numerous instances of late years, within this Colony.

The applications for Mining Licenses, have not been quite as numerous as the last year, but they are in sufficient number to indicate a spirit of enquiry, and a desire to engage in this enlarged branch of provincial industry. The abstract annexed shows how far each County has participated in it. I have only one remark to add upon this subject. I think it would be advantageous to the general interests, as well as a gratification to those whose enquiries are directed to the mineral resources of Nova Scotia, if specimens of each discovery were transmitted to the Crown Land Office, in order that they may be deposited in some convenient part of the Province Building, and open to the inspection of the public, and that a compliance with such a rule should be one of the conditions upon which a license to work be granted.

I have thus selected the most prominent subjects which I think merit the consideration of His Excellency. My desire is, to narrow the field of controversy, which adds greatly to the labor of the Department, and increases largely the expense of it. I see no reason why the various evils which I here expound, should not be grappled with at once, and the people as well as the Government, be made acquainted with their respective rights, in a large portion of the lands of Nova Scotia, now in doubt or controversy.—Nor have I any doubt of the advantage which would be felt, in withdrawing from the Department all authority over those lands, which may be selected for the public service, and vesting the title as I have proposed. The cost is a minor consideration, when compared with the confusion, delay, labor, and expense which the existing state of things entail upon the office; and it must be borne at some future day if not at present. I hope for the approval of His Excellency, in thus endeavoring to make him acquainted with the position of the Crown Lands, in their various aspects, and with some of the proposed improvements. I feel assured, that he will receive my remarks with indulgence, and from the experience of the past, that I may rely upon some decisive action of His Excellency in Council, to give effect to such of my recommendations, as may be thought conducive to the public interest.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

SAML. P. FAIRBANKS,

Commr. Crown Lands.

Honorable Provincial Secretary.

A.

STATEMENT of the Quantity of Lands applied for and granted in Nova Scotia, during 1860.

COUNTIES.	Application.	Granted.
	ACRES.	ACRES.
Annapolis.....	4775	4055
Colechester.....	812	1127
Cumberland.....	5634	4142
Digby.....	2900	1946
Guysboro'.....	2000	2066
Halifax.....	2493	4220
Hants.....	3050	1145
Kings.....	900	1175
Lunenburg.....	3329	3477
Pictou.....	1440	1439
Queen's.....	1480	2634
Shelburne.....	1200	748
Sydney.....	670	250
Yarmouth.....	770	701
	31453	29125
Cape Breton.....	3237	2851
Inverness.....	4245	5600
Richmond.....	2100	2778
Victoria.....	4768	3275
	14350	14504

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS.
Commr. Cr. Lands.

B.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Monies Received on account of Crown Lands, from the different Counties, 1860.

Annapolis.....	\$2457	9
Colechester.....	284	80
Cumberland.....	2399	6
Digby.....	1556	0
Guysboro'.....	911	0
Halifax.....	1670	55
Hants.....	1238	37
Kings.....	394	75
Lunenburg.....	1423	4
Pictou.....	621	75
Queen's.....	650	55
Shelburne.....	484	0
Sydney.....	227	30
Yarmouth.....	264	0
Cape Breton.....	1639	35
Inverness.....	1369	84
Richmond.....	1205	25
Victoria.....	1949	32
Sundries, Seizures, &c.....	100	27

£5211 11 5 \$20846 29

Nova Scotia Proper.....	£3645	11	3
Island of Cape Breton..	1540	18	9
Sundries.....	25	1	5
	<hr/>		
	£5211	11	5

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,
Commr. Cr. Lands.

C.

STATEMENT exhibiting Monies Received from the different Counties for Mining Licences, 1860.

Sydney.....	£17	10	0
Cumberland.....	57	10	0
Pictou.....	92	10	0
Colchester.....	22	10	0
Halifax.....	17	10	0
Guysboro.....	5	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£212	10	0

CAPE BRETON.

Inverness.....	£42	10	0
Victoria.....	5	0	0
Richmond.....	37	10	0
Cape Breton.....	27	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£112	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£325	0	0

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,
Com. Crown Lands.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for the years 1859 and 1860.

	No.	Acres.
Applications for 1859.....	410	48,802
Do. 1860.....	387	45,803
	<hr/>	
Short.....	23	2,999
Grants for 1859.....	520	65,344
Do. 1860.....	342	43,629
	<hr/>	
Short.....	178	21,715
Gross Receipts for Crown Lands, 1859, Mines, Minerals, &c....	£5899	9 5
Do. in 1860.....	5542	3 2
	<hr/>	
Short.....	£357	6 3
Gross Receipts for Crown Lands, 1860.....	£5211	11 5
Do. Mines and Minerals.....	325	0 0
Do. Searches.....	5	6 9
	<hr/>	
	£5541	18 2
Deduct Advances, Surveyors, Reg. Deeds, Rejected Petitions and Incidental Expenses.....	£3323	2 9
	<hr/>	
Nett Revenue, 1860.....	£2218	15 5

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,
Commr. Cr. Lands.

APPENDIX NO. 9.

TANGIER MINES.

Provincial Secretary's Office, July 7th, 1860.

MY LORD,—

In obedience to your Excellency's commands, expressed to me on the 30th ultimo, I left town for the Tangier Gold Diggings on the afternoon of that day, accompanied by Professor How, of King's College, who promptly tendered his services and came down by the morning's train.

We took the Harvey Road to Musquodoboit Harbor, where we remained till Monday morning, starting at daylight to the head of Jeddore, where the route by carriage terminates.

We were rowed over the Oyster Pond, a small Lake dammed up at its mouth, and crossed a portage of a quarter of a mile, where we took boat again, and passed over nine miles of the great Ship Harbor Lake, an extensive body of fresh water that falls into the fine harbor which lies directly east of Jeddore.

At the head of this lake we found a party of Indians, who had been engaged to guide us through the forest, and we took with us William Anderson, Esq. whose assistance I correctly anticipated would be valuable, both as a Surveyor and a Magistrate.

The nature of the excitement created in all the Eastern Shore Settlements, by the rumors of extensive gold discoveries, may be judged by the fact, that we found eleven persons, provided with picks, drills and pans, at the head of the lake. We agreed to keep together, and entered the forest eighteen strong.

Our route was eastward, but we were often compelled to vary it, making northing and southing from time to time, as it became necessary to pass the lakes and streams that lay between us and the mines. After walking seven hours, we camped for the night, resuming our journey at daylight on Tuesday morning, and walking about three hours. The Indians estimated the whole distance from the head of the Ship Harbor Lake at fifteen miles; but, as we marched at a good pace for about ten hours, all the party, among whom were several experienced woodsmen, agreed that it must have been about eighteen.

The path was pretty well blazed all the way, and was not so difficult as I anticipated. It lay chiefly through hard-wood hills, and where there were bogs or swamps, they were firm enough to enable us to traverse them with comparative ease. For nearly the whole distance we were shaded by the branches of an unbroken forest, to which the attention of our merchants and enterprising capitalists ought to be turned. Noble groves of birch, beech, maple, hemlock and spruce interspersed with ash, oak and pine,

seem to invite the axe of the lumberman; and we could not but marvel how vague rumours of gold diggings had so soon excited the population, while so much real wealth, with lakes and streams, offering great facilities for easy transit to the seaboard, had been so long disregarded; and while vessels, seeking lumber and deals, are annually sent half round the Province to load.

On arriving within half a mile of the diggings, traces of the operations of the adventurers were discoverable. Trial holes were found, and wherever a quartz rock was seen, it had been broken up by those in search of the precious metal. As we advanced, these "signs" accumulated, and the sounds of mauls and picks rang sharply on the ear, till we found ourselves in the midst of a scene of active industry (however misdirected) in many of its features interesting, and novel to our country.

In and around the bed of a small rivulet, for it was nothing more, that descended by gentle inclinations from a lake which we did not see, to a branch of the Tangier River, about one hundred men were working in parties, or each on his own account, as individual thirst for gain or combined enterprise, in its simplest form, supplied the motive for exertion. Some were digging pits, some smashing the quartz rock, found in irregular masses in the bed of the stream, or in detached blocks on either side of it.—Some were washing the earth with tin pans between their knees, and others were preparing to construct pumps to throw out the water, which at two or three feet below the surface appeared to encumber all the pits we saw.—Their camps were scattered round within a circuit of two or three hundred yards, and were all composed of bark and spruce boughs.

Before we had ascertained the actual results of the labors of this improvised community, there was something extremely exciting in the contemplation of the zeal and energy displayed. When the results were known, there was something half sad and half ludicrous in the scene—the buoyant step and flashing eyes of the new comers, just rushing out of the dense foliage, in hot haste to be rich, contrasted strangely with the subdued and doabting expression of those who had been digging and washing all day without a sight of the glittering ore.

I thought it my first duty to call all the people together, and establish a good understanding with them, by explaining to them frankly the intentions of the government. They were soon collected, and a more energetic, orderly, or finer body of men, I have rarely seen anywhere. They were chiefly young men, from the eastern agricultural and shore settlements of Halifax County, with a good many from Colchester, Hants, and Pictou.

I told them that your Excellency, having heard of the excitement created by the discovery of gold in that region, was naturally anxious to ascertain the facts from which the many rumors had gone abroad. That if the discoveries were valuable and the deposits rich, it was desirable that order should be preserved, roads opened, and means of communication organised. That if the discoveries were valueless, the sooner the fact was known the sooner would the excitement be calmed, and industry return to its accustomed channels. That, under any circumstances, it was desirable that, as the land belonged to the Crown, some regulations should be made to define the bounds of lots, and protect each man in the possession of whatever spot he might desire to occupy. I told them, also, that everybody was at liberty to keep whatever he had obtained—that no tax would be levied on their operations, until the country had been fairly examined, as the expense of transporting provisions and materials so far on their backs was a heavy tax enough. I then introduced Professor How to the miners, and requested, as he was an experienced chemist and mineralogist, that they would bring to him for inspection any specimens that had been collected, that he might test their value.

After consulting several respectable men, who were familiar with the systems adopted in Australia and California, I decided to leave Mr. Anderson on the ground, with a letter of instructions, authorizing him to survey a square mile of country, taking the small stream as the base of operations, and laying off lots of 20 feet by 30, fronting upon either side of that stream; putting parties who desired to work in possession of one or more lots, in proportion to their numbers. I desired him also to establish a weekly post, to communicate with the nearest way office, to keep the peace, and to report at least once a week to the government.

We spent half a day at the Mines, and in that time had ample opportunities to ascertain their real character. Though gold in small quantities has been found there, and though a few grains were discovered in the quartz, or washed out of the soil, in our presence, yet the quantities are so infinitesimal and so difficult to obtain, that, as at present advised, Professor How and myself have no hesitation in reporting to your Excellency, that, for all practical purposes, the Tangier diggings are utterly valueless; and unless correct information is speedily circulated, will be a delusion and a snare to the industry of the country.

We could not discover, among the hundred men that we found at the mines, some of whom had been there a week, as much gold as would make a sovereign. Another hundred men arrived before we left, and we met sixty going in as we came out. I would not, from the best information I can obtain, give a doubloon for the whole results of their joint labors. Richer strata may be discovered at greater depths, and gold bearing quartz in ledges or veins may yet be found in some other part of the country, but neither from the geological aspect of what we saw, or from the results of the operations yet conducted, would we advise any industrious man to abandon any other employment, to seek for the lowest rate of wages in the wilderness of Tangier.

The mines cannot be reached by any route without a toilsome march of ten miles through the wilderness. We came out by the nearest and best path, striking the Sheet Harbor Road near the Beaver Dam, or about midway between Upper Musquodoboit and the sea. The distance is said to be about ten miles, and though the path is better beaten than that by which we went, about half of it is over dry rough ground, and we had to cross a lake on a catamaran.

Though specimens of gold from Australia and California have been shewn about the city, the richest specimen that I have seen, either at Tangier or that came from thence, is not intrinsically worth half a crown; and all that I have seen put together would scarcely fill a lady's thimble. Without speculating, therefore, upon what may be the results of future operations, or discussing the effects which might be produced upon our provincial industry, if rich deposits of gold were discovered, I would respectfully suggest that the government, having performed its first duty in the preservation of order, and the subdivision of the land, should, by the publication of the results of this inquiry in the most clear and specific terms, calm the public mind, and re-establish contentment with the ordinary and much more profitable pursuits of life.

Before closing this paper I have much pleasure in acknowledging the great services rendered, in the conduct of this enquiry, by Professor How, whose scientific training and thorough knowledge commanded the respect of the people who had anything to show, and whose general views of the whole subject are embodied in this Report.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord

Your Lordship's most obedient

Very humble servant,

JOSEPH HOWE.

His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave.

Musquodoboit Harbor, July 20th, 1860.

SIR,—

In consequence of receiving the following note, I feel it to be my duty, at once, to concede to the request, and make the facts known to the Government.

You are aware of my leaving the Diggings on the 7th, there being, at that time, only about fifty persons on the ground, and many of them preparing to leave,—the prospects very gloomy.

Out of the many claims taken, only three companies continued to work them, and they, seemingly, were determined to test their value, and promised to communicate with me, if the prospects brightened.

William Taylor—the head of one of the parties, and the most enterprising person, to all appearance, both when you was there, and during the time I remained—has written me as follows:—

Tangier Diggings, July 19th, 1860.

DEAR SIR,—

Having left the Diggings for provisions, on my return I found a party occupying my claim. On my remonstrating with them, they say they have a right to hold as much ground as they think proper and work it at pleasure. I have taken a claim in the rear of them, which they have not yet worked upon, and they have forbidden me to work, and, if I persisted, I must abide by the consequence. I consider, to save trouble, that your services are particularly requested, as early as possible.

The prospects are brighter than ever.

Yours, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Taylor dispatched an Indian with the above to Ship Harbor; Captain Curry, with his usual promptness, brought it to me, and gives to understand, that some parties are doing well; but fears I shall have some trouble with parties now on the ground.

I await your orders. Shall I return to my post? I am at service, and feel that some one ought to be there; if I am to go, my arrangements are made for Monday morning, at six o'clock, to leave Seal Cove, Ship Harbor, with three Indians and others.

I have to beg your reply with bearer, John Dillman, who is to leave Chezetcook about midnight and return to-morrow evening.

I am, your most obedt. Servant,

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

Honble. Joseph Howe.

Provincial Secretary's Office, July 20th, 1860.

SIR,—

It having been represented, that Simeon L. Freeman and twelve other persons have formed a company, and expended some capital in draining a portion of land and sinking shafts, at Tangier, I am commanded by

the Lieutenant Governor to instruct you to lay off for this company such other portion of ground, beyond the limits assigned in my last letter, as will enable them fully to try their experiment, and secure them in their rights over whatever they may discover.

I am, &c.

JOSEPH HOWE.

Mr. William Anderson.

Musquodoboit Harbor, August 15th, 1860.

SIR,—

According to instructions in your note, dated 21st ult., I left home on the morning of 23rd for the Tangier Gold Diggings, by way of Ship Harbor, and took the path (if so it may be called) from Seal Cove. This route is fearfully rough—had to climb high precipitous hills of broken granite, covered generally with thick underbrush, scrubby spruce, and birch wood, intercepted with lakes and swamps—distance about 15 or 16 miles.

I had no difficulty in arranging the differences between the parties on the ground, and gave Mr. Freeman and his associates all they desired.—Taylor and all present perfectly satisfied with the allotments.

Anxious to see the results, I watched the progress of those, claiming so much experience in other countries, until the morning of the 27th, when I came to the conclusion that it would be a waste of time and unnecessary expense my remaining longer, or making any further surveys; accordingly I left, and took a south course, making off-sets east and west to clear the lakes, which brought me out on the east side of Tangier Harbor—the distance travelled about 10 or 12 miles.

About three miles south of present operations, the prospects for gold hunting are more favorable, and from what I have seen would recommend that some investigation be made in this quarter. The parties on the ground when I left had no knowledge of the prospects here.

I delayed writing in the hope of being able to report more fully and favorably—the parties on the ground promising to correspond with me but have failed.

There were only 16 or 17 persons on the ground when I left, forming three companies, some of them persevering and determined. Prospects very little brighter than when you was here.

I may here add that Newton's Grant runs north ten miles from head of Pope's Harbor. I believe the present works to be about the rear line of that Grant, perhaps in it.

I intend making a third visit shortly, when I hope to be able to report favorably on my late discoveries. Meantime

I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

The Honorable Provincial Secretary.



APPENDIX No. 10.

GULF STEAMERS.

(Copy.)

Department of Public Works, Quebec, 19th Jany., 1861.

SIR,—

The subject of keeping up the communication between this Province and those of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, by means of a line of Steamers from Quebec to Pictou and Charlottetown, and intermediate places, has been under the consideration of this Department, with the view of recommending to His Excellency the Governor of Canada the adoption of some plan for the future.

I need not, I am sure, dwell on the importance to all the Provinces of giving increased facilities of intercourse. The line heretofore formed by the steamer "Arabian," and the government steamer "Lady Head," has, as you are aware, been of great advantage, and it is believed that the trade which has sprung up offers sufficient encouragement for vessels of greater tonnage and capacity.

The arrangements as respects the steamers belonging to the Government of Canada for the ensuing season, are now under consideration, and before coming to any conclusion as to the disposition of them, I beg to address you for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Government of Nova Scotia would be disposed to make an arrangement in the way of contributing a subsidy, jointly with this Province and those of New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, to any commercial company that would undertake to maintain a weekly line of steamers, to run between Quebec as far as Charlottetown and Pictou, and to touch at the various intermediate ports.

It is believed that the service can be better performed by means of private enterprize than by any government vessels, and it is also supposed that competent and responsible parties could be found to undertake this service. The course which suggests itself to me would be to advertize for tenders from parties willing to undertake the service, and ascertain the lowest subsidy for which it could be efficiently performed.—that each of the four Provinces should contribute such equitable proportion of the amount as might be agreed on.

If this suggestion is entertained by you, I should be glad to know what proportion of the subsidy, not exceeding a certain sum, the Province of Nova Scotia would be willing to bear; or if any other plan would in your judgment be likely better to accomplish the object, I need not say your suggestions will receive the best consideration of this department.

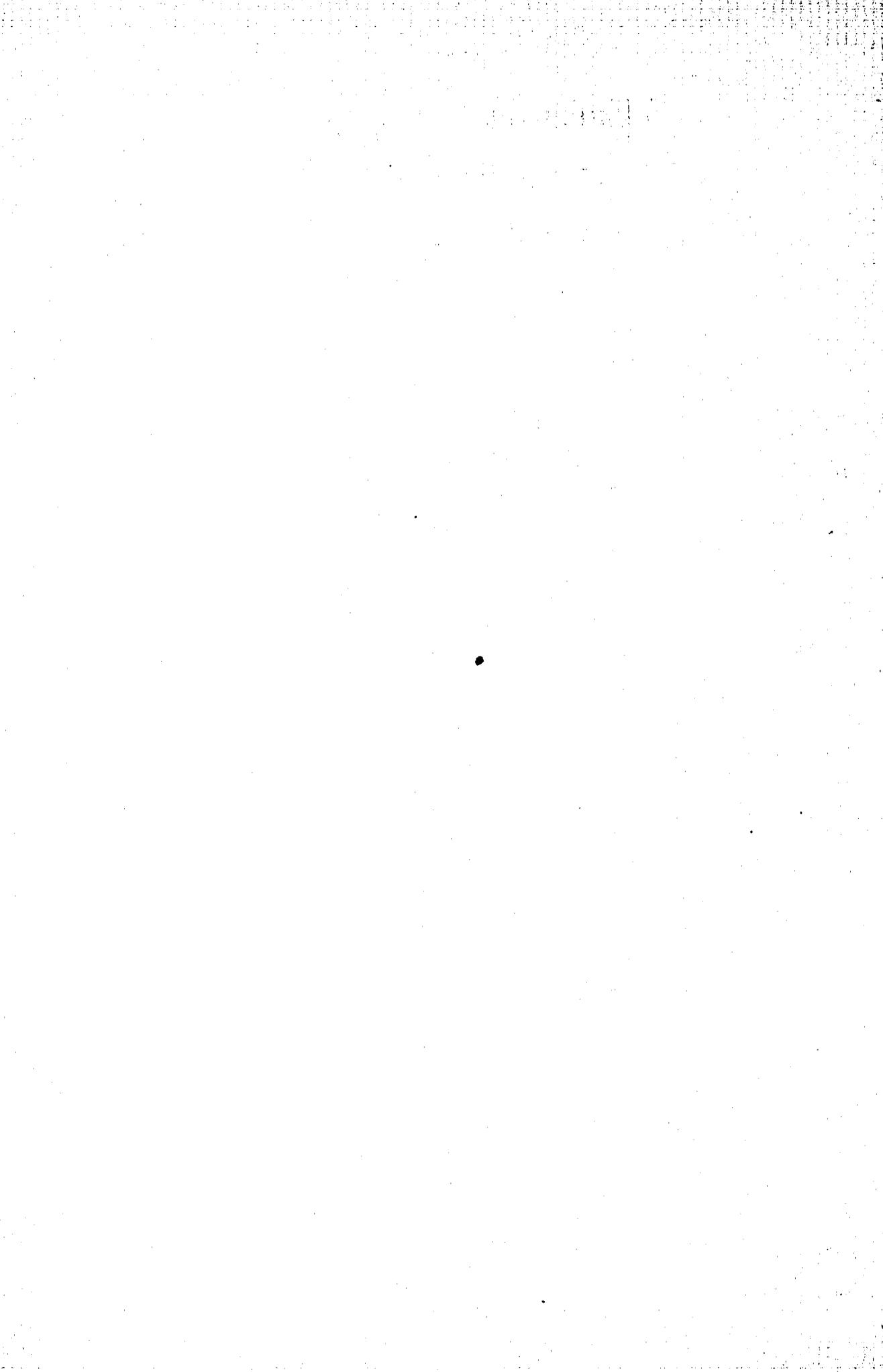
I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed.)

JOHN ROSE,
Com. of Public Works.

To the Honble. the Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, Halifax.



APPENDIX, No. 11.

POST OFFICE REPORT, 1860.

General Post Office, Halifax, January 28, 1861.

SIR,—

I have the honor to lay before you, for the information of his Excellency the right honorable the Earl of Mulgrave, and the Legislature, my eighth annual Report, accompanied with the usual returns, numbered 1 to 17, showing the operations of the Post Office department of this Province, during the year ended 30th September last.

The Post Office Committee having recommended that the utmost economy should be practiced, until the revenues of the department approached more nearly the amount of its expenditure,—the disbursements of the department have, during the past year, been confined to within as narrow limits as the nature of the expenses would admit.

The number of Post Offices added to the list has been two, making a total of 73; of Way Offices 31; bringing the number in operation up to 343. Seven having been discontinued.

The average number of newspapers posted at, and delivered from the Halifax office amounted during the past year to,

The previous year to,	2,080,520
	1,829,308

Showing an increase of,	251,212
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With respect to the letter portion, from the returns received, and the average number taken at the Halifax office, it would appear an increase of nearly 10 per cent. has taken place this year, viz. :—From the country offices the unpaid—paid in money—by stamp, and those sent forward, numbered

Halifax office,	891,956
	534,922

Last year,	1,426,878
	1,298,776

Increase,	128,102
-----------	---------

An increase in the number of registered letters, also appears during the past year, viz. :—

Halifax sent and received,	\$13,480
Country offices, ditto.	16,056

Last year,	29,536
	28,264

Increase,	\$1,272
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Number of parcels sent from the Halifax Post office, was,	192
Received,	59
Country offices,	376

Total,	627
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DEAD LETTERS.

The following is the statement with reference to this branch of the Post Office department:—

The receiving, opening, and returning of all Dead letters, is under the superintendence of Captain Southall, who, I am happy to say, has exhibited much care and attention in this important part of his duty.

The following is the number.

<i>Received.</i>	
From Great Britain,	658
United States,	1,924
Canada,	90
New Brunswick,	580
Prince Edward Island,	60
Provincial post offices,	7,704
	11,016

<i>Returned.</i>	
To Great Britain,	1,292
United States,	1,119
Canada,	108
New Brunswick,	290
Prince Edward Island,	85
Writers in Nova Scotia,	2,981
Destroyed for want of name of residence, and refusing to pay postage,	5,141
	22,032

Making a total of received and returned, 22,032.

The number of letters containing money were 79, viz. :—

24 containing money,	\$167 93
19 drafts and checks,	2,738 15
8 bills of exchange,	1,012 00
7 promissory notes,	600 84
21 other articles of value,	
79	Total \$4,518 92

MAIL CONTRACTS.

The mail contracts now number 181, costing in the year, \$39,603 10.

Seven new branch mail routes have been established the past year, and the same number discontinued; and, on referring to report No. 8, will be seen those which have been extended, altered, and number of trips increased for the public benefit.

In accordance with the directions of the committee of last year, I made a personal inspection of the main post road to Sydney, and other mail routes in Cape Breton; and gave such directions to postmasters and way-office keepers, on the subject of their various duties, as I considered necessary for the good of the public service.

The contract from the West River of Pictou to Sydney, which the committee last year more particularly referred to, is now in the hands of Mr. Thos. Lindsay, who has engaged good, sober, and careful drivers, Forty-six horses, in good condition, are employed on the route for the carriage of these mails.

The horses are changed at eleven different stages on the route, viz. :—

From West River, Pictou, to New Glasgow, 14 miles, six horses.

New Glasgow to French River, 15 miles, six horses.

French River to Marshey Hope, 14 miles, six horses.

From Marshcy Hope to Antigonish, 11 miles, six horses.
 Antigonish to Big Tracadie, 19 miles, four horses.
 Tracadie to Forrestand Ferry, 18 miles, four horses.
 Plaister Cove to McPherson, (Grandance), 20 miles, four horses.
 McPherson's to St. Peter's, 15 miles, two horses.
 St. Peter's to Red Islands, 17 miles two horses.
 Red Islands to Mrs. Kelly's, 14 miles, two horses.
 Mrs. Kelly's to Sydney, 24 miles, four horses.

Making in all 181 miles with forty-six horses.

In a new country, where, for several miles together there are often no clearings or inhabitants, the change of horses are divided, as near as can be, for the mutual benefit of the contractor and advantage of the travelling public; the contractor having placed on the whole route, covered carriages for their convenience and accommodation. These mails, I am happy to be enabled to report, are conveyed, since they have been in the hands of the present contractor, with far greater regularity than ever they were before; and, although in some few instances, delays have occurred, and which have been accounted for, still, on many occasions, these delays do not altogether rest with the contractor on this long and tedious route; for, it should be remembered, that should the cars arrive late at Truro, or any detention occur on the route between Truro and the West River, a corresponding delay must, necessarily, take place on the remaining portion of the route to Sydney. The delays in the arrival of the mails at Sydney, especially during the winter months, are accounted for in the way above described; this, coupled with the fact of the contractor having to exchange mails with 18 way offices on the route, for which no time is allowed, will explain, in a great measure, the delay of the mail, and the cause of their not reaching Sydney at the hour laid down in the time bill.

Again, the *roads*, which is generally the excuse given for the delay, by mail contractors, have, in some places, been so out of repair, no public money having been expended upon it, that the contractor has, in some places, been obliged to pay for their repairs from his own pocket.

In 1855 the original contract for this service was taken by Mr. Hyde, for five years, (Mr. Thomas Lindsay being Mr. Hyde's superintendent or manager,) at the expiration of the contract it was transferred to Mr. Lindsay, who, I believe, is doing his utmost faithfully to carry out the terms of his contract; and endeavoring, by punctuality and attention, to satisfy both the public and the department.

Mr. James King's contract for the mail service between Halifax and Yarmouth, by the shore route, has been extended for four years; and that between Truro and Pictou, held by Mr. Hyde, can be terminated by either party, viz.: myself or the contractor giving three months' notice.

Mr. Ambrose McCormick's contract, for the carriage of the mails between Digby and Yarmouth, will expire on the 30th June next.

The route from Halifax to Guysborough, by the Great Eastern road, has been extended to Port Mulgrave twice a week, at an additional cost of £50 a year, and one of the two trips between Guysborough and that town, by the shore route, discontinued.

A semi-weekly mail is now conveyed from Halifax to Port Mulgrave, *via* the Great Eastern Road, at an annual cost of \$1,599 73, the distance travelled thence and back, being 338 miles.

The allowance heretofore paid out of the funds of the Post Office department to the contractor for keeping up the communication across the Bay of Fundy by steamer, has, since the first of April last, been paid out of the general funds of the province.

PREPAYMENT OF LETTERS BY STAMP.

The recommendation of the Post Office committee of the last session for carrying out the prepayment of letters by stamp, the postage to be doubled on all letters not prepaid, has, I regret to say, only partially been adopted.

After issuing the necessary instructions to my deputies in this province, the Postmaster General of New Brunswick, represented to me in person, and, subse-

quently by letter, the loss that would be sustained by that province should such a procedure take effect; pointing out to me, at the same time, the compact entered into (the existence of which I was not aware of till then), between the different Colonial governments in 1847, and which formed the basis of the transfer of the Colonial Post Office department from the Imperial to the Colonial authorities, and by which an uniform rate of postage was to be established, and prepayment made optional, and provided also that each province should retain the amount of postage collected within its own country, and asked to be reimbursed the deficiency, which not being acceded to, the instructions previously issued were modified, and Postmasters notified that the arrangement was confined to this province only. Letters for Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and the United States being forwarded as formerly, viz: prepayment optional.

I however, put myself in correspondence with the Postmasters General of the neighboring provinces, with the view of ascertaining whether any general scheme could be arranged, without breach of faith, and for the common advantage.

Replies from the provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have been received to the effect, that the attention of the Legislature will be called to the subject, in the next session,—from Canada no answer has yet reached me.

I may here remark, that in the United States, the system of compulsory prepayment of letters was actually put in force on the 1st November last, and all letters posted *unpaid* after that period, were to be sent to the Dead letter office, there opened and returned to the writer for the postage, clearly shewing what the opinion of the postal authorities in the United States is on this subject.

Feeling satisfied and convinced of the many advantages of the system of compulsory prepayment by stamp in its entirety, and that if adopted, it would be more generally acceptable than the present system, which, from negligence, or *intentional* omission of the writers to *prepay* their letters, subjects their correspondents to the infliction of *double* postage,—induces me again to respectfully urge upon the Legislature the expediency of at once introducing the *compulsory* system, and requiring the prepayment of letters by stamp, under the penalty of the letters being opened and returned to the writers.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps of a new design, and adapted to the decimal system were obtained with the consent of the Governor in Council, from the New York American Bank Note company, and circulated on the 1st October last. The design, color, and value of the stamps are as follows:—

The Queen's head, (profile)	black,	1 cent
Ditto.	“ blue,	5 “
Ditto.	(full face) green,	8½ “
Ditto.	“ red,	10 “
Ditto.	“ black,	12½ “

A supply of 19,000 sheets or 1,900,000 heads, equal in value to \$132,000 has been obtained from the above firm,—costing for their manufacture and incidental expenses, \$991 50.

MONEY ORDERS.

Under this head I regret to have to report, that although the money order system is working well and satisfactorily, and its advantages appreciated, yet in the forwarding of remittances from two offices in Cape Breton, robbery and abstraction have taken place.

Two remittances stated to have been forwarded from the Port Hood office, one in August last, said to contain \$50, of which sum only \$15 95 was received, and again, on the 29th of November last \$96 is stated to have been transmitted from that office, as a money order remittance, not a cent of which came to hand.

An officer of the department was immediately despatched to investigate the matter of this second remittance, who made a report to the government accordingly, and the papers, affidavits, &c. were placed into the hands of the first Crown officer, who, after a careful and searching inquiry, came to the conclusion that there was not sufficient evidence adduced to implicate any one in the robbery.

At the Sydney office, the postmaster's assistant, robbed the mail from Baddeck passing through that office, of a money order remittance amounting to \$408. From information received by telegraph, and a description given by myself to the police authorities in this city, (having only a short time previous visited Sydney, and remembered the lad who was employed by the postmaster as his assistant), the guilty party in less than two hours was detected and placed in charge of the police authorities. The prisoner when arraigned, pleaded guilty, and has been sentenced to five years imprisonment; and the postmaster called upon to make good the balance of \$245 54, the sum of \$162 46 having been recovered from the prisoner, —which amount has been paid.

During the past year the number of orders issued were 2905.

Amount ditto,	\$51,150 58
Commission accruing to revenue,	152 40
Number of orders paid, 2816	
Amount ditto,	\$48,524 84½
Commission allowed to postmasters,	138 10

For the past year the sum of \$41,000 has passed through my hands in money order remittances, the greater proportion of which were made in gold and silver coin.

As I stated in my report of last year, these remittances are all received, checked, acknowledged, entered into the several books kept for that purpose, paid into, and drawn from the bank, by myself,—which duty necessarily devolves upon me a large amount of labor and responsibility, and much anxiety, and occupies a large portion of my time during the day.

I am happy to state, however, that for the future I shall be relieved of this duty, Mr. John S. Thompson having been appointed to superintend the Money Order department.

DECIMAL SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTING.

It will be remembered that on the 9th of November, 1859, directions were issued by the late Government to give effect to the law passed by the Legislature in April, 1859, establishing the decimal system of accounting.

There being no coin to represent the decimal currency, much difficulty was experienced by this department, in carrying out, with any degree of accuracy, the arrangement; and though every care was taken, and several circulars issued by me on this subject, to the Postmasters and W. O. Keeper, the loss to the Post Office revenue for the March quarter, amounted to \$654,—the chief part of the postage having been paid, at many of the country offices, in *copper coin*.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

The postage on "Local Letters," that is, on those letters posted and delivered in a *post town*, for the past year, amounted to \$80 27½. The charge for this class of letters, is two cents each, if under half an ounce. Much inconvenience, however, is experienced by the public in having to place *two* one cent stamps for the pre-payment of a local letter, and it often escapes their memory that two is the proper number, having always been in the habit of putting on a one penny-stamp. I would suggest, therefore, that the local postage be reduced to *one* cent, on the express understanding that the country postmaster be directed to confine the privilege within their own town or village, and not allow any letter to be forwarded beyond the limits of the same, without charging it with the legal rate of 5 cents the half ounce.

BOOK POST TO NEWFOUNDLAND AND BERMUDA.

On the 1st of June last a Book Post was established between Halifax, Newfoundland and Bermuda, under the following regulations, viz. —

Not exceeding 4 ounces,	8 cents.
Above 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces,	15 "
" 8 "	1 lb., 30 "
" 1 lb. "	1½ lbs. 45 "

And for every additional half-pound or fraction of half-pound, 15 cents.

The book to be forwarded open at the ends, and the postage is to be pre-paid by stamp.

PLACES OF DEPOSIT.

The recommendation of the Post Office committee of the last Session to establish local posts, or places of deposit in the different wards and principal thoroughfares of the capital, to afford greater facilities to the inhabitants, for the mailing of letters at all hours—has not been carried out.

After making enquiries on this subject, and referring the matter to several merchants, and other gentlemen in this city, there appeared to be a feeling *against* the proposition—parties preferring to post their letters at the General Post Office, Halifax, though it might give them a little more trouble to do so; under these circumstances it was considered advisable not to introduce these branch offices at present.

CROSSING GUT OF CANSO.

In accordance with the views expressed by the Committee the last Session, relative to the difficulties experienced at certain seasons of the year in crossing the Gut of Canso, I addressed a communication to the Deputy Postmaster General of Canada, requesting him to furnish me with any information respecting the description of ferry boats which are used in the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Point Levi, during the winter months. The reply received from Mr. Griffin on this subject was “that the communication” is maintained by means of large wooden canoes, manned by from six to twelve men each, which are constructed strong enough to resist successfully the dangers of the floating ice, and yet sufficiently light to be drawn over the surface of the ice by the crews, when the ice fields are too closely packed to afford a navigable channel for the canoes between them.

The feasibility of using a steamer for this service, has frequently been under discussion, but as yet without any practical result; and Mr. Griffin states, that it certainly seems to be improbable that any steamer could be constructed to make the crossing as the canoes do, in all state of the weather, tide, and ice.

DIRECTORY.

During the past summer I completed, after much time and labor had been bestowed upon it, a “Post Office Directory.” shewing alphabetically, the names of each post town and way office; also, the names, (as far as I have been enabled to obtain them) of every village, settlement, harbor and river throughout the province.

Such a directory was much wanted, that published in 1850 being now of comparatively little use or value for Post Office purposes. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend its being printed, for the use of this office and the Postmasters and Way Office keepers throughout the Province, should the Legislature consider it of sufficient value to warrant the expense.

NEW POST OFFICE REQUIRED.

I feel it my unpleasant duty to again call the attention of the Government and the Legislature to the present condition of the “Inland” or Circulation Office of this department.

Situated, as it is, in the *basement* story of a stone building, where the ceilings are very low, these apartments are, necessarily, dark, close, and damp; and being also badly ventilated, they are exceedingly unwholesome, the injurious effects of which are, I regret to state, already seriously felt by some of the clerks who are employed therein, and who, after a hard night’s work, have retired utterly prostrated in mind and body.

I trust it will not be considered out of place for me here to suggest that the Government would avail themselves of the present opportunity of arranging for the building of a Post Office,; and one or more of the vacant lots occasioned by the late conflagration, has been referred to in the press, and elsewhere, as a most desirable site for so important and public an establishment as the Post Office.

SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS AND WAY OFFICE KEEPERS.

In the session of 1858, the House of Assembly adopted the recommendation of the Post Office committee of that day, to pay the Postmasters by a commission on

the revenue collected by them, instead of by stated salary, and according to the following scale, viz :—

On the first £3,	35 per cent.
On the next 6,	33½ “
Ditto. 12,	25 “
And on all sums above £21,	20 “

Also, five shillings for each courier received and despatched between 6 in the morning and 7 in the evening ; fifteen shillings for each courier received and despatched at night, viz : between 7 in the evening and 6 o'clock in the morning.

And in addition :—

The first class forwarding offices fifteen shillings a quarter for each office they correspond with.

For second class forwarding offices ten shillings a quarter for every office corresponded with, and in all cases where the salary of 1857 exceeds their commissions thus struck, Postmasters to be paid according to the scale laid down in that year, until the amount of commission, &c. &c. reaches the salary then paid. Also, an allowance of five per cent. for sale of postage stamps.

It will readily be seen, by the forgoing arrangement, how difficult it is for many of the Postmasters correctly to strike their commissions, and, as a natural consequence, their accounts are seldom correct, and their salaries, in most cases, have to be calculated and adjusted for them, entailing a large amount of additional labor upon the Examiner of this department, and also upon the Financial Secretary, at whose office the Post Office accounts are finally examined.

In the economy of the Post Office department, *simplicity of detail*, as one means of facilitating the work, should ever be kept in view, and complexity studiously avoided. Under these circumstances, I would strongly recommend to the favorable consideration of the Legislature, the propriety of placing Postmasters upon a stated salary ; taking, as a basis, the emoluments they are at present in receipt of, allowing, also, a commission for the sale of stamps, and an additional allowance for night work.

I would further recommend that Way-office keepers also receive stated salaries, fixing the annual amount according to the commissions, &c., at present received by them ; and granting, in addition, a per centage on the sale of stamps.

A reference to Reports No. 4 and 5, which accompany this Report, will afford the required information for the guidance of the Post Office Committee in this matter.

REVENUE.

The revenue of the Post Office department, during the year, has been a follows :—

Gross postage money,	\$29,132 46	
Less loss on copper coin,	654 24	
		28,478 2
Amount of postage stamps,	29,284 98	
Less amount of old issue returned,	8,635 70	
		20,649 2
Amount received for accommodation of private letter boxes and miscellaneous receipts,		402 7
		\$49,530 2
Deduct Dead Letters,		1,454 4
		\$48,075 8
Less British packet postage included in above,		6,728 2
		\$41,347 6

The amount of net available revenue, realised from all sources, exceeds that of the previous year by \$6,035 36, a result most gratifying to me, and a convincing evidence of the steady advance of the department.

EXPENDITURE.

The disbursements of the year were, for salaries and commissions,	\$23,524 79
For carriage of mails,	39,603 10
Gratutities to ship masters,	208 41½
Tradesmens' bills,	430 92
Rent P. O., Halifax,	800 00
Law expenses and miscellaneous,	552 65
Stationary, printing and advertising,	1,787 98
Fuel and light,	369 85
Commission to Postmasters for sale of postage stamps,	826 55½
Expenses for new issues of postage stamps,	991 50
Total disbursement,	\$69,095 76

Shewing an increase on the year 1859 of \$2,809 63½, notwithstanding the rigid economy that has been practiced, and the endeavors made to keep down the expenditure in every branch of the postal service, consistent with due regard for the efficiency of the department.

The increase of \$954 58 in the amount paid for salaries and commissions may be accounted for by the establishment of several Way-offices, and a commission to Postmasters on the sale of stamps.

The cost of the carriage of the mails exceeds that of the past year by \$945. This item, however, I have every reason to believe, will be materially reduced during the current year.

The new issue of postage stamps, costing within a trifle of one thousand dollars is another large item of expenditure, which will not again occur for some time, the supply of stamps on hand being sufficient to last for a few years.

In the item of printing, however—generally a very large one—I am happy to state a saving has been effected of nearly \$364 70 compared with the year 1859; and though, perhaps, I may be considered sanguine in my anticipations, yet I feel confident that when the system of compulsory prepayment has been in successful operation for a few years, the net available revenue of the department, from the ordinary postal receipts, will be fully equal to meet any ordinary charges which may be borne upon it.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obed't. humble servant,

A. WOODGATE,

P. M. G.

To the hon. Joseph Howe, &c. &c.

REPORT No. 1.

A statement of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Post Office Department for the year ended 30th September, 1860.

INCOME.

Amount of gross postage money,	\$29,132 46	
Loss on copper coin received at country post offices, in payment of postage,	654 24	*28,478 22
Amount of revenue derived from postage stamps,	\$29,284 98	
Amount of old issue charged in previous accounts, and returned by postmasters, &c.	8,635 70	20,649 28
Amount received from merchants and others for the accommodation of private letter boxes,		383 50
Amount of miscellaneous receipts,		19 22
		<u>\$49,530 22</u>
Returned, refused, missent and re-directed letters,		1,454 41
Net receipts within the year after deducting dead letters,		\$48,075 81
Deduct British portion of packet postage, included in above,		6,728 25
		<u>41,347 56</u>
Total income in the year,		27,748 20
Deficiency,		<u>\$69,095 76</u>

DISPOSAL OF INCOME.

Report No. 4—A and B, salaries and commissions	\$22,113 72	
No. 5—B No. 2, commission to way-office keepers	1,411 07	
		<u>23,524 79</u>
No. 6—C, conveyance of mails,		39,603 10
No. 7—D, ship letter gratuities,		208 41½
E, tradesmen's bills for articles supplied for the use of the Post Office department,		430 92
F, rent,		800 00
G, law expenses,		67 33
H, stationery, printing, and advertising,		1,787 98
I, fuel and light,		369 85
J, repairs,		8 50
K, miscellaneous disbursements,		354 82
L, commissions to postmasters for sale of postage stamps,		826 55½
M, new postage stamps,		991 50
N, travelling expenses,		110 00
Premium on exchange on St. John, N. B. in payment of Col. Favor's allowance for expresses.		12 00
		<u>\$69,095 76</u>

*\$2,792-68 cents of this sum was received from the hon. the Receiver General for postage of Provincial and Military departments.

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Acct. Branch

A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster-General

REPORT No. 2.

Postmaster General in account current with the Province of Nova Scotia, quarter ended 31st December, 1859.

CHARGE.

DR.

To balance from previous quarter,	£10 15 1
Amount of postage stamps on hand,	2393 2 4
Amount of postage of towns in the province of Nova Scotia, including Halifax, (per abstract)*	1295 15 8½
Amount of unpaid postage upon British letters collected at Halifax, (per abstract)	44 9 5½
Amount of paid postage upon letters for England, collected at Halifax, (per abstract)	122 10 1
Amount of postage upon colonial and foreign letters.	142 17 2
Amount of way letter postage,	36 16 7½
Amount of ship letter postage,	8 4 7½
Amount of fees collected upon letters addressed to towns in Nova Scotia, but delivered at Halifax,	0 17 6
Amount of fees collected for merchants private boxes,	23 2 6
Amount of local postage, (per voucher)	2 19 1
Amount received from the hon. the Receiver General, on the 28th December in aid of post communication in Nova Scotia, and towards defraying the other necessary expenses of the Department,	2,000 0 0
Amount received from Messrs. Clarke & McAgy, commission merchants, Halifax, being proceeds of sale of 29 packages of "dead and undelivered" pamphlets, 1 shirt, &c.	0 8 7
Errors on the Quarter ended 30th September, 1859.	9 11 0
To balance,	107 4 4½
	<hr/>
	£6,198 14 1½

DISCHARGE.

CR.

By salaries of Postmaster General, assistants, &c., and postmasters (voucher A)	£1166 1 1	
Ditto. of way-office keepers, (voucher B)	190 12 6	
	<hr/>	1356 13 7
Conveyance of mails, (voucher C)		2615 5 9½
Ship letter gratuities, (voucher D)		13 10 6
Tradesmen's bills, (voucher E)		33 6 10
Rent, (voucher F)		50 0 0
Law expenses, (voucher G)		16 16 8
Stationery, printing, and advertising, (voucher H)		204 13 2½
Coals, gas, &c., (voucher I)		13 14 6
Buildings and repairs, (voucher J)		2 2 6
Miscellanies, (voucher K)		15 6 3½
5 per cent. discount allowed to postmasters, merchants, &c., on postage stamps, (voucher L)		49 12 6½
Postage stamps on hand unsold, viz.:		
Halifax office,	£991 11 8	} (voucher M)
Country offices,	396 3 8½	
Amount of dead, missent, and re-directed letters, (per statement)		86 6 0
Premium on exchange on St. John, N.B. in payment of Col. Favor's allowance,		0 15 0
Amount paid to way office keepers, being commission on revenue collected at their respective offices, in the year ended the 31st December, 1859,		352 15 4
		<hr/>
		£6,198 14 1½

*Of this amount £194 7s. 2d. was drawn from the Provincial chest, being for postage of Provincial and Military departments.

Note.—Letters remaining on hand—Halifax office	£12	4	0
Ditto. ditto Country offices,	37	5	10
	£49	9	10

I, Arthur Woodgate, Post-Master General of Nova Scotia, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

(Signed) A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

Declaration made before me this
4th day of April, 1860.

(Signed) ALEX. STEPHENS, J.P.

I, Frederick M. Passow, Examiner, Account Branch of the Post Office department, Halifax, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

(Signed) F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Account Branch.

Declaration made before me this
4th day of April, 1860.

(Signed) ALEX. STEPHENS, J.P.

Postmaster General in account current with the Province of Nova Scotia, quarter ended 31st March, 1860.

CHARGE.

DR.

To Amount of postage stamps on hand,	\$5,551 06
Amount of postage of towns in the province of Nova Scotia, including Halifax, (per abstract)*	5,895 02½
Amount of UNPAID postage upon British letters collected at Halifax, (per abstract)	116 92
Amount of PAID postage upon letters for England collected at Halifax, (per abstract)	477 06
Amount of postage upon colonial and foreign letters,	574 55
Amount of way letter postage,	208 09
Amount of ship letter postage,	19 52
Amount of letters returned to the dead letter office from offices in the interior, and delivered at Halifax, (per voucher)	1 34
Amount of fees collected upon letters addressed to towns in Nova Scotia, but delivered at Halifax,	4 00
Amount of fees collected for merchants private boxes,	96 00
Amount of local postage (per voucher)	25 65
Amount of postage stamps received from Receiver General on the 4th January, 1860.	16,000 00
Amount received from the hon. the Receiver General, on the 30th March and 16th April, in aid of post communication in Nova Scotia, and towards defraying the other necessary expenses of the department,	8,000 00

*Of this sum \$640 72 cents was drawn from the Provincial chest, on the 4th May, being the amount of postage on the correspondence of the Provincial and Military departments.

Amount drawn from the Provincial chest, on the 20th February, being " <i>Packet Postage</i> " due to the British post office on the correspondence between Great Britain and Nova Scotia, and Nova Scotia and the United States, Newfoundland, Bermuda and the West Indies,	5,232 84
Balance,	178 56½
	<u>\$42,380 62</u>

DISCHARGE.

Cr.		
By Balance from previous quarter,		\$428 80
Salaries of Postmaster General, assistants, &c., and Postmasters, (voucher A)	\$4,759 73½	
Ditto of way office keepers, (voucher B)	753 67	
	<u>5,513 40½</u>	
Conveyance of mails, (voucher C)		10,287 34
Ship letter gratuities, (voucher D)		42 32
Tradesmen's bills, (voucher E)		200 00
Rent, (voucher F)		200 00
Stationery, printing and advertising, (voucher H)		278 25
Coals, gas, &c., (voucher I)		84 60
Miscellanies, (voucher K)		84 36
5 per cent. discount allowed to postmasters, merchants, &c., on postage stamps, (voucher L)		224 74
Postage stamps on hand unsold, viz.:—		
Halifax office,	\$15,825 00	
Ditto Country offices, (voucher M)	1,424 50	
	<u>17,249 50</u>	
Amount of dead, missent, and re-directed letters, per statement (voucher N)		409 13
Premium on "exchange," on St. John, N.B. in payment of Colonel Favor's allowance,		3 00
Amount paid into the Commissariat chest, at Halifax, being " <i>Packet Postage</i> " due the British post office, on the correspondence between Great Britain and Nova Scotia and Bermuda, the West Indies, Newfoundland and the United States, (voucher O)		5,232 84
Amount of copper coin paid into the Provincial chest, (voucher P)		1,488 00
Ditto loss on \$745 of above sum, paid in at 120 coppers to the dollar,		124 17
Amount allowed to Postmasters, &c., for loss sustained by them on the copper coin received at their offices, in payment of postage, &c.,		530 07½
		<u>\$42,380 62</u>

Note.—Letters remaining on hand—Halifax office, \$69 10
 Ditto ditto Country offices, 152 12
\$221 22

I, Arthur Woodgate, Postmaster General of Nova Scotia, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Declaration made before me this
 25th day of July, 1860.

A. WOODGATE,
 Post-Master General.

ANDREW MACKENZIE, J. P.

I, Frederick M. Passow, Examiner, Account Branch of the Post Office department, Halifax, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Declaration made before me this
25th day of July, 1860.

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Account Branch.

ANDREW MACKINLAY, J. P.

*The Postmaster General in account current with the Province of Nova Scotia,
quarter ended 30th June, 1860.*

CHARGE.

● DR.

To Amount of postage stamps on hand,		\$17249 50
Amount of postage of towns in the province of Nova Scotia, including Halifax, (per abstract*)		6052 01
Amount of UNPAID postage upon British letters, collected at Halifax, (per abstract)		262 34
Amount of PAID postage upon letters for England collected at Halifax, (per abstract)		805 22
Amount of postage upon Colonial and Foreign letters,		632 87
Amount of way letter postage,		178 60
Amount of ship letter postage,		49 57½
Amount of letters returned to the dead letter office from offices in the interior, and delivered at Halifax, (per voucher)		5 47
Amount of fees collected upon letters addressed to towns in Nova Scotia, but delivered at Halifax,		5 50
Amount of fees collected for Merchant's private boxes,		97 50
Amount of local postage, (per voucher)		28 87½
Amount received from the honble. the Receiver General, on the 29th June, in aid of post communication in Nova Scotia, and towards defraying the other necessary expenses of the department.		7200 00
Errors on the quarter ended 31st December, 1859,	\$5 62½	
Ditto. ditto. 31st March, 1860,	98 07	
		<u>103 83½</u>
		\$32671 29½

DISCHARGE.

CR.

By balance from previous quarter,		\$178 56½
Salaries of Postmaster General, assistants, &c., and Postmasters, (voucher A)	\$4861 35½	
Ditto of way office keepers, (voucher B)	771 02	
		<u>5587 37½</u>
Conveyance of mails, (voucher C)		9302 83½
Ship letter gratuities, (voucher D)		57 22
Tradesmen's bills, (voucher E)		38 70
Rent, (voucher F)		200 00
Stationery, printing and advertising, (voucher H)		357 36
Coals, gas, &c., (voucher I)		56 10
Miscellanies, (voucher K)		144 21
5 per cent. discount allowed to postmasters, merchants, &c., on postage stamps, (voucher L)		189 35½

* Of this sum \$681 03 cents was drawn from the Provincial chest, on the 24th July, being for postage on the correspondence of the Provincial and Military public departments in the quarter.

Postage stamps on hand, unsold, viz.:			
	Halifax office,	\$11,292 00	} (voucher M)
	Country offices,	1,641 71½	
			12,933 72½
Amount of dead, missent, and re-directed letters, per statement, (voucher N)			
			\$65 90
Premium on "exchange" on St. John, N.B., in payment of Col. Favor's allowance,			
			3 00
Errors on the quarter ended 31st December, 1859, \$1 58			
	Ditto	ditto 31st March, 1860,	52 86½
			54 44½
By balance			
			3,202 50½
			\$32,671 29½
<i>Note.</i> —Letters remaining on hand Halifax office, \$62 12			
	Ditto	ditto Country offices,	133 87
			\$195 99

I, Arthur Woodgate, Postmaster General of Nova Scotia, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Declaration made before me this
20th day of November, 1860.

A. WOODGATE,
Post-Master General.

ANDREW MACKINLAY, J. P.

I, Frederick M. Passow, Examiner, Account Branch of the Post Office department, Halifax, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

Declaration made before me this
20th day of November, 1860.

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Account Branch.

ANDREW MACKINLAY, J.P.

Postmaster General in account current with the Province of Nova Scotia, quarter ended 30th September, 1860.

CHARGE.

DR.	
To balance from previous quarter,	\$3,202 59½
Amount of postage stamps on hand,	12,933 72½
Amount of postage of towns in the province of Nova Scotia, including Halifax, (per abstract)*	5,427 05½
Amount of UNPAID postage upon British letters collected at Halifax, (per abstract)	189 64
Amount of PAID postage upon letters for England collected at Halifax, (per abstract)	766 85
Amount of postage upon colonial and foreign letters,	452 52
Amount of way letter postage,	157 06
Amount of ship letter postage,	30 04½
Amount of letters returned to the dead letter office from offices in the interior, and delivered at Halifax, (per voucher)	5 66
Amount of fees collected upon letters addressed to towns in Nova Scotia, but delivered at Halifax,	4 50

* \$188: 50 of this sum was paid by the Receiver General on the 5th November, being for postage of the Provincial and Military public departments in the quarter.

Amount of fees collected for merchants' private boxes,	97 50
Amount of local postage, (per voucher)	13 93
Amount of "postage stamps" received from Receiver General on the 20th September,	33,500 00
Amount received from the honble. the Receiver General, on the 29th September, in aid of post communication in Nova Scotia, and towards defraying the other necessary expenses of the department,	8,000 00
Amount drawn from the provincial chest, on the 24th October, being " <i>Packet Postage</i> ," due the British post office, on the correspondence, between Great Britain and Nova Scotia, and Nova Scotia and the United States, Newfoundland, Bermuda and the West Indies,	3,821 25
	<hr/> \$68,602 24 <hr/>

DISCHARGE.

Cr.

By Salaries of postmaster general, assistant, &c., and postmasters, (voucher A)	\$4,785 71	
Ditto of way office keepers, (voucher B)	797 52	
	<hr/>	5,583 23
Conveyance of mails, (voucher C)		9,537 88
Ship letter gratuities, (voucher D)		52 77½
Tradesmen's bills, (voucher E)		58 92
Rent, (voucher F)		200 00
Stationery, printing, and advertising, (voucher H)		333 73
Coals, gas, &c., (voucher I)		173 85
Miscellanies, (voucher K)		62 99
5 per cent. discount allowed to postmasters, merchants, &c., on postage stamps, (voucher L)		213 95
Postage stamps on hand, unsold, viz.:—		
Halifax office, \$26,067 50 }	(voucher M)	29,787 48
Country offices, 3,719 98 }		
Amount of dead, missent, and re-directed letters, per statement, (voucher N)		334 21
Premium on exchange on St. John, N. B., in payment of Col. Favor's allowance,		3 00
Ditto ditto on New York, for \$825 at 3½ per cent, (for stamps)		28 87½
Amount paid into the Commissariat chest, at Halifax, being " <i>Packet Postage</i> " due the British post office, on the correspondence between Great Britain, and Nova Scotia, and Nova Scotia and Bermuda, the West Indies, Newfoundland, and the United States, (voucher O)		3,821 25
Amount of postage stamps, old issue, herewith returned from general post office, Halifax, and from offices in the country, (voucher M, No. 2)		8,635 70
Amount of Postmaster General's travelling expenses in Cape Breton, inspecting certain post roads, &c., and visiting several remote offices in the island, in accordance with the recommendation of the post office committee of last session, (voucher P)		110 00
Amount paid American bank note company, for new postage stamps, (voucher Q)		975 00
Amount paid E. G. Fuller, expenses incurred in forwarding stamps to Halifax, (voucher R)		16 50
By balance		8,671 00
		<hr/> \$68,702 24 <hr/>

<i>Note.</i> —Letters remaining on hand, Halifax office,		\$63 17
Ditto	ditto	Country offices, 137 08
		\$200 25

I, Arthur Woodgate, Postmaster General of Nova Scotia, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

Declaration made before me this
18th day of January, 1861.

JOHN ESSON, J.P.

I, Frederick M. Passow, Examiner Account Branch of the Post Office department, Halifax, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Account Branch.

Declaration made before me this
18th day of January, 1861.

(Signed) JOHN ESSON, J. P.

REPORT No. 3.

General Account between the Offices of the United Kingdom and Nova Scotia, four Quarters ended 30th September, 1861.

TO THE CREDIT OF THE BRITISH OFFICE.

Amount.

Amount due to the British office on the correspondence between the United Kingdom and Nova Scotia.	} 1	£1,376	3	7
Amount due to the British office on the correspondence between Nova Scotia and other colonies, not passing through the United Kingdom.	} 2 ..	639	12	8½
Amount due to the British office for <i>dead letters</i> returned to Nova Scotia.	} 3 ..	0	19	11
Balance of Errors,		1	6	3
Balance due to Nova Scotia,		0	0	0
		<u>£2,018</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5½</u>

TO THE CREDIT OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Amount due to Nova Scotia on the correspondence between the United Kingdom and Nova Scotia,	} 1 ..	£541	2	1½
Amount due to Nova Scotia on the correspondence between Nova Scotia and other colonies, not passing through the United Kingdom,	} 2 ..	0	0	0
Amount due Nova Scotia for <i>dead letters</i> returned to England, and for <i>re-directed</i> letters forwarded to Newfoundland and Bermuda,	} 3 ..	22	3	7½
Amount due Nova Scotia, being gratuities on "ship letters" forwarded to France,	} ..	7	17	2½
Amount due to Nova Scotia on closed mails forwarded between France and the French possessions of St. Pierre and Miquelon, passing, in transit, through Nova Scotia, from 1st April, 1858, to 30th June, 1860,	} ..	101	6	6
Balance of errors,		0	0	0
Balance due to the United Kingdom,		1,345	13	0
		<u>£2,018</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5½</u>

£1,345 13 0 stg.
\$6,728 25

A. WOODGATE,
P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW, Examr. Acct. Branch.

REPORT No. 4.

VOUCHERS A AND B. IN REPORT No. 1.

Report in detail of charges of salaries, shewing in each case the name of the office, the service or duty performed, and the amount paid for the year ended 30th September, 1860.

NAME.	SERVICE OR DUTY PERFORMED.	AMOUNT FOR THE YEAR.
Arthur Woodgate,	Postmaster General,	\$2400 00
Charles Hamilton,	Chief clerk and money order branch,	1000 00
Frederick M. Passow,	Examiner, accountant branch,	1000 00
William Small,	Clerks in the circulation department,	607 50
John Inglis,		607 50
James Sutherland,		303 75
Benj. W. Cochran,		202 50½
Thomas Southall,	Inspector of dead letters,	416 66
Hugh Kerr,*	Clerks in the circulation office,	315 41½
Henry Driscoll,†		455 62½
A. Church,	Messenger,	337 50
William Craig,	Senior letter carrier,	450 00
George Craig,	2nd. letter carrier,	360 00
D. Silverthorne,	3d. letter carrier,	360 00
G. Patterson.	4th. letter carrier,	360 00
		\$9176 45½

* Removed for irregularities.

† Resigned in consequence of failing eyesight.

RECAPITULATION.

Department at Halifax,	\$9,176 45½
Salaries or commissions to Postmasters,	9,859 56½
Commissions or salaries to W. O. K.	3,077 70

Total salaries in the year, **\$22,113 72**

POSTMASTERS.

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Albion Mines,	\$108 75	Canning,	\$75 26½
Amherst,	490 28½	Cape Canso,	72 57½
Annapolis,	277 45	Chester,	100 90½
Antigonish,	308 85½	Clementsport,	44 02
Arichat,	168 98½	Digby,	304 69
Aylesford,	79 24	Durham,	91 78½
Baddeck,	161 27½	English Town,	49 66
Barrington,	134 66	Glenelg,	63 11½
Berwick,	62 12½	Guysboro',	195 38
Boulardrie,	44 94	Hantsport,	59 10
Bridgetown,	185 93½	Kentville,	401 43½
Bridgewater,	97 11	Lawrence Town,	104 62½

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Liverpool,	\$322 20	Sandy Cove,	49 06
Locke's Island,	63 70	Shelburne,	162 35
Londonderry,	192 50	Sherbrooke,	66 48
Lower Horton,	103 95½	Ship Harbor,	54 25½
Lower Stewiacke,	82 10	Shubenacadie,	75 89½
Lunenburg,	199 33	St. Margaret's Bay,	40 00
Mabou	63 06	St. Peter's,	73 28½
Mahone Bay,	63 57	Sydney,	360 00
Maitland,	81 09	Sydney Mines,	69 88
Margaree,	53 25	Tatamagouche,	85 52
Middle Musquodoboit,	49 18	Truro,	337 45
Mill Village,	63 75	Upper Musquodoboit,	76 84
Milton,	16 10	Upper Stewiacke,	43 24
New Glasgow,	227 03	Wallace,	167 60½
Newport,	138 10	Walton,	52 21
North Sydney,	109 90	Westport,	69 83
Parrsboro',	127 18½	West River,	120 00
Pictou,	444 81	Weymouth,	102 66
Plaister Cove,	215 88	Wilmot,	83 52
Port Hood,	160 00	Windsor,	380 61
Port Medway,	49 50	Wolfville,	130 91
Port Mulgrave,	62 93½	Whycocomah,	53 02
Pugwash,	156 76	Yarmouth.	367 63½
River John,	55 89		
River Phillip,	53 65		
			<u>\$9859 56½</u>

WAY OFFICE KEEPERS.

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Acadia Mines,	\$10 50	Buckley's,	\$8 00
Addington Forks,	8 00	Caledonia Corner,	10 00
Advocate Harbor,	8 00	Caledonia, St. Mary's,	8 00
Alma, (Middle River,)	28 00	Canard, Cornwallis,	8 00
Apple River,	8 00	Cape George,	8 00
Argyle,	18 00	Cape Negro,	8 00
Arisiag,	10 00	Cape Sable Island,	8 00
Aylesford, West,	6 00	Carlton,	8 00
Bailey's Brook,	8 00	Catalone,	8 00
Barney's River,	18 00	Chelsea Corner, (Lunenburg,)	8 00
Barrington Passage,	8 00	Chesley's Corner, (New Germany,)	8 00
Bay St. Lawrence,	8 00	Chester Basin,	8 00
Bedford Basin,	8 00	Cheticamp,	8 00
Belleveaux Cove,	8 00	Cheverie,	8 00
Big Bras d'Or,	8 00	Christmas Island,	8 00
Big Intervale, Grand Narrows, CB.	8 00	Church Point, (Clare,)	8 00
Big Pond,	8 00	Church Street, (Cornwallis,)	8 00
Bill Town,	8 00	Churchville,	8 00
Black Rock,	8 00	Chute's Cove,	8 00
Blandford,	8 00	Clare,	8 00
Blue Mountain,	8 00	Cleck's Harbor, (Cape Sable Island)	8 00
Boisdale,	8 00	Clyde River,	18 00
Boom,	8 00	Conquerall Bank,	8 00
Bridgeport or Glace Bay,	8 00	Cornwallis East,	8 00
Bridgeville,	8 00	Cornwallis West,	8 00
Broad Cove, (Intervale),	8 00	Country Harbor,	10 00
Broad Cove, (Marsh),	8 00	Cow Bay, C. B.	8 00
Broad Cove, (Lunenburg,)	8 00	Cross Road's Bridge,	8 00
Brookfield, (Queen's,)	10 00	Cross Roads, Country Harbor,	18 00
Brookfield, (co. Colchester,)	18 00	Cross Roads, St. Mary's,	14 00

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Crow Harbor,	\$12 00	Head of Wallace Bay, North side,	10 00
Cape North,	2 00	Head of West Bay,	8 00
Chebogue,	2 00	Hebron,	18 00
Dartmouth,	8 00	Hillsboro', C.B.,	8 00
Deerfield,	8 00	Hillsboro', N.S.,	16 00
Diligent River,	8 00	Hopewell,	8 00
Discoose,	8 00	Hubbard's Cove,	18 00
Dublin Shore,	8 00	Head of Tide, River Phillip,	14 00
Earltown,	14 00	Halfway Brook,	2 00
East Bay,	8 00	Indian Harbor,	8 00
East Bay, (North side,)	8 00	Ingonish,	8 00
East Branch, River Phillip,	8 00	Isaac's Harbor,	8 00
East Port Medway,	8 00	Joggin Mines,	8 00
East River, St. Mary's.	8 00	Judique,	14 00
Eastville.	10 00	Kempt, (County Queen's,)	10 00
Economy,	8 00	Kempt, (County Yarmouth,)	8 00
Economy, Upper	8 00	Kempt Town,	3 36
Eel Brook,	8 00	Kennetcook,	8 00
Elmsdale,	8 00	Kennetcook, Upper,	8 00
East side of Pubnico Harbor,	2 66	Ketch Harbor,	8 00
Falmouth,	8 00	Kingston Village,	8 00
Falmouth, (Windsor Branch,)	8 00	L'Ardoise,	8 00
Five Islands,	10 00	LaHave Cross Roads,	6 68
Forks Margaree,	8 00	Lake Ainslie,	8 00
Fork or head St. Margaret's Bay,	8 00	Lake Ainsley, (East side,)	10 00
Foristall's, Gut,	28 00	Lewis Head,	8 00
Fox Harbor,	8 00	Lewis Bay,	8 09
Framboise,	8 00	Lime Rock,	8 00
Fraser's Mills,	8 00	Lingan Mines,	8 00
Forks Baddeck,	2 00	Little Bras d'Or,	14 00
Forks Middle River, Pictou,	8 00	Little River,	8 00
Gaberouse,	8 00	Little River, M. Musquodoboit,	8 00
Garden of Eden,	8 00	Little Arichat,	8 00
Gaspereaux,	8 00	Little Harbor,	8 00
Gay's River,	11 00	Little Tracadie,	18 00
Givan Wharf,	8 00	Lochaber,	8 00
Goose River,	18 00	Loch Lomond,	8 00
Gore,	12 00	Lockhartville,	8 00
Goshen,	8 00	Long Island,	8 00
Grand River,	8 00	Long Point,	14 00
Granville Ferry,	18 00	Louisburg,	8 00
Great Village,	18 00	Lower Barney's River,	8 00
Greenfield,	8 00	Lower Ward,	8 00
Greenhill,	8 00	Low Point,	14 00
Greenwich,	18 00	Low Point Shore,	8 00
Gulf Shore,	10 00	Lower Maccan,	8 00
Gunning Cove,	8 00	Lyle's Bridge,	8 00
Guysboro' Intervale,	18 00	Lakeland's, Parrsboro township,	6 00
Gays River Road,	2 00	Lequille,	2 00
Gilbert Gove,	2 00	Lindsey's Stables, or French River,	2 00
Glen Road,	2 00	Little River Shore,	2 00
Grandique Ferry,	2 00	Lower Selmah,	2 00
Half-way River,	14 00	Maccan,	14 00
Hall's Harbour,	8 00	Maccan Intervale,	8 00
Harbour a' Bouche,	13 00	Mainadien,	8 00
Head of Jordan River,	8 00	Maitland, (County Yarmouth,)	8 00
Head of Amherst,	8 00	Malagawatch,	8 00
Head of Tatamagouche Bay,	8 00	Malagash,	8 00
Head of Wallace Bay,	10 00	Malignant Cove,	8 00
Head of Lochabar Lake,	8 00	Manchester,	8 00

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Margaretsville,	\$8 00	Onslow,	\$14 00
Marie Joseph,	14 00	Onslow, Upper	14 00
Marion Bridge,	8 00	Oyster Ponds,	8 00
Marshall Town,	8 00	Paradise Lane,	18 00
Marshalls Cove,	8 00	Peggy's Cove,	8 00
Mast Town,	8 00	Pero,	8 00
McLellan's Mountain,	8 00	Petite Reviere,	8 00
Medford,	8 00	Piuce Village,	8 00
Mcagher's Grant,	4 00	Pirate Harbor,	8 00
Merigomish,	8 00	Plainfield,	6 00
Meteghan,	18 00	Pleasant River,	8 00
Mid. LaHave Ferry,	8 00	Point Bruley,	8 00
Mid. Settlement, }	8 00	Pomquet Forks,	8 00
River Inhabitant, }		Portapique,	8 00
Middle River, C. B.,	8 00	Port Jolly,	8 00
Middle River, Durham,	8 00	Portuguese Cove,	8 00
Middleton, (Co. Annapolis,)	18 00	Port George,	8 00
Middlefield,	10 00	Port Matoon,	8 00
Mill Brook,	8 00	Port Williams,	8 00
Miller's Creek,	8 00	Porter's Lake,	8 00
Milton, (Co. Queen's,)	12 00	Port Latour,	8 00
Melvorn Square, }	8 00	Prospect,	8 00
Milltown, (Co. Ann.), }		Pubnico,	18 00
Minudie,	8 00	Parrsborough Shore,	8 00
Moidart,	8 00	Popc's Harbor,	2 00
Molasses Harbor,	8 00	Ragged Head,	8 00
Morden,	8 00	Ragged Islands,	8 00
Morristown,	8 00	Ratchford River,	8 00
Mount Uniacke,	8 00	Rawdon,	8 00
Musquodoboit Harbor,	8 00	Rawdon, (Upper)	8 00
Maitland, (Co. Annapolis),	8 00	Rawdon, (South)	8 00
Martins River,	4 66	Red Islands,	8 00
Necum Teuch,	8 00	River Bourgeois,	8 00
New Albany,	8 00	River Debert,	8 00
New Annan,	8 00	River Dennis,	10 00
New Caledonia,	8 00	River Hebert,	8 00
New Gairlock,	8 00	River Inhabitant,	18 00
New Germany,	8 00	River John, (W. Branch)	8 00
New Hebron,	8 00	Rogers Hill,	8 00
New Larig,	10 00	Round Hill,	18 00
New Minas,	8 00	Rear Lands, Sporting Mountain,	8 00
Newport Corner,	18 00	Sable River,	18 00
Newport Landing,	8 00	Salmon River, Co. Halifax,	8 00
New Tusket,	8 00	Salmon River, Co. Guysborough,	12 00
Nicholl's Corner,	8 00	Salmon River, Lake Settlement,	8 00
Nictaux Falls,	14 00	Sambro,	2 00
Nine Mile River,	8 00	Sand Point,	10 00
Noel,	12 00	Saw Mill Brook,	8 00
Noel Shore,	8 00	Saw Mill Creek,	8 00
North East Branch, Margaree,	10 00	Scotch Village,	8 00
North East Harbour,	8 00	Scott's Bay,	8 00
North Mountain,	8 00	Selmah,	8 00
North River Bridge, (Co. Col.)	9 50	Shag Harbor,	8 00
North River Bridge, (St. Anns),	8 00	Sheet Harbor,	8 00
North Shore,	8 00	Sheffield Mills,	8 00
North Shore, Wallace,	8 00	Sherbrooke, Co. Lunenburg,	14 00
North West Arm,	8 00	Shinemecas Bridge,	8 00
New Canaan,	2 00	Ship Harbor, Co. Halifax,	8 00
Old Barnes,	8 00	Short Beach,	8 00
Ohio,	8 00	Shubenacadie River,	8 00

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Six Mile Road,	\$8 00	Tatmagouche Mountain,	\$8 00
Smith's Cove,	8 00	Tracadie,	18 00
South Gut, St. Ann's,	10 00	Trout Cove,	8 00
South Branch, Co. Colchester,	8 00	Turn's Bay,	8 00
Speitche's Cove,	8 00	Tusket,	18 00
Spence's,	8 00	Toney River,	1 34
Spring Hill Road,	8 50	Upper Dyke Village,	8 00
Springville,	8 00	Upper Settlement, Big Baddeck,	8 00
St. Ann's,	8 00	Upper Settlement, South River,	8 00
St. Andrew's,	8 00	Upper Settlement, West River,	8 00
St. Croix,	14 00	Wallace River,	10 00
St. George's Channel,	8 00	Waugh's River,	8 00
St. Mary's Bay,	8 00	Wellington Dyke,	8 00
St. Patrick's Channel,	10 00	Walton,	8 00
Steep Creek,	12 50	West Chester,	14 00
Stewiacke, Middle	8 00	West Branch East River, Pictou,	8 00
Stewiacke,	8 00	West Branch, River Phillip,	8 00
Stoddart's,	14 00	White Head,	8 00
Sugar Loaf, C. B.,	6 00	Willis Foster's,	10 00
Sutherland River,	8 00	Windham Hill,	8 00
Sutherland, (River Mills)	8 00	Wood Harbor,	8 00
Sky Glen,	2 00		
Steam Mill Village,	2 00		
			\$3077 70

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. BASSOW, Ex. Act. Branch.

REPORT No. 5.

(VOUCHER B No. 2 IN REPORT No. 1.)

Commissions paid to Way Office Keepers in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the year ended 30th September, 1860.

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Acadia Mines,	£4 12 6½	Bridgeport, (Glace Bay,)	£0 9 1
Addington Forks,	0 11 1	Bridgeville,	0 8 7
Advocate Harbor,	1 13 9	Broad Cove (Interval,)	1 11 3
Alma (Middle River,)	1 3 2½	Broad Cove (Marsh,)	0 19 11½
Apple River,	0 4 8	Broad Cove, (Lunenburg)	0 19 2½
Argyle,	3 2 9	Brookfield, (Queen's)	3 3 1
Arisaig,	0 13 9	Brookfield, (Co. Colch.)	2 7 6
Aylesford, (West)	0 16 4½	Buckley's,	2 11 10½
Aspay Bay & Sugar Loaf, C. B.	0 12 9½	Caledonia Corner,	1 15 4½
Adam McNutt's,	0 6 5	Caledonia, (St. Mary's)	0 7 9½
Bailey's Brook,	1 2 8	Canard, (Cornwallis)	2 14 8
Barney's River,	1 12 10	Cape George,	1 6 5½
Barrington Passage,	0 0 0	Cape Negro,	0 18 1½
Bay St. Lawrence,	0 3 6	Cape Sable Island,	1 17 11½
Bedford Basin,	3 7 7½	Carlton,	0 5 7½
Bellveaux Cove,	0 10 0½	Catalone,	0 10 1
Big Bras d'Or,	0 13 0	Chelsea Corner (Lun.)	0 0 7
Big Interval, (Grand Narrows, C. B.,)	0 4 1½	Chelsey Corner, (New Germany,)	0 6 6
Big Bond,	0 12 8½	Chester Basin,	0 0 2
Bill Town,	2 9 1½	Cheticamp,	1 4 9
Black Rock,	0 2 10	Cheveric,	2 8 0
Blandford,	0 2 1½	Christmas Island,	1 15 10½
Blue Mountains,	0 5 6½	Church Point, (Clare)	1 0 9½
Boisdale,	0 6 4½	Church Street, (Cornw.)	1 18 4½
Boom,	0 5 10	Churchville,	0 11 11

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Chute's Cove,	£0 9 7½	Harbour a Bouchet,	£1 10 3½
Clare,	0 12 1	Head of Jordan River,	0 10 1
Cleek's Harbor, (Cape Sable Island)	0 10 3	Head of Amherst,	0 11 2
Clyde River,	2 8 0	Head of Tatamagouche Bay,	0 3 7½
Conquerall Bank,	0 4 6½	Head of Wallace Bay,	0 14 9
Cornwallis East,	1 12 0½	Head of Locaber Lake,	0 7 5½
Cornwallis West,	2 0 5½	Head of Wallace Bay, North Side,	0 0 9½
Country Harbor,	0 5 6	Head of West Bay,	1 4 4
Cow Bay, C.B.,	0 17 2	Hebron,	3 5 8½
Cross Roads Bridge,	0 8 11	Hillsboro', C.B.,	2 12 1½
Cross Roads (Country Harbour,	1 7 1	Hillsboro, N.S.,	4 12 5½
Cross Roads (St. Mary's)	0 12 5½	Hopewell,	0 12 1
Crow Harbor,	0 15 6	Hubbard's Cove,	1 3 8
Dartmouth,	12 15 2½	Head of Tide, River Philip,	0 0 4
Deerfield,	0 16 5½	Indian Harbour,	0 19 7
Diligent River,	0 15 0	Ingonish,	0 9 10½
Discoose,	1 2 3	Isaac's Harbour,	0 12 4
Dublin Shore,	0 7 7	Joggins Mines,	3 2 5½
Earlton,	1 9 8½	Judique,	1 6 6½
East Bay,	0 14 0½	Kempt, (Co. Queen's)	0 12 4½
East Bay, (North Side)	0 7 0	Kempt, (Co. Yarmouth)	0 5 9
East Branch R. Philip,	0 5 6½	Kempt Town,	0 2 0
East Port Medway,	0 7 8	Kenetcook,	2 18 7½
East River, St. Mary's,	0 10 10½	Kenetcook, Upper,	0 3 1½
Eastville,	0 14 2	Ketch Harbour,	1 2 6
Economy,	2 13 11	Kingston Village,	1 7 7
Economy, (Upper)	1 9 10	L'Ardoise,	0 18 6
Eel Brook,	0 11 9½	LaHave, Cross Road	0 15 10
Elmsdale,	1 7 10½	Lake Ainslie,	0 4 10
Falmouth,	0 16 4½	Lake Ainslie, East side,	1 1 4
Falmouth, (Windsor Bridge)	1 10 1½	Lewis Head,	0 14 4
Five Islands,	2 11 4½	Lewis Bay,	0 6 6
Forks, Margaree,	0 14 8½	Lime Rock,	0 4 7
Forks, St. Margaret's Bay,	0 0 4	Lingan Mines,	0 8 5
Forristall's,	0 14 10½	Little Bras d'Or,	2 8 1
Fox Harbour,	0 4 11	Little River,	2 3 0
Framlorse,	0 7 4½	Little River, (M. Musquo- doboit)	0 14 7½
Fraser's Mill,	0 13 5	Little Arichat,	2 4 4
Forks, Middle River Pictou,	0 0 10	Little Harbor,	0 4 10
Gaberouse,	0 17 6	Little Tracadie,	0 9 10½
Garden of Eden,	0 3 10½	Locharbar,	1 0 0
Gaspereau,	0 18 0	Loch Lomond,	0 11 8
Gay's River,	1 9 5½	Lochartville,	1 2 2
Givan Wharf,	1 3 4	Long Island,	2 13 3
Goose River,	0 14 5	Long Point,	0 12 5½
Gore,	1 8 2	Louisburg,	1 11 1½
Goshen,	0 13 2	Lower Barney's River,	1 1 10
Grand River,	1 2 9½	Lower Ward,	1 14 3
Granville Ferry,	6 10 8½	Low Point,	0 8 9
Great Village,	8 15 9	Low Point Shore,	0 3 10½
Greenfield,	0 2 0½	Lower Maccan,	0 18 5½
Greenhill,	0 0 0	Lyle's Bridge,	0 2 2½
Greenwich,	0 16 7	Maccan,	0 12 5
Gulf Shore,	0 8 1	Maccan Intervale,	0 14 2
Gunning Cove,	0 11 6	Mainadieu,	2 2 4
Guysboro' Interval,	1 6 11	Maitland, (Co. Yarmouth)	3 16 9
Halfway River,	0 6 9½	Malagawatch,	0 11 9½
Hall's Harbour,	1 10 7	Malagash,	0 6 10½

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Malignant Cove,	£0 3 9	Ohio,	£0 9 3
Manchester,	1 2 9½	Onslow,	1 14 8
Margaretville,	1 16 9	Onslow, Upper,	0 15 4
Marie Joseph,	0 17 3½	Oyster Ponds,	0 16 0½
Marion Bridge,	0 13 5	Paradise Lane,	3 6 10
Marshall Town,	1 0 10	Peggy's Cove,	0 3 10½
Marshall's Cove,	0 11 11½	Pero,	0 16 4½
Mast Town,	0 7 1½	Petite Reviere,	1 11 4
McLellan's Mountain,	0 3 3½	Pinco Village,	0 7 10½
Medford,	0 9 11	Pirate Harbor,	1 1 8
Meagher's Grant,	0 18 2	Plainfield,	0 0 5
Merrigomish,	2 3 7½	Pleasant River,	0 8 1½
Metagan,	2 0 8½	Point Bruley,	0 2 9
Middle LaHave Ferry,	0 3 1	Pomket Forks,	0 18 0½
Middletown, (Guysboro')	0 0 7½	Partapique,	1 10 6½
Middle Settlement, River Inhabitant,	0 12 0½	Port Jolly,	0 3 7
Middle River, C.B.	1 0 8	Portuguese Cove,	0 4 0½
Middle River, Durham,	0 17 1½	Port George,	1 8 2
Middletown, Co. Annapolis,	5 15 11	Port Matoon,	1 3 7½
Middlefield,	0 5 0½	Port Williams,	2 15 5½
Mill Brook,	0 17 9	Porter's Lake,	0 12 10½
Miller's Creek,	1 7 0	Port Latour,	1 9 10½
Milton, Co. Queen's,	7 10 8½	Prospect,	0 18 8½
Miltown, (Co. Annapolis)	0 4 0	Pubnico,	3 1 9
Minudie,	3 14 5½	Ragged Head,	0 10 5½
Moidart,	0 6 6	Ragged Islands,	0 2 6
Molasses Harbour,	0 14 3½	Ratchford River,	1 13 3
Morden,	1 4 0	Rawdon,	0 16 8½
Morristown,	0 8 2	Rawdon (Upper)	0 18 5½
Mount Uniacke,	1 13 8½	Rawdon, (South)	1 0 2
Musquodoboit Harbor,	2 0 7	Red Islands,	0 6 0½
Maitland, (Co. Annapolis,)	0 1 4½	River Bourgeois,	0 7 9
Necum Touch,	0 10 2	River Debert,	0 16 8½
New Albany,	0 10 0½	River Dennis,	1 2 7½
New Annan,	0 18 8½	River Herbert,	1 7 3
New Caledonia,	0 8 5	River Inhabitant,	1 7 4
New Gairloch,	0 4 4½	River John, (West Branch)	1 16 9½
New Germany,	0 11 11	Roger's Hill,	0 12 4½
New Harbor,	0 4 11½	Round Hill,	1 2 0½
New Lairig,	0 13 7½	Rear Lands, Sptg. Mountain,	0 7 4½
New Minas,	1 2 3	Sable River,	0 8 11
Newport Corner,	1 6 0½	Salmon River, (Co. Halifax,)	1 6 3½
Newport Landing,	3 3 10½	Salmon River, (Co. Guysboro')	0 3 1
New Tuskot,	0 2 6½	Salmon River, (Lake Settlement,	0 3 9½
Nicholl's Corner,	0 5 5	Sambro,	0 0 0
Nictaux Falls,	2 11 11½	Sand Point,,	0 15 2
Nine Mile River,	0 18 6	Saw Mill Brook,	0 5 4
Noel,	1 8 0	Scotch Village,	0 13 8
Noel Shore,	0 0 5½	Scott's Bay,	0 10 2½
North East Branch Margaree,	1 1 0	Selmah,	0 0 6
North East Harbor,	1 12 2	Shag Harbor,	0 13 3½
North Mountain,	0 10 0½	Sheet Harbor,	2 7 11½
North River Bridge, Co. Colchester,	1 18 1	Sheffield Mills,	1 8 8
North River Bridge, St. Ann's	0 8 8	Sheerbrooke, (Co. Lunenburg)	0 12 4
North Shore,	0 6 5½	Shinemecas Bridge,	0 7 1
North Shore, (Wallace)	0 1 5	Ship Harbor, (Co. Halifax)	0 16 8½
North West Arm,	0 8 4	Ship Harbour, C.B.,	2 19 6½
Old Barns,	1 12 9	Short Beach,	0 9 6½
		Shubenacadie River,	0 2 9½

Name of Route.	Amount.
Bill Town to Hall's Harbor,	£13 19 10
Bridgewater to Petite Reviere,	32 0 0
Bridgewater to Middlefield,	31 5 0
Bridgetown to Chute's Cove, Molasses Cove to Granville, via Parker's Cove,	32 10 0
Bridgetown to Granville Ferry and Annapolis Gut,	24 0 0
Bridgetown to Lawrencetown,	9 19 0
Brookfield to Pleasant River,	9 0 0
Brookfield to Upper Stewiacke,	24 0 0
Buckley's to Canard's Creek and Black Rock,	9 18 8
Canning to Scott's Bay,	9 15 0
Canning to East Pero,	4 0 0
Canning to East Medford,	4 0 0
Cape North to Bay St. Lawrence,	7 10 0
Cape Sable Island round the Island,	12 19 6
Carland's way office to Pubnico,	15 0 0
Catalan to Louisburg,	12 0 0
Chester to Kentville via Sherbrooke,	72 0 0
Cheverie to Kempt post office,	42 0 0
Clyde River to Gunning Cove,	17 10 0
Clementsport thro' Guinea Settlement,	15 0 0
Cross Roads to Country Harbor and Isaac's Harbor,	24 0 0
Clementsport to Hillsboro', shore road, &c.	11 10 0
Crow Harbor to Molasses Harbor and Isaac's Harbor,	16 10 0
Digby to Brier Island,	119 15 0
Digby to Marshall Town,	5 0 0
Drysdale to Turn's Bay,	8 0 0
Dunlop's to Little Port Herbert,	9 10 0
Dunlop's to Locke's Island, Lewis Head, &c.	57 16 7½
Durham to New Larig, Lime Rock and Forks, M. River,	35 0 0
Englishtown to Ingouish,	34 10 0
Falmouth to Hantsport,	15 0 0
Forristall's to Port Mulgrave,	14 0 0
Forks to St. Margaret's Bay,	30 0 0
Frail's to Blandford,	10 0 0
Guysborough to Canso,	66 13 4
Grand River to Framboise,	16 9 4½
Grand River to Loch Lomond,	6 17 0
Guysboro' to New Harbor,	13 8 0
Guysboro' to Port Mulgrave,	52 0 0
Halifax to Guysboro' and Port Mulgrave,	362 8 8
Halifax to Liverpool and Yarmouth,	699 0 0
Halifax to Musquodohoit Harbor,	56 14 0
Halifax to Richmond Terminus,	70 0 0
Halifax to Prospect,	21 0 0
Halifax to Sambro,	30 0 0
Hantsport to Lower Horton,	9 19 6
Ingouish to Cape North,	34 0 0
Jordon River to Thorbourne's,	1 0 0
Kentville to West Cornwallis,	52 10 6
Kentville to East Cornwallis,	27 10 0
Lawrencetown to Bridgewater,	69 10 6
Lawrencetown to Port George,	11 19 8
Little River to Little River Shore,	3 0 0
Liverpool to Annapolis,	100 0 0
Liverpool to Port Medway,	32 10 0
Liverpool to Milton,	9 0 0
Londonderry to Five Islands,	56 0 0
Londonderry to Pugwash, via Wallace River,	35 0 0
Lower South River to Monk's Head and Pomquet Forks,	3 0 0

Name of Route.	Amount,
Louisburg to Gaberous,	£21 0 0
Lower Stewiacke to New Larig,	50 0 0
Lower Stewiacke Station to P. O. Lower Stewiacke,	5 0 0
Lower Stewiacke to Phillips',	17 0 0
Lower Ward to Peggy's Cove,	7 10 0
Lunenburg to Cross Roads, LaHave and Kingsbury,	14 19 4½
Mabou to Baddeck,	37 17 0
Mahone Bay to New Germany,	18 10 0
Maitland to the Gore,	41 0 5
Maitland to Selmah,	3 15 0
Malagawacht to River Inhabitants,	20 0 0
Margaree to Baddeck,	40 0 0
Margaree to Cheticamp,	10 0 0
Mount Uniacke to South Rawdon,	7 10 0
Musquodoboit Harbor to Ship Harbor, Spry Bay,	28 10 0
New Canaan to Parrsboro';	3 2 4½
New Glasgow to Barney's River and Malignant Cove,	55 0 0
New Glasgow to McLellan's Mountain,	7 17 6
New Glasgow to Glenelg,	32 0 0
New Glasgow to Hopewell,	12 19 0
New Glasgow to Fraser's Mills,	14 19 0
New Glasgow to Little Harbor,	5 19 0
Newport to the Gore,	60 1 6
Newport to Newport Landing,	22 7 6
Newport to Newport Station,	13 0 0
Newport to South Rawdon,	10 0 0
Noel to Kenetcook Corner,	2 3 1½
Noel to Burntcoat,	1 0 0
North Sydney to Sydney,	10 0 0
Parrsboro' Post Office to Wharf,	15 0 0
Parrsboro' to Apple River,	76 2 6
Parrsboro' to Black Rock,	13 0 0
Parrsboro' to Five Islands,	16 10 0
Pero to Canning,	10 6 3
Pictou to Amherst,	170 0 0
Pictou to Earltown,	19 15 0
Pictou to New Glasgow,	33 10 0
Pictou to River John,	4 11 10½
Plaister Cove to Port Hood,	101 10 0
Plaister Cove to Whycomah,	35 0 0
Poors to River Bourgeois,	5 10 0
Port Hood to Margaree,	83 0 0
Pugwash to Vintoria Settlement,	19 1 6
Richmond Terminus to Windsor,	250 0 0
Richmond Terminus to Truro,	350 0 0
River Dennis to Straits of Barra,	21 0 0
Sherbrooke to Glenelg,	19 19 6
Sheffield Mills to North Mountain.	8 0 0
Sherbrooke to Indian Harbour,	10 0 0
Sherbrooke to Marie Joseph,	25 0 0
Sherbrooke to Stoddart's,	36 10 0
Shubenacadie to Maitland and Noel,	62 5 0
Shubenacadie to Nine Mile River,	30 0 0
Shubenacadie to Belleveau into Gay's River,	26 0 0
Shubenacadie to Middle Musquodoboit,	25 0 0
Skinner's W. O. to Givan's Wharf and Ogilvies breakwater,	12 9 6
South Gut of St. Ann's to St. Ann's,	9 10 0
Spencer's to Acadia Mines,	16 0 0
St. Ann's to North River Bridge,	6 12 6

Name of Route.	Amount.
St. Andrew's to Lochaber,	£9 15 0
St. George's Channel to Head of West Bay,	5 10 0
St. Peter's to Head of L'Ardoise and Grand River,	18 10 0
St. Peter's to Rear Lands, Sporting Mountain,	3 17 7
Sydney to Bell's Creek and Christmas Island,	45 9 2
Sydney to Cow Bay and Glacie Bay,	19 18 10
Sydney to Grand River,	19 16 10
Sydney to Mainadieu	38 0 0
Sydney to Lingau and Low Point,	15 0 0
Sydney to Sydney Mines,	57 15 0
Sydney Mines to Baddeck,	132 5 0
Tatamagouche to New Aman,	15 0 0
Truro Station to Post Office, Truro,	50 0 0
Truro to Amherst,	569 0 0
Truro to Maitland and Phillips'	22 0 0
Truro to Earltown,	25 5 0
Truro to Pictou,	300 0 0
Truro to Pugwash,	130 0 0
Tusket to the Wedge.	12 0 0
Upper Musquodoboit to Sheet Harbour and Marie Joseph,	75 0 0
Upper Musquodoboit to Upper Stewiacke,	12 0 0
Upper Onslow to Debert,	10 8 0
Upper Onslow to Truro,	8 0 0
Wallace to Malagash,	10 0 0
Wallace to Pugwash,	14 10 0
Walton to Cheverie,	11 10 0
Walton to Newport Post Office,	32 0 0
Walton to Noel and Burntcoat,	22 10 0
Westchester to River Phillip,	23 8 6
West River to Antigonish,	112 10 0
West River to Plaister Cove and Sydney,	1157 10 0
Weymouth to Sabeau's,	14 0 0
Whycoconah to Forks Margaree,	14 15 0
Wilmot to Lawrence Town,	17 10 0
Willis Foster's to Nicholl's corner, Bridgetown,	24 10 0
Wilmot to Margaretville,	10 19 8
Wilmot to Melvern Corner,	6 0 0
Wilmot to Nictaux,	17 19 8
Windsor to Kentville and Annapolis,	350 0 0
Windsor to Upper Falmouth,	9 19 10
Windsor Post Office to Railway Station,	20 0 0
Wolfville to Canning,	21 12 6
Wolfville to Gaspereaux,	7 10 0
Yarmouth to Chebogue,	20 0 0
Yarmouth to Digby,	241 0 0
Yarmouth to Kemptville,	28 0 0
St. John to Boston,	100 0 0
St. John to Windsor and Digby,	500 0 0
Bridgetown to Annapolis and Digby by Stmr. Experiment,	25 0 0
Pictou to George Town, Prince Edward's Island,	20 0 0
Cape North to Sugar Loaf, (extra service)	7 0 0

£9900 15 6

A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Account Branch.

REPORT No. 7.

(FROM LETTER D. TO LETTER N. IN REPORT No. 1.)

Detailed Account of all sums paid as Gratuities to Shipmasters, Tradesmens' Bills, Rent, Fuel and Gas, Law expenses, allowance to Postmasters for sale of Postage Stamps, new Postage Stamps, Travelling expenses, and other incidental and miscellaneous items of disbursement; for the year ended 30th September, 1860.

VOUCHER D.—GRATUITIES TO SHIPMASTERS.

December Quarter, 1859.

Halifax,	£6	6	7½	
Bridgewater,	0	2	3	
Liverpool,	1	1	6	
Lock's Island,	1	5	3	
North Sydney,	1	0	1½	
Port Medway,	0	17	6	
Sandy Cove,	0	0	6	
Shelburne,	0	6	9	
Weymouth,	0	2	6	
Yarmouth.	2	7	6	
	<hr/>			
	£13	10	6	\$54 10

March Quarter, 1860.

Halifax,	\$24	63	
Bridgewater,	0	12	
Liverpool,	6	80	
Lock's Island,	9	03	
Port Medway,	0	50	
Sandy Cove,	0	03	
Shelburne,	0	07	
Yarmouth.	1	14	
	<hr/>		
	\$42	32	42 32

June Quarter, 1860.

Halifax,	\$30	03	
Liverpool,	2	77	
Lock's Island,	10	12	
North Sydney,	1	55	
Pictou,	1	35	
Sandy Cove,	2	05	
Westport,	0	37	
Yarmouth.	8	98	
	<hr/>		
			57 22

September Quarter, 1860.

Halifax,	\$22	70	
Liverpool,	2	40	
Lock's Island,	14	05	
North Sydney,	2	35	
Pictou,	1	75	
Port Medway,	0	12½	
Sydney, C. B.,	3	52½	
Westport,	0	57½	
Weymouth,	0	10	
Yarmouth.	7	20	
	<hr/>		
			54 77½

Total for the year,

\$208 41½

VOUCHER E.—TRADESMEN'S BILLS.

December Quarter, 1859.

C. W. Williamson, repairing portmanteaus,	£13	4	4	
John Lanigan, making canvas bags,	7	10	0	
David Nay, gas regulator for post office,	5	8	9	
Esson & Co., articles furnished for do.,	2	10	0	
Dechezeau & Crow, ditto. ditto.	1	6	3	
John Patterson, lettering mail bags,	1	7	0	
W. S. Symonds & Co., articles for post office, Halifax,	1	4	3	
James Hunter, gas fittings for do.,	0	17	3	
T. Boggs, brass night latch, &c.,	0	10	3	
Donald & Watson, fitting regulator,	0	8	9	
	<u>£33</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	\$133 30

March Quarter, 1860.

W. S. Symonds & Co, a fire proof safe supplied to the Post Office Department,	\$200	00		200 00
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June Quarter 1860.

C. Williamson, repairing portmanteaus and mail bags for the Post Office Department,	26	50		
John Patterson, for lettering canvas bags,	7	20		
W. Crawford, regulating the clock at the Post Office, Halifax,	5	00		
				<u>38 70</u>

September Quarter, 1860.

John Lanigan, making canvas bags for mail service,	27	00		
D. G. Berri, (London), steel stamps and brass scales for the Post Office Department,	15	00		
John Brander, carpenter's work done at the Post Office, Halifax,	12	87		
John Patterson, lettering canvas mail bags for the Post Office Department.	4	05		
				<u>58 92</u>
Total for the year,				<u>\$430 92</u>

VOUCHER F.—RENTS.

December Quarter, 1859.

Rents of apartments in Dalhousie College, occupied as the Post Office, Halifax, £50	200	00	
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March Quarter, 1860.

Rent of apartments in Dalhousie College, occupied as the Post Office, Halifax,	200	00	
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June Quarter, 1860.

Paid James Thompson, Esq., Secretary to Governor of Dalhousie College, being rent of Departments in the College occupied as the Post Office,	200	00	
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September Quarter, 1860.

Rent of apartments in Dalhousie College, occupied as the General Post Office, Halifax,	200	00	
			<u>\$800 00</u>

VOUCHER G.—LAW EXPENSES.

December Quarter, 1860.

Amount paid Messrs. James W. Johnston & Sons, for drafting and engrossing bonds and contracts for Mr. Jas. King, for mails, to St. John; drafting and engrossing bond for C. H. Hamilton, as superintendent of money order office; and drafting and engrossing bond and contract for Mr. Lindsay, &c., &c.	£16 16 8	\$67 33
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VOUCHER H.—STATIONERY PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.

December Quarter, 1860.

Stationery—A. & H. Creighton,	£19 1 6	
Printing—Bowes & Sons, Halifax,	78 16 3	
Advertising—Halifax,	102 11 1	
“ Pictou,	3 16 10½	
“ Yarmouth,	0 7 6	
	£204 13 2½	\$818 64

March Quarter, 1860.

Printing—Paid James Bowes & Sons for printing Money Order System and advertising do. in the Church Record,	\$53 75	
Do. For Post Office Department,	217 00	
Advertising—Pictou,	6 00	
Yarmouth,	1 50	
		278 25

June Quarter, 1860.

Printing—James Bowes and Sons,	302 50	
Advertising—At Halifax,	47 36	
“ Pictou,	6 00	
“ Yarmouth,	1 50	
		357 36

September Quarter, 1860.

Printing—James Bowes & Sons,	272 00	
“ Do. Money Order Forms,	30 50	
Advertising—Halifax,	23 73	
“ Pictou,	6 00	
“ Yarmouth,	1 50	
		333 73

Total for the year, \$1,787 98

VOUCHER I.—COALS, WOOD AND GAS.

December Quarter, 1859.

Paid Halifax Gas Company for gas supplied to Halifax office,	£13 14 6	\$54 90
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March Quarter, 1860.

Paid Halifax Gas Company for gas supplied to Halifax office,	\$84 60	84 60
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June Quarter, 1860.

Paid Halifax Gas Company for gas consumed at the Halifax office,	56 50	56 50
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September Quarter, 1860.

Paid D. Smart, for coals and wood for post office, Halifax, truckage, labour, sawing, &c.,	130 95	
Paid Gas Company for gas consumed at the general post office, Halifax,	42 90	
		<u>173 85</u>
Total for the year,		<u>\$369 85</u>

VOUCHER I.—REPAIRS.

Paid John Brander for carpenter's work done at the general post office, Halifax, in the quarter ended 31st Dec., 1859,	£2 2 6	\$8 50
Total in the year,		<u>\$8 50</u>

VOUCHER K.—MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

December Quarter, 1859.

Petty disbursements made by the Postmaster General,	£14 1 3½	
Paid Mrs. McPherson, for affording accommodation to the Couriers, at Grandance, C.B.,	1 5 0	
		<u>\$61 26</u>

March Quarter, 1860.

Mrs. McPherson,	5 00	
Owen Farrington, and 6 others for picking up and con- veying to post office, Locke's Island, mails of steamship Hungarian,	22 00	
Ambrose Allen, for conveying wrecked mails from Locke's Island to Sable River,	2 50	
Edward Payzant, for conveying do. from Sable River to Shelburne,	4 00	
Robert McIntosh, for conveying do. from Shelburne to Barrington,	6 00	
Petty disbursements,	44 86	
		<u>86 36</u>

June Quarter, 1860.

Petty disbursements made by the Postmaster General,	46 65	
Mrs. McPherson, for accommodation to Couriers, Gran- dance, C.B.,	5 00	
Mr. Churchill for rolling letter copying machine,	3 00	
Paid Messrs. Small and Inglis for extra duty, in con- sequence of suspension of Mr. Kerr,	89 56	
		<u>144 21</u>

September Quarter 1860.

Petty disbursements by the Postmaster General,	43 02	
Paid Deputy Commissary General Graham, for 25 shot boxes for copper coin,	14 97	
Mrs. McPherson for accommodation to Couriers, Gran- dance, C.B.,	5 00	
		<u>62 99</u>
Total for the year.		<u>\$354 82</u>

VOUCHER L.—PURCHASE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

Discount of five per cent. allowed to Postmasters, Merchants, Stationers, and others on the purchase of Postage Stamps, for the four Quarters ended 30th Sept., 1860.

Quarter ended 31st December, 1859.

Name of Towns.	Amount.	Name of Towns.	Amount.
Halifax,	£10 8 0	Mill Village,	0 3 0
Albion Mines,	0 9 0	New Glasgow,	1 4 6
Amherst,	2 0 0	Newport,	1 0 0
Annapolis,	1 8 8	North Sydney,	0 0 9
Antigonish,	1 4 6	Parrsboro',	0 10 0
Arichat,	0 9 7½	Pictou,	2 8 1½
Aylesford,	0 7 5	Plaister Cove,	0 12 7½
Baddeck,	0 9 0	Port Hood,	0 7 0
Barrington,	0 15 9	Pugwash,	0 18 6
Berwick,	0 5 10½	Port Medway,	0 2 4½
Bridgetown,	1 0 0	River John,	0 3 9
Boularderie,	0 1 3	River Philip,	0 1 7½
Bridgewater,	0 9 0	Sandy Cove,	0 3 4½
Canning,	0 8 7½	Ship Harbour,	0 4 9½
Chester,	0 7 6	St. Ann's,	0 0 6
Cape Canso,	0 7 2	Shelburne,	0 12 1½
Digby,	0 17 2	Sherbrooke,	0 0 9
Durham,	0 2 7	Sydney,	0 10 6
Glenelg,	0 1 10½	Sydney Mines,	0 5 0
Guysboro',	0 19 0	Shubenacadie,	0 9 0
Hantsport,	0 4 6	Tatamagouche,	0 8 7½
Kentville,	1 10 0	Truro,	1 17 6
Lawrence Town,	0 5 4½	Upper Musquodoboit,	0 4 6
Liverpool,	1 10 4	Wallace,	0 8 4
Londonderry,	0 15 0	Weymouth,	0 16 6
Lower Horton,	0 5 4½	Windsor,	2 9 0
Lunenburg,	0 10 6	Wolfville,	0 18 0
Lower Stewiacke,	0 4 0	Walton,	0 2 0
Locke's Island,	0 5 6½	Westport,	0 3 0
Mabou,	0 6 0	Wilmot,	0 10 9½
Maitland,	0 5 0	Whycocomagh,	0 1 9
Margaree,	0 3 0	Yarmouth,	2 4 10½
McNair's Cove,	0 9 9		
Mahone Bay,	0 3 0		
			£49 12 6½

Quarter ended 31st March, 1860.

Halifax,	\$34 18	Durham,	10 31
Albion Mines,	1 98	Glenelg,	0 38
Amherst,	7 80	Guysboro',	3 60
Annapolis,	5 63	Hantsport,	0 84
Antigonish,	7 30	Kentville,	6 46
Arichat,	3 28	Lawrence Town,	1 68
Aylesford,	1 80	Liverpool,	7 70
Baddeck,	2 03	Londonderry,	3 30
Barrington,	3 65	Lower Horton,	1 67
Berwick,	1 06	Lunenburg,	1 50
Bridgetown,	4 00	Lower Stewiacke,	1 50
Boularderie,	0 10	Locke's Island,	1 54
Bridgewater,	1 75	Mabou,	1 20
Canning,	2 05	Maitland,	1 14
Chester,	1 50	Margaree,	0 40
Cape Canso,	1 25	Mahone Bay,	1 00
Digby,	4 10	Mill Village,	0 85

Name of Towns.	Amount.	Name of Towns,	Amount.
New Glasgow,	5 70	Sydney,	2 90
Newport,	4 00	Shubenacadie,	0 80
North Sydney,	0 20	Tatamagouche,	1 40
Parrsboro',	2 00	Truro,	8 90
Pictou,	10 77	Upper Musquodoboit,	1 30
Plaister Cove,	3 55	Wallace,	1 73
Port Hood,	0 70	Weymouth,	4 10
Pugwash,	3 44	Windsor,	12 00
Port Medway,	0 86	Wolfville,	5 80
Port Mulgrave,	0 74	Walton,	0 40
River John,	1 15	Westport,	1 00
River Philip,	0 41	Wilmot,	2 51
Sandy Cove,	1 08	Whycocomagh,	0 32
St. Ann's,	0 23	Yarmouth,	13 57
Shelburne,	2 70		
Sherbrooke,	0 82		
Ship Harbour,	1 13		
			<u>\$224 74</u>

Quarter ended 30th June, 1860.

Halifax,	\$24 15	North Sydney,	0 10
Albion Mines,	2 10	Parrsboro',	2 00
Amherst,	8 20	Pictou,	12 07
Annapolis,	4 80	Plaister Cove,	1 84½
Antigonish,	0 00	Port Hood,	0 60
Arichat,	3 11	Port Mulgrave,	3 31
Aylesford,	1 43	Pugwash,	2 77
Badleck,	1 72	Port Medway,	0 67
Berwick,	0 86	River John,	1 01
Barrington,	3 89	River Phillip,	0 30½
Boulardarie,	0 25	Sandy Cove,	0 69
Bridgetown,	4 40	St. Margaret's Bay,	0 00
Bridgewater,	2 08	Ship Harbour,	0 80
Canning,	1 85	St. Peter's,	0 00
Chester,	1 35	St. Ann's,	0 00
Cape Canso,	1 93	Shelburne,	3 10
Clementsport,	0 00	Sherbrooke,	1 03
Digby,	3 10	Sydney,	2 00
English,	0 38	Sydney Mines,	0 00
Durham,	0 51½	Shubenacadie,	1 40
Glenelg,	0 41	Tatamagouche,	1 50
Guysboro',	4 60	Truro,	7 00
Hantsport,	0 80	Upper Musquodoboit,	1 25
Kentville,	5 49	Upper Stewiacke,	0 00
Lawrence Town,	1 25	Wallace,	2 61
Liverpool,	8 10	Weymouth,	2 50
Londonderry,	3 30	Windsor,	12 20
Lower Horton,	1 46	Wolfville,	5 80
Lunenburg,	1 65	Walton,	0 80
Lower Stewiacke,	1 00	Westport,	1 60
Locke's Island,	1 45	West River,	0 00
Mabour,	1 20	Wilmot,	1 84
Maitland,	1 20	Whycocomagh,	0 25
Margaree,	1 20	Yarmouth,	7 60
Middle Musquodoboit,	0 00		
Mahone Bay,	0 90		
Mill Village,	0 68		
New Glasgow,	5 70		
Newport,	4 20		
			<u>\$189 35½</u>

Quarter ended 30th September, 1860.

Name of Towns.	Amount.	Name of Towns.	Amount.
Halifax,	36 70	Newport,	1 70
Albion Mines,	2 10	North Sydney,	0 30
Amherst,	7 46	Parrsboro',	2 00
Annapolis,	5 55	Pictou,	13 05
Antigonish,	0 00	Plaister Cove,	2 07
Arichat,	5 12	Port Hood,	1 00
Aylesford,	1 14	Pugwash,	3 78
Baddeck,	1 54	Port Medway,	0 67
Barrington,	2 93	Port Mulgrave,	3 66
Berwick,	1 16	River John,	0 73
Bridgetown,	2 85	River Phillip,	0 41
Boulardarie,	0 27½	Sandy Cove,	0 91
Bridgewater,	2 30	St. Margaret's Bay,	0 00
Canning,	1 65	St. Peter's,	0 00
Chester,	1 55	Shelburne,	2 42
Cape Canso,	1 87	Sherbrooke,	0 57
Clementsport,	0 00	Ship Harbour,	0 51
Digby,	3 45	Sydney,	2 10
Durham,	0 72½	Sydney Mines,	3 60
English Town,	1 23	Shubenacadie,	1 20
Guysboro',	4 53	Tatamagouche,	1 80
Glenelg,	0 68	Truro,	8 60
Hantsport,	0 82½	Upper Musquoboit,	1 05
Kentville,	6 07	Upper Stewiacke,	0 00
Lawrence Town,	1 25	Wallace,	2 38
Liverpool,	7 69	Weymouth,	3 60
Londonderry,	3 70	Windsor,	13 02
Lower Horton,	1 44	Wolfville,	6 60
Lunenburg,	2 14	Walton,	0 32
Lower Stewiacke,	1 30	Westport,	0 80
Locke's Island,	1 42	West River,	0 00
Mabou,	0 58	Wilmot,	2 00
Maitland,	1 20	Whycocomagh,	0 45
Margaree,	0 50	Yarmouth,	11 15
Middle Musquodoboit,	0 00		
Mahone Bay,	0 52		\$213 95
Mill Village,	1 48		
Milton,	0 87½	Total for the year,	\$826 55½
New Glasgow,	5 70		

VOUCHER M.—POSTAGE STAMPS.

Amount of sums paid for Postage Stamps, during the year ended 30th September, 1860.

1860.

May 29th. The American Bank Note Company of New York—

Engraving Steel Plate 100 Stamps, 1 cents,	\$100
Ditto. ditto. 100 5 cents,	100
Ditto. ditto. 100 10 "	100
Ditto. ditto. 100 12½ "	100
	\$400 00
Printing 2,500 Impressions, 100 Stamps of 1 cent,	
" 7,500 Do. 100 Stamps, 5 cents,	
" 5,000 Do. 100 do. 10 "	
" 2,000 Do. 100 do. 12½ "	

17,000 at 25 cents per 1000.

425 00

Oct. 6th.	A. B. Note Company,—		
	Engraving steel plate, 100 stamps 8½ cents,	100 00	
	Printing 2000 impressions, ditto.	50 00	
		<u>150 00</u>	
			\$975 00
	E. G. Fuller—Expenses incurred in forwarding postage stamps by Expresses from New York to Halifax.	16 50	
		<u>16 50</u>	
	Total in the year,		\$991 50

VOUCHER N.

Account of travelling expenses incurred in the service of the Post Office Department in the year ended 30th September, 1860.

Arthur Woodgate, Postmaster General, from 25th August to 15th Sept., 1860.

To personally inspecting the main post road between the capital and Sydney, C. B.; and to ascertain whether the mail contractor on the line was carrying out the terms of his contract, as regards "time" and "appurtenances," &c. &c. as recommended by the Post Office Committee of last session. Also, to visit several of the more remote post offices in the Island of Cape Breton.

\$110 00

22 Days at 25s. per day,

£27 10 0

\$110 00

A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Account Branch.

REPORT No. 8.

Report of all allowances made to Mail Contractors in Nova Scotia beyond the sums originally stipulated in their respective contracts during the year ended the 30th September, 1860, with the reason for the same; specifying the route, the name of the contractor, the original service provided by the contract, the original price, the date of commencement of additional service and additional allowance therefore.

Route.		Name of Contractor.	Original service provided by Contract.	Original Price.	Additional service required.	Date of commencement of Additional service.	Additional allowance for same.
FROM	TO						
Antigonish,	{ Cape George via } { Malignant Cove. }	John Boyd,	{ To convey a semi-weekly } { mail from Antigonish to } { Cape George via Malignant } { Cove, }	\$104 00	{ To accommodate the pub- } { lic the courier after leav- } { ing Cape George returns } { by a different route. }	Octr. 1, 1859.	\$40 00
Durham,	{ New Larig, Lime } { Rock and New } { Gairloch. }	W. McKean,	{ To convey a weekly mail } { from Durham to New } { Larig and Lime Rock. }	104 00	{ Route extended to New } { Gairloch. }	"	36 00
Lunenburg,	{ Cross Roads La } { Have & Kings- } { bury. }	Nath. Kaulback,	{ To convey weekly mail } { fin Lunenburg to Cross } { Roads, LaHave, }	50 00	{ Route extended to } { Kingsbury. }	June 1, 1860.	6 50
Liverpool,	Port Medway.	Spencer Coltoon,	{ Liverpool to Port Med- } { way, semi-weekly, }	120 00	Increased to a tri-weekly.	July 1, 1860.	40 00
Halifax,	{ Guysborough to } { Port Mulgrave. }	Tim. Archibald,	{ To convey semi-weekly } { mail from Halifax to } { Guysborough, }	1399 73	{ Route extended to Port } { Mulgrave. }	"	200 00
St. Peter's,	{ L'Ardoise and } { Grand River. }	John Jackson,	{ To convey a weekly mail } { fin St. Peter's to L'Ar- } { doise and Grand River. }	76 00	Increased to a semi-weekly.	"	8 00
Shubenacadie,	Maitland & Noel.	Thomas O'Brien,	{ To convey a tri-weekly } { mail from Shubenacadie } { to Maitland, }	226 00	Route extended to Noel.	"	24 00

Report of allowances to Mail Contractors—Continued.

Route.		Name of Contractor.	Original service provided by Contract.	Original Price.	Additional service required.	Date of commencement of additional service.	Addit'nal allowance for same.
FROM	TO						
Lauenburg,	{ Cross Roads, La Have & Kingsbury. }	George Geldert,	{ To convey a weekly mail from Lauenburg to cross roads LaHave & Kingsbury. }	56 50	{ Increased to semi-weekly } as far as cross road. }	July 1, 1860.	20 00
Sydney,	Sydney Mines.	John Comerford,	{ To convey a tri-weekly mail between Sydney and Sydney Mines. }	208 00	{ Contractor to remain at Sydney till arrival of the Halifax mail. }	"	92 00
Barrington.	{ Port Latour and Clyde River via N.W. Creek and D. Thomas, }	John Hogg,	{ To convey a weekly mail from Barrington to Port Latour. }	69 00	{ Route extended fin Port Latour Clyde River via N.W. Creek & D Thomas }	"	39 00
Sable River,	{ Locke's Island Lewis Head and East side of Ragged Islands, }	James Dunlop,	{ To convey a semi-weekly mail from Sable River to Locke's Island & weekly mail to Lewis Head and E. side Ragged Islands }	218 00	{ Increased to a tri-weekly } mail to Locke's Island. }	"	53 31
Cape North,	Bay St. Lawrence,	Angus McIntosh,	{ To convey a weekly mail from the Sugar Loaf C. North to Bay St. Law. }	28 00	{ Courier to start from W. office, C. North & Sugar Loaf to Bay St. Law. }	"	8 00
Newport Station,	Newport P. Office,	Hugh Ross,	{ To convey a semi-weekly mail from Newport Station to Newport P. O. }	48 00	Increased to tri-weekly mail.	"	24 00
Musquodoboit Harbor,	{ Ship Harbor and Sheet Harbor, }	Jacob Tracey,	{ To convey a weekly mail from Mosquodoboit harbor to Ship Harbor. }	92 00	{ Route extended to Sheet Harbor. }	"	88 00

REPORT No. 9.

Report of New Post and Way Offices, established in Nova Scotia during the year ended 30th September, 1860.

Name of Office.	Whether Post or Way Office.	County.	Name of Officer.	Date when Duties commenced.
Ship Harbour,	Post Office,	Inverness,	Peter Paint,	1st October, 1859,
Milton,	"	Queen's,	Ruben G. Freeman,	1st July, 1860,
Saw Mill Creek,	Way Office,	Annapolis,	George Wells,	1st October, 1859,
Maitland,	"	Ditto.	Abraham Thomas,	"
Parrsboro' Shore,	"	Cumberland,	William Grant,	"
Rocks, Middle River,	"	Pictou,	Alex. McDonald,	"
Head of Tide, River Phillip,	"	Cumberland,	George Gilroy,	1st January, 1860,
Lakeheads, Parrsboro' Twnship,	"	Ditto.	Edward Brown,	1st February, "
March's River,	"	Lunenburg,	Joseph Strumm,	"
Keimpton, Salmon River,	"	Chester,	Alex. S. Kingley,	"
East Side of Pubnico Harbour,	"	Shelburne,	J. C. Anderson,	"
Cape North,	"	Victoria,	Neil McCaskill,	"
Head of St. Margaret's Bay,	"	Halifax,	J. P. Ingles,	"
Gilbert Cove,	"	Digby,	Lazarus Mallet,	"
Lequille,	"	Annapolis,	Alfred Hoyt,	"
Steam Mill Village,	"	King's,	Hugh Patterson,	"
Jackson's Mills,	"	Ditto.	George Webster,	"
Grandique Ferry,	"	Richmond,	David Fraser,	"
Sky Glen,	"	Inverness,	James Smith,	"
Rocks, Baddeck,	"	Victoria,	Andrew Watson,	"
Halfway Brook,	"	Colchester,	William Fisher,	"
Lower Selman,	"	Hants,	William Creelman,	"
Gay's River Road,	"	Halifax,	R. B. Taylor,	"
Glen Road,	"	Sydney,	C. McGilroy,	"

Report of New Post and Way Offices.—(continued.)

Name of Office.	Whether Post or Way Office.	County.	Name of Officer.	Date when Duties commenced.
New Cannan, Little River Shore, Pope's Harbour, Chebogue, French River, or Lindsey's Falls, Millford Haven Bridge, Toney River, Kompt Bridge, Samboro.	Way Office, " " " " " " " "	Cumberland, Sydney, Halifax, Yarmouth, Pictou, Guysboro', Pictou, Yarmouth, Halifax.	Blair Wood, James Randall, Christy McDonald, Ansell Robbins, Christy McDonald, William Tony, James Elliot, David Randall, James Smith.	1st July, 1860, " " " " " 1st August, 1860, " "

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Account Branch.

A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

REPORT No. 10.

Report of New Post Routes established during the year ended 30th September, 1860.

NAME OF ROUTE.		When Established.	No. of trips per week.
From	To		
Lower South River, by Monk's Head and Pomquet } Forks,	Lower South River,	1st July, 1860.	Once.
New Ganaan,	Parrsborough,	"	"
Pictou,	River John via Shore Road,	"	"
Head of Jordan River,	Thorburne,	"	"
Little River,	Little River Shore,	"	Three.
Noel,	Burntcoat,	"	Once.
Noel,	Kennetcook Corner,	"	"

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Account Branch.

A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

REPORT No. 10.—(continued.)

Report of Post Routes discontinued within the year ended 30th September, 1860, shewing in the case of each route discontinued the cause of the proceeding.

POST ROUTES.		Service. — Times per week	Date of discontinuance.	Reasons for Discontinuance.
From	To			
Maitland,	Selmah,	Once.	30th June.	{ Route not now required. Service extended from Maitland to Noel; courier passing by Selmah.
Maitland,	The Gore via Kennetcook,	Twice.	30th June.	{ A direct route recommended between Maitland and the Gore.
Canning, Pero,	Scott's Bay, Canning,	Once.	30th June.	{ These routes recommended to be altered, to start from Canning, East Pero, and Canning to East Medford.
Aylesford, Aylesford, Aylesford,	Morden, Morden Road, &c. Sand Hill and Dempsey's Corner,	Once. Once. Once.	30th June. 30th June.	{ New mail route established in place of that enumerated, viz.:—Aylesford to Morden and Willis Foster's, and Aylesford to South West part of township.

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Account Branch.

A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

REPORT, No. 11.

Report of New Post and Way Offices discontinued and closed within the year ended 30th September, 1860, shewing the cause of each Office discontinued or closed and the reason for so doing.

Post or Way Office.	Name of Office.	Country.	When closed.	Reasons for closing.
Way Office,	Aspy Bay, C.B.,	Victoria,	24th October, 1859,	{ Way Office keeper careless and inattentive, correspondence forwarded on Sugar Loaf Way Office.
"	Meagher's Grant,	Halifax,	8th February, 1860,	{ Office not required, correspondence forwarded on Little River, Middle Musquodoboit Way Office.
"	Sugar Loaf,	Victoria,	30th June, 1860,	{ Office re-established at Cape North.
"	Forks, St. Margaret's Bay,	Halifax,	ditto,	{ Office removed to Head of St. Margaret's Bay.
"	Aylesford, West,	King's,	ditto,	{ Way Office keeper declines to act.
"	Plainfields,	Pictou,	ditto,	{ Yields no revenue.
"	Saw Mill Brook,	Pictou,	ditto,	{ Can be supplied from Roger's Hill, W. O.

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Account Branch.

A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

REPORT No. 12.

Report of curtailment of expenses effected by the Post Office Department within the year ended 30th September, 1860; specifying in each case the route to which the curtailment relates, the name of the contractor, the original service provided by the contract, the original price, the reasons of the curtailments, the amount of reduction of price, and the date from which the curtailments took effect.

NAME OF ROUTE.		Name of original contractor.	Original service provided by contract.	Original price.	Reasons of curtailment	Reduction made in price for same.	Date of commencement of reduction.
From	To						
St. John,	{ Windsor and Digby by packet,	King & Brother.	{ To convey a mail twice a week from St. John to Windsor and Digby. The Windsor service to commence with the opening and terminating with the closing of the navigation; and the Digby service the whole year, with the privilege of the contractor keeping up the route with a sailing packet, during the months of January, February, and March.	\$4000	{ The service recommended by the post office committee to be paid out of general funds and not from funds of post office department.	\$4000 00	April 1, 1860.
Guysboro',	{ Port Mulgrave via Glen Road.							Theop. Eaton.	{ To convey a semi-weekly mail.	$228	{ Reduced to weekly mail in consequence of main route being extended to Port Mulgrave from Guysboro', by the contractor, Tim. Archibald.	$80 00	July 1, 1860.

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Account Branch.

A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

REPORT No. 13.

Report of all cases occurring within the year ended 30th September, 1860, of the abstract or loss of letters containing money, sent through the Post Office in Nova Scotia,—showing the particulars of each case, and stating the result of the proceedings instituted by the department.

By whom Mailed.	When Mailed.	Where Mailed.	Stated contents of Letters.	Address.		Prevalence of loss or abstraction.	Result of proceedings instituted in each case by the department.
				Name.	Place.		
C. E. Bachford.	8th Aug. 1859.	Amherst,	\$94 00	T. K. F. Bryce,	St. John.	{ Not received at } destination.	{ After every enquiry had been exhausted for the tracing of the letter it was subsequently returned from the dead letter office, Washington, Mr. Tatchford having directed it to Boston, Mass., instead of St. John.
John McCurdy,	29d Jan. 1860.	Chatham, N.B.	78 00	Abraham Patterson,	Pictou.	do. do.	{ Letter tampered with at Amherst Post Office, amount made good by Postmaster.
The Hon. Wm. Young,	2d Feb. "	Halifax,	40 00	Mrs. Turnbull.	Bay de Chaleur.	do. do.	{ Letter traced to Bay Chaleur, Postmaster at which place, had safe keeping, placed it in a lock-up safe, and forgotten the circumstance. Subsequently returned to Mr. Young.
Not stated,	3d March, "	Belfast, P.R.I.,	12 00	John McLeod,	Port Mulgrave,	Only \$8 received.	{ Letter supposed only to have contained \$8 00.
James Ross,	17th March, "	North Sydney,	14 00	Rev. John Chase,	Wolfville,	\$2 only received.	{ No evidence show how or where abstraction occurred.
Rev. Geo. Roddick.	About April 18.	Dartmouth,	8 00	Hon. Prov. Secy.	Halifax,	{ Not received at } destination.	{ No trace owing to want of Register.
Rev. Mr. Creed,	About April 19.	Aylesford,	4 00	Hon. Prov. Secy.	Halifax,	do. do.	{ No trace, owing to want of Register.

Report of abstraction of Money Letters, &c.—(continued.)

By whom Mailed.	When Mailed.	Where Mailed.	Stated contents of Letters.	Address.		Evidence of loss or abstraction.	Result of proceedings instituted in each case by the department.
				Name.	Place.		
John Scott,	4th Feb. 1860.	Lauenburg.	9 00	J. Bourinott, Esq } M. P. P., }	Halifax,	{ Not received at } { destination, }	{ It appears that the letter stated to } { contain the money was forwarded } { in a Newspaper addressed to Post- } { master of Sydney, but not being } { Registered no further trace can be } { obtained. }
John Totty,	29th May, "	Shelburne.	4 00	Wm. Cunabell,	Halifax,	do. do.	{ It is supposed this letter was delivered } { to Mr. Cunabell's boy, who was in } { the habit of receiving his corres- } { pondence, if so, it has either been } { suppressed or lost, it cannot be } { traced, not being Registered. }
Daniel McDonald.	10th Sep. "	Antigonish.	12 00	Robert Harvey,	Truro,	do. do.	{ Enquiry unsuccessful, no trace owing } { to want of Registration. }

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Account Branch.

A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

REPORT No. 14.

Report of all fines imposed and deductions made from the pay of Mail Contractors for failing to deliver the mails, or for any other cause; shewing the name of the contractor, the nature of the offence, the route on which it occurred, the amount of fine, the time when it was imposed and whether the fine has been remitted and for what reason, during the year ended 30th September, 1860.

NAME OF ROUTE.		Name of Contractor.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Fine.	Amount.	Whether remitted and for what reasons.
From	To					
West River,	{ Plaistor Cove and Sydney including Guysborough,	Wm. Cunard,	{ Mail driver drunk; ordered to be dismissed—Mails delayed.	December 19, 1859.	\$20 00	Not remitted.
Plaistor Cove,	{ Port Hood and Margaree,	E. Dalhenty,	{ Mails delayed, and not conveyed according to the terms of contract.	April 9, 1860.	20 00	Not remitted.

F. M. PASSOW,
Examiner Account Branch.

A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

RERORT NO. 15.

Return shewing the number of Letters received at and despatched from the Dead Letter Office, Halifax, during the year ended 30th September, 1860.

RECEIVED FROM THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES.		No.
From Great Britain,		658
United States,		1924
Canada,		90
New Brunswick,		580
Prince Edward Island,		60
Provincial Post Offices,		7704
DESPATHED TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES.		
To Great Britain,		1292
United States,		1119
Canada,		108
New Brunswick,		290
Prince Edward Island,		85
Writers in Nova Scotia,		2981
Destroyed for want of names or residence, and writers refusing to pay postage for the returned letters,		5141
	Total	22,032

A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

T. SOUTHALL,
Dead Letter Branch.

REPORT No. 16.

Return of letters of value received at the Dead Letter Office, Halifax, during the year ended 30th September, 1860, and how disposed of.

Name and address of writer.	To whom addressed.	Contents.	How disposed of.
Mary McKinnon, Antigonish, Maria South, Proctor's Lane, D. McNaughton, North Sydney, Samuel Strong, Halifax, Chambers & Blanchard, Truro, Chambers & Blanchard, Truro, N. T. Butterfield, Hamilton, Ber. S. Routh, Bermuda, Gilbert & Burrows, Bermuda, Elisha Stevens, Truro, A. S., Charlottetown, P. E. I. E. P. Anthoine, St. Pierre, NF., N. R. Perry, Barbice, Tromain Twining, Halifax, J. Whitman & Son, Halifax, P. Walsh, Halifax,	J. D. McKinnon, Geelong, Aust., R. McVigor, Pleasant Creek, Aus., D. McNaughton, Melbourne, Aus., W. Smith & Sons, Manchester, GB., Brandon, Bros. & Co, London, Brandon, Bros. & Co, London, C. W. & W. Gray, London, C. H. J. Routh, Esq., London, Shorten & Co, London, James Wilson, Cornwallis, D. McDonald, Suth'landshire, Scot. Mrs. Anthoine, Jersey, Chnl. Is. Mrs. R. N. Perry, Liverpool, Miss H. Twining, Roxbury, A. W. Wheelock, Boston, Mrs. M. A. O'Connor, Mother Supr. St. Catherine's Convent, N. Y., D. French, Montreal, George Berne, Casimboque, D. Liblong, Pansac, W. Bell, Senr., New Annan, J. Murray, Shubencadic, Thomas McCaslands, J. Whitman & Son, St. John, N.F., J. Paterson, Esq., London, Miss M. E. Phinney, Danvers, Mass. R. Johnson, Quebec, F. Reagan, Halifax,	Draft £20 stg., N. Bank of Aust. Nil, Registered, Nil, Registered, Draft £100, Union Bank, London, Draft £30 do. Commissariat draft £114 4 4 stg. Draft £54 stg., do. £5 stg. Commissariat draft £100 stg. £30. Bill of Exchange for £11 1 0 Draft for Trois Centimes, 2d of Exchange, for £60 stg. One gold dollar, A draft for \$28 93, Daguerreotype, A one pound note, A Bank cheque for £12, A five shilling cheque, One pound note, Nil, Registered, 2 Invoices of cargo, Bill of Exchange for £20 15 6 Bill for \$20, Bank of N. Y., Nil, Registered, Nil, Registered,	Returned to writer 14th September, 1859. Ditto. Ditto. Returned to writer 24th September, 1859. Do. 4th November, 1859. Do. do. Returned to writer at Bermuda, 10th Novr. Ditto. Ditto. Returned to write, 25th November, 1859. Returned to P. M. Genl., P. E. Island, Nov. 30. Returned to writer, 2nd Dec., 1859. Do. do. Do. 8th Dec., 1859. Do. 9th Dec., 1859. Do. 13th Dec., 1859. Returned to Dead L. O., London, Dec. 28, '59. Returned to writer, 2nd January, 1860. Do. do. Do. 5th January, 1860. Do. do. Do. 11th January, 1860. Do. do. Do. do. Ret'd. to Postmaster, Wilmot, for writer, Jan. 16. Destroyed, party having left Truro, Jan. 16, '60. Returned to writer, 20th January, 1860.

Return of letters received at Dead Letter Office, &c.—(Continued.)

Name and address of writer.	To whom addressed.	Contents.	How disposed of.
Letter from England unopened,	T. Malcom, Chester,	Unknown, Registered,	Ret'd. to D. L. O. London, 20th Jan'y, 1860.
Not known,	T. Norris, Sydney,	Unknown, Registered,	Ditto.
David Murry, jr.	E. J. Cunningham, Guysboro',	Three Bank notes, value, £1 10,	Returned to writer, 30th January, 1860.
Susan E. Frost, Halifax,	Miss A. Eaton, St. John, N.B.	A \$3 bill, Bank St. Stephen's, N.B.	Delivered to P. Genl., writer not to be found.
C. E. Hatchford, Amherst,	T. & F. Buysse, Boston,	\$64 in Bank notes,	Returned to writer, 30th Jan'y, 1860.
Ellen Dwyer, Bedford,	J. Dwyer, St. Paul's, Minnasoia,	A \$5 bill, Walley Bank,	31st Jan'y, 1860.
John Tobin & Co., Halifax,	C. Tolman & Co, Boston,	Draft for \$80,	Do.
A. McLeod & Co., Halifax,	E. C. Hanner, New York,	Draft on Boston for \$50,	Do.
R. C. Atkinson, Shediac, NB.	J. Dewine, Windsor,	\$1 note, Westmoreland Bank,	Returned to P. Gen'l, N.B., 1st Feb'y, 1860.
R. C. Bishop, Clarence co., Am.	F. H. Bishop, Bangor, Maine,	A \$4 bill,	Returned to writer, 3d February, 1860.
N. T. Hill, Halifax,	D. F. Russell, Boston, Mass.	A note of hand for \$200,	6th February, 1860.
Wm. Ives, Pictou,	W. McKinnon, 15 Camd. St., Bostn.	A draft for \$68,	Do.
H. Lanchoran, Milton, Queen's,	W. Starr, Toronto, C. W.	2 notes of hand £2 10 & £15 5 8	Do.
Benj. Tooker, Yarmouth,	J. F. Tooker, Dalhousie, N.S.,	£1 Province note,	Do.
Wm. Kidston, Junr., Baddeck,	Jacob S. Hart, Roxbury, Mass.	£3 notes,	8th Feb'y, 1860.
Danl. McLeod, Pugwash,	Henry Wilkinson, Gage Town,	Note of hand for £10,	Do.
Mary A. Lisks, Port Medway,	Isaac Walker, St. John, N.B.	A daguerotype,	16th do.
James Miller, Canso.	William Hunter, Miramichi,	Note of hand for £45 cy.	16th March, 1860.
M. H. Richey, Halifax,	J. W. Hutchinson, Liverpool,	A bonus certificate for £18,	29th do.
J. Gappe, St. Thomas, W. I.	Samuel Cappe, New York,	Draft, Bank St. Thomas for \$25,	Ret'd. to D. L. O., London, 10th April, 1860.
George Bayno, Halifax,	J. Clarke, Milwaukie, Wisconsin.	Check for \$48 15, Bank B.N.A.,	Returned to writer, 13th April, 1860.
John M. Brown, Halifax,	Mrs. M. E. Gray, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Order on D.R. DeWolf, N. Y. \$30,	Do.
M. E. Bordon, Halifax,	M. L. Hawkins & Co, Boston,	Two \$1 notes & 1 British shilling,	Do.
Ellen Dwyer, Bedford,	J. Dwyer, St. Paul's, Minnasoia,	\$5 note, Walley Bank,	14th do.
Samuel Porter, Yarmouth,	Mrs. Hannah Curry, Lynn, Mass.	Two \$3 notes and \$1 in gold,	18th do.
S. L. Freeman, Halifax,	Joseph P. Freeman, Boston, Mass.	First of Exch'ge. \$272 12 Boston,	do.
D. Oaks, Truro,	Mrs. P. Oaks, Halifax,	A Provincial note for 20s.	19th do.
James Zwicker, Chester.	Stephen Mack, Mills Village,	A note of hand for £3 3 6.	26th do.
Belth Caldwell, Cornwallis,	Miss Mary Cochran, Windsor,	A British silver sixpence,	27th do.
Jonathan Borden, Lower Horton,	J. W. Evans, St. John, N.B.,	A Prov. note for £1, & \$1 in gold,	28th do.
Geo. Little & Co., Demerara,	S. L. Smith, care of N. Freeman, Liverpool, N.S.,	A cheque £10 4 8 Bnk. Br. Gun.	Ret'd to D. L. O., London, 3d May, 1860.

No. Name.	Contents.	Number of Letters containing Money,	Value.
Wm. Urquhart, Pictou,	Mrs. Mary Petois, Chelsea, Mass. } One Bank note \$5 one do. \$3, } do. do. \$1, in gold \$1, total \$10, } Miss Julia A. McDonald, Grand } Joggins, Ann. Co. }	24	\$167 98
George Kelsey, St. John,	Mrs. S. Gool, Liverpool, N S. } Mrs. J. Millin, Milhish Isl. N. B., } E. S. Cunningham, Guysboro', } J. Marcell, Aspinwall, N. Y. } Lieut. W. Bell, R.N., Bermuda, } Bruce McDonald, Walton, } Stedman & Fuller, Lowell, Mass. } George Adams, Savannah, Georgia, } A. Brown, 138 North Whf., Phila., } F. Stenzel, Boston, } J. McLellan, Mtl. Gloucester, Eng, } Prof. Ellison, 151 Strand, London, } Mr. Shaw, Falmouth, }	19	2738 15
Dianna Phillips, Truro,	Henry Levey, Halifax,	8	1012 00
Wm. Millin, Granville Ferry,	Henry Levey, Halifax,	7	600 00
A. Traser, Port Mulgrave,	Geo. Arbou, Halifax,	21	\$4518 92
Maggio Hammond, Yarmouth,	Mrs. Mary Kavanagh, Halifax,	79	A. WOODGATE.
James Scott, Halifax,	George Volent, Halifax,		Postmaster General.
William Thompson, Newport,			
C. D. Hunter & Co., Halifax,			
Sarah Adams, Halifax,			
Thomas Brown, Halifax,			
Fred. B. Braun, Halifax,			
H. McIntosh, Halifax,			
James B. Monaghan, Halifax,			
Webber Smith, Halifax,			
Letter unopened,			

RECAPITULATION.—Number of Letters containing Money, 24
 “ Drafts and Cheques, 19
 “ Bills of Exchange, 8
 “ Promissory Notes, 7
 “ Other articles of value, 21
 79 \$4518 92
 A. WOODGATE.
 Postmaster General.

REPORT No. 17.

Return shewing the Money Order Office in operation during the year ending 30th September, 1860, the County where each Office is situated, the number and amount of Orders issued and paid, the commission accruing thereon at each Office respectively, distinguishing with respect to the commission, the proportion allowed to the Postmaster, and the proportion accruing to the Revenue in each case.

Names of Money Order Offices.	County.	No. of Orders issued.	Amount of Orders issued.	Commission accruing to Revenue.	No. of Orders paid.	Amount of orders paid.	Commission allowed to Postmasters.
Amherst,	Cumberland,	19	\$324 60	\$0 95	6	\$74 05	\$0 95
Antigonish,	Sydney,	88	1924 10	4 40	59	623 66	4 40
Annapolis,	Annapolis,	109	1623 32½	5 45	22	298 00	5 45
Arrichat,	Richmond,	717	13226 75½	35 85	20	296 56	35 85
Baddeck,	Victoria,	300	6707 48	15 00	8	101 42	15 00
Digby,	Digby,	118	2144 52	5 90	3	41 20	5 90
Guysboro',	Guysboro',	191	3325 50	9 55	11	149 60	9 55
Halifax,	Halifax,	143	2091 78	14 30	2370	42316 24½	14 30
Kentville,	King's,	26	392 05	1 30	28	492 50	1 30
Lanenburg,	Lanenburg,	12	132 01	0 60	12	187 77	0 60
Liverpool,	Queen's,	213	3118 42	10 65	24	287 37	10 65
Pictou,	Pictou,	52	691 74	2 60	71	952 91	2 60
Port Hood,	Inverness,	134	2013 81	6 70	13	191 88	6 70
Shelburne,	Shelburne,	27	294 73	1 35	5	73 85	1 35
Sydney,	Cape Breton,	477	8546 30	23 85	41	651 02	23 85
Truro,	Colchester,	81	1427 97	4 05	52	779 39	4 05
Windsor,	Hants,	131	2287 94	6 55	27	369 79	6 55
Yarmouth.	Yarmouth.	67	877 55	3 35	44	637 63	3 35
		2095	\$51150 58	\$152 40	2816	\$48524 84½	\$138 10

JAMES SUTHERLAND, Junr.,
Superintendent.

A. WOODGATE,
Postmaster General.

Post Office, Money Order Branch, 28th January 1861.

APPENDIX No. 12.

INSPECTOR OF MINES' REPORT, 1860.

Office of Inspector of Mines, Sydney, 31st December, 1860.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, and the other branches of the Legislature, the Report of the proceedings of the past year, in relation to my office of Inspector of Mines.

It is satisfactory to know, that our coal trade is steadily advancing in prosperity, the sales from the works of the General Mining Association alone, having exceeded those of last year by over forty six thousand tons of large coal, while the business done at the other collieries leased from the province, is also on the increase.

SYDNEY MINES.

These mines still continue to yield an abundant supply of excellent coal, and are conducted in a satisfactory manner. The underground department, while it evinces much skill and practical ability in its management, sufficiently proves that no necessary precaution has been neglected to ensure the safety and comfort of the workmen. The ventilation is pure and powerful, and the roof well protected from accident, by strong pillars and other supports. The demand for this coal is steadily increasing. It may be interesting to know that a cargo of 459 tons from these mines was shipped, by order of the French Government, to Brest. The Director of the Naval Construction at Brest reports the result of trials made upon it to the Minister of Marine, as follows:—"The trials of the Nova Scotia coal, by La Perdrix, show that, like Newcastle coals, it ignites easily, and produces a long, lively flame, little coloured. It swells a little in the fire, and does not clog the bars. It gives but little clinker, and is not very brittle. Its steam power is little inferior to Cardiff coal, and equals that of Newcastle. It leaves six per cent. residue, and weighs 76, 60 kilograms per hectolitre. (*Note.*—A kilogram is equal to 2 lbs. and 5½ drams, and a hectolitre to 22 imperial gallons.) It is a fine coal, and completely assimilable to that of Newcastle."

The port of Sydney has been much frequented by steamers during the year, a proof that its advantageous position is beginning to be appreciated. A line of screw steamers running between Liverpool and Central America, call regularly on their outward and homeward voyages for supplies of coals, and French and English men-of-war also called for coals. The whole number of calls of steamers during the year have been as follows:—

French men-of-war,	13 times.
English ditto.	4 do.
American ditto.	1 (once.)
Newfoundland and Halifax mail steamers,	36 times.
All others,	12 do.
	—
	66 times.

In the prospect of increased shipments, the Mining Association have commenced a branch railway which will be nearly three miles in length, to Little Pond, where preparations are going on for opening a new colliery. This branch railway is to be continued at some future day to Point Aconi, a distance of five miles, and will

bring the valuable coal from that district to the present shipping place in Sydney harbour, where increased accommodation for vessels can be provided if necessary. It is likely that the harbour of Sydney, the best in Cape Breton, will thus continue to be the great coal port of the island for centuries to come.

There have been, I am happy to say, no fatal accidents in these mines during the past year. One man, however, was accidentally killed on the railroad, in attempting to climb, (in a state of intoxication,) upon the coal waggons, while in motion; although repeatedly warned against doing so.

The spaces lying outside the red lines marked, on plan marked B, herewith submitted, represent the underground workings at the Sydney Mines, for the year ending 31st December, 1860.

It will appear from the following table, that the business done at this colliery exceeds that of last year by 7,637 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons of large, and 395 tons of small coal.

A table shewing the quantity of coal shipped from the Sydney mines for the year 1859 and 1860, respectively.

WHERE SHIPPED.	TONS IN 1859.		TONS IN 1860.	
	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.
United States,	13416	4212	17100	4632
Neighbouring Colonies,	51309	99	56019	84
Home Consumption,	64725	4311	37890 $\frac{1}{2}$	1887 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total tons,	103371 $\frac{3}{4}$	6208 $\frac{3}{4}$	111009 $\frac{1}{2}$	6606 $\frac{3}{4}$

LINGAN MINES.

This colliery, I am happy to say, is also increasing its business to a large extent. The sales of coal during the past year, having exceeded those of 1859 by 7,595 tons of large coal. The underground department is in good order, well ventilated, and in all other respects conducted with skill and economy, by Mr. Barrington, the resident manager.

Plan No. 5 shews the underground workings at this colliery, the excavations for 1860 being indicated by the spaces lying outside of the red lines marked on said plan.

From the 1st March to the 31st December last, 17,493 tons of large, and 314 tons of slack coal were raised from these mines; and, during the same period, were shipped from the colliery, 15,624 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons of large coal, and 675 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of slack. The chief portion went to New York. Smaller quantities, however, were sent for trial, to the gas works at Boston, Salem, Portland, Portsmouth, Dorchester, and Quebec. The coal was much esteemed at all these places, and, consequently, a much larger sale is expected next season. I have understood, from Mr. Brown, that a steam engine will be erected at this colliery next year, to raise coal of a superior quality, from deep workings. All that has been hitherto shipped, seems to have been obtained from crop working, and is much inferior to that which lies to the deep. It is also stated to be the intention of the Association, (should the trade continue to improve) to provide a tug steam boat, for towing vessels in and out of the harbor; and, with this valuable help, it is hoped that the present objection of ship masters to the port of Lingan, will, in a great measure, be obviated.

A table shewing the quantity of coal shipped from the Langan Mines, for the years 1859 and 1860, respectively.

Where Shipped.	Tons in 1859.		Tons in 1860.	
	Large .	Small.	Large.	Small.
United States,	2239½	999	12332½	628½
Neighbouring Colonies,	331½		1218	
Home Consumption,	5529¾	141½	2073¼	47
Tons,	8100¾	1140½	15623¾	675½

POINT ACONI MINE.

The business done at this colliery has been but small, amounting for the year to only 1½ tons of large coal.

ALBION MINES.

These mines are kept in good order, and in every department exhibit proofs of vigorous and judicious management. The amount of business done during the past year has surpassed everything hitherto accomplished at these works, and exceeds the sales of 1859 by 26,740½ tons of large, and 1504 tons of small coal.

I cannot better describe the unexampled success which has happily attended the operations at this colliery, than by using the words of a local journal, published near the mines, the accuracy of whose remarks I fully endorse:—

“It affords us the highest pleasure (says the editor) to be able to record that the operations for the year stand unparalleled in the history of the works. The shipments were 151,170 tons of large coal, and 13,341 tons of small coal. It is not only gratifying to be aware of this fact, but we are also glad to learn, from reliable sources abroad, of another equally encouraging, which is, that the quality of the coal, and its entire freedom from foreign substances, were never more pleasing to purchasers than during the past summer. The facilities for giving despatch to the loading of vessels, have also been, to our own knowledge, as well as from report, unusually satisfactory, the greatest fleets during the summer months not occupying more than four or five days for their complete disposal, a circumstance which certainly ought not be over-looked, but rather stimulate those who may be inclined to invest capital in the trade of carrying this article to its various markets, especially when it is known that 25 or 30,000 more tons of coal could not only be produced at the mines, but have found a market had their been tonnage afloat for its transportation. When we, therefore, contrast the present state of matters in connection with this establishment, with those of seven or eight years ago, it may not, perhaps, be unreasonable to keep still looking forward to further improvements and increased prosperity. The new works in contemplation flatter our hopes in this direction. The recent application of steam power in the underground works, was an important and great practical achievement, combining much scientific skill for its completion. We learn that it is designed not only to increase, to a considerable extent, the use of high pressure steam power underground, but to sink a new shaft 160 yards deep, and 12 or 13 feet in diameter, from the surface to the main seam, during the ensuing summer. Attached to this shaft is to be an extraordinary high pressure engine of 120 horse power, to raise the coal to the surface. From this point, or place of operating, it is expected that from 900 to 1,000 tons per day of large coal will be produced. But the most striking feature of all may be said to be the place or district selected for such outlay and prospects, the same locality having been several years ago abandoned, as for ever worthless to the Association. The produce, however, of this splendid vein, for the past two or three years, is now, doubtless, the warrant for the gigantic steps now about to be put in operation. And when we view the

many comforts, contentment, and evident prosperity of all directly connected with these singularly extensive works, it clearly proves to demonstration, the moral and commercial benefits which invariably arise from the right man in the right place." To this we have only to add, and with still greater pleasure, that this magnificent year's operations have concluded without any material accident either to life or property.

The quantity of coal excavated at these mines for the year 1860, is represented by the spaces lying outside the pencil lines on plan No. 3, herewith submitted.

A table showing the quantity of coal sold from the Albion Mines for the years 1859 and 1860, respectively.

Where shipped.	Tons in 1859.		Tons in 1860.	
	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.
United States,	110802	5267	136449	5295
Neighboring Colonies,	4926	5211	4251	4503
Home Consumption.	9595	5029	11293½	5213½
	125253	13507	151993½	15011½

JOGGINS MINES.

The sale of coal from these mines for the past year, are, I am happy to say, in excess of those of 1859, by 4763¼ tons. The colliery is kept in good order, and evinces proof of judicious and efficient management, under the superintendence of Mr. Boggs.

The underground workings for 1860 are indicated by the spaces outside the pencil lines on plan No. 4 herewith submitted.

The following is a statement of the quantity of coal sold from the Joggins Mines during the years 1859 and 1860, respectively.

Where shipped.	Tons sold in 1859.		Tons sold in 1860	
	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.
St. John, N. B.,	1153¼		5140	
Shepody, N. B.,	40		25½	
Windsor, N. S.,	45	89½	97½	102
Digby, N. S.,	90		37½	
Portland, Maine,	171			
Hilsboro', N. B.,	1005½		1183½	
Boston, Mass.			525½	
Bath, Maine,			544½	
St. Andrew's, N. B.,	600			
Moncton, N. B.,			132	24
Minudie, N. S.,	25			
Kempt,	15			
Dorchester,	30			
Parrsboro', N. S.,				9
North Joggins,			75	
Mary's Point, N. B.,			79½	106½
Land sales.			231 2-5	7½
Tons.	3307¼	212½	8071 9-10	248¾

A table shewing the quantity of Coal sold from all the works of the General Mining Association, during the years 1859 and 1860, respectively, and the price of coal per ton at the respective collieries.

LOCALITY.	1859.	1860.	Excess of 1860 over 1859.	Price per ton.	
	Large coal.	Large coal.		Large Coal. \$ cts.	Slack Coal. \$ cts.
Sydney Mines,	103371 ⁰ / ₂₀	111091 ¹ / ₂	7638 ¹ / ₂₀	2 50	0 80
Lingan Mines,	8100 ³ / ₄	15623 ³ / ₄	7523	2 10	0 80
Point Aconi,	120	11 ¹ / ₂	118 ¹ / ₂	2 10	0 80
Albion Mines,	125253 ¹ / ₂	151993 ¹ / ₂	26740	2 50	1 20
Joggins,	3307 ⁰ / ₁₂	8071 ⁰ / ₁₀	4764 ³ / ₂₀	2 40	0 80
Total.	240152 ¹⁰ / ₂₀	286700 ³ / ₂₀	46547 ¹ / ₂		

It will be thus seen that the whole quantity of coal sold by the General Mining Association during the year is 286,700³/₂₀ tons, exceeding the business of 1859 by 46,547 tons.

MINES OPENED OUTSIDE OF THE AREAS LEASED TO THE GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Although no new mines of immediate importance have been opened during the year, explorations on a large scale, are still vigorously carried on in different parts of the province, as will appear by the table of mining licences contained in this report. It is also gratifying to know, that the business at these collieries is steadily on the increase, the sales of the past year, having exceeded those of 1859 by 4444 tons, and I understand that from the collieries of Mr. Marshall Bourinot, Mr. Archibald, and Mr. Caddigan, a large increase of business is expected next summer.

MR. E. ARCHIBALD'S COLLIERY.

This mine I am happy to say, is conducting its operations with considerable success. The quantity of coal sold from it during the past year being 2297³/₄ tons, shewing a slight falling off from the business of last year, but Mr. Archibald I understand, intends to increase his business to a large extent next summer.

MR. CADDIGAN'S COLLIERY.

This mine is also advancing in its operations, there having been sold from it during the last season, 1937 tons of large coal, exceeding the sales of 1859 by 584 tons.

MR. MARSHALL BOURINOT'S MINE.

This colliery appears to attract a large amount of business, and promises to make rapid advances into favorable notice. It seems the coal is of an excellent quality and much esteemed in the market. It is raised by a winding steam engine from a shaft about forty feet deep. I found this mine and the others I visited, in good order, the ventilation and supports being in all respects satisfactory. Under disadvantages, which no longer cramp his operations, Mr. Bourinot, I am happy to say, has shipped from this colliery, during the year, no less than 3598 tons of large, and 138¹/₂ tons of small coal, as will appear from the attested returns herewith submitted. I have no doubt that this mine will do a large and prosperous business.

PATRICK COLLENS' MINE.

The colliery, I am glad to say, is also largely increasing its business, the amount of coals sold from it during the year being 1474 tons, shewing an increase of 1024 tons over the exports of last year. This colliery is favorably situated for

shipping, being on the margin of the Little Bras d'Or, where vessels can lie in perfect security in all weathers. The coal is of good quality, and the proprietor entertains strong hopes of greatly extending his operations next year.

SIMON GORTO AND DANIEL LAFFEN'S MINE.

This is a new mine opened this year, and not of course included in my last report. It is part of the same vein operated upon by Patrick Collins and situated about one quarter of a mile to the eastward of his colliery.

The mine is entered by an opening, or adit, at the crop of the seam. I have no doubt there will be a considerable amount of business done at this colliery, as the facilities for loading are so inviting. It will appear from the returns herewith sent in, that 150 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons of coal have been sold from this colliery during the past year.

PICTOU DISTRICT.

GEORGE M'KAY'S MINE.

Nothing has been done at this mine during the year.

JOHN DOUGLASS'S MINE.

No coal has been sold from this mine during the past year. It seems the proprietor is sinking another shaft, where he expects to conduct his operations with greater success than at the old pit.

JOHN WILSON AND CARMICHAEL M'KAY'S MINES.

This colliery, properly speaking, should have been headed as belonging to Mr. James Grant, who it seems had leased it to Wilson and Carmichael McKay. Mr. Grant who has resumed the management of the mine has sold from it during the last season 21 tons of large coal. Having in a former report given a description of this colliery, it seems unnecessary to refer to it here.

JOHN M'KAY'S MINE.

This colliery has improved its business to a small extent since my last report, the quantity of coal sold from it last year being 407 tons of large coal. This is in excess of the quantity sold in 1859 to the extent of 287 tons. The account of the quantity of coal sold from this mine has been sworn to by John Wright, who it appears has the management of the colliery.

THE FRASER MINES.

This is one of the oil producing collieries, referred to in my last report. From causes which I understand are but of a temporary nature, a slight falling off has taken place in the business at this mine, the amount sold during this year being 985 tons, which is less than the exports of 1859 by 641 tons. It is expected however, that next year, the business will be renewed with fresh vigor and success.

Within the limits of Mr. Fraser's lease, there is another mine of common coal which has been reached by a shaft sunk perpendicularly from the surface, from which 34 tons of coal have been sold during the year. It is now, however, filled with water, which will prevent operations for some time to come. I understand that this mine which has been opened during the past year, is under the management of Mr. McKenzie.

ANDREW PATRICK'S MINE.

This is another of the oil producing mines. It has slightly increased its business during the past year, there having been sold from it 658 tons of coal, being in advance of 1859, by 133 tons. As I have in my former report given a full description of this and other mines, it seems unnecessary that I should again recur to them here.

It will be pleasing to know that in connection with this colliery, there is an oil manufacturing establishment in progress of completion in New Glasgow, which when in full operation, is expected to produce nine hundred gallons of oil per day.

SALMON RIVER MINE.

It does not appear that any coal has been sold from this colliery during the year.

RICHMOND COAL MINE.

This colliery is situated at Little River Inhabitant in the county of Richmond, about two miles inland from navigable water. It has been leased to Hyppolite Marraud. The seam is about four feet thick, and produces coal of fair quality, and it will probably be found to improve in the direction of its dip. The mine has passed into the hands of a rich company, who are now actively engaged sinking a shaft, and have a steam engine in operation. They also intend to connect the mine by a railroad, two miles in extent, with the loading ground, and expect in the course of next summer to do a large business from this colliery. Thirty tons of coal have been shipped to Arichat and sold from this mine, as will appear by the sworn return herewith submitted.

There is also a colliery called the "carriboo mine" coming into operation, which promises to become of considerable importance. It is situated on the south side of Carriboo harbour. The depth of the seam is about 4 feet, but I have no doubt it will be found to deepen in the direction of the dip. The mine has been leased to Mr. John Campbell, who as yet has sold no coal from it of any account, although, I have no doubt that next year, a prosperous business will be done from this colliery. It is also situated in the county of Richmond.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

VICTORIA MINE.

This colliery, owing to a temporary impediment, now removed, has slightly fallen off in its business during the past year. But now, however, that a good winding steam engine is in full operation at these works, I have no doubt that the coal trade will be prosecuted next summer with renewed energy and success from the Victoria mines. The quantity sold during the past year is 1550 tons of large coal, being 314 tons less than the shipments of 1859.

JAMES BARNES' MINE.

This mine is doing but a small business, the quantity of coal sold from it during the year being 243½ tons, which is however, 163½ tons in advance of 1859.

NORTH SYDNEY HILL MINE.

Nothing of importance has been done at these mines since my last report, but I understood it is expected they will be opened up at no distant day.

A table shewing the number of Mines at present in operation on Provincial Mineral Land, by whom and when opened, and the quantity of Coal sold from each Colliery, and the respective prices obtained therefor.

Locality.	By whom opened.	When opened.	Common coal in 1859.	Common coal in 1860.	Oil coal in 1859.	Oil coal in 1860.	Total sold in 1860.	Price per ton.	
								s. d.	¢.
Bridgeport,	E. P. Archibald,	1858	2373	2297 $\frac{3}{4}$			2297 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 2	1 84
"	Patrick Caddegan,	1858	1353	1937			1937	9 2	1 84
Bras d'Or,	Patrick Collins,	1859	450	1474			1474	8 8	1 74
"	Simon Gotro,	1860		150 $\frac{3}{4}$			150 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 8	1 74
Cow Bay,	Marshal Bourinot,	1859		3598			3598	8 6	1 70
New Glasgow,	John McKay,	1858	120	407			407	8 4	1 68
"	George McKay,	1858	276	nil.				8 4	1 68
"	John Douglass,	1859	91					8 4	1 68
Near Albion Mines,	James Grunt,	1860							
McLellan's Brook,	Andrew Patrick,	1859			525	658	658	42 6	8 50
Near Albion Mines,	J. D. B. Fraser,	1859			1626	985	985	41 3	8 25
River Inhabitants,	Hypolite Marmaud,	1860		30			30	16 8	3 34
Carriboo Cove,	John Campbell,	1860							
River Horbert,	James Barnes,	1859	80	243 $\frac{1}{2}$			243 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 0	2 00
"	James Fellows, and								
Salmon River,	William Patrick,	1859	1864	1550			1550	12 0	2 40
Albion Mines,	Robert Smith and others,	1858	150	nil.					
"	John Wilson,	1858	none	none					
"	Carmichael McKay.	1858	none	none					
	Total tons.		6757	11709	2151	1643	13352		

It will be seen by the foregoing table that the quantity of Oil Coal sold during the year is in diminution of the exports of 1859, to the extent of 508 tons, while on the other hand, the sales of common coal exceed those of 1859, by 4592 tons.

It will also appear that 4 new mines have come into operation during the past year, and that some of them promise to do a large and prosperous business at no distant day.

The illicit traffic in coal to which I have adverted in my former report, still continues unchanged, and I consider it my duty to recommend its speedy suppression, by legislative enactment.

LICENSES.

Nineteen licences have been granted during the past year, for opening mines on Provincial lands, as will appear by the following table.

A list of Mining Licenses granted by the Provincial Government for the year ending 31st December, 1860.

Date of License, &c.	No.	Name of Lessee.	County where Mine situate.	Description of lot licensed.
1860. January 17,	1	Benjamin Davison, James Costly, and John Randall,	Sydney,	Beginning at the south-east corner of Donald Henderson's house, thence north thirty degrees east 20 rods; thence south sixty degrees east 70 rods; thence south thirty degrees west 640 rods; thence north sixty degrees west 160 rods; thence north thirty degrees east 640 rods.
January 27,	2	Hypolite Marraud,	Richmond,	Beginning distant 9 chains from S.E. corner of P. J. Bruard's lot; thence south 16° 22' east, 78 chains; thence north 73° 38' east, 80 chains; thence north 16° 22' west 80 chains, thence south 72° 38' west 80 chains; thence south 16° 22' east 2 chains to place of beginning; containing 1 square mile.
"	3	John T. Ives,	Pictou,	Beginning at a point 50 yards easterly and 50 yards northerly from the No. 1 corner of the General Mining Association's lease, thence south 50° 30' east 90 chains; thence north 52° east 63 chains; thence north 49° west 112 chains to a point 50 yards from the eastern boundary of such General Mining Association's lease; thence south 32° 30' west 74 chains to the place of beginning; containing 1 square mile.
"	4	Duncan Cameron and ten others,	Inverness,	Fronting on Broad Cove, including lots numbers 15, 16, 17, and a half of No. 18, being about 70 chains in width, and extending back southerly in the direction of said lots a sufficient distance to include one square mile.
"	5	Patrick Caddigan,	Cape Breton,	Beginning at Cliff Head, southern side of Bridgeport Bay, thence south 5° west 10 chains and 70 links; thence south 1° west 150 chains; thence south 89° east 40 chains; thence north 1° east 150 chains; thence north 5 degrees east 10 chains, to Cliff Head; thence westerly 40 chains by said Head to place of beginning; containing 1 square mile.

February 9,	6	Thomas R. Fraser,	Pictou,	Beginning at the S. W. corner of lot licensed this day to J. Grant; thence south 32° 30' west, thirty-eight chains forty-six links to post No. 2; thence south 57° 30' east, 137 chains to post No. 3; thence south 32° 30' east, 9 chains to post No. 4; thence north 52° east 41 chains; thence north 57° 30' west 90 chains; thence south 32° 30' west 90 chains; thence north 57° 30' west 62 chains 27 links to place of beginning; containing 1 square mile.
"	7	James Grant,	Cape Breton,	Beginning 50 yards up stream from where south line of G. M. A.'s line crosses East River of Pictou; thence south 32° 30' west 7 chains 54 links to a post; thence south 57° 30' east, 63 chains; thence north 32° 30' east, 7 chains, 54 links, until it strikes post No. 1 of land applied for and surveyed to Thomas R. Fraser for mining purposes; thence north 57° 30' west 63 chains, to place of beginning; containing 48 acres.
"	8	Patrick Collins,	Cape Breton,	Beginning at southern shore of Little Bras d'Or, at east line of land owned by the said Patrick Collins, thence to run south 60° east 45 chains to west line of the Mining Association's lease; thence to follow said line south 22½° east to the west line of lands owned by Patrick Collins aforesaid; thence north 60° west 65 chains to head of a small cove, thence by the several courses of said cove, and also the waters of the Bras d'Or to the place of beginning; containing 110 acres.
"	9	Simon Gotro and Daniel Laffin,	Cape Breton,	Beginning on western line of G. M. A.'s lease where said line meets the southern shore of Little Bras d'Or; thence by said line south 22° 30' east 95 chains, or to northern line of lot leased to Patrick Collins, by said line north 66° west to southern shore of Little Bras d'Or; thence northerly by said shore thirty-five chains or thereabouts, to the place of beginning; containing 160 acres, more or less.
February 2	10	James Barnes,	Cumberland,	Beginning on the eastern side of the road from River Hebert to Amherst, at the south-west angle of a lot of 10 acres, owned by said Barnes; thence south 76° east 27 chains to south east angle of said lot; thence at right angles 25 chains; thence south 80° east 114 chains; thence north 50° east 52 chains; thence north 80° west 150 chains to the eastern side of the road aforesaid; thence southerly by said road to place of beginning; containing 600 acres or thereabout.

List Mining Licenses, &c.—Continued.

Date of License, &c.	No.	Name of Lessee.	County where Mine situate.	Description of lot licensed.
April 11	11	Henry Poole,	Pictou,	Beginning on western bank, E. R. of Pictou, at north-eastern bounds of additional square mile to James Purvis's License to search; thence westerly by northern line of said square mile to a point bearing north 33° east from the north-east angle of the first license to search to the said James Purvis; thence south 33° west to said N. W. angle; thence north 57° 30' west, to eastern bank of Middle River; thence N. E. along the shore to Abercrombie Point; thence S. E. by the shore of said river to the bounds first mentioned; containing five square miles, more or less.
March 12,	20	Archibald McKay,	Pictou,	Beginning at post No. 1, west bank East River of Pictou, being fifty yards northerly alongside River from north line G. M. A.'s lease; thence north 57° 30' west 127.50 chains, to post No. 2; thence north 32° 30' east, 49.50 chains to post No. 3; thence south 57° 30' east, 146 chains to post No. 4 on west branch, East River; thence by said river up stream to place of beginning; containing one square mile.
July 24.	13	Evan Lewis and Frederick Carmichael,	Cumberland,	Beginning on Joggins' Shore in the point where the northern line of the General Mining Association's meets said shore; thence south 73° 30' east along said line, 200 chains; thence north 16° 30' east, 32 chains; thence north 73° 30' west, 200 chains to the Joggins shore aforesaid; thence south-westerly by said shore to the place of beginning.
July 26,	14	John and Wm. McKay	Pictou.	Beginning at post No. 1, distant fifty yards from north-west angle of a tract of land surveyed for George McKay, of New Glasgow; thence south 40° east, 170 chains to post No. 2; thence north 50° east, 32 chains, to post No. 3; thence north 40° west, 200 chains to post No. 4; thence south 50° west, 32 chains to post No. 5; thence south 40° east, 30 chains to place of beginning; containing about 1 square mile.

August 29,	15	Joseph Cook, Wm. Davison, 3d. Thomas Davison, sour. and Levi Davison,	Colchester,	Beginning on the Castlereagh road at a distance of 35 chains north of Baseline road; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to road aforesaid; thence by said road northerly to place of beginning; containing one square mile.
"	16	W. H. Davis,	Pictou,	Beginning at post No. 1, east side East River, Pictou, one half mile down stream below new Glasgow bridge, thence south 57° 30' east 50 chains to post No. 2; thence north 32° 30' east 115 chains to post No. 3; thence north 57° 30' west 85 chains to post No. 4; on east shore of the East River; thence following the shore of said river up stream to place of beginning; containing one square mile.
"	17	J. W. Carmichael,	Pictou,	Beginning at post No. 1 distant 20 yards westerly from post No. 2 of lands surveyed for J. D. B. Fraser, for mining purposes; thence south 32° 30' west 71 chains, to post No. 2; thence north 57° 30' west 64 chains, to post No. 3; thence north 32° 30' east, 1100 chains, to post No. 4; thence south 57° 30' east, 64 chains, to post No. 5; thence south 32° 30' west, 29 chains to place of beginning; containing one square mile nearly.
"	18	John Campbell,	Pictou.	Beginning at post No. 3 at southwestern angle of J. D. Fraser's mining claim; thence south 57° 30' east, 47 chains; thence south 32° 30' west, 93 chains, or until it intersects a line running through the old mill dam on Bear Brook; thence by said line North 85° west, 70 chains; thence north 57° 30' west, 42 chains; thence north 32° 30' east, 95 chains; thence south 57° 30' east, until it comes to the southeast angle of J. W. Carmichael's mining claim; thence north 32° 30' east, 31 chains to place of beginning.
"	19	Robert Culton.	Pictou,	Beginning on west bank of East River, at a stake and stones, being the northeast angle of R. Culton's farm; thence north 85° west, 190 chains; thence south 20° west, 16 chains 25 links; thence south 85° east, 190 chains to a stake and stones on the west bank of East River; thence down stream to the place of beginning; containing about three hundred acres.

CASUALTIES.

I am happy to report that no fatal accidents have occurred in any of the mines during the past year.

The law of 1858, chapter 33, seems to have contemplated the necessity of appointing weighers of coal, for the purpose of checking the shipments from the different collieries. I consider that this service (of checking the reports) might be efficiently performed by the Inspector of Mines, without the assistance of weighers. It could, I think, be accomplished by making accurate underground measurements of the excavations from which the coal strata has been removed. This would afford sufficient data from which the coal raised or disposed of might be known. It is true, that the amount of coal excavated might be no reliable criterion of the quantity sold, as some would remain in bank, at the pit's mouth; but this could be also measured and deducted from the gross amount. These operations would, necessarily, require much patient and protracted investigation, but I have every confidence that they would prove completely successful in their results.

PROSPECTS OF TRADE.

From the number of mines which, within the last three years, have come into operation, and the still greater number of licenses which have been issued for opening new ones, I think we have every reason to expect a large increase of business at no distant day. Many of the collieries hold out expectations of the most encouraging nature. I have been informed that Mr. Archibald, at considerable outlay, intends to improve the facilities for loading at his mine, and Mr. Caddegan has given me to understand that he is already employed in making a railroad from his works to a convenient loading ground, by which he expects, in the coming season, to be able to increase his exports to the extent of over ten thousand tons; and, I have no doubt, that from Mr. Bourinot's colliery, a large amount of business will be done next summer.

In conclusion, then, I may remark that whether we estimate the works of the General Mining Association, or those lately opened on provincial mineral lands, we cannot fail to regard them as the sure proofs of increasing prosperity, and when it is considered that our mineral resources are as yet but in an incipient state of development, I think we have every reason to expect, that at no distant period, the coal trade of Nova Scotia will constitute one of the principal elements of our prosperity.

Accompanying this Report I beg to submit the following plans and statistics, viz:—

Working plans, shewing the amount of underground excavations made by the General Mining Association at their respective collieries for the year 1860. Also a particular statement of all the coal shipped during the year, at their different collieries, specifying the names of the vessels and masters, their respective destinations, and the quantity of coal carried by each vessel.

And also, a particular account under oath, by the respective parties who have opened mines in provincial lands, giving the quantity of coal sold during the past year from their respective works.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

JAMES McKEAGNEY,

Inspector of Mines.

To the hon. the Provincial Secretary.

Abstract of Coal raised, sold, and exported from Her Majesty's Mines in Nova Scotia, in the year ending 31st December, 1860.

	Total quantity raised and sold in tons.			Number of tons sold for home consumption.			Number of tons exported to the United States.			Number of tons exported to 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.
	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
Albion Mines, Pictou,	151,933	10	15,011	7½	11,293	10	5,213	7½	136,449		4,251	4,503
Sydney,	111,009	10	6,603	15	37,890	10	1,887	15	17,100		50,019	84
Lingan,	15,623	15	675	10	2,073	5	47		12,332	10	1,218	
Aconi,	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10				
Joggins,	8,071	18	248	15	325	8	118	5	1,070		6,676	130
	286,700	3	22,540	17½	51,854	3	7,267	17½	166,951	10	68,164	4,717

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, February, 1861.

APPENDIX No. 13.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The joint committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly appointed to examine the public accounts, have examined the same, and the vouchers therewith submitted, and beg to report as follows :

By the Receiver General's accounts, the balance in his hands at the close of the year was, \$44123 50 ; of which amount \$27196 92 belongs to railway construction, representing bonds sold in London and Nova Scotia, and used for the payment of interest, the balance, say \$16296 58 to general revenue.

Your committee find that the revenue from Excise duties for 1860 amount to \$671421 20, shewing an increase, which has arisen principally upon brandy, rum, tea, wines. The 5 and 10 per cents. amount to \$96475 73, whilst the decrease, which is upon molasses, distillery licenses, and whiskey, amount to \$17065 85, shewing a net increase in favor of 1860 over 1859 of \$79409 88.

The Light duties collected during the past year amount to \$30713 90, against \$29098 80, to Dec. 31st 1859, shewing a balance in favor of 1860 of \$1615 10.

There appears to be due from Collectors of Excise and Light Duties deceased or removed from office, about the same amount as reported last year, say \$2254. The committee would again call the attention of the government to have them collected, or if not available written off.

The old excise bonds reported last year, amounted to \$5346 50, as being in the hands of the Attorney General since 1851, (an abstract of which has been handed in and carefully examined); your committee in their judgment have no hesitation in saying they are entirely valueless, and should be written off.

To this report your committee append a statement of the amounts due from the Collectors of Excise, Light, and Impost duties, to the 31st Dec. 1860. By this it appears there remained in the hands of these officers (including the amount due by collectors removed or deceased) \$38287 20, of which sum they have since paid \$29946 68, leaving still in their hands \$8340 52, that is to say in old collectors' hands \$3324 93, and present officers' hands \$5015 58.

(See Appendix--A.)

The proceeds from the casual and territorial revenue, are as follows:—

Amount paid into the treasury.		\$29308 30
From mining associations, Sydney and Picton,	24018 65	
From other mines for 1859,	1044 32	
Fees from Secretary's Office,	4245 33	
		<u>\$29308 30</u>

(See Appendix--B.)

CROWN LANDS.

The gross proceeds of Crown Lands sold and applied for during 1860, amounted to,
Received from mining licenses,
Received for searches,

\$20846 28
1300 00
21 35
<u>\$22167 63</u>

Gross proceeds, \$22167 63

Deduct charges.		
Paid deputy surveyors,		\$8638 93
Registration of deeds,		247 80
Rejected petitions,		2698 42
Incidental expenses,		1483 47
Rejected mineral applications,		190 00
On trespasses to seizing officers,		33 93
		<hr/> 13292 55
	Net proceeds	<hr/> \$8875 08

The Commissioner of Crown Lands has received from the treasury,		
towards payment of the above charges,	\$13200 00	
Balance on hand 31st Dec. 1859,	316 32	
		<hr/> 13516 32
From which deduct charges as above,		13292 55
		<hr/> 223 77

From this statement it appears that there is a decrease in the nett receipts of this department corresponding with 1859, of \$3885 40. There has been paid by the Receiver General upon warrants from the Financial Secretary's office, as salaries to officers in the Halifax offices, \$4480, which leaves to the net credit of the province from that department \$4398 08.

ST. PETER'S CANAL.

Your committee find that the same balance as reported last year, remained in the bank of Nova Scotia, but are informed by the Receiver General, that the amount has since been withdrawn, and placed to the credit of general revenue, which will appear in the account of 1861.

PROVINCIAL RAILWAY.

The railway expenditure to 31st December, 1859,		\$4,197,692 79
Expense account transferred,		1,712 06
Expense account 1860,		8 35
Expended in 1860,	36,794 78	
Less suspense account,	2,540 77	
		<hr/> 34,254 01
Total expended in construction to 31st Dec. 1860,		4,233,577 21
Cash in hands of Commissioners,		72 00
		<hr/> 4,233,649 21
Total amount received from the Receiver General for construction, to date,		4,233,649 21
Interest account up to 31st Dec. 1859,	\$591,381 15	
Ditto paid in 1860, exclusive of interest paid for monies borrowed from Saving's bank for railway purposes	221,023 72	
		<hr/> 812,404 87
Total paid to Receiver General to 31st Dec. 1860, for construction and interest,		5,046,054 08
Balances in hand of construction fund, to 31st Dec., 1860:		
Balance in Baring Brothers hands,	\$1,039 40	
Ditto Provincial Treasury,	27,196 02	
		<hr/> 28,236 32
Total monies raised for railway services,		<hr/> \$5,074,290 40

Sources from which railway monies have been derived.

Bonds sold in London,	\$3,500,000 00	
Ditto sold in Nova Scotia,	500,000 00	
Premium and discount,	133,829 13	
Earnings of 1855,	3,607 65	
Savings bank,	300,000 00	
New issue of treasury notes,	208,000 00	
Over drawn from bank,	209 50	
Ordinary revenue from duties,	428,644 12	
		<u>\$5,074,290 40</u>

Statement exhibiting the balance in hand of railway construction fund, to 31st December, 1860.

Balance in bank of Nova Scotia,	\$25,398 07	
Less paid interest to bond holders in N. Scotia,	14,805 00	
		<u>\$10,593 07</u>
Balance in hands of Baring Brothers,		12,276 47
Balance in hands of Commissioners,		4,046 65
		<u>26,916 19</u>
Total balance in hand, 31st Dec., 1859.		
Bonds sold in London in 1860,	23,000 00	
Premium on ditto,	1,745 00	
Bonds sold in Nova Scotia,	10,000 00	
Premium on ditto,	700 00	
		<u>35,445 00</u>
Received from suspence account,		2,540 77
		<u>64,901 96</u>
Disbursed as per construction account, 1860,	36,794 78	
Expense account, 1860,	8 35	
		<u>36,803 13</u>
Due bank of Nova Scotia,	209 50	28,098 83
Cash in hands of Commissioners,	72 00	
		<u>137 50</u>
		<u>28,236 33</u>
Total of construction fund, 31st Dec. 1860, of which		
there is in the hands of Baring Brothers,	1,039 40	
In provincial treasury,	27,196 93	
		<u>\$28,236 33</u>

The committee recommend that the Receiver General open an account for railway construction, and transfer the balance, say \$27,196 93 from general revenue to such account, and that in future all monies drawn by the Commissioner of railways be charged to construction, or railway revenue.

Statement of interest.

Total interest on bonds, 1860	\$227,100 00	
Less balance of interest from Baring Bros.,	6,076 28	
		<u>221,023 72</u>
Add premium paid on bills,		611 12
		<u>221,634 84</u>
Total on account of interest paid in 1860,		

Derived from general revenue, as follows.

This sum charged in Receiver General's railway account,	171,937 92	
Paid by Receiver General to railway Commissioner charged in Receiver General's account current,	79,500 00	
Less this amount expended in working expenses,	57,000 00	
	<u>22,500 00</u>	
Balance expended in construction,	22,500 00	
Balance in provincial treasury to be transferred to construction account,	27,196 92	
Total paid from general revenue, for railway interest for 1860,		<u>\$221,634 84</u>

Previously to the maintainance of way being let by tender and contract the system of classification of charges in reference to working expenses and construction, was to charge construction with the clearing of cuttings, when such had not been sufficiently sloped at their first formation, and when subsidence had occurred in lakes, bogs, &c.

Your committee are informed that under the system of tender and contract the practice is to charge all such expenditures to working expenses, and your committee would recommend that in future charges to construction be confined to the construction of new works, not renewals.

By vouchers submitted to the committee, it would appear that the sum of \$26 was paid by Mr. Morrow, the late clerk in the Railway office, to A. C. Thomas, for expenses in the month of August, 1857, and not charged at the time in the railway accounts, and that Mr. Thomas also received pay for two months expenses in September same year. Mr. Morrow therefore alleges that he is a loser to the amount of \$26, and as the committee is disposed to give him the benefit of whatever doubt may exist on the subject, beg to recommend that he be paid the amount.

POST OFFICE.

The accounts of this department are found to be correct.
Total expenditure for 1860 was,
Income was,

\$69,095 76
41,347 56

Deficiency

\$27,748 20

The grant for the conveyance of mails from St. John, N. B., to Windsor and Digby, was paid for the last half year by the Receiver General instead of by the Postmaster General, as previously; this sum, added to the above, makes the real deficiency arising on 1860,

\$2,000 00

Amounting to,
Deficiency in 1859 was,

29,748 20
30,973 93

Difference in favor 1860,

\$1,225 73

The income of 1860 was,	41,347 56	
Income of 1859,	35,312 19	
	<hr/>	
Increase of income, 1860,		\$6,035 37
Expenditure of 1860, including whole grant to steamer,	71,095 76	
Expenditure of 1859,	66,286 12	
	<hr/>	
Increase of expenditure, 1860,		4,809 64
		<hr/>
		\$1,225 73

(See Appendix to Postmaster General's Report.)

BOARD OF WORKS.

The accounts and vouchers of this branch of the public service have been checked and found to correspond with each other.

The total expenditure of the Board for the past year amounts to \$98,896 53, the balance in hands of the Board on the 31st December, 1860, was, 1,095 79, the amount received from the Treasury during the past year is \$99,675, and from other sources \$4,346 75 of the latter sum there was paid over to the Receiver General \$3,852 81 as per statement.

Amount paid by Board of Works to Receiver General,		\$3,852 81
The Receiver General credits Board of Works with,	2,651 77	
The Receiver General credits New Brunswick with \$2,056 03 as their proportion of expense of light-houses, of which this sum was received through the Board of Works,	1,056 03	
He also credits Sable Island with \$145 01, which was likewise received through the same channel,	145 01	
	<hr/>	
		\$3,852 81

There is yet remaining unpaid for the services of this department to 31st December, 1860, \$18,167 19.

Your committee would recommend that all monies payable to this department be paid into the hands of the Receiver General.

The management of the Hospital for the Insane was transferred to the Board of Works on the 1st July, 1860.

During the quarter ending September 30th, the expenditure on Government House amounted to \$9,027 97, of which the sum of \$8,588 52 were expended in fitting up for the reception of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the sum expended on the Province Building for the same purpose was \$1198 54, making in all \$9,787 06. \$14,145 15 was expended on Prince of Wales' reception in addition to above amount.

In reference to the salaries paid to the officers of the Board, your committee remark that the salary of the Clerks has been increased from \$660 to \$800, that the services of William Condon, as superintendant of light-houses, ceased on the 14th February, and that he received his salary up to the end of the quarter, ending 31st March.

The present superintendant of light-houses commenced his services on the 14th February, and has drawn, on account from the Board, \$975, being \$120 more than his salary for ten and a half months would amount to, at the rate of \$1000 per annum, which was that of his predecessor.

(For Account and General Abstract see Appendix C.)

SAVINGS BANK.

Your committee have examined the accounts furnished by the cashier of the Savings Bank, and therefrom present the following :—

Statement No. 1.

To amount due 1,678 depositors, with interest made up to 31st December, 1860,		£127,719	3	7
Balance due bank from interest accruing to the 31st December, 1860, exclusive of Mr. Duckett's deficiency account,			538	4 4
			<hr/>	
		£128,257	7	11
	Cr.			
By amount paid into general revenue,	£125,000	0	0	
Balance of cash in hand,		3,257	7	11
			<hr/>	
		£128,257	7	11
			<hr/>	
By balance of surplus fund on hand 31st December, 1860,			£538	4 4

No. 2.—Statement of surplus fund.

Balance on hand reported 31st December, 1859,		£494	14	2
Less since that report, amount due depositors omitted by cashier and charged by Mr. Lawson to Mr. Duckett's deficiency account,			177	6 6
			<hr/>	
		£317	7	8
			<hr/>	
Add amount of surplus fund in 1860,	198	10	8	
Less expense account,		16	18	10
			<hr/>	
			181	11 10
			<hr/>	
Balance according to books,			498	19 6
No. 3, Mr. Duckett's deficiency account, reported as due 31st December, 1859.	725	5	5	
Additional charged by Mr. Lawson,		177	6	6
			<hr/>	
			902	11 11
			<hr/>	
Total amount of gain by Saving Bank, to 31st Dec. 1860,		£1401	11	5

It will be seen by the above that the decimal system has not been introduced into this department.

There appears a discrepancy in the balance said in the statement No. 1, to be due the bank, for surplus interest, and the amount stated in No. 2, amounting to £39 4 10, this balance-Mr. Duckett claims towards reducing the amount of his deficiency account, and providing the amount due to depositors with interest to 31st December, 1860 is correct, but which your committee are unable to prove; think that he is entitled to have the amount placed to his credit and thus reduce the deficiency account to £863 7 1.

The sum of \$72,000 of old and defaced Province Notes handed to your committee by the Provincial Secretary, has been destroyed.

By a certificate from the Commissioners there has been the same amount issued in their place, which leaves of Provincial issue \$447,458.

The Receiver General's accounts have been examined likewise, the cash balance, the coupons for interest counted, and all has been found correct.

Your committee have destroyed old postage stamps of various descriptions, received from the Receiver General, amounting to £30,500 or \$122,000, (same amount as reported last year as being in his hands); also a lot returned by the Postmaster General to the Financial Secretary's office, and charged in the Post Office accounts, amounting to \$8,735 56.

The Revenue received in 1860 from the following sources:

Impost and Excise Duties		\$671,421 20
Casual Revenue collected in 1860,		33,164 86
Light Duty,		30,713 90
Crown Land, including mining licenses,	22,167 63	
Less expenses,	13,292 55	
		<u>8,875 08</u>
		744,175 04
Revenue from same sources 1859,		657,739 73
		<u>\$86,435 31</u>

Statement of total Revenue of 1860, exhibiting the gross amount realised in the year, and indicating the sources whence derived.

Excise Duty,	\$671,421 20
Light Duty,	30,713 90
Casual Revenue, viz:	
Secretary's office, fees collected,	4,363 00
Coal raised and sold in 1860,	28,801 86
Crown land, including mining licenses,	22,147 29
Canada, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island,	4,218 14
Lords of Treasury in account with Sable Island,	2,008 88
Board of Revenue,	2,200 00
Post communications (for quarter ending 31st Decr.),	5,220 00
Railway revenue (for from June 1st, to Decr., 31st,)	82,116 63
Advances,	4,490 57
Road advances,	2,400 00
Road services,	800 00
Board of Works,	2,651 77
Sable Island,	145 01
Wreck money,	197 33
Fines,	14 00
Prothonotaries,	197 54
Signal Station,	1,159 00
Militia,	1,210 50
Indian reserves,	60 00
Distressed seamen,	399 98
Miscellaneous,	3,015 12
Cape Race Light Duty,	54 07
Copy right,	49 35
	<u>\$870,055 14</u>

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Dr.

Amount of Province Notes, old and new issue,		\$447,458 00
Borrowed from Saving Bank,		500,000 00
Undrawn for road and bridge service,		5,472 45
Other services,		73,700 12
Railway damages due to counties,		4,686 23
Provincial Bonds sold,		4,000,000 00
Board of Works, for unpaid bills amounting to	18,167 19	
Less to credit in Bank,	1,095 79	
		<u>17,071 40</u>
		\$5,048,388 20

		Cr.	
Balance in Receiver General's hands,			44,123 50
Due from Collectors of Excise,			38,287 20
Casual Revenue,			29,066 67
From Canada, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick,	3714 71 1013 43		
			4,728 14
Dalhousie College,			20,000 00
Counties, for advances for road services,			9,801 53
In hand of Baring, Brothers,			1,039 40
In hands of Railway Chairman—			
Revenue, cash,	74 28		
Bank,	99 56		
		173 84	
Construction—			
Bank, overdrawn.	209 50		
Cash in hand,	72 00		
		137 50	
			36 34
			147,082 78
			\$4,901,305 42

Your committee report a list of undrawn monies for roads to 31st Dec., 1860, amounting to \$5472 45.

(See Appendix—D.)

Your committee report a list of monies undrawn for various services amounting to \$73,733 20.

(See Appendix—E.)

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL CREELMAN,	}	Legislative Council.
chairman,		
STAYLEY BROWN, R. A. McHEFFY.		
JOHN ESSON,	}	House of Assembly.
chairman,		
CHARLES TUPPER, R. P. GRANT, W. H. TOWNSEND, H. BLANCHARD.		

Committee Room, 25th March, 1861.

APPENDIX

A.

Balances due by Collectors of Light, Impost and Excise Duties.

	Due 31st Dec., 1660.	Since Paid,
Halifax, from Acting Collector,	\$151 29	\$151 29
Do. Collector Light Duty,	458 54	458 54
Advocate harbor,	106 61	110 50
Amherst,	3238 06	3238 21
Annapolis,	1978 09	1973 95
Antigonishe,	230 84	223 41
Arichat,	998 01	774 70
Barrington, former collector,	99 37	
Do. present collector,	141 22	141 22
Baddeck,	30 81	30 81
Bear River,	567 51	578 80
Beaver River,	8 24	
Bridgetown,	1450 84	1228 93
Cape Canso,	2 66	3 71
Canada Creek,	202 34	202 39
Chester,	183 13	168 35
Church Point,	412 68	224 00
Clementsport,	697 67	697 73
Cornwallis, former collector,	76 22	
Do present collector	1587 61	158 01
Digby,	2206 81	1239 06
French Cross,	225 78	222 40
Great Bras d'Or,	132 61	117 52
Harbor au Bouchie,	65 43	
Harborville,	24 66	24 00
Hantsport,	495 91	459 97
Horton,	559 99	
Joggins,	897 08	897 15
LaHave, former collector,	177 10	
Do. present collector,	241 05	241 05
Liverpool,	2319 94	2318 36
Little River,	505 40	505 40
Lingan,	48 02	30 00
Londonderry,	1016 26	632 53
Lunenburg,	10 61	8 00
Louisburg,	21 10	13 92
Maitland,	473 11	473 11
Main a Dieu,	40	
Mahone Bay,	5 00	5 00
Margaree,	34 60	34 60
North Sydney,	1425 09	1363 93
Parsborough, former collector,	1496 40	
Do. present collector,	184 18	183 89
Pictou,	970 60	956 35
Pugwash, former collector,	0 38	
Do. present collector,	132 61	132 61
Pubnico,	205 78	185 00
Port Hood,	84 87	84 87
Port Medway, former collector,	404 53	
Do. present collector,	134 71	134 86
Port Mulgrave,	927 68	927 68
Port Williams,	153 10	153 10

Ragged Islands,	38 97	\$38 97
Sydney, C.B.,	1425 49	1441 84
Shelburne,	528 11	380 43
Sandy Cove,	177 37	116 00
Sheet Harbor,	56 30	56 30
Ship Harbor,	43 85	
St. Mary's River,	261 24	160 00
St. Ann's,	9 44	9 44
Tatamagouche,	83 96	88 07
Thorne's Cove,	95 62	95 66
Truro,	785 22	750 89
Tusket,	543 37	543 00
Wallace,	17 45	17 80
Windsor, due collector \$7 48		
Walton,	22 03	22 01
Westport,	505 10	505 10
Weymouth,	1027 98	1015 06
Wilmot,	978 98	968 16
Yarmouth,	475 24	467 90
Canso, light duty,	551 60	32 60
Canso Strait, former collector,	170 94	
Do. present collector,	2102 56	
Shelburne Harbor, do.	70	
White Haven, do.	142 26	25 90
Pubnico, do.	49 90	50 00
	<u>\$38287 20</u>	<u>\$29946 68</u>

B.

Abstract of monies received by the Receiver General on account of casual revenue between the 1st January and 31st December, 1860.

1860.

Jany. 25	Received from J. D. B. Fraser, Pictou, on account of royalty on coal,	\$162 60
Feby. 3	Received from Secretary's office, on account of fees collected,	1,725 33
" 9	Received from S. & W. Cunard, on account of royalty on coal raised and sold at Pictou, Joggins, Sydney, Lingan and Point Aconi, 1859,	24,018 65
Mar. 29	Received from Andrew Patrick, royalty on coal,	52 50
April 13	Received from Secretary's office on account of fees collected,	1,120 00
" 18	Received from Patrick Cadagan, royalty on coal,	123 30
Aug. 7	Received from Secretary's office on account of fees collected,	600 00
" 10	Received from Marshal Bourinot, royalty on coal,	107 25
Oct. 27	Received from Secretary's Office, on account of fees collected,	800 00
Decr. 12	Received from E. P. Archibald, royalty on coal,	513 97
" 18	Received from Patrick Collins, royalty on coal,	44 00
" 26	Received from John Wright, royalty on coal,	40 70
		<u>\$29,308 30</u>

Receiver General's Office, Halifax, 31st December, 1860.

J. R. WALLACE.

C.

The Province of Nova Scotia (from Jan'y. 1 to Dec. 31) in account with the Board of Works.

DR.

1860.

Jan'y. 1.—To balance per acct. current, for 1859,			\$176 62
Decr. 31. Disbursed on acct.	Government House,	\$11,736 01	
	Province Building,	2,714 64	
	Penitentiary,	6,521 08	
	Hospital for Insane,	32,487 41	
	Sable Island,	3,717 25	
	Schooner Daring,	3,485 24	
	“ Lady Vivian,	67 52	
	Light Houses,	34,376 69	
	Board of Works,	3,790 91	
			98,896 53
Paid over to Receiver General,			3,852 81
Balance carried down,			1,095 79
			<u>\$104,021 75</u>

CR.

Decr. 31.—By cash from Receiver General,			\$99,675 00
“ “ Province Buildings,	crts.	\$34 50	
“ “ Penitentiary,	“	79 54	
“ “ Hospital for Insane,	“	1,633 20	
“ “ Sable Island,	“	155 01	
“ “ Schooner Daring,	“	194 50	
“ “ “ Lady Vivian,	“	784 82	
“ “ Light Houses,	“	1,293 88	
			4,175 45
“ “ Brown Fund,	“	111 30	
“ “ Bell Fund,	“	60 00	
			171 30
			<u>\$104,021 75</u>

By balance brought down,

\$1,095 79

H. MUNRO, chairman.

Office of Board of Works, Halifax, 31st Decr., 1860.

Statement of monies paid on account of the various services under control of the Board of Works, for 1860, credits to the various services, payment of arrears for 1859—and net cost for 1860.

Services.	Paid in 1860.	Credits for 1860.	Arrears due in 1859.	Paid on account 1860.	Remaining Unpaid Dec. 31st 1860.	Cost for 1860.
Government House,	\$11736 01		1411 44	10324 57	898 07	11222 64
Province Building,	2714 64	34 50	959 48	1755 16	1837 04	3592 20
Penitentiary,	6521 08	79 54	793 53	5727 55	439 79	6167 34
Hospital for Insane,	32487 19	1633 20	1456 98	31030 21	6720 71	37750 92
Sable Island,	3717 25	155 01	843 97	2873 28	981 16	3854 44
Schooner During,	3485 24	194 50	417 08	3068 16	894 18	3962 34
Schooner Lady Vivian,	67 52	784 82	25 10	42 42		42 42
Light Houses,	34376 69	1293 88	4301 57	30075 12	6133 42	36208 54
Board of Works,	3790 91		90 28	3700 63	262 82	3963 45
	\$98896 53	4175 45	10299 43	88597 10	18167 19	106764 29
	Brown Fund, 111 30					
	Bell Fund, 60 00					
		\$4356 75				

Office of Board of Works, Halifax, 31st December, 1861

D.

Undrawn Road Monies, 31st December, 1860.

ANNAPOLIS.

	Over expenditures,	\$16 25	
No. 6	Joseph Weare,	0 23	
15	George Troop,	32 00	
16	John Harris,	32 00	
22	P. Hennesse,	0 10	
39	James Todd,	1 00	
41	James Copeland,	0 70	
45	William Pigatt,	5 80	
81	Andrew Williams,	16 00	
110	John Hanan,	44 00	
112	Ezekiel Foster,	0 80	
113 A.	Unappropriated,	129 54	
133 B.	"	162 73	
8	Elijah Durland,	28 00	
10	Wm. Inglis,	20 00	
		<hr/>	489 15

CAPE BRETON.

6	Duncan McPhee,	0 10	
8	J. G. Andrews,	0 40	
10	A Gillis and P. Tobin,	4 00	
20	Jas. Kelly,	0 10	
33	Ronald McMillan,	1 33	
61 & 62,		80 00	
101,		0 48	
	Unappropriated,	0 4	
		<hr/>	86 55

COLCHESTER.

1	Robt. J. Byers,	155 63	
15	A. Conkey,	0 20	
18	W. Mattheson,	8 00	
31	Wm. Kennedy,	12 00	
44	R. Morrison and R. McLean,	1 90	
47	Timothy Elliott,	0 50	
49	Thomas Cottom,	20 00	
59	Andrew Seeton,	0 45	
69	Jacob Durning,	0 08	
75	Patrick Doyle,	0 80	
79	C. Hamilton, S. Craig, and S. Archibald,	7 30	
91	Donald Green,	15 00	
92	Alexr McLeod,	10 00	
100	James Yuill,	0 25	
116	John Blair, 4th,	0 10	
117	John Smyth,	6 00	
120		24 00	
120 A.		20 00	
125		90 00	
140	Hugh Dunlap,	0 55	
141		100 00	
146	D. Duhey and R. Pollock,	100 00	
178	Donald Murray,	0 88	
		<hr/>	573 63

CUMBERLAND.

	Robert Brownell,	\$3 70	
	John Hanning,	20 00	
	Thomas C. DeWolf,	2 75	
39	Samuel Betts and Baldwin Tuttle,	99 04	
		80 00	
42	Jas. D. Pears,	24 00	
43		20 00	
43 A.	Unappropriated,	35 85	
54		1 90	
62	Wm. Fraser,	40 00	
64	Jas. Porter and T. Shipley,	150 00	
75	B. Sayers,	0 05	
79	Nelson Forrest,	40 00	
84	Matthew Lodge,	12 95	
86 A.	Unappropriated,	18 84	
88	Richard Clark, senr.	12 00	
93	Samuel Adams,	10 00	
102	John Vickery,	10 00	
110	George Knowlton,	10 00	
121	John Howard,	20 00	
127	J. O'Mullin,	0 10	
		—	591 28

DIGBY.

5	Gilbert Lent,	0 20	
11	Joseph Seabeau,	2 70	
21	Joseph Cook,	50 00	
24	Aaron McNeil,	0 32	
33	Robert Foster,	0 20	
36	Samuel Morgan,	0 67	
55	Donald Ross,	36 00	
70	Benjamin Waggoner,	0 77	
87	John Cassett,	13 20	
102	Peter Dugan,	32 20	
104	Stephen Romain,	28 00	
110	F. Comeau,	24 00	
111		28 00	
112	Maturine Saulnier,	28 00	
117	F. S. Bonenfant,	25 00	
118	F. Bourneuf, junr.	32 00	
121	Cyrial N. Godet,	24 00	
137	T. Comeau,	32 00	
		—	356 06

GUYSBOROUGH.

	Joseph Boggs,	1 82	
21	George Lowden,	333 34	
39	William Tory,	6 70	
40	Unappropriated,	342 19	
	Wm. McKenzie,	2 26	
	Unappropriated,	32 33	
		—	1815 21

HALIFAX.

15	Christopher Allen,	0 10	
26	Charles Drysdale,	0 90	
40	Contingencies,	20 00	

58	Phil p Bayer,	\$30 00	
72	William Geddes,	20 00	
79	David Dickey,	0 60	
89		240 00	
101	Contingencies.	43 40	
		—	355 00

HANTS.

1	John Harvie,	61 90	
30	John Clark,	40 00	
40	David Faulkner,	40 00	
41	John McDonald,	4 00	
46	James Shand,	80 00	
48	C. B. Bowman,	22 96	
63	Edmund Taylor,	12 35	
81	Samuel Palmer,	80 00	
88	James Barron,	20 00	
89		116 98	
		—	438 59

INVERNESS.

10	Alexander Chisholm,	40 00	
11	Angus McEachran,	28 00	
37	John McAuley,	0 30	
44	John Morrison,	40 00	
83	Angus Beaton,	40 00	
111	Monet White,	180 00	
113	Wm. Ethridge,	1 00	
115	John Ross,	24 62	
120	Eustice O'Quin,	60 00	
129	F. McKenzie,	14 70	
130	A. McLellan,	0 15	
134	Alexander McDonald,	30 00	
148	George E. Lawrence,	51 10	
		—	509 87

KINGS.

	Benjamin Condon,	1 17	
	Ephraim Worthy,	4 05	
7	Henry Ewing,	1 10	
17	Sydney Shaw,	0 20	
20		20 00	
35	Abner Kenie,	25 00	
44	Stephen Allen,	30 00	
46 A.	Unappropriated,	16 50	
53		0 15	
59	Robert Foot, junr.	20 00	
73		24 00	
106	John Balcom,	24 00	
109	Samuel Bowlsby,	0 30	
		—	143 46

LUNENBURG.

59	David Hurtle,	1 25	
71	Jacob Lohnas,	0 50	
84	Peter Eichel,	24 00	
97	Henry Lantz,	10 00	
102	James Parks,	16 00	
108	Frederick Lohnas,	12 00	
116	Francis Demone,	40 00	
117	Peter Mason,	30 00	

150	Elisha Dolliver,	\$0 75	
159	Jacob Romkey,	20 00	
160		12 00	
165	Ebenezer Frail,	0 45	
186	Charles Verge,	0 50	
193	Peter Marriet,	35 00	
194	Samuel Brown,	5 52	
		—	173 32
PICTOU.			
6	James Lang,	0 13	
11	John Johnston,	1 24	
17	Alexander Campbell,	100 00	
58	Richard Fraser,	0 90	
113	Joseph Crockett.	0 10	
		—	102 37
QUEENS.			
40	Peter Croft,	20 00	
54	Rebuen Lesly,	14 00	
61	John Wallace, jr.	20 00	
62	Gamaliel Gardiner,	20 00	
68	John Minard,	2 95	
70	Jabez Morton,	11 05	
107	Charles Payzant,	1 15	
108	Jacob C. Kempton,	2 02	
109	William Shaw.	2 00	
110	David Martin,	1 82	
111	Simon Hunt,	1 75	
113	Richard Knowles,	2 00	
114	Maurice Walsh,	3 72	
115	James Freeman,	1 90	
		—	104 36
RICHMOND.			
6	David Murphy,	12 70	
17	David Fraser,	2 67	
36	James McKenzie,	10 00	
38	Maurice Kavanagh, senr.	1 47	
50	S. B. McNeil,	0 30	
60	Donald Killup,	54 20	
61	Angus McPherson,	35 20	
66	Donald McKinnon,	0 60	
69	Kenneth McLeod,	0 25	
70		1 00	
100	John H. Ryndress,	40 00	
	Unappropriated.	1 71	
		—	160 10
SHELBURNE.			
1	Alexander McLean, junr.	3 00	
12	Rufus Brown,	1 00	
20	Hugh McKay,	1 69	
24	Thomas McGill,	0 10	
44	Joseph Williams,	12 00	
66	Caleb Nickerson,	0 90	
80	Jacob Kendrick,	30 00	
86	Stilman Nickerson,	0 18	
104	Mark Lamrock,	12 00	
107	Thomas Dunlop,	0 25	
117	Theodore Adams,	0 26	
	Unappropriated,	0 05	
		—	61 34

SYDNEY.

10	W. Carrigan & D. McInnis,	0 05
13	John McIsaac,	7 28
22	Samuel McDonald,	8 93
38	Valentine Chisholm,	0 12
20	Thomas Sears,	24 00
28	Elisha Randall,	20 00
38	John McDonald,	20 00
40	Donald Fraser,	1 00
45	James Hennifen,	20 00
51	Donald McKinnon,	20 00
55	Alexander Chisholm,	6 00
	John McIsaac,	7 08
	John Gillies,	4 00
	John McKinnon,	16 00
22	Simon Levandier,	20 00
		<hr/>
		174 46

VICTORIA.

11	Peter Ross,	0 82
14		1 24
15		1 60
51		20 00
53		120 00
67		0 16
78		1 23
83		100 00
57		80 00
87	Peter Ross,	1 15
88	Donald Ross,	20 00
89		44 00
	Unappropriated,	13 73
		<hr/>
		403 93

YARMOUTH.

3	D. P. Corning,	1 15
4	George Ring,	10 02
8	Watson Potter,	10 00
13	Theophilus Crosby,	0 25
266	Enoch Porter,	2 30
70	Stilman Larkin,	2 42
75	Forman Hatfield,	1 73
90	Capt. Jas. Hatfield,	2 57
		<hr/>
		30 44
		<hr/>
		\$5,472 45
		<hr/>

Undrawn Monies, 31st December, 1860.

Salaries,		\$14,740 00
Revenue expenses,		23,733 20
Steamboats, packets and ferries,	\$12,896 00	
Less Grants 1859 and 1860 to steamers at Basin of Mines, and grant 1859 to steamer between Pictou and Port Hood,	5,200 00	
	<hr/>	7,696 00
Education,	9,168 69	
Less Grant 1859 and 1860 for libraries,	4,000	
	<hr/>	5,168 69
Post communication,		11,570 96
Navigation securities,		771 53
Agriculture,		1,196 00
Militia,		5,096 65
Revenue Drawbacks,		1,675 80
Miscellaneous,		2,015 29
		<hr/>
		\$73,700 12

RECEIVER GENERAL'S ACCOUNT FOR 1860.

*The Province of Nova Scotia in Account Current with the Receiver General from
the 1st January to the 31st December, 1860.*

DR.

To cash paid	Advances, per abstract,	\$25463 50
	Chairman Board of Works, do.	99675 00
	Criminal Prosecutions, do.	1822 16
	Coroner's inquests, do.	1250 00
	Drawback of duties, do.	14537 99
	General education, do.	65893 25
	Judiciary expenses, do.	1357 98
	Legislative expenses, do.	45031 24
	Miscellaneous expenses, do.	7252 74
	Militia expenses, do.	3223 55
	Piers and breakwaters, do.	652 55
	Post communication, do.	35212 38
	Poor Asylum, do.	8100 00
	Provincial railway, do.	171937 91
	Public printing,	7733 10
	Revenue expenses, do.	45507 00
	Rations to troops, do.	109 20
	Support of Indians, do.	1359 16
	Support of agriculture, do.	1977 40
	Support of transient poor, do.	618 60
	Support of packets, steam boats and ferries, do.,	10032 00
	Salaries to officers of government, do.,	62554 42
	Copy right,	49 35
	Interest,	20000 00
	Wrecks,	197 33
	Signal Station,	1250 00
	Crown Land Department,	13200 00
	Railway damages, Halifax,	7574 83
	Do. do., Colchester,	3067 33
	Do. do., Hants,	11323 21
	Post money orders,	397 63
	Railway,	79500 00
	Distressed seamen,	317 65

ROAD SERVICE.

To cash paid	for road advances,	14801 40
	Road compensation,	423 76
	Old road votes,	1146 20
	Annapolis,	4687 73
	Colchester,	5028 15
	Cumberland,	4804 98
	Cape Breton,	5846 69
	Digby,	4371 90
	Guysborough,	3141 78
	Halifax,	5710 82
	Hants,	4056 59
	Inverness,	6686 10
	Kings,	4354 17
	Lunenburg,	6173 23

To cash paid Pictou,	5253 93	
Queens,	4431 30	
Richmond,	4245 12	
Sydney,	4575 34	
Shelburne,	4891 46	
Victoria,	4486 80	
Yarmouth,	4737 66	
		103,855 11
		852,033 57
		44,123 50
		\$896,157 07
Balance,		

CR.

By balance at this date,		\$13235 57
By Cash received for Colonial Duties, viz.:		
From Halifax,	\$555600 00	
Advocate Harbor,	161 40	
Annapolis,	4364 87	
Amherst,	4040 68	
Antigonish,	855 04	
Arichat,	5477 13	
Barrington,	6578 13	
Baddeck,	96 52	
Beaver River,	387 61	
Bridgetown,	2749 09	
Bear River,	1265 42	
Cornwallis,	3510 95	
Cape North,	2 87	
Cape Canso,	504 60	
Canada Creek,	1419 10	
Chester,	130 25	
Clementsport,	846 09	
Church Point, Clare,	1092 57	
Digby,	4223 61	
French Cross,	442 96	
Guysborough,	43 10	
Great Bras d'Or,	328 75	
Horton,	1938 05	
Hantsport,	378 12	
Harbour Buchie,	77 05	
Louisburg,	84 00	
Joggins,	1544 70	
Lunenburg,	200 00	
Liverpool,	6127 17	
Londonderry,	3196 75	
Little River,	187 63	
LaHave,	574 78	
Lingan,	365 05	
Maitland,	690 11	
Main a Dieu,	7 60	
Margaree,	55 87	
North Sydney,	5827 50	
Pictou,	20209 92	
Pugwash,	998 61	
Port Hood,	119 81	
Port Williams,	141 10	
Parrsborough,	1010 51	
Pubnico,	265 96	

From Port Medway,	612 21	
Port Mulgrave,	640 73	
Ragged Islands,	1179 83	
Sydney, C. B.,	1403 00	
Shelburne,	1217 02	
St. Mary's River,	168 52	
Ship Harbor,	420 00	
Sheet Harbor,	52 20	
Sandy Cove,	207 86	
St. Ann's,	28 61	
Truro,	2233 10	
Tatamagonche,	115 40	
Thorne's Cove,	412 10	
Tusket,	743 00	
Windsor,	5154 52	
Westport,	942 85	
Weymouth,	1123 21	
Wilmot,	1852 15	
Wallace,	113 87	
Walton,	270 10	
Yarmouth,	22561 49	
		679,572 80
Light Duty,—		
From Halifax,	8812 26	
Canso,	3274 17	
Strait of Canso,	2156 58	
Shelburne,	222 50	
Whitehaven,	16 00	
Pubnico,	29 00	
		14510 51
Canada, for their proportion of expense of St. Paul's and Scaterie Light Houses,		2228 73
New Brunswick for their pro- portion of expense of St. Paul's and Scatterie Light Houses,		2056 03
Prince Edward Island, for their proportion of the expense of St. Paul's and Scatterie Light Houses,		133 72
Casual Revenue,	25062 97	
Fees from Secretary's Office,	4245 35	
		29308 30
Mines,		1300 00
Crown Land Department, for Land sold, Board of Revenue,		20847 29
		2200 00
The Lords of the Treasury, towards support of Sable Island,		2008 88
Sable Island,		145 01
Fines and Forfeitures,		14 00
Miscellaneous,		3015 12
Wreck Money,		197 33
Advances,		4490 57
By Cash received for Copy Right,		49 35
Prothonotaries,		197 54
Board of Works,		2651 77
Signal Station,		1159 00
Railway damages, Halifax,		9700 90
Do. do. Colchester,		2362 46
Do. do. Hants,		12511 01

To cash received for Militia,	1210 50
Cape Race Light Duty,	54 07
Railway,	82116 63
Indian Reserves,	60 00
Distressed seamen,	399 98
Cape Breton road service,	800 00
Post communication,	5220 00
Road advances.	2400 00
	<hr/>
	\$896,157 07
	<hr/>
Balance brought down,	\$44,123 50

Receiver General's Office,
Halifax, 31st December, 1860.

J. H. ANDERSON,
Receiver General.

Examined and found correct,
WILLIAM ANNAND, Financial Secretary.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S RAILWAY ACCOUNTS, 1860.

The Provincial Railway in Acct., with the Receiver General for Cash received and disbursed from 1st January, 1860 to 1861.

DR.

Jan'y, 1860—To	Paid Bond-holders amount due them,	\$14805 00
Jan'y. 4.	Paid Bishop of Nova Scotia,	1275 00
Feb'y. 2.	Paid Commissioners,	6000 00
“	Paid Salaries per statement No. 1,	1569 87
May 17.	Paid Bank Nova Scotia for Bill of Exchange on London £12,500 stg., at 13 per cent. prem. remitted to Baring, Brothers & Co, for interest due 1st July,	62777 78
July 1.	Paid Bond-holders for interest due in Nova Scotia, this day,	15000 00
“	Paid Bishop of Nova Scotia,	1275 00
Nov. 1.	Paid Bank Nova Scotia, for Bill of Exchange £15,000 stg., at 13 per cent. premium, remitted to Baring, Brothers & Co, for interest due 1st January, 1861.	75333 33
Dec. 13.	Paid Bank Nova Scotia, for Bill of Exchange £6,000 stg., at 12½ per cent., premium, remitted to Baring, Brothers & Co, for interest due 1st January, 1861.	30000 00
		\$208,035 98

CR.

1860.		
Jan'y. 1.	By Balance on hand,	\$25398 07
“ 7.	Cash received for Debentures sold in Nova Scotia,	10000 00
“	Cash received for premium on ditto,	700 00
May 17.	Cash received from General Revenue,	62777 78
June 30.	do. do.	2151 80
July 21.	do. do.	1275 00
Nov. 1.	do. do.	75333 33
“ 24.	do. do.	400 00
Dec. 13.	do. do.	30000 00
		\$208,035 98

No. 1

SALARIES.

1860.		
Jan'y. 25.	To Paid Chief Engineer Mr. Laurie, salary to 18th inst.,	\$299 03
Feb'y. 7.	Paid do. do. to date,	370 84
March 12.	Paid Chairman of Railway Board, Hon. J. McNab, salary to 14th Feb'y.,	350 00
“ 31.	Paid Hon. J. McCully to date,	350 00
May 15.	Paid Commissioners of Railway, A. Scott, and S. L. Shannon, to 15th Feb'y.,	200 00
		\$1569 87

		No. 2.		
		PROVINCIAL RAILWAY.		
1860.				
Jan'y.	1.	To Balance to date,		\$4199753 83
Feb'y.	2.	Amount advanced to Commissioner as per account,	6000 00	
		Salaries per statement No. 1, as per account,	1569 87	
		Expense account per statement No. 3,	8 35	
			<u>7578 22</u>	
				<u>\$4,207,332 05</u>

		No. 3		
		EXPENSE ACCOUNT.		
1860,				
Feb'y.	11.	To Paid Baring, Brothers & Co, for adver- tisements,	4 25	
		Paid ditto, for Postages,	4 10	
			<u>\$8 35</u>	

		No. 4.		
		INTEREST.		
1860.				
Jan'y.	1.	To amount paid to this date,		\$591381 15
"	4.	Paid Bishop of Nova Scotia,	1275 00	
July	1.	Bond-holders in Nova Scotia, interest on £100,000 stg., due this day,	75000 00	
		Baring, Brothers & Co, for interest due this day, on £700,000 stg.,	£21000 0 0	
		Commission 1 per cent.	210 0 0	
			<u>£21210 0 0</u>	
		Less to pay the Bishop of Nova Scotia,	255 0 0	
			<u>£20955 0 0</u>	
		Difference of Exchange,	5238 15 0	
			<u>£26193 15 0</u>	
				\$104775 00
"	19.	Paid Bishop of N. Scotia,		1275 00
1861.				
Jan'y.	1.	Baring, Brothers & Co, for interest due this day, on £700,000 stg.,	£21000 0 0	
		Commission 1 per cent.	210 0 0	
			<u>£21210 0 0</u>	
		Less to pay the Bishop of Nova Scotia,	255 0 0	
			<u>£20955 0 0</u>	
		Difference of Exchange,	5238 15 0	
			<u>£26,193 15 0</u>	
				\$104775 00
				<u>227100 00</u>
				<u>\$818481 15</u>

1860.		
Feb'y. 11.	By amount received from Baring, Brothers & Co, balance of interest account, 1859,	6076 28
		<u>\$812,404 87</u>

No. 5.

BARING, BROTHERS & Co.

1860.			
Jan'y. 1.	To balance to date,	\$12276 47	
	Interest to date,	6076 28	
Feb'y. 17.	Bonds sold to date,	7500 00	
	Premium on ditto,	543 75	
March 24.	Bonds sold to date,	15500 00	
	Premiums on ditto,	1201 25	
May 17.	Bill of Exchange for £12,500 stg.,	62500 00	
Nov. 1.	Ditto. do. £15,000 "	75000 00	
Decr. 13.	Ditto. do. £6,000 "	30000 00	
1860.			
Feb'y. 11.	By expenses per statement No. 3,		\$8 35
July 1.	Int. due this day, on £700,000 stg. £21000 0 0		
	Commission 1 per cent.,	210 0 0	
		<u>£21210 0 0</u>	
	Less to the Bishop of Nova Scotia,	255 0 0	
		<u>20955 0 0</u>	
	Difference of exchange,	5238 15 0	
		<u>£26193 15 0 cy. or</u>	<u>\$104775 00</u>

1861.			
Jan'y 1.	Interest as above,		104775 00
	Balance,		1039 40
		<u>\$210,597 75</u>	<u>\$210,597 75</u>
	To balance brought down,	\$1039 40	

No. 6.

BONDS SOLD IN LONDON.

1860.			
Jan'y. 2	Bonds sold to date,		\$3,477,000 00
Feb'y. 17.	Ditto do.	\$7500 00	
March 24.	Ditto do.	15500 00	
		<u>23,000 00</u>	
			<u>\$3,500,000 00</u>

No. 7.

BONDS SOLD IN NOVA SCOTIA.

1860.			
Jan'y. 1.	Bonds sold to date,		\$490,000 00
7.	Ditto do.		10,000 00
			<u>\$500,000 00</u>

No. 8.

PREMIUM AND DISCOUNT.

1860.			
Jan'y. 1.	By amount received to date,		\$131,995 25
" 7.	Amount received on bonds sold in Nova Scotia,	700 00	
March 24.	Amt. received on bonds sold in London,	1745 00	
		<u>2445 00</u>	
	Less paid Bank of Nova Scotia, prem. on bills over par.	611 12	
		<u>1,833 88</u>	
			<u>\$133,829 13</u>

No. 9.

GENERAL REVENUE.

1860.			
Jan'y. 1.	By amount received to date,		\$715,009 13
Dec'r. 31.	Ditto do.		171,937 92
			<u>\$886,947 05</u>

BALANCE.

To Provincial Railway, per statement No. 2,	\$4,207,332 00	
Interest, Ditto, No. 4,	812,404 87	
Baring, Brothers & Co, Ditto, No. 5,	1,039 40	
By Bonds sold in London, statement No. 6,		3,500,000 00
Bonds sold in Nova Scotia, No. 7,		500,000 00
Premium and discount account, No. 8,		133,829 13
General revenue, No. 9,		886,947 05
	<u>\$5,020,776 32</u>	<u>\$5,020,776 32</u>

Receiver General's Office, Halifax, 1st January, 1861.

JOHN H. ANDERSON,
Receiver General.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S GENERAL STATEMENT.

General statement of the amounts certified by the Financial Secretary for payment on account of the different public services of the Province for the year ended 30th December, 1860.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
His Excellency	CIVIL LIST.		
The Earl of Mulgrave,	Salary as Lieutenant Governor, for 1 year ended 30th September, 1860,	\$15000 00	
Sir Brenton Halliburton,	Chief Justice, for 9 months and 16 days ended 16th June, 1860,	3969 17	
Hon. W. Young,	Ditto, for 1 month and 29 days ended 30th September, 1860,	517 26	
W. B. Bliss,	Assistant Judge, for 1 year ended 30th September, 1860,	3250 00	
E. M. Dodd,	Ditto, ditto	2800 00	
W. F. DesBarres,	Ditto, ditto	2800 00	
L. M. Wilkins,	Ditto, ditto	2800 00	
Charles Tupper,	Provincial Secretary, for 4½ months, ended 14th Feb'y, 1860,	1011 11	
Joseph Howe,	Ditto, for 7½ months, ended 30th Sept., 1860,	1788 89	
Staley Brown,	Receiver General, for 4½ months, ended 14th Feb'y, 1860,	906 66	
John H. Anderson,	Ditto, for 7½ months, ended 30th Sept., 1860,	1493 34	
John J. Marshall,	Financial Secretary, for 4½ months, ended 14th Feb'y, 1860,	866 66	
William Annand,	Ditto, for 7½ months, ended 30th Sept., 1860,	1533 34	
James W. Johnston,	Attorney General, for 4½ months, ended 14th Feb'y, 1860,	722 21	
Adams G. Archibald,	Ditto for 7½ months, ended 30th Sept., 1860,	1277 79	
William A. Henry,	Solicitor General, for 4½ month, ended 14th Feb'y, 1860,	179 66	
Samuel P. Fairbanks,	Commissioner of Crown Lands, for 1 year, ended 30th Sept., 1860,	2000 00	
Provincial Secretary,	Of Clerks in his office, do.	2300 00	
Ditto	Contingencies of his office,	500 00	
E. Duckett,	Salary as Clerk to Receiver General, 3 months, ended 31st Dec., 1859,	300 00	
George P. Lawson,	Ditto ditto 1 year, ended 31st Dec., 1860,	1200 00	
John R. Wallace,	Ditto ditto ditto, 30th Sept., 1860,	1000 00	

Financial Secretary's Statement—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
Thomas R. DeWolf, Commissioner of Crown Lands	Salary as Clerk to Financial Secretary, 1 year, ended 30th Sept., 1860, Clerks in his office, ditto.	\$1000 00	
F. G. Stapleton,	Private Secretary to Lieut. Governor, ditto.	2480 00	
J. W. Nutting,	Clerk to the Crown, ditto.	1250 00	
James McKengney,	Inspector of Mines, ditto.	400 00	
James Venables,	Keeper of the Provincial Building, ditto.	1200 00	
Joseph Skallish,	Messenger of Council, ditto.	320 00	
Alexander Stewart, C. B.,	Pension as late Master of the Rolls, ditto.	160 00	
W. Q. Sawyers,	Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, ditto.	1600 00	
J. G. Marshall,	ditto ditto	1200 00	
John S. Morris,	Commissioner of Crown Lands, ditto.	1200 00	
H. W. Crawley,	ditto ditto	1200 00	
N. W. White,	Registrar of the Court of Chancery, ditto.	1200 00	
Miss Cox,	ditto 15 months, ditto.	500 00	
		628 33	62554 42
President and Secretary,	AGRICULTURE.		
Ditto	Parrsborough Society, county of Cumberland, grant 1858,	20 00	
Ditto	Wallace do. do. do.	20 00	
Ditto	do. do. do. 1859,	60 00	
Ditto	Annapolis, do. county of Annapolis, grant 1859,	40 00	
Ditto	East Annapolis do. do. do.	40 00	
Ditto	Mira do. county of Cape Breton, do.	40 00	
Ditto	Sydney, do. do. do.	40 00	
Ditto	L. Stewiacke do. county of Colchester, do.	40 00	
Ditto	Digby do. do. do.	30 00	
Ditto	Clare do. Digby, do.	20 00	
Ditto	Guysborough do. do. do.	60 00	
Ditto	E. Musquodoboit do. Guysborough, do.	60 00	
	Halifax, do.	40 00	

Ditto	Dartmouth Society, county of Halifax, do.	10 00	
Ditto	Windsor do. Hants, do.	30 00	
Ditto	Newport do. do. do.	30 00	
Ditto	East Rawdon, do. do. do.	30 00	
Ditto	Lunenburg, do. Lunenburg, do.	40 00	
Ditto	Maxwelton do. Pictou, do.	40 00	
Ditto	Up. Stewiacke, do. Colchester, grant 1860,	40 00	
Ditto	New Annan do. do. do.	40 00	
Ditto	Parrsborough do. Cumberland, do.	60 00	
Ditto	Wallace, do. do. do.	60 00	
Ditto	Central society do. Digby, do.	60 00	
Ditto	L. Musquodoboit do. Halifax, do.	40 00	
Ditto	Musquodoboit do. do. do.	40 00	
Ditto	Hants do. Hants, do.	40 00	
Ditto	N. E. Marguere do. Inverness, do.	40 00	
Ditto	Horton, do. Kings, do.	40 00	
Ditto	E. Cornwallis do. do. do.	40 00	
Ditto	W. Cornwallis do. do. do.	40 00	
Ditto	Hopewell do. Pictou, do.	40 00	
Ditto	Caledonia & Kempt do. Queens, do.	120 00	
Ditto	Central do. Sydney, do.	120 00	
Ditto	Middle River, do. Victoria, do.	120 00	
Ditto	Yarmouth do. Yarmouth, do.	60 00	
Ditto	Beaver River, do. do. do.	40 00	
Ditto	North Sydney do. Cape Breton, do.	40 00	
Dr. Forrester.	do. do.	217 40	1077 40
Thomas B. Aikens,	On account of Record Commission,	432 46	
John W. Ritchie,	Retaining fee, Counsel for the Crown on the prosecution of W. B. Smellie,	40 00	
J. W. Johnston & Sons,	For professional services as per account,	259 76	
Henry B. Pauline,	Services connected with the relief of distressed seaman for the year 1859,	200 00	
Henry Yeomans,	Premium of insurance on militia arms hence to Arichat, C. B.	13 51	

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
John F. McKeen,	Coroners' fees on inquisitions held in the county of Guysboro', 1860,	\$10 00	
Edward Jennings, M. D.,	Halifax,	140 00	
Samuel Gray,	do.	110 00	
William Harrison,	do.	10 00	
John Jenkins,	Hants,	20 00	
William Dennison,	do.	10 00	
John McLeod,	Inverness,	20 00	
James G. McKeen,	do.	10 00	
John Munro,	do.	10 00	
John H. McKeen,	do.	20 00	
Charles W. H. Harris,	do.	10 00	
Edward Teel,	Kings,	10 00	
John Creighton,	Lunenburg,	10 00	
Daniel Dimock,	do.	10 00	
Joseph Whitford,	do.	20 00	
David Mattheson,	do.	20 00	
William H. Harris,	Pictou,	50 00	
Edward Roach,	do.	20 00	
Lewis Johnston,	do.	10 00	
John McKay,	do.	10 00	
James Forbes,	do.	10 00	
Joseph Creamer,	Queen's,	20 00	
George E. Jean,	Richmond,	40 00	
William J. Bell,	do.	30 00	
Israel K. Wilson,	Shelburne,	90 00	
Henry Chute,	do.	10 00	
William Currie,	Sydney,	30 00	
Joseph Symonds,	do.	30 00	

John Campbell,
James C. Farrish,
George Bingay,
Matthew Jeffery,
James M. Leut,
Thomas W. Jackson,

Maurice Power, *et. al.*
Matthew Gardiner,
James Dunn,
John Creighton,

Martin I. Wilkins,
William A. Henry,

Charles W. H. Harris,
John Creighton,

Charles W. Harris,
Charles B. Owen,
Martin I. Wilkins,
James W. Johnston,
William A. Henry,

William H. Keating,

Henry B. Paulin,
Ditto,
Ditto,

10 00
20 00
20 00
80 00
10 00
10 00
1250 00

ditto
ditto
ditto
ditto
ditto
ditto
Victoria,
Yarmouth,
do.
do.
do.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

Witness' fees on criminal prosecution at Truro,
Conveying Michael Burk, a criminal, from Halifax to Truro,
To pay witness' fees in suit of the Queen vs. P. Drummond,
Cost of conducting criminal prosecutions at Liverpool, Lunenburg, Barrington and
Yarmouth, Spring term,
Pictou and Amherst, June term, 1860,
Sydney, Guysborough, Port Hood and
Antigonish, June term, 1860,
Windsor and Annapolis, do.
Lunenburg, Shelburne, and Yarmouth,
September and October term.
Digby, Annapolis and Kentville, ditto.
Shelburne, October term, 1860,
Pictou, do. do.
Amherst, do. do.
Ariehat, Baddeck, Port Hood, Guysboro'
and Antigonish,

10 00
20 00
20 00
80 00
10 00
10 00

13 20
10 00
80 00
187 00
266 00
291 50
59 97
224 13
99 00
29 80
59 56
110 40
385 00

Amount paid into the Treasury on this account,

1822 10
49 85

COPY RIGHT ACCOUNT.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN.

To pay subsistence of S. A. Smith, a shipwrecked seaman, from Boston to Halifax,
ditto P. Holmes & R. H. Fullerton, do. New York to Halifax,
ditto John McDonald, do. Boston to do.

1 00
9 00
1 00

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
John Boves,	Binding books for Financial Secretary's Office,	22 80	
A. & W. MacKinlay,	For books and stationery furnished Financial Secretary's office in 1859,	177 55	
John K. Veits,	Return of three Members to Assembly from county Digby,	18 00	
A. & W. MacKinlay,	Stationery furnished Controller's office in 1859,	19 85	
G. E. Morton & Co.,	Book and papers furnished Financial Secretary's office in 1859,	9 25	
Joseph Skallish,	Attendance on offices of Receiver General and Financial Secretary, to 30th Sept. 1860,	80 00	
James Thompson,	Reporting decisions of Supreme Court, grant 1858,	400 00	
James McKeagney,	Balance of Grant for travelling expenses during the year ended 31st Dec. 1859,	37 68	
Ditto,	On account of travelling expenses in 1860,	300 00	
Joseph Allison,	Return of one Member to Assembly from county of Hants,	6 00	
J. J. Sawyer,	Ditto	0 00	
Comrs. for Signing Pro Notes,	For cancelling old notes and signing £ Province notes No. 77,001 to 9 ,000,	300 00	
James J. Kerr,	Return three Members to Assembly from county Cumberland,	18 00	
Andrew Downs,	Grant 1860, to aid in establishing a Museum and Aquarium,	200 00	
A. & W. MacKinlay,	Stationery furnished Commissioners for consolidating the laws,	32 60	
Dr. Slayter,	Grant 1860, pursuant to report of relief committee,	48 50	
John Nelson,	To enable him to keep a half-way house, between Musquodoboit & St. Mary's,	60 00	
George Merry,	ditto	60 00	
John Canty,	To reimburse him for a saw mill destroyed by fire,	800 00	
E. Billing & Co.,	To replace Province notes destroyed by fire,	172 00	
Colin Robinson,	ditto	72 00	
John Creelman,	ditto	8 00	
P. Gallienne & G. Easterbrook,	For services rescuing the crew of the schr. Gold Hunter,	100 00	
Directors Deaf & Dumb School,	To aid that institution for the present year.	2000 00	
Trustees Union African School,	ditto	120 00	
Perkins, Bacon & Co.,	On account of engraving Provincial Treasury Notes,	328 00	
Bauld & Gibson,	Return of duties paid on Tobacco exported,	113 75	
Edward and William Young,	To recompense them for loss sustained.	400 00	

William McKenzie,	1859 expenses exploring new eastern road between Manchester and Strait of Canso	40 98	
Fitzgerald Cochran,	On account of reporting decisions of the Supreme Court,	200 00	
John Duffus,	Grant 1860 for the Welsford and Parker Monument,	400 00	
Valentine Munro,	To enable him to keep a half-way house between Liverpool and Annapolis,	60 00	
John Davison,	Return of light duties paid by him,	37 40	
Hon. John Lock,	For attendance in Halifax as Executive Councillor,	80 00	
Hon. Colin Campbell,	ditto	70 00	
John Peck, et. al.,	Grant 1860 pursuant to report of committee,	24 00	
Joseph Skallish,	To purchase fuel for offices of Receiver General, Financial Secretary, & Savings' Bank,	45 23	
Edmund Crowell,	Grant 1860 for keeping the establishment on Seal Island, to aid vessels in distress,	120 00	
Thomas B. Akin,	Ditto On account of Record Commission,	100 00	
Adam Roy,	Ditto	8 75	
Charles C. McAlpine,	Ditto	21 00	
William Goodwin,	Ditto Keeping an establishment on Mud Island, to aid vessels in distress,	80 00	
Charles Blanchard,	Return of one Member to Assembly from county Colchester,	6 00	
Augustin Melanson,	NAVIGATION SECURITIES,	7252 74	
William Baxter,	Grant 1859 for aid to Groscoque breakwater, county Digby,	78 57	
Charles Winchester,	Breakwater at Baxter's Harbor, county King's,	49 90	
Samuel Laurence, et. al.,	Horse boat at Bear River, county Annapolis,	40 00	
Allen Smith,	Breakwater at Margaree River, county Inverness,	84 08	
Mundy White,	In securing Arisaig Pier,	60 00	
William LeBlanc,	Placing Buoys in Tusket River,	100 00	
George Sollows,	Breakwater at Capo Covo, county Digby,	80 00	
Jacob W. Crowell,	do. Green Covo,	80 00	
	do. Griffin's Cove,	80 00	
Postmaster General,	POST MONEY ORDERS,	652 56	
	On account of Post Money Orders,	397 03	
Hon. Receiver General,	PROVINCIAL RAILWAY,	16811 11	
Ditto,	London to holders of Debentures,	3826 80	
	Nova Scotia ditto,	171937 01	

Financial Secretary's Statement.—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
	REVENUE EXPENSES.		
Edward Binney,	Salary as Acting Collector at Halifax for 1 year ended Sept. 30, 1860,	\$1200 00	
Henry B. Pauline,	ditto	1000 00	
William G. Fife,	Warehouse keeper,	1000 00	
John. U. Ross,	Landing waiter,	1000 00	
James M. Tidmarsh,	Ditto	770 00	
James Kerr,	Ditto	200 00	
Peter Donaldson,	Clerk, 3 months,	640 00	
B. Bremner Oxley,	ditto 1 year,	600 00	
James Fitzgerald,	do do	600 00	
Thomas P. Ryan,	ditto	600 00	
J. S. Morris,	ditto	600 00	
Gustavus Johnston,	ditto	458 34	
Joseph Austin,	Ditto	41 66	
Joseph W. Quinan,	Guager, 1 year ended 30th September 1860.	600 00	
Edward Binney,	Ditto	600 00	
Ditto,	To pay Shipping officers,	1647 00	
Ditto,	Warehouse Lockers,	5263 50	
Ditto,	Tide surveyors, boatmen and waiters,	8185 55	
Ditto,	Messengers and truckmen,	427 50	
Ditto,	Incidental expenses,	809 53	
Charles R. Allison,	Salary as controller at Walton, 1 year ended 31st December, 1859,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected,	11 66	
John Barr,	Salary as controller at Bear River,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected,	107 89	
A. Bourneuf,	Salary as Controller at Church Point,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected,	84 18	
Thomas S. Brown,	Salary, 1 year ended 20th September, 1860,	200 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, ditto,	462 27	

Hiram Blanchard,	Salary as controller at Port Hood, for 15½ months ended 15th April, 1859,	103 33
Ditto	Commission on light duties collected for 2 years ended 31st December, 1858,	2 75
P. J. Brouard,	Salary as controller at Ship Harbor, for 1 year, ended 31st December, 1859,	80 00
Ditto	Commission on duties collected in 1859 and 1860,	31 02
Joseph Browner,	Salary as controller at Sheet Harbor, for 1 year, ditto,	80 00
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, ditto,	2 60
Joseph Crane,	Salary as controller at Horton, for 3 years, ended 31st December, 1860,	240 00
Ditto	Commission on duties collected for 2½ years, ended 30th September, 1860,	298 80
Edward Corbett,	Salary as Seizing officer at Harbor au Bauche, for 1 year, ended 31st Dec. 1859,	60 00
Ditto	Commission on duties collected do. ditto,	3 07
Thomas M. Crow,	Salary as controller at Truro, 2 years,	160 00
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do ditto,	527 93
William Campbell,	Salary as controller at Tamagouche, 1 year,	80 00
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do ditto,	11 40
Simon Donovan,	Salary as registrar and controller at Arichat, do. ditto,	200 00
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do ditto,	295 76
E. M. Dodd, junr.,	Salary as controller at Ligan, do. ditto,	80 00
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do ditto,	5 05
Gilbert Dinmars,	Salary as controller at Clementsport, do. ditto,	80 00
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do. 30th September, 1860,	31 80
Simon D'Entremont,	Salary as controller at Pubnico, do. 31st December, 1859,	80 00
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do ditto,	23 13
John H. Freeman,	Salary as registrar and controller at Liverpool, do. 30th September, 1860,	300 00
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do ditto,	595 66
Ditto	Use of scales, 1 48	
William Geldert,	Salary as late controller at LaHave, for 13 months, ended 31st January 1859,	86 67
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do ditto,	27 26
A. Grant,	Commission on duties collected for 3 months, ended 30th September, 1860,	2 88
John Homer,	Salary as controller at Barrington for 8 months & 17 days, ended 17th Sept. 1859,	57 15
Ditto	Commission on duties collected do ditto,	116 63
Francis Homer,	Salary as acting controller at Barrington for 3 mos. & 14 days, ended 31st Dec. 1859,	22 85
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do ditto,	48 55
A. F. Haliburton,	Salary as controller at Baddeck for 1 year, ended 31st December, 1859,	80 00

Financial Secretary's Statement—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
A. F. Halliburton	Commission on duties collected, for 1 year, ended 31st December 1859,	\$9 64	
N. T. Harris,	Salary as collector at Hautsport, do.	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	46 91	
John Harley,	Salary as collector at LaHave, for 11 months,	73 33	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	39 96	
Edward Lockwood,	Salary as controller at Cornwallis, 10½ months, ended 15th November, 1859,	70 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	245 63	
Joseph J. Letson,	Salary as controller at Port Medway for 1 year, ended 31st December, 1859,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	94 51	
C. E. Leonard,	Salary as registrar and controller at Sydney, do.	200 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	107 03	
Abram Lent,	Salary as controller at Tusket, do.	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	94 76	
Alexander Munro,	Salary as controller at Great Bras d'Or, for 12 months ended 31st Dec., 1859,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	4 41	
H. M. Moyle,	Salary registrar and controller at Lunenburg,	400 00	
Ditto	Commissions on duties collected, do.	10 99	
Ditto	Postage on public documents, do.	0 20	
A. D. Morrison,	Salary as controller at Londonderry,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	270 23	
Edward Mudge,	Salary as controller at Margaree,	80 00	
James Muir, jr.,	Ditto, Shelburne,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	20 38	
J. E. Moberly,	Commission on light duty collected, do.	800 00	
Ditto	Salary of L. Dunke, landing waiter,	44 63	
Ditto	Alexr. Hood, surveyor of shipping,	400 00	
Ditto	as collector at Pictou,	320 00	
D. McCulloch,	ditto,	1000 00	

Ditto	Commission on light duty,	89 66	
Ditto	Salary of G. Hattie, clerk,	320 00	
Ditto	Wages of boatmen,	525 00	
Allen McDonnell,	Salary as controller at Antigonish,	80 00	
N. C. McKeen,	Seizing officer at Margaree Island, do.	60 00	
Thomas McColl,	Registrar and controller at Guysboro' do.	200 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	3 05	
James McNab,	Salary as controller at Pugwash, for 17 months, ended 12 June, 1860,	116 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	159 50	
Alexander McDonald,	Salary as controller at St. Mary's, for 1 year, ended 30th Dec., 1859,	80 00	
Nicol Nicolson,	Ditto Wallace,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	1 60	
George Norris,	Salary as controller at Cape Canso,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	49 52	
John Orpin,	Salary as controller at French Cross,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	44 24	
David Power,	Salary as controller as McNair's Cove,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	50 08	
R. B. Porter,	Salary as controller at Windsor,	200 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	400 39	
James Ratchford,	Salary as registrar and controller at Parrsborough,	200 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	96 03	
Reuben Perry,	Salary as controller at Beaver River,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	37 89	
C. V. Rawding,	Salary as controller at Canada Creek,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	134 17	
James Randall,	Salary as controller at Little River,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	16 73	
Adam Roy,	Salary as controller at Maitland,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	53 36	
B. H. Ruggles,	Salary as controller at Westport,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do.	72 85	
H. D. Ruggles,	Salary as controller at Weymouth,	160 00	

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL, CURRENCY.
H. D. Ruggles,	Commission on duties collected, 1 year, ended 31st December, 1859,	\$70 85	
Ebenezer Rand,	Salary as controller at Cornwallis for 1½ months, ditto,	10 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected for 4½ months, ended 30th March, 1860,	64 20	
George Seaman,	Salary as controller at Joggins, for 3 months, ended 31st December, 1859,	20 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected in 1859 and 1860,	143 23	
William Stalker,	Salary as controller at Ragged Islands for 1 year, ended 31st December, 1859,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do. 30th September 1860,	153 32	
H. G. Selson,	Salary as seizing officer at St. Ann's, do. 31st December 1859,	60 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do. ditto,	3 20	
Robert Stone,	Salary as controller at Wilnot, do. ditto,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do. ditto,	215 01	
Winthrop Sargent,	Ditto, 9 months, ended 30th September 1860.	509 45	
Timothy C. Tobias,	Salary as controller at Annapolis for 1 year, ended 31st December, 1859,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do. 30th September, 1860,	425 34	
A. B. Thorue,	Salary as controller at Thorne's Cove, do. 31st December, 1859,	80 00	
Ditto,	Commission on duties collected, do. ditto,	29 40	
James H. Thorue,	Salary as seizing officer and controller at Bridgetown, do. ditto,	70 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, do. 30th September, 1860,	277 46	
Charles Ward,	Salary as controller at Advocate Harbor, do. 31st December, 1859,	80 00	
Ditto	Commission on duties collected, 2½ years, ditto,	44 00	
Botsford Viets,	Ditto,	149 21	
James F. Demings,	Commission on light duty collected to 30th September, 1860,	62 47	
H. B. Pauline,	Ditto for the year ended 31st Dec., 1859,	401 96	
H. G. McKay,	Salary for services at Pictou for 1 year ended 30th June, 1860,	92 00	
Wm. Bryden,	as surveyor and searcher at Liverpool, for 1 year ended 30th Sept., 1860,	360 00	
John Sterling,	Tide waiter and seizing officer at Windsor, for 1 year, ended June 30 '60,	300 00	
Thomas S. Bown,	Wages of boatmen at North Sydney, to 30th Sept., 1860,	340 00	
	Repairing revenue boat,	6 00	

Thomas R. DeWolf,
John Starritt,
D. McCulloch,
Hon. Financial Secretary,
William T. Townsend,
J. McPherson,
Ditto,
John L. Rice,
Whitman Spinney,
John Clark,
Samuel Stone,
William H. Lovitt,
Harris Fulmore,
Joseph Martell,
Nathan Snow,
Watson Nickerson.
Joseph Trofry,
John Bain,
James Hearn,
Abram Ogilvie,
Angus Morrison,
Walter Laurence,
Benjamin McLeod,
Neil McPherson,
Timoth R. Brooks,
E. D. Tremain,
Ditto.

Making trade returns for the year ended 30th Sept., 1859,
Commission on duties collected at Port Williams, Dec. Qr., 1859,
Expenses of revenue boat at Pictou, for the year 1859,
Expenses visiting outpost collectors,
Expenses executing commission connected with wrecked steamer "Hungarian,"
Salary as seizing officer at Pictou, for 6 months, ended 31st Dec., 1856,
ditto 18 " 30th June, 1860,
ditto Annapolis, 12 " 31st Dec., 1859,
ditto ditto " " ditto
ditto Wilnot " " ditto
ditto ditto " " ditto
ditto Cornwallis, " " ditto
ditto Five Islands, " " ditto
ditto Arichat, " " ditto
ditto Shelburne, " " ditto
ditto Cape Sable Island, " " ditto
ditto Barrington, " " ditto
ditto Great Bras d'Or, " " ditto
ditto Arichat, " " ditto
ditto Cornwallis, " " ditto
ditto Great Bras d'Or, " " ditto
ditto Cheticamp, " " ditto
ditto Pictou, 28 " " ditto
ditto Cape North, 18 " " ditto
ditto Chute's Cove, " " ditto

County Annapolis over expended on Spaw Spring road,
Ditto expended on Thorne Mill road,
Ditto do. Bruce Bridge,
Colechester do. Oliver's Bridge,

45507 00

Financial Secretary's Statement—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
George Lombard,	County Colchester expended on Bridge at Duncan McDonald's lake road,	\$60 50	
George Johnson,	do. Bridges between Shubenacadie and Truro,	120 00	
Charles Brenton,	do. Road from Middle to Lower Stewiacke,	8 75	
David Fulton,	do. Opening new road at Bass River,	40 10	
Samuel Archibald,	do. Road between Truro and Pictou county line,	51 00	
George Johnston,	do. Lower Stewiacke Bridge,	39 15	
Rufus Wetherbee,	do. Cheganais Bridge,	45 21	
Samuel Archibald,	do. Road between Truro and Pictou county line,	28 65	
George Lombard,	do. Bridges over French River near Donaldsons',	120 00	
Richard Thompson,	do. Bridges at Plaister Creek and River Phillip,	80 90	
Wellwood Waugh, 3rd,	do. Bridge on road from Wallace to Tatmagouche,	60 15	
Silas H. C. Mills,	do. Alteration of road near Joseph Mills',	88 00	
David McKenzie,	do. Bridge on North Shore road,	48 60	
Wm. Hurd & J. T. Seaman,	do. Road and bridges from Hurd's to Anguin's,	185 47	
George Wolton,	do. Alteration of road round Gilbert's mountain,	48 00	
Job Seaman & Jno. Pugsley,	do. River Herbert bridge,	504 00	
Felix Godet,	do. Repairs on the Mill bridge,	9 00	
Anselm Saulnier,	do. Joseph Saulnier's line road,	88 75	
Edward John,	do. The Weymouth bridge,	92 00	
John Kenny,	do. Bridges between Gilbert's Cove and Sissibo,	95 55	
William S. Scott,	do. Bridge over Country Harbor river,	42 16	
Ditto	do. do. balance of account,	85 84	
James Hemlow,	do. the Joggin and Gasperoux bridges,	140 00	
William McKenzie,	do. Road from Port Mulgrave to Pirato Cove,	1293 37	
James H. Torey,	do. Mink bridge,	48 00	
Alexander Hubley,	do. Road from N. W. Arm to head of St. Margaret's Bay,	23 53	
John Shea,	do. Ten bridges on Harrietsfield road,	40 00	
Ephraim Burgess,	do. Bridge near Birch Cove,	88 00	

John Hubley,	ditto	Halifax road to Barracks,	40 00
Isaac Isonor,	ditto	Road from Dartmouth to Shubenacadie,	40 88
Wm. Anderson,	ditto	ditto to Ship Harbor,	128 90
Ditto	ditto	Over expended on account No. 44,	118 80
Bernard Wier,	County of Hants, expended on	Walton bridge,	200 00
Daniel Cochran,	ditto,	Kennetcook bridge, balance of account,	60 20
Robert H. Burgess,	ditto,	Kennetcook bridge,	803 00
Bernard Wier,	ditto,	Walton bridge,	300 00
John Harvie,	ditto,	road near Tucker's Creek,	61 90
Constant Church,	ditto,	Half-way River bridge,	89 25
Terrance Canty,	ditto,	bridge at Little River near A. McKay's,	72 98
Francis W. McKenzie,	ditto,	road near River Dennis,	14 70
George C. Lawrence,	Inverness, do	bridge at Forks Margaree,	581 11
William Chambers,	ditto,	balance duo on Cornwallis bridge,	1000 00
Ephraim Kinsman,	ditto,	bridge over Canning River,	12 70
Kinsman Fuller,	ditto,	Gasperoux bridge,	1723 39
Benjamin Parsons,	ditto,	Halifax Harbor bridge,	175 00
David Veinot,	ditto,	Kedy's and Madder's bridge,	58 46
Adam McKenzie,	Lunenburg, do.	road from Middle River to Sydney co. line,	191 10
Robert Sutherland,	Pictou, do.	road from St. Mary's to Garden of Eden,	85 60
Adam McKenzie,	ditto	the New Glasgow bridge,	646 80
R. McDonald, & G. Lowden,	ditto	bridge across Mill Brook Knoidart,	83 04
Angus McDonald,	ditto	breakwater at Mill Brook,	32 70
James Murdoch,	ditto	road from Haliburton's bridge to county line,	395 49
Robert Patterson,	ditto	bridge at Leith Head,	20 92
William McLean,	ditto	bridge at Langill's mills,	1000 00
Adam McKenzie,	ditto	road between Middle and West Rivers,	15 45
G. W. A. Lowden,	ditto	road from New Glasgow to Sydney co. line,	132 00
Adams Archibald,	ditto	rebuilding River John bridge,	1400 00
John Murdoch,	ditto	bridges near Durham and Ten-mile-house,	58 50
Adam McKenzie,	ditto	road from Middle River to Sydney co. line,	67 05
Frank Martin,	Queens, do.	bridge at Brookfield,	82 92
James Mack,	ditto	bridge at Mill Village,	400 00

Financial Secretary's Statement—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
Adam McKenzie, Ditto, H. McDonald & A. Gillis, J. McDonald & A. Chisholm, Donald Ross, Donald & Peter Ross, Donald Ross,	County of Sydney, expended on bridges between Picton and Gut of Canso, ditto, do. road ditto, ditto, do. bridge at Malignant Cove, ditto, do. road from Pomket Forks to Little River, Victoria, do. road and bridges at Portage and McAuley's brook, ditto, do. bridge between Whycoomagh and Baddeck, ditto, do. road from Plaister to road,	192 00 94 03 88 00 40 08 303 00 183 33 40 00	14801 40
County of Annapolis, Cape Breton, Ditto Colchester, Cumberland, Digby, Guysborough, Ditto, Halifax, Hants, Ditto, Inverness, Ditto, King's, Ditto, Lunenburg, Picton, Ditto, Queen's,	ROADS AND BRIDGES. Paid on account of this service from grants of 1860. ditto, ditto, ditto, old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1859, ditto, this service from grants of 1860, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1859, ditto, this service from grants of 1860, ditto, ditto, ditto, old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1859, ditto, this service from grants of 1860, ditto, ditto, ditto, old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1859, ditto, this service from grants of 1860, ditto, ditto, ditto, old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1859, ditto, this service from grants of 1860, ditto, ditto, ditto, old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1859, ditto, this service from grants of 1860,	4687 73 5840 09 109 00 5028 15 4804 98 4371 90 3141 78 27 90 5710 82 4050 59 20 00 6680 10 52 00 4354 17 800 00 6173 23 5253 93 39 00 4431 30	

Ditto, Richmond, Shelburne, Ditto, Sydney, Victoria, Yarmouth, Ditto,	old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1859, this service from grants of 1860, ditto, old road votes undrawn 31st December 1859, this service from grants of 1860, ditto, ditto, old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1859,	40 00 4245 12 4891 46 20 00 4575 34 4486 80 4737 66 38 30	88029 95
Jesse Fullerton, Alexander Chisholm, George Munro, Frederick and Silas Newcomb, Vickery Davison, Manuel Susoy, William Hall, Daniel Quillinan, William Hall, et. al. Duncan Chisholm, Angus McDonald, Duncan Grant, William and Ann Fitchett, John McDonnell, Ditto, J. Campbell and J. Matheson,	ROAD COMPENSATION, Cumberland, for soil and fencing, Inverness, ditto, Victoria, ditto, Cumberland, ditto, do. ditto, Halifax, ditto, do. ditto, do. ditto, do. ditto, Inverness, ditto, do. ditto, do. ditto, Cumberland, ditto, Inverness, do. Victoria, do.	29 30 12 00 16 20 88 40 20 00 20 00 0 40 36 40 24 00 24 00 20 00 10 00 80 00 24 00 8 00 52 00	428 70
Alexander Ross, John S. McNeil, Job Dart, Duncan McPhee, T. D. Archibald,	STEAMBOATS, PACKETS AND FERRIES. Grants '57 & '58, Co. Victoria, keeping a ferry at Little Narrows, 1858, do. Grand Narrows, 1859, do. the mouth of Shubenacadie River, ditto Cape Breton, do. between Low Point and Sydney Mines, ditto do. aid to steamer between Sydney and Great Bras d'Or,	30 00 16 00 40 00 40 00 1000 00	

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
Thomas Howley,	Grant 1859, Co. Cape Breton, aid to ferry at little Bras d'Or,	40 00	
Kenneth McLennan,	do. keeping a ferry at Sydney River,	20 00	
Neil McIntosh,	do. between North Bar and town of Sydney,	20 00	
Angus McDonald,	do. at entrance of Gut Mir River,	20 00	
Alexander McNeil,	do. Grand Narrows,	16 00	
Frank Benton,	do. across Wallace Harbor,	40 00	
James Doncaster,	do. between Amherst and Minudie,	60 00	
Maurice Walsh,	do. across Pugwash harbour,	20 00	
William Morrell,	do. at Grand Passage,	40 00	
Israel Blackford,	do. across Petite passage,	20 00	
Samuel Outhouse,	do. ditto,	20 00	
Charles Winchester,	do. at Bear River,	20 00	
Basil Amero,	do. between Weymouth bridge & Sandy Cove,	80 00	
Dennis Sullivan,	do. Montegan and Westport,	100 00	
W. Pride and J. Naufts,	do. at St. Mary's River,	40 00	
Alexander McGuire,	do. between Milford and Ship harbor,	40 00	
Thomas Penney,	do. packet between Guysboro and Arichat,	200 00	
Nancy McNair,	do. ferry between Port Mulgrave & Ship harbor,	40 00	
Naniel Lang,	do. across Liscomb's harbor,	20 00	
Young and Mullins,	aid to ferry do.	30 00	
John Leary	do. at Basin Gut, Sambro,	20 00	
S. Cunard & Co,	do. steamer between Halifax and St. John, N.I.,	1500 00	
Charles Smith,	do. ferry at Necum Touch River,	40 00	
Joseph Purcell,	do. North West Arm,	40 00	
David Low,	do. Sheet Harbor,	50 00	
William J. Smith,	do. between Shubenacadie and Londonderry,	80 00	
Ditto,	do. across the Shubenacadie river,	40 00	
King & Brothers,	do. stmr. between Windsor and St. John, N.B.,	2000 00	

Hugh McMillan,	Inverness, do. ferry betwn. McMillan's point & Auld's cove	80 00	
Edmund Forrestall,	do. do. do.	80 00	
Josiah Embree,	do. Ship Harbor and Port Mulgrave,	40 00	
James Thompson,	do. Margaree River,	20 00	
Josiah Embree,	do. Ship Harbor and Port Mulgrave in '58,	40 00	
Joseph Purnett,	do. La Havo River,	50 00	
Charles R. Purnett,	do. do.	50 00	
William S. Pope,	do. steamer between Pictou and Charlottetown,	800 00	
C. Bolkehouse,	do. do. and Cape Breton,	2400 00	
William McDonald,	Queen's, keeping a ferry at Port LeLobert,	40 00	
John McPherson,	do. between McPherson's and Carter's landings,	40 00	
Hugh Campbell,	do. at Grandique River,	00 00	
Peter and David Fraser,	do. Mouth of Grandique River,	00 00	
W. Cunningham & L. Knowles	do. between Cape Sable Island and the main,	80 00	
John R. Morrison,	do. across Jordan River,	20 00	
Cornelius Craig,	do. at Sable River,	40 00	
John McDonald,	do. Port LeLobert,	40 00	
Roderick McLeod,	Grant 1859, county Victoria for keeping a ferry at the entrance of Great Bras d'Or,	30 00	
John McNeil,	do. do.	30 00	
Donald Ross,	do. Big Harbor,	00 00	
Donald McLean,	do. St. Ann's Harbor,	20 00	
Godfrey Hines,	do. entrance of South Bay, Ingonish,	30 00	
Kenneth Matheson,	do. Big Harbor,	00 00	
John McNeil,	do. Grand Narrows,	16 00	
Malcolm McLean,	do. between Washabee and Baddock,	20 00	
J. F. Bouchie and B. Boutong,	do. across Tuskot River,	24 00	
John D. Muise.	do. between the Main & Piorpoint Island	20 00	10082 00
W. A. Palmer, A. C. G.	SIGNAL STATION. For support of Signal Station at Halifax, for 1 year ended 31st December, 1860,		1250 00
Dr. Parker,	Grant 1859, TRANSIENT POOR.	18 00	

Financial Secretary's Statement—Continued.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	AMOUNT.	TOTAL CURRENCY.
Overscers of Poor,	Grant 1859, county Pictou, township of Arisaig,	41 85	
Ditto,	Grant '59 & '60 county Shelburne, township Barrington,	36 00	
Ditto,	1860 do. Annapolis, do. Annapolis,	13 50	
Ditto,	do. do. do. Clements,	41 60	
Ditto,	do. do. do. Wilnot,	12 00	
Ditto,	do. do. Pictou, first section,	193 60	
Ditto,	do. do. Queen's, township of Liverpool,	132 45	
Ditto,	do. do. Sydney, do. Antigonish,	30 00	
Ditto,	do. do. Yarmouth, do. Yarmouth,	49 75	
Board of Health,	do. do. do. do.	14 85	
N. S. Fulmore.	do. do. do. do.	40 00	618 60
Albert Pilsbury, U. S. C.	Proceeds of Brig "Argo," materials and stores, as per award, WRECKS.	•	197 33
			\$830,068 20

Financial Secretary's Office, 31st December, 1860.

WILLIAM ANNAND, Financial Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 14.—REVENUE RETURNS

PORTS.	COFFEE.			CINNAMON.		CHOCOLATE.		CRACKERS. \$1 pr 100lbs.	FLOUR. 25cts. bbl.	GINGER AND PEPPER. 2d. per lb., 4cts. per lb.	
	1½d. pr lb.	3cts. per lb.	2½d. pr lb.	5cts. per lb.	1½d. pr lb.	3cts. lb.	54				
Halifax,	26816	113753	1248	9946	699		54	40515		372	1651
Advocate Harbor,											50
Anherst,	58	282	25	343	32		24	140		48	680
Annapolis,		60		441	71½			1105			673
Antigonish,		1398		120							225
Arichat,		198		720	18		25	646			76
Barrington,			32	876	29		77	464	3		219
Bear River,				204				251			247
Beaver River,		130									
Bridgetown,		10		577			25	1102			425
Baddeck,		40		15				20			6
Canada Creek,		10						60			25
Clementsport,		205		369	4		25	315		50	320
Cape Canso,		115		183	32		81				98
Chester,		125									
Church Point,				49			6	900			62
Cornwallis,		44		369	25			1788			235
Digby,	6	720	35	335	46		10	1560		100	485
French Cross,		29									25
Hantsport,			60	363	10		2	150		25	282
Horton,			60	10	24			321		24	5
Harbor au Bouche,				325	28			110			185
Joggins,		30									15
LaHave,		408						617		25	610
Liverpool,	136	2262		1013	183		64				75
Little River,		20	120	40	54						362
Londonderry,			60		39			133		50	5
Lunenburg,		110			5						

APPENDIX No. 14.—REVENUE RETURNS.

Lingan,								40			5
Maitland,									40		71
Margaree,				174	16		24	33		48	815
Parrsborough,		2595	114	1513	100		37	3159			
Pictou,			20								
Port Hood,		132		75	20		25				230
Port Medway,		25			6						0
Port Mulgrave,							12				132
Port Mulgrave,		50		5							
Port Williams,											
Pugwash,											
Pubnico,	886	152									
Ragged Islands,											
Sandy Cove,		60		1145	63		15	235			108
Shelburne,											
Ship Harbor,											
Sherbrooke,									16		
St. Ann's,											
Sydney, C. B.											
Sydney, North,				22							2
Thorne's Cove,				579			30	505			303
Truro,				142				131			75
usket,		54									
atamagouche,											
Wallace,											
Walton,				300			75				105
Westport,		82									25
Weymouth,		580									
Wilmot,											
Windsor,		50		534	21		137	80			49
Yarmouth,	271	5240	60	3863	215			2269		137	1445
	28173	129009	1834	24652	1692		47	60787	68	886	10304

General abstract, &c.—Continued.

PORTS.	GENEVA.		LEATHER.		MOLASSES.		ONIONS.		RAISINS.		RCM.
	4s. pr gal.	60c. per gal.	1½d. per lb.	3c. per lb.	5c. per gal.	50c 100lbs.	1d. per lb.	2c. per lb.	2s. 3d. pr gal	35c. per gal.	
Halifax,	5096	38725	40970	154401	746461	11244	65355	122813	29099	225300	
Advocate Harbor,				40	644			190			
Amherst,		14	384	8292	3708		150	1530		7	
Annapolis,		86	1796	4068½	10916		150	1317		135	
Antigonish,			93	1500	180			104			
Aricat,			337	1425½	2664½	600	100	1705	148		
Barrington,			95	2094	5028		25	2478½			
Bear River,			25	416	3388			338			
Beaver River,				785	1041	300		100		43	
Bridgetown,		37	600	5821	2836			749			
Baddeck,			140	2099	4538			12		200	
Canada Creek,				1099	3396		25	264			
Clementsport,				676	231			222			
Cape Canso,					151			81			
Chester,			276	1604	4459			2528		78	
Church Point,		29	88	4641	5431	80	171	1228		307½	
Cornwallis,		39½		2749	6862½		213	28		5	
Digby,				300	2229						
French Cross,				45	111			50		130	
Harbourville,				50	1029			112			
Great Bras d'Or,			116	231½	271		100	730		45	
Hantsport,		44	1504	1281	3193			25			
Horton,				194	47			565			
Harbor au Bouche,		87		2346	2307		100	0008		600	
Joggins,				235	334						
LaHave,		223			23690						
Liverpool,			60		677						
Little River,											

Londonderry,			85	4142	2554		150	522			
Lunenburg,				1706	943			60			
Maitland,				29	220			10			
Margaree,			300	111	1528		190	31		83	
Parrsborough,				11534	2492			2049		1502	
Pictou,	156	602½		290	138			50		38	
Port Hood,				2220	658			478		370	
Port Medway,				96	923			228			
Port Mulgrave,				125	617			25			
Port Williams,				692	368						
Pugwash,					920						
Pabnico,				195	15041						
Ragged Islands,				603	778			1681			
Sandy Cove,				710	2741			166			
Shelburne,					27						
Ship Harbour,				582	100						
St. Ann's,				1113	1792			110		885	
Sydney, C. B.				85	7527			37			
Sydney, North				2045	868			1236			
Thorne's Cove,				977½	681			697		20	
Truro,					3158						
Tusket,				20	138			25		30	
Tatamagouche,				667	65			255			
Wallace,				759	3044			699		136	
Walton,				40	2976	550		65		00	
Westport,				3480	6362			1637			
Weymouth,				16509	422		351	10312½		614	
Wilmot,		26	158		51844						
Windsor,											
Yarmouth,											
	5252	39912½	47027	245193	945328	12774	67180	164820	29247	280000½	

PORTS.	VALUE OF GOODS PAYING ADVALOREM DUTY.			AMOUNT OF DUTY. Dollars currency.
	At 5 per cent.	At 10 per cent.	At 20 per cent.	
Halifax,	\$365410 20	\$2244413 00	\$5952 20	\$555505 72
Advocate Harbor,	216 00	505 00		167 01
Amherst,	2837 31	35264 46	152 10	5377 39
Annapolis,	2365 36	31065 83	49 55	4803 49
Antigonish,	279 96	6419 32	132 18	884 05
Aricbat,	10914 90	23934 93	84 55	4055 74
Barrington,	892 77	49802 68	126 96	6035 27
Bear River,	1333 09	7082 05	19 50	1307 43
Beaver River,	2749 03	200 36		279 78
Bridgetown,	740 01	19999 85	121 30	3072 65
Baddeck,		117 45		107 23
Canada Creek,	4002 00	4620 20	10 00	1168 63
Clementsport,	1843 05	6391 07	30 05	1279 94
Cape Canso,	193 08	1853 09		424 00
Chester,	34 15	267 30		44 40
Church Point,	1044 07	3675 96	20 05	976 43
Cornwallis,	2548 70	24319 18	135 49	3979 89
Digby,	3833 14	27211 37	51 93	4231 10
French Cross,	2 50	1774 46		438 47
Harbourville,	65 35	102 61		22 00
Great Bras d'Or,	12 41	2232 09	17 86	379 48
Hantsport,	2412 56	2206 25	28 30	433 78
Horton,	51 44	8050 44	89 16	1627 92
Harbor au Boucho,	40 42	270 35	17 05	65 80
Joggins,	1875 75	8730 01	14 50	1628 58
LaHave,	101 53	1744 12	5 50	244 54
Liverpool,	1956 61	23150 16	673 18	5994 39
Little River,		2847 17	0 00	426 00
Londonderry,	4977 76	14470 86	89 30	2975 81
Lunenburg,	4 56	81 84		32 58
Lingan,		21 00		2 10

Maitland,	868 38	3901 77	36 64	709 75
Margaree,		63 53	3 00	41 17
Parrsborough,	3359 82	3607 75	50 09	925 88
Pictou,	30427 50	101384 26	495 70	18029 75
Port Hood,	216 64	168 67		80 67
Port Medway,	210 14	861 96	2 50	165 74
Port Mulgrave,	334 12	3351 08	44 80	1196 98
Port Williams,	53 40	1079 34		197 02
Pugwash,	65 88	1182 12	191 97	326 49
Pubnico,	128 44	1153 05		257 32
Ragged Islands,		350 83		911 08
Sandy Cove,	1000 00	463 60		188 71
Shelburne,	296 03	7331 74	104 00	1410 27
Ship Harbour,	852 13	662 20	10 50	244 85
Sherbrooke,	4755 75	215 56		275 94
St. Anns,		4 50		11 40
Sydney, C. B.	753 02	13740 06	45 20	2025 47
Sydney, North	7837 00	20169 00	195 00	8609 94
Thorne's Cove,	395 63	1147 76		241 87
Truro,	436 79	13155 66	68 69	2030 65
Tusket,	400 19	3510 99	11 20	857 86
Tatamagouche,	66 39	143 74		36 81
Wallace,		21 20		18 35
Walton,	485 30	210 92	2 75	70 53
Westport,	445 05	4927 98		880 08
Weymouth,	1740 00	7741 00	25 00	1421 04
Wilmot,	1105 00	11510 30		1822 41
Windsor,	5336 50	25835 94	283 17	3593 27
Yarmouth.	35688 37	108640 30	798 98	21182 08
	\$509995 18	\$288986 63	\$10196 50	\$671,421 20

Omitted by Collector at LaHave, in 1859,

40 75

Abstract of articles imported into this Province on which duty was collected in the year 1860.

Brandy, 24572 gals.	at 80 cents per gal.		\$19657 60
Beef and Pork, 1 bbl.	at \$1 00 per bbl.		1 00
Bacon and Hams, 407 lbs.	at 2 00 per 100 lbs.		8 14
Cordials, 139 gals.	at 80 cents per gal.		111 20
Cheese, 2606 lbs.	at \$1 00 per 100 lbs.		26 06
Candles, Tallow, 3544 lbs.	at 1½d. per lb.	\$88 60	
Do. do. 33724 lbs.	at 3 cents per lb.	1011 72	
		<hr/>	1100 32
Do. other kinds, 1203 lbs.	at 4d. per lb.	80 20	
Do. do. 6029 lbs.	at 8 cents. per lb.	482 32	
		<hr/>	562 52
Coffee, Green, 28173 lbs.	at 1½d. per lb.	704 32	
Do. do. 129009 lbs.	at 3 cents per lb.	3870 27	
		<hr/>	4574 59
Do. Roasted, 1834 lbs.	at 2½d. per lb.	76 42	
Do. do. 24652 lbs.	at 5 cents per lb.	1232 60	
		<hr/>	1309 02
Cinnamon, 1692 lbs.	at 5 cents per lb.		84 60
Chocolote, 47 lbs.	at 1½d. per lb.	1 17	
Do. 737 lbs.	at 3 cents per lb.	22 11	
		<hr/>	23 28
Crackers, 60787 lbs.	at \$1 00 per 100 lbs.		607 87
Flour, 68 bbls.	at 25 cents per bbl.		17 00
Ginger and Pepper, 888 lbs.	at 2d. per lb.	29 60	
Do. 10394 lbs.	at 4 cents per lb.	415 76	
		<hr/>	445 36
Geneva, 5252 gals.	at 80 cents per gal.	4201 60	
Do. 39912 gals.	at 60 cents per gal.	23947 20	
		<hr/>	28148 80
Leather, 47027 lbs.	at 1½d. per lb.	1175 66	
Do. 245193 lbs.	at 3 cents per lb.	7355 79	
		<hr/>	8531 45
Molasses, 945328 gals.	at 5 cents per gal.	47266 40	
		<hr/>	47266 40
Onions, 12774 lbs.	at 50 cents per 100 lbs.		63 87
Raisins, 67180 lbs.	at 1d. per lb.	1119 67	
Do. 164820 lbs.	at 2 cents per lb.	3296 40	
		<hr/>	4416 07
Rum, 29247 gals.	at 2s. 3d. per gal.	13161 15	
Do. 230669 gals.	at 35 cents per gal.	80734 15	
		<hr/>	93895 30
Sugar, Raw, 3247556 lbs.	at \$1 50 cents per 100 lbs.	48713 34	
Do. Refined, 404561 lbs.	at 2 50 cents per 100 lbs.	8091 22	
		<hr/>	56804 56
Tea, Black, 990879 lbs.	at 5 cents per lb.	49543 95	
Do. Green, 1146 lbs.	at 10 cents per lb.	114 60	
		<hr/>	49658 55
Tobacco, 45502 lbs.	at 2½d. per lb.	1895 92	
Do. 436262 lbs.	at 4 cents per lb.	17450 48	
		<hr/>	19346 40
Whiskey, 507 gals.	at 4s. per gal.	405 60	
Do. 3739 gals.	at 60 cents per gal.	2243 40	
		<hr/>	2649 00
Wine, 6043 gals.	at 2s. per gal.	2417 20	

APPENDIX No. 14.—REVENUE RETURNS

15

Wine, 15589 gals.	at 30 cents per gal.	\$4676 70	
Do. value, \$13725 35	at 15 per cent.	2058 80	
			9152 70
Do. 2707 gals.	at 4s. per gal.	2325 60	
Do. 1889 gals.	at 80 cents per gal.	1511 20	
Do. value, \$4011 16	at 15 per cent.	601 67	
			4438 47
Do. 605 gals.	at 4s. 6d. per gal.	544 50	
Do. 1021 gals.	at 90 cents per gal.	918 90	
Do. value, \$3466 35	at 15 per cent.	519 95	
			1983 35
Value of Goods, \$509995 18	at 5 per cent.		25499 76
Do. do. \$2889986 63	at 10 per cent.		288998 66
Do. do. \$10196 50	at 20 per cent.		2039 30
			<u>\$671421 20</u>

Financial Secretary's Office, 31st December 1860,

WILLIAM ANNAND,
Financial Secretary.

Comparative Statement exhibiting the increase and decrease of the amount of Excise Duties collected at the different ports of this province for the years 1859 and 1860.

PORTS.	Duties collected in 1859. Dollars currency.	Duties collected in 1860. Dollars currency.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total increase.
Halifax,	\$497101 88	555505 72	58403 84		
Advocate Harbor,	56 09	167 01	110 92		
Annapolis,	3015 59	4863 49	1847 90		
Amherst,	4600 30	5377 39	777 09		
Antigonish,	503 99	884 05	380 06		
Arichat,	2374 69	4055 74	1681 05		
Barrington,	1541 53	6035 27	4493 74		
Baddeck,	218 45	107 23		111 22	
Bear River,	1025 37	1307 43	282 06		
Beaver River,	189 38	279 78	90 40		
Bridgetown,	2038 73	3072 65	1033 92		
Cape North,	2 75			2 75	
Cape Canso,	255 78	424 60	168 82		
Cornwallis,	3318 33	3979 89	661 56		
Clementsport,	478 28	1279 94	801 66		
Canada Creek,	890 67	1168 63	277 96		
Chester,	156 98	44 40		112 58	
Church Point,	792 17	976 43	184 26		
Digby,	3701 62	4231 10	529 48		
French Cross,	430 73	438 47	7 74		
Guysborough,	6 07			6 07	
Great Bras d'Or,	33 78	379 48	345 70		
Harbourville,		22 66	22 66		
Hantsport,	350 45	433 78	83 33		
Horton,	711 02	1627 92	916 90		
Harbor au Bouche,	14 25	65 86	51 61		
Joggins,	1187 00	1628 58	441 58		
LaHave,	340 12	244 54		95 58	
Liverpool,	4389 77	5994 39	1604 62		
Lunenburg,	91 23	32 58		58 65	
Londonderry,	2645 35	2975 81	330 46		
Louisburg,		2 10	2 10		
Little River,	146 93	426 00	279 07		
Maitland,	433 63	709 75	276 12		
Margaree,	10 75	41 17	30 42		
Parrsborough,	493 97	925 88	431 91		
Pictou,	14417 28	18629 75	4212 47		
Pugwash,	875 60	326 49		549 11	
Pubnico,	147 22	257 32	110 10		
Port Hood,	25 53	80 67	55 14		
Port Medway,	805 28	165 74		639 54	
Port Mulgrave,	478 95	1196 98	718 03		
Port Williams,	112 25	197 02	84 77		
Port Hawkesbury,	40 40	244 85	204 45		
Ragged Islands,	1000 57	911 08		89 49	
Sydney, C. B.	1037 43	2025 47	988 04		
Sydney, North,	1963 95	3609 94	1645 99		
Shelburne,	276 08	1416 27	1140 19		
St. Ann's,	6 10	11 40	5 30		
St. Mary's River,	45 82	275 94	230 12		
Sandy Cove,	146 05	188 71	42 66		
Tatamagouche,		36 81	36 81		

Comparative Statement of Excise Duties, &c.—Continued.

PORTS.	Duties collected in 1859. Dollars currency.	Duties collected in 1860. Dollars currency.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total increase.
Truro,	\$2193 03	2039 65		153 38	
Tasket,	908 72	857 86		50 86	
Thorne's Cove,	209 35	241 87	32 52		
Windsor,	2957 27	3593 27	636 00		
Wilmot,	2107 25	1822 41		284 84	
Westport,	614 63	880 98	266 35		
Weymouth,	651 20	1421 04	769 84		
Walton,	23 45	79 53	56 08		
Wallace,		18 35	18 35		
Yarmouth,	16468 28	21182 08	4713 80		
Received from the Distilleries,	10952 00			10952 00	
	\$592011 32	671421 20	92515 95	13106 07	79409 88

Financial Secretary's Office, 31st December, 1860.

WILLIAM ANNAND,
Financial Secretary.

Comparative statement of the amount of Excise Duties collected on articles imported into this Province for the years 1859 and 1860.

ARTICLES.	Duty on imports of 1859. Dollars currency.	Duty on imports 1860. Dollars currency.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.
Brandy,	\$14953 35	19657 60	4704 25		
Bacon and Hams,		8 14	8 14		
Beef and Pork,	8 00	1 00		7 00	
Cordials,	38 20	111 20	73 00		
Cheese,	23 48	26 06	2 58		
Candles,	758 02	1100 32	342 30		
Do.	271 80	562 52	290 72		
Coffee,	4389 05	4574 59	185 54		
Do.	867 95	1309 02	441 07		
Chocolate,	26 85	23 28		3 57	
Crackers,	625 18	607 87		17 31	
Cinnamon,	74 40	84 60	10 20		
Flour,	89 25	17 00		72 25	
Geneva,	26835 60	28148 80	1313 20		
Ginger and Pepper,	240 86	445 36	204 56		
Leather,	6844 27	8531 45	1687 18		
Molasses,	51934 67	47266 40		4468 27	
Onions,	100 68	63 87		36 81	
Raisins,	1876 60	4416 07	2539 47		
Rum,	34001 83	93895 30	59893 47		
Sugar,	45836 97	48713 34	2876 37		
Do.	6796 03	8091 22	1295 19		
Tea,	46006 87	49543 95	3483 08		
Do.	374 08	114 60		259 48	
Tobacco,	18029 72	19346 40	1316 68		
Whiskey,	3662 40	2649 00		1013 40	
Wines,	6125 07	9152 70	3027 63		
Do.	4474 23	4438 47		35 76	
Do.	956 70	1983 35	1026 65		
Amount from Goods at 5 per cent.	22981 57	25499 76	2518 19		
Do. 10 per cent.	280158 80	288998 66	8839 86		
Do. 20 per cent.	1642 90	2039 30	396 40		
Amount received from Distilleries.	10952 00			10952 00	
	\$592011 32	671421 20	96475 73	17065 85	79409 88

Financial Secretary's Office, 31st December, 1860,

WILLIAM ANNAND,
Financial Secretary.

Comparative statement of the gross amount of Light Duties collected at the different ports of this Province for the years 1859 and 1860.

PORTS.	1859.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total increase.
	Dollars currency.	Dollars currency.			
Halifax,	\$8040 95	\$8852 90	\$811 95		
Advocate Harbor,	60 10	62 00	1 90		
Amherst,	62 90	35 80		27 10	
Annapolis,	196 20	236 50	40 30		
Antigonish,	47 70	47 20		0 50	
Arichat,	1166 50	1076 00		90 50	
Baddeck,	19 80	20 10	0 30		
Barrington,	220 40	201 95		18 45	
Bear River,	107 70	74 25		33 45	
Bridgetown,	17 90	12 40		5 50	
Beaver River,	7 60	9 30	1 70		
Canada Creek,	95 90	160 10	64 20		
Chester,	72 20	91 40	19 20		
Church Point,	99 40	105 25	5 85		
Clementsport,	62 90	55 50		7 40	
Cornwallis,	192 00	157 25		34 75	
Cape Canso, (Norris)	13 30	8 80		4 50	
Do. (Bigelow)	1831 30	1588 40		242 90	
Canso Strait,	4492 80	5165 40	672 60		
Digby,	123 70	147 40	23 70		
French Cross,	23 80	31 20	7 40		
Great Bras d'Or,	20 90	40 50	19 60		
Guysborough,	48 60	43 10		5 50	
Harborville,		2 00	2 00		
Harbor au Bouche,	37 10	22 00		15 10	
Hantsport,	303 70	312 05	8 35		
Horton,	98 80	89 30		9 50	
Joggins,	20 20	191 00	70 80		
Liverpool,	764 60	900 60	136 00		
Lunenburg,	188 40	148 05		40 35	
LaHave,	118 90	180 40	61 50		
Londonderry,	114 20	113 65		0 55	
Little River,	40 70	79 40	38 70		
Lingan,	101 10	385 30	284 20		
Louisburg,		105 10	105 10		
Margarce,	37 60	5 30		30 30	
Main a Dieu,		8 00	8 00		
Mahone Bay,		5 00	5 00		
Maitland,	200 25	208 55	8 30		
North Sydney,	2430 90	2361 00		69 90	
Pictou,	1748 05	1633 70		114 35	
Parrsborough,	103 00	86 80		16 20	
Pugwash,	668 90	440 30		228 60	
Pubnico,	170 30	155 40		14 90	
Ditto,		78 90	78 90		
Port Hood,	37 10	4 20		32 90	
Port Mulgrave,	43 80	50 70	6 90		
Port Medway,	263 70	436 20	172 50		
Port Williams,					
Port Hawkesbury,	90 30	87 70		2 60	
Ragged Islands,	200 60	230 50	29 90		
Sydney, C. B.	65 80	76 10	10 30		
Shelburne,	115 70	121 60	5 90		
Do. entrance harbor,	245 60	222 50		23 10	

Comparative Statement of Light Duties, &c.—Continued.

PORTS.	1859.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total increase.
	Dollars currency.	Dollars currency.			
Sheet Harbor,	\$52 20	56 30	4 10		
St. Mary's,	92 20	95 80	3 60		
St. Ann's,	51 80	6 90		44 90	
Sandy Cove,	80 50	104 30	23 80		
Tatamagouche,	120 70	86 60		34 10	
Truro,	48 20	15 30		32 90	
Tusket,	77 90	100 65	22 75		
Thorne's Cove,	169 30	165 00		4 30	
Windsor,	1629 45	1420 65		208 30	
Walton,	186 55	170 50		16 05	
Wallace,	32 20	93 70	61 50		
Wilmot,	85 90	77 70		8 20	
Westport,	227 90	320 20	92 30		
Weymouth,	114 90	112 10		2 80	
White Head,	39 30	22 80		16 50	
Yarmouth,	757 95	901 40	143 45		
	\$29098 80	\$30713 90	\$3052 55	\$1437 45	\$1615 10

Financial Secretary's Office, 31st December, 1861.

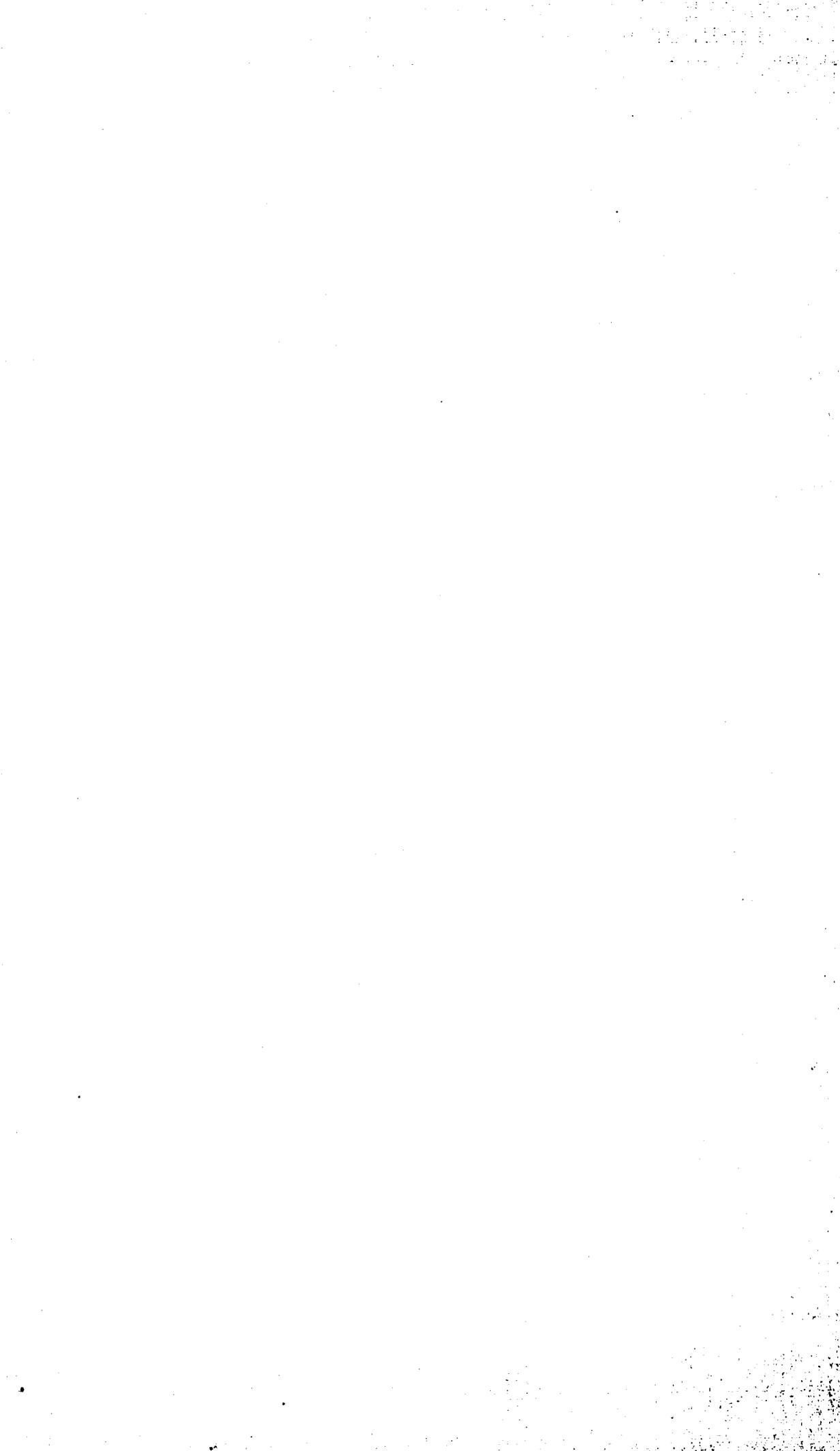
WILLIAM ANNAND,
Financial Secretary.

Comparative Statement of the quantities of Articles subject to duty, Imported into this Province for the years 1859 and 1860.

ARTICLES.	Imports 1859.	Imports 1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brandy, gallons,	18691	24572	5881	
Beef and Pork, bbls.,	8	1		7
Bacon & Hams, lbs.,		407	407	
Cordials, gallons,	47	139	92	
Cheese, lbs.,	2347	2606	259	
Candles, tallow, do.	30910	37268	6358	
Do. other kinds, do.	4095	7232	3137	
Coffee, green, do.	188484	157182		31302
Do. roasted, do.	20831	26486	5655	
Chocolate, do.	1077	784		293
Crackers, do.	64755	60787		3968
Cinnamon, do.	1488	1692	204	
Flour, bbls.,	357	68		289
Ginger & pepper, lbs.,	7224	11282	4058	
Geneva, gallons,	33544	45164	11620	
Leather, lbs.,	285457	292220	6763	
Molasses, gallons,	1026610	945328		81282
Onions, lbs.,	20120	12774		7346
Raisins, lbs.,	149628	232000	82372	
Rum, gallons,	75558	259916	184358	
Sugar, raw, lbs.,	3035728	3247556	211828	
Do. refined, do.	335452	404561	69109	
Tea, black, do.	960277	990879	30602	
Do. green, do.	4070	1146		2924
Tobacco, lbs.,	465927	481764	15837	
Whiskey, gallons,	4578	4246		332
Wine, do.	15563	21632	6069	
Do. do.	5726	4796		930
Do. do.	1063	1626	563	
Goods at 5 per cent.,	\$476382 77	\$509995 18	\$33612 41	
Do. 10 do.	2801619 28	2889986 63	88367 35	
Do. 20 do.	8214 60	10196 50	1981 90	

Financial Secretary's Office, }
31st December, 1860. }

WILLIAM ANNAND,
Financial Secretary.



APPENDIX No. 15.

VICTORIA ELECTION.

Journal of the proceedings of the Committee of the House of Assembly, drawn, struck and sworn, to try the merits of the petitions of William Kidston and others against the election and return of Charles J. Campbell, Esquire, sitting member for the county of Victoria.

COMMITTEE:

Mr. Robichau,
Mr. Mosely,
Mr. Morton,
Mr. Cochran, *Chairman*,
Mr. Martell,
Mr. L. Smith,
Hon. C. Campbell.

THURSDAY, 7th February, 1861.

The Committee, pursuant to the order of the House, meet this day at twelve o'clock at noon in the principal committee room of the House, called the Supreme Court Room,

Present: All the members of the Committee, viz.:—

Mr. Robichau,
Mr. Moseley,
Mr. Morton,
Mr. Cochran,
Mr. Martell,
Mr. L. Smith,
Hon. C. Campbell.

The Committee are attended by the Clerk Assistant of the House as clerk of the Committee, and having proceeded to the choice of a chairman, Mr. Cochran is chosen chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Motton appears as Counsel for petitioners.

Mr. C. J. Campbell, the sitting member, appears in person.

The petitions of William Kidston, of John Campbell and others, and of Alexander Taylor and others, were severally read by the Clerk.

On motion of M. Motton,

Resolved, That the Chairman be authorised to grant and sign all such orders and subpoenas as may be required to obtain the production of papers and the attendance of witnesses by either party.

Then the committee adjourn until to-morrow, at eleven of the clock.

FRIDAY, 8th February, 1861.

The Committee meet pursuant to adjournment; all present.

Mr. Motton, opens the case on part of petitioners—taking the several points and grounds of objection set out specifically in the petition of William Kidston, viz.:

Sitting member not proposed by two freeholders.

No poll demanded by or on behalf of sitting member, and no proclamation of time or place of holding the poll.

Presiding officers and clerks relatives or partizans of sitting member, and guilty of partiality and misconduct.

Presiding officer in district No. 10, not qualified from want of residence.

No notices of election in districts Nos. 9 and 10, until five days after nomination day.

Presiding officer in No. 4 district, guilty of gross misconduct.

Presiding officer and clerk in district No. 2 guilty of misconduct in not sealing up poll-book, but mutilated it by tearing out leaf, and substituting another.

Bribery and corruption on part of sitting member towards Donald Smith, John Smith, and Donald McInnes of St. Ann's, Malcom Morrison of Baddeck, and Angus McLeod of Indian Land.

Intoxicating liquors distributed by sitting member and his agents on polling day.

Presiding officers in several districts neglected or refused to enter objections to votes on poll-book—votes for sitting member who refused to be sworn, were counted for sitting member, while those who were voters for Mr. Kidston, and refused to be sworn, were expunged.

Demand of investigation under Statute, and conduct of presiding officer in relation thereto. Access to poll-book refused to Mr. Kidston. Protest against return of sitting member who was not declared duly elected according to law.

Counsel for petitioners agrees to file lists of votes which he proposes to attack on behalf of petitioner, Mr. Kidston, and to furnish copy to sitting member and committee, he reads over the names of 58 voters in that position.

Petitioners counsel then applies for a delay until Thursday, the 21st inst., in order to give time to procure the attendance of witnesses from Victoria county, whereupon the committee adjourn until three of the clock this day, when they again meet *pro forma*, and having obtained the leave of the House for that purpose, adjourn until Thursday the twenty-first day of February, inst., at eleven of the clock in the forenoon.

N. B.—List of objected votes filed by Mr. Motton, Saturday, 9 Feb'y.

THURSDAY, 21st February.

The committee meet pursuant to adjournment, all present. Mr. Halliburton appears as assistant counsel for petitioner.

Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Miller appear as counsel for the sitting member.

Mr. Motton announces that the poll books have not yet arrived, an order having been duly forwarded for them from the chairman of the committee, but states that he is ready to produce testimony and proceed in the matter. Mr. Ritchie objects to the petitioners proceeding in the absence of the poll books.

The committee having retired to deliberate, decide not to proceed until the poll books have reached them. They further decide that if either party wishes to procure the attendance of the sheriff, they can obtain the necessary subpoena for that purpose.

The committee then adjourn until four of the clock this day when they again meet *pro forma*, and having obtained the leave of the House for that purpose, adjourn until Monday, the twenty-fifth day of February, inst., at eleven of the clock.

MONDAY, 25th February.

The committee meet, pursuant to adjournment, all present.

The chairman announces that the poll books have been received and referred to the committee.

The counsel agree to go into the objections first which affect the validity of the election, and, after these are disposed of, then to go into those points in the petition which would tend to unseat the sitting member, and to give the seat to Mr. Kidston. The charge in the petition of bribery against the sitting member is agreed not to be gone into with the first class.

Writ for holding election for county of Victoria put in and read, dated 3rd December, 1850, with returns and endorsements thereon.

Objection to validity of writ on ground of date noted at request of counsel for petitioner.

Also objection to appointment by sheriff of two deputies as appears by endorsement.

William Ross is sworn and gives evidence.

(SEE APPENDIX A.)

The direct examination of the witness being concluded, the committee adjourn until to-morrow at eleven of the clock.

TUESDAY, 26th February.

The committee meet pursuant to adjournment, all present.

The examination of William Ross, esquire, is resumed and concluded.

Then the committee adjourn until to-morrow at twelve of the clock.

WEDNESDAY, 27th February.

The committee meet pursuant to adjournment, and the room being occupied by the Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty, adjourn until two of the clock.

The committee meet at 2 p. m., pursuant to adjournment, all present.

Poll book No. 3 is put in by petitioners counsel, as also the poll books for the districts Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

William Kidston is sworn, examined, and gives testimony.

(SEE APPENDIX B.)

The direct examination not having concluded, the committee adjourn until to-morrow at eleven of the clock.

THURSDAY, 28th February.

The committee meet pursuant to adjournment, all present.

The examination of Mr. Kidston is resumed, and his direct examination concluded.

Then the committee adjourn until to-morrow at eleven of the clock.

FRIDAY, 1st March.

The committee meet pursuant to adjournment, all present.

The cross examination of Mr. Kidston is entered upon and proceeded with, and not being concluded, the committee adjourn until to-morrow at eleven of the clock.

SATURDAY, 2nd March.

The committee meet pursuant to adjournment, all present.

The cross examination of Mr. Kidston is proceeded with and concluded.

Then the committee adjourn until Monday at eleven of the clock.

MONDAY, 4th March.

The committee meet pursuant to adjournment, absent—Mr. Lewis Smith.

Donald N. MacQueen is sworn, examined, and gives testimony.

(SEE APPENDIX C.)

The committee then adjourn until four of the clock this day, when they again meet *pro forma* and having obtained the leave of the House for that purpose, adjourn until Wednesday the sixth instant, at eleven of the clock.

WEDNESDAY, 6th March.

The committee meet pursuant to adjournment, all present, and adjourn until to-morrow, at eleven of the clock.

THURSDAY, 7th March.

The committee meet pursuant to adjournment, absent Mr. Morton, who comes in at 12 o'clock.

Duncan McCrae is sworn, examined and gives testimony.

(SEE APPENDIX D.)

Petitioners Counsel hand in certified copy of assessment roll, and also certificate from Registrar of Deeds, Baddeck, which are received subject to objection made by Mr. Miller.

Then the committee adjourn until to-morrow, at eleven o'clock.

FRIDAY, 8th March.

The committee meet pursuant to adjournment,—absent Mr. Martell, and on the application of Counsel for petitioner, adjourn until to-morrow, at half-past ten of the clock.

SATURDAY, 9th March.

The committee meet pursuant to adjournment—all present, and at the instance of petitioners Counsel, adjourn until Monday at half-past ten of the clock.

MONDAY, 11th March.

The committee meet pursuant to adjournment—all present. In consequence of the absence of Mr. Motton, one of petitioners Counsel's, Mr. Halliburton applies for a further adjournment.

Whereupon the committee adjourn until four of the clock this day, when they again meet *pro forma*, and having obtained the leave of the House for that purpose adjourn until Wednesday the 13th instant, at eleven of the clock.

WEDNESDAY, 13th May.

The committee meet pursuant to adjournment—absent Mr. Morton who comes in at 12 o'clock.

John Fraser is sworn, examined, and gives evidence.

(SEE APPENDIX E.)

The petitioner's case is rested at the conclusion of the examination of this witness.

The Counsel for the sitting member then applies for an adjournment in order to afford him time to examine the testimony and to prepare for going into his case.

Thereupon the committee adjourn until four of the clock this day, when they again meet *pro forma*, and having obtained the leave of the House for that purpose, adjourn until Tuesday the nineteenth day of March inst., at eleven of the clock.

TUESDAY, 19th March.

The committee meet pursuant to adjournment, absent—Mr. Mosely, who came in at a quarter past eleven o'clock.

Mr. Miller, on behalf of sitting member, applies for an adjournment over until Thursday, in consequence of not being able to find the witness, who has been in town for several days.

The committee then adjourn until four of the clock this day, when they again meet *pro forma*, and having obtained the leave of the House for that purpose, adjourn until Thursday next at ten of the clock.

THURSDAY, 21st March.

The committee meet pursuant to adjournment, all present.

Halliburton applies for leave to put in copies of protests and poll book No. 5, kept by the clerk of Mr. Kidston, before the case of the sitting member is gone into,

Miller *contra*. The committee retire, and having returned, announce that they have decided that the candidate's poll book No. 5 cannot be put in. They also decide that secondary evidence can be given of the protests as soon as Counsel have established their right to do so, by proving the proper search to have been made for the originals.

William H. Keating is sworn, examined and gives evidence.

(SEE APPENDIX F.)

Henry C. D. Twining is sworn and examined.

(SEE APPENDIX G.)

Mr. Kidston is called and examined, and identifies two protests and copies of originals handed in on the 1st and 2nd January, 1861 to the sheriff.

Haliburton tenders copies in evidence. Miller *contra*. The committee having retired, decide that the evidence is not sufficient to let in the copies, and therefore reject them.

Miller opens case on part of sitting member.

McLeod, a freeholder, and therefore qualified to propose Mr. Campbell.

John H. McLeod is sworn, examined, and gives testimony.

(SEE APPENDIX H.)

The counsel for the sitting member rests his case.

The committee then adjourn until four of the clock this day, when they again meet *pro forma*, and having obtained the leave of the House for that purpose, adjourn until Saturday next at half-past ten of the clock.

SATURDAY, 23rd March.

The committee meet pursuant to adjournment—all present.

Mr. Miller closes on case of sitting member, citing from Cockburn and Rowe's election cases, case 27, p. 535.

At the conclusion of his address, the committee adjourn until Monday next, at half-past ten o'clock.

MONDAY, 25th March.

The committee meet pursuant to adjournment—absent, Mr. Morton, who comes in at eleven o'clock.

Mr. Haliburton closes case of petitioners—Wordsworth 161 (n). Cockburn and Rowe election cases, 127.

Then the committee adjourn until to-morrow, at eleven o'clock.

TUESDAY, 26th March.

The committee meet pursuant to adjournment—all present—in the Judges Robing Room, and agree to take up such points in the petition as they consider material and decide upon them in the order in which they occur in the petition.

On the first point the hon. Mr. Campbell moved that the committee come to the following resolution,

Resolved, That John H. McLeod who proposed Charles J. Campbell, esquire, at the late election, was in the opinion of this committee a freeholder under the terms of chapter 7 of the Revised Statutes, section seven, and therefore that the said Charles J. Campbell was duly proposed as a candidate at the late election for the county of Victoria.

Which being seconded, and the committee dividing thereon, there appeared for the resolution, four; against it, three.

For the resolution.

Hon. C. Campbell,
Mr. Martell,
“ Morton,
“ Robichau.

Against the resolution.

Mr. L. Smith,
“ Moseley,
The Chairman.

So it passed in the affirmative.

The committee then unanimously came to the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That a poll was duly demanded at the late election for the county of Victoria.

Resolved, That while the committee recognize the right of the Sheriff under the law to appoint such duly qualified persons to act as presiding officers as he may think fit, (he being legally responsible for their conduct), the committee doubt the expediency of selecting partizans to fill those offices.

Resolved, That Angus McKay, the presiding officer in No. 10 District, was not

qualified to act in that capacity, it having been proved to the satisfaction of this committee that he had not been resident within the county of Victoria for a year next preceding the last election. *Resolved further*, That the said Angus McKay acted improperly in not expunging the names of four voters in district No. 10, who refused to be sworn.

Resolved, That the conduct of Charles McKenzie, presiding officer at district No. 2, was improper and illegal; it having been proved to the satisfaction of this committee that the poll book was not sealed up or delivered to such presiding officer on leaving the polling place; *and further*, that such presiding officer permitted the leaf to be placed over a leaf containing the original vote column in such poll-book, and allowed the column on such new leaf to be filled up from the book kept by the poll-clerk of William Kidston, esquire, at such district.

Resolved, That this committee highly reprobate the distribution of intoxicating liquors to electors on polling day; especially where it has occurred under the same roof in which the poll was being held, as was proved to have been the case in district No. 5.

Then the committee adjourn until to-morrow at eleven of the clock.

WEDNESDAY, 27th March.

The committee meet at eleven o'clock, in the Judges Robing Room, pursuant to adjournment,—all present.

Mr. Moseley moved that the committee do come to the following resolution—

Resolved, That the Sheriff having adjourned his Court from the first to the third of January, for the purpose of proceeding with the investigation of votes demanded by Mr. Kidston under section 35 of cap. 7 of the Revised Statutes, should have entered upon such investigation on the latter day, and was not justified in declaring Charles J. Campbell, esquire, as duly elected and in declining to proceed with such investigation.

Which being seconded.

The hon. Mr. Campbell moved the following amendment :

Resolved, That the Sheriff should have been furnished with a list of votes for investigation before the adjournment of his Court on the first day of January, and not having been so furnished, he was not required by law to proceed with such investigation on the third of January, and was fully justified in declaring Charles J. Campbell duly elected, as having a majority of votes.

Which amendment being seconded, and the committee dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, three; against it, four.

For the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Campbell,
Mr. Martell,
Mr. Robichau,

Against the amendment.

Mr. Moseley,
Mr. Morton,
Mr. L. Smith,
The Chairman.

So it passed in the negative.

The committee then divided on the original resolution, when there appeared for the resolution, four; against it, three.

For the resolution.

Mr. Moseley,
Mr. Morton,
Mr. L. Smith,
The Chairman.

Against the resolution.

Hon. C. Campbell,
Mr. Martell,
Mr. Robichau,

So it passed in the affirmative.

Mr. Smith then moved that the committee do adopt the following resolution :

Resolved, That this committee feel called upon to express their disapprobation of the very irregular manner in which the poll books of the late election were kept, the requirements of the law not having been complied with in any of the ten polling districts in the county; and the committee are of opinion that such irregularity

must be attributed either to gross ignorance or partiality on the part of the presiding officers and their clerks, which being seconded and the committee dividing thereon, there appeared, for the resolution, four; against it, three.

For the resolution.

Mr. Smith,
 " Morton,
 " Mosely,
 The Chairman,

Against the resolution.

Mr. Martell,
 " Robichau,
 Hon. C. Campbell,*

So it passed in the affirmative.

Mr. Martell then moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, As the opinion of this committee that upon a careful consideration of the evidence adduced before them, no case has been made out which affects the right of the sitting member, Mr. Campbell, to retain his seat.

Which being seconded,

Mr. Morton moves the following amendment:—

Resolved, As the opinion of this committee that the irregularities which have been testified to in the conduct of the late election, are of such a nature as to vacate the same; and therefore that such election is null and void, and that a new writ ought to issue for the election of a member to represent the county of Victoria in general assembly.

Which being seconded and put, and the committee dividing thereon, there appeared, for the amendment, four, against it three.

For the Amendment.

Mr. Morton,
 " Smith,
 " Mosely,
 The chairman.

Against the Amendment.

Mr. Martell,
 " Robichau,
 Hon. C. Campbell.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Resolved unanimously, That the petitions referred to the committee were not frivolous or vexatious, nor was the opposition thereto frivolous or vexatious.

The report, of which the following is a copy, was then drawn up and signed by the chairman.

"The committee drawn, struck and sworn to try the merits of the petitions of William Kidston and others, against the election and return of Charles J. Campbell, esquire, sitting member for the county of Victoria, have agreed to report and do report as follows:—

That the proceedings of the sheriff of the county of Victoria at the late election for that county, were not conducted in conformity with the provisions of chapter 7 of the Revised Statutes, inasmuch as the said sheriff having adjourned his court from the first to the third day of January, for the purpose of investigating objected votes, under section 35 of such chapter, as required by William Kidston, esquire, a candidate at such election, refused on the day last named to enter upon or proceed with such investigation, and insisted upon proclaiming and did proclaim the said Charles J. Campbell as duly elected, without first ascertaining the corrected number of votes by means of such investigation as required by law, notwithstanding that the said William Kidston was prepared to proceed with such investigation on the day to which the court had been so adjourned. Your committee therefore report that the said election for the county of Victoria is null and void, and that a new writ ought to issue for the election of a member to represent that county in general assembly.

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

A. McN. COCHRAN, chairman.

Committee room, 27th March, 1861.

The committee then adjourn to report finally.

HENRY G. D. TWINING,
 Clerk of committee.

APPENDIX A.

William Ross sworn. Examined by Motton.

I am a sitting member and an elector for the county of Victoria. I was present at the sheriff's court on nomination day on the 20th of December last. The court was held at Baddeck, in the county court house. Charles J. Campbell and Wm. Kidston were candidates. Mr. Campbell was nominated by John H. McLeod, of Baddeck, school-master; and seconded by Kenneth McLean, of Baddeck, farmer. Mr. Kidston was nominated by Kenneth McLeod, of Middle River, esquire, and seconded by Donald McLean, of Baddeck, merchant. I am personally acquainted with John H. McLeod. I think he has resided in Victoria county about four years. I examined the records on the morning of nomination day, to ascertain if any freehold qualification had been on record to entitle him to propose a candidate. I made a personal search, assisted by the Registrar of Deeds.

Miller objects that this is not the best testimony.

Motton contra.

Committee decide to proceed.

I could not find any property on record in his name, and was satisfied from that fact that he was not a freeholder. Joseph Hart, esquire, a deputy appointed by the sheriff, was presiding officer on that occasion. Mr. Kidston, directed Mr. Jones, the sheriff's clerk, to take down the objection that Mr. McLeod, who proposed Mr. Campbell, was not a freeholder, and I saw the objection taken down in the sheriff's book, about two o'clock that day. I read it in the book after it had been taken down. Mr. J. H. McLeod and Mr. Campbell, were both present at the time the objection was made. I am not aware that McLeod knew the objection was made; he did not say anything. When the court closed at 4 o'clock, Mr. Hart, the presiding officer, read the objection. Mr. Hart is brother-in-law to Mr. C. J. Campbell. The court was closed with a good deal of confusion. I did not hear any proclamation made of the times and places of holding the poll when the court closed. I don't remember of any poll being demanded by or on behalf of Mr. Campbell. The minutes of the proceedings were kept in a book by the sheriff's clerk. I was not present on declaration day. I acted as inspector for Mr. Kidston at Munro's Point. John McLeod was the presiding officer—not John H. McLeod. I was present when the poll opened. I think the book I now hold in my hand is the original poll book for that district, No. 4. Matters went on quite agreeably until about 12 o'clock—the votes coming in pretty evenly. A man named John Smith then wanted to vote. I said to the presiding officer not to ask that man who he was going to vote for, as he had no vote. This was before the presiding officer had put any questions. Mr. Campbell, who was present, said the man had as good a vote as I had. The man, notwithstanding, offered to vote, and voted for Mr. Campbell. I directed the presiding officer to put oath No. 4 to him. Mr. Campbell said that oath was not applicable, and the presiding officer refused to administer the oath, although I repeated my request three times. The voter said he had a deed when Mr. Campbell asked him. When the presiding officer refused to administer the oath I requested him to order his clerk to make a note of that fact on the poll book, but he declined to have it so noted. I had a conversation with the voter a few days before the election. He said he was a sailor recently from Ireland. I was satisfied in my mind from what passed then, that he had no vote, and on that ground I objected when he came up to vote. I am not aware that the presiding officer declined to note objections in other instances—he appeared to wish to do as Mr. Campbell wished him. There was one other instance in the case of John McLeod, of Big Hill, who voted for Mr. Campbell. I objected to his vote, and wished oath No. 4 put to him. I did not insist as strong as in Smith's case, but the oath was not administered to him. I think the objection to the vote was entered on the book—but not the refusal to administer the oath, as I did not insist upon its being noted. (Identifies vote in book and also that of John Smith.) McLeod stated he voted upon a freehold, and after that I did not insist upon oath No. 4 being put to him. There was another man, John McDonald, of North River, who came up and offered to vote. The presiding officer asked him for whom he was going to vote—he said for William Ross. Mr. Campbell said, "take that down." I said, you can't do that, William Ross is no

candidate. I don't know if the name was entered on the sheriff's book. I called out to him, and he corrected his mistake, and said "Kidston." Mr. Campbell then said, you can't take that down any more. I told him his mistake just at the stand, and he corrected himself and said, "I vote for Kidston." I asked the presiding officer to ask him again for whom he was going to vote. His vote for Mr. Kidston was not received. My impression is that his name was not taken down in the sheriff's book. I stated to the presiding officer on his refusing to ask the man again for whom he was going to vote, that I could hold the sheriff of the county responsible for his conduct. These are the only instances in which the presiding officer refused to note objections, or put any questions at my instance. I was not deterred from making other objections by the partial conduct of the presiding officer. I did not consider it necessary to insist on objections in any other cases. The presiding officer told some old men who had voted for Mr. Campbell to go over to his house and warn themselves. He did not tell any of Mr. Kidston's voters to do so. I understood from what he said that he was very kind to the old men. I am acquainted with Angus McKay, presiding officer at No. 10 district. I have known him for a number of years. He was teaching at Sydney Mines for one year and a half or two years. I know from my own personal knowledge that he had not resided in the county of Victoria for a year next preceding the election. I had a conversation with him on the morning of nomination day. I asked him when he came up from Sydney Mines, and had he given over teaching. He said he had and that he had come up about that time. He has resided in our county since then, and was about engaging a school when I saw him last. I am not aware of his having a freehold in the county. He spoke to me about not having got a grant of some land he had purchased. I was not present on proclamation day. I know, personally, the proposer and seconder of Mr. Kidston. They are both freeholders.

Cross examined by Mr. Miller.—I did not swear that John H. McLeod who proposed Mr. Campbell, was not a freeholder. I stated that I was satisfied there was nothing on record to shew that he was a freeholder. I searched at the Registry of Deeds and grants in the county. I went back five years. I do not know how long McLeod has been in this province—I only know how long he had been in the county of Victoria. He only came to the county four years ago. I did not examine further back than five years and cannot speak further than that time. I am not aware of his having a freehold. He came to our county as a stranger about four years ago. He might have had a registered freehold in the county further back than five years. Mr. Kidston made the objection on nomination day that McLeod was not a freeholder. I was present—the sheriff knew it. I saw him read the objection shortly after it had been taken down by the clerk. My impression was that Mr. Campbell did not know anything about it. I do not know that Mr. McLeod was aware of the objection having been made. Mr. Kidston requested the sheriff's clerk to enter the objection in the book and he did so. I knew that Mr. Kidston was to make the objection. We wanted to have it taken down in time. I had no conversation with Mr. Kidston about concealing the fact of its being made. I think Mr. Campbell was speaking at the time the objection was made and entered on the book. Mr. Campbell was not proposed until near two o'clock, or perhaps a little earlier. Mr. McLeod spoke for some time when he proposed Mr. Campbell. The objection was not proclaimed publicly in the court. I don't think Mr. Campbell knew of the objection until the minutes were read at the close of the court, at 4 o'clock. When Mr. Campbell commenced speaking, he occupied the remainder of the time until the close of the court, there was a good deal of confusion about the time of the close of the court as to who proposed Mr. Campbell. Some said McLeod proposed him, others said McCrae. Some person cried out that he had proposed him. I then put the question to McLeod, and he said he had proposed him. I then said that the court was closed, and it was too late to propose him again. I cannot say if the sheriff had finished reading his minutes before the confusion I spoke of took place. I think the confusion took place after the discovery that the objection had been made to the proposer of Mr. Campbell. Political feeling was running high at the time. The confusion did not take place in consequence of my interrupting Mr. Campbell while he was

speaking. Proclamation of the time and place of holding the polls might have been made by the sheriff without my hearing it, as there was great confusion at the time. I cannot say that it was made. I heard Mr. Kidston demand a poll when he paid over his money. Mr. Campbell might have done the same. John McLeod presided at Munro's Point on election day. Mr. Kidston had the majority of votes in that district. The presiding officer's manner appeared one-sided throughout the day. He pointed to Mr. Campbell's voters in the early part of the day, asking for whom they voted, and appeared to overlook Mr. Kidston's. This was subsequently rectified on being objected to.—In John McLeod's case, I wished oath No. 4 to be administered to him by the Sheriff—I wished him to be sworn to his freehold qualification. On being told McLeod had a grant, I did not persist in having the oath put. The Sheriff gave no reasons for not putting the oath when I first requested it—he appeared to be guided by what Mr. Campbell said. Mr. Campbell said, "McLeod has a grant". I then wished the qualification oath No. 4, put to him. The Sheriff declined to put it—a man then came up and told me McLeod had a grant, and I did not then insist any more on that oath. I did not know on what McLeod offered to vote. I did not know that he had a freehold. I had ascertained previously that he had not been five years in the county, and therefore was not entitled to vote on residence. The objection was raised as to his want of residence, and then Mr. Campbell said he had a grant. The first objection made was as to his want of residence—he stated he voted on freehold. I did not think he had a freehold, and was not satisfied until I was told he had a grant, and then I did not insist upon the freeholder's oath being put.

Question. Was there or was there not sufficient room for a missapprehension as to what McLeod offered to vote upon when he first presented himself, which would have justified the presiding officer in hesitating as to which oath it would be proper to put to him? When he presented himself he stated he voted on a freehold.

Mr. John Smith's case. I made the objection before his name was taken down, that he had no vote. I did not know for whom he intended to vote. I did not canvas him for his vote. I told him he had no vote when I saw him a week before the election. He said, people said he had. I asked the sheriff to put No. 4 oath to him. Mr. Campbell said "you cannot put that oath, it does not apply to him,"—that he said to the sheriff. Mr. Campbell said his vote was as good as mine was. My object was to test if he had any property qualification, and thereupon I wished No. 4 oath put to him. I considered the conduct of the sheriff very glaring in this case. Mr. Campbell asked the voter if he had not got a deed, and Smith said yes. I then asked the sheriff to put oath No. 4 to him. Mr. Campbell said "you can't do that, it does not apply." The sheriff refused repeatedly to put that oath, and therefore I did not ask him to put oath No. 2 as, I had intended. By oath No. 4, I mean the property qualification oath. When the vote was taken down I directed the sheriff to put oath No. 4, without putting any questions to the voter. I asked him no questions. When the sheriff had refused to administer the oath, I requested him to have that fact noted in the book by his clerk, which he declined to do. Smith is not entered on the sheriff's poll book as voting on freehold, he is entered as voting *on age*. I knew he had no vote on residence. If the man voted on age, oath No. 4 would not apply to him. I would not consider the sheriff justified in refusing to put oath No. 4, when the man said he had a deed. When he presented himself to vote there was not much confusion. I said that "he was a runaway man-of-war sailor." I was told he was so. Mr. Campbell said I had better take care what I was saying. I think Mr. Campbell acted much better than the presiding officer during the day—I had no fault to find with him.

John McDonald. Made a mistake and said he voted for William Ross. Mr. Campbell said I told the sheriff he could not take that down, as I was no candidate; and I requested him to ask him again for whom he voted, but he refused to do it, and Mr. Kidston in consequence lost the vote. The voter lived at North River. I did not know who voted either before or after him. This is the sheriff's poll book for that district. John McDonald of North River is there put down and counted as voting for Mr. Kidston, but it is not the same John McDonald that I have spoken of; as I swear positively that his vote was not counted for Mr. Kidston.

Abraham McIntosh is the vote immediately before and Donald McKay is the vote immediately after the John McDonald of North River, to whom you have just called my attention, but he is not the same person to whom I refer. There are more of the same name in that district. I did not see any liquor distributed during that day in the district where I was, but I do not doubt but that there was plenty. I have no doubt that there was plenty to drink on both sides. A young man named Morrison supplied the liquor on Munro's Point, St. Ann's for Mr. Kidston's voters. I expect to be called upon to pay for a part of it. I know of a building of Mr. Campbell's, at St. Ann's having been burned—I was then on my way to Baddeck. I directed Morrison to have some refreshments for our men, including liquor, as I understood the other side were going to have some. I was not in any house that day where liquor was drank by the voters. I do not know, except by hearsay, of any violence committed at St. Ann's to Mr. Campbell's friends. I did not tell the people if they kept the peace during the day they could do what they liked at night.

Question. Did you or did you not previous to election day write a threatening letter to John McNeil, a ferryman? objected as not coming within the nine points in the petition now under investigation.

Re-examined. By oath No. 4, I do not mean the bribery oath, but the property qualification oath—I asked for oath No. 4, when I requested the sheriff to put that oath, intending it to be the property qualification oath. I had no copy of the law with me at the time. There was nothing to lead me to suppose that Smith offered to vote on residence. The use of liquor on both sides was common at the election. Our people went to a shop, and Mr. Campbell's people went to the presiding officer's for their refreshment—parties told me so, but I do not know it of my own knowledge.

WILLIAM ROSS.

B.

William Kidston sworn. Examined by Mr. Motton.

I was a candidate at the last election for the county of Victoria, and was duly qualified. I was proposed by Kenneth McLeod, esquire, of Middle River, and seconded by Donald McLean, merchant, of Baddeck, both of whom were freeholders. The 20th December was nomination-day—Joseph Hart acted as Sheriff. I was the first proposed, at about between 11 and 12 o'clock. Mr. Campbell's nomination did not take place until 1½ or 2 hours after mine. I know John H. McLeod, who proposed him, and Kenneth McLean who seconded him. I made an objection to Mr. Campbell's nomination—I made it to Joseph Hart, who was acting Sheriff—I made it openly and publicly in the Court House. I objected to John H. McLeod being the proposer of Mr. Campbell, as I did not consider him a freeholder. I requested the Sheriff to note down my objection to Campbell's having been proposed by a person whom I did not consider qualified to do so. He directed the clerk to enter my objections in the poll-book of minutes, and it was done so. After the objection had been noted, the Sheriff required the clerk to read it to me to see if it was what I required. It was then read to me, and I concurred in it. This I should say was about two o'clock. Mr. Campbell was addressing the electors at the time—he was standing immediately behind the Sheriff. In making the objection I spoke in my ordinary tone, coming up to the table at which the Sheriff was sitting. Mr. Hart is a brother-in-law of Mr. Campbell's, and acted as agent for him on polling-day. Mr. McLeod was about a couple of yards from me when I made the objection; he made no remark at the time that I heard. At or about the closing of the court, and when the Deputy Sheriff announced that it was four o'clock and he was about to close the Court, some one asked the Deputy Sheriff if he did not intend to read the minutes. On the minutes being read by the Sheriff, some confusion ensued, and Mr. McLeod made some remarks on hearing that part relating to my objection—He said "who doubts my qualification,"—he asserted that he had one, but did not offer to describe the property which qualified him. Previous to my making the objection, I called Donald McLean, my seconder, to witness that I wished to enter the objection, and he came over towards the table. The Sheriff made no proclamation of the

the times and place of holding the polls previously to closing his court,—he did not state to what time he adjourned his court, nor did he read any such entry from his minutes—If he had done so I think I should have heard it. I was pretty attentive to all that was going on that day. I was not in a position to see what was on his book. There was a good deal of confusion at the time the court closed. I took what I considered the necessary steps to ascertain if Mr. McLeod was a freeholder. I had known him since he had come to the country, between three and four years ago. He was a school teacher, and I think not likely to be a property holder or man of means. His school was his chief support.

(Miller objects to this species of testimony—Haliburton, *contra*.)

I enquired at the Registry of Deeds. I requested the Registrar to make a search for eight or nine years back, and paid him for his trouble. He could not discover anything on the records. I also made a personal search in company with the Registrar, and I could find nothing on the books which gave him the freehold qualification. If he had been a freeholder, I think I should have known it. I am well acquainted with the county, and I am perfectly satisfied in my own mind that Mr. McLeod had not a freehold at the time. He lived between two and three miles from me. I have seen the assessment roll of the county for 1860, and I saw John H. McLeod's name on it, but not assessed for any property. (Miller objects to any evidence of the contents of the roll being gone into.) This roll was signed by the assessors of the district and posted up in the lobby of the post office. (Miller renews objections as to going into contents of paper—*contra*, Haliburton. The committee after retiring to deliberate, decide to take the evidence, subject to the objection. Certified copies from Registrar of Deeds and Clerk of the Peace for the county, to be also produced by Counsel for petitioner.)

McLeod resides in Baldeck Bay, in No. 3 district. I do not know of any other John H. McLeod in the county—he was presiding officer at district No. 6, and voted on age. Baldeck Bay is not in No. 6 district, and there is no special return to his book. He is the same man who proposed Mr. Campbell on nomination day at Baldeck. I gave a notice of objection to the sheriff that notices of holding the election were not posted up in district No. 9, until the day previous to the polling day, and handed in a written protest to that effect. I also put in another protest—the papers I hold in my hand are copies of the protests so handed in by me to the sheriff. I know Angus McKay presiding officer at district No. 10, I met him outside of the Court House on nomination day, and asked him when he came up from the Bar in the county of Cape Breton, where I knew he had been teaching school; he said he had just come up—I was aware that he had been down there some 18 months or 2 years, teaching school; I am quite certain that he had not been residing in Victoria county for a year preceeding the election—and I embodied that objection in my protest that I entered on declaration day. On polling day, I was at District No. 10, I consider that the polling officer acted improperly. Where parties refused to be sworn, I requested him to strike their names from the poll book, and he refused to do it—he did this in a number of instances, as Hugh McKaskill, Alexander Ferguson, Angus McIver, and others; when these parties declined to take the oath I requested him to strike them off, and he refused, saying he would let the sheriff do it. I can't say that I requested him to strike their names off at the time they voted, but during the day, one or two may have polled before I noticed he had not struck them off, and then I pointed out to him that he ought to strike off their names—he said if they were to be struck off he would leave it to the sheriff to do. I have examined poll book No. 10, and I find that those who refused to take the oath were counted both for Mr. Campbell and myself—he did not strike out any on either side, but the majority of those so refusing to take the oath is against me in the aggregate. I can't say if the presiding officer was a partizan of Mr. Campbell. There was another part of his conduct which I did not approve of, in allowing an interruption to the voting on the part of Lauchlin McDonald; of Whycomagh, who interfered with the election in endeavoring to induce the presiding officer to poll a vote from another county. The poll book was counted up at the close of the election in that district to the best of my belief, and I think was compared with my book, and the numbers announced. The book agreed with the exception of the votes which I had contended should have been expunged. I think the book was delivered by the clerk to the presiding officer at the close of

the poll. I am acquainted with Mr. George Ingraham, he is a brother of the Sheriff's, and a brother-in-law of Mr. Campbell's—he acted as deputy sheriff on declaration day, the 1st January. I was present at the opening of the court on that day. Daniel McKenzie acted as sheriff's clerk on that day. I cannot say if the poll books were all sealed up or not. I saw George Ingraham open some of them—he added up the votes and then declared the state of the poll. To the best of my knowledge his clerk was not sworn—he might have sworn him, but I did not observe it,—my conviction is that he was not sworn in open court. I asked the acting sheriff about the time he was commencing to add up the votes if he would compare books, but he declined to do so. After he had declared the state of the poll, I said such could not be the case, and asked him if he had expunged the votes as I had requested—he said he had just added the books as he got them and had not struck off any. I demanded an investigation in the terms of section 35 of chapter 7, Revised Statutes. I held the Statutes in my hand at the time—I also handed in a protest at the same time against the return of Mr. Campbell, of which I kept a copy—the paper I now hold in my hand is the copy. The sheriff then adjourned his court until 3rd January, in the terms of the law; I concluded, for the purpose of proceeding with the investigation which I had demanded. I saw him then going to Mr. Campbell's with the poll books. He does not live at Mr. Campbell's. He had the poll books in a travelling bag. I saw him on the morning of the 3rd coming from Mr. Campbell's with the same bag—it was a black bag. I was prepared on the 3rd to go on with my investigation at the re opening of the court—I had with me the list of voters ready to hand in to the sheriff. Mr. McQueen was there to assist me, and I had three witnesses present. My list comprised persons who voted in wrong districts, and who had voted more than once. One of my witnesses had travelled a long distance that morning, in order to be in time. He opened the court at ten o'clock in a very low tone, and immediately commenced reading from a paper very rapidly, and did not desist until he had proclaimed Mr. Campbell duly elected, and had summoned him to attend in the Assembly. Mr. McQueen spoke to him several times but he would not desist until he had concluded the reading of the paper. He did not enquire if I was prepared with my lists; he gave us no opportunity whatever; as soon as he opened the court, he commenced, instantaneously to read from the paper as I have already stated. Jacob S. Ingraham, the sheriff of the county was not present, and the return made by him on the election writ as now read to me, is not in accordance with the facts; and in making it he has either acted wilfully, or has been misled by the representations of his deputy on that occasion. After he had proclaimed Mr. Campbell as I have stated, Mr. McQueen who was acting on my behalf, asked the sheriff if he intended to give us an investigation or scrutiny, or anything of that kind—he said no—he had done all that he intended to do. Mr. McQueen then asked if he had any objection to let us see some of his poll books. He looked over to Mr. Campbell and said, "may I?" and Mr. Campbell said, "yes, I suppose you may now." Mr. McQueen then saw some of the books and inspected them, and on examining book for No. 1 district, he pointed out the names of eleven persons who had refused to be sworn, and of two who voted in wrong district. Mr. McQueen, in pointing out these seriatim, asked the sheriff if he had counted them for Mr. Campbell, and he said he had, and he finally added that he had counted everything. Mr. Campbell had in that district, as declared by the sheriff, 245 votes against 4. There is no oath of the presiding officer, as prescribed by Statute, annexed to the poll book for that district on closing the poll. The poll clerk's oath on the same book is not signed by the clerk. The state of the poll at No. 5 was 228 for me, and 55 for Mr. Campbell according to my poll book. I understood that on Mr. Campbell's book the votes for me were only 217, and the same number appears on the sheriff's poll book as having voted for me, viz: 217. The sheriff's clerk, and my poll clerk agreed as to the larger number on adding up the books on election day. There is no oath on the book for that district, No. 5, either from presiding officer or poll clerk, and the book bears indications of having been tampered with. Several of the books are not added up. William Fader's vote in No. 5 was struck out on objection of being intoxicated after he had been sworn. John McDonald's vote was also struck out after he had been sworn.

Cross examined by Mr. Miller.—Mr. Campbell was not present at the sheriff's court when I was proposed on nomination day. I made a search in the book of Registry of Deeds, and also in the grant book for 5 years back to ascertain if any property was recorded in the name of John H. McLeod. I suppose the records extend back to the period when the county was created a separate county 9 or 10 years ago. I searched on nomination day just before going up to the court house. I had heard at that time that John H. McLeod was going to propose Mr. Campbell, but I had my doubts about it. I paid the Registrar of Deeds on the same day to make a further search, and told him to go back 7 or 8 years. I will undertake to swear that within the five years in which I searched there was no property recorded to McLeod. I undertake to swear that John H. McLeod has not come into the possession of a registered freehold in the county of Victoria within the five years from the time of my search. It is possible he may within that time have come into a registered freehold by descent or marriage. The records previous to the division of the county were kept at Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton, and those records still remain at Sydney. I did not make any search or cause any to be made in the records at Sydney. John H. McLeod might have had a registered freehold in our county, the evidence of which would be found in the Registry at Sydney. I do not think he lived near Sydney before he came to our county. His father, I believe, lived there. It was about 2 p. m., when I made the objection to his nomination of Mr. Campbell, it was made openly and publicly. Mr. Campbell was within a few feet of me at the time—he was speaking at the time—he ought to have heard the objection. I think I would have heard it had I been in his place. The meeting at that time was all attention, and I think an interruption at that time would be very noticeable. My opinion was that if he did not notice it, his brother-in-law would bring it to his notice. I will not undertake to say that he did hear it. He did not exhibit as much surprise as I expected he would when he heard the objection read at 4 o'clock, by the sheriff, from his minutes. He asked what is that, and had it read over again. He acted as if he had not heard the objection before. After the entry of the objection was made at 2 p. m., it was read by the clerk. Mr. Campbell was speaking at the time. The clerk read it sufficiently loud for me to hear it. When he had finished reading it the sheriff asked if that was what I wanted put down, and I answered in the affirmative. Donald McLean was standing in a recess at a little distance, and I called to him to come over to the table and witness what was being done. I had previously informed him that I was going to note an objection to Mr. Campbell's proposer, and that I would call him over to witness it. When I said in my direct examination that I called a person from the crowd to witness the objection, I had reference to Donald McLean, with whom I had a previous understanding, as I have stated. John H. McLeod was sitting a few feet from me when I made the objection. I think he was near enough to hear me had he wished to, but I don't know that he did hear me. I did not give it a thought at the time. My purpose was that my opponent should be nominated by two freeholders as well as myself. I gave him an opportunity of rectifying his mistake on that point if he chose. It was not my desire to conceal the objection from Mr. Campbell, or Mr. McLeod. If I had wished to jockey them I would have left it to the very last minute. The first time the sheriff read the objection was at 4 o'clock, and on its becoming known some confusion ensued in consequence. McLeod then asked, "who says I am not a freeholder," there was no demand made on him for a schedule or description of his freehold. There was too much confusion for any such questions. The presiding officer left his place and everything was in confusion. No demand for a description of his freehold was made to McLeod either before or after the sheriff read his minutes. I was at the court from its opening to its close, and heard no proclamation made of the times and places of holding the polls. I think it was utterly impossible any such proclamation could have been made during the confusion and I not hear it. I was close to the sheriff who closed up the books as soon as he read the minutes, and left the court after offering the keys to myself and others. I told him if he did his duty, he ought to have scored off Mr. Campbell's name from his books and returned me. I won't swear that he did not read any notice of the day to which he had adjourned his court. I am inclined to think he

did say to what day he adjourned his court. I am satisfied he did not make proclamation as to the holding of the polls, as I paid particular attention in order to ascertain where the poll was to be held in the new district. John H. McLeod's name is down in district No. 6 as voting upon age. The names of some freeholders in the same district may be entered as voting upon age also. I know George Ingraham and Joseph Hart—their names are entered on poll book No. 3, as voting upon age. They are reputed to be freeholders and men of property. I obtained my information as to the notices in No. 9 district, by telegram from my agent. I was not in that district for 10 days before nomination day. I cannot undertake to swear that notices were not posted up in that district for ten days before nomination day. I stood at No. 10 district. I have known Angus McKay, polling officer there, for some years. He has resided for some time in the county. His conduct, on polling day, was not very satisfactory to me. After the polling was over he asked me if I would have any objection to closing the poll. He never asked me to approve and I did not give my approval of his conduct as presiding officer on that day. I am under the impression he has not a freehold in the county. I think he has a farm possession. I think he has a home at Middle River, but if he has a permanent residence there for the last 4 or 5 years, it is unknown to me. I live between 13 and 15 miles from Middle River. I know he was not residing at Middle River for a year before the election—he was residing at Sydney Bar. I know this fact from his own conversations with me which I believe, and also from his being out of our county, as I knew. I undertake to swear that he was not permanently residing in our county for a year before the election. He came up occasionally from the Bar on a visit. He might have been there in May or June or July on a visit in 1860, but not for any length of time. I did not write to the sheriff, threatening him if he appointed magistrates presiding officers. If any report to that effect got abroad, it must have arisen from my sending Kenneth McLeod to the sheriff with the law of last session as to magistrates acting as deputy sheriffs. I did not write a threatening letter to the sheriff on any matter connected with the election. The presiding officer in No. 10 district refused to expunge voters who declined to be sworn. There are four in all—3 on oath No. 1, and 1 on oath No. 5. Two of those on No. 1 oath voted for Mr. Campbell, and one voted for me. I am not sure that I desired the presiding officer to expunge the votes after 2 or three had voted, or at the conclusion of the polling. I do not know what actuated the officer, he may have thought it was the duty of the sheriff to expunge them and not his. I cannot say that any votes were polled of the nature objected to after the objection was made. He treated alike the votes of that nature for me and Mr. Campbell. He said he would let the sheriff expunge the votes if they were to be expunged. I had no suspicion of his unfairness until he allowed Lauchlin McDougall to interfere with the voting as I mentioned in my direct examination. He (L. McD.) came to the polling place about one o'clock. The majority of voters were polled at that time.—The voter he brought with him was rejected by the presiding officer, although a great deal of influence was used by McDougall to have his vote polled. The presiding officer acted fairly and properly in rejecting this vote after he was satisfied that the man had no right to vote. I do not recollect John Mattheson offering his vote at No. 10, or of my sending him away as being in the wrong district, (*refers to poll book No. 10,*) I see the name of John Mattheson, South side, entered there, the vote is not carried out, but I do not think I objected to him; some of my agents may have objected to him, but I did not. I recollect Alexander McLennan offering to vote in that district, his vote was not received, he offered to vote for Mr. Campbell—he was “half sprung,” when he came in, and I said to the presiding officer to put the bribery oath to him, he said he would not take an oath for any man living, and went off singing; I do not think his name had been entered on the poll book—his vote was not received in consequence of his refusal to take the bribery oath—I find his name has been entered, but the vote is not extended, and there is no objection opposite his name. McLennan was master of one of Mr. Campbell's vessels—he offered to vote again late in the day, and wanted to vote, he was then a little heavier sprung—the presiding officer said he could not take his vote as he

had been there before and gone off—I said “certainly not.” The presiding officer did not vote, he said to the clerk he did not think he had a right to poll his vote in that district. I was at the court house on declaration day, 1st January—I asked the sheriff, as had been usual on former occasions, if he would allow me to compare books, but he refused. I did not ask the sheriff to allow me to appoint a person to assist him in adding up the books on my behalf, nor did I tender any person on my behalf to do so. I could not say whether the votes was counted by the sheriff or by McKenzie who acted as his clerk. After the state of the poll was declared I went to the table and asked the sheriff if he had expunged the names of those who had refused to be sworn, he said he had added up the books just as they were—I then took up the Revised States and in the terms they prescribed demanded an investigation of those who had voted in the wrong district, or more than once; and shortly after I handed in a protest—I made the request for the investigation within an hour after the state of the poll was declared, but I was not prepared with a list of objected votes on that day—I did not know it would be necessary—I did not mention or give in any names on that occasion—I was prepared on the intermediate day, but I did not offer to the sheriff any list of names during the sitting of the court on the 1st January. I think there was a lock on the travelling bag in which the acting sheriff kept the poll books on that day when he took them down to Mr. Campbell’s. I have great reason for supposing that the poll books underwent alterations, some prior to their being returned to the sheriff, and some after they had come into the sheriff’s hands,—I believe that the English town book No. 5, was tampered with after it came into the sheriff’s hands and the poll book for No. 2 I particularly allude to as having been tampered with before it reached the sheriff’s hands—one page appears pasted over the other, and corresponds with what the clerk told me, I believe this book, from the information I have had, was tampered with on polling day—I have not compared this book with my own for that district, and cannot say if the result differs from that in my own book—my poll clerk did not tell me that the leaf was pasted over the other in consequence of the lines on the pages not agreeing, and that it was done to prevent confusion in that respect—the alteration consists in the insertion of the leaf I have stated, and one more vote appears for me on the inserted leaf, than on the leaf beneath it as far as that column is concerned; my own poll book gives 79 as polled for me and 110 as polled for Mr. Campbell in that district—the sheriff’s book gives the same numbers precisely, and it thus corresponds with my own book as to the results. I was under the impression, until to-day, that I might have lost one or two votes by this tampering with the poll book—I have not compared my poll book with the sheriff’s poll book but the aggregate of the votes is the same—I was not present at that polling district, Donald McKenzie was sheriff’s clerk on 1st January, declaration day, the books must have been added up before the majority was declared by the sheriff. I know Mr. McKenzie’s hand writing—the figures and writing on the last page in No. 10 which purports to contain the numbers given for Mr. Campbell and myself in the several districts is McKenzie’s; with the exception of the figures 1951 at the foot which look like Mr. Campbell’s, but I will not swear they are—I won’t be positive about whose figures those last four were, but I believe them to be Mr. Campbell’s; the figures to which I have alluded as being in McKenzie’s hand writing gives the result of the majority as declared for Mr. Campbell by the sheriff. On glancing my eye over those figures, however, I find the results in some district different from what they ought to be. I was present at the opening of the court, 3rd January, and had with me a list of names for investigation ready to offer to the sheriff, but I did not get a chance of doing so—the sheriff did not state that he had acted irregularly in adjourning his court from the first inst., in consequence of my not complying with the requisites of the law in handing in a list of objected votes on that day. I understood the sheriff was at home sick during the election—he appointed two brothers-in-law of Mr. Campbell to act as his deputies on two different occasions—It is possible he may have been misled by the representations of his deputies in making his return on the writ for the election. I am positive that what I have stated in my direct examination, touching the conduct of Mr. G. Ingraham on the 3rd January, is perfectly correct. After the sheriff had proclaimed Mr. Campbell duly elected, he made an answer to

Mr. McQueen, saying something about his wanting a list to have been handed in or words to that effect. My statement that in No. 1 district 11 voters who refused to take oath No. 1, were not errased, is correct; on looking over the book there appears to be more—I was not in that district on that day, and do not know which oath No. 1 was refused. I cannot speak personally of anything in the conduct of the presiding officer at that district, which I had cause to complain of. I think about the same number of votes were polled in 1859 as in 1860 in the district No. 9, and I believe sufficient notice was given of the election in that district in 1859. I was not in polling district No. 5, and do not know of any arrangement about the two disputed votes, except from my poll clerk—I know nothing further than that as to the agreement of the numbers in that district. The evidence of alteration in that book arises from the fact that it was once sewn or stitched differently from what it appears to be at present.

WILLIAM KIDSTON.

C.

Donald N. McQueen sworn. Examined by Mr. Motton.

I reside at Sydney, Cape Breton. On the 31st December last, I was requested to go to Victoria county to act professionally for Mr. Kidston, touching the late election. I arrived at Baddeck on New Year's day, but was not present at the sheriff's court on that day. I was preparing protests for Mr. Kidston on that day and did not attend the court. I attended the court on 3d of January—I was there when the court opened. I was told Mr. George Ingraham presided, and I think the poll clerk's name was McKenzie—he (McKenzie) had been in the employ of Mr. John Campbell some years previously. Lists of voters who were intended to be investigated had been prepared and witnesses were in attendance to prove that parties on it, had voted in wrong districts. I hold in my hand either the list or a copy of it. There have been some additions to it, but that part which is in my hand writing was what we intended to go into on the day in question. I had requested Mr. Kidston to demand the investigation on the first day, and his attorney, Mr. Alfred Haliburton, attended the court with him, as I understood. The sheriff would not permit the investigation to be gone into on the 3rd January, and would not listen to me at all. As soon as the sheriff declared the court open, he unfolded a paper and commenced reading it—he read it indistinctly, as it appeared to me, but I do not know it was intentionally done. He read a great part of it before I understood what its purport was—he read it as an indifferent reader generally does. As soon as the court was opened he commenced to read it, and I interrupted him and said, I was ready to proceed with the investigation. I asked him if he was not going on with the investigation, and I told him that we were prepared, but he gave me no answer until he had finished reading the paper. I don't know that he read very rapidly—I don't think that he could do so, or that he was a very good reader. After he had finished reading the paper, he said,—he knew what he was about, that there was an end of it,—he had taken advice about it, or some words to that effect—his exact words I cannot give. I asked him if he would strike out any of those votes that had refused to be sworn; but he said no,—I don't think I referred to my list at that time. I asked him to let me look at his poll-books—he hesitated at first, but finally gave me permission to do so, after looking where Mr. Campbell was standing. I then took up poll-book No. 1, and on turning it over, found several voters entered there as having refused to be sworn—there were 11 or 13. Eleven of persons who refused to take the oath in that district. According to my list, 19 persons in Nos. 1, 5, 7, 8 and 10 refused to take the oath. There were also 23 votes in No. 1, 8 and 3 on my list who appeared to have voted in wrong districts.

(Miller objects that this evidence has reference to the second portion of the case and should not be gone into at present. Haliburton, *contra*—evidence good as tending to show falseness of statements on sheriff's return, and partiality on his part. Committee decide that the examination shall proceed.)

There were also in No. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, 12 persons on my list who were stated to have no right to vote at all. I directed the sheriff's attention to those votes in No. 1 district, who were noted in the book as having refused to be sworn; I called

his attention to their names *seriatem*, and asked him if he had counted them for Mr. Campbell in adding up the poll-book—he said, he had. I mentioned each name as it occurred in the book. We were completely shut out from going into the investigation in consequence of the conduct of the presiding officer on this occasion. There was something said about a scrutiny after the paper had been read, but I do not know what it was. I did not advise Mr. Kidston to hold a scrutiny, as I thought it would be of no use. What we were desirous of doing was of investigating the votes on the list. I was acting as Mr. Kidston's professional adviser and did not advise a scrutiny, as I had not much confidence in the deputy sheriff, and thought he was unfit to conduct it. I also thought it would be a double expense, as the matter would be gone over here in Halifax. I do not know if the sheriff's clerk was sworn on the 3rd January. I only saw the poll-books at the court house in the possession of the sheriff. I know Angus McKay, he was keeping school at the Mines, and his returns come up before the School Commissioners, of whom I am one. I think he had been teaching there two years or thereabouts—he has made four or five returns—the last of these that I saw, was in June last. I do not recollect asking the presiding officer under whose advice he acted.

Cross examined by Mr. Miller.—I understood that Mr. A. Haliburton was with Mr. Kidston on the 1st of January, but I was not in court on that day—I do not know if any list was handed in on that day. I requested Mr. Kidston to demand an investigation on the first day, and I attended with the lists on the 3rd January. As soon as the court was opened, I got up and informed the sheriff that we were ready to proceed with the investigation on behalf of Mr. Kidston, and had witnesses present and a list of the objected votes. I think his saying it was ten o'clock, and then reading the paper, was the only intimation that the court was open. He might have stopped reading the paper for a moment while I interrupted him. It was after he had commenced reading that I interrupted him, and he did not reply to me at all. He did not say that he was acting under the advice of his principal. He appeared to me to read the paper as well as he could—he read it loud enough, but did not read it distinctly. I did not understand for some time what he read. I did not then demand a scrutiny, nor did I hear the sheriff tender one to Mr. Kidston. It is possible he might have said that if Mr. Kidston was dissatisfied he might have a scrutiny; but what I wanted was an investigation and not a scrutiny. After the paper was read, I said to the sheriff, "Will you allow me now to see the poll-books." I saw him turn to Mr. Campbell, but do not know what passed between them. I did not hear him say to Mr. Campbell, "May I."—It may have been said, but I have no recollection of it, or of hearing any words pass. I think the sheriff said it was the duty of the presiding officer to have struck off at the time of their being polled, the votes of those in district No. 1 who had refused to take the oath—he said he had counted them. I cannot say that the Angus McKay to whom I referred as a teacher in the county of Cape Breton was the same person who acted as presiding officer in No. 10 district.

D. N. MACQUEEN.

D.

Duncan McRae sworn. Examined by Mr. Motton.

I am an elector for the county of Victoria and voted at last election. I was present at polling district No. 2, as candidates clerk for William Kidston, Charles McKenzie was presiding officer at that district, John McLennan was his poll clerk; the poll book I hold in my hand is the sheriff's book for that district—the affidavit on the outside page is in my handwrioting. In the afternoon I compared books with the sheriff's poll clerk, but the books did not agree—I do not think there were any votes given after we had compared our books; the error was discovered by the poll clerk to be in his book. The presiding officer did not declare the state of the poll that afternoon—the poll was not declared close by the presiding officer—the presiding officer had no watch that I saw—I think Kenneth McLeod had one. It got dusk before we left the polling place, and we went into the presiding officer's house to finish the book; the book was not sealed up when we left the polling place—after we got to the house we had tea before we attended to the book—

shortly after tea the book was taken up by the poll clerk; he tore a blank leaf out of another part of the book in the polling place and stuck it on with wafers over the other one which had contained the votes, and copied the vote column over again—he blamed the ruling for the mistake—it was not finished until after tea. There was no affidavit made by the presiding officer to my knowledge when we left the polling place, or when the book was finished—I was present at the polling place all day. The presiding officer did not administer an oath to any of the clerks during the day. I did not see the book being sealed up that evening, and I could not be sure who took possession of it. Donald Finlayson acted as clerk for Mr. Campbell, and John McCrae acted as his representative—he is in the employ of Mr. Campbell as a clerk in his store—he told me he was under age after he had given his vote—he said so in the polling place—his vote was received—he is known to the presiding officer who was a pretty strong partizan of Mr. Campbell. I was present at Baddeck on nomination day, Charles McKenzie was there also, he was very unruly on that day, and made a great deal of noise—I heard Morrison threaten to put him in jail if he did not keep quiet—he (McK.), was advocating Mr. Campbell's side at the time—Morrison and McKenzie are both magistrates. I know Alexander Taylor, of Baddeck; he keeps a shop there and is an elector. Duncan McCrae of Baddeck is my father—the signature now shewn to me on the petition is not his writing—I think it is my brother's writing—my father is stone blind and gets my brother to sign his name for him sometimes; my brother John and cousin Phillip, and Farquhar McRae are freeholders, and their signatures to the petition now shewn to me are genuine.

Cross-examined by Mr. Miller. On the night of polling day I got to Baddeck, but did not arrive in the village until the next morning—I passed my father's house but in company with no one—I had Mr. Kidston's poll book with me—I got home alone on horseback and was not too drunk to get home alone—I did not drink while I was doing business, with the exception of one glass—I was not taken charge of during the afternoon by Farquhar, John Ban, and Alex McRae, tailor, in consequence of being intoxicated and unable to take care of myself—I fell off my horse in a snow bank going up to Kenneth McLeod's house, but it was after hours—I had no time piece—I had left Charles McKenzie's at the time and was going up to Kenneth McLeod's, and I fell off my horse on my way between the main road and McLeod's house—I got the liquor at Charles McKenzie's house, which I drank after hours—I cannot recollect how many glasses we had before and after tea, we had several glasses apiece—glasses all round. I was at Middle River district on polling day—it was agreed during the day the leaf I have spoken of should be inserted in the poll book.—The sheriff's poll clerk blamed the ruling for it, but that was not the cause, he had made mistakes. On comparing the books they were found not to correspond, and he attributed it to the wrong ruling of the poll-book. It was then agreed to insert another leaf with the lines corresponding with those on the opposite page. McLennan said, "Not to say anything about it." I told him I would help him to fix it out of my own book, and I did so partly in the polling place and partly in McKenzie's house after it had got too dark. I did not want to go into the house, but did so on being asked to tea. I read over the votes to him from my own book, and he filled up the blank columns on the new leaf with the votes as I read them from my own poll-book. Donald McLean, of Middle River, was Mr. Kidston's agent—he did not go into McKenzie's house. We compared the books at McKenzie's in the evening after the leaf was fixed. We did not finish comparing books until the evening in C. McKenzie's house, and I cannot say if they agreed or not. The mistake I speak of, was in entering for Campbell some of the votes which should have been for Kidston, but I cannot point them out from the sheriff's book. I can't say when the poll was closed in that district, I did not hear anything about it. I was only absent from the polling place while I was taking the one glass I spoke of, and I was there when the court opened. The presiding officer was sworn in by Kenneth McLeod. John McLennan was in McKenzie's, there were a good many people present in the house. I helped to fix in the leaf, and would not have consented to do so, if I had thought that the presiding officer had meant to do anything wrong or to act partially in making that

alteration. No objection was made to John McRae's vote when he tendered it for Mr. Campbell. The presiding officer was rather too slack on election day—he was not smart enough for a sheriff—I have nothing else to say against him—I did not mean to say that he was a violent partizan of Mr. Campbell on election day—I referred to his conduct on nomination day—he did not strike any one then, but he was very near causing a row outside. I was only present about five minutes in the court house on nomination day. I did not see any one else that day as noisy as McKenzie was—I did not know what he was saying. The name Duncan McRae, J.P., to the petition now shewn to me is not my father's signature, he is not in the habit of signing his name since he got blind—his name is in my brother's handwriting.

DUNCAN McRAE.

John Fraser sworn. Examined by Mr. Motton.

I reside in the county of Victoria, and acted as poll clerk for Mr. Kidston, in district No. 5 on polling day at the last election. Malcom Morrison was presiding officer there—I believe he was a partizan of Mr. Campbell's, and had been formerly a clerk in his employ. Donald Munro was the sheriff's poll clerk—Alexander Munro, brother of Donald, was Mr. Campbell's poll clerk. I thought the sheriff acted very proper on that day, except in one or two instances. There was one instance in which he swore an elector who voted for Mr. Kidston without being requested by any one to do so—he swore him on oath No. 4, his name was John Carey. When swearing voters for Mr. Campbell, who were objected to by Mr. Kidston's agent, he would read over the oath No. 4 very rapidly, repeating the last clause with emphasis three times. I said to the presiding officer that these people had no English, and did not understand what they were swearing to, and Mr. Kidston's agent requested the presiding officer to read over the first part of the oath again: the first part of the oath was read by him in English and the last part of it in Gaelic. I interpreted the oath in Gaelic for the presiding officer, to put it to the voters, and he refused to put it. The poll clerks for the presiding officer and for Mr. Campbell were very busy for Mr. Campbell while the voting was going on, and the presiding officer did not interrupt them, but he interrupted me whenever I attempted to say anything or to make any enquiries or objections as the voters came up. I remember William Willhousen coming up to the poll to vote, and just as he said who he was going to vote for, an objection was made by all officers that he was too young—and the presiding officer said that he was too young to know the obligation of an oath, and it was mutually agreed by both parties, with the acquiescence of the presiding officer, that he should go away and bring his father, or some person who could speak to his age; he went away, and as soon as he was gone, Mr. Campbell's agent required his name to be expunged from the books as he had left the poll, which the presiding officer directed to be done. He returned with three evidences, apparently respectable, but they could not get a hearing—they said "we swear he is twenty-one, and he will never be bigger," and they insisted on his vote being taken, but the presiding officer refused to take it, as he had previously come to the poll and gone away. At the close of the poll I compared books with the sheriff's poll clerk, and our books agreed to a figure—the figures stood 228 for Kidston and 55 for Campbell, and no votes were received after that. There was a difference of 18 votes between our books and the book kept by Mr. Campbell's clerk when the votes had been added up a short time previously for the information of Mr. Kidston's inspector. Mr. Campbell's majority was increased 18 according to his book, and this number on a revision was subsequently reduced to six, which was the difference between his book and the sheriff's at the close of the poll. I swear positively that the sheriff's poll book in that district at the close shewed 228 for Kidston and 55 for Campbell, and in this respect corresponded to a figure with my own. Reads from sheriff's book as in evidence before committee, 217 for Kidston and 55 for Campbell. The general return shews 57 for Campbell and 220 for Kidston, as made by the sheriff on book for No. 10 district. The result of the close of the poll in No. 5 district was made up on a leaf taken from the back part of the book. The book I now hold in my hand is the sheriff's poll book

house, I remember Mr. McQueen on Mr. Kidston's behalf, demanding inspection of a poll book, and the presiding officer asked Mr. Campbell if he might shew it to him—Mr. Campbell said it was immaterial, or something to that effect—that the thing was all over—this was immediately after Mr. Campbell had been declared duly elected. The court did not remain open on the 3rd more than ten minutes or so. I was present as one of the witnesses who were required to attend the investigation. I recollect Angus Morrison being allowed to vote in No. 5 district—he then resided and I think now resides at the Bar, in the county of Cape Breton—the presiding officer was aware of that fact. Morrison was agent for Mr. Campbell in district No. 5, and voted for him—his vote was objected to, and Morrison argued that he had been in the county of Victoria for six months before the election—I saw him giving liquor to the electors while the voting was going on—I mean during the recess while we were not very busy taking votes. I saw him with a bottle in his hand serving out liquor in the polling booth, and the presiding officer was aware of it. There was a partition with an open door between where the drinking was going on, and where the votes were being taken. I saw a brother of Mr. Campbell's agent serving out liquor to Mr. Kidston's voters, and I think he voted for Mr. Campbell. I remember William McLeod of St. Ann's voting in district No. 5—he voted for Mr. Kidston. I find his name entered on the sheriff's book as voting for Mr. Campbell. The place where he resides at St. Ann's, is called Rocky Side. The Sheriff's clerk gave me to understand that the entering the vote for Mr. Campbell instead of Mr. Kidston was a mistake.

Cross examined by Mr. Miller. I believe the presiding officer in No. 5 canvassed for Mr. Campbell; he always did canvass for him and he canvassed me to vote for him at the last election. He talked to me about it several times, but I will not undertake to say he went out of his way to call upon me—he told me himself he was canvassing for Mr. Campbell. He was a very respectable man, and took an active part in canvassing for Mr. Campbell, whom he called his master—he gave too much latitude on polling day,—he did his duty very well for the party he was acting for. I considered he was a little biassed, and told him so myself. The bribery oath, No. 4, was administered to John Cary, as I understood. Campbell's agent made no objection at all to this vote, and the oath was put by the presiding officer without any one requiring it. I look upon the conduct of the presiding officer in reading over the oath to the voter as I have described, to be a kind of trick, and I was not satisfied that the people understood what they were required to swear to—he refused to interpret the oath as requested by Mr. Kidston's agent. He refused to put the oath to Angus Morrison and John McLellan when requested by Mr. Kidston's agent, but it was not afterwards insisted on. I cannot say that any one of the electors himself, requested the presiding officer to put the oath to him in Gaelic. Mr. Kidston had an agent in district No. 5, and I was acting as clerk. The officers mutually agreed that Willhousen appeared too young to vote, and that he should go and bring an evidence as to his age. I swear positively that it was not agreed between all parties that his vote should be struck off. Mr. Kidston's agent was not satisfied that it should be expunged, but Angus Morrison was so anxious about it that he took the pen out of my hand and ran it thro' the name in my book. I think the voters father's name is William, and that he voted in the district on that day, but I do not know him, and never conversed with him—he was a very old man, and was sworn, as swearing was the rule of the day. The presiding officer did not direct his clerk to take down any objections on the book—the clerk's did as they choose on that point. Mr. Kidston's agent said you should not swear any but those you really think are bribed, but Mr. Campbell's agent persisted, and in consequence a great many were sworn on both sides. No oath was tendered to young Willenhouse when he came up to vote—no oath was insisted upon or read. We just added up the columns of our poll book when the sheriff's clerk and I compared them as I have stated, and did not compare the names, and I was satisfied I was right in the addition I made to my book. Any that were actually expunged were omitted in adding up. I have not told any persons since I came here that I could not speak as to the numbers on the poll book. I am very clear as to the figures, because they were taken down twice. I entered

William McLeod's vote for Mr. Kidston just as he gave it, in my book; some remarks passed at the time, and the sheriff's clerk said he had entered it for Mr. Campbell. After taking off Donald McIver's vote, our books corresponded exactly as regards the numbers polled for each candidate. There must be some mistake in one of the books if McLeod's vote is counted for Campbell in one book, and for Kidston in another, and the two numbers agreed, notwithstanding that entry. A demand for an investigation of votes was made by Mr. Kidston on the 1st January at the sheriff's court. I was present shortly after the opening of the court. I do not know of any list of objected votes being tendered by Mr. Kidston for investigation on that day. I know Angus Morrison, he was a shopkeeper at Sydney Bar, and I was there for 18 months while he was keeping shop there. His father lives in the county of Victoria. Angus Morrison might have a house somewhere in the county of Victoria and I not know it, but I am not under that impression. I do not think he owns the property on which his father lives. Kidston had a large majority in No. 5 district. I am not aware of his party having any liquor there. I had none, except that I tasted some from Angus Morrison. I saw six bottles of liquor there that day. Donald Morrison, brother of Angus, voted for Mr. Kidston. Kidston was abused because he would not give his voters a dram. Campbell's agent and his brother distributed liquor on the election day. I voted on election day. I am qualified to vote, and have been within the county upwards of a twelvemonth previous to the election. I was not absent while votes were being polled during the day. There was a row during the day and those who deserved it got the worst of it. I did not interrupt the presiding officer during the day more than the other clerks did. The presiding officer would not give me the latitude he gave the other clerks—he told me I was very troublesome. I remember McIver coming up to vote. Mr. Campbell's agent did not require the oath to be put to him. Mr. Kidston's agent told Morrison not to go to such extremes in swearing people. I did not hear Kidston's agent say anything about a row. I did not say there would be a row if we had not all our own way. I entered the votes on the poll book regularly as they came. I asked Mr. Kidston since I came here if he had the paper in his possession with the numbers on it as we took them from the book, but he did not give me the paper. I know Angus McKay, he had a home at Middle River, and used to reside there, but I do not know whether the house is his own or his brothers. I was not one of the party who tore down Mr. Campbell's store, but did what I could to keep the people from it. I did not strike Mr. Campbell's agent, but gave him a push and advised him to go home. I lost my poll book out of my pocket on election day, and I got it next day. It was out of my possession all night, and Roderick McLeod picked it up and brought it to me.

By the chairman.—The election was held in a framed house in what was the store part of it, and there was a board partition between the polling booth and where the liquor was. The boards of the partition were grooved. The door between the booth and the room where the liquor was stood open, and people after voting could go into the other part of the house and get the liquor without going out of doors. I don't know who supplied the liquor.

JOHN FRASER.

F.

William H. Keating sworn, examined by Haliburton.

I am principal clerk in the Provincial Secretary's office. The writ for the Victoria county election was forwarded in due course to the office. I have made a search at the office for protests connected with the election for that county, at request of counsel for petitioner. I could not find any protest on file nor has such a paper been in my possession, nor is it to be found in the office.

Cross examined by Miller.—The writ was received by the Provincial Secretary. I have an impression that I had heard a protest spoken of, but I cannot say if any protest was attached to the writ when it came to the office. About the time the writ was enquired for, the protest was enquired for. The protest may have been in the office, and may have been received by the Provincial Secretary, and it is possible that it may now be in his possession.

W. H. KEATING.

G.

Henry C. D. Twining sworn. Examined by Halliburton.

I am clerk assistant of assembly and clerk of this election committee. In my latter capacity the writ for the late election in Victoria was put in my charge, together with the poll books &c., sent up under cover to the Speaker, and referred to the committee. No protests were attached to the writ when it came into my possession, nor were any sent up when the poll books were sent up. The poll books were accompanied by a copy of the original order sent by the chairman of the committee, and were opened by the Speaker in the House and handed to me. The envelope I now hold was the one opened by the Speaker in the House.

Cross examined by Miller.—The poll books have not been out of this building since I received them. The petitioner and his counsel have had free access to them in the building, as is usual in such cases. I cannot say if protests came up with the writ—none were with it when received by me.

HENRY C. D. TWINING.

H.

John H. McLeod, sworn. Examined by Mr. Miller.

I reside at Baddeck Bay, in county of Victoria. I have resided in the county about three years and a half—my parents reside in the county—my father is a freeholder, and in possession of land. I am the owner of land in the county described in the deed I now produce. The land is situated in Baddeck Bay, and I would not take less than thirty pounds for it—I have taken about a ton of hay off it last season, and there were two cows also pasturing on it; its value to me last year was certainly two pounds. The paper I now hold in my hand is the deed of that land, from my father to myself. I was present when it was executed, and saw the subscribing witnesses sign it—Phillip McLean and John Watson are the subscribing witnesses to the deed. Watson was a warm supporter of Mr. Kidston's at the recent election. The deed was not executed and delivered until about the 15th day of July, although dated and written on the 24th March; the execution was delayed in consequence of not having any person who would witness the signatures to it earlier. I have been in possession of the land described in the deed and used it. The land was in my father's possession before I got a deed of it. The land is bounded on the West by a farm of Mr. Campbell's known as the McKay farm, on the East by the lands of Donald Morrison, on the North by the lands of Donald Morrison, and on the South by the lands of Murdoch McLeod, my father, of which lands it formed a part, and I own and possess it by purchase from my father, and it was conveyed to me *bona fide*, and for no purpose connected with any election. It was paid for before I got the deed, which I might have had a year before if I chose. (*Deed tendered in evidence and received.*) My father can write, and the signature to the deed is in his handwriting. The deed was delivered to me on the day on which it was signed—I have not since parted with or sold this lot. I was present at Baddeck on nomination day, and proposed Mr. Campbell. I did not hear of any objection being made to my proposing him until the sheriff got up in the afternoon to close his court. I was in the court house all that day, from its being open to its close, except for about five minutes; I was quite near to the sheriff's table while I was in the court house. I should think certainly I was near enough to hear any objection made in an ordinary tone—and did not hear any objection made by Kidston or any one else, until 4 o'clock, when the sheriff read it from his book. I think Mr. Campbell was speaking at about 2 o'clock. When the objection was read it produced quite a sensation among Mr. Campbell's friends. I felt very much surprised and taken aback when I heard it read, and I at once asserted that I had a deed of land, Mr. McLean also rushed forward and said "McLeod has a deed, and I am a witness to his deed." A man named McLelan, a magistrate, from Middle River, got up and offered to propose Mr. Campbell again, but the sheriff would not take it, as he said it was too late then. There was a good deal of confusion in the building at the time, caused I think, by the reading of the objection. I acted as presiding officer at Boulardarie on election day, I think it is No. 10 district—I see by referring to the book it is

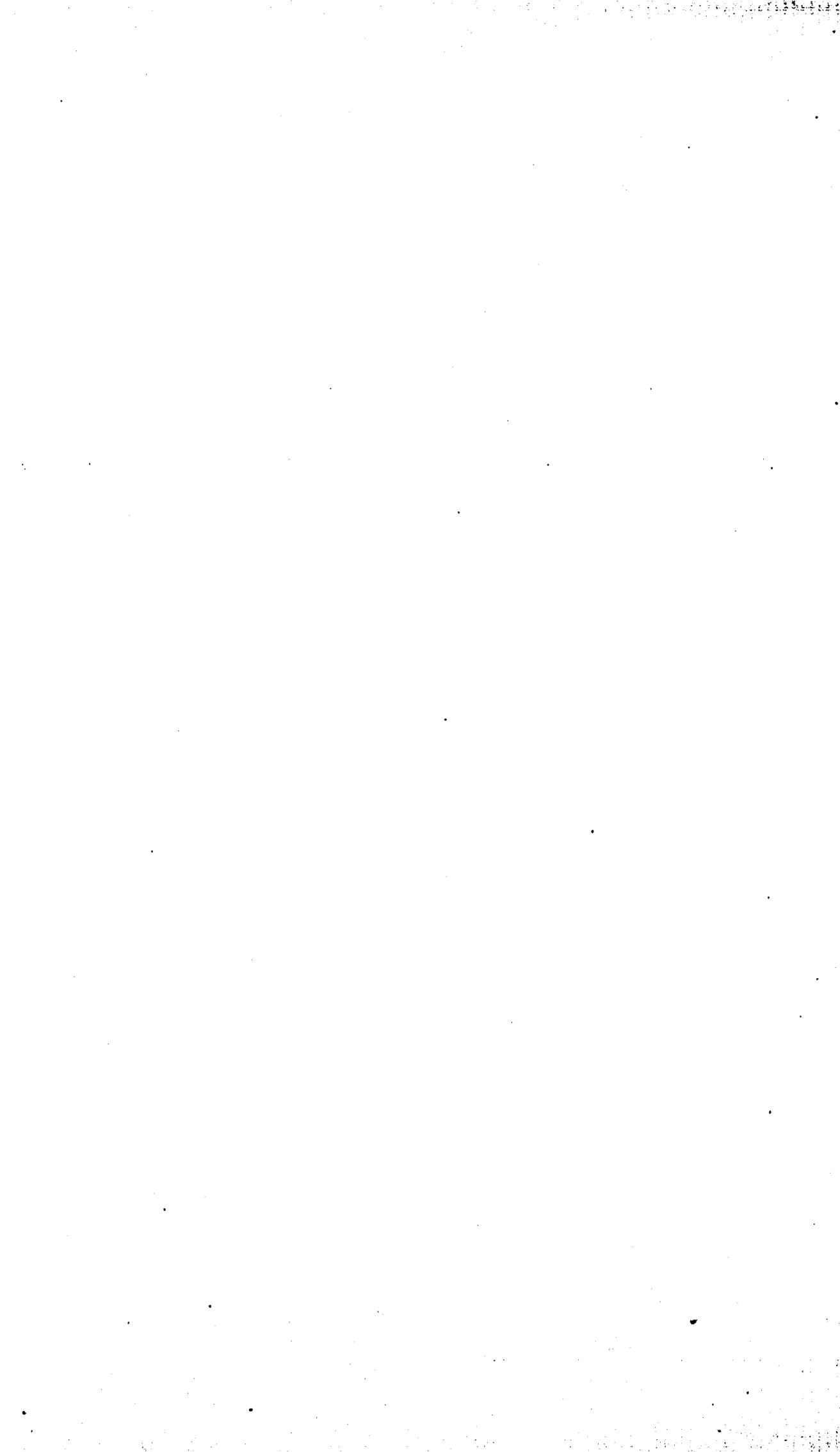
district No. 6. Donald Ross acted as Mr. Kidston's agent in that district. I got a message from the sheriff on two day's before election day, asking me to go down there and act for him as presiding officer. I heard nothing of it until then. There was no dissatisfaction expressed with my conduct that day to me. A voter of Mr. Campbell's was turned away from the poll. I asked Mr. Donald Ross if he was satisfied with my conduct, and he said he was.

Cross-examined by Mr. Motton. I had no communication with the sheriff personally about my acting in district No. 6 as presiding officer, until William Proudiss brought me a message from him two days before the election, and the poll book and instructions. Proudiss did not vote at the election, and seemed to be perfectly neutral. I had no previous intimation that I was to be appointed presiding officer in that district from the sheriff or Mr. Campbell. Mr. Campbell said I would probably act as clerk for him, or take some part in the election. It is about 11 miles from where I lived to the polling place at No. 6, including a ferry to cross of about a mile. I think the poll book had a brown paper cover when it was sent to me, but I cannot say positively. The instructions which I got with the poll book were printed instructions, they were inside the cover of the book, but not attached to it; they were lying on the inside of the cover. I found directions in these instructions as to how I was to proceed. I kept these instructions myself, and did not return them with the book. My clerk added up the votes at the close of the poll, as did also the candidates clerks. I did not enter the result at the foot of the columns, at least I think not. (*Poll book put into his hands*)—the figures 96 are in my writing, the others I think are my clerk's. The figures do not shew the total, but are merely a comparison between the votes polled at this and at the preceding election; this comparison was instituted a little before the close of the poll. I closed the poll at the hour directed by the instructions—six o'clock, I think. We went by the watch of Mr. Kidston's agent, we had compared watches in the morning, and his and mine agreed very nearly—my watch stopped at 12 o'clock. At the hour I announced the poll closed and wrote and subscribed the presiding officer's oath, which was administered to me by Mr. Kidston's inspector. I did not declare the state of the poll. The poll book was then rolled up by the clerk, tied and sealed, and delivered to me, I gave the clerk a receipt for it, and took it to the sheriff's house and delivered it personally to the sheriff. The seal was unbroken when delivered to the sheriff, and if tampered with must have been after it left my hands. Donald McLeod was the voter for Mr. Campbell who was turned away from the poll, his name was entered but his vote not recorded, he stated he intended to vote for Mr. Campbell. I did not think I could have taken his vote, as he had given a wrong qualification. I did not think I would be justified in doing so. The poll book contains a correct record of what took place on that day as regards the voting. I do not know that Donald McLeod voted for Kidston, or that his name is so entered—(*refers to poll book*)—I find the name Donald McLeod voting for Kidston, qualification "*grant,*" and his vote expunged. I do not see any other man of the same name voting, and think probably this is the man to whom I alluded. I swear, however, he gave his name as voting for Mr. Campbell—it would appear that the book is wrong in this respect. The book was delivered to the sheriff about 24 hours after the close of the poll, and I have not seen it since until to-day. I voted for Mr. Campbell upon age—there were numbers of freeholders voted that day upon age. My deed was not on record then, and I could not vote as a freeholder. My deed was recorded a few days after election day—Mr. Campbell said it would be as well to have it recorded, he sent it to the office and paid for having it recorded. I do not think my mother went before a magistrate and acknowledged to her having signed the deed. She put her mark to it in my presence—I have seen her write, but not lately; she is a smart active woman of about 60 years of age—I dare say she could write her name if she choose. The consideration money for the land was £15, it is all paid now, I paid the last of it last summer—I had paid the full consideration money before the deed was executed—I was paying it in to the man from whom my father purchased the land. I think my father's deed is recorded, but I can't say positively. There is no house on my lot. I do not know I ever saw my father's deed. I got the description of my lot from the measurement of the land made by

my father and myself, and the deed to me is in my handwriting. The deed was executed in my father's house, in the presence of the two subscribing witnesses. My father does not usually abbreviate any portion of his name, but I know that the signature to this deed is his. My mother's name is Margaret McLeod. His land is fenced, it was enclosed when I got the deed. My lot is not divided off from my father's. The man from whom my father purchased did not sign any release of his interest to me. I was present on nomination day, Mr. Campbell requested me to nominate him, he did not ask me if I was qualified to nominate him; it was intended that I should have seconded his nomination. I was not aware that it was necessary to be nominated by a freeholder. I did not hear Mr. Kidston object to my qualification, but I never thought but that he had objected. I heard the sheriff read the objection and was surprised to learn from it that it required a freeholder to nominate the candidate. I have paid the whole tax for my father for the last 2 years, but I have not been assessed personally for my own lot. I left home nearly a fortnight ago. I have been at the Police Station since I came here.

Re-examined. I have been a school teacher for the last year. We are generally called upon about midsummer to pay the taxes, and the assessment roll is made up before then.

JOHN H. McLEOD.



APPENDIX No. 16.

EDUCATIONAL REPORT FOR 1860.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

In submitting to your Excellency my sixth annual report on the education of this province, I beg leave, first of all, to call your attention to the statistical tables appended.

Every succeeding year, I have expressed my regret that the returns of the different Boards of School Commissioners from which these tables are made up, are so meagre and incomplete, and this year they seem more so than usual.

This arises, as I have again and again stated, not from any want of care and attention on the part of the clerks of these boards, or of the boards themselves, but entirely from the want of paid officials in the capacity of school inspectors, whose business it is to obtain reliable answers to all the queries that may be given forth by the educational authorities; and so long as this state of things continues but little dependance can be placed on the conclusions drawn from these returns. The main use of these tables appears to us to be to compare them with the preceding ones, and thereby to ascertain whether, in educational matters, we are in a retrograde, stationary, or advancing condition.

Looking at these tables then, in this light, I regret to say, that they are any thing but satisfactory or encouraging. Heretofore, I have always been able to report some advance on the year preceding, but this year the most important figures throughout are considerably less than the last. For example, the people in 1859, raised, for the support of common schools, £32,760 8s. 0d; last year they raised, £30,469 6s. 11d, being £2,292 2s. 1d. less. In the winter of 1859 the average number of weeks in which the school were in session, was $20\frac{1}{2}$, in 1860 it was 19; in the summer of 1859 it was $21\frac{1}{2}$, and in that of 1860 it was $20\frac{1}{2}$.

The number of children receiving education in the summer of 1859 was 37,844, in that of 1860 it was 37,376, being 468 less. It is proper, however, here to notice that the half-yearly return from Eastern Annapolis, from November, 1859 to May 1860, has never yet come to hand, from what cause I know not. But making every possible allowance for its absence, it would not raise these figures above what they were last year, and even though it did, it would not present our educational affairs in at all a favorable aspect. In a young country like this, where everything is on the increase, population, agriculture, commerce, our whole social economic estate education instead of remaining stationary, ought to be progressing in a very rapid ratio, and when it is not, the most earnest enquiry ought to be awakened in the breast of every true patriot, of every Christian philanthropist, of every enlightened statesman, respecting its cause and its cure, but more of this anon.

The number of grammar schools in operation during the past year was 52, being four less.

The sum paid by the province towards this object was £1,242 13s. 1d., being £280 12s. more, and that contributed by the people was £2,408 3s. 5d., being £630 10s. 4d. less than last year.

I need scarcely repeat here what I have elaborated at length in the preceding report, viz. that the grammar schools, with a very few exceptions, are neither more nor less than good or superior common schools, if they are even that; and

that they will never be anything else, until the common school education of the country is improved and placed on another footing; until, in fact, graded schools are introduced into all our more densely peopled localities. Fifty pounds of the grammar school grant now voted to counties, ought, in my opinion, to be given to the county towns, and the remainder distributed among the superior schools of the section. In this way, I believe, it would effectuate vastly more good than it now does, distributed amongst a few skeleton grammar schools.

The only two returns of the academics that have reached me are Sackville and Pictou, a summary of the contents of which appears in table D. Both these institutions appear to be at present in a flourishing condition. It were surely in every way desirable that the time fixed by law for the forwarding both of the common school returns and of the academics and collegiate institutions receiving public aid were more strictly adhered to. It would enable me not only to insert in tabular form general summaries of the same, but also to avail myself of much important information, in drawing practical conclusions, of which, in present circumstances, I am entirely deprived.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The attendance of pupils at this institution is as large as ever, larger in fact than can be conveniently accommodated. Since my last report two sessions in the history of this institution have passed over. At the first of these, the winter term of 1859—1860, the number enrolled was 82, with two paying pupils, of these 26 at the close of the term obtained first class and 50 second class diplomas. At the second, the summer term of 1860, there were in attendance 74 pupil teachers with 3 paying pupils,—of these, at the close of the term, 2 obtained grammar school, 26 first class and 39 second class diplomas. The institution is now in session, with a larger number in attendance than on any former occasion. It is now perfectly evident, that if the same number continue, something must be done with the view of providing more ample accommodation, or else the efficiency of the institution will suffer. The great want at present experienced is that of recitation rooms. Of these there are only two, and these to be of any real service, would require to be enlarged to nearly double their present size. An additional recitation room should also be provided for the grammar school candidates.

To my last report I affixed a list of all the graduates of the Normal School since its commencement, mainly with the view of shewing that they had substantially implemented the engagements come under to the province, there being only about half a dozen out of upwards of a hundred, who had received first class diplomas who had never taught, at least for a certain period, and these for sufficiently valid reasons. Though I have not considered it necessary to repeat that list, I have appended the names of those who have graduated since that period. Of the eleven hundred teachers now engaged in their work in the province, there are about two hundred who hold Normal School certificates—grammar, first and second class.

There is one feature in the history of this institution which is here deserving of notice. At its commencement not a few, who regarded it with rather an unfavorable eye, were in the habit of denouncing it as a purely Colchester affair. This charge was met by shewing that in the history of all similar institutions, and especially, at the beginning of their career, by far the greater proportion of the students have been gathered from the surrounding counties or districts. Then again it was insinuated,—it was broadly declared to be an entirely Presbyterian establishment. This was of course met by the reply that, if the greater proportion of the students belonged to the county of Colchester, they must of necessity partake largely of the Presbyterian element. These charges, however, I am happy to say never produced the slightest effect on the prosperity of the institution, and gradually and steadily did it extend its influence until it now draws as large a supply of students from the more distant and remote counties as it does from the more contiguous. Along with its territorial extension did it also undergo a considerable modification in its denominational hue; in so much that last summer, a majority of the students in attendance belonged to the Baptist persuasion.

I gladly avail myself of this opportunity of tendering my thanks to the Legislature for their liberality in acceding to my request, and granting last session,

the sum of £25 to the teacher of music in the Normal school. I trust that this amount will not only be renewed but rendered permanent. By this means I have been able to secure the services of a teacher of drawing from the proceeds arising from the few paying pupils still in attendance, as well as from the husbanding of the other funds placed at my disposal. I have made arrangements with Miss Starr to give to the pupil teachers an hour's instruction in drawing, each week,—a branch of education which, whether regarded in itself as a source of highest gratification, or in its relation to the intellect, or to the every day business of life, or still more in its relation to the profession of teaching, is of equal, if not, in some respects of greater importance than music.

The world of nature, need I say, teems with manifold forms of grace well fitted to call forth and to exercise the love of the beautiful, which to a greater or less extent, glows in the breasts of all men. On every side we have objects of surpassing loveliness, which fill the mind with delight, and lead it to rise in silent adoration to Him who

“ Rules universal nature, not a flower
But shows some touch in freckle, streak or stain
Of His unrivalled pencil. He inspires
Their balmy odors, and imparts their hues,
And bathes their eyes in rector, and includes,
In grains as countless as the sea side sands,
The forms with which He sprinkles all the earth.”

To many, to the majority of men indeed, this book of nature, so full of beauty, so rich in lessons of wisdom, is sealed. They have never once opened their eyes upon its countless wonders, nor have they seen in it anything specially worthy of their regard. They daily pass by forms the most exquisite in their symmetry and proportion, and colors the most harmoniously blended, without bestowing upon them even a passing glance, nay, they consider the man who loves their forms, and who is charmed with the combination of colours which appear in the natural objects around him, as something akin to an enthusiast or a dreaming visionary. They travel in life's journey, through a world, which, amid all the wreck produced by sin, still reveals glimpses of its pristine beauty, and testifies that it must once have been very good; but in all this fair world their eyes behold nothing but the glittering gold, which ministers to their luxuries or their sensuality. It becomes a very important question to determine whether this blindness arises from an original defect in the power of discerning and feeling the beautiful, or whether it is to be traced to the absence of judicious culture and training? We believe the answer will not be far to find. It will, we think, be admitted that there is no man who has not an intuitive love for the beautiful, that deep down in the innermost recesses of our being there are answering faculties to the beauties which nature exhibits. But while this is admitted, it is still true, that unless these faculties are called forth and stimulated by the application of them to their proper objects, they will remain perfectly dormant, and the man be as if he had them not. They do not grow and bud and blossom spontaneously; they must be exercised before they attain their due development and proportions. By means of our senses, chiefly those of sight and touch, we can discriminate one form from another, and one color from another, but unless these senses be exercised by use, we cannot appreciate either the harmony of colors or the symmetry of forms, simple or in combination.

If a man's life consisted in the mere abundance of the good things which he possessed, it might not be necessary to cultivate æsthetic faculties; but if we in any faint measure recognize the truth that the world was made for man, and not man for the world; that its maker not only bestowed upon it that which might satisfy the mere bodily wants of his creatures, but fitted it up very gorgeously with all that could minister to the delight and pleasure of an immortal being; then it is evident that it becomes a duty to call the attention of the young to those forms of beauty which cluster so thickly around them. Considered simply as mere sources of pleasure, we might thus advocate the cultivation of the senses. That such an object is lawful no one will venture to deny. But as a means of intellectual training the cultivation of the senses is highly important. The difference between one man and another in regard to intelligence may be traced in a very considerable

degree, to the fact, that one has gone through the world with his eyes open, whereas the other sees only a few near objects, and these but imperfectly.

We might urge the desirableness of including lessons in form and color in the course of elementary instruction on many grounds; that we may be able, for example, to point out those things which constitute the real beauty of, and the true test of merit, in buildings and pictures, the harmony of colors between the carpet on the floor, and the papering and painting of the walls, or between one article of dress and another, &c., &c. Or the beneficial effects which would flow to the whole body of the people from a practical appreciation of the beautiful in nature and in art. Such knowledge might not render them richer, might not feed them with daintier food, nor clothe them with costlier raiment, but it would refine and elevate their minds, tend to withdraw them from the pursuit of low and grovelling pleasures, and so far, act as a powerful lever in raising them from the filth in which so many of them wallow.

And how is all this to be effected? By cultivating these tastes in the future teachers of the province, by instructing them, both theoretically and practically, in the knowledge of form, color, and the elements of drawing.

But, altogether irrespective of these considerations, it is, I hold, of the greatest possible consequence, that teachers should be able to handle with facility and correctness their pencil; that they may more efficiently discharge the functions of their important office. It is now admitted by all enlightened and skilful educationists, that the best way of impressing any fact or principle on the minds of the young is by diagrams or pictorial representations; and hence the vast and increasing importance of black boards in school. Indeed geography and other branches of education cannot be taught with any measure of success, unless the teacher is qualified to dash off on the board, the leading outlines of the continent or country that is to be considered; and, as he proceeds, to describe the more prominent features, whether these relate to topography or natural or civil history. It is on these and similar grounds that we hail, with no ordinary satisfaction, the accession of Miss Starr as teacher of drawing. I think I may now affirm, with all safety, that there is no Normal School of the same size, either on this or the other side of the Atlantic, better equipped with teachers. In the Normal School at Toronto there are just two teachers, in the one at Truro there are five.

At the close of the last session of the Normal School, Mr. C. D. Randall, who has been one of its teachers since its commencement, left. His place has been supplied by the appointment of Theodore Harding Rand, Esq., a graduate of Acadia College; and, I am glad to be able to state, that though that gentleman has been but a short time in connection with the institution, I have every reason to be satisfied with his qualifications and suitableness for the situation.

It affords me much pleasure to inform your Excellency that since my last report was given in, I have been able without incurring any additional expense, to get two large cases, one for conchological, and the other for mineralogical specimens, in which the shells and minerals I have collected throughout the province are scientifically arranged. There is also in the museum a fair collection of the fossils of the silurian and carboniferous systems.

Last summer I also commenced a *Hortus Siceus* of the native plants, and hope, in the course of two or three years, to have a larger collection of the Flora of Nova Scotia than I have anywhere seen. It is also my intention, as soon as I have made the necessary arrangements, to make a collection of the Fauna of the province. This will, of course, be attended with a much larger outlay and will require a much longer period, yet, I hope in the course of a few years to see, in connection with my institution, a fair representation of the types of the different races of the animal kingdom to be found in this province.

MODEL SCHOOL.

This department of the Normal School establishment continues pretty much in the same condition. The number enrolled last year was 171, the average attendance 153; the pupils in classics, 45; in modern languages, 31; in mathematics, 20. The receipts and payments of this branch will be found among the other documents at the end of this report.

In the case of all those scholars who have attended regularly since the opening of these schools, I have no hesitation in saying that in the expansion of their intellectual powers, in the measure of their attainments, and in the apparent formation of habits and character, they will bear a favorable comparison with the finest institutions I have visited either in Scotland or England.

It affords me no ordinary satisfaction to state that, through the kind attention of his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, fourteen of these pupils were examined on mental arithmetic, in the presence of the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his passing through Truro last summer; and though that examination was necessarily very brief, his Royal Highness and other distinguished members of his suite were pleased to express their highest approbation at the way in which these pupils acquitted themselves.

Before leaving this department I may state that Miss Sophia Christie, female teacher in the primary department has, at my request, transferred her services to the female department of the Acadian School, Halifax. Miss Christie is one of the most successful female teachers I have ever seen either in this or in other countries, and I trust she may be the means of achieving much good in her new sphere of labor. She has been succeeded by Miss Sarah McLeod.

DUTIES AS SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

In the discharge of these duties I have, since I gave in my last report, visited all the counties in Nova Scotia proper, with the exception of Kings, Hants, and Cumberland. In the autumn, I also visited all the counties in Cape Breton. In the western counties, I found much to encourage and cheer. In several localities a fine educational spirit seemed to be awakening, and a higher appreciation of the value of education. All this I ascribe, in a great measure, to the educational zeal of a number of the graduates of the Normal School. The students who have attended the institution from these regions and others who have gone hither, have carried with them an enthusiasm and philanthropy in every way commendable, and which, in some places, has been nobly responded to on the part of the people. I regret to state that, with a very few exceptions, I found matters in a very different condition in the eastern counties. Here, an apathy and indifference prevailed, in striking contrast to the activity and zeal that were manifesting themselves in the west. Here, generally speaking the school houses, are in a very neglected condition, and far behind the stage of advancement of the settlements in other respects, in dwelling houses, places of worship, &c. Here, too, I found teaching very miserably remunerated, numbers of well qualified teachers unemployed, and those who were engaged evidently determined to abandon their calling as soon as their circumstances would admit of it, stating that they could get better and more certain payment as common laborers.

The all but universal opinion seemed to be that educational matters were retrograding instead of advancing, and that there was no other cure but the imposition of direct taxation for the support of schools. In consequence of these representations meeting me on all hands, indicative of a state of things which I was persuaded was mainly owing to the fact that the Legislative educational enactments of the province had not kept pace with the progressive advancement of the people, and of the spirit of the age, notwithstanding all the earnest appeals I have made to the Legislature for the last five years, I resolved in my official capacity, to use the means within my reach to arouse my fellow provincials to a sense of their duty and interest in this matter; and, immediately, on my return from Cape Breton, I drew up an address to the people of Nova Scotia, which, I presume, has been in the hands of the members of both branches of the legislature for some time. This has been pretty extensively circulated and has been mainly instrumental in calling forth the petitions which have been presented to the House of Assembly in favor of direct educational taxation, which, considering the short time allowed the people to prepare said petitions, conveying to my mind, pretty decided evidence of the views and feelings of a great majority of the intelligent and respectable of the province in reference to this measure. With all respect and deference I stated in my last report and now state again, with increased earnestness, that it is my decided conviction that every succeeding session of the legislature that shrinks

from the settlement of this vital question is doing what it can to impede the progress of this province in all that lies at the foundation of a nation's prosperity, of a nation's real strength.

The usual amount of £600 has been expended in the purchase of school text books. The vouchers for distribution of this sum amongst the various school boards, will be found with the other documents at the end of the report.

In my last report I stated that the Journal of Education and Agriculture, was in arrears at that time to the publishers, Messrs. A. & W. McKinlay, upwards of £100, and expressed the fear that unless its circulation increased very materially it must be discontinued at the end of the second year of its existence. I gave every possible publicity to this fact, both to the teachers who seemed to take an interest in the periodical, and to the different agricultural societies. All that I could do in consistency with my other duties was merely to give intimation of the condition of its financial affairs. I believe that had I had time to undertake a thorough canvass in its behalf it might have been sustained. I received from several individuals the warmest expressions of their obligations to the Journal, and of their desire for its continuance. But at the end of the year it was found that the number of *bona fide* paying subscribers was not sufficient to defray the mechanical expenses, and on consultation with the publishers it was decided that it should be discontinued for a season at least.

I regret this state of matters on various accounts, first, because I believe that such a periodical is needed for the diffusion of sound and enlightened views on the subject of education and agriculture; I regret it too for the sake of the graduates of the Normal School, who with all their anxiety to carry out the leading features of the training system, require a sort of monthly remembrancer both in the way of stimulating and directing; and thirdly, I regret it still more because of the desirableness of arriving at a uniformity in all our educational operations throughout the province, for the bringing about such a state of things, such a periodical was, in my opinion, indispensably necessary.

Notwithstanding the large amount of additional labor it imposed upon me, yet such is my estimate of its usefulness in the furtherance of the interests of education, that I would not hesitate for a moment to resume its publication, so soon as the Legislature shall have devised some plan by which the publishers shall be freed from all pecuniary risk. It appears to me that there are just two ways, by the one or the other of which this end may be effected:—Either to compel every teacher in the Province, in the receipt of public money, to take a copy; and surely he must be poor indeed if he cannot afford the payment of a dollar for his own improvement and the promotion of the interests of his profession. I can see no more hardship in this than in the fact of every teacher being required to pay to every clerk of the School Boards the sum of two shilling and sixpence, for a license to teach within the bounds of the respective boards. The other way is for the Legislature to vote out of the educational fund the sum of £50 per annum for the maintenance of this periodical, and reduce its price to 2s. 6d., instead of 5s. Were the same amount granted out of the agricultural fund, the periodical, from its increased circulation, in consequence of its cost being reduced one half, would I think, be able to defray its working expenses. Should the Legislature see fit to sanction one or other of these proposals, I pledge myself to set the Journal agoing again with re-animated vigor.

SUGGESTIONS.

Such is a brief outline of the state of education, and of my official proceedings during the past year. In conformity with my instructions as Superintendent of Education, as well as with previous practice, I should now go on to offer a few suggestions with a view to the improvement of our educational condition. Were I to pursue this course on the present occasion, I feel that I would neither be doing justice to my own convictions nor to the general cause of education, did I not take up and re-echo the sentiments contained in an address, to which allusion has been made in a former part of this report. The longer I reflect on all the circumstances of our educational condition I am the more thoroughly satisfied that until some settlement be given to the measure advocated in said address it were

little else than a waste of time and strength to discuss any other topic. Instead, however, of recapitulating the statements therein contained I shall, with all submission present to your Excellency and the Legislature the draft of a bill founded thereon, and which, as it appears to me, may be passed into a law without any great or organic change on the present educational enactment, save what appertains to the matter of assessment. It has been again and again stated that the Province is not yet ripe for the adoption of such a measure, and that before any Legislative steps are taken, it should be educated up to it. This argument against the Legislature taking immediate steps in the matter, I could understand and appreciate, had this been the first time it was introduced to the notice of the people of Nova Scotia; but this is not the case. Any one who is at all aware of the past history of the province knows that the subject has been discussed and canvassed with greater or less keenness for the last fifteen or twenty years, and that the people are just as well prepared to give it a fair trial now, as in all probability they will be some six or ten years hence. To expect anything like unanimity on such a question, or that bachelors, parents whose children are already educated, or that a few wealthy individuals who prefer to have their children educated abroad should come forward and support such a movement were altogether unreasonable. The utmost that can be looked for is general harmony; and that such a harmony exists is, I think, sufficiently indicated by the number and character of the petitions that have already been laid on the table of the House of Assembly. I rejoice to be able to state that these petitions are signed by all parties in politics, and all denominations of christians. Let the members of the Legislature take up the subject in the same spirit, and I have little fear of the result.

Draft bill for the erection of school houses, and the partial support of the common schools by direct taxation:—

Whereas, The future prosperity of this country depends, in a great measure, on the condition and character of our common schools, and whereas the efficiency and progressive advancement of the same demands the carrying out of the principle, *that the property of all be taxed for the education of all*—be it therefore enacted,

I. That the grand jury and sessions of each county shall annually appoint three competent persons resident therein, who shall co-operate with the school commissioners of the county or section over which they may happen to preside, and who shall deliberate, decide and vote with them on all matters appertaining to the educational interests of the county or section, and that any party refusing to act in this capacity shall forfeit the sum of £1 5s. 0d.

II. That the clerks of the school boards shall also act as inspectors within their respective bounds, that they shall be qualified to give direction regarding the organization and management of schools, that they shall carry out the instructions of the superintendent of education, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, and that for every visit paid semi-annually, they shall receive the sum of 7s. 6d., to be drawn by the commissioners from the treasury.

III. That the boards of school commissioners as soon as possible after the passing of this act shall institute an enquiry into the present condition of the school districts, shall subdivide or enlarge the same as shall in their opinion best subserve the interests of education in the district, trace the boundary lines of all the the districts more definitely engross the same in their record with their appropriate number or designation, transmit a duplicate of the same to the office of the superintendant of education, and that they be allowed to take from their funds a sum not exceeding £25 for the purpose of carrying these arrangements into effect.

IV. That wherever the population of a school district is scattered the school house shall be erected as near the centre as possible, in a dry situation, and possessing, to the largest extent, the varied elements which go to constitute beauty of scenery, and where the population is not thus scattered that it be located where it is most accessible to the bulk, and that no school shall receive any part of the public fund unless the school house be the *bona fide* property of the district.

V. That in all districts where the number of children between 5 and 16 years of age shall exceed 100, a primary and juvenile school shall be erected, either together or at a suitable distance, as it shall be determined by the inhabitants; and that in all the county towns graded schools shall be established either under

the same roof or in separate buildings, and that the high school in the same shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a grammar school or academy, and that the teachers of these graded schools, though carrying out the same system shall be independent of one another, and responsible alone to the trustees of the district.

VI. That the superintendent of education shall furnish every board of school commissioners with plans and specifications of school houses, furniture and apparatus, and of a suitable variety of grades and sizes, with a statement of general cost &c.; that in all places where a new school is to be erected, a selection of these plans may be made by the inhabitants of the district, and that the sum required for the erection, furniture, &c., be levied on the real and personal property of the district by the trustees, as described in paragraph No. —.

VII. That no school shall be entitled to any share of the public funds unless the school house has been pronounced by the commissioners suitable and commodious for the district, and unless the trustees shall have been legally appointed.

VIII. That every ward in the city of Halifax, shall be considered a school district, and that trustees be chosen by the inhabitants of the district on occasion of the general election of the city officers. That at least one public graded school be erected in each district, sufficient for the accommodation of 200 children, and that it be managed in the same way as rural districts; and that three of the city aldermen be appointed by the city corporation to co-operate with the commissioners of schools for the city of Halifax in the discharge of the duties of their office, with all the rights and privileges of school commissioners for the time being.

IX. For the better support of the teachers of the common schools of the province, be it further enacted; That there shall be raised annually by assessment on the real and personal property within each county and section, towards the support of common schools therein, a sum equal to the amount of public grant for such county or section, and to one-eighth of that amount in addition, and in consideration of the sum so assessed, the schools shall be free to all person between the ages of five and sixteen.

X. That the amounts so to be raised shall be levied on the townships and places in each county and section, in the same proportions in which their contributions to the county rates shall have been ascertained by the sessions in each year, and shall be assessed on the inhabitants of each township and place along with and upon the same principle as county rates; and shall be collected and paid over, and in all other respects shall be dealt with and subject to the same appeals, action and commissions as if they had been a part and portion of the county rate.

XI. That the treasurer of the county shall hereafter be paid such sums as he shall be allowed by the grand jury and sessions, whether the same be for the support of schools or for other purposes.

XII. That the commissioners of schools shall, as soon as possible after the passing of this act, classify all the teachers within their respective bounds, according to the scale of qualifications appended in schedule, record the names of the teachers of each class in their register, transmit a duplicate copy to the office of the Superintendent of Education, and fix a certain time every year for transferring the teachers, if cause be shown, from one class to another.

XIII. That the commissioners of schools shall apportion the money placed at their disposal according to the following rates per annum:—Male teachers, first class, £40; second class, £33 6s. 8d.; third class, £26 13s. 4d. Female teachers: first class, £33 6s. 8d.; second, £26 13s. 4d. Provided always that the district raise either by subscription or assessments at least one-third more for each of the several classes.

XIV. That £50 of the £100 granted to each county be paid to the headmaster of the graded school in each county town; and that the other £50 be distributed by the Commissioners according to the conditions laid down in schedule B.

XV. And be it further enacted, that the annual school meeting for the appointment of trustees and other school business shall be held in the school house of the district or in any other convenient building, on the first Tuesday of December, and the first meeting after the passing of the act shall be convened by the clerk of the Commissioners, and all succeeding meetings by the trustees.

XVI. At the first annual meeting held under this act, three trustees shall be appointed in each section, and at each annual meeting thereafter one of the trustees first elected shall go out of office, and another shall be elected in his room; provided always that he may be re-elected with his own consent.

XVII. At every annual meeting the majority of the electors of the district then present, shall elect one of their number to preside over the meeting, and shall appoint a secretary to record its proceedings; and the chairman shall decide all questions of order, and shall take the votes of electors only, and shall give a casting vote in case of an equality of votes.

XVIII. That the annual meeting shall receive the report of the trustees as to the state of the school and the funds required for its support in the ensuing year, and the majority shall decide as to the manner in which such support shall be raised, whether by subscription or assessment, but shall have no power to reduce the estimate made by the trustees, except with their full consent; provided that at the first annual meeting under the act, when the trustees cannot be provided with an estimate, the majority of the meeting shall determine the amount to be raised in the ensuing year, as well as the manner in which it shall be raised. The annual meeting shall also select persons to fill vacancies in the board of trustees.

XIX. That any person elected to the office of school trustee and refusing to serve, without giving a reason or excuse satisfactory to the meeting, or any person not present at the meeting refusing to serve when duly elected, shall forfeit the sum of one pound five shillings, to be recovered by the trustees with costs before any justice of the peace, and applied to the support of the school, provided that no commissioner of schools nor clerk of the commissioners, and no person not resident in the district shall be appointed to be a trustee, and that any trustee may, with the consent of his colleagues resign his office.

XX. That the secretary of the annual meeting shall send to the clerk of the commissioners the names of the persons elected to be trustees, and shall deliver the records of the meeting to the trustees.

XXI. That in case no annual meeting shall be held for want of proper notice, each of the Trustees shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five shillings, to be recovered by any inhabitant of the section, with costs before any justice of the peace, and applied to the support of the school; and that it shall be competent for any two electors, within twenty days of the time when the meeting should have been held, to call a meeting, by posting notices in three public places, at least six days before the time appointed.

XXII. That the trustees of any district shall be a body corporate for the prosecution and defence of all actions relating to the school and its affairs and other necessary purposes, under the title of Trustees of district No. — in the county of —

XXIII. That it shall be the duty of the trustees of each district:

(1.) To appoint some suitable person, resident within the district, and not being one of themselves, to be Secretary to the Board of Trustees, whose duty it shall be to keep the accounts, money and records of the board, and to collect and disburse the school money as directed by a majority of the trustees, and he shall receive five per cent commission on all sums collected by him for school purposes; and any person so appointed and refusing to serve shall forfeit the sum of one pound five shillings, to be recovered by the trustees with costs before any justice of the school.

(2.) To cause notices of the annual meeting to be posted in at least three public places, at least six days before the time thereof, and to call any special meetings that may be necessary, and to prepare for every annual meeting a report of the state of the school, and an estimate of the sum necessary for its efficient support in the ensuing year.

(3.) To collect through their secretary subscriptions from the inhabitants of the district for the benefit of the school, when that mode has been determined on by the meeting; and in the event of the subscriptions collected being a less amount than the estimate rendered to the meeting, to assess the inhabitants by an equal pound rate upon the real and personal property in their respective occupation or

possession within the district for the balance; and in collecting this or any other assessment made by the inhabitants of the district, two of the trustees having been sworn into office by any magistrate, shall act as assessors, and the secretary shall act as collector, and for this purpose under a general warrant from the trustees shall proceed in the same manner as, and have all the powers of collectors of county rates as provided by law provided that such assessment shall be calculated for the whole amount, and the subscription of those who have paid as subscribers deducted from their assessment.

(4.) In the event of the annual meeting deciding to raise the support of the school by assessment, the trustees shall proceed as directed above; and shall have power to exempt widows and persons in very poor circumstances from the assessment, and to observe the same in collecting the assessment for the erection of new school house.

(5.) In the event of the annual meeting when called on by the trustees to specify the manner in which the school shall be supported. The trustees may at their discretion, either proceed to collect a subscription or assess the district in a sum equal to two thirds of the estimate presented to the annual meeting and proceed to collect the same and apply it to the support of the school.

(6.) To manage and divide the funds at their disposal in such a manner as to keep the school in operation during the whole year, or as large a part of it as practicable, and to keep the school house in repair and supply it with comfortable furniture, out houses, fuel and apparatus.

(7.) To contract with and employ a licensed teacher or teachers for the district, and to determine the amount of his or their salaries, which must be procured from the people by voluntary subscription or assessment and that no teacher be engaged for a less period than five months except in districts having less than twenty pupils.

(8.) To visit the school at least four times in each year, and to be present when practicable, at its quarterly examinations, to prepare or have prepared a true return of the state of the school according to the form prepared for that purpose by the superintendent, and to forward the same to the commissioners at the close of each half year; and if any trustee shall sign a false return of the state of the school intending to procure for the district an undue share of the public money, he shall forfeit the sum of five pounds, to be recovered by the clerk of the commissioner for school purposes.

The present trustees shall continue in office until the first school meeting held in their district under this act.

The greater portion of the above draft bill relating to the assessment for the support of schools as well as the duty of the trustees of districts, is copied from a bill introduced by the then Attorney General, and passed in committee of the whole House in 1856.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient

And humble servant,

ALEXANDER FORRESTER.

Education Grant for the purchase of Books, 1860.

Voucher No. 1.	School books supplied N. Inverness,	£14 12 10
2.	“ “ Barrington,	13 7 0
3.	“ “ Halifax City,	35 0 0
4.	“ “ E. Halifax shore,	12 15 0
5.	“ “ Colchester,	25 16 0
6.	“ “ N. Pictou,	24 6 0
7.	“ “ S. Pictou,	24 6 0
8.	“ “ Cumberland,	20 13 0
9.	“ “ Parrsborough,	11 5 4
10.	“ “ Stirling,	11 11 10
11.	“ “ St. Mary's,	10 19 10
12.	“ “ Shelburne,	15 15 6
13.	“ “ E. Hants,	14 4 4
14.	“ “ Queens,	15 4 4
15.	“ “ Lunenburg,	16 1 6
16.	“ “ Chester,	7 15 6
17.	“ “ New Dublin,	7 15 6
18.	“ “ Clare,	9 6 4
19.	“ “ Argyle,	9 6 4
20.	“ “ Yarmouth,	16 2 10
21.	“ “ Kings,	29 9 6
22.	“ “ Guysboro',	16 17 10
23.	“ “ Digby,	17 0 6
24.	“ “ West Annapolis,	16 18 6
25.	“ “ E. Halifax, (rural),	14 17 0
26.	“ “ S. Inverness,	19 4 0
27.	“ “ E. Annapolis,	16 11 10
28.	“ “ Cape Breton,	24 16 6
29.	“ “ Richmond,	24 12 6
30.	“ “ Victoria,	15 6 10
31.	“ “ Antigonish,	26 11 8
32.	“ “ W. Hants,	19 13 0
33.	“ “ W. Halifax,	18 8 10
	12 quires school returns,	1 10 0
	Packing boxes, 56s., paid sundry freights, &c., 90s.,	7 6 0
	Postages,	1 7 6
	Balance due from 1859,	22 1 10
		<hr/>
	\$2,435 77	£608 18 10
Cr.		
By cash, June 1860,	\$2,400 00	£600 0 0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance to Dr.,	\$35 77	£8 18 10

E. E.

TABLE

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND

SCHOOL BOARDS.	Number of Schools.		No. of districts.	SUPPORT FROM DISTRICT.								
	w.	s.		Support in winter.		Support in summer.		Total support.				
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 Halifax City,	19	19	1	460	2	10	463	2	10	923	5	8
2 Do. East,	18	17		332	10	0	303	15	0	636	2	0
3 Do. West,	44	34	41	699	6	7	483	19	4	1193	5	11
4 Do. Shore,	17	17	32	257	7	7	216	5	1½	473	12	8½
5 Chester,	17	15	22	161	3	6	96	8	5	257	11	11
6 New Dublin,	17	17		181	5	9	192	16	4½	374	2	1½
7 Lunenburg,	27	34		295	14	9	376	18	6	672	13	3
8 Queens,	34	26	30	562	18	0	422	12	11	985	10	1
9 Shelburne,	26	21		230	14	11	266	10	7½	497	5	6½
10 Barrington,	41	41	29	231	17	5	306	19	1	538	16	6
11 Argyle,	17	17		237	17	11½	247	0	2	484	18	1½
12 Yarmouth,	32	19	37	534	15	9	358	3	3	892	19	0
13 Clare,	13	21		64	8	4	197	9	7	261	17	11
14 Digby,	31	41	32	569	10	9	635	12	4	1205	3	1
15 Annapolis, W.	29	31		473	12	2	421	14	0	895	6	2
16 Do. E.		39	36				655	1	6	655	1	6
17 Kings,	58	71	69	1365	4	6½	1476	19	3	2842	3	9½
18 Hants, West,	30	41		687	6	7	802	10	7	1489	17	2
19 Do. East,	18	26		334	5	3	452	14	10	787	0	1
20 Colchester,	49	66	71	807	2	8	974	6	2	1781	8	10
21 Stirling,	12	21	20	147	1	2	302	18	6	449	19	8
22 Cumberland,	48	63		829	15	5	922	18	1	1752	13	6
23 Parrsboro',	9	13	30	134	12	8½	148	19	4	283	12	0½
24 Pictou, North,	50	57	63	997	10	0	1045	0	0	2042	10	0
25 Do. South,	49	52		749	13	10	783	15	1	1533	8	11
26 Sydney,	53	63		701	13	10	844	18	9	1546	12	7
27 St. Mary's,	7	13	17	110	16	3	160	5	0	271	1	3
28 Guysborough,	25	25	39	219	5	4½	197	1	9	416	6	1½
29 Invernes, South,	57	47	66	510	13	9	401	18	0	912	11	9
30 Do. North,	23	25	37	296	10	1	345	7	0	641	17	1
31 Victoria,	30	29	52	377	12	1	398	10	0	776	2	1
32 Cape Breton,	62	56		735	5	6	645	5	6	1389	11	0
33 Richmond.	36	57	37	313	9	5	309	5	4	622	14	9
	998	1114	761	14611	4	9	15857	2	2½	30468	6	11½
				\$57,906		51	\$63,428		45	\$121,873		40

A.

DISTRICTS—SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

SUPPORT FROM PROVINCE.						Amount from people for every £1 of province.	Cost of pupil to people.	Cost of pupil to province.						
Support in winter.		Support in summer.		Total support.										
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
342	0	0	337	5	0	679	5	0	1	7	2½	0	5	9¼
113	2	10½	121	8	4	234	11	2½	2	14	3	0	4	6¾
208	14	6	205	5	1	413	19	7	2	17	9¼	0	8	3
89	0	0	83	1	0	172	1	0	2	15	0½	0	9	7
88	8	2½	76	16	0	165	4	2½	1	11	2	0	5	5½
74	2	1	75	18	5	150	0	6	2	9	8½	0	9	1
168	10	0	176	0	0	344	0	0	1	19	1¼	0	7	10
200	10	0	195	0	0	395	10	0	1	18	8	0	11	0¾
122	10	0	122	10	0	245	0	0	2	0	7	0	8	5½
114	0	0	105	0	0	219	0	0	2	5	3¼	0	8	5¼
129	13	4	107	0	0	236	13	4	2	0	11½	0	9	7½
150	6	3½	123	3	1½	273	9	5	2	0	11½	0	9	8¾
77	9	4	80	17	3	158	6	7	1	13	0¾	0	1	4¼
185	17	4	190	7	6	376	4	10	3	4	0½	0	17	5½
172	0	0	155	10	0	327	10	0	2	7	5	0	11	11
			164	10	0	164	10	0	3	19	8½	0	11	7¾
369	1	4	265	0	6	534	1	10	5	6	5	0	11	8½
210	3	4	210	3	4	420	6	8	3	11	1	0	11	6½
132	13	4	127	10	8	260	4	0	3	0	5¾	0	11	0¾
234	15	0	239	10	0	474	5	0	3	15	1½	0	8	7
67	4	0	67	4	0	134	8	0	3	8	10	0	7	7
238	3	4	221	0	0	459	3	4	3	15	5	0	9	1
51	2	6	51	6	0	102	8	6	2	15	5	0	9	5¼
297	3	4	297	3	4	594	6	8	3	8	8¼	0	9	3½
283	3	10	309	11	4	592	15	2	2	10	8½	0	6	3½
333	4	3	333	18	3	667	2	6	2	7	8	0	9	0¼
58	13	4	94	13	4	153	6	8	1	15	3½	0	13	9½
126	15	0	147	10	0	274	5	0	1	10	4	0	6	8¼
239	17	11	249	9	0	486	6	11	1	18	4½	0	6	7
129	15	10½	129	10	0	259	5	10½	2	9	8	0	8	11
182	19	0	185	16	0	368	15	0	2	2	1	0	7	6½
337	11	0	350	0	0	687	11	0	2	0	1	0	7	1¾
205	12	3	205	12	11	411	5	2	1	10	3	0	5	4½
5634	2	10	5801	10	4½	11435	13	2½	2	10	9¾	0	5	2¾
\$22,536		38	\$23,206		08	\$45,742		65	aver. \$10		16	aver. \$1		05
									aver. \$0		3	aver. \$0		68

TABLE B.
NUMBER, AGE, AND SEX OF SCHOLARS—NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

SCHOOL BOARDS.	Paid pupils.		Free pupils.		Total number of pupils.		Age of pupils.				Sex of pupils.				Number of children from 4 to 15.
							Under 8.		Over 8.		Male.		Female.		
	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	
1 Halifax, City,	1186	1067	806	928	1992	2005	394	365	1528	1625	1120	1017	870	979	881
2 " East,	1494	668	20	22	1514	690	376	184	1150	504	883	398	603	295	758
3 " West,	1039	1514	188	161	1227	1675	253	455	974	1220	696	874	531	801	326
4 " Shore,	420	460	45	63	465	523	101	155	354	373	239	255	218	273	738
5 Chester,	375	496	32	40	407	536	91	168	316	308	210	261	190	275	
6 New Dublin,	378	350	54	40	432	390	55	124	396	263	223	186	207	198	
7 Lunenburg,	850	608	125	129	975	737	196	197	806	540	572	379	403	358	
8 Queen's,	686	887	77	130	763	1017	178	319	585	699	473	501	290	517	
9 Shelburne,	537	492	57	89	594	581	70	198	524	383	372	281	222	300	891
10 Barrington,	609	506	78	83	687	589	50	228	635	361	490	298	197	201	748
11 Argyle,	445	429	55	77	500	506	54	116	450	333	341	245	165	265	971
12 Yarmouth,	640	874	150	186	790	1060	78	276	712	784	574	496	216	504	1970
13 Clare,	175	364	55	117	230	481	28	97	202	384	118	206	112	275	1080
14 Digby,	890	925	134	152	1024	1077	92	214	932	865	732	525	292	552	1698
15 Annapolis West,	593	518	120	162	722	780	127	217	596	526	469	374	237	386	
16 " East,	1769	1938	281	359	2050	2297	256	607	1794	1690	1444	1030	606	599	1312
17 King's,	958	1169	107	153	1065	1322	142	338	914	1007	695	658	369	1267	2032
18 Hants, West,															2220

19 Hants, East,	562	810	9	42	571	852	502	583	131	231	336	457	238	475	1259
20 Colchester,	1671	2199	102	170	1773	2369	246	675	1527	1712	1000	1212	773	1157	1087
21 Stirling,	377	751	18	38	395	789	55	192	340	597	220	419	175	370	
22 Cumberland,	1411	1802	162	163	1573	1965	230	434	1348	1591	891	1031	682	934	
23 Parrshoro',	251	286	36	27	287	313	238	74	255	237	159	128	126	175	2717
24 Pictou, North,	2018	2242	111	132	2129	2374	30	540	1841	1834	1239	1282	890	1092	
25 Do. South,	2248	2356	122	126	2370	2482	358	612	2012	1870	1362	1360	1008	1166	1622
26 Sydney,	1386	1652	163	214	1549	1866	153	306	1391	1500	914	1063	635	803	
27 St. Mary's,	182	287	16	48	198	335	44	132	154	202	121	174	77	158	224
28 Guysborough,	504	502	95	141	599	643	94	162	505	481	346	327	253	316	603
29 Inverness, South,	1307	1077	175	199	1432	1276	190	352	1292	424	929	808	553	468	2176
30 Do. West,	566	716	80	81	646	797	90	155	556	642	363	458	233	339	987
31 Victoria,	1002	895	80	74	1032	969	117	199	965	770	668	563	414	400	1108
32 Cape Breton,	1814	1638	184	220	1998	1858	269	357	1729	1501	1238	1098	760	700	
33 Richmond.	324	937	297	271	1121	1208	217	291	894	917	539	640	533	568	1280
	29167	32420	4043	4956	33210	37376	5402	9482	28208	27330	20082	19524	13194	18079	28702

TABLE C.
DURATION OF SCHOOLS—SEX OF TEACHERS—CHARACTER OF SCHOOLS—SCHOOL-HOUSES.

SCHOOL BOARDS.	Schools in weeks.		Sex of Teachers.				Common schools teaching classes.	No. teach'g & geo. graphy & gram. r.	Register's Report	School Houses.			Library Books.		School Books.		Apparatus.				
	w.	s.	Male.		Female.					Frame.	Loos.	Good.	Bad.	w.	s.	w.	s.	Globes.	Maps.	Blk. boards.	Other apparatus.
			w.	s.	w.	s.															
1 Halifax City,	22		13	12	13	13	6	16	6	15		4	453	416	81	95	2	70	49		
2 Do. East,	20		10	10	8	8	9	16	9	15		5	220	144	493	140	3	181	21		
3 Do. West,	25		25	28	9	10	3	25	3	31		3	104	119	104	140	7	89	20		
4 Do. Shore,	23		9	7	8	11	4	10	4	all		3	205	138	180	140		75	10		
5 Chester,	20		7	5	8	12	1	11	1	13		3	65	90	158	90		44	8		
6 New Dublin,	20		10	7	8	10	8	8	1	all		2	82	10	147	57		21	9		
7 Lunenburg,	19		22	13	12	14	8	16	8	"		3	93	93	242	214		27	15		
8 Queen's,	18		10	9	10	25	1	10	1	"		5	130	240	219	123		44	10		
9 Shelburne,	19		14	5	7	21	14	14	1	"			79	182	8	24		50	12		
10 Barrington,	17		20	20	21	21	15	15	2	"			246	111	21	57		87	21		
11 Argyle,	14		10	6	7	11	10	10	7	"			96	131	140	105		02	20		
12 Yarmouth,	21		13	11	6	21	15	15	2	"			132	114	191	130		12	30		
13 Glave,	16		3	3	8	18	2	2	8	"				93	345	320		00	13		
14 Digby,	21		23	18	8	23	8	27	8	"			78	100	200	210		58	18		
15 Annapolis, West,	21		18	15	10	16	9	21	9	2				80	031	031		48	37		
16 Do. East	21		16	16	23	23	9	14	9	all			147	125	18	249		0	53		
17 Kings,	21		45	28	13	43	9	55	9	"			147	125	18	249		0	8		

18 Hants, West,	20	21	19	17	9	24	3	20	20	12		4	221	135	86	180		1	04	19	
19 Do. East,	18	22	8	8	10	18	3	18	18	1		6	62	74	58	137		4	52	10	
20 Colchester,	19	20	28	24	21	42	3	42	42	1		0	81	40	17	31		4	144	67	
21 Stirling,	19	20	8	8	4	13	2	12	12	5		1	49	117	73	178		1	36	12	
22 Cumberland,	20	21	31	33	17	30	2	44	44			1	271	28	179	177		2	59	34	
23 Parrsboro',	19	19	3	3	6	10	0	6	6			1	54	18	44	44		1	3	0	
24 Pictou, North,	21	22	40	39	10	18	0	48	48			6	170	172	380	340		7	181	57	
25 Do. South,	20	23	36	34	13	18	3	49	49	5		10	144	236	406	392		2	77	35	
26 Sydney,	21	22	40	44	13	19	1	30	30			20	78	85	570	289		2	149	20	
27 St. Mary's,	21	20	5	7	2	6	6	8	8	5			115	55	98	58		2	7	0	
28 Guysborough,	19	20	17	12	8	13	13	11	11				160	91	205	181		2	33	5	
29 Inverness, South,	22	23	50	42	7	3	6	53	53				125	73	374	388		2	66	11	
30 Do. North,	23	22	19	19	4	6	6	16	16				109	108	57	202			10	12	
31 Victoria,	22	19	26	22	4	7	7	26	26	11		8	62	159	399	399			57	14	
32 Cape Breton,	23	23	48	40	14	16	16	32	32	4		12	175	154	451	254		3	78	24	
33 Richmond.	22	23	28	30	8	7	7	16	16	7			943	949	298	260			44	12	
Total	19	204	664	595	304	550	30	716	125	121	580	114	4900	4808	6427	5654		90	2180	704	
Average.																					9

Total average salary of each teacher, £40 0s. 0d.

TABLE D.
ABSTRACT OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL RETURNS.

SCHOOL BOARDS.	TEACHERS.	No. of pupils.		Average attendance.		No. of pupils in higher branches.		Support from people.		Support from province.		Globes.	Maps.	Bk. boards.	BRANCHES TAUGHT.
		w.	s.	w.	s.	w.	s.	£	s.	£	s.				
Halifax, City,	Mr. Garvie,	132	135	98	87	56	0	65	0	0	0	2	15	10	Classics, Latin and Mathematics,
Do. East,	J. Willoughby,	51	72	30	48	11	0	25	0	0	0	1	12	2	do.
Do. do.	Robert Colquhoun,	55	50	21	29	13	0	25	0	0	0	1	20	2	do.
Do. West,	James Davison,	45	67	33	29	33	0	60	10	0	0	1	6	2	do.
Do. do.	Donald Stewart,							23	15	3	4	1	6	2	do.
Do. do.	John Lamont,							30	10	0	10	1	5	3	do.
Do. Shore,	None,														do.
Chester,	Herbert Jarvis	33	27	18	16	11	0	37	0	0	0	4	1	1	do.
New Dublin,	Nicholas Smith,	70	42	52	26	11	6	66	2	0	0	7	1	1	do.
Lunenburg,	W. B. Lawson,	32	32	25	25	13	0	40	0	0	0	2	6	2	do.
Queen's,	W. H. Richau,	53	53	30	30	28	11	110	5	0	0	2	10	3	do.
Do.	John Hood,	31	48	30	26	16	0	68	0	0	0	2	8	2	do.
Barrington,	George Ross,	48	25	26	20	10	15	26	5	0	0	2	7	2	do.
Do.	Joseph Hogg,	47	40	26	26	17	0	20	0	0	0	2	11	1	do.
Shelburne,	James H. Munroe,	47	42	26	30	17	17	60	0	0	0	2	7	2	do.
Argyle,	John Melver.	43	42	30	30	27	6	43	2	6	8	2	8	2	Mathematics, Latin and Mathematics,
Yarmouth,	John Thorburn,	83	83	66	66	10	0	89	3	6	7½	2	7	6	do.
Do.	Samuel Raymond,							60	0	0	0	1	6	1	do.
Clare,	None,														Classics, Latin and Mathematics,
Digby,	J. O. Ruggles,	48	30	30	32	10	11	82	0	0	8	6	6	2	do.
Do.	George Munro,	60	59	35	45	15	12	90	0	0	0	2	1	2	do.
Do.	D. McDonald,	48	39	35	32	13	14	100	0	0	0	1	7	3	Classics,
Annapolis, West,	William Shipley,	38	41	28	32	10	11	53	0	0	0	1	1	1	do.
Do. East,	A. J. McLeod,	73	64	63	40	16	15	51	0	0	0	2	3	2	do.
Do. do.	Alexander Romans,	64	38	40	28	15	15	100	0	0	0	1	9	2	do.
King's,															do.

King's,	Joseph R. Hea,	53	43	45	40	40	40	100	0	0	0	2	30	4	do.
Do.	A. M. Patterson,	54	49	39	26	11	40	75	0	0	0	2	30	4	do.
Do.	Rev. W. Sommerville,	48	42	28	15	10	10	60	6	8	0		8	2	do.
Do.	M. McGregor,	54	70	36	53	14	13	65	0	0	0		6	2	do.
Hants, West,	Matthew G. Henry,	60	38	29	20	9	11	68	6	8	4		10	1	Latin and Mathematics,
Do. East,	James McDonald,							31	13	4	4		6	1	do.
Stirling,	J. W. Nelson,							31	13	4	4		2	1	Mathematics,
Colchester,	None,														do.
Gumberland,	None,														do.
Do.	Donald McCauley,	73	27	50	23	13	8	50	0	0	0	1	2	1	Latin and Mathematics,
Do.	Isr. Blair,	46	32	21	20	12	10	52	10	0	0		4	2	do.
Do.	Robert Moffat,							30	0	0	0		1	1	do.
Parrsboro',	None,														do.
Pictou, North,	K. J. Grant,	84	57	40	44	15	12	45	0	0	0	1	15	2	Classics,
Do. South,	D. B. Barkley,	64	60	58	30	13	10	21	10	0	0	1	12	1	do.
Do.	Geo. J. McKenzie,							40	0	0	0		2	1	do.
Sydney,	John McKay,	39	60	23	40	10	15	45	0	0	0		2	1	Latin and Mathematics,
Do.	Andrew McGilvery,	42	39	20	22	10	10	39	6	4	6½		10	1	Classics,
St. Mary's,	John Shaw,	66	60	35	41	10	10	40	0	0	0		5	1	Mathematics,
Guysborough,	A. McKenzie,	55	70	39	50	11	11	75	0	0	0		4	1	Latin and Mathematics,
Do.	C. L. Cox,	38	38	24	30	12	12	21	18	0	0		10	1	do.
Inverness, North,	Thomas Taylor,	53	56	30	30	6	10	40	0	0	0		6	1	Classics,
Do.	Aneas McDonald,	47	42	28	23	16	12	40	0	0	0		12	1	do.
Inverness, South,	Angus McDonald,	47	50	21	20	10	11	41	0	0	0		5	1	Latin and Mathematics,
Do.	Lewis Murray,	45	66	26	40	10	10	25	10	0	8		9	1	do.
Do.	Miles Thumpkin,	72	44	40	54	10	10	23	0	0	0	2	3	1	do.
Do.	Edw. Blanchard,	44	42	34	30	12	12	30	0	0	0		3	1	do.
Victoria,	D. Buchanan,	50	52	43	20	10	10	12	0	0	0		8	1	Mathematics,
Do.	John Fraser,														do.
Do.	John McKinnon,														do.
Cape Breton,	W. McDonald,	54	52	32	27	16	13	20	2	0	0		6	1	Classics,
Do.	Henry Waddel,	96	67	72	50	17	14	72	0	0	0		8	2	Latin and Mathematics,
Richmond,	John McDonald,														do.
	None,														do.
Total,		1338	2040	1499	1270	618	527	£2408	3	5	1	35	380	98	

TABLE E.

ACADEMIES.

NAMES.	Names of Teachers.	Paid pupils.	Free pupils.	Total No. of pupils.	Average daily attendance.	Under 10 years	Under 12 years	Under 15 years	Over 15 years.	Provincial aid.	Other sup port.
Pictou Academy,	William Jack, John Costly,	114	13	127	71	8	21	42	56	\$1000 00	\$673 75
Mount Allison,											
“	Rev. H. Pickard, Thomas Pickard, David Allison, Joseph Dickson.	152		152			14	41	97	\$1000 00	\$19771 53
“											
“											

TABLE F.
NORMAL SCHOOL, TRURO.
List of Grammar and First Class Common School Graduates.

Term.	NAME.	Class.	County.	Term.	NAME.	Class.	County.
9	Miss Charity Snadden,	1st	Halifax.	10	Mr. John A. Morse,	Grammar,	Annapolis.
	“ Jessie Baxter,	do.	Colchester.		Miss Mary Cousins,	First,	Digby.
	“ Ellen Killee,	do.	do.		“ Mary A. Quirk,	do.	Annapolis.
	“ Annie Green,	do.	Halifax.		“ Maggie Densmore,	do.	Hants.
	“ Maria Corbett,	do.	Annapolis.		“ Harriet O'Brien,	do.	do.
	“ Annie Pithlado,	do.	Colchester.		“ Amelia Spencer,	do.	Colchester.
	“ Elizabeth Lauder,	do.	Pictou.		“ Eusebia Minard,	do.	Queens.
	“ Isabella Kent,	do.	Colchester.		“ Lizzie Stevens,	do.	Colchester.
	“ Jane Reid,	do.	Pictou.		“ Lexandrie Archibald,	do.	Halifax.
	“ Martha Stewart,	do.	do.		Mr. Alexander McRoa,	do.	Inverness.
	“ Lillias McLeod,	do.	do.		“ John Miller,	do.	Hants.
	“ Jane Bremner,	do.	Lunenburg.		“ Benj. Rogers,	do.	Yarmouth.
	“ Susan Waddell,	do.	Colchester.		“ James Ross,	do.	Colchester.
	“ Maggie Walker,	do.	do.		“ Isaac Johnson,	do.	do.
	“ Elmina Cox,	do.	do.		“ Donald McLean,	do.	Inverness.
	“ Janet Chipman,	do.	do.		“ James Lynds,	do.	Colchester.
	“ Ellen Page,	do.	Cumberland.		“ Hyram Eaton,	do.	do.
	“ Janet Mathieson,	do.	do.		“ J. Pearson,	do.	Queens.
	“ Lois Kenny,	do.	Yarmouth.		“ Albert Hemeon,	do.	Shelburne.
	“ Sarah Butler,	do.	do.		“ Watson Porter,	do.	Kings.
“ Lizzie Palfrey,	do.	Annapolis.	“ Reuben Wentzel,	do.	Lunenburg.		
Mr. Calvin Raymond,	do.	Digby.	“ Charles Andrews,	do.	do.		
“ Reuben Raymond,	do.	do.	“ Charles Hiltz,	do.	do.		
“ John A. Morse,	do.	Annapolis.	“ William Sargent,	do.	Shelburne.		
“ George Kent,	do.	Colchester.	“ Charles Church,	do.	Lunenburg.		
“ James Forbes,	do.	Inverness.	“ David Webster,	do.	Kings.		
“ Roderick McLean,	Gram'r	Pictou.	“ H. McKenzie.	do.	Pictou.		
10							

APPENDIX No. 17.

POORS' ASYLUM.

Aggregate list of articles purchased for the use of the Halifax Poors' Asylum during the year 1860, with the balance due the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Balance due the Bank of Nova Scotia per account,		£363 12 1
Barley, 32 cwt. 1 qrs. 7 lbs.,	£28 12 11	
Beef and mutton, 26814 lbs.,	330 11 6	
Butter, 1433 lbs.,	59 8 0	
Bread, (hard), 7 barrels,	7 0 0	
Bakery—bakers' salary, wood, &c.,	52 19 0	
Coals, 88 chaldrons,	110 15 0	
		589 6 5
Contingencies—expended by the matron, whose acc't is audited monthly by the acting commissioner,	184 0 0	
Clothing—blankets sheets, &c.,	272 16 3	
Coffee, 218 lbs.,	8 3 6	
Cows and horse—rent, bran for cows, oats, &c.,	50 1 6	
		515 1 3
Cottage, Willis and Waterloo fields and hospital,	90 1 0	
Corn meal, 23 bbls.,	26 2 9	
Fish—2 bbls. herrings, and 92 qtls. dry fish,	45 10 0	
Flour, 398 bbls.,	630 13 1	
Gas company for gas light,	32 4 6	
Ironmongery,	4 16 2	
Interest paid the bank for money advanced,	57 15 6	
Insurance, paid premium of insurance on property,	15 0 0	
Lumber, for repairs to buildings, coffins, &c.,	32 11 10	
Leather, for shoes and repairing,	56 16 7	
		991 10 5
Miscellaneous, expenses required for the establishment, articles not of ordinary consumption purchased by the commissioners, which do not come under heads,	63 9 1	
Molasses, 1186 gals.,	96 17 2	
Oatmeal, 18 cwt.,	12 1 6	
Oil, 103 gals.,	13 19 2	
Porter and beer,	13 5 0	
Pork, 2400 lbs.,	37 0 0	
Potatoes, 1251 bushels,	109 10 10	
Peas and beans, 100 bushels,	26 16 2	
Removal of paupers,	46 12 6	
		419 11 3
Repairs to buildings,	64 4 0	
Rice, 15 cwt., 2 qrs. 23 lbs.,	17 15 10	
Straw, 239 cwt., 73 lbs.,	32 14 7	
		114 14 5

Salaries, (including medicine and medical attendance,)

viz :—

Dr. W. J. Almon,	£120	0	0		
Keeper and matron,	150	0	0		
School mistress,	30	0	0		
Clerk,	60	0	0		
				<u>360</u>	0 0
Salt, 8 hds.,				3	14 6
Soap, 315 lbs. (hard,) 253 cwt. 3 qrs. 9 lbs. (soft),				80	1 0
Stationary and printing,				5	4 7
Sugar, 17 cwt. 0 qtrs. 9 lbs.,				41	7 11
Tinware and repairing,				21	11 8
Tea, 1300 lbs.,				125	10 11
Truckages,				16	15 10
Wool, 252 lbs.,				17	13 0
Water company, for water,				45	0 0
Wine, (for the sick), 124 gals.,				51	1 6
Wood, 118 cords,				76	16 9
					<u>844 17 8</u>
					<u>£3838 13 8</u>
					<u>\$2635 37</u>

Balance due the Bank of Nova Scotia,

M. B. ALMON, }
JOHN ESSON, }

Auditors.

Account of Funds received for the use of the Halifax Poors' Asylum during the year 1860, and from whence received.

1860.	Commissioners.	Treasury. Transient Poor.	City and County Treasurer.	Casual—Board of paupers and sale of sundries.	Total.
January,	J. W. Nutting, Esq.,			£32 4 10	£32 4 10
February,	Thomas S. Tobin, Esq.,			59 16 11	59 16 11
March,	Hon. Hugh Bell,		£59 14 4	75 14 5	135 8 9
April,	W. M. Allen, Esq.,			26 9 7	26 9 7
May,	Hon. J. H. Anderson,	£500 0 0		11 13 1	511 13 1
June,	“ M. B. Almon,	500 0 0		31 16 7	531 16 7
July,	“ E. Kenny,			6 13 10	6 13 10
August,	Charles Twining, Esq.,			38 10 8	38 10 8
September,	A. M. Uniacke, Esq.,			41 5 2	41 5 2
October,	John Esson, Esq.,	500 0 0		13 18 11	513 18 11
November,	Hon. M. B. Almon,	500 0 0		8 12 11	8 12 11
December,	William Lawson, Esq.,	500 0 0	650 0 0	108 5 7	1253 5 7
	School grant, Balance carried down,				25 0 0
					058 16 10
		£2000 0 0	£709 14 4	£445 2 6	£3888 13 8

Errors excepted.

WILLIAM LAWSON, chairman.

Halifax, 31st December, 1860.

Account of paupers remaining in the Asylum for the Poor on the 1st January, 1860, and admitted during the year ending 31st December.

Men,	{ Halifax,	101	
	{ Transient,	315	
		—	416
Women,	{ Halifax,	67	
	{ Transient,	223	
		—	290
Children,	{ Halifax,	137	
	{ Transient,	37	
		—	174
Total,			880

Deaths in the Asylum during the year.

Men,	41
Women,	16
Children,	17
	—
Total,	74

Number of paupers in the Asylum, on 31st December, 1860.

Men,	147	—of which 14 are lunatics.
Women,	124	“ 21 “
Children,	76	“ 2 “
	—	
	347	“ 37 “

Average number per day, 318, at a cost of 7¼d per day each.

In the Asylum 1st Feb'y., 1861, 151 men, 135 women, 85 children—total 371.

J. H. REYNOLDS,
Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 18.

BOARD OF WORKS.

Office of Board of Works, Halifax, N.S., January 15th, 1861.

SIR,

I beg respectfully to submit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the report of the Board of Works for the year 1860, touching the different services under its control.

The ordinary expenses in keeping the provincial building in repair, &c., amount to \$1755 16, exclusive of a balance for last year of \$959 48, in all \$2714 64, less a credit of \$34 50.

In accordance with the report of last year the first and second floors of the building have been thoroughly examined by competent architects, who reported them in a sound condition, but recommended the erection of a few brick supports or walls, in the northern basemement of the building, which have been done. The board would call particular attention to the flat portion of the roof of the building, which is merely covered with tar and gravel, and in the event of a fire occurring in the opposite block, (on the western side) in their opinion, nothing could save it, they therefore respectfully suggest, that this portion of the roof be covered with copper, or such other material as may give the necessary security in case of fire.

The apparent increase in the expenditure on government house has been incurred by the various repairs and alterations necessary, in order to prepare it for the residence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and suite, during his visit to this city.

The sum expended on this service during the past year amounts to \$10324 57, exclusive of the balance due for 1859 of \$1411 44, in all \$11736 01. The outbuildings and stables have received some repairs, but their decayed condition, is such that it would not be prudent to expend any large amount upon them. Their delapidated state, and the necessity of erecting new ones, have been set forth in previous reports from this board.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

This establishment was placed under the control of this board on the 30th June last.

The sum expended during the past year, including cost of new wing amounts to \$31030 21, together with the balance due from 1859 of \$1456 98, in all \$32487 19, less amount received on account of patients, &c., \$1633 20, which being deducted, leaves the sum expended \$30853 99.

The contractors for the erection of new wing of the building having failed to fulfill their engagements, the government were obliged to take the contract off their hands, and the work has been carried on by the board, under direction of the government, and completed within the sum specified in the contract. This portion is now being furnished, and will be ready in a few days for the reception of patients. A considerable improvement has also been made in the hot air chambers, by which a larger saving of fuel is effected, and a corresponding degree of heat and comfort secured throughout the whole building.

The number of patients in the institution at the commencement of the year, 55, and the number admitted during the year was 63, in all 118; of this number 23 have been discharged, 9 restored, 10 more or less improved, and 4 died.

The board would respectfully recommend the perusal of the Superintendent's report on all matter connected with the establishment.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

The average number of convicts in this establishment during the year was 24; the number admitted during the said period was 20, namely—18 males and 2 females. There has been discharged during the last twelve months 15, of whom 14 were males, and 1 female. There has been no desertion during the past year.

The expenditure of the institution amounts to \$6521 08, including a balance from 1859 of \$793 53, less amount received from sale of bones, &c., \$79 54.

Dr. Black, the Medical Superintendent has called the attention of the Board to the case of four insane convicts, and urges their removal to the "Hospital for Insane," this will be done as soon as the new wing is prepared and ready for their reception, which will be in a few days. The amount required for the support of this institution for the present year will be \$5600 00. The board confidently expect that the whole of this sum will not be required. They have caused to be formed in the detached building a few workshops, in which the greater portion of the convicts will be hereafter instructed in some mechanical pursuit, and the amount arising from their labor, will (after deducting the cost of the raw material, &c., and their maintenance and clothing) be placed in the Savings Bank for the benefit of the convict on being discharged.

SABLE ISLAND.

During the past year but one vessel, a brigantine, the "Argo," of Bath, in ballast, has been wrecked, her crew and materials were saved.

The disbursements for this humane establishment during the past year amount to \$2873 28, and a balance for 1859 of \$843 97, in all \$3717 25, less a credit of \$155 01 arising from sales sundries from the Island.

The schr. "Daring" has made her usual trips east and west during the summer, and conveyed the oil and stores to all the light houses around the coast, made her usual trips to Sable Island, and has also been employed on excise service.

The schooner "Lady Vivian," has been sold, and realized the sum of \$784 82.

LIGHT HOUSE SERVICE.

There were no new light houses erected during the past year. Several have been repaired, and by the report of the superintendent, which is herewith submitted a considerable amount will be required for similar purposes during the present year. The sum expended on this service was \$30075 12, exclusive of a balance for 1859 of \$4301 57, in all \$34376 69, less credits of this service \$1293 88. The Board would respectfully call attention to the fact that several of the light houses have been built on private property, without (in some cases) even the right of way being secured, which occasions a great deal of annoyance, and trouble, and they would suggest that immediate steps be taken to obtain titles to the land on which such have been built.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUGH MUNRO, Chairman.

To the Honble. Provincial Secretary.

APPENDIX No. 19.

EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY AND ART.

(COPY)

{Circular.}

Downing Street, 1st February, 1861.

SIR,

I transmit to you a copy of a letter from the promoters and proposed trustees of the exhibition of works of industry and art of all nations to be holden in London in the year 1862.

You will see that these gentlemen are desirous to learn from what Colonies articles will be sent for exhibition, and also to be put in communication with such person or bodies in each colony as are likely to command the confidence of those who may become exhibitors.

It is, I am sure, unnecessary for me to urge upon you the adoption of any means in your power for furthering the important object in view, and I shall be glad to hear that the colony under your government is prepared to become a contributor to this undertaking.

The general conditions of the exhibition will be made known to you as soon as they are completed.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant Governor the Earl of Mulgrave.

London, 18th January, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE--

I am directed by Earl Granville to intimate to your Grace that the promoters of the exhibition of the works of industry and art of all nations, which it is proposed to hold in the year 1862, is about to apply to Her Majesty for a charter of incorporation, by which certain trustees, to whom the management of the exhibition has been confided, may be vested with the powers requisite for effectually carrying out the projected undertaking.

The names of the trustees are as follows:

The Earl of Granville, K.G., Lord President of the Council.

The Marquis of Chandos.

Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P.

C. Wentworth Dilke, Esq.

Thomas Fairbairn, Esq.

The trustees have every reason to believe that the application for a charter will be favorably entertained, but, as some short interval must necessarily elapse before the usual preliminary formalities can be complied with, they are anxious that no time should be lost in giving notice of the intended exhibition to the distant colonies of the empire.

I am therefore directed to request that your Grace will do the trustees the favor to take the necessary steps for making known to the various colonial possessions and dependencies of the crown, that the exhibition will open on Thursday the 1st of May, 1862, and that the trustees are very desirous to learn from what colonies articles will be sent for exhibition, and also to be put in communication with such persons or bodies in each colony as are likely to command the confidence of those who may become exhibitors.

The exhibition will be held in London on a convenient site which has been placed at the disposal of the trustees by the royal commissioners for the exhibition of 1851, in the immediate vicinity of the ground occupied in 1851 by permission of Her Majesty, on the occasion of the first international exhibition.

The general conditions of the exhibition, and the terms on which exhibitors will be invited to take part in it, will shortly be published, and the trustees will at once communicate them to your Grace.

In the meantime I am to state that the exhibition, in its leading features, will closely resemble that of 1851. Pictures, however, being added on this occasion, and such preparations as can be made, in anticipation of more detailed information, may proceed upon this understanding.

As the demands for space, however, will in all probability be very much in excess of what it will be possible to provide, so that quality and not quantity will have mainly to be looked to in deciding upon the articles to be admitted, the trustees hope that the greatest care will be exercised in selecting good specimens of the industry and art of each colony, and more especially of its natural productions.

As your Grace will readily understand, that so soon as proper channels of correspondence have been opened, the trustees will have many matters to which to draw the attention of the Colonies, which are likely to take an interest in the undertaking. They venture very earnestly to request that the earliest opportunity may be taken for making known the substance of the present communication to the various Colonial authorities.

I have the honor to be, my Lord Duke,

Your Grace's very obedient servant,

(Signed) J. R. SANDFORD.

The Duke of Newcastle, K. G., &c., &c., &c.

Acadia College, February 23rd, 1861.

My Lord,—

I can hardly think it probable that any suggestions of mine on the subject of the international exhibition would render material assistance in regard to preparation for it in Nova Scotia; but I will take the liberty to place a thought or two before your Lordship.

It would be very desirable, I beg to submit, in the first place, to take advantage of the occasion, and hold a provincial exhibition in the fall of the year. By giving timely notice of the design, all persons will be able to prepare for it, and to send the best specimens of the produce and skill of the province. The offer of prizes will excite competition and stimulate energy. A selection from the articles exhibited would probably form an important part of the contributions to the international exhibition.

A complete collection should be formed of specimens of our useful animals, and it would be extremely useful if information could be given, intimating the probable extent of our resources in that respect.

It would be advisable to send stuffed specimens of all our indigenous animals and birds.

The various kinds of wood found in our forest should be shewn. Ingenuity and taste might be displayed in so disposing the arrangement as to attract attention.

We can exhibit but little, I fear, in the way of produce, that would compare favorably with other colonies. Indian corn, wheat, and other kinds of grain and seeds, however, should be sent; and our farmers might be urged to exert themselves to the utmost, to sustain the honor and credit of their country.

Some ingenious ship-builder might prepare a model of a ship of his own building.

Whatever illustration could be given of mechanical genius, invention or skill, should be carefully sought after and transmitted, including any improved instruments, tools, and machinery. The same remark will apply to articles of home manufacture.

I beg to recommend the construction of a map of the province, to accompany the articles sent to the exhibition, so prepared as to represent, not only the divisions of counties and townships, and the sites of towns and villages, but also the geological features of the country, the localities of mineral wealth, and the situation, extent, and character of unoccupied land. It would be an improvement if it could be executed *in relief*. An abstract of the census returns of this year should accompany it.

But I need not enlarge. Your Lordship is aware, no doubt, that Nova Scotia was not adequately represented in the industrial exhibition of 1851. The articles that were sent displayed but imperfectly the resources and capabilities of the province, and the skill and industry of its inhabitants. They were not classified, and the names of exhibitors were not given, with two or three exceptions. A greatly improved arrangement may be made for next year.

A grant of public money will be required, and it may be confidently hoped that all parties will unite in so truly patriotic an appropriation.

I have the honor to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

J. M. CRAMP.

To the Right Honble. the Earl of Mulgrave, Lieutenant Governor, &c., &c., &c.,

APPENDIX No. 20.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY.

(Nova Scotia, No. 74.)

Downing Street, 23rd February, 1861.

I have received and have had under my consideration, eighty-six acts passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia in the months of March, April, and May last, and transmitted to me in your despatch, No. 94 of 1st November, 1860.

I have reported to Her Majesty in Council my opinion that the said acts should be to left their operation, and I have the honor to transmit to you herewith an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 4th February, 1861, approving that report.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor, the Earl of Mulgrave, &c., &c., &c.

At the Court, Buckingham Palace, the 4th day of February, 1861.

PRESENT :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, &c., &c., &c.

Whereas the Lieutenant Governor of Her Majesty's province of Nova Scotia, with the Council and Assembly of the said province, did, in the months of March, April and May, 1860, pass 86 acts, which have been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz:—

No. 3732. An act to continue the law imposing light house duties.

No. 3733. An act to regulate the currency and the decimal system of accounting.

No. 3734. An act to amend chapter 139 of the Revised Statutes, "of the partition of lands."

No. 3735. An act to amend chapter 117 of the Revised Statutes, "of the sale of lands under foreclosure of mortgages."

No. 3736. An act to postpone the ensuing spring sittings of the supreme court at Halifax.

No. 3737. An act to revive and amend chapter 20 of the Revised Statutes, "of the regulation of distilleries."

No. 3738. An act relating to electoral divisions.

No. 3739. An act to amend the law imposing light house duties.

No. 3740. An act respecting the apprehension of criminals escaping from any of her Majesty's provinces and governments in North America into Nova Scotia.

No. 3741. An act to provide for the organization of a volunteer militia force for the defence of this province.

No. 3742. An act relating to naval volunteers and shipping masters.

No. 3743. An act to continue the act to authorise a provincial loan.

No. 3744. An act to amend chapter 33 of the Revised Statutes, "of the census and statistical information."

No. 3745. An act to revive and continue the laws relating to education.

No. 3746. An act to amend chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes, "of railroads."

No. 3747. An act to amend chapter 16 of the Revised Statutes, "of the importation of goods."

No. 3748. An act in addition to the act concerning sheriffs.

No. 3749. An act to amend chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes, "of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors."

No. 3750. An act to provide for the issue of writs for election in certain cases.

No. 3751. An act to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments."

No. 3752. An act to extend the operation of chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments."

No. 3753. An act to amend chapter 85 of the Revised Statutes, "of the regulation and inspection of provisions, lumber, fuel and other merchandize.

No. 3754. An act to amend chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes, "of poor districts."

No. 3755. An act to amend chapter 89 of the Revised Statutes, "of the settlement and support of the poor."

No. 3756. An act to extend the operation of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes, "of fires and firewards."

No. 3757. An act to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out roads other than certain great roads."

No. 3758. An act in addition to chapter 51 of the Revised Statutes, "of religious congregations and societies."

No. 3759. An act respecting blasting rocks with gunpowder.

No. 3760. An act to amend chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, "of the preservation of useful birds and animals.

No. 3761. An act to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the supreme court and its officers."

No. 3762. An act to amend chapter 127 of the Revised Statutes, "of proceedings in equity."

No. 3763. An act relating to the offices of custos of justices and the peace.

No. 3764. An act to amend chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes, "of the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in civil cases."

No. 4765. An act to amend chapter 132 of the Revised Statutes, "of barristers and attornies."

No. 3766. An act further to amend chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes, "of petty trespasses and assaults," and the act in amendment thereof.

No. 3767. An act to amend chapter 152 of the Revised Statutes, "of the custody and estate of lunatics."

No. 3768. An act to amend chapter 115 of the Revised Statutes, "of the descent of real and personal estate."

No. 3769. An act respecting trusts and trustees.

No. 3770. An act to amend chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes, "of the surveyors of highways and highway labor, except in Halifax."

No. 3771. An act for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and for other purposes.

No. 3772. An relating to the ensuing July term at Halifax.

No. 3773. An act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax.

No. 3774. An act respecting ancient lights in the city of Halifax.

No. 3775. An act to authorise the appointment of extra constables in the city of Halifax.

No. 3776. An act to alter and amend the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax.

No. 3777. An act to enable the city of Halifax to borrow funds, and to erect buildings therewith near the Market Slip.

No. 3778. An act respecting drains and sewers in the city of Halifax.

No. 3779. An act to provide for appraising certain road damages in the county of Sydney.

No. 3780. An act to provide for opening a road from Sheet Harbor to Musquoboit.

No. 3781. An act to authorize the completion of a line of road in the county of Richmond.

No. 3782. An act for the building of certain bridges and the improvement of certain roads in the county of Pictou.

- No. 3783. An act relating to the sessions in the county of Inverness.
- No. 2784. An act relating to Port Hawkesbury, in the county of Inverness.
- No. 3785. An act to establish the bounds of certain electoral districts in the country of Inverness.
- No. 3786. An act to provide for improving certain roads in the county of Guysborough.
- No. 3787. An act for improving the main post road in the county of Cape Breton.
- No. 3788. An act to authorize the sale of a school lot at Tusket.
- No. 3789. An act for naming Port Acadie, in the county of Digby.
- No. 3790. An act relating to Bartlett's River Road, in the county of Digby.
- No. 3791. An act for improving the road from Maitland to Shubenacadie Station.
- No. 3792. An act relating to certain electoral districts in the county of Victoria.
- No. 3793. An act relating to the assessment rolls for the county of Victoria.
- No. 3794. An act relating to the burial ground at Amherst.
- No. 3795. An act to amend the act to alter certain electoral districts in the county of Cape Breton.
- No. 3796. An act to extend to the town of Amherst the provisions of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes, "of fires and firewards."
- No. 3797. An act to incorporate the Chebucto marine railway company.
- No. 3798. An act to incorporate the Halifax volunteer band committee.
- No. 3799. An act to incorporate the Halifax ice company.
- No. 3800. An act to amend the act to incorporate the Halifax fire insurance company.
- No. 3801. An act to incorporate the Halifax yacht club.
- No. 3802. An act to alter the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company, and the act in amendment thereof.
- No. 3803. An act to incorporate Fuller Lodge No. 5 of independent order of odd fellows.
- No. 3804. An act to incorporate the trustees of the Chedebucto division of the order of the sons of temperance.
- No. 3805. An act to incorporate the Salt Springs savings bank.
- No. 3806. An act to incorporate the associated alumni of Acadia college.
- No. 3807. An act to incorporate the mountain cemetery company of Yarmouth.
- No. 3808. An act to incorporate the union hall company of Cornwallis.
- No. 3809. An act to incorporate the Victoria coal mining company.
- No. 3810. An act to amend the act to incorporate the bank of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.
- No. 3811. An act to incorporate the Digby slate quarry company.
- No. 3812. An act to incorporate the New Annan Bellgift cemetery company.
- No. 3813. An act to authorize the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Arichat to sell certain lands.
- No. 3814. An act to amend the act to facilitate the division and management of property by certain Presbyterian Churches and congregations at Cornwallis.
- No. 3815. An act to revive and continue an act to enable Henry Bessemer to obtain letters patent.
- No. 3816. An act to enable the trustees of the old Baptist meeting house at Amherst, to sell the same.
- No. 3817. An act to naturalize certain Aliens.

And whereas the said acts have been laid before Her Majesty in Council, together with letters to the most noble the Duke of Newcastle, one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, recommending that the said acts should be left to their operation, Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve the said recommendation—whereof the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or Commander-in-Chief for the time being, of Her Majesty's province of Nova Scotia, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ARTHUR HELPS.

APPENDIX No. 21.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE.

The Committee appointed for the purpose of making enquiry relating to the traffic in intoxicating drinks, embracing annual cost to the country, amount of crime justly chargeable thereto, and the general hurtful results accruing therefrom, beg leave to report :

That they have attended to the duty assigned them, and now very respectfully submit the result of their investigation.

1st. The sterling value of liquors imported for nine months in 1858, beginning the 1st of January and ending the 30th September, was £34,058 ; and the amount exported, £19,139 ; leaving the apparent cost for that period, £14,919. The cost for the following year, beginning the 1st October, 1858, and ending the 30th September, 1859, was £35,497 ; and an export of £24,116 ; shewing an apparent cost of £11,381. The cost for 1860, beginning and ending as the previous year, was \$416,307, or £104,076 15s. ; the exports, \$120,446, or £30,111 10s. shewing a cost of \$295,861, or £73, 965 5s.

From this we might infer a very large increase of consumption in the last year, but such is not, probably, the fact. It is not known, and it is doubtful if it can be ascertained, what quantity of liquors were manufactured during the regime of distillation. We should be grateful, however, for the policy which put a stop to the distilleries if for no other reason than this, that it enables us to form something like an approximate estimate of the annual cost of intoxicating beverages. Taking therefore, as a basis of calculation the cost of importations for the last year, we may arrive at tolerably correct results in connection with this iniquitous traffic. What proportion included in the £30,111 10s., of exported liquors was manufactured in the province, it is impossible to tell ; but it is known that ale and porter, which included quite a large proportion of the exports, are manufactured in great quantities in the province, probably very far in excess of what is exported, and various other kinds of liquors, cordials, &c. are also manufactured in considerable quantities, which, with smuggled liquors, probably exceeded the whole amount of exportation.

The committee, therefore, deem it reasonable to assume, that the first cost for last year could not be less than £100,000 sterling, or £125,000 currency. This with a population, probably not far exceeding 400,000, looks really appalling.

But in considering this question, it should ever be kept in mind, that the first cost, enormous as it appears, gives no adequate idea of the actual expense, for when retailed by the glass the amount is doubled, if not trebled, and then, super-added to this, is the inconceivable amount of idleness, immorality, vice and crime, insanity, idiocy, destitution, and a host of other ills too tedious and offensive to name, demanding a large outlay for judicial, benevolent, reformatory and humane purposes.

A vast field is here presented for amplification, but the Committee feel that it might be deemed inappropriate to dilate upon a subject so painfully diversified and suggestive, and, therefore, merely remark in passing, that what ever interferes with industrial pursuits, enervates the physical and debases the moral condition of mankind, paralysing enterprise and energy in numberless avocations and relations in life, should be strenuously resisted and speedily suppressed. That the traffic is

justly chargeable with all this, and much more, is abundantly proved by the observation and experience of every intelligent mind; but in addition to this we have the incontrovertible testimony of judges, physicians, statesmen, clergymen, magistrates, grand jurors, and indeed all persons and classes who have had their attention either professionally or officially drawn to the subject.

In the statistical tables published by the Metropolitan Commissioners of Lunacy, in 1844, comprehending the returns from 98 asylums in England and Wales, we find out of 12,007 cases whose supposed causes were returned, 1799 or nearly 15 per cent., are set down to intemperance; but, besides these, 4.6 per cent. are attributed to vice and sensuality, in which excessive use of alcoholic liquors must have shared; moreover, in every case in which hereditary predisposition was traced, this was set down as the cause, notwithstanding the notorious fact that such predisposition frequently remains dormant until it is called forth by habitual intemperance. It is not more correct, therefore, says Dr. Carpenter, from whom we quote, to regard this as the cause of the disorder, in all the cases in which it is traceable, than it would be to regard intemperance in that light in every case in which the patient had previously indulged in alcoholic liquors.

Of the 2526 cases then, in which the disorder is attributable to hereditary predisposition, a considerable proportion might with equal justice be set down to the cause of intemperance, and there can be no doubt that the same practice had a great share in the production of the disease in the 3187 cases set down to bodily disorder, and in the 2969 for which moral causes are assigned.

There is an asylum in the east of London, where the proportion of cases attributable to intemperance alone, amounted to 41.07 per cent., and those arising out of this to 22 per cent. of the whole number whose causes were assigned; and it is stated by Dr. Macnish, that of 286 lunatics at that time in the Richmond hospital, Dublin, *one-half* owed their madness to drinking.

In perfect accordance with the above is the following abstract and accompanying remarks politely furnished to the Committee by Dr. DeWolf, the superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Dartmouth.

Abstract of cases more or less connected with intemperance:

- No. 19. Not known to be intemperate—his father was a drunkard.
- 41. Child of an inveterate drunkard.
- 49. Attack of insanity came on soon after indulging—was frightened.
- 50. Ditto do. disease hereditary.
- 52. Has been intemperate for ten years.
- 61. Used to drink liquor.
- 71. Always accustomed to stimulants, but not to excess.
- 76. Drank pretty constantly fifteen or twenty years ago, not on sprints.
- 77. Formerly used to get violently drunk.
- 108. Is impelled to drink by his disease, at other times does not care for liquor.
- 111. Wife of a drunken husband.
- 115. Drinks liquor occasionally, only.
- 122. Drinks too free some times.
- 125. Wife of a drunken husband.
- 128. Child of a most intemperate father.
- 129. Craves for liquor, probable cause of insanity, intemperance.
- 135. Wanted liquor on the road.
- 141. Will drink liquor but never was a drunkard.

PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL.

Dear Sir,—

Having been requested to enumerate the cases of insanity in this Institution upon which intemperance had a bearing, I have looked carefully over my case book, and have made an abstract from the information furnished at the time of admission. With reference to many of the patients, no cause has been assigned to me for their insanity. For this reason I have omitted in my annual reports to enumerate the causes—since in a large proportion of those admitted, I am unable to learn, with even tolerable accuracy the origin of their mental disorder.

In my opinion, a combination of several causes, moral and physical, operating either simultaneously or consecutively, is traceable in almost every case of insanity.

The vice of intemperance not only renders its victims liable to delirium tremens, technically termed, "mania apotia," but when long continued enervates the system to such a degree that those existing causes of insanity which might otherwise prove harmless, take a firm hold and complete the overthrow of reason which intemperance began.

The adulterated liquors of the present day are so poisonous, that they are far worse than mere alcoholic stimulants. Their action upon the brain is more rapid and energetic, and in my opinion, their tendency to cause insanity is greater.

The indirect action of intemperance in adding to the list of insane is even more considerable than its direct influence. It causes poverty, and the two together bring on insanity. It causes crime, and the consequent remorse with intemperance lead to insanity.

The exhilarating effects of intoxication is followed by a corresponding depression; and these extremes, when conjoined with any immediate exciting cause, such as fright or disappointments, not unfrequently cause the overthrow of reason. Unfortunately the guilty ones are not the only sufferers. The poor, hopeless, dependant wife is rendered insane by the inhumane treatment of a drunken husband; and more frequently still, the unoffending offspring of intemperate parents are the subjects of incurable or of pitiable idiocy. Cases illustrative of the foregoing remarks will be found in the abstract of those committed to this institution. In the report on idiocy made by Dr. Howe, to the Massachusetts Legislature, about 1851, he says:—"The habits of the parents of 300 idiots were learned, and 145, or nearly one half, are reported as known to be habitual drunkards. The parents of case No. 62 were drunkards, and had seven idiotic children.

Dr. W. A. F. Brown, the resident physician of the Chrecton Lunatic Asylum at Dumfries, makes the following statement:—"The drunkard not only injures and enfeebles his own nervous system, but entails mental disease upon his family, his daughters are nervous and hysterical, his sons are weak, wayward, eccentric, and sink insane under the pressure of excitement of some unforeseen exigency, or of the ordinary calls of duty. At present I have two patients who appear to inherit a tendency to unhealthy action of the brain, from mothers addicted to drinking, and another, an idiot, whose father was a drunkard." Dr. Hutchinsons states that the results of his observations are precisely in accordance with the foregoing. It is the universal testimony of eminent physicians that epidemic diseases are aggravated by the use of alcoholic liquors. As an instance—the nurses in the Cholera Hospital at Manchester, were at first worked six hours and allowed to go home the other six; and the mortality was so great among them that there were fears of a failure of a supply. It was found, however, that they were much given to alcoholic potations, (with the idea, probably, of increasing the power of resisting the malady,) during their leisure hours, and they were, therefore, confined to the hospital, and debarred from obtaining more than a small allowance of alcoholic drinks, after which not a single fresh case appeared among them. The effects of intemperance on the duration of life is not less striking. In England the average mortality for all ages between 15 and 70 is about 20 per 1000. Whereas in the Temperance Provident Institution, after an experience of 8 years, and with several lives above 70 years of age, the average mortality has been only 6 per 1000. It is worthy of remark, that although many of the insurers in this office are of the poorer class, whose condition and employments expose them much more than the middling classes generally, to the epidemic causes of cholera, no more than 8 have died of this disease out of the total of about 3500 insurers.

Subjoined is a table in which the mortality of the insurers in the T. P. Institution, for the first five years is compared with that of the various insurers in other offices during the corresponding period of their existence:—

	Life Policies.	Deaths.				
A.	Issued 944 and had	14 being equal to 15 per 1000.				
B.	" 1901	" 27	"	14	"	
C.	" 838	" 11	"	13	"	
D.	" 2470	" 65	"	26	"	
T. P. Institution	1596	" 12	"	7½	"	

During the sixth year of its existence only two deaths occurred out of the whole number of insurers, in the T. P. I., by which its average of mortality was rendered still lower.

Dr. Carpenter himself says :—“Some years since being in the island of St. Vincent, in the West Indies, I met with a gentleman resident in Tobago, who informed me that the average annual mortality among the Europeans of that island was about one in three. Upon enquiry into the habits of the residents, it was found that intemperance prevailed to a most fearful extent among them, few getting up in the morning without their glass of sangaree (wine and water,) and the strength of their beverage gradually increasing during the day until it arrived at neat brandy at night. He further spoke of it as no uncommon occurrence for a party of friends who had met at a drinking bout to be summoned within two or three days to the funeral of one of their number. Dr. C. also states, that he has made enquiry, on various occasions, of those who had preserved their health during a long residence in tropical climates, as to their habits in the use of alcoholic liquors, and he almost invariably found that they had practiced extreme moderation, if not total abstinence.

In regard to the military service in India, Lieut. Colonel Sykes, who has paid great attention to the statistics of the Indian army, says, “That since it has been the custom among the officers to drink bitter ale, in place of wine or spirits, the rate of mortality among them is so greatly diminished that promotion is no longer expected to take place more rapidly in the Indian army than in other departments of the service.” And a medical officer states, that within one month after the arrival the order for the discontinuance of temperance societies, he had 40 cases of delirium tremens, in his own regiment. Col. Sykes again says, “I have been assured by a pensioned artillery sergeant *who never drank, and who was only in hospital five days during twenty-one years service*, that he has known out of a detachment of 100 artillerymen, no less than eight men in straight-jackets at one time, absolutely mad from drink.

By a tabular statement inspected, it appears that on the whole, the daily percentage of invalids among the members of the temperance societies was but 3.65, while in the remainder of the troops it was 10.20, or nearly three times as great. The medical returns for nine months ending 1st April, 1847, shews but 13 deaths in the 84th Regiment, whose strength was 1072, while in the 63rd during the same period it was 73; the former enjoyed the reputation of being the most temperate and well conducted regiment in the European portion of the Indian army.

In regard to the endurance of cold, the following facts from Dr. Carpenter are submitted. In 1619, the crew of a Danish ship of 60 men, well supplied with provisions and ardent spirits, attempted to pass the winter at Hudson's Bay but 58 of them died before the spring, while in the case of an English crew of 22 men, in the same circumstances, but destitute of distilled spirits only 2 died. In the winter of 1796, a vessel was wrecked on an Island off the coast of Massachusetts, there were 7 persons on board, it was night, 5 of them resolved to quit the wreck, and to shelter on shore. To prepare for the attempt, 4 of them drank freely of spirits, the fifth would drink none. They all leaped into the water, one was drowned before he reached the shore, the other four came to land, and in a deep snow and piercing cold directed their course to a distant light. All who drank spirits, failed and froze one after another, the one who drank none reached the house, returned to his home and two years ago was still living.

In reference to crime, the committee have only space to say, that every convict in the Provincial Penitentiary with but two exceptions, stated that they had been in the habit of drinking, some moderately and some to excess, and a considerable portion ascribed their unfortunate condition to the agency of intoxicating drinks, and some of the committee know this to be the case from personal enquiry, and conversation held with the prisoners themselves.

From reliable sources the Committee have gathered the following facts :

“During the month of September last, there were brought before the mayor and aldermen of the city of Halifax for drunkenness and offences arising from drink 39 men; 20 were fined, 14 dismissed, and 5 sent to prison; in the same time 8, women were brought up, 1 was fined, 2 dismissed, and 5 sent to prison. In Octo-

ber, 53 men and 11 women, with about the same results as regards punishment. In November, 53 men and 8 women, &c. This is about a fair specimen for the year through.

The Committee have also obtained a full report from the police court, for the period of one year, beginning the 1st October, 1857, and ending 1st October 1858, an abstract of which is subjoined.

Whole number brought before the court during the above period,		1,283
Number of persons committed to Bridewell for the same period,	413	
Number of persons committed to jail,	115	
		1,283
Total committals,	533	

Of the 1,283 brought before the city court, there were—	
For drunkenness,	458
For larceny,	108
For assault,	236
Charged with various breaches of the laws,	481
	1283

POOR'S ASYLUM.

In the year ending 30th June, there appears to have been admitted in all 637 paupers.

Men,	309
Women,	200
Children,	128
	637
Total,	637

Of these there were chargeable to the city,	
Men,	93
Women,	70
Children,	92
	255
Total,	255

In this city there are about 240 licensed places for the sale of intoxicating drinks, and say 40 more where they are sold without license. Now, assuming the population to be 28,000, it gives one such place to every 100 of the population. Then take out children under 14 years, and total abstainers, not forgetting the fact that in the latter class is included a large proportion of the females, and it will be perceived at once how small a number it gives to each of those 280 places of demoralization. Is it any wonder then, the committee would enquire, that nearly 1300 are annually brought up at the Police Station? or that between six and seven hundred are sent to the Poores' Asylum? Is it any wonder that taxes increase, or that squalor and wretchedness abounds? What else could be expected under such a legalised system of iniquity? The committee believe that a traffic fraught with so many and terrible evils, should be speedily suppressed, and that the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for certain purposes, should be prohibited.

The question of revenue involved, the committee consider of no material moment, if the general enforcement of the law can be effected; for the capital now so injuriously employed would be diverted into proper and legitimate channels of trade, affording almost immediately an equivalent to the loss thus sustained, and in the end leading to a very large excess of revenue derived from increased consumption of necessary and useful articles. The "*Constitutional point, or right to prohibit,*" sometimes raised, the committee have neither time nor space to discuss, nor do they believe it necessary to do so; for such quibbling most men have abandoned and become ashamed of, feeling that, if it is right to protect the public health and welfare, by the most stringent regulations, not only in regard to provisions of all kinds and hurtful and poisonous substances generally, but including a variety of sanitary regulations, it cannot be wrong to protect from what is infinitely more

dangerous and hurtful, to say nothing about the higher and recognized principles of legislation, that the gain and sordid avarice of the few must give way to the protection and happiness of the many.

The variety and extent of subjects embraced in this enquiry has precluded elaborate calculations and comment, but the committee hope that sufficient has been presented to elucidate, to some extent, the more important points included in the investigation, and having discharged, as well as they could, the very arduous duty assigned them, venture to hope that the question considered may receive from this House and the country the attention which its vast importance demands.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,)

AVARD LONGLEY, *Chairman*,
W. H. TOWNSEND,
S. L. SHANNON,

Halifax, April 12th, 1861.

I dissent to a certain extent, from the doctrine laid down or opinion expressed in the last part of the last paragraph but one in the above report.

A. CAMPBELL.



APPENDIX No. 22.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR 1860.

In presenting to the legislature my second agricultural report, I shall, first of all glance at the present condition and future improvement of agriculture in Nova Scotia; secondly, briefly speak of the operations of the agricultural societies during the past year, and thirdly, offer a few suggestions with a view to their increased usefulness.

Now, looking at agriculture as a whole, no one, I think, will call in question the statement that this important branch of our economic welfare is slowly yet steadily advancing. In some localities, it is true, this is much more apparent than in others; still, in general it is improving, and, in some one department or other progressing apace. A goodly number of the farmers throughout the country seem now perfectly satisfied that if they give their undivided time and energies to the business of their calling, they will receive a fair and profitable return; and still more not a few are awakening to the belief that, after all, there is a great reality in the application of science and skill to the cultivation of the soil. And along with these convictions there are, in many quarters, manifest evidences of a desire to reduce them to practice. In confirmation of this view, I would simply point to the improved condition of the farm offices, wherever these have been recently erected; to the provision made in not a few instances for the better preservation of the stable-yard manure, both solid and fluid, as well as the greater attention now paid to the whole subject of manure—organic and inorganic—pre-eminently the farmers bank; to the number of settlements introducing the drainage of the land, and that not merely for the purpose of removing the moisture, but for general beneficial objects; to the greater breadth of green cropping now practised; to the gradual improvement in all kinds of live stock, and, in some districts, of farming implements.

But with all these symptoms of advancement no one who knows anything of the theory and practice of agriculture can fail to perceive that our deficiencies are many and glaring, that the systematic cultivation of the soil is but in its very infancy and that even the greatest improvements can be regarded in no other light than as the earliest germs of a future harvest. And yet this very state of things is encouraging, fitted to call forth on the part of every patriot, aye, and of the legislation of the land, the most energetic efforts, in the application of every befitting stimulant; and to what it may be asked ought these efforts to be mainly directed so as to impart addition impetus to the present incipient stage of progress, so as to guide to nobler and loftier aims and pursuits. This inquiry furnishes in our opinion material for the exercise of the highest attainment in natural science, in practical sagacity, and in disinterested philanthropy. We have no intention of occupying such a large field of discussion, however inviting. And yet there are two or three points which appear to us of fundamental importance, and on which we must now make a few observations.

No one I think at all acquainted with the subject who takes a calm and reflective view of the present condition of agriculture in Nova Scotia can fail to perceive that the grand desideratum, that which lies at the foundation of all improvement is *system*. System or method need I say is essential for success in every profession, in every walk of life, in every pursuit whether in the world of matter or of mind; and there is not perhaps one employment whose method or order is more indispensable than in that of agriculture, and yet it is not the grand, the all pre-

vading defect in our agricultural operations. In what one department do we see any thing like methodic arrangement? Take for example the matter of the rotation of crops, the very first step in all successful farming operations. In how few instances throughout the province do we see anything like an approximation to a regular succession of crops in the management of the soil? And does not nature itself teach the propriety of this course? In the wild forest many generations of broad leaved trees live and die and succeed each other; but the time comes at last when a general pestilence seems to assail them all, their tops droop and wither, their branches fall off, their trunks rot, they die out, and a narrow leaved race succeeds them. This race again has its life of centuries perhaps, but death seizes it too, and the expanded leaf, the maple, the beech, the ash and the oak again cheer the eye, playing with the passing zephyrs and glittering in the sun. So in the broad meadows, the old pasture changes and new races of humble grasses succeed each other as the fields increase in age. The alternation of crops therefore asserts to itself something of the dignity of a natural law, and man is evidently in the right course when he imitates nature in a procedure like this.

But upon what do its good effects depend? Why do the broad leaves alternate with the narrow in the ancient forest? Why do the grasses change in the old meadow? Why does the farmer obtain a larger produce and for a greater number of years by growing unlike crops alternately, than by continuing year after year to grow the same?

The reason is not merely that one crop carries off more and another less, but that one carries off more of one thing, another crop more of another. The grain carries off the phosphorus, the straw silica, the bulb alkaline matter. After perhaps fifteen or twenty successive crops of the same kind, the surface soil through which the roots spread becomes so poor in those substances which the crops especially requires, that the plant cannot obtain from it a sufficient supply to nourish and bring to maturity the full grown plant, within the time allotted to it in our climate for its natural growth. The roots do their best, they collect as dilligently as they can, but winter comes on and the growth ends before the plant is fully matured. In the case of corn, the first effect of a scarcity, say of phosphoric acid, is to make the ear smaller, and the number of grains less, the next to continue the growth into the winter, and only when a very fine season occurs to ripen the ear at all.

But suppose the alternate corn crop, which in its grain, carries off the phosphoric acid, with a hay crop which requires much silica, or a root crop for which alkaline matter is necessary, then the one crop would live upon and remove what the other had left in greater abundance. Instead of robbing the soil every year of the same substance, we should be exhausting it more equally of all, and we should be able for double the time at least to crop it without the risk of its ceasing entirely to give us a profitable return. We should gradually work up also every available substance in the soil, whether such as are naturally present in it, or such as we have ourselves added in the form of manure. What is true of the simple alternation of a corn with a green crop, is more true still of a longer, and more complicated rotation. The greater the variety of crops we grow, and the longer the interval between the successive crops of the same kind, the more perfectly do we avail ourselves of the benefits which an obedience to the suggestions of this principle is fitted to confer upon us.

There is thus system in nature—system founded on real scientific principles, and what is desiderated in agricultural pursuits in Nova Scotia, is just the copying of nature—just the following out of her great laws. Were a regular system of the rotation of cropping introduced, it would produce a complete revolution on the whole aspect of the country. It would not only increase at a very rapid rate the annual income of the farmer, and by the fertilizing of the soil enhance largely the value of his property, it would tend largely to the cultivation of his intellect, and to the elevation and dignity of the whole profession. What then ought to be done? In our opinion, the first thing the farmer ought to do is calmly to consider how much land it is within his reach thoroughly to cultivate and fertilize and keep clean of weeds in the course of a year. Is it five or ten or fifteen or twenty or twenty-five acres? Then let him straightway divide his farm into five equal lots or as nearly

as he can. Let him so arrange and fence three lots as will give easy access to each of them from his barn and compost beds. One lot let him set apart for the growth of roots or of green crops, another for wheat, another for hay, another for pasture, and another for oats, each of these crops taking out of the soil a greater quantity of one ingredient than the other. In making the selection for the first year, he will of course be regulated by the preceeding crops, and the general condition of the ground. The first and every subsequent year he ought to devote the greater portion of his time and energies and means to the cultivation of the green-crop-field, and that not in spring only, but throughout the whole season, so that at the end of the year it may be in the best possible condition, both in point of fertility and cleanness; and thereby capable of producing good crops of wheat hay, grass, and oats successively without any fertilizing media, or any other attention given, saving ploughing, or sowing, or harvesting.

Let such a system be rigidly carried out for a few years, and the whole arable farm has undergone a thorough overhauling; and thus, whilst the returns have been annually increasing, the ground will be worth at least half more in value than it was at the commencement of these operations. Let the same process be gone through a second time, and still greater improvements and more beneficial results will be effected, and not only will the farm itself be enhanced in value, but everything on it will be superior in quality—the roots, the grain, the hay, the grass, the stock, the manure, &c., &c. The farmer too will become, in a measure, independent of all casualties; for the season that has proved detrimental to one species of crop, will be advantageous to all the rest; and thus he is seldom necessitated to dispose of his stock at a loss. Now all this is the effect of a systematic mode of procedure, and who does not see that this is a primary desideratum in all our agricultural pursuits—a desideratum ardently to be coveted by three-fourths of our farmers. And where is the farmer who has it not in his power to betake himself to this plan of operation at once? Indeed one of its highest recommendations is that the poorest and most limited in means may betake himself to it with the same facility as the richest, the best supplied.

2. Another desideratum in our agricultural operations is a greater amount of care and attention paid to the husbanding of manures. Not a few look upon the introduction of artificial manures as essential for the future progress of agriculture. Now it is no doubt true that artificial manures have introduced a complete revolution in some countries, increasing largely the productiveness of the soil, and adding a hundred per cent. to the income of landlord and tenant. We question, however, whether Nova Scotia is in a state of preparedness for the introduction of such manures on a large scale. We are persuaded that, generally speaking, the first thing the farmer in this country has to do in connection with manures, is diligently and carefully to avail himself of all those within his reach, and which can be obtained at one-tithe the cost of the chemically manufactured manures. He must learn, in one word, to take care of his stable-yard manure, both solid and fluid. For all general farming purposes there is no manure so valuable or so easily applied, or containing so many kinds of ingredients fitted to fertilize all kinds of soils, or to promote the growth of all kinds of plants. We stated in our last report that it was our decided conviction that fully a half of our stable-yard manure was annually lost to the province by neglect and carelessness, and to this conviction we still adhere. Would that our farmers were sufficiently awakened to a sense of their real interest in this matter. In the construction of the barn or farm offices, the providing of a suitable place for the manure, so that its quantity shall be increased, and its quality improved, ought to constitute with them an object of paramount concern. Not only should it be carefully protected against the vicissitudes of the weather, but a large substratum of bog-mud or some other compost deposited underneath, and the whole of the solids and fluids overlaid. This would not only double the manure heap in bulk, it would more than double it in virtue and strength. And to give it full justice, when carted out either in autumn or spring, it should be immediately ploughed into the soil, or carefully covered up to prevent evaporation or waste. But not only should the stable-yard be more carefully attended to, every effort should be put forth to collect all the organic and inorganic manures within a manageable distance of the farm. There are few

places in Nova Scotia where these are not to be found in natural deposits—such as lime, gypsum, marl, shell-sand, shell-crust, bog-earth, marsh-mud, fish-offal, &c., &c. These manures may be compounded and drawn to the field at seasons of the year when the other employments of the farm require but a comparatively small share of time and attention.

3. Another desideratum in our agricultural pursuits is the exhibition of a far greater amount of energy and industry in the fall.

Though there is no small improvement in this respect within the last fifteen or twenty years; still we fear that the great majority of our farmers never touch their fields after the harvest is over until the succeeding spring, and the result is that not nearly the amount of labour is gone through that might and ought. Now this is the very season of the year when many important operations should be carried on, such as the collecting of the stones on the hayfield, the carting out of the compost deposits; the making or the repairing of the fences, the ploughing of the lea-land, &c.; and, more especially, the drainage of the land. Every farmer ought to lay his account to drain thoroughly some portion of his land every fall, and that whether it is dry or wet. There is no expenditure that will yield to the farmer such a large return or yield it more speedily. It is of more value to the land than three or four courses of manure of the best possible description; and, if gone about properly, will repay the whole outlay the second year. It approximates more closely to the new-making of the soil than any other process that can be resorted to. Take the following as a specimen of a few of its benefits. 1—It provides a dry bed for the seed sown or root planted. 2—It allows the manure all manner of justice to decompose and fertilize the soil. 3—It gives free scope to the roots to grow in every direction and to receive ample nourishment. 4—It permits a free current of atmospheric air to pervade the soil. 5—It raises the temperature of the soil, and makes a difference in the vegetative process of at least three weeks. 6—It renders the soil much more workable. Such are some of the results of the drainage of the soil; and no one who considers the matter with any attention can fail to perceive its outstripping importance, and the necessity imposed on every farmer to have his land drained, at whatever sacrifice. And what season of year better adapted for this purpose than the one we are now adverting to? With the exception of the digging up of the potatoes, or housing of turnips, he has, for the space of two months at least, little else on the farm demanding much care, and to what can he more advantageously dedicate his time and energies? A very few years of steady practice in this work would enable him to go over the whole of the arable portion of his farm, and what an incalculable boon would this prove.

4. Another desideratum in our agricultural condition is greater care in the whole management of our live stock.

Whilst we would not undervalue the efforts that are put forth in the importation of pure breeds of stocks of all sorts; we are firmly persuaded that there is no small amount of deception as to the benefits resulting therefrom. This is no doubt a part, and an important part, in the improvement or preservation of good stock, but it is only a part. Unless these animals of purer breeds are properly treated after they are introduced, they will not only speedily degenerate, but become inferior even to the old or native breed. It is our decided opinion that as much, if not more, may be done for the improvement of our live stock by the proper management of our native breeds than by the importation of foreigners. Let, for example, only the best marked be kept and carefully watched over and fed when young; let them be properly and regularly supplied with food and drink, instead of requiring to travel miles to obtain it; let them be kept clean and in as even a temperature as possible during the winter months; and in the course of three or four years a complete change would be effected on the whole condition and appearance of our live stock. And if this practice were steadily persevered in for some length of time, with the occasional infusion of some fresh blood, our horses and cattle of all sorts would gradually rise in excellence, till they would stand a comparison with the finest in the most advanced agricultural countries. And what a boon again would this confer upon our farmers! Whilst the same amount of food and of labour would suffice, their stock would be increased in value at least one half more.

Such is a brief sketch of some of the most essential desiderata for the improvement of our provincial agriculture ; and now it may be asked, what are the means most likely to secure the attention of all concerned, and to give decided effect to these points. We do not suppose that any means, however well conceived or legitimately applied, will produce any sudden or extensive revolution in our agricultural practice, or that there is any one sovereign specific that can be called in.

We believe that the means are many and various and that any marked change from our present imperfect style of farming to one more improved will be slow and gradual. The grand thing to be aimed at in this and in every other department of economics, is to see that what is done shall not require to be undone, that whatever step is taken is based on sound and permanent principles, such as will conduct to substantial and ever progressive advancement.

Now, the first and one of the most important of the means to be employed for the accomplishment of the forementioned objects is the diffusion of sound knowledge on the theory and practice of agriculture. Not a few are egregiously ignorant of the application of science and skill to the cultivation of the soil, and others are not a little sceptical respecting the benefits resulting therefrom—the former must be enlightened and the latter convinced of the unsoundness of their views, and important means for this end is knowledge—knowledge both spoken and written. In the agitation of any important question or subject, it has generally been found that *viva voce* addresses have proved the most effectual in arresting the attention and in awakening the interest of the public regarding it. In accordance with this view I have, on every besitting occasion during the past year availed myself of every opportunity in the course of my educational tours, of addressing agricultural societies and the public generally on this important branch of a nation's welfare. Since I handed in my last report I have addressed agricultural societies and the public generally, in the following counties:—Halifax, Lunenburg, Queen's, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis, Victoria and Cape Breton, C. B. Some of these meetings were largely attended, and considerable interest seemed to be felt. These oral addresses to be of permanent benefit ought to be followed up by written publications, either in the shape of formal manuals, or treatises on the subject of agriculture, or of periodicals. Under the former class we include such publications as the following:—Johnston's Lectures and catechism, Norton's Scientific Agriculture, Stephens' Book of the Farm, Dawson's Nova Scotian Agriculture. There are also many valuable periodicals published both at home and on this continent, detailing the results of many important experiments of the application of certain manures, and containing much important matter touching both the theory and practice of agriculture. A great deal of the contents of these periodicals is, however, unsuitable to the present condition of agriculture in Nova Scotia. The most suitable periodical for Nova Scotia would be one of home manufacture, detailing the proceedings of the various agricultural societies, pointing out the adaptation of certain crops to our climate and soil, the best and most approved methods of managing various kinds of crops or of stock, &c., &c. That the operations carried on in any one district may be communicated to all and thereby rendered of provincial benefit. This was the object I had in view in the publication of the Journal of Education and Agriculture. Though almost every number of that periodical contained some original articles, and selections adapted to the present condition of agriculture in this province, as well as detailed the proceedings of the agricultural societies throughout the province, yet it was not sustained as it ought to have been by the farming population. In the course of two years the publishers were in arrears upwards of a £100, and it was discontinued last summer. Though its discontinuance has saved me a large amount of labour, I regret it for the sake of the agriculture of the province. I am quite prepared, however, to resume the periodical on condition of the publishers being freed from all pecuniary liabilities in the mechanical expense. This, I think, may be done in one of two ways ; either by the Legislature making a grant of £50 per annum out of the agricultural allowance, and requiring the periodical to be sold at half a dollar, or by requiring each society to take a certain number of copies—say 8 or 10 a piece. Either of these plans would be a sufficient guarantee for the publisher in so far as the agricultural department is concerned, and I know not in

what way the Legislature could more extensively promote the cause of agriculture. In the event of this periodical not being resumed, I would most earnestly recommend to the farmers of Nova Scotia, "The Canadian Agriculturist," as not only the best conducted periodical I have seen on this side of the Atlantic, but as containing able original articles admirably adapted to our stage of advancement.

Another means well fitted to stimulate to the adoption of the recommendations we have proposed is example—every description of the successful application of science to the cultivation of the soil is met with the statement of being overdrawn or exaggerated. Though well authenticated facts are brought forward in connection with different experiments, they are not credited. Indeed so brimful with prejudice are not a few, in reference to this or any other kind of improvement, that nothing short of ocular observation will satisfy. For this purpose the only way we know is to use the best means for the establishment of one or two model farms in each settlement. But how this is to be done is the difficulty. For the province to think of supporting such an establishment is altogether out of the question, nor would it be expedient for it to do so, inasmuch as it would thereby fail in furnishing an appropriate example, the very thing needed. The only way by which this could be effected would be for the different agricultural societies throughout the county to offer one or two annual prizes of considerable value for the best fertilized and the best managed farm, and to allow the successful candidate to retain this honored distinction until he is surpassed by some other who in turn would hold the palm. This would not only furnish palpable evidence to the whole surrounding neighbourhood, of the reality of the application of science and skill to the cultivation of the soil, but form a powerful stimulant to all to emulate the example thus set before them.

Another way of stimulating to a more improved style of farming operations is competitive exhibitions. These exhibitions in the country, with one or two exceptions, have never received that countenance or encouragement which their importance demands. They are generally on too small a scale, too local in their character, and the prizes offered not sufficiently large to call forth any vigorous exertions on the part of competitors. And what is worse than all, rendering these exhibitions little less than nugatory, is the fact that the list of the articles, or the stock to be competed for, is seldom published until within a few weeks after exhibition, or at least till after the seed has been sown and the animals reared. The articles shown may be all very creditable but they are so, not because of any preparatory application of science and skill on the part of the owners through the stimulating power of these competitions, but entirely because of the general fertility of the soil, or their good management, or it may be because of some fortuitous circumstances over which they had no control.

Let these exhibitions assume a provincial character. let the premiums offered be of such a value as will induce men of means and influence to compete, let them be periodical and rotatory, and let the list of articles be announced two or three years beforehand, and very different we augur will be the results. Then would these exhibitions furnish to the leading farmers throughout the province the most substantial and palpable evidence of what science and skill and industry can achieve. Then would they become eminently instrumental in diffusing important knowledge regarding all agricultural pursuits, such as the qualities of the best breeds of cattle, the best methods of the growth of various kinds of roots and grains, the manures best adapted to the different kinds of soils, &c., &c. Moreover these gatherings of the farmers from all districts of the province would operate most beneficially in infusing into the minds of this class of the population a noble and generous rivalry in the various branches of their calling, and both by oral addresses and carefully prepared essays on any given subject be the means of imparting a tone, an elevation and a dignity to the whole agricultural interest.

And now it may be asked what is the best agency or machinery for carrying these means into effect?

We know no other agency so well adapted for this purpose as that of the farmers themselves. In order to this, however, they must be associated together. This is the case in every other movement, that has for its object the economic, the intellectual, or the moral welfare of the human species. Whenever any great work is to be accomplished for the general good, man naturally seeks the counsel,

the sympathy, the aid and the energy of his fellows; and all, as by instinct, perceive that union is strength. So should farmers unite for the purpose of promoting their mutual benefit, of diffusing sound views on the subject of their calling, and of stimulating to greater effort in its pursuit, they should combine and form everywhere agricultural societies. They do so in all countries where agriculture is prosecuted with any measure of success—and important and valuable have been the results of these societies. Witness Scotland, perhaps no association of individuals for economic purposes ever effected the same amount of good as the Highland Society of Scotland, composed as that society is of all ranks and degrees of men, from the Princes of the Blood Royal, down to the laborious hard-working farmer, of all the science and practical skill of which that country can boast. And where is there a country on the face of the globe where agriculture is in the same state of advancement? These associations have also effected an immense amount of good on this continent. Hence the honored position that agriculture now holds throughout the United States, and especially in Canada. Hence the chairs of agriculture in the various collegiate institutions of the land. And hence too the amount of enlightened zeal and talent and industry which this pursuit calls forth.

And here an important question arises, should these societies be organized, and managed and supported entirely by the farmers, or should any foreign element, such as the government of a country be called in to their succour. Though we have great faith in the principle that the more the parties engaged in any work are left to their own resources, the more interested they will be, and the more manfully and perseveringly they will carry it on; yet in order to this, it is manifest that they must have a clear apprehension of the object, the design and the importance of the work. Now we very much fear that the ends to be accomplished by agricultural associations are not sufficiently understood or appreciated by the farmers in this country, or indeed in any young country, and therefore they feel but slightly disposed to form associations, or, when formed, to carry them into vigorous and well sustained operation. In these circumstances it behoves in our opinion, the legislature of the land to extend to such associations its protection, its encouragement and support. This the parliament did for Scotland for a succession of years under the auspices of Sir John Sinclair. This too the legislature did for Nova Scotia some thirty years ago, and evidently with a great amount of good. In every return I receive, the office-bearers all unite in acknowledging the many advantages that have flowed from these societies to the cause of agriculture in Nova Scotia, and seem to be persuaded that these societies never would have existed but for the encouragement extended to them by the legislature.

But even societies aided and abetted by the legislature become like everything else old and decrepid, and every now and again require a remodelling, a construction in adaption to the altered circumstances of the times as well as to the more advanced stages of agriculture itself. It is my decided opinion that it would add greatly to the utility of these societies as well as to the cause with which they are identified were certain alterations and modifications effected. In my report of last year I took the liberty of mentioning what I conceived these alterations and modifications ought to be, but from a variety of circumstances nothing was done with the view of carrying them out. Another year's observation has but confirmed me in the views I then entertained; and I know not how I can better wind up these general remarks than by a reiteration of the same.

(1.) That the original grant of £50 to each county be renewed, and also the £200, placed at the disposal of the Board, to be dispensed in accordance with regulations hereinafter stated.

(2.) That Central Board of Agriculture be re-organized, with the same powers and constitution as heretofore.

(3.) That the President and Secretary of each society throughout the province shall be ex-officio constituent members of the Board, and that this Board shall appoint an acting committee resident in Halifax, or neighbourhood.

(4.) That this Board shall hold two regular meetings in the course of the year, one during the sitting of the houses of legislature, and another at the annual exhibitions hereinafter referred to; and that after the transaction of business, the public be invited to attend, when addresses shall be delivered or discussions held on the subject of agriculture.

(5.) That the Central Board shall annually appoint a committee to take charge of the Experimental Garden and Farm in connection with the Normal School at Truro; that the Principal of that institution be, ex-officio a member of that committee; and that £50 of the funds placed at the disposal of the Board be annually appropriated for the furtherance of the object contemplated by said Garden and Farm.

(6.) That the Central Board shall appropriate annually £50 for the promotion of the great annual exhibition; and that they reserve the other £100 for the payment of their officers and other contingencies, such as the importation of new seeds, grasses, &c., &c.

(7.) That the £50 granted to each county be applied in the way directed in the fourth section of the present agricultural enactment, save that when there are more than one society in the county there shall be no more than one exhibition in the county in the year, and that the revenue of each society in the county shall go toward its promotion.

(8.) That a great annual exhibition be held in some section of the province, and that this exhibition be under the control and management of the central board, and that the following be the arrangements for the carrying out of the said exhibition.

(1.) That the province be divided into five sections, and that section first shall embrace the counties of Halifax, Cumberland Colchester and Hants; section second, Kings, Annapolis, and Digby; section third, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queens, and Lunenburg; section fourth, Pictou, Sydney and Guysborough, and section fifth, all the counties in Cape Breton.

(2.) That these annual exhibitions shall be held in some central place in each of the sections in rotation, and that the localities for the first rotation shall be the following: 1. Halifax; 2. New Glasgow; 3. Bridgetown; 4. Baddeck, C.B.; 5. Yarmouth.

(3.) That the funds of all the societies included in these sections both provincial and local, shall be devoted to the carrying out of the objects of these exhibitions, along with the £50 at the disposal of the Central Board, and whatever other sums may arise from admission or entry fees, &c. &c.

(4.) That the President and Secretary of each Agricultural Society embraced in each section, along with the acting Committee of the Central Board, shall constitute the committee of management of the exhibitions respectively.

(5.) That the whole province shall be allowed to send articles to these exhibitions.

(6.) That the list of articles to be competed for shall be published at least two whole years before the time fixed for the exhibition.

(7.) That the committee of management in each section shall be authorized at every exhibition to expend at least £10 in the form of a premium for the best constructed and best kept steading of farm-offices; and another £10 for the best kept and best cultivated farm, having a special reference to the rotation of crops.

(8.) That this Central Board be entrusted generally with the whole interests of our provincial agriculture, and that they use *every means* in their power for its advancement, by the diffusion of sound scientific knowledge, and of general agricultural intelligence, by the introduction and growth of new kinds of grasses, grain, roots, fruits, through the experimental garden and farm, and by their equal distribution over the province, by the encouragement of young men's mutual improvement, agricultural associations, &c., &c.

(9.) That the necessary steps be immediately taken for inaugurating this new arrangement of things, and that the first regular agricultural exhibition be held in Halifax in October next.

Before I present to the Legislature a tabular view of the appropriation of the agricultural grant for 1860, I may state that I have received reports of the proceedings and financial statements of 28 of the societies during the course of the year. Some of these reports are valuable, as conveying important practical information, and others are meagre enough. It was my original intention to arrange this information under certain headings, and thereby to give a general view of the whole. I find, however, that these reports are so very diversified that to attempt anything like a classifi-

cation of them is out of the question, and that there is no other way of rendering the information available but by adopting the course pursued by the old Central Board, and publishing each report. I have, therefore, determined just to hand in said reports to the Legislature. It is gratifying to notice that almost all these reports bear testimony to the improved condition of agriculture throughout the province and especially to the cheering prospects arising from the better preservation of the wheat and potato crop. Again and again have we pressed upon farmers generally the necessity of perseverance in the growth of these crops, of experimentalizing in every possible way with the seed, the preparation of the soil, the use of the different manures, &c. Assured that this formed one important design of providence in connection with the visitation. Especially have we insisted on the advantages that would arise in reference to these crops from a regular system of alternation. This plan would not indeed remove all casualties in agricultural pursuits, but it would render the farmer completely independent of any one crop, and this of itself would prove of immense utility.

Furthermore I may state generally, that the great proportion of the means of these societies is expended in the importation of improved stock and seeds of different sorts, and also in the introduction of a better description of the implements of husbandry. It appears to me that a much larger portion of the funds of these societies might be advantageously employed in exhibitions, ploughing matches, &c., provided they are properly conducted.

Should no alteration take place in the arrangement of this branch of our economic welfare, it is my intention to issue a series of queries touching our agricultural condition with the view of eliciting a much larger and systematic amount of useful information, as well as to give some general directions regarding the disposal of the funds of these societies, both local and provincial, that the objects contemplated by the Legislature in the agricultural grant may be more extensively subserved.

All which is respectfully submitted,

ALEXANDER FORRESTER.

Scale of Appropriation of Agricultural Grant—1861.

COUNTIES.	SOCIETIES.	AMOUNT.	SECRETARIES.	REPORTS.	FINANCIAL STATEMENT.
<i>Halifax.</i>	Dartmouth, N. Musquodoboit,	*40 00 *40 00 *40 00	J. Kent, Charles W. Sprott,	Received. Do. Do.	Received. Do. Do.
<i>Hants.</i>	Windsor, Newport, Nine Mile, E. Rawdon,	*30 00 30 00 *80 00 30 00	Samuel Palmer, J. W., Donald Ferguson, G. H., ●	Do. Not received. Received. Not received.	Do. Not received. Received. Not received.
<i>Kings.</i>	Lower Horton, E. Cornwallis, W. Cornwallis,	*40 00 *40 00 *40 00	G. Hamilton, E. Calkin, E. E. Dickie,	Received. Do. Do.	Received. Do. Do.
<i>Annapolis.</i>	Annapolis, Nictaux, Bridgetown,	40 00 *40 00 40 00	G. L., George Juro, J. W. Chesley,	Not received. Received. Do.	Not received. Received. Do.
<i>Digby.</i>	Digby, Clare,	*40 00 *40 00	L. Bacon,	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
<i>Shelburne.</i>	Barrington, Cape Sable,	40 00 *40 00	J. M. Donne, Joseph Wickeus,	Not received. Do.	Not received. Do.
<i>Guysborough.</i>	Guysborough,	*60 00	W. Hartshorne,	Received.	Received.
<i>Queens.</i>	Caledonia, Kempt,	*120 00	Ed. Freeman,	Do. Do.	Do. Do.

Scale of Appropriation, &c.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	SOCIETIES.	AMOUNT.	SECRETARIES.	REPORTS.	FINAN. STATEMENT.
Lunenburg.	Lunenburg, New Germany,	*40 00 *40 00	H. M. Moyle, G. F. Young,	Received. Not received.	Received. Not received.
Colchester.	Upper Stowincke, Lower Stowincke, New Annan,	*40 00 *40 00 *40 00	J. Greelman, David Morse, John Porteus,	Received. Do. Do.	Received. Do. Do.
Pictou.	Pictou, Hopewell, Maxwellton,	*40 00 *40 00 40 00	J. McKenzie, H. McLean, J. Cameron,	Do. Do. Not received.	Do. Do. Not received.
Cumberland.	Parrsborough, Wallace,	*60 00 *60 00	T. D. Dickson, D. McKay,	Received. Do.	Received. Do.
Inverness.	N. E. Margaree, Lake Ainsie, Broad Cove, S. W. Margaree,	*40 00 *40 00 40 00	John Munro, Charles McMillan, Allan McDonald,	Do. Not received.	Do. Not received.
Victoria.	Middle River,	*120 00	J. McLennan,	Received.	Received.
Cape Breton.	N. Sydney, Mira, S. Sydney,	*40 00 *40 00 *40 00	L. Robertson, H. McLeod, D. D., D. H. McQueen,	Do. Not received. Do.	Do. Not received. Do.
Sydney.	Antigonish,	*120 00	Robert Trotter,	Received.	Received.
Yarmouth.	Yarmouth, Bear River.	*60 00 *40 00	J. Crosby,	Do. Do.	Do. Do.

* Those marked (*) have received the order and have drawn the money.

APPENDIX No. 23.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the several matters referred to them, relating to agriculture, have to report as follows:

The local societies in existence during the past year, as appears from the returns submitted are 39, being a decrease of three as compared with the year previous, and altho' some of these associations seem languid, upon the whole, the committee are of opinion that they do good, and are instrumental in sustaining an agricultural association that has existed for many years, and which otherwise would cease.

Although the committee are induced to believe that the crops of the past season have been of more than average yield, that the agriculture of the province is progressing steadily, and the rural population advancing in wealth and adopting a more improved and scientific system of farm culture; yet they regret to be compelled to admit that the progress is slow. The adherence to old systems and habits which characterises a large portion of the farming population is difficult to change, and if we are to keep pace with the adjacent colonies, an urgent necessity exists for infusing into this all important element of our provincial prosperity, increased vigor and enterprise.

The Pictou Society strongly urges the necessity of re-establishing a Central Board, in which opinion they mainly concur with the views of the Reverend Doctor Forrester, as powerfully urged in his report; and the committee believe that a judicious organization of persons from the different sections of the county, favorable to agriculture and interested in its advancement, with a central medium of communication in Halifax, is essential to awaken a proper interest, and infuse increased vigor into this extensive and important element of the provincial prosperity.

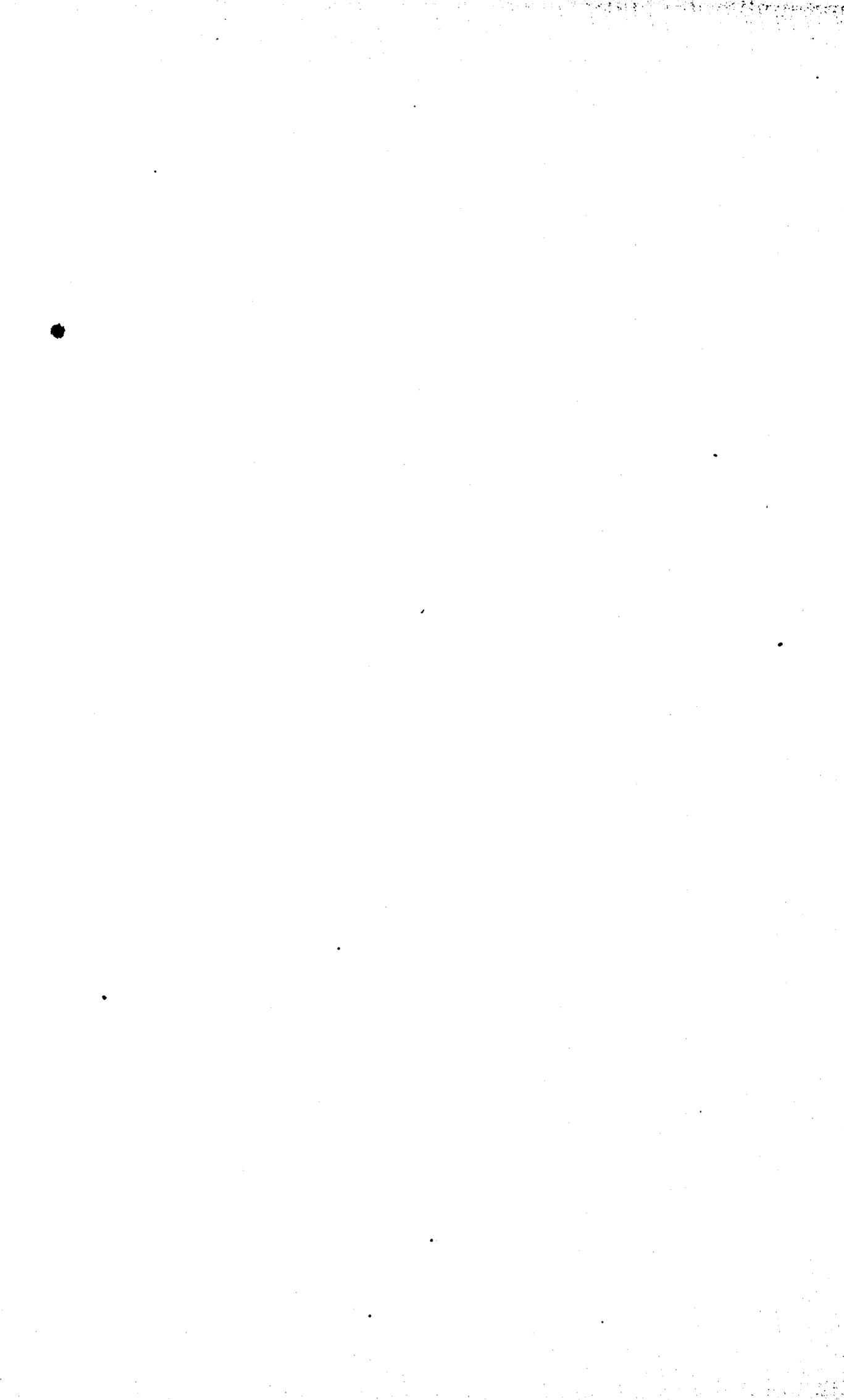
At the present time unusual attention is attracted to the science of agriculture in all enlightened nations. In the British Islands and the States of America as well as in the adjoining sister colonies it is fostered by the government and sustained by a large proportion of talented and wealthy men. It is only with such aid and influence that the agriculture of any country will make rapid strides of advancement, and unless a similar interest is taken and equal inducements held out in this province our people must be content to linger behind the age.

Although the committee feel that the increased burden on the provincial resources, caused by the railway, demands the most careful husbanding of the public money, they nevertheless cannot too strongly urge the absolute necessity of an increased grant, and additional exertions being taken, to stimulate our agriculture, the foundation of all greatness, and upon the success of which our prosperity as a people must mainly depend; and therefore trust that the attention of the government, during the recess, will be seriously given to this important matter.

The able report of Mr. Forrester, the committee have perused with satisfaction. It contains much useful and interesting matter and valuable suggestions for future action, which cannot fail to be beneficial to all who take an interest in the advancement of our provincial agriculture and evinces a laudable desire on his part to promote the cause in which he has been ardently engaged.

ALEXANDER MACFARLANE, chairman.
A. W. McLELAN,
MOSES SHAW,
SAMUEL CHIPMAN,
JOHN McKINNON,
GEORGE McKENZIE,
WILLIAM CHAMBERS.

Committee Room, 3rd April, 1861.



APPENDIX No. 24.

HALIFAX RAILWAY.

Halifax, N. S., 17th February, 1861.

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit the following report upon the surveys and examinations made by me in relation to the extension of the Nova Scotia Railway, from its present terminus at Richmond, into the city of Halifax, in pursuance of my appointment.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER L. LIGHT,
Civil Engineer.

To the hon. Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary.

SIR,—

As early as my professional engagements in the neighboring province would permit, I came, in accordance with your instructions, and proceeded to make a careful reconnoissance of the localities between the present station at Richmond, and the Queen's wharf, near the Darmouth Ferry Landing, with the view of extending the railway into this city, upon such a system, (either of horse or steam) as might afterwards be deemed more expedient.

In addition to the many natural obstacles presented to the construction of railways in the open country, the town and city offer others of a local and artificial character, often greater than those of nature, and which frequently compel the adoption of a course directly opposite to that which would otherwise have been pursued.

I have, therefore, made a careful and accurate survey, shewing the position of every object likely to interfere with or affect the construction of the road, or to be affected by it, and marked them upon the accompanying plan.

I found it generally contemplated to establish a system of Street Railway, similar to those in present use in the principal cities of the United States; but, upon a careful consideration of all the circumstances connected with the case, after a view of the ground, I became thoroughly convinced of the expediency of continuing the railway proper from its present terminus into some central part of the city, moving the cars by steam all the way, or as far as the Hospital Gate, at the intersection with Water Street, and thence by horse power into the denser part of the city.

In view of the heavy responsibility resting upon the government, that the railway should be extended upon a well digested plan, leaving nothing hereafter to be desired or regretted, and considering the great advantages of economy and convenience likely to accrue to the province generally and the people of Halifax in particular, from the proper completion of this part of the work, and also the many conflicting opinions held by intelligent people in regard to the best mode of making the extension, it was considered highly desirable that the experience of others in similar undertakings should be made available.

I was instructed accordingly, after the completion of the necessary reconnaissance, to proceed to the United States, and make a thorough examination of all the systems in operation, with special reference to carrying railways into or through cities.

An inspection of all the railways as far as Washington was therefore made, prior to commencing definite surveys for location, which subsequent changes of plan might have rendered abortive. This examination fully verified the opinion already expressed, that if steam be not used the entire length of the extension, it should be as far as the Hospital Gate, and the locomotive there detached and shunted off upon a siding; thence the train to be taken by horses along Water Street to the terminus.

Passengers and their baggage can thus be conveyed from Richmond Station to George Street, in fifteen minutes including the time required to exchange steam for horse power, less time than is required to secure baggage and a seat in a carriage at Richmond Station.

Companies in the United States generally adopt the system of horsing their own cars upon their own track, through cities wherever no insuperable objections exist, it being attended with little inconvenience to the local traffic, in comparison with the increased comfort of the passengers.

In Portland, Maine, owing to the great width of Commercial Street, the connection between the Grand Trunk Railway Depot and the Portland, Saco, and Boston railway, nearly a mile in length, is made by locomotive with little or no inconvenience.

In Boston, also, most of the railway traffic is carried through the suburbs and into the city by locomotive power alone.

In New York the locomotive is not allowed within the city proper, and the Hudson River Railway Company horse both their passenger and freight cars from their depot in Chambers Street out to Thirty Second Street, a distance of three miles, which is passed over in half an hour, including stops and connection with the locomotive. The expense by contract is less than one dollar for each passenger car, and half that price for freight cars, whether loaded or not; assuming the cars to be half full, or an average of thirty passengers, it is equivalent to an expense of about one cent per mile for each passenger.

The Harlem road adopts the same plan with like results, and without the least inconvenience to the passengers.

The Philadelphia and Wilmington railway terminus is in the suburbs of the former city, which being intersected in every direction by street railways, connecting with the depot, the passengers are carried by these cars, as well as by cabs and omnibusses to and from the different hotels. The freight cars are, however, economically distributed into the business part of the city by horse power on the company's track.

In Baltimore, although street railways are in general use, the connection through the city between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Philadelphia railways, is made in their own cars, moved by horses upon their own tracks.

Thus, in every instance, wherever possible, the American companies have extended their tracks into the business parts of the cities, drawing the cars by horses where the locomotive was inadmissible, to avoid the great inconvenience of changing cars, re-checking baggage, and re-handling freight. On the other hand street railways, which have been largely adopted in all the principal cities, are used chiefly for conveying transient passengers from one part of the city to another, connecting only incidentally with the railways, from which, from the very nature of the case, they are not so well adapted as the ordinary cabs and omnibusses in use for such purpose. This would be especially so in Halifax, where the track is likely to be confined to one street.

A street railway would undoubtedly be the cheaper of construction, but in this instance, it will not meet the wants of the public, and should be adopted only if an extension of the railway proper were impracticable.

If cheapness be the sole criterion without regard to speed or power, then the present system of railway should be abandoned, and gradients and superstructure similar to street railways substituted in its stead.

The line marked in strong red upon the plan, I consider the most in accordance

with the system generally adopted in the cities of the United States, and the best calculated to secure the required ends; particularly the best adapted to the wants of the city of Halifax, the country generally and the present Railway.

It will be a continuation of the present track from its terminus at Richmond, passing along the margin of Bedford Basin, a distance of about one fourth of a mile; thence by a detour to right and left, using radii of not less than 1250 feet; thence by one-fourth of a mile straight line, passing westerly of the Powder Magazines to the intersection with Water Street, thence along said street, with line grade and superstructure adapted thereto, (with the exception of a slight divergence at the Ordnance Corner, hereafter noticed) to the Market House, on the southerly side of George street.

An excellent, very direct, perfectly feasible, and moderately expensive road, can thus be procured, which can be worked either in whole or in part by steam, as already explained,

The basement of the Market House can be easily adapted to the use of a Railway Depot, without interfering with the upper story and being sufficient for the present wants of traffic, I submit to the Government the propriety of securing the same if it can be procured at a reasonable expense.

Levels and measurements have shewn, that by entering the northerly end at an elevation of three feet six inches below the basement floor, (about the ordinary height of a platform), there will be sufficient height (12 feet 9 inches) between the top of the rails and the ceiling, for the passage of the cars; leaving intact the southerly end and side walls, as well as a corresponding portion of the flooring, which will answer as platform, (see plan.)

A grade of one in 14, ascending from the surface of the rails on George Street, will terminate before reaching Hollis Street, between which and Granville Street, the inclination of the present street is steeper than 1 in 14; or the grade might be run out more rapidly even without any very serious objection.

These proposed changes can be made at a moderate expense, leaving the streets in as good condition as at present, with but trifling damage to adjacent property.

When trade becomes more developed, further additions may be made, by procuring—if the consent of Her Majesty's Government can be obtained—the Queen's Wharf and the Fuel Yard, immediately below and beyond the Market House, the former of which will afford an excellent and very commodious site for a large central depot.

The present station at Richmond will be needed as a way station for local traffic. There being also a good deal of lumber seeking shipment at this place, a convenient wharf accessible by the cars, is much required.

I would remark in passing, that a line of easier gradients with lighter work, passing *between* the Powder Magazines, has been surveyed and levels taken upon it. It would be necessary, should it be adopted, to make the junction with Water Street further south than now proposed; this it is hardly to be supposed the Naval Department would assent to, as it would cut up the grounds and buildings much more than by the first line. On the other hand, to pass between the Powder Magazines and join Water Street at the point proposed for the first line, would require a sharpness of curvature, very unfavorable at a point where it is particularly desirable that the main line should be as nearly straight as possible.

Another line has met with considerable favor, I therefore deemed it necessary to make a careful survey of it, which is also delineated upon the plan, as the blue dotted line. An inspection of it would, I think, show that it is not so well calculated as the red line, to meet the wants of the public.

It is proposed to commence this line at a level crossing of the post road, about a mile north of the Richmond Terminus; thence passing along and near the said road, interfering a good deal with the public travel, intersecting Water street in front of the New Barracks; and thence following the same until it joins the strong red line already described.

This route is not recommended for the following reasons:

The post road is so steep in some places as to require a grade of 1 in 40.

It is too crooked to afford such an alignment as would be desirable; to adopt a minimum radius of 1250 feet would require departures from the post road, involving a heavy expense for grading.

It would require the completion and maintenance of nearly an additional mile of expensive railway.

It would leave out all the present terminal buildings.

It would pass along at two high an elevation to connect the freight business with the waters of Bedford Basin, in the vicinity of the present terminus.

It would injure a great deal of property, besides cutting up nearly three miles of public street and road, or nearly double that affected by the line recommended.

The above reasons, in my opinion, leave no question as to which line should be adopted.

I do not however deem these objections insuperable; in the contingency of the War Department refusing the right of way, this route could then as a last resource be adopted.

An opinion having also been expressed, that owing to the narrowness of Water Street, and the amount of travel upon it, it would be better to make the terminus higher up, I take this opportunity of stating that I think it perfectly possible to obtain such a line, that by commencing to ascend at or about the three mile house, would carry the railway up to the Common, behind the Citadel. The grade however would be steep, and such a terminus would have the effect of leaving out all connection with the water in the vicinity of the city, unless the track was extended down to the North West Arm; otherwise all freight sent from or to Halifax would have to be carted up or down hill, while most of the objections applicable to the line, beginning at the level crossing north of Richmond, would be common to this also.

The line recommended on the other hand, passing through Water Street where it is of such a level character as to require but little grading, and by a simple arrangement of switches, *cars can be shunted off on to any of the wharves*, at the option of the proprietors, thus placing the advantages of a terminal station at their disposal.

The transportation of the cars by horses through the street will not materially interfere with the local traffic *provided the superstructure is of the proper character*.

In my examination of the different systems of constructing railways through the United States, both as regards permanency, and as to the extent of obstruction to ordinary traffic, I have found many of them very defective, both as to the form of rail used and method of securing them in the paving of the street, and which nothing but the great width of street through which such railways usually pass, tolerates their use. I have therefore been forced to the conclusion, that in order that this railway may meet the exigencies of the case its superstructure should be of the most approved plan, and of the most permanent character, as any mode short of this must result not only detrimental to the usual business, but must cause a constant charge for repairs, which while expensive in themselves, would (from the narrowness of Water Street) inevitably cause great confusion and inconvenience.

After a very careful consideration of the whole subject, I have prepared the accompanying plan, which although somewhat original in its detail is in my judgment the best adapted to the purpose, and indeed I may state, that it is upon the adoption of this, or some other equally permanent arrangement that I base my opinion of the propriety of running the railway through Water Street at all, having a due regard to the several interests involved.

The advantages of this line may be briefly summed up as follows :

It is the most direct.

It interferes least with the public traffic.

That portion along Water Street can be used either for locomotive or horse-power as circumstances may require.

It will secure to passengers a speedy and comfortable conveyance into the heart of the city in less time than is often required to secure their baggage and seats in cabs at Richmond station.

It places within reach of the owners of wharves the convenience of a railway terminus.

The basement of the present Market House can be converted into a depot at a moderate expense, without interfering with the upper part of the building.

From this terminus the line can be easily extended if required.

It will dispense with none of the buildings already erected at Richmond, or in fact cause the abandonment of any work already done.

The whole length of the main track required is about two miles, which it is proposed to lay single, with about half a mile of siding, although the following estimate contemplates making the excavations, including the tunnel, (which will be about four hundred feet in length) sufficiently wide to admit of a second track when required.

The necessity for a tunnel arises from the fact of the line passing so close to the Magazines and thus rendering it necessary, that the railway should be covered a certain distance to guard against the danger of fire from sparks.

With regard to the "Ordnance Corner," I beg leave to suggest the importance of procuring a triangular piece of ground by cutting off a portion between the two gates; this will admit of curves which a locomotive can traverse with ease, besides being a great improvement to that portion of the city by affording a more ample space for the passage of vehicles. This would cut about seventy feet off the building now used for a guard house, offices, &c., and less than one third of an acre of ground.

In reference to the estimates, as no definite decision has been arrived at by the Royal Engineer Department with regard to the position of the new magazines, which may influence the length of the tunnel; also the extent of ground to be taken at the Ordnance corner, including wall and buildings to be removed, has not yet been defined. I am uncertain as to the cost of these portions of the work. With these exceptions, all the work has been carefully estimated, and I have no hesitation in saying, that for a sum varying from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand pounds, proportional to the work required, not less than the former, nor exceeding the latter, it can be completed including all expenses with the single exception of land damage.

In conclusion, I would remark, that to make the railway already built properly available, and adapted to the wants of the public, the extension into the city becomes a necessity. People are not prone to avail themselves of a convenience by which they are only partially accommodated; farmers within a certain distance often preferring to drive their own teams between their respective homes and the city, to being obliged to transport them to Richmond, in order to haul their produce from thence into Halifax.

The extension by dispensing to a great extent with the horse and waggon transportation, will relieve the railway of an unremunerative traffic, besides rendering a large amount of rolling stock available for other purposes.

The want of this connection not only subjects all passengers entering and leaving the city to much delay and inconvenience, but also to unnecessary expense, the lowest cab or omnibus fare being twenty-five cents, and often more, while the railway fare will not probably be more than five cents, thus effecting a saving of at least twenty cents to each passenger.

Further it may be stated, that the St. John and Shediac railway, from the fact of starting from a conveniently accessible terminus within the limits of the city, has been very largely used as a means of recreation by pic-nic parties and school children; a source of revenue for want of fitting accommodations, scarcely known hitherto upon the Nova Scotia Railway.

Indeed, it is reasonable to suppose, that the increased facilities will so augment the travel, that the railway could carry through passengers for a sum no greater than at present, thus making a *clear* saving of cab fare and other costs of transportation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER L. LIGHT, C. E.

N.B.—As I propose making some remarks upon the alignment, the description of the works, form of superstructure, mode of construction, and probable time required for completion, which may not be interesting to the general reader, to avoid confusion, I will insert them in the form of an appendix to this report.



APPENDIX No. 25.

HALIFAX RAILWAY ASSESSMENT.

TO THE HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The memorial of the undersigned citizens of the City of Halifax, respectfully sheweth:

That your memorialists have learned that a bill has been read at the Court of Quarter Sessions for the county of Halifax, preparatory to being introduced into Legislature, for the purpose of enforcing the payment by the city of Halifax of the sum of £100,000 and arrears of interest under chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes.

Your memorialists beg respectfully but earnestly to represent to your honorable House, that the city of Halifax ought not to be called on for such payment, either legally or equitably for the following reasons:

First. Because the proposed act is contrary to, and deviates from the original intention of the parties, which was clearly understood and stated to be the building of a trunk line of railway from the harbour of Halifax to the frontier of New Brunswick, with branch lines to Pictou and Victoria Beach.

Secondly. Because it was a violation of the act under which the payment of £100,000 is claimed, to deviate from the said trunk line to Windsor and apply a portion of the funds intended for such trunk line to building a branch to Windsor, without the sanction or concurrence of the city of Halifax.

Thirdly. Because the city of Halifax cannot in justice or equity be called on to contribute any portion of the cost of the railways before the trunk line from the harbour of Halifax to the frontier of New Brunswick, with branches to Pictou and Victoria Beach is completed.

Fourthly. Because the proposed act gives precedence to a debt for which the citizens of Halifax do not consider themselves in justice or equity liable in the present position of railway extension.

Fifthly. Because the City Authorities under the sanction of laws passed by the Legislature have issued their debentures for money borrowed, to individuals and corporate bodies, for securing the payment of which the city property and revenues have been pledged, while the act now proposed will sweep away from such creditors the whole of their security.

Sixthly. Because it is a violation of the constitutional rights of the citizens, to endeavour to coerce them by subjecting their Mayor to the severe and arbitrary penalty proposed by said act, and in the summary mode therein laid down, and also because it would be in direct violation of the acts incorporating the city to transfer the control of the streets to the Railway Board.

Your memorialists beg leave to call the attention of your honorable House to the resolutions passed from time to time by the City Council (copies of which are hereto annexed) by which it will appear clearly and incontrovertibly that from the outset the city of Halifax contemplated a trunk line from Halifax to the frontier of New Brunswick, with branches to Pictou and Victoria Beach, as the object of their efforts and the basis of the compact embodied in chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes.

They would also beg leave to call the attention of your honorable House to the resolutions (hereto annexed) passed at a large and influential meeting of the citizens, representing all parties and interests, which was held on the 23rd March,

and which was unanimous in the opinion that to attempt to enforce the claim of £100,000 without having first fulfilled the conditions, precedent would be unjust and oppressive.

In conclusion your memorialists beg to state their fears that the passage of the proposed act will irretrievably ruin the credit of the city, prevent any improvements being attempted, however greatly needed, and react most injuriously on the provincial credit which will inevitably suffer if that of the capital of the province is depreciated.

Your memorialists therefore respectfully pray that your honorable House will not sanction the passage of the proposed act, and that your memorialists may be heard by their counsel at the bar of your honorable House.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

[Here follow the signatures.]

A.

Extract of Minutes of City Council, August 25, 1850.

Read following resolution passed at a public meeting held on the 24th day of August instant, relative to the railroad.

Moved by hon. Joseph Howe, seconded by Thomas Grassie, Esq. :

Resolved, That it is the first duty of Government to construct and control the great highways of a country, a respectful address be prepared and presented to the Lieutenant Governor, praying that his Excellency would recommend to the Provincial Parliament to undertake the construction of that portion of this important work which is to pass through Nova Scotia on a line between Halifax and the frontier of New Brunswick.

Moved by hon. Wm. Young, seconded by hon. Hugh Bell—

That his Worship the Mayor and the City Council be a committee to prepare and present an address to his Excellency under the foregoing resolution.

In accordance with the above—

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of an Alderman from each ward, be appointed to draft an address to the Lieutenant Governor on the subject of the European and American Railway, which, when submitted and approved be presented forthwith to his Excellency by the Mayor accompanied by all the Aldermen of the city, and that Aldermen Mitchell, Hon. Mr. Keith, Caldwell, Naylor, Roach, and J. H. Anderson be that committee. Which on being put is passed.

The committee having withdrawn return into Council with the following 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 Order, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its dependencies, &c., &c., &c.

That the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Halifax, now in Common Council convened, respectfully request to bring to the notice of your Excellency the accompanying resolution, which was passed at a meeting of the citizens of Halifax held on Saturday last in this city, to consider the subject of the proposed European and North American railway.

They would respectfully urge upon his Excellency the importance of the subject, as one more worthy than any other in present aspect of affairs in Nova Scotia to engage the attention and enlist the sympathies and exertions of the Government.

The completion of the great work contemplated by the resolution will not only elevate this province to the most conspicuous and important position on the Western Continent, by rendering it the direct channel of communication between

our parent country and the United States, on the most enlarged and magnificent scale, but the rich though now unproductive resources of our province, both mineral and agricultural, will become developed and made available for the public good, its commercial interests rapidly advanced, and its revenues materially aided and increased. They, therefore, cordially concur with the sentiments contained in the enclosed resolution, and doubting not that your Excellency takes a deep interest in every project which has a tendency to advance the interests of this province. They respectfully pray that your Excellency would recommend to the Provincial Parliament, to undertake the construction of that portion of this important work which is to pass through Nova Scotia in a line between Halifax and the frontier of New Brunswick.

And the Mayor and the City Council would earnestly press upon your Excellency the propriety of calling together the Legislature at as early a period as practicable in order that their sentiments may be ascertained on this important subject.

By and on behalf of the City Council,

(Signed),

HENRY PRYOR, Mayor.

B.

Extract from Minutes of City Council, November 19th, 1851.

The attention of the City Council having been called to the subject of certain resolutions now before the Legislature relative to making an assessment upon the inhabitants of this county toward the building and maintaining the expense of the railroad now under discussion before that honorable body.

The following resolution was introduced :—

As the Legislature of the Province is at present convened for the purpose of ascertaining the probability of carrying out the Main Trunk of Railway between Halifax and Quebec, and this being an undertaking in which Halifax, above all other places, is particularly interested.

Be it therefore resolved, That it is the opinion of this Council in the event of such a measure being carried and undertaken by the Provincial Government, that the members of this Council recommend that the City of Halifax be authorised by an act of the Legislature, to issue debentures to the amount of and to subscribe to that amount of stock in a competent company that may feel disposed to undertake branch lines to Windsor and Pictou connecting with the Main Trunk Line, provided the City is not called upon until the Main Trunk Line is completed to the borders of this province.

When on motion, said resolution stands over for next meeting of Council.

Extracts from minutes of Council, November 28th, 1851 :—

The City Council proceeded to take into consideration resolution of 19th November, relative to railways, when the following resolution is introduced :

Resolved, That this Council having considered the second chapter of the act incorporating the City of Halifax, are of opinion that the first clause limits their power to assess on the citizens a greater sum than seven thousand pounds in any one year, even with the consent of the Governor, and that by the second clause the objects for which the assessment is provided are so clearly defined as not to admit of a doubt. That they would act illegally either by asking permission to assess for a larger sum or to make appropriation of any sum for other purposes than named in the act of incorporation.

To which the following amendment is introduced :

Whereas, The City Council deeming that clause embodied in the act now before the Legislature for constructing a trunk line of railway from Halifax to Quebec, requiring the city to take stock therein to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds sterling, and not specially providing that the terminus be at Halifax, is

inconsistent with, and contrary to any pledge made by the people of this city and country.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the City Council that the citizens be recommended to take stock not exceeding one hundred thousand pounds currency, for the main trunk line from Halifax to Quebec, conditionally, that the terminus be within the city of Halifax, which amendment on being put is carried, 12 voting for it, and 4 against it.

The original is then put and lost, and names being called for stood thus :

<i>For the amendment.</i>		<i>Against.</i>
Aldermen Naylor,	Morrissey,	Noble,
Nugent,	Skimmings,	Scott,
Gibson,	Mitchell,	Roche,
King,	O'Neil,	Knight.
J. H. Anderson,	Power,	
Moore,	W. G. Anderson.	

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be transmitted to the honorable the President of the Legislative Council, and the honorable the Speaker of the House of Assembly.

C.

Extract from Minutes of the City Council, March 3, 1854:—

Resolved, As the opinion of this Council, that the construction of a Railway from the harbor of Halifax to the frontier of New Brunswick would be of incalculable advantage to Nova Scotia in particular and also the other British Provinces, but the members of this Council do not consider that by law they have any power to pledge the funds or property of the City, or to consent that the inhabitants or and citizens thereof shall be considered as stockholders for any sum of money toward the construction of said railway without their express consent, and that any act of the Legislature making or declaring individuals or corporations, shareholders or stockholders in any public undertaking without their consent, would be unconstitutional.

To which the following amendment is introduced:—

1st. *Resolved*, That this Council affirm the principles embodied in certain resolutions previously adopted by the Corporation and consider that the interests of the city imperatively demand the immediate construction of the lines of railway contemplated in the bills now before the Legislature in order to retain the business of the Western Counties, the Gulf Shore, and P. E. Island, which otherwise it is to be feared, will be diverted into other channels, and they view with much satisfaction the proposition to reserve to the City, stock therein to the extent £100,000.

2nd. *Resolved*, That a petition be drawn up and presented to the Legislature, requesting that the City Council may be vested with the power, under such regulations as may be deemed proper, of engaging the said railway stock, provided that the terminus be in the city of Halifax.

Which amendment 10 voted for, and 4 against,—amendment carried. Original lost. Names called for and appeared thus: *For amendment*—Aldermen Coleman, Adams, Pugsley, King, Davie, O'Neil, Salter, Power, Morrissey, Nugent.—10. *Against it*—Hartshorne, Primrose, Evans, Longard.

Extract of Minutes, 6th March, 1854 :

To the House of Representatives of the People of this Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia in General Assembly convened.

The petition of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Halifax, in City Council convened, respectfully sheweth:—

That this Council affirming the principles embodied in certain resolutions previously adopted by the Corporation, and considering that the interest of the city

imperatively demand the immediate construction of the lines of railway contemplated by the bills now before the Legislature, in order to retain the business of the Western Counties, the Gulf Shore, and P. E. Island, and which otherwise it is to be feared, will be diverted into other channels, and viewing with much satisfaction the proposition set forth in said bills, reserving to the city of Halifax stock in said railway to the amount of £100,000.

In accordance with a resolution of the City Council, passed at a meeting held on the third day of March inst., your petitioners respectfully request that the House will make such provision as to them may seem expedient, in order to enable this Council to issue a certain amount of City Debentures not exceeding the sum of One hundred thousand pounds currency, under such regulations and in such manner as may hereafter be agreed upon, for the purpose of defraying the cost of their interest or stock in the said undertaking, but always providing that the terminus of the said railway shall be within the city of Halifax.

For and on behalf of the City Council.

(Signed)

HENRY PRYOR,
Mayor.

D.

Extract from City Council Minutes, March 29th, 1858.

To the Honorable the Members of Her Majesty's Legislative Council now in session convened:

The petition of the Mayor and Aldermen now in City Council convened, respectfully sheweth,

That the Council having had under its consideration an act now before the Honorable Legislative Council for the purpose of assessing the City for a portion of the interest of the railway expenditure, and also a resolution prepared by a committee appointed for the purpose of examining the city records relative thereto, which resolution is as follows —

Whereas, The memorial of the City Council relative to bills before the Legislature in 1854, passed at a meeting of City Council, March 6th, 1854, and sent to the Honorable House of Assembly and the Honorable the Legislative Council (sets out.)

That this Council, affirming the principles embodied in certain resolutions previously adopted by the Corporation and considering that the interests of the city imperatively demand the immediate construction of the lines of railway contemplated by the bills now before the Legislature, in order to retain the business of the Western Counties, the Gulf Shore, and Prince Edward Island, and which otherwise it is to be feared will be diverted into other channels, and reviewing with much satisfaction the proposition set forth in said bills, reserving to the city of Halifax stock in said railways to the extent of £100,000. In accordance with a resolution of the City Council passed at a meeting held on the 3rd day of March inst., your petitioners respectfully request that the House will make such provision as to them may seem expedient in order to enable the Council to issue a certain amount of city debentures not exceeding the sum of £100,000 currency, under such regulations as may hereafter be agreed upon, for the purpose of defraying the cost of their interest or stock in the said undertaking, but always provided that the terminus of said railways shall be within the city of Halifax.

For and on behalf of the City Council.

(Signed),

HENRY PRYOR, Mayor.

And whereas, The railways contemplated by the bills then before the Legislature, have commenced, but not yet completed.

Therefore Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Council that the amount for which the city is liable, is in the proportion to the amount that £100,000 will bear to the total cost of constructing the railroads to Victoria Beach, to the frontiers of New Brunswick, and to the port of Pictou, as set forth in the act 17 Vic. Chap. 1.

While your petitioners admit there may be some question whether the City

Council which passed that memorial, had any authority to pledge the city for the sum of £100,000. Yet your petitioners are willing to carry out in good faith what they believe was the feeling of the majority of the citizens.

Your petitioners therefore respectfully request that your honorable House will be pleased to amend such act, so as to make it conformable to the said terms of the memorial, and that such assessment be made in the proportion to the amount that £100,000 will bear to the total cost of constructing the railways to the frontier of New Brunswick, Victoria Beach, and the port of Pictou, as contemplated by the said act of 17 Victoria.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

(Signed)

HENRY PRYOR,
Mayor.

Halifax, 29th March, 1858.

E.

Extract from Minutes of City Council, May 25th, 1858:—

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

The memorial of the Mayor and City Council of the City of Halifax, most humbly sheweth:

That in the month of March, 1854, there were two bills for the construction of railways in this province of Nova Scotia, before the Legislature of this province. That it was the intention at that time to construct a main line to the frontier of New Brunswick, with branch lines to Victoria Beach and to the harbor of Pictou. That the City Council being desirous of connecting this city with our own western counties, the garden of Nova Scotia, and on which the citizens chiefly depend for their agricultural supplies, with the extensive coal fields of Pictou, and with P. E. Island, with which this city has now extensive commercial relations which it was expected would be largely increased by the terminus at the harbor of Pictou, and finally with the province of New Brunswick, which it was hoped would meet the lines with another, connecting this city with the grand trunk lines of Canada, and render Halifax the outlet of that great province.

That the preamble of the act shews the intention of the Legislature to have been what was anticipated by the City Council.

The preamble being as follows:—

Whereas, The construction and maintenance of a Trunk Line of Railway from the harbour of Halifax to the frontier of New Brunswick with branch lines extending to the harbor of Pictou and Victoria Beach will greatly facilitate the internal trade of Nova Scotia, will develop her resources, enlarge her revenues, and open more frequent and easy communication with the neighboring provinces and States.

Be it enacted, &c., &c.

That on the 6th day of March, 1854, while those bills were still before the Legislature, the City Council offered to take stock in a railway constructed on those principles, provided the terminus was made in the city.

That the following memorial contained the terms of that offer.

(See Memorial—C.)

That if the intention disclosed by the preamble of the act above referred to were carried into effect there would be about 300 miles of railway constructed.

That it was thought at the time the bills passed that those lines could be constructed at a cost of about £1,500,000, but it appears that now they would cost nearly double that sum. That for this, and various other reasons, it is not the intention of the Legislature to complete those lines.

That but a small portion of the main line has been constructed, and even if the portion under contract were finished it would terminate at Truro, only about half way to the frontier of New Brunswick.

That the branch line to Victoria Beach terminated at Windsor, not half-way to that point and is not finished.

That the branch line to Pictou is not commenced, and your memorialists believe it is not the intention of the present Government to put under contract.

That the House of Assembly passed an act this session, no notice whereof was given to this Council making the citizens liable for one tenth of the amount expended.

That your memorialists having heard that the bills were before the honorable Legislative Council for their assent, presented a memorial to that body on the 29th March, in the following words.

(See Memorial—D.)

That the act your memorialists think is an injustice on the citizens since it renders them liable for the whole amount of stock agreed to be taken though the railway should not be constructed to the points mentioned in the preamble of the acts of 1854, and beyond those places at which the lines now under contract terminate, viz : at Windsor and Truro.

Your memorialists, therefore, humbly pray that your Most Gracious Majesty will be pleased to withhold your assent from said act.

For and on behalf of the City Council.

(Signed),

HENRY PRYOR,
Mayor.

At a meeting of the citizens of Halifax, convened at Temperance Hall, on Saturday, 23rd March, 1861, pursuant to notice and requisition presented to the Mayor, to consider a bill to levy a tax upon the citizens for the purpose of assisting in constructing railroads, to the extent of \$400,000 and arrears of interest, claimed by the Province of \$75,000, which had been laid before the Sessions for the County by the Government.

The Mayor having taken the chair called the meeting to order, and stated its objects, and James B. Oxley was nominated Secretary—whereupon

A. M. Uniacke, Esq., addressed the meeting, and proposed the following resolution (No. 1) which was seconded by John Duffus, Esq., and passed unanimously :

Whereas, A bill entitled "an act for assessing the city of Halifax for railway liabilities and for extending the line," is introduced into the Legislature, with a view to collect and enforce the payment from the citizens and rate-payers of the city of Halifax, of the interest alleged to be due and to become due upon the sum of £100,000 which is assigned to be paid by the 38th section of the 70th chapter of the Revised Statutes, concerning railways in this province. *And whereas*, the plain conditions upon which the said 70th chapter of the Revised was passed, as set forth in its preamble, namely—"to construct and maintain a trunk line of railway from the harbour of Halifax to the frontier of New Brunswick, with branch lines extending to the harbour of Pictou and Victoria Beach," has not been fulfilled; and instead of the trunk line being extended from the harbour of Halifax, and being carried to the frontier of New Brunswick, with branch lines to Pictou and Victoria Beach, the trunk line has been stopped at Truro, and a branch pushed only to Windsor, and no indication is given of a design to extend the trunk line to the frontier of New Brunswick, or the branches to the parts mentioned in the said preamble. *And whereas*, the principal reasons urged in the preamble of said act for constructing railways, namely—to develop the resources of Nova Scotia, and to open more frequent and easy communication with the neighbouring Provinces and States, have been manifestly disregarded, and without communications being so opened with the neighbouring Provinces; and States the railroad possesses no advantageous or paying elements for the city of Halifax, which should induce the Legislature to enact a law to compel the payment of the £100,000 or the interest thereof, or to pay any sum beyond what is borne by the general revenues, or other sections of the province. *And whereas*, it is essentially contrary to British principles of legislation, either to tax a population without its consent, or to arbitrarily amerce a particular class or section of the community for that which is owned, used, and conducted by the whole province, as a public undertaking.

Be it therefore resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, that to pass any law which will compel the citizens or rate-payers of Halifax to pay the £100,000 or

the interest thereupon for the railway at its present stage, without extending the trunk line to the frontiers of New Brunswick, the branch lines to Pictou and Victoria Beach, and thus opening up an enlarged trade, would be in violation of the said 70th chapter of the Revised Statutes, an infringement of the conditions which insured its successful passing through the Legislature, a departure from former and existing pledges, inconsistent with good faith and injustice to the citizens and rate payers of said city, and that the passage of the proposed act and its becoming law and the payment of the money as therein required, should be resisted by all constitutional means.

The following resolution (No. 2), was moved by John A. Bell, Esq., and seconded by William Lawson, Esq., and passed unanimously.

Whereas, Chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes imposes the burden of £100,000 on the city of Halifax, on certain conditions which are so clearly and explicitly recited as to admit of no doubt or controversy as to their meaning. *And whereas*, by the same act a legal remedy is provided in case of the city refusing or neglecting to comply with its part of the conditions specified in said act. *And whereas*, by the act proposed to be introduced into the Legislature, although the terms of the contract contained in said chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes have never been fulfilled, it is now sought passing over the legal remedy already by law provided, to coerce the city of Halifax by the following arbitrary, unconstitutional, and oppressive measures, that is to say :

By empowering the Supreme Court or a single Judge to grant an order in a summary way, without giving the city an opportunity to be heard, compelling the city to pay the amount set out in such order under the arbitrary and tyrannical penalty of imprisoning the Mayor or Treasurer of the City of Halifax (or other officer.)

Secondly. By violating faith with the existing creditors of the city, in giving the Provincial Government claim of £100,000 priority over the debentures already issued by the city, which is a clear and unjustifiable breach of faith; and lastly, by taking the control of the streets out of the hands of the City Authorities, without any provision for their management, or for keeping them in repairs, or compensating owners of property, which may be affected by such operations.

Be it therefore resolved, That his Worship the Mayor and the City Council be requested to take such measures, by memorial or otherwise, to either branch of the Legislature, to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, or to Her Majesty the Queen, or to take any other measures they may deem most effectual, to prevent the passage of the proposed act, and to protect the just rights of the citizens.

The following resolution (No. 3) was proposed by T. C. Kinnear, Esq., and seconded by James F. Avery, Esq., M.D., and passed unanimously.

Whereas, Every constitutional means should be adopted to prevent the proposed act passing into law, and if necessary, to raise and disburse funds for the purpose by subscription or otherwise. *And whereas*, it is deemed to be judicious to appoint a committee of seven citizens to act in conjunction with his Worship the Mayor and City Council to carry out the views embraced in the resolutions already passed by this meeting :

Be it therefore resolved, That a committee of seven be chosen to co-operate with his Worship the Mayor and the City Council, in opposing the passing of the said proposed act, and in collecting and disbursing the necessary funds which may be required for that object.

The following gentlemen were then named to carry out the object of the above resolution :

A. Mackinlay, Esq.,	Thos. E. Kenney, Esq.,
A. M. Uniacke, Esq.,	John A. Bell, Esq.,
John Duffus, Esq.,	Peter Lynch, Esq.,
James Cochran, Esq.	

The following resolution (No. 4), was moved by P. C. Hill, Esq., and seconded by A. Mackinlay, Esq., which passed unanimously :

Resolved, That this meeting awaits with deep anxiety the action of the Imperial Government and Legislature for the completion of railway communication between this city and Quebec, a project which has repeatedly been pressed upon their attention by addresses and delegations from the British North American Colonies, and which the citizens of Halifax consider to be no less essential to the interests of this city and these colonies than to the furtherance of imperial objects of the highest character.

A vote of thanks was proposed to A. M. Uniacke, for the ability he had evidenced in laying the case of the citizens before the meeting.

A vote of thanks was also proposed to the Mayor, and the meeting adjourned.

(Signed),

JAMES B. OXLEY, *Secretary*.



APPENDIX No. 26.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERY CONVENTION.

(COPY)

(Nova Scotia. No. 76.)

Downing Street, 6th March, 1861.

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 12, of the 7th of February, and in answer to the address therein enclosed from the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, relative to the convention for regulating the Newfoundland fisheries, which is in course of negotiation between the English and French Governments, I transmit to you the copy of a despatch which I have addressed to the Governor of Newfoundland, in reply to an address on the subject from the Legislature of that province.

I have, &c.

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor the Right Honble. the Earl of Mulgrave, &c., &c., &c.

(COPY)

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE TO SIR A. BANNERMAN.

(No. 80.)

Downing Street, 4th March, 1861.

SIR,—

I have received your despatches, Nos. 11 and 12, of the 30th ultimo, inclosing addresses from the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, and from certain members of your Executive Council, respecting a convention for regulating the Newfoundland fisheries, which is at present in course of negotiation between the English and French Governments.

You acted rightly in forwarding to me those addresses, and in your statements to the Assembly, you have accurately represented the views of Her Majesty's Government.

It is plain that the responsibility of securing to French fishermen the free exercise of every right guaranteed to them by existing treaties, rests on the British Government which made those treaties. This obligation they cannot transfer to the colony of Newfoundland, but are bound themselves to discharge frankly and effectually.

Subject to that obligation Her Majesty's Government are most anxious, not only to protect and advance the interests of Newfoundland, but in all local questions to ascertain, and as far as possible, defer to the wishes of the colonists.

The convention now proposed, has not for its object in any way to enlarge the

maritime or territorial rights of France, or to abridge those of Newfoundland, but primarily and almost exclusively to provide a machinery capable of securing that the just rights of each party under the existing treaties, shall be respected by the other.

The comparatively unimportant clauses of the convention which have not this object, contain provisions which will confer material advantages on some of the inhabitants of Newfoundland, and embrace nothing which in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, falls within the spirit of Mr. Labouchere's promise, which was not lost sight of by them throughout the protracted negotiations with the French Government.

I make these observations to prevent misconception. But, I do not anticipate that the provisions of the convention will be considered by the community of Newfoundland any more than they are by Her Majesty's Government, either as injurious to their interests, or as involving such modification of their rights as was contemplated in Mr. Labouchere's despatch.

I regret much that it is not in my power at once to authorize you to communicate a copy of that convention to the Government and Legislature of the colony.

I have, &c.

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Governor Sir A. Bannerman, &c. &c. &c.

MESSAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR TO THE HOUSE OF
ASSEMBLY.

A. BANNERMAN, Governor,

The Governor has received an address from the House of Assembly, requesting that he will "cause to be laid before the House copies of all correspondence with her Majesty's government on the subject of French claims of fishing on the Newfoundland coast."

The Governor has to inform the House of Assembly that he never had any correspondence with her Majesty's government on the subject of "French claims of fishing on the Newfoundland coast."

In the year 1858, when the Baron de la Ronciere le Neury made a claim for an exclusive right to fish in St. George's Bay, and gave notice to our fishermen accordingly, the Baron had no communication with the Governor on the subject of French claims, or anything else; but not long afterwards an official notification was made to her Majesty's government that "in the following season, namely the 5th May, the French cruisers would vigorously enforce against British subjects, the right secured to France by existing treaties, and specifically as regards the exclusive right of fishery as claimed by France."

The British government immediately gave on their part a counter-notice, that from the same date, "French subjects would be required strictly to conform themselves to the terms of the treaties between the two countries."

The important despatches which the Governor received on this subject, were laid before the House of Assembly, immediately on his receiving them early in the year 1859;—they will be found in the Appendix to the Journal of the Assembly for the same year, page 402 to 408,—to which the Governor begs to refer the House, for, it appears perfectly manifest to the governor, on reading the despatches alluded to and others which accompanied them, that under such circumstances, when disputes arise, and claims are made by one party and not admitted by the other, her Majesty's government adopted a wise course in agreeing to a Joint Commission with France to appoint two English, along with two French Commissioners, to acquire information and report the same to their respective governments, in order that if the disputes have arisen from different interpretations put on these treaties by France and England—the two nations may be enabled clearly to define the rights and privileges which belong to their respective subjects, and thus terminate those disputes which have frequently taken place between English and

French fishermen, the Governor believes, for a century past, on the coast of Newfoundland.

The Governor having published the communication made to him verbally by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, on his late visit to this colony, and laid before the House a short despatch of date the 11th September last,—he can give the House no further information, although he thinks many days cannot elapse, when he will be fully informed on a subject of such importance to the Colony.

The Governor avails himself of this opportunity of repeating his individual opinion, which he has frequently expressed before, that France never had, and has not the *exclusive* right of Fishery, which has been claimed, and further, the Governor believes that the maritime and territorial rights of Newfoundland, under existing treaties will be preserved; and it has been a source of satisfaction to him that pending negotiations between the two nations during the last two years, the English and French fishermen have been pursuing their avocations so quietly, at least no complaint whatever has been made by Her Majesty's subjects except one from the West Coast, against a French Naval officer, which, on investigation, was found perfectly frivolous.

Government House, 4th February, 1861.



APPENDIX No. 27.

ESTIMATE.

ESTIMATE OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1861.

Assets remaining on hand 31st December, 1860 :—

Balance in Receiver General's hands,	\$44,123 00
Due from Casual Revenue,	29,066 67
“ Collectors Colonial Duties,	38,287 20
“ Canada, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island, for Light Houses,	4,728 14
“ Counties, advances for Road Services,	9,801 53
	\$126,006 54

Liabilities of the Province 31st December, 1860 :

For undrawn monies, Roads and Bridges,	\$5,472 45	
“ “ Other Services,	73,700 12	
Railway Damages, belonging to counties, } deposited in Treasury,	4,686 23	
Railway Construction Fund,	27,205 29	
	111,064 09	
Balance Assets on hand 31st Dec., 1860,		\$14,942 45

PROBABLE ASSETS FOR 1861.

Excise and Light Duties,	\$710,000 00	
Casual Revenue, viz :		
Secretary's Office, for fees,	\$3,000	
Mines,	28,000	
Crown Lands,	23,000	
Board of Revenue,	2,500	
Hospital for Insane,	10,000	
	66,500 00	
Post Office,	48,000 00	
Railway,	25,000 00	
Canada, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island,	4,700 00	
Great Britain, for Sable Island,	2,000 00	
	856,200 00	
		\$871,142 45

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1861.

Authorized by existing Laws,	\$421,250 00
To be voted by the Legislature,	449,521 00
	\$870,771 00

CLASSIFICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREGOING ESTIMATED
EXPENDITURE.

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	AUTHORISED BY LAW.	TO BE VOTED BY THE LEGISLATURE
CIVIL LIST.		
<i>Authorised by Law.</i>		
The Lieutenant Governor, salary,	\$15000	
The Chief Justice, do.	3200	
Assistant Judge, do.	3250	
Do. do. do.	2800	
Do. do. do.	2800	
Do. do. do.	2800	
Provincial Secretary, do.	2800	
Receiver General, do.	2400	
Financial Secretary, do.	2400	
Attorney General, do.	2000	
Commissioner of Crown Lands, do.	2000	
Inspector of Mines, do.	300	
First Clerk to Receiver General, do.	1000	
Do. do. Financial Secretary, do.	800	
Do. do. Crown Land Dept., do.	1000	
Second do. do. do.	800	
Third do. do. do.	400	
Hon'ble. Alexander Stewart, Pension,	1600	
John G. Marshall, do.	1200	
William Q. Sawers, do.	1200	
Henry W. Crawley, do.	1200	
John Spry Morris, do.	1200	
Miss Cox, do.	15	
Commissioner Crown Land Contingencies,	200	
	<hr/>	\$52365
<i>To be voted.</i>		
Clerks in the Provincial Secretary's Office,	\$2300	
Do. Receiver General's Office,	1200	
Do. Financial Secretary's Office,	200	
Do. Crown Land Department,	1020	
Private Secretary to the Lieut. Governor,	1250	
Contingencies of Prov. Secretary's Office,	500	
Do. Receiver General's Office,	150	
Do. Financial Secretary's Office,	300	
Crown Land Department, for Surveyors, &c.,	9700	
Board of Statistics for Census,	12500	
Clerk of Crown,	400	
Messenger of Council,	160	
	<hr/>	\$29680
CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.		
<i>Authorised by Law.</i>		
		1000
MILITIA.		
<i>Authorised by Law.</i>		
		8000
<i>Carried forward,</i>		\$61365
		\$29680

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	AUTHORISED BY LAW.	TO BE VOTED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$61365	29680
LEGISLATIVE.		
<i>To be voted.</i>		
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.		
Expenses of the President and Members of the Legislative Council, including travelling ex- penses,	\$6250	
Chaplain,	100	
Clerk,	800	
Law Clerk and Clerk of Parliament,	600	
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod,	300	
Reporter,	500	
Messengers,	260	
Contingencies, including printing,	1400	
Postage of Members,	800	
	<hr/>	11010
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.		
Expenses of the Speaker and Members of As- sembly, including travelling expenses,	17000	
The Speaker,	800	
Chaplain,	100	
Sergeant-at-Arms,	300	
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms,	180	
Clerk,	1200	
Clerk Assistant,	800	
Chairman of Committees,	160	
Reporting Debates,	2200	
Messenger,	160	
Stationery and Binding,	1500	
Postage of Members,	2000	
Contingencies,	1330	
	<hr/>	27730
PUBLIC WORKS.		
<i>To be voted.</i>		
Chairman of Board and Department,	\$4065	
Light House Service,	22930	
Sable Island,	5000	
Schr. "Daring",	5700	
Hospital for Insane,	24700	
Government House,	2300	
Provincial Penitentiary,	5600	
Provincial Building,	3450	
Light Houses to be built,	12000	
	<hr/>	85745
POOR'S ASYLUM.		
<i>To be voted.</i>		
Commissioners of Poor, Halifax,	8000	
Do. Support of School,	200	
	<hr/>	8200
RATIONS TO TROOPS.		
<i>To be voted.</i>		
		50
<i>Carried forward.</i>	\$61365	\$162415

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	AUTHORI- ZED BY LAW.	TO BE VOTED BY THE LEGISLATURE
<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$61365	\$162415
EDUCATION,		
<i>Authorized by Law.</i>		
Normal School,	2400	
Model School,	800	
School Books,	2400	
Contingencies,	400	
Fuel, &c.	400	
	6400	
Annapolis Co., for Common and Grammar Schools,	2966	
Cape Breton County, do. do.	2920	
Colchester " do.	2484	
Cumberland " do.	2560	
Digby " do.	2452	
Guyshorough " do.	2088	
Halifax " do.	3512	
Do. City, do.	2800	
Hants " do.	2876	
Inverness " do.	3508	
King's " do.	2800	
Lunenburg " do.	3008	
Pictou " do.	4888	
Queen's " do.	1960	
Richmond " do.	2132	
Shelburne " do.	1960	
Sydney " do.	2800	
Victoria, " do.	2000	
Yarmouth " do.	2436	
	52150	
<i>To be voted.</i>		
King's College,	1000	
St. Mary's "	1000	
Horton Academy,	1000	
Sackville Academy,	1000	
Presbyterian Church do.	1000	
St. Xavier do.	1000	
Pictou Academy,	1000	
Halifax Grammar School,	600	
Infant School, Halifax,	200	
Union School,	120	
Repairing Model School,	50	
Insurance Normal and Model School,	65	
Teacher of Music for Normal School,	100	
	8135	
AGRICULTURE.		
<i>To be voted.</i>		
Societies in each County \$120		2160
RETURN DUTIES.		
<i>Authorized by Law.</i>		
On exportations,		14500
<i>To be voted.</i>		
B. Brown & Co,	86 31	
James F. Demings,	34 00	
	120	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$134415	\$172830

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	AUTHORIZED BY LAW.	TO BE VOTED BY LAW LEGISLATURE
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$134415	\$172830
STEAMBOATS, PACKETS AND FERRIES.		
<i>To be voted</i>		
Steamer between Windsor, St. John and Annapolis,	4000	
Gulf Steamboat,	2400	
Gut of Canso,	3000	
Sydney and the Bras d'Or Lake,	1000	
Western Shore boat to Boston,	4000	
Steamer Basin of Minas,	3000	
Halifax and Newfoundland,	1500	
Pictou and Prince Edward Island,	800	
Packet between Guysboro' and Arichat,	200	
Westport and Montegan,	100	
Weymouth Bridge and Sandy Cove,	80	
Ferry between Low Point and Sydney Mines, Co.		
Cape Breton,	40	
Lingan and Bridgeport, C.B.,	20	
at Sydney River,	20	
Little Bras d'Or,	80	
Grand Narrows,	16	
Mouth of the Shubenacadie, Col.	80	
Wallace Harbor, Co. Cumberland,	40	
Pugwash Harbor,	20	
between Amherst and Minudie,	60	
at Petite Passage, Co. Digby,	60	
Grand Passage,	40	
Bear River,	20	
Clay Head Co. Guysboro',	30	
Liscomb's Harbor,	40	
between Carter's and McPherson's,	40	
Port Mulgrave and Port Hawkesbury,	40	
at St. Mary's River,	20	
Sheet Harbor, Co. Halifax,	50	
Ship Harbor,	40	
Necum Teuch,	40	
North West Arm,	40	
Samboro,	20	
between Hantsport and Kempt, Co. Hants,	30	
Londonderry and Douglass,	80	
Port Hawkesbury, County Inverness,		
and Port Mulgrave,	40	
McMillan's Point and Auld's Cove,	160	
at Margaree River,	20	
LaHave River, Co. Lunenburg,	100	
Pictou Harbor, Co. Pictou,	30	
Mouth of Grandique River, Co. Richmond,	120	
between McPherson's and Carter's landing,	40	
at Sable River, Co. Shelburne,	40	
Jordan River,	40	
Cape Sable Island,	80	
Port LeHerbert,	80	
Ferry between Washabuck and Baddeck, Co.		
Victoria,	20	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$21816	\$134415
		\$172830

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	AUTHORIZED BY LAW.	TO BE VOTED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$134415	\$172830
STEAMBOATS, &c., <i>continued & bro't forward,</i> \$21816		
Ferry at Big Harbor, Co. Victoria, 140		
Do. Southern Bay, do. 30		
Do. Great Bras d'Or, do. 60		
Do. Little Narrows, do. 10		
Do. St. Ann's Harbor, do. 30		
		22086
REVENUE.		
COLLECTION AND PROTECTION.		
<i>Authorized by Law.</i>		
Acting Collector of Customs at Halifax, \$1000		
Commission on Excise Duties, 7610		
Do. Light Duty, 2030		
	10640	
<i>To be voted.</i>		
FOR HALIFAX DEPARTMENTS.		
Acting Controller of Customs, additional, 200		
Controller, 1000		
Warehouse Keeper, 1000		
Landing Waiters, 3 2600		
Clerks, 6 3240		
Guagers, 2 1200		
Tide Surveyor, 1 645		
Shipping Officers, 3 1651		
Warehouse Lockers, 11 5270		
Weighers, 3 1625		
Tide Waiters and Boatmen, 5500		
Messengers and Truckmen, 390		
Incidental Expenses, 800		
	25121	
FOR OUTPORTS.		
ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.		
Annapolis, Controller, and Registrar, and two Protective Officers, 180		
Bridgetown, Controller, 80		
Clementsport, Controller, 80		
Port Williams, Controller, 80		
Thorne's Cove, Controller, 80		
Wilmot, Controller, and two Protective Officers, 200		
	700	
CAPE BRETON COUNTY.		
Lingan, Controller, 80		
North Sydney, Controller, Boatmen, and Protective Officers, 420		
Main-a-dieu, Protective Officers, 60		
Sydney, Controller and Registrar, 200		
	760	
<i>Carried forward</i>	\$26581	\$145050
		\$194916

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	AUTHOR- IZED BY LAW.	TO BE VOTED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$140550	\$194916
REVENUE, <i>continued and brought forwarded</i> \$26581		
COLCHESTER COUNTY.		
Five Islands, Controller, 80		
Londonderry, Controller and Protective Officer, 140		
Tatamagouche, Controller, 80		
Truro, Controller and Protective Officer, 180		
— 480		
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.		
Advocate Harbor, Controller, 80		
Amherst, Controller, 80		
Joggins, Controller, 80		
Parrsborough, Controller and Registrar, 200		
Pugwash, controller, 80		
Wallace, Controller, 80		
— 600		
DIGBY COUNTY.		
Bear River, Controller, 80		
Church Point, Controller, 80		
Digby, Controller and Registrar, and two Protective Officers, 320		
Montegan, Protective Officer, 60		
Sandy Cove, Controller, 80		
Westport, Controller and two Protective Officers, 200		
Weymouth, Controller and one Protective Officer, 140		
— 960		
GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY.		
Cape Canso, Controller, 80		
Guysborough, Controller and Registrar, 200		
Port Mulgrave, Controller, 80		
St. Mary's River, Controller, 80		
Strait of Canso, Collector of Light Duty, Wages of Boatmen, &c., &c. 1500		
— 1940		
HALIFAX COUNTY.		
Sheet Harbor, Controller. 80		
HANTS COUNTY.		
Cheverie, Controller, 80		
Hantsport, Controller, 80		
Maitland, Controller and Protective Officer, 140		
Walton, Controller, 80		
Windsor, Controller and Registrar 200		
Tide Waiter and Protective Officer, 300		
— 880		
<i>Carried forward,</i> \$21521	\$140550	\$194916

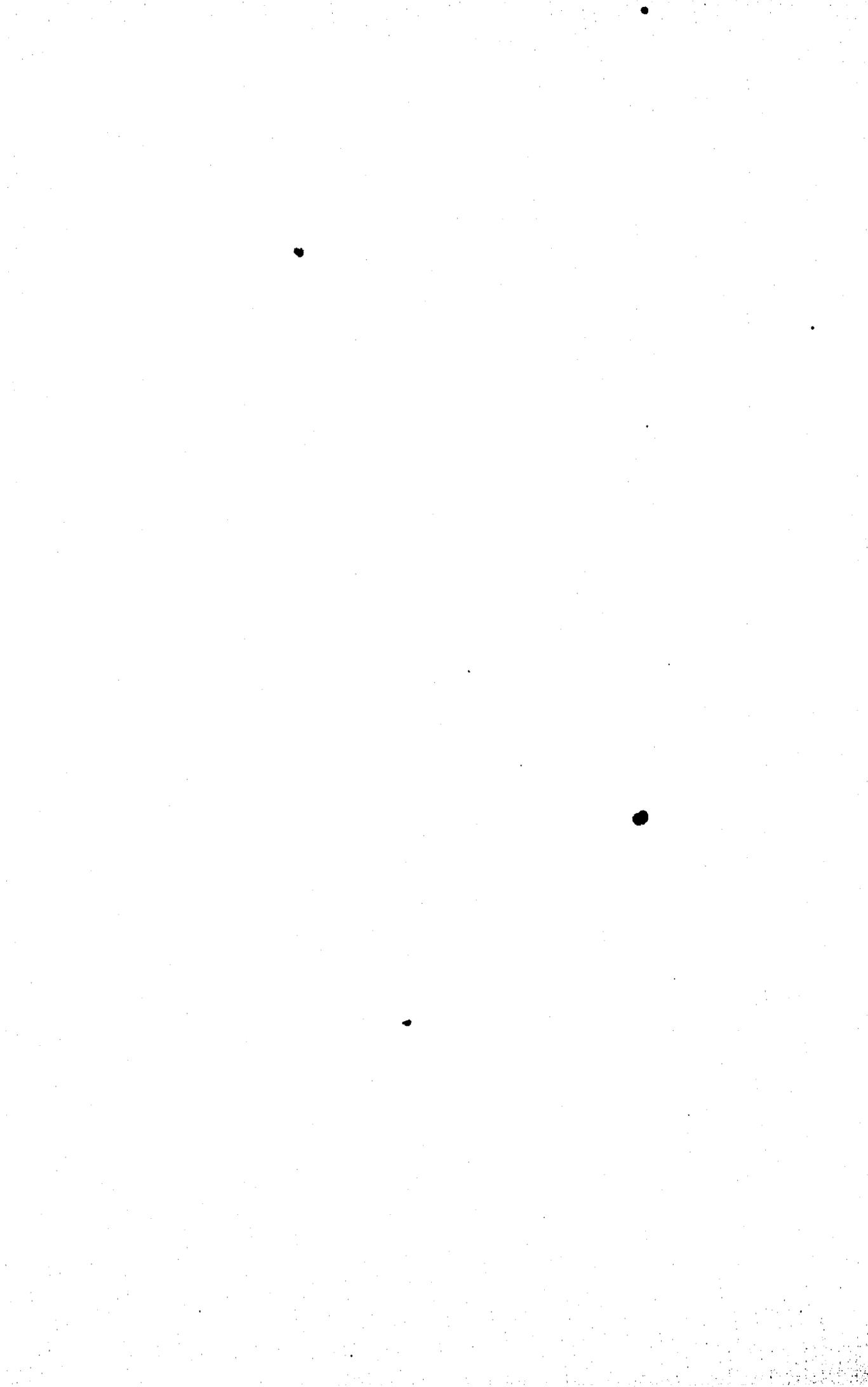
HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	AUTHORIZED BY LAW.	TO BE VOTED BY THE LEGISLATURE
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$145050	\$194916
REVENUE, <i>continued and brought forward,</i> \$37001		
YARMOUTH COUNTY.		
Beaver River, Controller, 80		
Pubnico, Controller and Protective Officer, 140		
Tasquet, Controller and Protective Officer, 140		
Yarmouth, Controller and Registrar, Warehouse Keeper, Clerk, Surveyor of Shipping, &c. 1720		
2080		
Revenue Books, for Collectors 800		
Trade Returns 200		
Contingencies 500		
1500		
		40581
DEBT.		
<i>Authorized by Law.</i>		
Interest due Savings Bank depositors, 20000		
Do. holders of Railway Debentures, 240000		
Commissions to Messrs. Barings, 2200		
262200		
PUBLIC PRINTING.		
<i>To be voted.</i>		
The Queen's Printer, balance of account, \$1749 60		
J. & W. Compton do. do. 1499 62		
Alpin Grant do. do. 1237 36		
H. W. Blackadar 40 50		
Ritchie & Bulger, 38 25		
W. A. Penney, 16 62		
Thomas Annand, 37 75		
James Barnes, 7 00		
Abstainer Office, 2 00		
Wesleyan Office, 7 40		
Church Record Office, 7 50		
Christian Messenger Office, 10 75		
Dodge & Gidney, 17 55		
Young and Aheon, 12 00		
J. Bowes & Son, 43 75		
John Boyd, 11 25		
James P. Ward, 13 50		
S. J. M. Allen, 19 00		
Croskill & Bourinot, 1 00		
Noah Thomas, 32 75		
S. H. Holmes, 5 75		
A. Lawson, 6 75		
R. Huntington, 8 00		
F. M. McDonald, 16 25		
W. Cunnabell, 5 00		
		4846
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$407250	\$240343

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	AUTHORISED BY LAW.	TO BE VOTED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$407250	\$240343
NAVIGATION SECURITIES.		
<i>To be voted.</i>		
Steamboat Landings at Digby, Hantsport, Porter's Point, &c., 4000		
Breakwaters, on the conditions of last year, at		
Montegan, Co. Digby, 260		
Solnier's, do. 120		
Comeau's Brook, do. 100		
Scott's Bay, Co. Kings, 225		
Cheverie, Hants, 100		
Clearing out Birch Town Creek, Co. Shelburne, 30		
		4835
RELIEF.		
<i>To be voted.</i>		
Board of Health, Pictou, 177 44		
Overseers Poor, 1st section, Pictou :		
For John Jacobson, 20 33		
Wm. Campbell, 14 90		
Geo. Holtin and wife, 36 00		
Simon Walsh, 21 28		
Nancy White, 36 01		
Nancy McPhee, 36 53		
Hugh Manrick, 19 00		
Elizabeth Richardson, 7 00		
Charles Burns and wife, 8 46		
Dr. Kirkwood, 15 80		
Dr. Johnston, 14 90		
	230 20	
Overseers Poor, 2d Section, Pictou :		
For Thomas Heands, 30 75		
Do. Clements, for Ann Conley, 41 60		
Do. Liverpool, for Thomas Brown, 27 00		
Do. Aylesford, Timothy Murphy, 67 82		
James Tool, 124 80		
	192 62	
Do. Wilmot, James McDonald, 58 00		
Annapolis, No. 1 District :		
For Edward McBride, 51 75		
Lucy McGarvy, 9 70		
	61 45	
Do. Clare, board of two squaws, 49 40		
Do. Amherst, for poor Indians, 48 65		
Donald McQuarrie, Inverness, 78 00		
Visiting Dispensary, Halifax, 200 00		
Dr. Slayter, services, as Health Officer, 30 75		
		1226
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$407250	\$246404

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	AUTHORISED BY LAW.	TO BE VOTED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$407250	\$246404
INDIANS.		
<i>To be voted.</i>		
Relief of Indians, \$1200		
Dr. H. G. Farish, 40 00		
J. G. A. McKeen, 12 00		
Wm. Pearson, 101 25		
Wm. Hall, 68 00		
G. H. & W. Lesley, 32 33		
" " 152 83		
Jas. Paul and others—aid to school-house, 80 00		
Chas. Aitken, 5 25		
————— 491 66		
ROADS AND BRIDGES.		1691
<i>To be voted.</i>		
To Counties for Roods and Bridges, \$100000		
SPECIAL GRANTS.		
From Plaister Cove, via Whycomagh towards		
Baddeck, (\$1200 of which to be expended in Inverness, and \$300 in		
Victoria), 1500		
Mahone Bay to Mill Village, 2800		
On new road to Acadia Mines, Londonderry, conditional, \$1200 subscribed, 1200		
On Horton Bridge, 1600		
From Corbury Settlement, Clare, to Yarmouth, 600		
Annapolis to Liverpool, via Maitland, (two thirds of the amount in Annapolis, and one third in Queen's Co., 1000		
Pugwash Harbor Bridge, on condition members borrow \$3200, 1600		
Guysborough Road, from St. Mary's to Guysborough, 1200		
New Roads, Shelburne County, 1000		
Tracadie to Port Mulgrave, condition, \$600, subscribed, 600		
Main Post Road and Bridges between Barrington Township line and Chebogue, including Aboiteau at Eel Brook, 1000		
————— 14100		
ROAD COMPENSATION.		114100
<i>To be voted.</i>		
County Inverness :		
<i>For Soil. For Fencing.</i>		
John McLennan, \$10 00 \$4 00 \$14 00		
William Jones, Appraiser, 2 00		
William McRea, " 1 00		
Kenneth McDonald, " 1 00		
————— 18 00		
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$407250	\$62195

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	AUTHORIZED BY LAW.	TO BE VOTED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$407250	\$362195
ROAD COMPENSATION, <i>cont'd & brt. forw'd,</i> \$18 00		
County of Guysborough :		
	<i>For Soil.</i>	<i>For Fencing</i>
Jonathan Hartley,	20	
Edward McGuire,	2 00	1 12
Alexander McGuire,	2 00	1 00
E. & J. Crittedon,	6 00	3 63
Thos. D. Peeples,	6 00	4 75
Harrel Peeples	4 00	3 50
Eben. C. Peeples,	6 00	5 37
Samuel B. Peeples,	4 00	3 50
James J. Peeples,	1 50	1 81
James Peeples,	1 50	3 13
Thomas H. Peeples,	3 00	5 87
Samuel Crittedon,	1 00	2 00
Hopetill Crittedon,	1 00	2 00
James Crittedon,	1 25	2 75
Thomas Power,	1 00	1 87
William Reeves,	6 00	11 50
Eben. M. Crittedon,	3 00	7 37
Elizabeth Stewart,	1 00	3 13
William Crittendon,	0 10	3 75
Otis White,	0 10	3 06
W. O. Heffernan,	0 10	3 13
Colin Murray,	0 10	1 50
David Murray, junr.,	0 10	0 75
David Murray, senr.,	4 00	4 75
Jas. B. Hadley,	0 10	4 62
Fraser McDonald,	0 10	2 50
James Sherman,	0 10	2 19
George Hadley,	0 10	0 75
Heirs of James McNair,	0 20	2 38
Michael Keating,	0 10	0 75
James Wallace,	0 10	1 12
David Webb,	0 10	4 00
Marlborough Sheerman,	0 10	3 25
	55 75	100 80
		—\$156 75
Wm. Hartshorne, Appraiser,		3 00
E. H. Francheville, “		3 00
John Parks, “		1 50
Plan, &c.,		3 60
County Victoria :		
	<i>For Soil.</i>	<i>For Fencing.</i>
Charles McKenzie,	7 50	3 00
William McKenzie,	20 00	6 10
Kenneth McKenzie,	15 00	6 00
	42 50	15 10
		—\$57 60
William Fraser, Appraiser,		1 00
Donald McDonald, “		1 00
Jacob S. Ingraham, “		1 00
John Tupper, Co. Halifax, for soil and fencing,		15 00
<i>Carried forward.</i>	\$407250	\$362456

HEADS AND ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.	AUTHORIZED BY LAW.	TO BE VOTED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$407250	\$362456
POST COMMUNICATION.	•	
<i>To be voted.</i>		
Expense of Post Office Department.		7000
JUDICIARY EXPENSES.		
<i>Authorized by Law.</i>	1350	
DISTRESSED SEAMEN.		
<i>Authorized by Law.</i>	200	
CORONERS INQUESTS.		
<i>Authorized by Law.</i>	450	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
<i>Authorized by Law.</i>		
New Court House.	12000	
<i>To be voted.</i>		
Marine Hospital, Pictou,	500	
Stationery for Inspector of Mines,	78 18	
C. E. Hewett, witness in cause the Queen vs.		
Smellie,	100	
Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	2000	
J. W. Ritchie, conducting cause Queen vs.		
Smellie,	160 32	
Charles Blanchard, expenses attending election		
committee,	34 57	
To defray travelling expenses of Executive		
Council,	400	
Keeper of Provincial Building,	320	
Messenger of Council,	160	
Keeper of Assembly,	50	
Seal Island, in aid of vessels in distress,	120	
W. Goodwin, Establishment Mud Islands,	80	
H. Hyde, unsettled claim for carrying Mails,	665 60	
C. B. Archibald, do. do.	696 80	
Commissioners signing Provincial Notes,	300	
Required for Public Printing,	2400	
Unforeseen expenses,		8065 9000
	<u>\$421250</u>	<u>\$449521</u>



APPENDIX No. 28.

M I L I T I A.

*Adjutant General's Office, Nova Scotia Militia,
Halifax, N. S., January 1st, 1860.*

*The Adjutant General of Militia in account current with Government, to the
31st December, 1860.*

DR.

1860.			
June 22.	To cash drawn from the Public Treasury,	£100	0 0
Aug. 14.	Ditto do.	100	0 0
Sept. 24.	Ditto do.	100	0 0
Oct. 15.	Ditto do.	100	0 0
Nov. 14.	Ditto do.	100	0 0
Dec. 22.	Ditto do.	100	0 0
		£600	0 0
Jan'y. 1861—	To balance brought forward,	£38	8 11

CR.

1860.			
Dec. 3.	Paid Sergeant Rogers, to date,	£47	10 0
Dec. 4.	Sergeant Whyte, do.	47	10 0
Nov. 9.	Lieut. Col. Sinclair, do.	124	10 0
Dec 11.	Sergeant Collins, do.	15	0 0
Dec 18.	Sergeant Ouligan, do.	44	17 4
	Travelling expenses Lieut. Col. Sinclair,	41	0 0
	Incidental expenses, per abstract A.	6	7 9
Dec 28.	Miscellaneous orders of his Excellency, abstract B.	241	16 0
	Balance in Bank,	31	8 11
		E. E	£600 0 0

B. BLIGH SINCLAIR, A. G. M.

ABSTRACT A.

Sums paid by the Adjutant General, being incidental expenses for the year 1860.

1860.			
June 15.	Telegraph to Truro,	0	3 3
29.	P. O. order to Capt. Rowley, Yarmouth, for storage of arms,	0	19 4½
"	Paid for order,	0	0 6
July 19.	Paid for removing 60 stand of arms from South Barracks to Dalhousie College,	0	3 9
Aug. 4.	McBrieth & Cabbot, silver lace for chevrons of 3 Staff Sergts.	0	11 9

Sept 25.	The hon Mr. McCully for Ferguson's executors on acct. of railway fare,	0	7	6
"	Gossip, six musketry instruction books,	0	6	0
Oct. 8.	P. O. order to Capt. Gesner, Cornwallis, freight of arms,	1	2	0
"	Paid for order,	0	0	6
Oct. 11.	Sun newspaper for advertising	0	5	0
20.	Sargeant Collins ferriage,	0	3	0
"	Sargeant Collins fare to Amherst,	1	0	10
Nov. 1.	Sargeant Whyte's fare from Yarmouth to Digby,	1	0	0
3.	Sargeant Roger's fare from Annapolis to Paradise,	0	7	6
Oct.	Telegraph from Annapolis to Yarmouth,	0	1	3
Nov. 2.	Telegraph from Yarmouth to three Volunteer Stations,	0	4	4½
Oct. 30.	Lieut. Ruggles for freight of arms,	1	16	0
Nov. 7.	Barrack Department for Barrack damages,	1	10	1
				£10 2 8
MEMO.—£3 14 11 over-charged by Commissariat, and refunded to me, placed again to the public credit at the Bank.				3 14 11
				£6 7 9

R. BLIGH SINCLAIR, A. G. M.

ABSTRACT B.

Sums paid by the Adjutant General for miscellaneous orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, by cheque on Bank B. N. A.

July 23.	Insurance on arms,	£1	8	5
24.	Lieutenant Read's forage,	5	12	10
Aug. 4.	Three Militia Staff Sergeants uniforms,	13	0	0
10.	For repairing gun shed at Pictou,	10	0	0
13.	Freight of arms to Yarmouth,	0	12	6
	Sergeant Whyte's fare to Yarmouth,	0	15	0
	Sergeant Rogers fare to Annapolis,	1	7	6
15.	Ferriage of Guards of Honor from Dartmouth,	5	0	0
Sep. 11.	Sergt. Ouligan's fare to Albion Mines,	1	7	6
14.	Bureau, with desk, drawers, pigeon holes and painting,	5	7	6
24.	Commissariat Department.	44	17	1
26.	E. H. Lowe, ferriage for Militia Sergeants,	1	0	0
Oct. 11.	Mr. Reade's forage,	6	18	0
20.	Waterproof for Staff Sergeant,	2	0	0
Nov. 7.	Staff Sergeant's uniform and sword,	7	2	6
12.	Two waterproofs for Staff Sergeants,	4	7	6
19.	Mr. Reade by His Excellency's order,	50	0	9
Dec. 8.	Mr. Reade (62nd Regt.) forage,	4	10	9
28.	Commissariat for ammunition and stores,	71	18	11
22.	Freight from Truro to Amherst,	4	10	0
				£241 16 0

R. BLIGH SINCLAIR, A. G. G.

APPENDIX No. 29.

NAVIGATION SECURITIES.

FOG BELLS.

St. John, N.B., September 8th, 1860.

Sir—

In conversation with the Hon. Benjamin Wier, relative to the new fog alarm recently erected on Partridge Island, at the entrance of this harbour, Mr. Wier stated that such an alarm placed at the entrance of Halifax harbour would be a great benefit to vessels making that port, and save the time often lost by the Cunard and other steamers in finding the channel during fogs and snow storms, when the Lighthouses are obscured.

The alarm is capable of being heard from 10 to 12 miles from Partridge Island, is self-acting and reliable, and since its erection, the steamers frequenting this port have entirely depended upon it during our heavy fogs as a guide to the harbour, and have been enabled to enter during all weather, and at all times of the night, without the delay and inconvenience heretofore frequently experienced.

I am authorized to refer to the Commissioners of Lighthouses for the Bay of Fundy, as to the satisfactory performance of the present fog signal on Partridge Island, and I beg to enclose a copy of certificate signed by the masters of the steamers coming into the harbour, and by others who have had the opportunity of watching its performance.

Should the government decide upon the introduction of this obvious improvement in signalling, I should be happy to contract for the erection of any number of these alarms, guaranteed to be heard a distance of from 10 to 15 miles in any weather.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. T. VERNON SMITH.

To the Hon. Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary.

(COPY)

St. John, N.B., August 1st, 1860.

We, the undersigned, Masters and Pilots of vessels coming into the harbour of St. John, New Brunswick, hereby testify to the efficiency of the steam fog whistle designed by Mr. Vernon Smith, and placed during the present season upon Partridge Island. We believe this to be the only really successful fog alarm that has yet been introduced, as by its means a vessel from sea may enter the harbour during fogs, and under circumstances, that without it, would render the navigation extremely dangerous and uncertain. Any improvement tending to diminish marine risks is of the utmost importance, not only for the preservation of property, but also for the security of life, we have therefore great pleasure in testifying to the success of the invention, and at the same time would urge upon the government of

the United States, and the Colonies interested in the safe navigation of the Bay of Fundy, and the coast of the United States, the necessity of extending the benefits of these fog signals, by placing them upon the portions of the coast where, during foggy weather, their existence would greatly benefit the navigation of these waters. The undersigned consider that in many positions a steam fog signal that could be heard the distance of the one at Partridge Island, say 10 miles, would be far more useful to navigation than the best devised, and most expensively constructed Lighthouse, which could not be erected and maintained for double the cost of the whistle. Where Lighthouses on prominent positions such as at Partridge Island are necessary during foggy weather, these signals are equally so, and can be maintained at a trifling additional expense, and we are of opinion that bells as an efficient fog alarm are a failure in most of these situations.

(Signed) E. B. WINCHESTER, Master, Steamer E. City,
SIMON H. PIKE, Pilot, Steamer E. City,
H. W. CHISHOLM, Master, Steamer Emperor,
F. LEAVITT, Surveyor for Society of Underwriters at this Port,
D. HATFIELD, Harbour Master,
J. H. McLAREN, Master, Steamer Admiral,
JOSEPH CLARK, Pilot, Steamer Admiral,
&c., &c., &c.

Office of Board of Works, Halifax, 20th Nov. 1860.

SIR—

Having read the letter of Mr. Smith addressed to the Honble. Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, respecting the fog alarm recently erected on Partridge Island, at the entrance of the harbour of St. John, N.B., also a certificate from the Captains and Pilots of steamers frequenting that port, and from others, wherein they give proof of the efficiency and utility of said alarms; I am of opinion that if one be erected on Chebucto Head it would render essential service to vessels entering this port in thick weather, and would strongly recommend that the government and Legislature of Nova Scotia be solicited to provide for the erection of one there in the early part of next year.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

M. D. McKENNA.

Hugh Munro, Esq., Chairman Board of Works.

LIGHT HOUSES.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, July 9th, 1860.

SIR,—

The disastrous fate of the steamship Hungarian has called attention to the imperative necessity of building a first class light house on Cape Sable. For the security of trade in the Bay of Fundy, it is also very important that there should be a light house in Petit Passage.

The committee on Navigation Securities, during the last session, called the attention of this government to the importance of making early provision for these lights, and desired that an appeal should be made to the government of New Brunswick, by whom, it was assumed, that some aid would be given towards their erection and maintenance.

I am commanded by the Earl of Mulgrave respectfully to request that you will

bring both these topics to the notice of the government of New Brunswick with as little delay as possible, and acquaint me whether it is disposed to contribute to either or both of these lights and in what proportions.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE.

To the hon. S. L. Tilley.

Secretary's Office, October 3rd, 1860.

SIR,—

I have laid before his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in Council, your communication enquiring whether this province will contribute towards the erection, &c., of light houses at Cape Sable and Petit Passage; but, previous to giving a definite answer thereto, I am directed to inform you that light houses have recently been erected by this province on Grand Manan and Grindstone Islands, and to enquire whether your government will be willing to contribute towards the erection and maintenance of the lights.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) S. L. TILLEY.

The hon. Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary, Nova Scotia.

*Office of Board of Works,
Halifax, October 6th, 1860.*

SIR,—

Having read the communication of the Hon. S. L. Tilley, of New Brunswick, respecting the erection, &c., of light houses at Cape Sable and Petit Passage in Nova Scotia, and the building and maintaining of light houses on Grand Manan and Grindstone Islands in New Brunswick, I beg to remark that although the light houses at the latter places are of some benefit to the trade of Nova Scotia, yet they are far, very far, from an equivalent to the benefits and advantages New Brunswick would derive from light houses if such were in operation at Cape Sable and Petit Passage. These lights, if established, will be of essential benefit to the trade of New Brunswick ports in the Bay of Fundy, while those on Grand Manan and Grindstone Islands benefit the trade of Nova Scotia to a very limited extent.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. D. McKENNA.

S. S. Thorne, Esq., Chairman Board of Works, Halifax.

(COPY.)

Government House, P. E. Island, March 26th, 1861.

My Lord,—

Referring to my letter of date January 27th, 1860, I have again to invite your Lordship's attention to the absence of light houses on the east and north capes of this island.

The recurrence of accidents since I addressed you on this subject, induces me again to urge the expediency of taking immediate measures for placing lights on these points.

As the trade from the two principal harbors of this island, Charlottetown and Georgetown, is almost exclusively confined to counties lying to the southward, the proposed light houses will chiefly benefit vessels belonging to the adjoining colonies.

My government is therefore anxious to ascertain the views of the other North American colonies respecting the erection and maintenance of these light houses.

Should your Excellency think proper to bring this subject before your council, and recommend that a sum of money should be granted for that purpose, my government is prepared to ask the Legislative Assembly of this island to vote a contribution for the same purpose.

The details and the expense to be borne respectively by each province would be matters to be settled by commissioners.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

GEORGE DUNDAS.

Lieut. Governor.

Lieut. Governor the Earl of Mulgrave, &c., &c., &c.

EXAMINATION OF SHIPMASTERS AND MATES.

(COPY)

[Nova Scotia, No. 68.]

Downing Street, 1st February, 1861.

MY LORD—

With reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 104, of the 12th of December, I transmit to you a copy of a letter from the Board of Trade, enclosing copies of the notice of Examinations and copies of the Shipping Masters Instructions, together with sets of the certificates and forms in use, which it is hoped will afford your Lordship the requisite information on the subject of the examination of Masters and Mates for certificates of competency.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant Governor the Earl of Mulgrave, &c., &c., &c.

(COPY.)

MR. BOOTH TO THE UNDER SECRETARY.

(No. 26.)

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,

Whitehall, 26th January, 1861.

SIR,—

With reference to your letter of the 31st ultimo, enclosing a copy of a despatch from the Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, asking for information on the subject of the examination of masters and mates for certificates of competency,

with a view to the adoption in that colony of a similar plan to that in operation in the United Kingdom, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acquaint you for the information of the Secretary of State that the course of proceedings in this country, and the nature of the examination for the different grades of officers are explained at length in a small pamphlet entitled, "Notices of Examinations of Masters and Mates," and in the instructions to shipping masters, clauses 157 to 164. My Lords desire me therefore to enclose for the use of the Lieutenant Governor, six copies of the notice of examinations and six copies of the Shipping Masters Instructions, together with two sets of blank parchment certificates and paper office duplicates for the several grades, and six sets of the various forms in use.

My Lords trust that these forms and instructions will afford the Lieutenant Governor all the information of which he is in need.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) JAMES BOOTH.

The Under Secretary of State, Colonial Office.

MR. CARD'S APPLICATION FOR GRANT OF ISLE OF HAUT.

Halifax, February 11th, 1861.

SIR—

Your time being employed the other day, I had not an opportunity of stating exactly my reasons for wishing to have a grant of the Isle Haute. My object is to carry on a fishery there, and to do this it is necessary to expend a good deal of money in buildings, for a house to live in, &c. If the government should not see fit to give me a grant, I would be willing to take a lease, but in the latter case I should wish it to be for twenty years, or otherwise it would not be safe for me to lay out money upon it. I would undertake not to cut the wood, further than for my own use on the Island.

Yours very respectfully,

GEORGE CARD.

Hon. Joseph Howe.

*Department of Crown Lands,
5th February, 1861.*

SIR—

My report of the 12th March, 1858, addressed to the Provincial Secretary, will put you in possession of all necessary information respecting the Isle of Haut, and I beg to refer you to the Order in Council, dated 16th April, 1858, for the decision of the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,
Commissioner Crown Lands.

The Honble. the Provincial Secretary.

At a Council held at Government House, 16th April, 1858.

PRESENT—LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, &c., &c.,

In conformity with a recommendation of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, it is ordered that the Isle of Haut in the Bay of Fundy be reserved for the use of the public.

*Department of Crown Lands,
12th March, 1858.*

SIR—

In compliance with the commands of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to report upon the expediency of acceding to the application for a grant of the Isle of Haut, I beg leave to inform you that I have been particular in my enquiries of parties who are acquainted with the situation of the Island, and have arrived at the conclusion that it ought to be retained in the hands of the Government for public use.

It is in contemplation of the Board of Works to erect a Lighthouse upon the Island, in accordance with the recommendation of experienced navigators and the decision of the Legislature, and if there be any advantage in having a family settled upon the Island, the appointment to the charge of the Lighthouse will answer that purpose.

The Island, it is stated, is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length by a quarter of a mile in breadth, covered with a heavy growth of wood; its elevation about three hundred and fifty feet, with a landing at the North East end only. The preservation of the wood is an important consideration, and it is conjectured that if the forest is broken upon and any great quantity of wood be taken off, the high winds would prostrate the remainder, and destroy an important land mark in that part of the Bay of Fundy, besides depriving the fishermen of a privilege which they now enjoy both of wood and shelter.

A grant to private individuals, of the Island upon the usual terms, independent of the above considerations, would hold out a strong temptation to make a market of the wood, and then abandon the cultivation of it. The Island, if disposed of, should be put up to public competition, but for the foregoing and other reasons I respectfully submit that it should not be granted.

I am, Sir, &c.,

(Signed)

SAML. P. FAIRBANKS,
Commissioner Crown Lands.

The Hon. Provincial Secretary.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NAVIGATION SECURITIES.

The Committee on Navigation Securities, after having examined the petitions and papers referred to them, report as follows :

They have examined the reports of the Chairman of the Board of Works, and of the Superintendent of Light Houses, by which it appears that all the light houses and humane establishments supported in whole or in part by this province, were visited during the past year; some of these have undergone repairs during the past season and are now in good order, several others are reported by the superintendent to be in an inefficient state and in need of repairs, and your committee recommend that steps be taken by the government to put all the buildings in a good state of repair, with as little delay as practicable. The committee also recommend that an undisputed title to the road leading to the light house at Horton Bluff should be obtained and vested in the government, and also that all lands on which light houses now stand or are about to be erected should be purchased by the government so as to prevent any further disputes or trouble. Your committee further recommend that during the present year, light houses should be built at Cape Sable, Cape George, Petite Passage, and at the entrance of the Great Bras d'Or. They would also call the attention of the government to the necessity of placing a fog gun at Canso Lights, believing it to be much better adapted to the wants of the mariner than a fog bell. Your committee recommend that the salary of the light house keeper at the entrance of Guysborough harbor should be increased to the sum of two hundred dollars.

The committee do not recommend the placing of any gun or whistle at Samboro this season, or the giving of any grant or lease of the Isle of Haut to the petitioner or to any other person, and that the nearest light house keeper take charge of the Island.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS F. MORRISON, Chairman,
W. O. HEFFERNAN,
M. ROBICHAU.
HENRY BAILEY,
THOMAS CALDWELL.
SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

Committee room, April, 1861.

APPENDIX No. 30.

DISMISSALS FROM OFFICE.

A return of all removals from office held under the Provincial Government since the late Government resigned office, with the cause of such removal.

Hon. James McNab, Chairman Railway Board	}	Departmental Officers changed on change of administration
Alpin Grant, Queen's Printer,		
Stephen S. Thorne, Chairman Board of Works,		
P. S. Hamilton, Registrar of Deeds, Halifax,		removed for special cause,
Wm. Condon, Superintendant of Light Houses,		do.
Jacob Smith, Light House keeper, Cross Island,		do.
John Crotty, do do Black Rock,		do.
Richard Hitchins, do do Seal Islands,		do.
Matthew Campbell, Warehouse Locker, Halifax,		do.
Michael Rudolf, do do		do.
W. A. G. McKay, Tide Waiter, Pictou,		do.
John Drummond, do Halifax,		do.
Matthew Donohoe, do do		do.
Robert Miller, do do		do.
H. Kerr, Clerk Halifax Post Office,		do.
C. H. Hamilton, do do		do.
George Ross, Sherbrook Way Office,		do.
James M. Lent, Tusket, do.		do.
Joseph Goucher, Melvern Square, do		do.
E. C. Gairley, Brookfield, do.		do.
John Michie, Goose River, do.		do.
L. McDougall, Whycocomagh, do.		do.
Daniel Luff, Main-a-dieu, do.		do.
W. Fullerton, Halfway River, do.		do.
Donald McKenzie, Grand River, do.		do.
M. Potty, Tracadie, do.		do.
J. M. Parker, Berwick Post Office,		do.
Grace Phillips, River Phillip, do.		do.
John A. Stella, Port Mulgrave, do.		do.
James R. Mosse, Superintendant Railway Working Department,		office abolished,
James H. Liddell, Sec. & Treas. to Com. of Hospital for Insane,		do.
Ebenezer Rand, Collector, Cornwallis, former office restored,		
James McNab, do Pugwash,		do.
James A. Tory, Chief Ins. Pkld. Fish, Guysboro,		do.
George P. Lawson, Cashier, Saving's Bank,		do.
John Fowler, Light House keeper Apple River,		do.
A. C. Robins, Post Office, Yarmouth,		do.
George McLeod, Durham, Way Office,		do.
M. G. Ross, Mill Brook, do.		do.
Peter Paint, Ship Harbour, Post Office,		do.



APPENDIX No. 31.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.

Appointments made by the present Government up to the 25th February, 1861.

Queen's Printer.

Edward McDonald, Halifax,

Superintendent Light Houses.

Mathew McKenna, Halifax.

Registrar of Deeds.

Geo. C. Whidden, Halifax.

Chairman Board of Works.

Hugh Munro, Halifax.

Commissioner Signing Treasury Notes.

Jeremiah Northup, Halifax.

Commissioner Board Works.

John Gibson, Halifax.

Queen's Counsel.

Stewart Campell, Guysborough.

Commissioners for relief of Insolvent Debtors, and Commissioners for taking Affidavits and Recognizances of Bail.

Enos Gardiner,	Yarmouth,
Andrew Sheils,	Dartmouth,
Edward H. Franchville,	Guysborough,
Christopher Jost,	do.
Jas. B. Hadley,	do.
John Naylor,	Halifax,
Joseph Jennings,	do.
Joseph Kaye,	do.
William Rogers,	Yarmouth.

Coroners.

John Mitchell,	Pictou,
Hollis Jay,	Hants,
Stephen Dodge,	King's,
William Ross,	Lunenburg,
Jas. B. Hadley,	Guysborough,
James Donnelly, M.D.,	Pictou,
W. V. Andrews,	Lunenburg,
Wm. E. M. McRobert,	Colchester,
Richard J. Scott,	Cumberland,
John Grant	Guysborough,
William Pearson,	Musquodoboit.

Post Office Department.

R. Huntington,	Yarmouth,
B. Cochran,	Halifax,
Miss E. Turner,	Sherbrooke,
Nathaniel Churchill,	Tusket,
W. A. Davidson,	Berwick,
Alex. Fraser,	Middle River and Durham,
R. Fraser,	Mill Brook,
Beniah Spinney,	Malvern Square,
H. McCallam,	Brookfield,
— Darrow,	Goose River,
W. A. McKean,	Whycocomagh,
A. Martell,	Mainadieu,
G. D. Fullerton,	Half-way River,
Matilda Bruard,	Ship Harbor,
Hector Murchurson,	Grand River,
W. H. Harrington,	Tracadie,
Mary E. Hewson,	River Phillip,
John S. Thompson,	Halifax,
James Stafford,	Port Mulgrave.

Collector of Colonial Duties.

Edward Lockwood,	Cornwallis.
David Rogers,	Pugwash.
John McAulay,	Victoria.
Arod Grant,	Port William.
Lewis Knaut,	Mahone Bay.
Henry Morris,	Givan Wharf & Ogilvie Pier.
Hugh McPhee,	Sydney.
Isaac Wylde,	Port Mulgrave.
Edward D. Tremaine,	Port Hood.

Collectors of Light Duty.

Alexander Fraser,	Gut of Canso,
Basil Robicheau,	Monteghan,
Mark Terrio,	Digby.
Joseph White,	Tusket.
Robert Wilson,	Pubnico.

Commissioners of Schools.

John Murray,	Inverness.
Geo. C. Lawrence,	Do.
Rev. Robert Brine,	Richmond.
John Frehill,	Do.
The Rev. W. Filluel,	Digby.
“ W. McCarthy,	Do.
“ J. P. Roles,	Clare.
“ J. P. Nowlan,	Do.
William J. Fuller,	Kings.
The Rev. J. Stine	Do.
Samuel Muir, M.D.	Colchester.
Andrew Robinson,	Pictou.
The Rev. G. Robertson, L. L. D.	E. Division Annapolis.
Nathaniel Viditoe,	Do.
Michael Pickles,	Do.
George Armstrong,	Do.
Willard Parker,	Do.
Major Chipman.	Do.
Abner Saunders,	Do.
John Primrose, M.D.	Do.
Henry P. McPhee,	Do.

George Woodbury,	E Division of Annapolis.
Isaac Oakes,	Do.
The Rev. W. Godfrey,	Western Division Annapolis.
J. Spencer,	Do.
Wm. Weathers,	Do.
Elnathan Whitman,	Do.
Charles Forbes,	Do.
Elias Messenger,	Do.
Wm. Darkie,	Do.
William Wright,	Do.
Robert Longely,	Do.
Andrew Henderson,	Do.
Whitman Armstrong,	Do.
Rev. Chas. Knowles,	Argyle,
“ J. S. Addy,	Lunenburg,
Peter Bosdil,	Richmond,
Rev. Mr. Randall,	do.
“ George O. Heustis,	Cape Breton,
“ J. Ritchey,	do.
Wm. Chisholm,	Sydney,
Jas. McGregor,	Pictou,
John Mitchell,	do.

Commissioners of Sewers.

John Wier,	Hants,
John Jenkins,	Windsor,
George C. Phillip,	Onslow,
George Hibbard,	Minudie,
Samuel L. Lusby,	do.
James G. Bliss,	Cumberland.

Surveyors of Shipping.

William C. Whidden,	Shelburne,
R. H. Ruggles,	Digby,
E. D. Tremain,	Inverness,
Hugh McPhee,	Sydney,
Reuben Perry,	Digby.

Deputy Surveyors Crown Lands.

Samuel O'Donnell,	Cumberland,
Isaac N. Archibald,	Colchester,
Richard Uniacke,	Annapolis,
James Austen,	Inverness,
Charles Taylor,	Gysborough,
Peter Ross,	Pictou.

High Sheriffs.

John Sawyer,	Halifax,
Joseph Allison,	Hants,
John M. Caldwell,	Kings,
Peter Bonnett,	Annapolis,
John K. Veits,	Digby,
Joseph Shaw,	Yarmouth,
A. Barclay,	Shelburne,
John W. Scott,	Queens,
John H. Kaulback,	Lunenburg,
Chas. Blanchard,	Colchester,
R. McLean,	Cumberland,
W. H. Harris,	Pictou,
Henry P. Hill,	Sydney,

M. McLean,	Guysborough,
John L. Hill,	Cape Breton,
John F. Fuller,	Richmond,
Geo. C. Lawrence,	Inverness,
Jacob S. Ingraham,	Victoria.

Inspectors of Pickled Fish.

David Dunlap,	Queens,
E. H. Franchville,	Guysborough,
Donald McLeod,	Victoria.

Supervisors of Great Roads.

George W. Lowden,	New Glasgow,
Cyrus Boutilier,	Halifax,
John P. Inglis,	"

Masters of Supreme Court.

Henry P. Hill,	Sydney,
Jas. F. Blanchard,	Colchester.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Seizing Officers.

James M. Tidmarsh,	Halifax,
Joseph Townsend,	Cape Breton,
James Kerr,	Halifax.

Protection of Revenue.

Thomas Phoran, Tide Waiter,	Sydney,
Joseph White,	Tusket,
Mark Terrio,	Digby,
Basil Robichau,	"
Thomas H. Malcolm,	Hants.

Landing Waiters and Searchers.

James Kerr,	Halifax,
Jas. McCurdy,	Colchester,
George Creelman,	"
Laughlin McKay,	Digby,
Joseph Smith,	"
James Moorehouse,	"
Phinias Phinney,	Annapolis,
John Bent,	do.
William Pickett,	do.
William Tupper,	do.
James Longley,	do.
Charles Spurr,	do.
George Lockwood,	King's,
Elijah Rockwell,	do.
Rupert G. O'Brien,	Hants.

Justices of the Peace.

Donald McLean,	Cape Breton,
John Christie,	do.
James Mathison,	do.
John N. Ingraham,	do.
Simon Nicholson,	do.
R. McElmon,	Cumberland,
John Biglow,	do.
James T. Bliss,	do.

David McElman,	Cumberland,
Thomas Lusby,	do.
Joseph Atkinson,	do.
John McElmon,	do.
Mathew Allison,	Hants,
Evan Urquhart,	do.
Benjamin Fraser, M.D.,	do.
James McKenzie,	do.
Angus Murphy,	Inverness,
William Chisholm,	do.
Allan McQuarry,	do.
Henry Y. Taylor,	do.
Donald McLeod,	do.
W. A. McKeen,	do.
Malcom Blue,	do.
Thomas B. Tooker,	Digby,
Benjamin Hardy,	Hillsbury,
John W. Wright,	Digby,
John Denton,	do.
David Swaine,	Shelburne,
Obed W. Homer,	do.
Robert McIntosh,	do.
James Hogg,	do.
William Crews,	do.
John E. Pearson,	Kings,
Nathan Tupper,	do.
James E. Rockwell,	do.
Enoch Forsyth,	do.
Robert H. Beckwith,	do.
Edward B. Freeman,	Queen's,
Joseph H. Cook,	do.
John Baker,	Parrsborough,
Ehram Howard,	do.
A. Priestly Betts,	do.
James Himlow,	Guysborough,
Angus Cameron, jr.,	do.
Samuel Archibald,	do.
David K. McKeen,	do.
Alex. Fisher,	do.
Jesse Cumming,	do.
Christopher Jost,	do.
Thomas Taylor,	do.
Wm. Henry Wylie,	do.
Donald McKenzie,	do.
Robert Bruce,	do.
Samuel A. Robertson,	do.
Alexander McDonald,	do.
Matthew Ernst,	Lunenburg,
Simon Risser,	do.
William Turner,	do.
John Kaulback,	do.
Joseph Baker,	do.
Jacob Fancy,	do.
George Wile,	do.
James Starratt, senr.,	do.
Robert Lindsay,	do.
Daniel Waterman,	do.
James Zwick,	do.
Robert Dawson,	do.
Elias Dolliver,	do.

John Smith,	Lunenburg.
Wm. V. Andrews,	do.
Joseph Liley,	do.
Joseph Kay,	Halifax,
John Naylor,	do.
Robert Romans,	do.
John Crooks,	do.
George Munroe,	Halifax,
Isaac McCurdy,	do.
Peter Cruikshanks,	do.
James W. Carmichael,	Pictou,
John A. Dawson,	do.
John Mitchell, M. W.,	do.
Wm. Matheson,	do.
John Graham,	do.
James Kitchen,	do.
Stewart Burns,	do.
Geo. W. Underwood,	do.
John Hogg,	do.
Isaac McHardy,	do.
Simon Archibald,	do.
David Marshall,	do.
Andrew Campbell,	do.
Lawrence Miller,	do.
John Dawson,	do.
Malcolm G. McLeod,	do.
Aaron D. Harrington,	Sydney,
John Carmichael,	Goodwood
Wm. Landills,	Gay's River,
Donald N. Shaw,	Richmond,
Robert Smith,	Colchester,
James R. Blair,	do.
Robert S. Pollock,	do.
Wm. Gregor,	do.
Hugh Dickson,	do.
Robert Purves,	do.
Murdoch McDonald,	East Bay, C. B.
Henry Moore,	Boularderie,
Geo. S. Brown,	Yarmouth,
Samuel Flint, senr.,	do.
Benj. Cleaveland,	do.
John Moulton,	do.

APPENDIX No. 32.

FISHERIES.

Abstract of Returns of Inspectors of Pickled Fish, for the year 1800.

COUNTIES.	Tierces.			Barrels.			Half-barrels.				
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Rusty.	
Halifax,				1010	585	370	3	12	8	9	1
Yarmouth,				8	6						
Queen's,											
Inverness,			1								
Digby,											
Victoria,				114							
Cape Breton,				189	8	2		1	1	1	
Cumberland,											
Guysborough,				75	15	2		4	2	1	8
Richmond,				19	4	2					
Shelburne,				14	1						
Lunenburg,											
				2329	619	376	3	17	11	11	9

Abstract of Returns of Pickled Fish—continued.

MACKEREL.

COUNTIES.	Barrels.										Half-barrels.						
	No. 1.	Large No. 2.	No. 2.	Large No. 3.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Small.	Rusty.	Sour.	No. 1.	Large No. 2.	No. 2.	Large No. 3.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Small.	Rusty.
Halifax,	951	579	349	9505	7726	41	840	6	6	34	16	14	281	88	4	130	2
Yarmouth,		1	406	1182	893		3223										
Queen's,	43	6	4		31		18						1	1			
Inverness,				371	659		1019					2	1				
Digby,	25	31	870	245	30												
Victoria,	231	134	21	1819	15		10						1				
Cape Breton,				1741													
Cumberland,	646	518	73	1478	545	9	87			111	21	7	105	30		17	
Guy'sboro',	130		25	1969	180		25			40						17	
Richmond,	216	92	107	431	492		21			2	1						
Shelburne,	416	181	80	987	1333		50			15	12			8			
Lunenburg,																	
	2658	1542	1935	19728	11904	50	5293	6	6	202	50	23	388	127	4	164	2

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE FISHERIES.

The Committee on the Fisheries having examined the subjects referred to them, beg leave to report as follows:

Returns from the Chief Inspectors of pickled fish have been received from the following counties, viz.: Halifax, Yarmouth, Queen's, Inverness, Digby, Victoria, Cape Breton, Cumberland, Guysboro', Richmond, Shelburne and Lunenburg. The number of barrels of pickled fish inspected in these counties as appears by the general abstract, is as follows, viz.: salmon, 3,351 bbls.; mackerel, 43,601 bbls.; herrings, 81,580 bbls.; alewives, 4,388 bbls. These returns the committee believe do not give anything like a true statement of the quantity of fish inspected throughout the province, and would recommend that some alteration be made in the law for the appointment of inspectors, for as it now stands we neither get correct returns of the quantity of fish inspected, nor have the character of the article benefitted in any degree equal to the expense of inspection to the catcher. Your committee therefore recommend the prayer of the Guysboro' petition to the favorable consideration of the house, which asks that the office of chief inspector be abolished, and that the present law remain in tact so far as the classing and assorting of fish is touched, and that the inspectors shall be appointed by the Courts of Sessions.

The committee have had before them several petitions setting forth the difficulties under which the petitioners labour in prosecuting the fisheries on the coast of Labrador, being disturbed in their calling by the inhabitants of Newfoundland, who have taken their fish from the seines after having been stopped by them, cutting and destroying their seines, and otherwise damaging their property. As there is no armed vessel on that coast, the petitioners pray that some action may be taken in the matter. The committee are of opinion that if these causes of disturbance are allowed to continue, a valuable fishery will have to be abandoned by the people of this province, and would recommend that a correspondence should be entered into with the Government of Newfoundland, with a view to prevent a recurrence of the disturbances complained of. Your committee would also recommend the local government to apply to the Admiral on the station, and request him to station an armed vessel on that coast during the fishing season.

On the petition of the inhabitants of Digby, praying that a law may be enacted to prevent "trawl" or "set line fishing" in the bays and along the shores of the province, the committee feel that no action can be taken on this petition, for under the Reciprocity Treaty the people of the United States are allowed to catch fish in the bays and along the coast of Nova Scotia, without restriction as to the mode of catching, therefore no law could be enacted, which would be binding on or could be enforced against that people. At the same time the committee feel that this mode of fishing is not only destructive when being carried on along the coast, but is injurious in a much greater degree to the fisheries of the banks lying off the coast of Newfoundland, Labrador, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and this Province. It is well known to all persons who are acquainted with the cod fisheries, that if this mode of taking fish is persisted in, that in a few years those banks as fishing grounds will be rendered altogether unproductive. The committee append to this report a portion of a letter over the signature of *Piscator* addressed to their chairman, which treat this subject ably, fully detailing the mode by which this particular kind of fishing is carried on, and showing the evil results likely to follow if the practise is allowed to be continued. Your committee would recommend this matter to the serious consideration of the House, and that an address should be presented to Her Majesty by both branches of the Legislature, with a view of having the question brought to the notice of the governments of France and the United States of America for the purpose of impressing upon those governments the necessity of discontinuing a mode of fishing so destructive to the interests of all parties concerned, and that the local government shall correspond

with the governments of Canada, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, requesting their co-operation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN LOCKE, Chairman.
B. WIER,
ANDREW COWIE,
JOHN TOBIN,
HENRY MARTELL,
WILLIAM ROSS,
JOHN V. N. HATFIELD.

First clause excepted, J. T.
W. R.

Committee Room, March, 1861.

To the Honorable John Locke, Chairman of the Fishery Committee:

Having noticed in the city papers that the subject of Trawl Fishing, or, more properly, Sett Line Fishing, for codfish, has been brought to the notice of the Legislature by Mr. Wade, the member for Digby, and also having noticed a paragraph in the *Recorder* of the 16th of the present month, copied from a Portsmouth (N. H.) paper, boasting of the quantity of fish taken off that coast with sett lines, or, as they term them, trawl lines, I have been induced to pen a few remarks on the evils of sett line fishing, and have taken the liberty of addressing them to you as chairman of the fishery committee.

The catching of codfish with sett lines is the most injurious method of taking that description of fish, that can possibly be followed, and, if not checked, will soon be seriously felt on our fishing grounds. I therefore consider it the duty of every person who has any knowledge of the evil tendency of this method of taking codfish, to raise his pen or voice, no matter in how plain a manner, in exposing the evils of the system.

It may be as well to explain the means used for taking codfish by the method in question, before explaining the consequences likely to follow from its continuance.

This method of taking codfish has been erroneously called trawling, or trawl fishing. Trawling, however, is drifting with a net fast to a boat. Sett line fishing is the direct and proper name for this destructive method of taking codfish.

Sett line fishing was, I believe, first practised, to any extent, by the French fishermen in the Newfoundland fisheries, and principally on the Grand Bank, and is one of the evils produced by a bounty system—the natural offspring of a vile parent.

Sett line fishing, there can be but little doubt, was induced by the enormous bounty of ten francs paid by the French Government for every quintal of fish caught by their fishermen. In addition to this, within the last few years the privileges of the French fishermen have been very materially extended by their Government, and the bounty of the present day is quite equal to fifteen francs compared with the bounty received before the privileges were extended. As the largest fish are generally taken with sett lines, (as I shall presently describe,) a quintal was soon made up by this method of fishing.

The manner of fishing with sett lines is as follows:—A small sized rope or stout cod line, according to the depth of water, is provided, varying in length from half a mile to as much as five miles, according to the ground on which they are to be sett. Those lines are termed by the French bultow lines, and by the American fishermen thrott or throat lines. Each vessel following this method of fishing having a number of those lines, according to her size.

On those lines cod hooks, with a guaging or lanyard of one and a half to two feet, are fastened about three feet apart. The hooks are all baited, and the line is run out with a boat, sunk to the bottom, and moored there—buoys being fastened to it at different distances to denote its locality and to haul it up by. It is

allowed to lie there a certain length of time, generally determined by the fish being plenty or otherwise. Boats from the vessel go the buoys, haul up the line, take off what fish are on the hooks, re-bait them, and let the line down again, and so continue while there is any quantity of fish to be taken, or there fare is made up. The writer has been informed, incredible as it may appear, that some of those lines have as many as ten thousand hooks fastened to them.

The great evil of this method of taking codfish is the following:—The breeding fish, or, as they are more properly termed, the mother fish, during the season of reproduction, are very sluggish in their movements, and generally repose on the bottom for some time before and preparatory to depositing their spawn. The baited hooks, therefore, on those sett lines being scarcely two feet from them, float about just clear of the bottom, and are, in consequence, swallowed chiefly by the mother fish, which are generally of the largest size, and are thus destroyed in the very act of reproduction.

Nature has provided a time and season for every creature to reproduce its species in, and will not permit a violation of her laws with impunity. To destroy so valuable a creature at such a time is a direct violation of the unbending laws of nature, and will be certain, beyond all doubt, to produce its natural consequence. It is virtually killing the goose for the sake of the golden egg.

The ordinary and natural method of catching codfish is with a single line and one or two hooks, and the practice is to allow the lead to strike the bottom, and then haul it up about three fathoms; the bait is therefore seized by the active portion of the school, while the mother fish, in their dormant state, lie on the bottom, and seldom get a chance of taking it. It is for those reasons that so few mother fish are taken with the hand line during the spawning time.

It is perfectly useless for either boats or vessels engaged in the ordinary hook and line fishing to attempt to do so near where sett line fishing is being followed. Anything of a large sized vessel fishing with sett lines, will clear the fishing grounds for miles round where she is anchored, as she would have some thousands of hooks continually on the bottom and fresh baited every few hours.

For years the French were the only fishermen that followed the sett line fishing, but latterly the high prices given for large codfish in the United States has induced their fishermen to adopt it, and more recently many British fishermen have taken it up and are still doing so.

The effects of sett line fishing are already being seriously felt on grounds where the French have not the privilege of fishing, and although only partially followed by the United States and British fishermen, complaints loud and deep are being uttered in all directions. The question to be asked is, what will be the consequence when sett line fishing is generally followed by the United States and British fishermen as well as the French, instead of partially? It will certainly not take a prophet to foretell.

The French have so seriously injured the fishing grounds of the Grand Bank and other places where they have had the privilege of fishing, that they have been forced to search for other grounds, and for a number of seasons past several of their largest vessels have been fishing on the Sable Island Banks, up to the very western edge of them. Bank Quereau, to the north-east of Sable Island, one of the best fishing banks to be found a few years since, has been completely ruined by set line fishing, first practised on it by French and latterly by the United States fishermen.

When it is known that there are hundreds of vessels, many of them hundreds of tons burthen, with thousands of men and millions of hooks, now employed in taking codfish with set lines, it will cease to be surprising that the best fishing grounds are fast being destroyed.

It is a generally received natural fact that a codfish spawn contains from seven to nine millions of embryo fish; and when it is known that there are tens of thousands of quintals of codfish taken with sett lines, and that in every hundred quintals there are on an average between two and three thousand breeding fish, figures stand aghast at the idea of displaying the destruction of the species.

We sometimes hear well meaning persons assert that if there was no destruction of the spawn the species would become two numerous. The answer to such reasoning is easily supplied: man need not give himself any concern on that

account,—Nature's God provides a remedy for all excess of production. Man's duty is to learn the laws of nature and not to attempt to thwart them.

As far as I have been able to learn, a very large portion of the United States and British fishermen engaged in sett line fishing denounce it as being ruinous to the fisheries, and would rejoice if it was prevented. They only give as a reason for following it, that they do so because others adopt it.

The party who wrote the paragraph for the Portsmouth paper but little understood the subject he was writing about, or he would, or ought, to have been more ready to condemn, than approve or encourage sett line fishing. Should sett line fishing be generally adopted on their fishing grounds, they will soon have as much reason to regret it as they now have in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and elsewhere.

From the foregoing remarks I presume that it will be generally admitted that there exists an imperative necessity for checking sett line fishing, and this may be done by an arrangement between the North American provinces, with the sanction of Great Britain and the United States, whereby all sett-line fishing gear should be destroyed wherever found, and all parties caught in the act of set-line fishing after such an arrangement was made, should be heavily fined in addition to forfeiting all set-line fishing gear found in their possession.

I have here given my views upon the subject of set-line fishing, and hope others cognizant of its evil effects will be induced to do the same.

PISCATOR.

Halifax, March 2, 1861.

Abstract of Return of Pickled Fish—continued.

HERRING.

COUNTIES.	Barrels Round.		Half-bls. round.		Barrels Split.		Half-bls. Split.		Barrels bulk.		Half-bls. bulk.		Bls. gross bulk.		Half-bls. gross bulk.	
	No. 1.	No. 2.	Rusty.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 1.	No. 2.	Rusty.	No. 1.	No. 2.	Rusty.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 1.	No. 2.	Rusty.
Halifax,	30851	1046		687	3	1850	50	14	6232		1	14047		300		
Yarmouth,	1131											5351				
Queen's,	292	205		6	4	2288		2107								
Inverness,						144						500				
Digby,	639															
Victoria,																
Cape Breton,	44							11								
Cumberland,	10					840	99	2679								
Guysboro',						355	14	156								
Richmond,	729					6973	207									
Shelburne,	2099	805				1000			800							
Lunenburg,																
	35795	2056		693	7	713450	370	4967	7032		1	19898		300		

APPENDIX No. 33.

REVISED STATUTES.

Province of Nova Scotia, }
City of Halifax, to wit: }

Personally came and appeared before me, William Miller, a Notary Public, duly appointed, admitted and sworn, and residing in the City of Halifax aforesaid, John T. Compton, and William Compton, both of the said city, Printers and Publishers, who being by me sworn on the Holy Evangelists, did, jointly and severally make oath and say: that on the fifteenth day of June, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Eight, deponents entered into an agreement with the Honorable James W. Johnston, on behalf of the Provincial Government, for the publication of the new edition of the Revised Statutes; that under such agreement fifteen hundred copies of the said book were printed and bound by them, four hundred of which were distributed, as they believe, by the government, and four hundred and seventy-seven copies sold; that deponents' office and place of business were totally destroyed by fire on the night of the twelfth of January last past; that at the time of the said fire, to the best of deponents' knowledge and belief, upwards of six hundred copies of the said edition of the Revised Statutes were contained in their premises, and wholly destroyed by the said fire; that in addition to the number last mentioned, deponents' had printed, on their own account, independently of the said contract, four hundred other copies of the said work, which were likewise destroyed by the said fire; that deponents' had no insurance effected on the said books so destroyed, which were a total loss; that insurance to a limited extent was effected on specific articles of property in deponents' establishment, and recovered, but none on the said books; that deponents' loss by the said fire after the recovery of such insurance, as they believe, was about Five Hundred Pounds, as nearly as they can estimate; and, lastly, deponents' say, they do not know how the said fire originated, but that it did not originate through any fault, neglect or misconduct of them, or any one on their behalf.

JOHN T. COMPTON,
WM. COMPTON.

Sworn to before me at Halifax aforesaid, }
this 11th day of March, A. D. 1861 }

WILLIAM MILLER,
Notary Public, &c.

APPENDIX No. 34.

INDIANS.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Halifax, 20th February, 1861.

SIR,—

As Commissioner of Indian Affairs I beg leave to report for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, as follows :

I have drawn from the Receiver General the sum of twelve hundred dollars, (three hundred pounds). The account of expenditure with the vouchers are herewith enclosed.

I have endeavored to ascertain, as accurately as possible, the number of Indians in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton ; in many districts resident gentlemen have kindly assisted me.

As regards Nova Scotia Proper the figures given below may be considered tolerably accurate.

The number of Mic Mac Indians residing in Cape Breton, may, I think, be computed at four hundred, and about seventy are to be found in Newfoundland.

County of Pictou,	179
Sydney,	131
Annapolis,	76
Cumberland,	48
Shelburne,	40
Queen's,	126
Lunenburg,	40
Digby,	131
Hants,	} 402
Kings,	
Colchester,	
Guysboro',	
Total in Nova Scotia,	1173
“ Cape Breton,	400
“ Newfoundland,	70
“ Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and Newfoundland,	1643

I have issued nine hundred and thirty-four blankets, three hundred and four great coats, and thirty flannels, into the several districts, as follows :

	Blankets.	Great Coats.
Cape Breton, (North),	150	75
Arichat,	50	30
Lunenburg,	20	10
Queens,	100	40
Annapolis,	50	20
Pictou,	100	

Digby,	30	10
Cumberland,	30	
Sydney,	80	20
Hants, Kings, Colchester, Guysborough and Halifax,	324	99
	324	99
Total,	934	304

I would respectfully suggest to his Excellency the necessity of providing a suitable office for the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and also a store room for the storage of blankets and clothing. I find it intolerable to have my private residence beset at all hours by Indian visitors, and my premises incumbered with large bales of blankets and clothing for their use.

The condition of the Indians in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton may be described as destitute and miserable, disinclined as they are to anything like farm labor on their vast reserved lands; they seem destined to live a roving life, almost wholly dependent on charity.

The small pox, in a most virulent form, having broken out amongst the Indians living on the eastern shore of the county of Halifax, (numbering about thirty-two men, women and children), upon consultation with members of the Government, the Custos of the county, and a gentleman representing the interests of the residents in that locality, I took necessary precautionary measures to stay the progress of so fatal a disease, and also provided means to alleviate the necessities of those already attacked by it. I trust that in so doing I shall merit the approval of his Excellency.

It is highly gratifying to me to learn that the afflicted Indians found in the professional gentleman who attended them not only a skilful medical attendant, but a most kind and benevolent friend. The medical report will be found among the enclosures herewith.

I have, &c.,

(Signed),

WILLIAM CHEARNLEY,
Comm'r. Indian Affairs.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, &c., &c.

REPORT OF INDIAN COMMITTEE.

The committee on Indian affairs beg leave to report as follows :

The general question of Indian reserve land and squatters on the same, your committee consider to be a matter entirely for the government to arrange and settle ; but would suggest that the government and the Commissioner of Crown Lands would, as early as possible, take up this subject and make such regulations as would tend to the benefit of all parties interested.

The petition of Donald McQuarrie, Donald Nicholson, Roderick McLennan, Kenneth McLennan, and David McRae, has been considered, and your committee recommend that petitioners would get grants of their lands by paying one dollar per acre for such portion as may be on the Indian reserve as recommended in a letter addressed to the Provincial Secretary by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, dated 19th September, 1859. The time and terms of payment to be regulated by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and the money, when paid, to be reserved for the benefit of the Indians.

John V. Purdy, one of the Indian Commissioners in the county of Digby, complains that they do not receive a fair share of the coats and blankets granted to Indians. Your committee recommend that the \$1200 granted to Indians be equally divided according to the number of Indians in each county.

Your committee have examined the accounts and vouchers placed before them by Captain Chearnley, and find them all correct. Your committee consider Captain Chearnley's gratuitous services exceedingly praiseworthy, and would therefore recommend that the government would furnish a room for Capt. Chearnley, where coats and blankets for the Indians can be stored without encroaching on his private residence as is now the case.

Your committee would respectfully request the government to take such steps as they deem just to carry out the views expressed in this report as early as it can be practically done.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM ROSS, chairman.
H. BLANCHARD.
M. ROBICHAU.
JOHN MCKINNON.

APPENDIX N^o. 35.

E. RAND'S PETITION.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITION OF E. RAND.

The committee on E. Rand's petition report as follows:

The petitioner states—

1st.—That on or about the 14th day of December, 1859, William Wickwire, master of the schooner "Onward," from Boston, reported at his office the cargo of said vessel, on her arrival at the port of Canning; and that D. M. Dickie, one of the importers, entered a certain portion of the goods consigned to him in said schooner, made an affidavit in the usual form, and paid the duties thereon.

The committee find that the duties were duly paid on the 7th day of January, 1860, as per receipt of E. Rand, put in by D. M. Dickie, but it appears from the evidence that the entry of said goods as it is now on file, completed and written at the foot thereof, "sworn to at Canning this 5th day of January, 1860, before me, E. Rand, collector," and signed "D. M. Dickie," was not so written on the 5th day of January, neither was it so written for some time thereafter, when the paper was offered in evidence in the Supreme Court, and the committee believe from the evidence adduced, and after comparing other signatures of D. M. Dickie, with the signature to the said affidavit, that his name was fraudulently forged thereto by some other party.

The petitioner alleges—

2nd.—"That sometime after the foregoing transactions he was informed that D. M. Dickie had imported five barrels of crushed sugar in the schooner "Onward," which he neglected to enter and pay the duties required by law, and that he, the petitioner, proceeded to the store of D. M. Dickie, and seized two barrels of crushed sugar deposited therein as part of the said five barrels. That a trial and investigation took place before two justices of the peace and appealed therefrom to the Supreme Court, when, on both occasions, it was decided that the said two barrels had been purchased from W. Aikins, in Halifax, and were not imported in the "Onward" from Boston. That in consequence of said decision, he, the petitioner, was ordered by the Board of Revenue to deliver up the sugar to D. M. Dickie. And further that the petitioner had incurred over Ten Pounds expense in conducting the prosecution, which sum the government had refused to repay him, and that he was dismissed from office."

In reference to this part of the petition the committee find that Mr. Rand neglected to obey the repeated orders of the Board of Revenue to report the proofs he had of the illegal importation, and that without communicating his intention or obtaining the sanction of the Board he commenced in the Justice of Peace Court, and afterwards carried up to the Supreme Court, in direct violation of the orders of the Board, his action for the confiscation of said sugar upon insufficient evidence; that under these circumstances, the committee do not consider that he is entitled to be relieved from the payment of said expenses, out of the revenues of the province.

The committee consider that the announcement made by the leader of the government that the petitioner was removed from his office solely for the purpose of reinstating the former incumbent whom they considered had been improperly displaced, renders it unnecessary for them to make any further remark on this part of the petition.

The petitioner states—

3rd. That after the aforesaid trials, and after the delivery of the sugar to D. M. Dickie in accordance with the orders of the Board of Revenue, he procured

from Boston a copy of a certain paper said to be deposited in the Custom House of that port, and purporting to be a certificate dated at Canning, the 21st day of December, 1859, and signed by D. M. Dickie, to the effect that five barrels of crushed sugar had been landed from the schooner Onward at that port on the 14th day of said month, the same having been conveyed from Boston. The said paper containing also an affidavit sworn to before L. W. Eaton, J. P., of the master and mate of said schooner, that the said barrels were duly delivered from the Onward, at the port of Canning. Also a declaration of Eaton & Northup and John H. Clark, that the statement of D. M. Dickie is just and true, and worthy of full faith and credit.

The committee do not consider the copy of certificate submitted to them to be sufficient evidence to convict any of her Majesty's subjects in Nova Scotia of fraud and perjury in opposition to the sworn testimony of Wm. Hemming, mate of the Onward, that D. M. Dickie imported no sugar by said vessel on the occasion referred to, and the testimony of William Wickwire, master, that "he had no knowledge of D. M. Dickie importing 5 barrels crushed sugar in said schooner Onward at the time mentioned."

The best testimony that could be procured in the province was brought before the committee at the request of the petitioner's agent, to substantiate the authenticity of the original certificate in the Boston Custom House, Levi W. Eaton, Justice of the Peace, before whom, it is stated in the copy, the master and mate of the schooner Onward were sworn, testified as follows :

"I have no recollection of taking deposition, a copy of which is now shown to me, dated 21st December, 1859, purporting to be made by Wickwire and Hemming. If I saw the original papers of which these purports to be copies, I would be enabled to identify my own signature, but I have no recollection of the papers otherwise."

Under these circumstances, and from all the evidence adduced, the committee do not think that the petitioner was justified in preparing a charge of smuggling against D. M. Dickie.

The committee recommend that the sum of fifteen dollars and fifty cents be paid out of the provincial-revenue to Levi W. Eaton, being the amount of his account for travelling fees and attendance on the committee in obedience to the subpoena of the chairman, and inasmuch as the said subpoena was granted to W. A. Henry, Esq., a member of this House, who acted as the agent of E. Rand, on condition that all necessary expenses of witnesses would be paid by petitioner. The committee recommend that the petitioner be requested to repay the said sum to the Receiver General.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. P. GRANT, chairman.
A. W. McLELAN,
HENRY MOSELY.

APPENDIX N^o. 36.

REPORT OF POST OFFICE COMMITTEE.

The Post Office Committee have agreed to recommend to the favorable consideration of the Government the following petitions :

1. James S. Smith and others, Port La Tour.
2. David Malcolm and others, Coal Harbour and Carriboo Cove.
3. John McGilvary and others of Knoydart.
4. William Charlton and others, of Springfield.
5. Hugh Ross and others, of Piedmont.
6. Timothy McLellan and others, of Granville.
7. Michael Wallace and others, of Douglas.
8. James L. Andrews and others, of Steep Creek.
9. William H. Lovett and others, of Kings County.
10. Robert J. Ward and others, of Advocate Harbor.
11. Isaiah Dimock and others, of Newport.
12. Duncan P. Blair and others, of Barney's River.
13. Thomas S. Brown and others, of Sydney.
14. Charles Carmichael and others, Little Bras d'Or.
15. William C. Kennedy and others, of Pleasant Valley.
16. Of Nathaniel Clough, for a Way-office.
17. John McDougall and others, Lake Ainsley.
18. Anthony Oliver and others, River Inhabitants.
19. From Edward Dulhanty.

* They recommend that \$40 be allowed to Henry Conlon for extra services performed by him, and that \$20 be added to his allowance in consideration of the extension of his ride.

That a foot messenger be employed between Lequille and Annapolis, once a week.

That \$30 be allowed to Henry Lawlor, and \$4 to Elisha C. Gourley, of Brookfield.

That \$40 be allowed to C. Dwyer.

* That Alexander Church's salary be raised to \$400.

They recommend that the claims of Charles B. Archibald, and Hiram Hyde, for which the Canadian Government have failed to make any provision, should be paid.

The committee decline to recommend the following petitions :

1. Postmasters of North Sydney and Nictaux for increase of salary.

* 2. From St. Andrew's, Tracadie, and Long Island, for changing way offices to post offices.

3. From King & Brothers, for increase of salary, on western shore route.

4. From Timothy Archibald, for an increase of salary.

5. From Old Barns for further mail communication.

° 6. From Mrs. Grace Rice for repayment of \$140 said to have been mailed at Weymouth.

* 7. From the clerks in the Halifax Office for increase of salary.

With a view to the further extension of the advantages of the money order system, the committee recommend that the sum for which orders may be granted, be increased to one hundred dollars.

That a scale of fees, prepared by the Postmaster General and appended to this report, be adopted. The Postmaster General shall extend the money order system to post offices other than those in the shire towns, at his discretion.

The committee recommend that the system of compulsory prepayment of letters, in all cases, be adopted. That the sale of stamps in the country be confined to Postmasters and Way-office keepers. That in the city of Halifax, stationers and druggists be permitted to sell stamps, commission of 5 per cent. being allowed to all persons authorised to sell stamps, on their purchasing not less than \$12 50, or one sheet of any description of stamps at one time. No commission to be charged at the Halifax office on stamps issued to venders either in town or country.

The committee recommend that \$100 be paid to Robert Martin in consideration of the peculiar circumstances under which he was called upon to make good a sum of money stolen out of the office at Sydney.

* The committee have had under their consideration a claim preferred by the mail contractors on the Western line for repayment of a half year's salary earned by them in 1858 and 1859, and as they can discover no good reason why the Ride was put up to competition in that year while all the other couriers were left in the undisturbed possession of their rights, have decided to recommend this claim to favorable consideration

* The committee report a scale of salaries for Postmasters and Way-office keepers prepared by the Postmaster General on the basis of an average of three years, as recommended by that officer.

* The committee decline to recommend the increase of any salary beyond the rate established by this scale.

The committee desire to call the attention of the government to the scale appended to this report, by which it will be seen that, on some of the old mail routes, and best paid passenger lines, the price paid for carrying the mails, varies from 3d. to 3½d per mile, while on other Rides the mails are carried for 2½d. per mile.

The committee would recommend that a sum not to exceed \$200 per annum be allowed to the proprietors of any steamboat which will ply three times a week between Bridgetown and Digby, carrying the mail.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH HOWE.
ROBERT ROBERTSON.
WILLIAM BURGESS.
W. A. HENRY.

(Except to the clauses marked *.)

W. O. HEFFERNAN.
J. BOURINOT.
JOHN C. WADE.

(Except as to the clause marked °.)

SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS.

NAME OF OFFICES.	TOWNS.	1858.	1859.	1860.	Average.
Albion Mines,		\$102 29	\$108 50	\$108 75	\$106 00
Amherst,		464 58	477 03½	490 28½	478 00
Annapolis,		242 75	275 25	277 45	264 00
Antigonishe,		252 58	281 05	308 85½	280 00
Arichat,		161 31	166 79	168 98½	164 00
Aylesford,		61 12	86 95	79 24	76 00
Baddeck,		153 2	160 92	161 27½	160 00
Berwick,		24 86	88 74	62 12½	60 00
Barrington,		123 54½	136 41	134 66	132 00
Boularderie,		34 44	42 16½	44 94	40 00
Bridgetown,		173 45	192 43	185 93½	184 00
Bridgewater,		82 81	95 52	97 11	92 00
Canning,		54 03½	76 56	75 26½	68 00
Cape Canso,		62 64	71 97	72 57½	68 00
Chester,		86 64	96 37	100 90½	96 00
Clementsport,		35 32	44 30	44 02	40 00
Digby,		285 34	298 43	304 69	296 00
Durham,		85 42	96 92	91 78½	90 00
Glencg,		30 60	82 16	63 11	60 00
Guysboro',		183 79½	196 87	195 38	192 00
Hantsport,		51 54½	59 12½	59 10	56 00
Kentville,		405 35	422 90	401 43½	408 00
Lawrencetown,		84 59	100 62	104 62½	96 00
Liverpool,		304 85	317 17	322 20	316 00
Lock's Island,		52 75	60 64	63 70	60 00
Londenderry,		165 33	181 64	192 50	180 00
Lower Horton,		88 35	104 11	103 95½	100 00
Lower Stewiacke,		67 88	79 36	82 10	76 00
Lunenburg,		165 89½	177 12½	199 33	180 00
Mahone Bay,		50 17	57 95	63 57	56 00
Maitland,		63 41	74 61	81 09	72 00
Margaree,		36 2	45 19½	53 25	44 00
McNair's Cove,		46 45	63 95	62 93	56 00
Middle Musquodoboit,		42 30	48 51	49 18	48 00
Mill Village,		61 41	67 55	63 75	64 00
New Glasgow,		205 54	224 49	227 03	220 00
Mabou,		40 39½	62 74	63 06	56 00
Newport,		122 90	135 50	138 10	132 00
North Sydney,		89 74	107 69½	109 90	104 00
Parrsboro',		103 11	113 75	127 18½	116 00
Plaister Cove,		210 94½	231 97	215 88	220 00
Port Hood,		160 00	160 00	160 00	160 00
Port Medway,		41 11	45 56	49 50	44 00
Pugwash,		126 08	150 78	156 76	144 00
Pictou,		417 31	455 99½	444 51	440 00
River John,		43 82	56 92	55 89	52 00
River Philip,		45 96	58 14	53 05	52 00
Sandy Cove,		41 35	49 96	49 06	48 00
Shelburne,		144 71	159 90	162 35	156 00
Sherbrooke,		64 33	65 35	66 48	64 00
Shubenacadie,		55 74	74 42	75 89½	68 00
St. Anns,		40 28	49 77	49 66	48 00
St. Margaret's Bay,		41 45	44 16	40 00	40 00
St. Peter's,		55 55	65 78	73 28½	64 00
Sydney,		360 00	360 00	360 00	360 00
Sydney Mines,		52 80	63 31	69 88	60 00
Tatamagouche,		65 26	82 00	85 52	78 00

SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS—continued.

NAMES OF OFFICES. TOWNS.	1858.	1859.	1860.	Average.
Truro,	\$272 15	326 55	337 45	312 00
Upper Musquodoboit,	63 85	75 21	76 84	72 00
Upper Stewiacke,	33 94	41 57	43 24	40 00
Wallace,	141 90	154 12	167 60	156 00
Walton,	44 64	50 74	52 21	48 00
Westport,	64 26	67 87	69 83	68 00
West River,	120 00	120 00	120 00	120 00
Weymouth,	85 30	100 95	102 66	96 00
Wilmot,	47 83	84 62	83 52	72 00
Windsor,	333 21	379 77	380 61	364 00
Wolfville,	89 45	119 98½	130 91	112 00
Whycocomagh,	37 23½	52 08	53 02	48 00
Yarmouth,	345 46	371 25	367 63½	360 00
Milton,				72 00
Ship Harbour,				60 00

SALARIES OF WAY OFFICE KEEPERS.

NAME OF OFFICE.	SALARY 1860.	COMMISSION.	TOTAL.	SALARY RECOMMENDED.
Acadia Mines,	\$10 50	\$19 29	\$29 79	\$30 00
Addington Forks,	8 00	1 61	9 61	10 00
Advocate Harbour,	8 00	5 78	13 78	14 00
Alma, (Middle River,)	28 00	3 10	31 10	30 00
Apple River,	8 00	0 87	8 87	8 00
Argyle,	18 00	10 66	28 66	28 00
Arisaig,	10 00	2 46	12 46	12 00
Aylesford, West, (closed),	6 00	2 88	8 88	
Bayley's Brook,	8 00	3 85	11 85	12 00
Barney's River,	18 00	6 13	24 13	24 00
Barrington Passage,	8 00			8 00
Bay St. Lawrence,	8 00	1 08	9 08	10 00
Bedford Basin,	8 00	11 68	19 68	20 00
Bellveau Cove,	8 00	2 08	10 08	10 00
Big Bras d'Or,	8 00	2 41	10 41	10 00
Big Interval, (Grand Narrows, C.B.)	8 00	1 11	9 11	10 00
Big Bond,	8 00	2 03	10 03	10 00
Bill Town,	8 00	7 19	15 19	16 00
Black Rock,	8 00	0 48	8 48	8 00
Blandford,	8 00	2 37	10 37	10 00
Blue Mountains,	8 00	0 70	8 70	8 00
Boisdale,	8 00	1 09	9 09	10 00
Boom,	8 00	1 53	9 53	10 00
Bridgeport, (Glance Bay,)	8 00	1 74	9 74	10 00
Bridgeville,	8 00	2 46	10 46	10 00
Broad Cove, (Interval,)	8 00	6 13	14 13	14 00
Broad Cove, (Marsh)	8 00	3 73	11 73	12 00
Broad Cove, (Lunenburg)	8 00	2 30	10 30	10 00
Brookfield, (Queen's)	10 00	9 68	19 68	20 00
Brookfield, (Co. Colchester)	18 00	6 68	24 68	24 00
Buckley's,	8 00	9 05	17 05	16 00
Caledonia Corner,	10 00	7 08		16 00
Caledonia, (St. Mary's)	8 00	1 39	17 08	10 00
Canard, (Cornwallis)	8 00	9 45	9 39	16 00
Cape George,	8 00	4 26	12 26	12 00
Cape Negro,	8 00	4 03	12 03	12 00
Cape Sable Island,	8 00	7 55	15 55	16 00
Carlton,	8 00	0 98	8 98	10 00
Catalone,	8 00	1 89	9 89	10 00
Chelsea Corner, (Lunenburg)	8 00	0 13	8 13	8 00
Chelsey Corner, (New Germany)	8 00	1 82	9 82	10 00
Chester Basin,	8 00	1 89	9 89	10 00
Cheticamp,	8 00	4 83	12 83	12 00
Cheverie,	8 00	10 00	18 00	20 00
Christmas Island,	8 00	5 43	13 43	12 00
Church Point, (Clare)	8 00	4 64	12 64	12 00
Church Street, (Cornwallis)	8 00	13 94	21 94	22 00
Churchville,	8 00	3 94	11 94	12 00
Chute's Cove,	8 00	1 00	9 00	10 00
Clare,	8 00	3 59	11 59	12 00
Cleek's Harbour, (Cape Sable Island)	8 00	3 50	11 50	12 00
Clyde River,	18 00	7 62	25 62	24 00
Conquerall Bank,	8 00	0 12	8 12	8 00
Cornwallis, East,	8 00	5 47	13 47	14 00
Cornwallis, West,	8 00	7 27	15 27	16 00
Country Harbour,	10 00	1 67	11 67	12 00
Cow Bay, C.B.,	8 00	3 61	11 61	12 00

SALARIES OF WAY OFFICE KEEPERS—continued.

NAME OF OFFICE.	SALARY 1860.	COMMISSION.	TOTAL.	SALARY RECOMMENDED.
Cross Roads Bridge,	\$8 00	\$1 06	\$9 06	\$10 00
Cross Roads, (Country Harbour)	18 00	5 36	23 36	24 00
Cross Roads, (St. Mary's)	14 00	1 94	15 96	16 00
Crow Harbour,	12 00	2 12	14 12	14 00
Cape North,	8 00	0 85	8 55	8 00
Chebogue,	8 00	3 39	11 39	12 00
Dartmouth,	8 00	61 57	69 57	70 00
Deerfield,	8 00	2 71	10 71	10 00
Diligent River,	8 00	1 74	9 76	10 00
Discouse,	8 00	4 42	12 42	12 00
Dublin Shore,	8 00	0 17	8 17	8 00
Earltown,	14 00	6 85	20 85	20 00
East Bay,	8 00	3 29	11 29	12 00
East Bay, (North side,)	8 00	1 45	9 45	10 00
East Branch, River Philip,	8 00	0 66	8 66	8 00
East Port Medway,	8 00	2 89	10 89	10 00
East River, St. Mary's,	8 00	1 65	9 65	10 00
Eastville,	10 00	2 46	12 46	12 00
Economy,	8 00	14 45	22 45	24 00
Economy, (Upper)	8 00	5 75	13 75	14 00
Ecl Brook,	8 00	1 93	9 93	10 00
Elmsdale,	8 00	7 16	15 16	16 00
East Side Pubnico Harbor,	8 00	1 38	9 38	10 00
Falmouth,	8 00	3 47	11 47	12 00
Falmouth (Windsor) Bridge,	8 00	7 15	15 15	16 00
Five Islands,	10 00	9 10	19 10	20 00
Forks, Margaree,	8 00	3 09	11 09	12 00
Forristall's,	28 00	4 11	32 11	32 00
Fox Harbour,	8 00	0 74	8 74	8 00
Framborse,	8 00	1 55	9 55	10 00
Fraser's Mills,	8 00	2 56	10 56	10 00
Forks, Baddeck	8 00	0 11	8 11	8 00
Forks, Middle River, Pictou,	8 00	1 49	9 49	10 00
French River, (Lindsay's Stables,)	8 00	0 11	8 11	8 00
Gaberouse,	8 00	4 06	12 06	12 00
Garden of Eden,	8 00	0 87	8 87	8 00
Gaspereau,	8 00	4 89	12 89	12 00
Gay's River,	11 00	5 66	16 66	16 00
Givan Wharf,	8 00	4 87	12 87	12 00
Goose River,	18 00	3 02	21 02	20 00
Gorc,	12 00	5 91	17 91	18 00
Goshen,	8 00	2 34	10 34	10 00
Grand River,	8 00	4 72	12 72	12 00
Granville Ferry,	18 00	32 23	50 23	50 00
Great Village,	18 00	36 69	54 69	56 00
Greenfield,	8 00	0 13	8 13	8 00
Greenhill,	8 00	0 04	8 04	8 00
Greenwich,	18 00	3 97	21 97	22 00
Gulf Shore,	10 00	1 27	11 27	12 00
Gunning Cove,	8 00	2 00	10 00	10 00
Guysboro' Interval,	18 00	5 57	23 57	24 00
Gay's River Road,	8 00	0 33	8 33	8 00
Gilbert's Cove,	8 00	0 41	8 41	8 00
Glen Road,	8 00	0 06	8 06	8 00
Grandique Ferry, (North side)	8 00	1 26	9 26	10 00
Halfway River,	14 00	1 14	15 14	16 00
Hall's Harbor,	8 00	4 99	12 99	12 00

SALARIES OF WAY OFFICE KEEPERS—continued.

NAME OF OFFICE.	SALARY 1860.	COMMISSION.	TOTAL.	SALARY RECOMMENDED.
Harbour a Bouchet,	13 00	\$5 51	\$18 51	\$18 00
Head of Jordan River,	8 00	2 15	10 15	10 00
Head of Amherst,	8 00	2 05	10 05	10 00
Head of Tatamagouche Bay,	8 00	0 98	8 98	10 00
Head of Wallace Bay,	10 00	2 74	12 74	12 00
Head of Lochaber Lake,	8 00	1 34	9 34	10 00
Head of Wallace Bay, North side,	10 00	0 23	10 23	10 00
Head of West Bay,	8 00	5 57	13 57	14 00
Hebron,	18 00	13 31	31 31	32 00
Hillsboro, C. B.	8 00	8 05	16 05	16 00
Hillsboro, N. S.	16 00	9 94	25 94	26 00
Hopewell,	8 00	3 02	11 02	12 00
Hubbard's Cove,	18 00	6 95	24 95	24 00
Head of Tide, River Philip,	14 00	0 46	14 46	14 00
Halfway Brook,	8 00		8 00	8 00
Head of St. Margaret's Bay,	8 00	0 81	8 81	8 00
Indian Harbour,	8 00	4 36	12 36	12 00
Ingonish,	8 00	2 51	10 51	10 00
Isaac's Harbor,	8 00	3 16	11 16	12 00
Joggins Mines,	8 00	11 87	19 87	20 00
Judique,	14 00	5 00	19 00	20 00
Kempt, (Co. Queen's,)	10 00	2 93	12 93	14 00
Kempt Bridge,	8 00	0 96	8 96	8 00
Kempt, (Co. Yarmouth,)	8 00	3 18	11 18	12 00
Kempt Town,	8 00	0 39	8 39	8 00
Kennetcook,	8 00	11 40	19 40	20 00
Kennetcook, (Upper)	8 00	0 52	8 52	8 00
Ketch Harbor,	8 00	1 22	9 22	10 00
Kingston Village,	8 00	5 20	13 20	14 00
Kingsbury,	8 00	0 92	8 92	8 00
L'Ardoise,	8 00	4 68	12 68	12 00
La Have, Cross Road,	6 68	1 11	7 79	8 00
Lake Ainslie, (East Side,)	10 00	3 68	13 68	14 00
Lewis Head,	8 00	3 16	11 16	12 00
Lewis Bay,	8 00	0 98	8 98	8 00
Lime Rock,	8 00	1 45	9 45	10 00
Lingan Mines,	8 00	3 25	11 25	12 00
Little Bras d'Or,	14 00	7 86	21 86	22 00
Little River,	8 00	5 16	13 16	14 00
Little River (Musquodoboit),	8 00	8 86	16 86	16 00
Little Arichat,	8 00	9 16	17 16	18 00
Little Harbor,	8 00	1 49	9 49	10 00
Little Tracadie,	18 00	2 24	20 24	20 00
Lochaber,	8 00	4 69	12 69	12 00
Loch Lomond,	8 00	2 33	10 33	10 00
Lochartville,	8 00	5 51	13 51	14 00
Long Island,	8 00	9 38	17 38	18 00
Long Point,	14 00	3 62	17 62	18 00
Louisburg,	8 00	3 81	11 81	12 00
Lower Barney's River,	8 00	4 81	12 81	12 00
Lower Ward,	8 00	4 17	12 17	12 00
Low Point,	14 00	2 37	16 37	16 00
Lake Ainslie,	8 00	1 06	9 06	10 00
Low Point Shore,	8 00	0 72	8 72	8 00
Lower Maccan,	8 00	3 56	11 56	12 00
Lyle's Bridge,	8 00	0 70	8 70	8 00
Lakelands, Parrsboro' Township,	8 00	0 78	8 78	8 00

SALARIES OF WAY OFFICE KEEPERS—continued.

NAME OF OFFICE.	SALARY 1860.	COMMISSION.	TOTAL.	SALARY RECOMMENDED.
Lequille,	\$8 00	\$1 36	\$9 36	\$10 00
Lower Selmah,	8 00	0 26	8 26	8 00
Little River Shore,			8 00	8 00
Maccan,	14 00	1 91	15 91	16 00
Maccan Intervale,	8 00	2 93	10 93	10 00
Mainadien,	8 00	7 21	15 21	16 00
Maitland, (Co. Yarmouth),	18 00	14 11	32 11	32 00
Malagawatch,	8 00	3 25	11 25	12 00
Malagash,	8 00	1 20	9 20	10 00
Malignant Cove,	8 00	1 49	9 49	10 00
Manchester,	8 00	3 10	11 10	12 00
Margaretville,	8 00	5 88	13 88	14 00
Marie Joseph,	14 00	1 77	15 77	16 00
Marion Bridge,	8 00	1 78	9 78	10 00
Marshall Town,	8 00	3 97	11 97	12 00
Marshall's Cove,	8 00	1 10	9 10	10 00
Mast Town,	8 00	3 29	11 29	12 00
McLellan's Mountain,	8 00	0 76	8 76	8 00
Medford,	8 00	1 49	9 49	10 00
Merigomish,	8 00	10 51	18 51	18 00
Meteghan,	18 00	10 55	28 55	28 00
Middle LaHave Ferry,	8 00	1 38	9 38	10 00
Middle Settlement, R. Inhabitant,	8 00	2 66	10 66	10 00
Middle River, C. B.	8 00	4 14	12 14	12 00
Middle River, Durham,	8 00	2 67	10 67	10 00
Middletown, Co. Annapolis,	18 00	13 50	31 50	32 00
Middlefield,	10 00	0 77	10 77	10 00
Mill Brook,	8 00	5 87	13 87	14 00
Miller's Creek,	8 00	4 31	12 31	12 00
Milltown, or Melvern Sqre., Co. Ann.	8 00	2 40	10 40	10 00
Minudie,	8 00	12 86	20 86	20 00
Moidart,	8 00	1 67	9 67	10 00
Molasses Harbor,	8 00	3 21	11 21	12 00
Morden,	8 00	4 89	12 89	12 00
Morristown,	8 00	1 75	9 75	10 00
Mount Uniacke,	8 00	4 15	12 15	12 00
Musquodoboit Harbour,	8 00	7 58	15 58	16 00
Millford Haven Bridge,	8 00	0 97	8 97	8 00
Maitland, Co. Annapolis,	8 00	1 55	9 55	10 00
Martin's River,	8 00	1 12	9 12	10 00
Necum Teuch,	8 00	2 25	10 25	10 00
New Albany,	8 00	1 55	9 55	10 00
New Annan,	8 00	3 03	11 03	12 00
New Caledonia,	8 00	1 20	9 20	10 00
New Gairloch,	8 00	1 48	9 48	10 00
New Germany,	8 00	3 39	11 39	12 00
New Harbour,	8 00	1 00	9 00	10 00
New Larig,	10 00	1 96	11 96	12 00
New Minas,	8 00	5 10	13 10	14 00
Newport Corner,	18 00	5 14	23 14	24 00
Newport Landing,	8 00	11 50	19 50	20 00
New Tusket,	8 00	0 59	8 59	8 00
Nicholl's Corner,	8 00	0 64	8 64	8 00
Nictaux Falls,	14 00	8 97	22 97	24 00
Nine Mile River,	8 00	4 02	12 02	12 00
Noel,	12 00	3 51	15 51	16 00
Noel Shore,	10 00	0 35	10 35	10 00

SALARIES OF WAY OFFICE KEEPERS—continued.

NAME OF OFFICE.	SALARY 1860.	COMMISSION.	TOTAL.	SALARY RECOMMENDED.
North East Branch, Margaree,	\$8 00	\$3 19	\$11 19	\$12 00
North East Harbour,	8 00	6 16	14 16	14 00
North Mountain,	8 00	1 96	9 96	10 00
North River Bridge, Colchester,	11 00	7 07	18 07	18 00
North River Bridge, St. Anns,	8 00	1 09	9 09	10 00
North Shore,	8 00	0 93	8 93	18 00
North Shore, Wallace,	8 00	0 87	8 87	8 00
North West Arm,	8 00	1 93	9 93	10 00
New Canaan,			8 00	8 00
Old Barns,	8 00	5 91	13 91	14 00
Ohio,	8 00	1 72	9 72	10 00
Onslow,	14 00	3 19	17 19	18 00
Onslow, Upper	14 00	1 38	15 38	16 00
Oyster Ponds,	8 00	1 08	9 08	10 00
Paradise Lanc,	18 00	11 17	29 17	30 00
Peggy's Cove,	8 00	1 33	9 33	10 00
Pero,	8 00	2 32	10 32	10 00
Petitite Riviere,	18 00	6 56	24 56	24 00
Pineo Village,	8 00	1 92	9 92	10 00
Pirate Harbour,	8 00	10 49	18 49	18 00
Plainfield,	8 00	0 61	8 61	8 00
Point Bruley,	8 00	1 05	9 05	10 00
Pomket Forks,	8 00	3 47	11 47	12 00
Portapique,	8 00	6 92	14 92	16 00
Port Jolly,	8 00	2 01	10 01	10 00
Portuguese Cove,	8 00	1 70	9 70	10 00
Port George,	8 00	6 41	14 41	14 00
Port Matoon,	8 00	5 60	13 60	14 00
Port Williams,	8 00	15 20	23 20	24 00
Porter's Lake,	8 00	3 78	11 78	12 00
Port Latour,	8 00	5 49	13 49	14 00
Prospect,	8 00	4 86	12 86	12 00
Parrshoro' Shore,	8 00	0 26	8 26	8 00
Pope's Harbour,	8 00	0 76	8 76	8 00
Pleasant River,	8 00	2 25	10 25	10 00
Pubnico,	18 00	11 78	29 78	30 00
Round Hill,	18 00	4 18	22 18	22 00
Ragged Head,	8 00	1 83	9 83	10 00
Ragged Islands,	8 00	0 62	8 62	8 00
Ratchford River,	8 00	5 78	13 78	14 00
Rawdon,	8 00	3 55	11 55	12 00
Rawdon, (Upper)	8 00	4 59	12 59	12 00
Rawdon, (South)	8 00	4 11	12 11	12 00
Red Islands,	8 00	1 12	9 12	10 00
River Bourgeois,	8 00	4 14	12 14	12 00
River Debert,	8 00	3 36	11 36	12 00
River Dennis,	10 00	5 03	15 03	16 00
River Hebert,	8 00	7 33	15 33	16 00
River Inhabitant,	18 00	4 28	22 28	22 00
River John, (W. Branch),	8 00	3 96	11 96	12 00
Roger's Hill,	8 00	2 66	10 66	10 00
Rear Lands, Sporting Mountain,	8 00	1 66	9 66	10 00
Sable River,	18 00	3 30	21 30	22 00
Salmon River, (Co. Halifax),	8 00	3 66	11 66	12 00
Salmon River, (Co. Guysboro')	12 00	0 63	12 63	12 00
Salmon River (Lake Settlement),	8 00	0 78	8 78	8 00
Sambro,	8 00	2 05	10 05	10 00

SALARIES OF WAY OFFICE KEEPERS—continued.

NAME OF OFFICE.	SALARY 1860.	COMMISSION.	TOTAL.	SALARY RECOMMENDED.
Sand Point,	\$10 00	\$3 51	\$13 51	\$14 00
Saw Mill Creek,	8 00	4 44	12 44	12 00
Scotch Village,	8 00	4 46	12 46	12 00
Scott's Bay,	8 00	1 46	9 46	10 00
Selmah,	8 00	0 76	8 76	8 00
Shag Harbor,	8 00	2 43	10 43	10 00
Sheet Harbour,	8 00	14 56	22 56	22 00
Sheffield Mills,	8 00	6 39	14 39	14 00
Sherbrooke, (Co. Lunenburg,)	14 00	2 83	16 83	16 00
Shinemecas Bridge,	8 00	1 49	9 49	10 00
Ship Harbour, (Co. Halifax.)	8 00	4 01	12 01	12 00
Short Beach,	8 00	2 02	10 02	10 00
Shubenacadie River,	8 00	0 55	8 55	8 00
Six Mile Road,	8 00	1 48	9 48	10 00
Smith's Cove,	8 00	2 21	10 21	10 00
South Gut, St. Ann's,	10 00	1 62	11 62	12 00
South Branch, (Co. Colchester),	8 00	1 16	9 16	10 00
Speitch's Cove,	8 00	3 64	11 64	12 00
Spence's,	8 00	0 91	8 91	8 00
Spring Hill Road,	8 50	3 96	11 96	12 00
Springville,	8 00	2 11	10 11	10 00
St. Ann's,	8 00	0 48	8 48	8 00
St. Andrew's,	8 00	7 82	15 82	16 00
St. Croix,	14 00	4 55	18 55	18 00
St. George's Channel,	8 00	2 49	10 49	10 00
Steep Creek,	12 50	17 04	29 54	30 00
Stewiacke, (Middle)	8 00	2 42	10 42	10 00
Stewiacke, (Cross Roads,)	8 00	4 78	12 78	12 00
Stoddart's,	14 00	1 49	15 49	16 00
St. Mary's Bay,	8 00	2 84	10 84	10 00
St. Patrick's Channel,	10 00	0 86	10 86	10 00
Sutherland River,	8 00	1 45	9 45	10 00
Sutherland River Mills,	8 00	1 78	9 78	10 00
Sky Glen,	8 00	0 30	8 30	8 00
Steam Mill Village,	8 00	0 47	8 47	8 00
Tatamagouche Mountain,	8 00	1 94	9 94	10 00
Tracadie,	18 00	11 35	29 35	30 00
Trout Cove,	8 00	2 61	10 61	10 00
Turn's Bay,	8 00	1 07	9 07	10 00
Tusket,	18 00	20 47	38 47	40 00
Toney River,	8 00	0 48	8 48	8 00
Upper Dyke Village,	8 00	3 01	11 01	12 00
Upper Settlement, Big Baddeck,	8 00	0 86	8 86	8 00
Upper Settlement, (S. River,)	8 00	1 60	9 60	10 00
Upper Settlement, (W. River,)	8 00	2 46	10 46	10 00
Wallace River,	10 00	5 73	15 73	16 00
Waugh's River,	8 00	0 55	8 55	8 00
Wellington Dyke,	8 00	1 08	9 08	10 00
Welton,	8 00	0 45	8 45	8 00
West Chester,	14 00	3 61	17 61	18 00
West Branch, East River, Pictou,	8 00	3 36	11 36	12 00
West Branch, River Philip,	8 00	0 25	8 25	8 00
White Head,	8 00	3 03	11 03	12 00
Willis Foster,	10 00	2 13	12 13	12 00
Windham Hill,	8 00	0 63	8 63	8 00
Wood Harbour.	8 00	1 37	9 37	10 00

COST PER MILE FOR CARRIAGE OF MAILS.

Between West River to Sydney, (Lindsay's)	-	-	-	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	per mile.
Truro to Amherst, (Archibald)	-	-	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Halifax to Yarmouth, (King's)	-	-	-	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	"
Truro to Pictou, (Hyde's)	-	-	-	3	"
Yarmouth to Digby, (McCormick)	-	-	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Halifax to Port Mulgrave, (T. Archibald)	-	-	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
Windsor to Annapolis, (King's)	-	-	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
			Average,	3d.	per mile.

SCALE OF MONEY ORDERS, AND COMMISSIONS FOR SAME.

Under and up to	£	s	d	commission	3d. about	5 cents.
Over	2	10	and not exceeding	£5 0	"	6 " 10 "
"	5	0	"	7 10	"	9 " 15 "
"	7	10	"	10 0	"	1 0 " 20 "
"	10	0	"	12 10	"	1 3 " 25 "
"	12	10	"	15 0	"	1 6 " 30 "
"	15	0	"	17 10	"	1 9 " 35 "
"	17	10	"	20 0	"	2 0 " 40 "
"	20	0	"	22 10	"	2 3 " 45 "
"	22	10	"	25 0	"	2 6 " 50 "

APPENDIX No. 37.

P E N I T E N T I A R Y.

Abstract of labor performed at and of Convicts received into and discharged from the Provincial Penitentiary, from January 1st, to December 31st, 1860.

No. of days' labor performed at
stone cutting and masonry.

January,	94
February,	134
March,	162
April,	144
May,	90
June,	66
July,	76
August,	83
September,	113
October,	129
November,	73
December,	113

Total, 1277

No. of days' labor performed in
blacksmith's shop.

January	26
February,	25
March,	27
April,	24
May,	27
June,	26
July,	26
August,	27
September,	25
October,	27
November,	26
December,	25

Total, 311

No. of days' labor performed in
tailors' shop.

January,	82
February,	75
March,	81
April,	61
May,	63
June,	61
July,	26
August,	
September,	25
October,	27
November,	26
December,	25

Total, 552

No. of day's labor performed in
shoemaker's shop.

January,	26
February,	25
March,	27
April,	24
May,	27
June,	20
July,	10
August,	27
September,	26
October,	47
November,	46
December,	50

Total, 355

No. of day's labor performed on
farm, attending stock, clean-
ing meat, and choring.

January,	73
February,	83
March,	81
April,	72
May,	189
June,	89
July,	102
August,	108
September,	77

No. of day's labor performed in
carpenter's shop and
coopage.

January,	28
February,	50
March,	52
April,	48
May,	
June,	33
July,	14
August,	27
September,	19

October,	81	October,	27
November,	78	November,	56
December	75	December,	25
Total,	1108	Total,	379
No. of days' labor performed in cleaning prison, cooking and washing.		No. of days' labor performed in attending sick in hospital.	
January,	115	January,	31
February,	108	February,	19
March,	130	March,	
April,	84	April,	
May,	71	May,	4
June,	56	June,	30
July,	48	July,	31
August,	58	August,	31
September,	89	September,	30
October,	102	October,	31
November,	129	November,	30
December,	177	December,	31
Total,	1167	Total,	268
No. of days' sick in hospital.		No. of days' labor performed in breaking land and working in yard.	
January,	66	January,	34
February,	19	February,	40
March,		March,	40
April,		April,	38
May,	4	May,	102
June,	30	June,	47
July,	31	July,	42
August,	31	August,	89
September,	30	September,	89
October,	31	October,	178
November,	30	November,	140
December,	31	December,	97
Total,	303	Total,	936
No. of days' labor performed in draining, leveling front yard, and making fence.		No. of days' labor performed in womens' department.	
January,		January,	26
February,		February,	25
March,		March,	27
April,		April,	24
May,		May,	27
June,	81	June,	30
July,	145	July,	26
August,	79	August,	27
September,		September,	25
October,		October,	54
November,		November,	52
December,		December,	25
Total,	305	Total,	368
No. of days' in close confinement,			
January,	167		
February,	145		
March,	155		
April,	150		
May,	151		

June,	120
July,	124
August,	124
September,	120
October,	124
November,	120
December,	124

Total, 1624

No. of convicts received into the Provincial Penitentiary from January 1st, to December 31st, 1860.

Males,	18
Females,	2

Total, 20

No. of convicts discharged from the Provincial Penitentiary by His Excellency's pardon from Jan'y. 1st, to Decr. 31st 1860.

Males,	2
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No. of convicts discharged from the Provincial Penitentiary by expiration of sentence from January 1st, to Dec. 31st, 1860.

Males,	12
Females,	1

Total, 13

No. of convicts on hand at Provincial Penitentiary at Decr. 31st, 1860

Males,	35
Females,	2

Total, 37

Average per annum, 24

Amount of clothing issued out to Male convicts from Jan'y. 1st, to December 31st, 1860.

Pairs of socks,	125
Pairs of mittens,	37
Pairs of trowser (for prison wear) made here,	44
Pairs of trowsers (to men going out)	3
Cotton shirts,	50
Woolen shirts,	67
Comforters,	32
Caps,	15
Jackets,	14
Pairs of drawers,	34
Pairs of shoes,	51
No. of bed ticks,	18
No. of pillow ticks,	22
No. of towels,	88

Amount of produce raised on Provincial Penitentiary farm for year ending 31st Dec. 1860.

Bushels of potatoes,	36
Bushels of carrots,	1
Bushels of beets,	5
Bushels of parsnips,	2
Dozens of corn,	4
Bushels of turnips,	20

Amount of clothing issued out to Female convicts, from Jan'y. 1st, to Dec'r 31st, 1860.

To Nancy Niaring,	
3 Pairs of chemies, 5 yards each,	15
Pairs of new stockings,	2
Pairs of stockings (footed)	1
Yards of Kersey for 2 petticoats,	10
Yards of Blue Serge for jackets,	5
Yards of Striped Cotton for aprons,	5
To Mary Geppard,	
1 Pair of new chemies, No. of yds.	5
Pairs of new stockings,	2
Pairs of stockings, (footed)	1
Yards of Blue Serge for peticoats,	5
Yards of Blue Serge for jackets,	5
Yards of Striped Cotton for aprons,	5
To Bridget Loudon,	
1 Pair of new chemies, No. of yds.	5
Pairs of new stockings,	2
Pairs of stockings, (footed)	1
Yards of Blue Serge for peticoats,	5
Yards of Blue Serge for jackets,	5
Yards of Striped Cotton for aprons,	5

Amount of cloth used at the Provincial Penitentiary, for patching, making caps, & jacket sleeves from Jan'y. to Dec. 31st, 1860.

No. of yards of Kersey, 5

Dozens of pumpkins,	2		
Quarts of gooseberries,	18		
Tons of hay,	1½		
Amount of coal, wood, granite, and mortar on hand at Provincial Penitentiary, Dec. 31st, 1860,		Amount of iron, steel, Blacksmith's and Stone Cutters tool's, on hand at Provincial Penitentiary, on 31st December, 1860.	
Chaldrons of coal,	45	Lbs. of cast steel,	113
Cords of soft wood,	1½	Lbs. of inch square iron,	56
Cords of hard wood,	26	No. of mash-hammers,	10
Tons of granite, (large rough)	40	No. of axes,	4
Tons of granite astlers, (rough)	45	No. of stone hammers,	4
Tons of granite astlers, (cut)	19	No. of crow-bars,	5
Tons of granite coping, (cut)	12	No. of striking hammers,	2
Bushels of mortar lime and sand,	30	No. of drills,	3
Bushels of cement,	1½	Pairs of Blacksmith tongs,	19
Bushels of white lime,	2	No. of hand-hammers,	3
		No. of rivetting hammers,	2
		No. of top and bottom swedges,	8
		No. of punches,	27
		No. of rivetting tubes,	3
		No. of botting irons,	3
		No. of new stakes,	1
		No. of harpoons,	1
		No. of eye swedges,	2
		No. of screw plates and taps,	2
Amount of Male convicts clothing on hand at Provincial Penitentiary on December 31st, 1860.		Amount of Female convicts clothing on hand at Provincial Penitentiary on December 31st, 1860.	
Pairs of trousers, (new)	1	No. of shimmeys,	4
Pairs of trousers $\frac{3}{4}$ worn,	8	No. of yards of kersey,	12
Pairs of socks,	25		
Pairs of drawers, (new)	6		
Pairs of draws, $\frac{3}{4}$ worn,	2		
Pairs of mittens,	34		
No. of cotton shirts, (new)	7		
No. of cotton shirts $\frac{3}{4}$ worn,	11		
No. of wollen shirts $\frac{3}{4}$ worn,	5		
No. of bed ticks,	4		
No. of bed sacks,	19		
No. of pillow ticks,	5		
No. of towels,	12		
Amount of farming implements on hand at Provincial Penitentiary, on 31st December, 1860.		Estimate of shoes made and repaired at the Provincial Penitentiary from Jan'y. 1st, to Dec. 31st, 1860.	
No. of rakes,	8	51 pairs new shoes made,	
No. of forks,	7	80 pairs shoes soled and healed,	
No. of picks,	5	4 pairs shoes half-soled,	
No. of shovels,	2		
No. of wheelbarrows,	5		
No. of hoes,	4		

Returns made to Hugh Munro, Esq., Chairman of Board of Works,

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very humble and obedient servant,

WILLIAM FISH,
Superintendent.

Provincial Penitentiary, Halifax, January 31st, 1861.

REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Honorable the Chairman of Board of Works :

SIR,—

In submitting this, my seventeenth annual report, I beg to state that, during the past year, there was about the usual amount of sickness among the prisoners. The whole number prescribed for was one hundred and four, eight of these were hospital cases. No epidemic or endemic disease prevailed, and no case of death occurred. During the months of November and December small-pox prevailed extensively in the city ; I therefore deemed it prudent to vaccinate such of the prisoners as were still unprotected, and to re-vaccinate the others.

In my last annual report, I respectfully called attention to the case of the prisoners Nos. 193, 205, 218, and 290, and strongly recommended their removal to the Insane Asylum at Dartmouth. This recommendation would have been acted upon ere this, but owing to the unfinished state of the southern wing of the building, it has hitherto been found inexpedient to remove them. Preparations are now making for their reception, and in a few days they will be handed over to that institution.

I would call the attention of yourself and the honorable Board to the very inefficient hospital accommodation at the prison. The room originally designed for an hospital is ill calculated for such a purpose, from the circumstance of there being no means of egress except through that part of the building occupied by the Governor's family. At present, unless the case is one of great urgency, I feel reluctant to order a patient to be removed thither, from the serious annoyance necessarily occasioned to the family. The difficulty would be got over, to a great extent, if a water closet were constructed, and this could be done easily, as upon the rising ground in front of the building, there is a never failing spring at a sufficient elevation to throw water to the upper parts of the building.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. BLACK, M. D.

December 31, 1860.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PENITENTIARY

The Committee on the Penitentiary beg leave to report as follows:

That they have examined that establishment and find it well conducted. During the past year 20 prisoners were received, and 13 discharged; 2 received his Excellency's pardon, and on the 31st December last, there were 37 prisoners in the establishment. Average attendance for the year, 24.

They have to report the following expenditure during the past year:

Salary of superintendent,	\$600 00
Salary of matron,	140 04
Salary of medical superintendent,	200 00
Robert Mauror, mason,	379 53
Mr. Robertson, blacksmith,	379 53
Robert Penton, under-keeper,	48 16
George Cudhea, ditto.	248 04
John McDugall, ditto.	248 03
Kenney Goggin, ditto.	271 96
Groceries,	1034 67
Ox heads and feet,	415 60
Pig feed,	72 45
Cabbages,	0 50
Tobacco,	21 88
Sundry hardware, &c.,	92 98
Handcuffs,	5 20
Zinc night pots,	30 00
Sundry tin and sheet iron ware, and labor.	56 73
Glass,	8 00
Mason work, zinc, slates, &c.,	53 55
Truckage,	35 90
Solder,	13 60
Charcoal,	0 30
Labor of plumber,	15 75
Lead,	21 00
Lime,	32 50
Clothing,	379 92
Advertising,	46 74
Winch, block, and falls,	40 50
Contingent expenses,	19 43
Straw,	60 22
Surveying,	12 50
Wood,	326 25
Leather,	109 71
Socks and mittens,	46 00
Cab hire,	3 00
India rubber urinal,	5 00
Rev. Mr. Pope's salary,	100 00
Cab hire for do. one year,	40 00
Sand,	6 67
Posts and fencing,	99 50
Lumber,	34 78
Potatoes,	46 70
Allowance to discharged convicts,	4 50
Medicines,	5 61

Osnaburgh,	\$5 73	
Timber, \$2 40, blocks, \$2 83,	5 23	
Work painting,	8 75	
Sundries, \$1 04, vitriol, \$0 33,	1 37	
Work by carpenter,	5 68	
Railway wrappers,	69 55	
Blankets,	70 75	
Coal,	300 00	
Granite,	227 50	
Pump box, \$1 00, stationary, \$7 32,	8 32	
Repairs on stove,	5 25	
		\$6521 06
CR.		
By shoemaking, blacksmithing, sale of pigs, &c.,		\$79 54
Leaving a balance of—		\$6441 52

And your committee recommend that the sum of \$6450 be granted for the support of the establishment in the present year.

Your committee would again call attention to the condition of prisoners in cells 193, 205, 218 and 290, who seem to be fitter subjects for the Lunatic Asylum than for the Penitentiary.

The committee again earnestly call attention to the case of James Stubbart, who is now suffering from disease, and recommend his discharge. They also recommend the discharge of Charles Sutherland, of West Pictou, imprisoned for assaulting a constable in the discharge of duty. They do not pretend to excuse the act, yet believe there was much provocation, besides extenuating circumstances which might be urged in mitigation of the offence; but on the ground, more especially, of his being the father of a large and dependent family, a numerously signed petition in his favor from persons in his own neighbourhood and vicinity, and corresponding testimony of council, conjoined with good behaviour and apparent inoffensiveness.

The prisoners seem desirous of being indulged in the occasional use of tea for breakfast, which the committee deem quite allowable, as no additional expense would probably be incurred.

An opportunity was afforded to the committee of inspecting the entire establishment, and they unite in bearing testimony to the care and attention bestowed by the superintendent and matron in regard to cleanliness, comfort of prisoners, &c. The committee unite their recommendation with that of the medical superintendent in favor of immediate attention to the construction of water closet, &c., deemed most essential under the circumstances.

The committee cannot point to any indications of extravagance in the general management of the institution; but still are of the opinion that an establishment of that character should be more nearly self-sustaining, more especially when very nearly all seem hearty and able to labor.

All which is respectfully submitted.

AVARD LONGLEY,
HENRY BAILEY,
ROBERT DONKIN,
HENRY MOSELEY,
LEWIS SMITH,
MOSES SHAW,
THOS. CALDWELL.



APPENDIX N^o. 38.

HUMANE INSTITUTIONS.

MEMORIAL OF COMMISSIONERS OF HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

To the Honorable the House of Assembly.

The memorial of the undersigned, late members of the Board of Commissioners of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane, respectfully sheweth :

That statements have been made in the Legislature and elsewhere, intimating that the late Board of Commissioners had been guilty of great extravagance in the management of this institution, and sanctioned a lavish and extravagant expenditure during the period they held office; and believing, as they do, that every means were adopted to ensure economy and place the institution in an efficient state, they are desirous the subject should be fully and impartially investigated.

They therefore pray that such investigation may be ordered by your honorable House, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

D. McN. PARKER,
GEO. H. STARR,
DANIEL CREAMER.
SAMUEL A. WHITE,
J. W. RITCHIE.
JOHN A. BELL,
D. FALCONER,
D. FARREL.

Halifax, 7th February, 1861.

Abstract of Returns of the number of Blind Persons for the year 1860.

COUNTIES.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Remarks.
Annapolis,		2	2	
Cape Breton,	8	5	13	
Colechester,				
Cumberland.				
Digby.				
Guysborough,	2	5	7	Aged persons.
Halifax,	4	11	15	
Hants,				
Inverness,				
Kings,	3	3	6	
Lunenburg,	1	3	4	
Pictou,	3	4	7	Aged.
Queens,				
Richmond,				
Shelburne,				
Sydney,				
Victoria,	9	4	13	
Yarmouth,				
Eight Counties.			67	

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HUMANE INSTITUTIONS.

The Committee on Humane Institutions beg leave to report as follows:

That they have had under consideration the petition of the late Commissioners of the Hospital for the Insane, and have heard their statements on all the points which they thought essential; and while your committee feel satisfied that those gentlemen were anxious to make that institution highly efficient in its curative appliances, and zealously devoted much time gratuitously to effect that object, yet are of opinion that to entirely exempt them from the responsibility of the management up to July, 1860, would directly contravene the terms of the 15th, 18th, 19th and 23rd sections of chapter 152 of the Revised Statutes, which placed the entire control of the institution and its resident officers in the hands of nine Commissioners, subject only to the Governor in Council.

Your committee visited the institution and were pleased with the marked evidence of care, order and cleanliness throughout. The number of patients at the time of their visit was 98, being an increase of 42 over last year.

The average number of patients for the first six months of 1860 is given as fifty-eight, and for the last six months as eighty-one.

The new building designed for violent patients is now completed and being furnished, and will afford accommodation to twenty-five.

From an examination of the books of the late treasurer he appears to have had in hand:

January 1st, 1860,	£30	3	3
To have drawn from the Chairman of the Board of Works, up to July 1st,	1700	0	0
Received from Poor's Asylum,	303	19	4
Interest on Brown fund,	41	6	0
Ditto Bell fund,	23	6	8
From patients,	447	9	5
	<hr/>		
Total receipts,	£2546	4	8
The payments for supplies and salaries in the same period are	2417	11	5
	<hr/>		
Which left in the Treasurers hands	£128	13	3
This he has balanced by paying to Board of Works,	£11	3	3
And charging six months office rent and salary after dismissal,	117	10	0
	<hr/>		
	128	13	3

This appears to have been the only account in the Treasurer's ledger balanced at the time it was handed over to the Chairman of the Board of Works on the first of July, although he charged office rent and salary to the 31st December.

The committee recommend the government to call upon the late Treasurer for any books and papers connected with the business of the institution which may yet be in his possession, and send them with the ledger, to the Financial Secretary's office, with instructions to have all accounts carefully balanced, and the several amounts therein due for maintenance of patients, &c., transferred to the new accounts with the Board of Works.

For the six months ending 31st December, 1860, following the transfer of the financial management to the Board of Works, the payments for maintenance amounted to

which added to the amount in the first six months, viz :

	£2386	5	10
	2535	1	5
	<hr/>		
shows the total payments for the year, exclusive of cost of new building.	£4921	7	3

The committee recommend that the Chairman of the Board of Works should in his annual reports, classify the expenditure in maintenance of the hospital, so as to show the cost of each department.

The committee visited the institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and feel much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of that useful institution whose pupils have evidently received an amount of patient, careful training, invaluable to them, and in the highest degree creditable to the zealous Principal and all connected with its management.

The committee believe the sum of £2000 granted this session for the support of that institution is wisely and well appropriated. And did the finances of the country admit, the committee would gladly recommend a further appropriation to enable the directors to provide the additional school room, so much required for the health and comfort of the pupils.

The returns of the number of blind persons submitted to the committee are incomplete.

Annapolis, returns	2
Cape Breton,	13
Guysborough,	7
Halifax,	15
King's,	6
Lunenburg,	4
Pictou,	7
Victoria,	13
	<hr/>
Total,	67

In the absence of returns from the other counties the committee cannot decide what provision should be made for the relief of those unfortunate persons.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. McLELAN, Chairman.
JOHN V. N. HATFIELD,
JOSEPH HOWE,
*CHARLES TUPPER,
*H. McDONALD,

Committee room, April 10th, 1861.

* Except as to the latter part of the first clause, as we are of opinion that the Commissioners not only did their duty zealously and faithfully, but that so soon as any extravagance was discovered they adopted all the necessary checks and guards to prevent its continuance or repetition.

C. T.
H. McD.

APPENDIX No. 39.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

The committee to whom were referred various petitions, returns, reports and other documents, on the subject of education, beg leave to report as follows:

1st. As to the petition of James J. Ritchie and others, praying that a sum of twenty-five pounds of the Grammar School monies of the county of Annapolis, appropriated for New Caledonia, and remaining undrawn for the past year, should be applied in aid of the Grammar School at Annapolis, which is alleged by petitioners to be conducted very efficiently:

Your committee have to observe that by the law of the Province: Grammar School monies undrawn in any year revert to the treasury, and become part of the general revenue.

Your committee, therefore, cannot recommend a proceeding which would be in violation of the law; but they recommend that such an alteration of the act relating to education should pass, as will divide the \$400 applicable to Grammar Schools in the County of Annapolis equally between the Boards of the eastern and western district, and will put it in the power of the Commissioners of either district to appropriate the \$200 falling to their district in aid of one or two schools, at their discretion.

This arrangement will obviate the necessity of the course suggested by Joseph Morton and others in their petition on the subject, and provides a better remedy for the evils complained of than the limiting of the Grammar School allowance as suggested, to Middleton, for a period of two years.

2. In reference to the petition of A. J. McLeod, praying that he should be allowed the sum to which he claims to be entitled as teacher of a Grammar School at Nictaux, the petitioner asserts that in consequence of ill-health he was obliged to leave his school at the commencement of last summer, but that he obtained the consent of the Rev. J. M. Campbell, Chairman of the late School Board, to employ a substitute to teach in his place. That the substitute was a competent person, and taught the school to the satisfaction of the trustees and proprietors; that before the end of the summer the petitioner resumed his school, and made out his return, reckoning the whole time as his own; that the return was certified by the Trustees, but that the new Board of Commissioners not recognizing the arrangement made by the late Board, refused to allow him the amount of Grammar School allowance to which he was entitled.

Your committee have to say that as the case is presented by the petitioner, it would seem to entitle him to equitable consideration and relief. But your committee having no evidence of the alleged facts, and not being in possession of the reasons which have governed the School Commissioners in objecting to the drawing of the money, they recommend that the Government ascertain the facts, and that if the objections are found to be merely technical, and do not touch the merits of the petitioner's claim, and if the commissioners certify their opinion that Mr. McLeod is equitably entitled to relief, the Board should be instructed to afford it to him.

3. In reference to the application of the Rev. Mr. Brine, of Arichat, who alleges that he and his people have made great exertions in the cause of education at that place, and have erected a school-house at a cost of about \$600, and has been struggling with great difficulties in sustaining his school, and alleging that he has not received the amount of assistance from the commissioners, to which he considers the school fairly entitled, your committee would recommend that the subject of an additional allowance be brought to the notice of the Board by the Government, with the recommendation from this committee that the claims of Mr. Brine should be dealt with by the Board in an enlarged and liberal spirit.

4. In reference to the petition of Angus McDonald, teacher at Margaree, who appears to have been considered as not strictly coming within the rules which entitle him to draw a sum of grammar school money belonging to the county of Inverness, your committee, in view of the certificate touching the character of his school from the commissioners of the county, and their recommendation and that of the trustees, that the money should be paid, accompanied by a certificate of the same purport from two of the members of the county, concurred in by the other member, who is one of your committee, are of opinion that the allowance should be paid; but they guard themselves against this case being drawn into a precedent for further relaxation of the rules prescribed by the law.

5. In reference to the petition of George A. Christie, stating that the committee of last year had made a mistake in naming the sum awarded to him, they intending to recommend the amount of his claim, the whole of which depended on the same principle, your committee are of opinion that Mr. Christie should not be a sufferer by the mistake of the previous committee, and recommend that his claim be paid in full.

6. As to the application of Mr. Willoughby, for aid in the publication of a revised edition of his work on Nova Scotia, your committee, though disposed to encourage any literary effort which has a tendency to diffuse valuable information upon the history, the resources, and the future prospects of the province, and though appreciating the value of Mr. Willoughby's contributions to this object, are unwilling to recommend a grant which may be drawn into a precedent, and lead to repeated applications of a similar nature.

7. In reference to the application of Dr. Forrester, touching the lands belonging to the Normal school at Truro, the majority of your committee are of opinion that it would be injudicious to dispose of property situate in so favorable a position, at a time when from the comparatively depressed value of real estate at Truro, it would not be likely to realise its value.

Your committee have had their attention drawn to the subject of assessment for education by the numerous petitions which have been referred to them on this subject. They have caused an analysis to be made of these petitions, which they subjoin hereto; and they are happy, on looking over the names of the persons subscribing them, to perceive that a large body of leading and intelligent men throughout the province are in favor of a principle which lies at the basis of a sound system of common school education. Your committee believe that the people of this country are, from year to year, becoming more alive to the necessity of resorting to this mode of supporting schools, and the large body of signatures to these petitions obtained in the short space of time in which they were being circulated, evinces a very considerable interest in the subject on the part of the people. The exertions of Dr. Forrester to create and diffuse this feeling, and which have been attended with so large a measure of success, entitle him to the commendation of your committee, who will be glad to see him continue his exertions to educate the people up to their true interests in this subject, and trust that the time may not be far distant when a system may be adopted similar to that in operation in the adjoining States and Colonies, sustaining itself in the affections, as well as contributing to the elevation of the people of the province.

Your committee have examined the vouchers submitted to them connected with the expenditures of the Superintendent of Education, which appear to be correct.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. G. ARCHIBALD.
J. W. JOHNSTON.
J. L. BROWN.
H. McDONALD.*
S. L. SHANNON.
A. M. COCHRAN,
WM. CHAMBERS.

Committee room, 10th April, 1861.

*Except as to the last part of the last clause but one, as I trust that when the system of assessment may be introduced it will be under such regulations as will insure its operation in a more harmonious and beneficial manner, than in some of the adjoining states and colonies.

H. McDONALD.

An analysis of petitions for and against Assessment for Schools, giving the number of petitions presented to the Legislature from each county of the Province, with the number of petitions for and against assessment.

No.	County.	For assessment.	Against assessment.
5	Yarmouth,	174	129
6	Digby,	193	69
2	Lunenburg,	117	
5	Annapolis,	185	38
3	King's,	121	
3	Hant's,	127	
8	Halifax,	330	
14	Colchester,	856	
7	Pictou,	434	63
6	Cumberland,	398	
8	Guysboro',	795	
2	Richmond,	26	50
2	Victoria,	20	81
9	Inverness,	527	
1	Queen's,	26	
6	Sydney,	434	
6	Cape Breton,	421	
1	Shelburne,	165	
94 petitions,		5549 for	430 against.

NOTE. It was directed in committee, but requested to be introduced into the report, that the applications of

Patrick O'Brien,
George Turner,
Charlotte Ann Newton,
James Loftus,
Sam. R. Russel,
Margaret Hawbolt,
William Teas,

Asking, as Teachers of 20 years and upwards, for gratuitous grants of wild lands, should be put on the same footing as similar applications last year.

A. G. ARCHIBALD.

APPENDIX No. 40.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CROWN PROPERTY.

The Committee to whom were referred various petitions and papers connected with the Crown Lands, Mines and Minerals, beg leave to report :

The committee have had before them Rev. D. Honeyman, of Antigonish, and have heard his statements respecting the mineralogical resources of this province, and also the petition from the county of Cape Breton on the same subject. The committee feeling that these great resources are not sufficiently known or appreciated, would respectfully recommend that some competent person should be employed to prepare and furnish to the government, to be forwarded to the exhibition of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in London, such specimens, with a short description of each as will best exhibit to scientific men the mineral wealth of this province. Your committee are also of opinion that the time is rapidly approaching when a full and accurate geological survey of this province should be made.

On the petition of Alexander McMillan, of the county of Inverness, setting forth that he is an old soldier, and which fact is further proved by the certificates of two justices of the peace for the said county, and also setting forth that he is in possession of a lot of land, on which he has made considerable improvements, but that he is unable to pay for a grant of the same, your committee would recommend that he receive a free grant of one hundred acres of the land of which he is in possession on his paying the expense of the survey.

On the petition of Thomas White, it appears by the report of the Committee on Crown Lands, as well as by other evidence, that the petitioner and one Greno applied for lots of lands adjoining each other, there being a dispute as to the course of the boundary line between the lots. The government after investigating the matter, and on the report of Surveyors, decided to grant the disputed portion, containing one hundred acres, to Thomas White. Since the above decision an old plan has been discovered in the Crown Land office, showing that this line was originally laid out in 1810, on the course claimed by Greno. White after obtaining his grant entered into possession, but Greno opposed him and broke down his fences. White brought an action of trespass against Greno, which after trial was decided in favor of the defendant, on the ground that the land had been surveyed to him by a Government Surveyor many years before, and that he was virtually in possession, although the lands were in a wilderness state. The plaintiff was thus compelled to pay a large amount of costs—in all forty eight pounds, as appears by vouchers exhibited to your committee.

Your committee are not prepared to recommend to your honorable House to pay the whole amount of these costs, and as there is a difference of opinion in the committee on this subject, beg leave to report the above facts for the consideration of the House.

The Committee unanimously recommend that the amount paid by Thomas White for the land, ten pounds eighteen shillings and nine pence, be re-paid to him.

On the petition of John Kilcup the committee believing that he has suffered considerable loss by the decision of the Government, in giving to one Levi Dickson a grant of one hundred acres of land claimed by Kilcup as within his boundaries,

recommend that a free grant of one hundred acres of land be given to him on his filing in the crown land office a release of his right to the land granted to Levi Dickson.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HIRAM BLANCHARD, Chairman.
EZRA CHURCHILL,
A. CAMPBELL,
SILVANUS MORTON,
JAMES McDONALD.

We object to the two first clauses in the report relating to mineralogical surveys, considering the demand not equal to the expense that must naturally incur.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Jr.,
THOMAS CALDWELL.

Committee room, April 4th, 1861.

PETITION OF REV. D. HONEYMAN.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF NOVA SCOTIA.

I would respectfully solicit your Excellency to grant me a commission to prepare a proper representation of the Geology of our province, for the projected exhibition of 1862.

I find from the reports of the last great exhibition that this department of our natural history was then very poorly represented, and I consider that a strenuous effort should be made to have it now represented in a manner commensurate with its acknowledged importance. Its economic materials are known to be of vast importance, and the proper representation of these may be productive of important commercial results.

Its organisms are numerous, varied and interesting. The Botany of our carboniferous rocks is not surpassed by those of any region of the globe, and our Fossil Zoology as a whole will not suffer by comparison with that of any country of the same extent.

It will require great diligence and all the time that intervenes to accumulate all the materials that will be required for such a representation. It will require great care in making a proper selection from these materials, and a considerable acquaintance with the principles of natural science to name and classify them.

It is well known that we have given some attention to our provincial Geology, we have made very many interesting discoveries, which have received the commendation and excited the interest of foreign Scientific Societies, and from our collections we can furnish gems in every department of our geology, and in this way a geological collection can be prepared, which it will otherwise be impossible to secure.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

D. HONEYMAN.

Corr. Memb. Nat. Hist. Society of Montreal.

Halifax, March 16th, 1861.

APPENDIX No. 41.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

The Committee on Trade and Manufactures having had before them the several petitions referred for their consideration, beg leave to report as follows:—

On the petition of George Bignel and others, praying for alteration in the law with reference to stamping leather imported from the United States, and the petition of J. L. Whytal and others, asking for an increased duty on boots and shoes imported into the province; the committee having considered these two petitions, are of the opinion that it would not be wise at present to make any change in the law which they consider bears fairly upon the several interests involved.

They beg to report favorably with reference to the petition of T. A. McKeen and others, and have prepared a bill in addition to chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes for the preservation of useful birds and animals, which will be submitted to the House for its approval.

They have had before them the memorial of Mr. Henry E. Pugsley, and also examined that gentleman in person with reference to his case, which, in substance, appears to be as follows:

In the year 1858 Mr Pugsley called on the Receiver General and enquired as to whether it was the intention of the government to make any change in the system then existing with reference to the distillation of rum, and having received a reply that no change was contemplated, he was induced to purchase a property and expended the large sum of twelve thousand dollars in fitting up a distillery. That being a new beginner at the business he was systematically opposed for a whole year by those previously engaged in the trade, and suffered a further loss of about eight thousand dollars, in addition to the cost of the property. That by the change of the system in 1859, he was left with a property on his hands which is now entirely worthless and useless, and with no opportunity of making good his losses which are so heavy as to ruin him in a pecuniary point of view, unless, under the circumstances, the Legislature will take his case into consideration, and relieve him in part or in full. Mr. Pugsley feels that having expended this large sum of money on the faith of the then existing law, and being led to believe that no change would take place, he has, under this view of the case, an equitable claim for remuneration from the province. The committee, however, feel that although his case is a very hard one, they, at the same time, are not prepared to admit that it is one that comes within the legitimate functions and powers delegated to them by the House, and, in this view of the matter, decline passing any opinion on the subject, feeling that it is a matter for the whole House to decide, being a question which involves a new principle, if acted upon in favor of the petitioner.

Mr. Pugsley also submitted a scheme for manufacturing and securing the duties on rum, but the committee being of the opinion that it would not be wise to interfere at the present time with the revenue laws relating to the importation of spirituous liquors, they decline making any report or giving any opinion on the merits or demerits of the case proposed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. WIER,
THOS. KILLAM,
SAMUEL CHIPMAN,
JOHN TOBIN,
WILLIAM ANNAND.



APPENDIX No. 42.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GULF STEAMERS.

The committee to whom were referred certain documents and correspondence connected with steam communication in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, beg leave to report as follows :

They have carefully considered the letters of the Hon. John Rose, Commissioner of Public Works, Canada, and others to the Provincial Secretary, on the subject of a weekly line of steamers from Pictou to Quebec; and your committee earnestly recommend that enterprise to the favorable consideration of the Government.

Your committee recommend that the Government offer to the proprietor of the boat plying between Pictou and Charlottetown, a further sum of four hundred dollars, provided the boat touch at Pugwash once a week, going and returning from Pictou, Shediac and Charlottetown.

Your committee further recommend that the boat plying between Pictou and Arichat make the passage once a week direct to Port Hood, thence to Arichat, touching at Plaister Cove and Port Mulgrave, and returning the same way without going to Georgetown. This will give a more direct and speedy communication for the people of the various parts of Cape Breton with Halifax by way of Pictou, and, at the same time, there will be ample time afforded for the boat to make a trip once a week direct from Pictou to Georgetown and back, should the proprietor wish to retain the subsidy granted to by the Island Government for the latter service.

Your committee finally recommend that the times of departure and arrival of the various steamers at Pictou be fixed and determined by a committee to be appointed by the government.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE McKENZIE.
ALEXANDER MACFARLANE.
JAS. McDONALD.
JOHN V. N. HATFIELD.
B. WIER.

Committee room, 9th April, 1861.



APPENDIX No. 43.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ROAD DAMAGES.

The committee appointed to investigate the claims made for lands taken in alteration of certain great roads, and charges for fencing the same, beg leave to report, that they have had before them several appraisements of damages in soil and fencing, for such alterations, duly confirmed by the sessions of the counties in which the alterations have been made, and recommend payment as follows, being one-half amount assessed :

Guysborough :	<i>Soil.</i>	<i>Fencing.</i>
To Jonathan Hartley, Esq.,	\$0 20	\$0 00
Edward McGuire,	2 00	1 12½
Alexander McGuire,	2 00	1 00
Ebenezer and Isaiah Crittenden,	6 00	3 62½
Thomas D. Peeples,	6 00	4 75
Harris Peeples,	4 00	3 50
Eben. C. Peeples,	6 00	5 37½
Samuel Peeples,	4 00	3 50
James J. Peeples,	1 50	1 81½
James Peeples,	1 50	3 12½
Thomas H. Peeples,	3 00	5 87½
Samuel Crittenden,	0 50	1 12½
Hopestill Crittenden,	1 00	2 00
Samuel Crittenden,	0 50	0 87½
James Crittenden,	1 25	2 75
Thomas Power,	1 00	1 87½
Wm. Reeves,	6 00	11 50
Ebenezer M. Crittenden,	3 00	7 37½
Elizabeth Stewart,	1 00	3 12½
William Crittenden,	0 10	3 75
Otis White,	0 10	3 56½
Wm. O. Heffernan,	0 10	3 12½
Colin Murray,	0 10	1 50
David Murray, junr.,	0 10	0 75
David Murray, senr.,	4 00	4 75
James B. Hadley, Esq.,	0 10	4 62½
Fraser & McDonald,	0 10	2 50
James Shereman,	0 10	2 18½
George Hadley,	0 10	0 75
Heirs of Jas. McVair,	0 20	1 87½
Michael Keating,	0 10	0 75
James Wallace, Esq.,	0 10	1 12½
David Webb,	0 10	2 00
Marlborough Sherman,	0 10	3-25
Wm. Hartshorne, and assistants, appraising,		3 60
E. H. Franchville,		3 00
John Parks,		1 50
William Hartshorne, for plans,		3 00
	<u>\$55 95</u>	<u>\$112 40</u>
		168 53

2 APPENDIX No. 43.—ROAD DAMAGES COMMITTEE REPORT.

County Victoria :	Soil.	Fencing.	
Charles McKenzie,	7 50	3 00	
William McKenzie,	20 00	6 10	
Kenneth McKenzie,	15 00	6 00	
William Jones, appraising,		1 00	
Donald McDonald, “		1 00	
Jacob S. Ingraham, “		1 00	
Allen Morrison,	10 00	4 00	
William Jones, appraiser,		2 00	
Wm. McRea, “		1 00	
Kennth McDonald “		1 00	
	<u>\$52 50</u>	<u>\$26 10</u>	78 60
County of Halifax :			
John Tupper, for soil and fencing,			15 00
County of Cape Breton :			
Hugh Gillis,	1 50	1 00	
Widow Morley,	4 50	3 50	
James McLean,	9 00	6 50	
Duncan McDonald,	2 80		
Angus McDonald,	7 50	4 50	
John Gillis,	5 00	3 50	
William Stephen,	3 50	2 50	
Donald McLellan,	1 50		
Angus Gillis,	7 50	5 00	
	<u>\$42 80</u>	<u>\$26 50</u>	69 30
			<u>\$331 25</u>

The claims of Charles McLean, of Margaree, and John McPhee, of Boularderie, as set forth in their petitions, do not appear from any papers submitted to your committee, to have been approved by the sessions of their counties, without which the committee cannot recommend payment of any portion.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. McLELAN.
COLIN CAMPBELL, JR.,
CHAS. F. HARRINGTON.
ROBERT DONKIN.

Committee room, April 8th, 1861.

APPENDIX No. 44.

WRECKED SEAMEN.

(COPY.)

Washington, February 23rd, 1861.

MY LORD—

I have the honor to transmit to your Excellency herewith, a copy of a note from the United States Secretary of State, and a Gold Medal, presented by the President to Captain R. H. Crocker, of the barque "Katherine," of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

LYONS.

His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, &c., &c.

(COPY)

Department of State, Washington,

February 23rd, 1861.

MY LORD—

The Consul of the United States at Dublin, has reported to this department the circumstances under which the master and crew of the American ship "Grace Gordon," were rescued from the wreck of their vessel by Captain R. H. Crocker, of the British barque "Katherine," of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in the month of December last. The President entertains a high sense of the meritorious conduct of Captain Crocker on the occasion referred to, and is desirous of offering to him as a mark of national gratitude, the accompanying Gold Medal. I have therefore the honor to request that your Lordship will have the goodness to cause the Medal to be conveyed to His Excellency the Governor of Nova Scotia, for delivery to Captain Crocker.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. S. BLACK.

The Lord Lyons, &c., &c.

APPENDIX No. 45.

REPORT OF RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

The Railway Committee have endeavored to discharge, with due care and diligence, the duties entrusted to them. They have met frequently, examined many witnesses, and considered a variety of subjects referred to them by the House, or connected with the system of railways, as established in this province. The committee regret that, in consequence of the injuries received by the Chairman, they had not the benefit of his testimony upon some points where his management was attacked; and therefore refrain from pronouncing any opinion upon these, and confine themselves to such recommendations as are concurred in by the whole committee.

New Engine House.—The committee have directed their attention to the condition of the new engine house at Richmond, with a view to determine whether that structure should be finished, and whether certain claims, arising out of its erection, should be compromised or paid. The results of a very careful investigation, conducted with the aid of practical men, architects and masons, have decided the committee to recommend that, should it be ascertained when the frost is out of the walls, that they can be repaired and completed so as to bear the roof, the roof shall be put on and the engine house completed, the Government having power to adjust the claims of the contractors on fair and equitable principles.

Permanent Way.—The committee do not desire to interfere with the mode in which the permanent way is upheld, or to institute contrasts or comparisons which may be premature; but the committee desire to recommend, in the strongest terms, to the Government, the importance of maintaining the permanent way at all times and seasons, in the best condition, so that the country may have the highest security to life and property.

Rolling Stock.—The committee also regard it as true economy and sound policy, that the entire rolling stock belonging to the province should be kept at all times in good repair, that accidents may be avoided, and that the annual deterioration may be reduced to the lowest point. Whatever the deterioration is, it ought to be estimated quarterly or annually, and charged against the earnings of the road.

Lumber Trade.—The increasing traffic in timber, deals, and the productions of the forrest, render it very desirable that some additional facilities should be given for the shipment of lumber at Richmond.

Windsor Station Grounds.—The committee have duly considered the petitions of Perez M. Cunningham and others, praying to be relieved from the cost of the station grounds at Windsor; and they have heard that gentleman at large in support of the prayer of the petition. The committee recommend that to the extent of one half of the cost at the Windsor station grounds, the people of Hants county should be relieved, and that the amount be paid out of the proceeds of that portion of the Governor's farm at Richmond which is not required for Railway purposes, and which the committee suggest should be sold.

Drinking Saloons.—The committee are decidedly of opinion that no spirituous liquors should be permitted to be sold on any of the platforms, stations, or any other part of the works belonging to the Provincial Railway.

Petitions.—The committee have considered the petition of Robert Bacon, and, under the very peculiar and distressing circumstances of his case, the committee recommend that the Government should pay him \$400.

James McDonald has again pressed upon the committee a claim, arising out of a contract in which he and Mr. Forbes Black were concerned, at the head of the Basin in 1855. The committee are most reluctant to open any such a claim.

They are equally reluctant to have any body under the impression that injustice has been done to him. They therefore suggest that the Government be empowered to cause investigation into Mr. McDonald's claim, and to adjust it if it can be proved that anything is justly due.

The petitions of Richard Marshall, and Elizabeth Merkle, the committee cannot entertain. If damage has been done to them they have their remedy under the law. Nor can the committee recommend that any further sum be paid to C. E. Hewitt, than that assigned to him in the estimate.

The claims of Lockwood Fox, for lumber burnt by the railroad, and of John Sheridan, for cattle killed upon it, appear to be worthy of consideration; but there is great risk of imposition, if such claims are entertained, without very careful enquiry; they therefore recommend that both these cases be investigated by the Government, and that any sum ascertained to be justly due, be paid. The petition of John Gammon, cannot, under the circumstances reported from the Railway office, be entertained.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH HOWE.
CHARLES TUPPER.
A. G. ARCHIBALD.
JOHN LOCKE.
JOHN TOBIN.
JOHN L BROWN.
W. A. HENRY.*

* Except as to report on petition of C. E. Hewitt.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

(COPY.)

A Comparative Statement showing the amounts from Roadmasters Pay Rolls, classified to Construction and General Revenue, for the years 1859 and 1860.

	<i>Revenue.</i>	<i>Construction.</i>
1859.	\$40559 20.	\$86584 48.
1860.	18555 15.	7120 67.

APPENDIX No. 46.

BRIDGES.

Abstract of Returns of Bridges for 1860.

COUNTIES.	Bridges of not less than 100 feet in length.		Bridges not 100 feet in length.		REMARKS.
	No. of Bridges.	Cost.	No. of Bridges.	Cost.	
Annapolis,					
Cape Breton,					
Colechester,					
Cumberland,					
Digby,	3	\$2660	31	\$1272	
Guysborough,					
Halifax,	1		14	1270	Do. do.
Hants,	14	24500	86	14920	There are 11 also on the return, cost not given.
Inverness,	2	1400	42	10620	
Kings,					
Launenburgh,					
Pictou,	24	16014	61	17846	
Queens,	13	21313	25	2247	
Richmond,					
Shelburne,	9	7640	25	4280	Do. do.
Sydney,	9	8960			
Victoria,	18	91880			
Yarmouth.					
	93	\$174,367	397	\$87,143	



APPENDIX No. 47.

DUCHESS OF KENT.

Nova Scotia.

(Circular.)

Downing Street.

SIR,—

It is with the greatest regret that I have to communicate to you the melancholy intelligence of the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

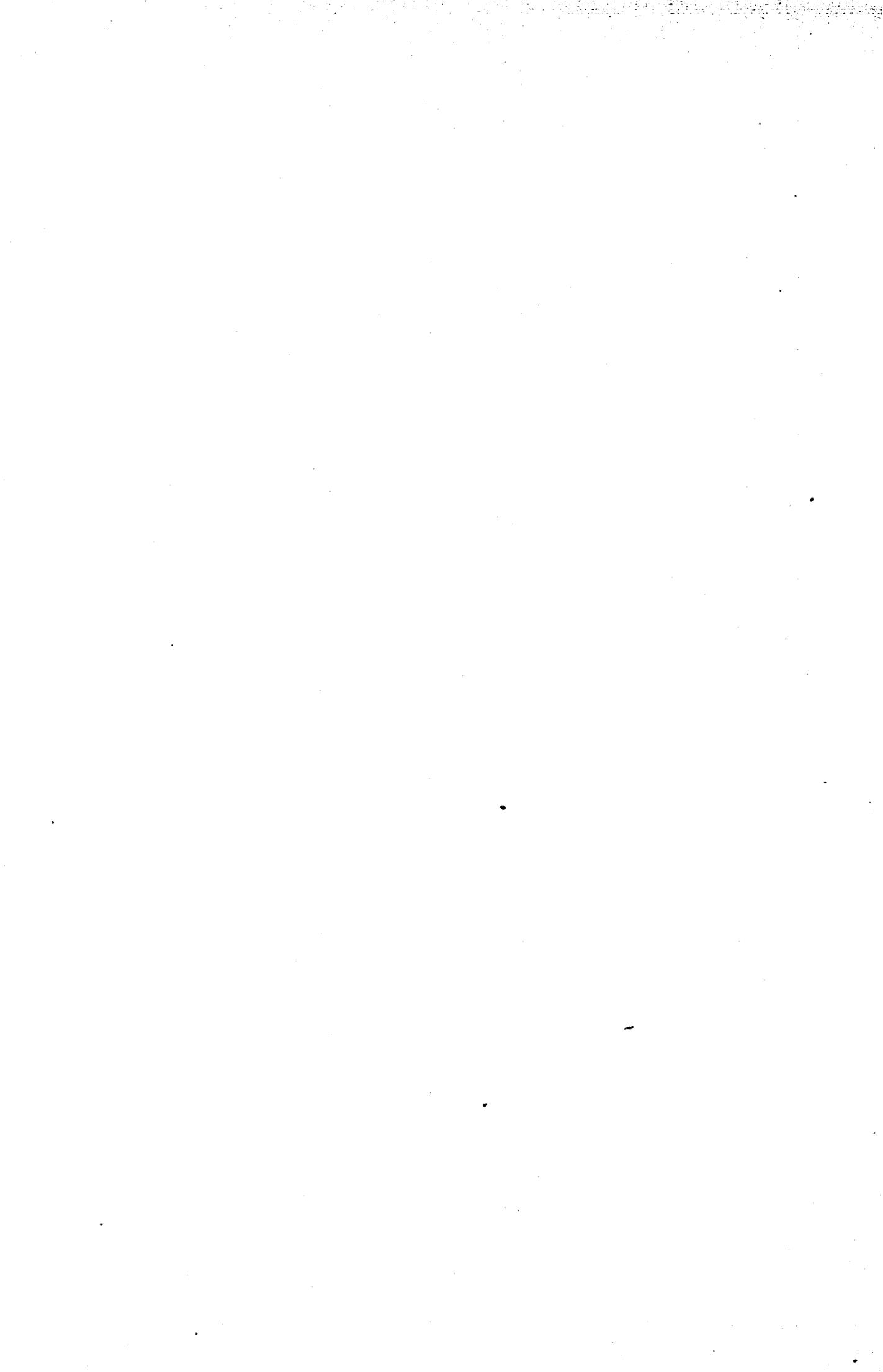
Her Royal Highness expired at Frogmore House on the morning of the 16th inst., at about half-past nine o'clock, to the great grief of Her Most Gracious Majesty and of the Royal Family.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed), NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant Governor the Earl of Mulgrave.



APPENDIX No. 48.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(COPY.)

(No. 16.)

Downing Street, 7th December, 1861.

My Lord,—

I have received your Lordship's despatch No. 14, of the 14th ultimo, reporting the bankruptcy of Mr. John Leander Starr, a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, and requesting instructions as to his retirement from that body.

I fully concur in the opinion which you have expressed that members of the Legislative Council who are under the necessity of making an assignment of their property to, or of entering into a composition with their creditors, should be disqualified to retain their seats at that Board.

I have, therefore, to authorize your Lordship to call on Mr. Starr, and on any other member of the Executive or Legislative Council who may now or hereafter be in the same predicament, to resign their seats, and, in the event of non-compliance, it will be your duty to suspend any such councillor from his office.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), STANLEY.

Viscount Falkland, &c., &c., &c.

APPENDIX No. 49.

ROAD SCALES.

COUNTY OF ANNAPOLIS.

Resolved, That the sum of five thousand two hundred dollars, voted for the road and bridge service in the county of Annapolis in the year 1861, and also the sum of four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifteen cents, be appropriated as follows :

Road Scale for the township of Wilmot, county of Annapolis.

No. 1.	East Dalhousie, from King's county line to 47 mile tree,	\$60 00
2.	From 47 mile tree to Lunenburg cross,	60 00
3.	From Lunenburg cross westwardly,	60 00
4.	From Liverpool cross eastwardly,	100 00
5.	From Queen's county line northerly,	80 00
6.	From Liverpool cross to late John Mury's,	20 00
7.	From Lunenburg cross southerly on Springfield road,	40 00
8.	On the Falkland ridge,	60 00
9.	From Elija Roop's to County line, south,	60 00
10.	From Sanders' corner through four mile woods,	40 00
11.	New road from McIntyre's corner to Beals' mountain road,	100 00
12.	Paradise bridge,	100 00
13.	For the new Sanders road,	40 00
14.	For the North bridge on the Delaney road,	80 00
15.	For District No. 7, West Dalhousie,	20 00
16.	From Thorne's mill to Israel Lowe's, north line,	40 00
17.	New South Margaretville road, from back road towards Margaretville pier,	100 00
18.	New South Margaretville road, south side of the Annapolis river,	40 00
19.	Vault road, from McMan to intersection of Dodge road,	40 00
20.	Roxbury Settlement road,	40 00
21.	New road from Nictaux Falls round the hills to intersect the Liverpool road,	60 00
22.	From John Clark's corner towards Granville road,	20 00
23.	From Jacob Whitman's corner southerly to Clarence road,	30 00
24.	On the road leading past said James Bent's to Handley Mountain road,	20 00
25.	For the Cross-road between the Peter Starratt road and Clark's corner,	20 00
26.	From Martyn's corner southerly, towards the county line,	30 00
27.	Road from the Lunenburg road through the Allen Settlement,	20 00
28.	From Nictaux Falls to Martyn's corner.	20 00
29.	On Canaan mountain road from King's county line, westerly,	20 00
30.	On the road from King's county line past Jacob Neiley's,	20 00
31.	From the top of mountain to the Othet road,	20 00
32.	Bradley road No. 47 district, from Handley mountain road to Sheep Shear bridge, northerly.	20 00

33.	The Gates mountain road at the foot of mountain,	40 00
34.	From the Ruggles road past James R. McGill's,	20 00
35.	Road from Phinney mountain road to Barkley Street, in continuation of New South Margaretville Street,	20 00
36.	The Dimoe Gates road, from woods towards Margaretville Pier,	20 00
37.	Road from Joseph Goucher's eastwardly, to Stronach mountain at the Gordon corner,	20 00
38.	Stronach mountain road, from Bay to the Bent road,	20 00
39.	Between Burn's and top of mountain,	20 00
40.	Road from Victoria road to Phinney mountain road, at Meeting house,	20 00
41.	The Delusion road,	20 00
42.	Victoria road from Spa Springs, northerly to top of mountain,	20 00
43.	Victoria road from top of mountain, northerly,	20 00
44.	Road from Crawford's to Gaetz's breakwater road,	20 00
45.	On the Gaetz mountain road,	20 00
46.	On the New Albany road near the Meeting house,	20 00
47.	On the Banks mountain road in the woods east of said G. Bank's,	20 00
48.	On the Banks mountain road through the woods, or near by as may be most required,	20 00
49.	On the second section of Peter Mora's road,	20 00
50.	On the first section north of the road leading towards Peter Mora's.	20 00
		\$1860 00

Townships of Clements and Annapolis up to East line of Granville.

No. 51.	To dyke the road near the town bridge,	\$40 00
52.	To repair Cook's bridge,	16 00
53.	do. Hanley road,	20 00
54.	do. Greenland road,	20 00
55.	do. Victory road,	20 00
56.	do. Union road,	28 00
57.	do. Bear River bridge,	40 00
58.	do. Bloody Creek bridge,	24 00
59.	do. McClafferty's road,	20 00
60.	do. Bent bridge,	12 00
61.	do. Isaac Ditman's road,	20 00
62.	do. Ryerson's road,	28 00
63.	do. New road at Saw Mill Creek,	20 00
64.	do. Town bridge and causeway,	18 00
65.	do. Purdy road,	20 00
66.	do. Maitland road,	12 00
67.	do. Road through first district, Hillsboro',	16 00
68.	do. Do. third do. do.	16 00
69.	do. From No. 2. district, Kempt road, <i>via</i> Cashman's and county line,	28 00
70.	do. Dalhousie road to Westhavers,	28 00
71.	do. Henry Jefferson's to W. Scofields,	28 00
72.	do. Wm. Scofield's to 2 mile tree,	28 00
73.	do. Two mile tree to Annapolis road,	36 00
74.	do. Morse Road to Paradise Brook and Bridge,	40 00
75.	do. Do. Corbet's Lake,	28 00
76.	do. Lake Hill road to Rice's mill,	24 00
77.	do. Whitman's Corner to Guinea bridge,	18 21
78.	do. Guinca bridge to Elm Tree brook,	28 00
79.	do. Berry's corner to Shaw road,	20 00
80.	do. Guinea bridge to P. Henesie's,	18 00
81.	do. P. Henesie's to Lent's Hollow,	18 00
82.	do. Lent's Hollow to T. Ritchie's,	16 00

No. 83.	To repair road from T. Ritchies to back road,	\$16 00
84.	do. Guinea road to back road, new cross road,	16 00
85.	do. Guinea bridge to back road,	24 00
86.	do. Shaw road to Iron Mine bridge,	18 00
87.	do. Guinea road to Fraser's house,	24 00
88.	do. Iron Mine bridge to back road,	32 00
89.	do. Dalhousie road to Brennen's clearing,	40 00
90.	do. Post road to do.	40 00
91.	do. Lequille corner to McClafferty's road,	28 00
92.	do. McClafferty's road to E. side Fossey bridge,	28 00
93.	do. Fossey bridge to Perot road,	20 00
94.	do. Perot road to 8 mile tree,	20 00
95.	do. 8 mile tree to 11 mile tree,	20 00
96.	do. 11 mile tree to 13 mile tree,	20 00
97.	do. 13 mile tree to 15 mile tree,	20 00
98.	do. 15 mile tree to Morse road,	20 00
99.	do. Morse road to range of Granville line,	20 00
100.	do. Waldeck line to Hessian line,	24 00
101.	do. Hessian line to Millner's Lake,	16 00
102.	do. Dalhousie road to James Coplands,	20 00
103.	do. James Copland's to Wm. Lee's,	20 00
104.	do. Wm. Lee's to B. Goldsmith's,	20 00
105.	do. B. Goldsmith's, southward,	24 00
106.	do. Lake Katey half way to Banks' mill,	72 00
107.	do. Banks' mill half-way to Lake Katey,	72 00
108.	do. Ray's mill to Liverpool road,	72 00
109.	do. Greenland road to J. C. Millner's,	40 00
110.	do. J. C. Millner's to Flander's Cross,	20 00
111.	do. J. C. Millner's to Millberry's mill,	20 00
112.	do. Millberry's mill to Bear River Lake,	20 00
113.	do. General's Bridge to Edward Godfrey's,	40 00
114.	do. Edward Godfrey's to Wm. LeCain's,	20 00
115.	do. Wm. LeCain's to Henry Saunders'	16 00
116.	do. Henry Saunders' to G. F. Beeler's,	16 00
117.	do. G. F. Beeler's to Virginia road,	16 00
118.	do. Waldeck road, to Wm. Beal's, to gravel the road,	16 00
119.	do. Wm. Beals to Bear River road,	16 00
120.	do. Long causeway to Liverpool Head,	16 00
121.	do. Liverpool Head to Browns,	16 00
122.	do. Brown's to McDoull's,	16 00
123.	do. McDoull's to Lamb's brook,	16 00
124.	do. Lamb's Brook towards Annapolis,	16 00
125.	do. Lequille, southwardly, Liverpool road,	16 00
126.	To repair road near Carroll's hill and brook,	16 00
127.	do. the Crouse bridge,	70 00
128.	do. the new road in Maitland to the county line,	16 00

FOR THE TOWNSHIP OF GRANVILLE.

On the shore road from the Duke of York's battery, eastwardly,	\$28 00
On ditto from Johnston's Point to the Battery,	32 00
On ditto from Robbins' bridge to the McKenzie's cross road,	28 00
On ditto from McKenzie's road to Stephen John's, eastward,	28 00
On ditto from Stephen Johns' to the mill cross road,	36 00
On road leading from Parker's cross road to A. Young's, and to repair bridge by Reid's,	20 00
On road east from Parker's cross road to Robert Hudson's,	28 00
On road west from E. Durland's, including the offset south,	28 00
On road over the mountain past B. Ramsays, on Hill Bridge deep brook,	28 00
To repair Granville ferry slip,	24 00

On the shore road from the Bogart cross road to Everts,	\$32 00
On ditto from the Bohaker Brook, westwardly, to the shore cross road,	68 00
On ditto west from the Robbin bridge, including the same,	40 00
On the Young mountain road to the Durland road,	24 00
On the Chute cross road to the Bay shore, Chute's Cove,	40 00
On the Thorne cross road from the post road to the top of the mountain,	40 00
On ditto from the top of mountain, northerly,	28 00
On the McKenzie cross road,	40 00
On the Mills cross road from post road to the top of the mountain,	40 00
On the Parker cross road from the post road to the shore,	24 00
On the Mills cross from top of mountain to shore road,	24 00
On the McOrmick cross road from the top of the mountain to shore road,	40 00
On the Young cross road from post road to foot of mountain,	24 00
On ditto from the foot of mountain to Court road,	40 00
On ditto from the Court road to the Bay shore,	20 00
On the Phinney cross road from the post road to the top of the mountain,	32 00
On ditto from the top of the mountain to Bay shore,	40 00
On the Chute cross road from post road to the shore road,	36 00
On the James cross road from limits of Bridgetown to Lake,	32 00
On the Wade cross road, from the top of the mountain to the cross road,	24 00
On ditto from the top of the mountain to the main road,	24 00
On Young's mountain,	20 00
Repairing Hogan's bridge,	24 00
Repairing Isaac Young's bridge,	24 00
The lower west cross road,	20 00
On the Miller bridge, Clarence, near Bridgetown,	28 00
On the cross road from Bridgetown to Clarence, called the Church road,	24 00
On the James cross road from the lake from the top of the mountain to Bay shore,	28 00
To repair the Miller bridge on the Phinney mountain,	16 00
Bridgetown bridge,	40 00
To repair the Merritt bridge, Lower Granville,	60 00
	<hr/>
	\$1278 80

TOWNSHIP OF WILMOT.

<i>Amount of account in connection with road expenditures and appropriations to date.</i>	
Amount of appropriated and undrawn money in 1860 to be carried to the credit of 1861,	\$145 54
Amount of allowance for township of Wilmot for this year, (1861),	2000 00
	<hr/>
Amount appropriated for this year, (1861),	\$2145 54
	1860 00
	<hr/>
Amount left unappropriated to date,	\$285 54

TOWNSHIP OF GRANVILLE.

Unappropriated in 1860,	\$162 73
Undrawn ditto,	48 00
	<hr/>
Amount of allowance for township of Granville for 1861,	\$210 73
	1200 00
	<hr/>
Amount appropriated for 1860 to date,	\$1410 72
	1278 00
	<hr/>
Amount left unappropriated to date,	\$132 73

COUNTY OF CAPE BRETON.

Sub-division of five thousand six hundred and eighty-four dollars voted for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Cape Breton in the year 1861, and also the sum of eighty-six dollars and forty-five cents of undrawn money, making in all five thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars and forty-five cents, to be appropriated as follows:

Over expenditures within the township of Sydney, made by the authority and sanction of the late township member in 1859.

No. 1.	Glance Bay,	\$27 30
2.	Bridgeport,	18 50
3.	West Brook, Bridgeport,	2 40
4.	Ball's Creek,	20 90

Over expenditures in 1860.

5.	Boisdale, for new road,	80 00
6.	Long Island road,	8 00
7.	Boulardrie Island,	10 00
8.	Ditto for Bridge,	20 00
9.	Little Bras d'Or, to North Sydney,	10 00
10.	Cow Bay for bridge,	81 60
11.	Frenchville, do.	37 80
12.	Sydney, do.	10 37
13.	Forks new line post road,	107 34
14.	Mire, for bridge,	3 96
15.	Lingan, do.	4 00
16.	Little Creek, do.	52 70
17.	East Bay main post road,	11 82
18.	Escasoni, for bridges,	38 00
19.	Mire, do.	5 00
20.	Glance Bay, new line,	26 86
21.	East Bay, main post road,	10 75
	First instalment of loan due Bank Nova Scotia,	424 00

Apropriations for 1861.

22.	Richmond county line to McPherson's,	80 00
23.	From McPherson's to R. Brack's,	60 00
24.	New line to Forks bridge,	30 00
25.	From Rory Bracks to Forks,	80 00
26.	Forks bridge to Sydney,	50 00
27.	Gillon's bridge to Bale's,	90 00
28.	Bale's to Moloney's mill,	60 00
29.	Mines to Little Bras d'Or,	50 00
30.	Ferry to Victoria county line,	50 00
31.	Victoria county line to ferry,	50 00
32.	Grand Narrows to Pipers Cove,	20 00
33.	Long Island to Boisdale,	100 00
34.	Shenacadie to Boisdale,	30 00
35.	Indian lands,	30 00
36.	Benacadie to Indian lands,	80 00
37.	North side East Bay,	30 00
38.	Boisdale to E. Bay,	40 00
39.	Forks road to H. McKinnon's,	30 00
40.	M. Adams' lake road,	40 00
41.	Escasonie to Beaver Cove,	20 00
42.	Shenacadie, to Narrows,	50 00
43.	Benacadie to do.	30 00
44.	Back Settlement Boisdale,	20 00
45.	Salmon River road,	40 00

880 00

No. 46.	From Salmon River to Lorie's Bay,	\$30 00	
47.	Glengary road,	20 00	
48.	Glengary to Gillis' mill,	30 00	
49.	Grand Mire,	30 00	
50.	Loch Lomond road,	40 00	
51.	Loch Lomond Settlement,	20 00	
52.	Ditto Lake Side, north-	20 00	
53.	New road, Loch Lomond,	20 00	
54.	Tweednoudge road,	20 00	
55.	Meadows road,	20 00	
56.	South Side Mire,	30 00	
57.	Big bridge to Gaberus,	40 00	
58.	Gaberus to big bridge,	40 00	
59.	Marion bridge,	200 00	
60.	French road to Gaberus,	30 00	
61.	Mire, north side,	30 00	
62.	Upper French road,	20 00	
63.	South side Mire,	40 00	
			820 00
64.	Carriboo Marsh road,	60 00	
65.	Frenchville road,	30 00	
66.	Sullivan road,	100 00	
67.	Mire road to Gut,	40 00	
68.	Black bridge to Mire,	100 00	
69.	North Mire to Marion bridge,	40 00	
70.	Hile road to Marion bridge,	40 00	
71.	Burke's ferry to Catalogne,	40 00	
72.	Black brook bridge to ferry,	40 00	
73.	Sydney to Black Brook bridge,	40 00	
74.	South side Mire, between bridges,	60 00	
75.	Tweednoudge to Mire,	60 00	
76.	Catalogne towards Louisburg,	40 00	
77.	Louisburg road,	40 00	
78.	Louisburg to Lorraine,	80 00	
79.	To Light house, Louisburg,	20 00	
80.	From Catalogne to Mainaduie,	60 00	
81.	Shore road to Lorraine,	30 00	
			920 00
82.	Mainaduie to Lorraine,	60 00	
83.	Morrison road to Beaver Cove,	30 00	
84.	South side Boulardrie,	50 00	
85.	Road and bridge to Port Aconic,	80 00	
86.	Bridge at Arnold's, Low Point,	200 00	
87.	Williams Bar to Sydney,	40 00	
88.	Kehoes to Bridgeport,	60 00	
89.	Sydney to Kehoes,	60 00	
90.	Kehoes to Lingan,	80 00	
91.	Kilkenny road,	20 00	
92.	Bridgeport to Glace Bay,	30 00	
93.	Road at Glace Bay,	80 00	
94.	Sydney to Cow Bay barron,	40 00	
95.	Cow Bay barron to C. roads,	40 00	
96.	New road, Genges river,	40 00	
97.	Leitchs Creek road,	40 00	
98.	Leitchs Creek to Baresous,	30 00	
99.	Balls to Frenchville,	30 00	
100.	Frenchville to Balls,	30 00	
101.	McKay's to Forks road,	20 00	
102.	Bridge and road at Little Pond,	60 00	
103.	Long Island road,	30 00	
			1150 00

104.	From McLeod's mill to Leitches road,	\$30 00	
105.	Mathesons to ferry,	30 00	
106.	Cox heath to forks,	40 00	
107.	Gibbons bridge to Crawleys,	30 00	
108.	Crawleys road to Balls,	40 00	
109.	Grand Lake road,	30 00	
110.	Bridgeport to Grand Lake,	30 00	
111.	N. S. Cow Bay to Holmes,	50 00	
112.	Round Island road,	40 00	
113.	Bridge at Light house point,	30 00	
114.	Schooner Pond road,	30 00	
115.	Mullens to Carrolls, L. Point,	20 00	
116.	New Line from McLeod's to Millers ship yard,	60 00	
117.	George's River to Maloney's mill,	40 00	
118.	Southern head Cow Bay,	30 00	
			530 00
			<u>\$5451 30</u>
119.	This sum reserved, to be hereafter appropriated and at the disposal of the Government,	\$319 15	

COUNTY OF COLCHESTER.

Resolved, That the sum of five thousand eight hundred and forty dollars, granted for repairs of roads and bridges in the county of Colchester, in the year 1861, and three hundred and twelve dollars and one cent, undrawn from 1860, be appropriated as follows :

No. 1.	To repair bridge at Board Landing, and to pay John Bishop for repairs expended thereon, in 1860, \$7 00, and for plank furnished therefor,	\$100 00	
2.	To repay monies advanced by Government for repair of road between Truro and Pictou county line,	80 31	
3.	Do. do. for repair of road and bridges between Halifax county line and Truro,	159 15	
4.	Do. do. for repair of road at Samuel Frances, \$27 00 and from Middle to Lower Stewiacke, \$8 75,	35 75	
			375 21
5.	To repair main post road from Halifax county line to Truro, and bridges thereon,	120 00	
6.	Do. do. from Truro to Pictou county line,	250 00	
7.	Do. do. from Adam McNutt's bridge to Onslow town line towards Tatamagouche,	40 00	
8.	To pay over expenditures of Oliver Blair and Charles H. Marsh on bridge at E. H. Blairs,	70 00	
7.	To repair road from E. H. Blair's to Adam McNutt's bridge, and to pay David Murray, \$17 18 already incurred thereon,	35 00	
10.	Do. do. from Truro to Harmony by Wilson's mountain,	20 00	
11.	Do. do. C. Pearson's to Stewiacke, (new line,)	50 00	
12.	Do. do. Truro to Harmony by H. Hollingsworth's,	20 00	
			605 00
13.	To open road from Truro to Greenfield, (new line),	40 00	
14.	To repair road from James McCabe's, Greenfield, towards Middle Stewiacke,	20 00	

No. 15.	To repair road from Robert Whippie's to D. Green's,	\$10 00	
16.	Do. do. Charles Moore's to Upper Brookfield, and to build bridge,	30 00	
17.	Do. do. Brookfield Station to Middle Stewiacke,	65 00	
18.	Do. do. do. do. Danl. Carter's,	20 00	
19.	Do. do. Main Road to James Stewart's,	6 00	191 00
20.	Do. do. Daniel Carter's to Green's Creek,	30 00	
21.	Do. do. Green Creek to Job Dart's.	45 00	
22.	Do. do. Black Rock to Boar's Back,	30 00	
23.	Do. and bridge Boar's Back to Robert Crowe's,	15 00	
24.	Do. from Samuel Forbes' to Wm. Miller's, (shore road),	20 00	140 00
25.	Do. do. Main road to Henry Nauffts,	6 00	
26.	Do. do. do. Irvine Settlement,	20 00	
27.	Do. Base Line road, from Beaver Brook to Shubenacadie, passed John Creelman's,	30 00	
28.	Do. Beaver Brook road to Philip's Settlement, (new road), and to repair old,	50 00	
29.	Do. Road from John Torrie's lime kiln to Halifax road,	20 00	
30.	Do. do. W. Hingley's to Halifax road,	15 00	
31.	Do. Halifax road to Brookfield by Jno. Kennedy's,	15 00	
32.	Do. Road from Andrew Christie's to John Clifford's by Jacob Lynd's,	20 00	176 00
33.	Do. do. Pictou road to David Hoar's,	15 00	
34.	Do. do. John Hoar's to do.	10 00	
35.	Do. Jo. Pictou road to John Johnson's,	6 00	
36.	Do. Pictou road at Asa Hoar's to Samuel McNutts,	15 00	
37.	Do. Whippy's road to Robert McCallum's,	6 00	
38.	Do. Road from Samuel Bartlett's to McLeod's, North River,	20 00	
39.	Do. do. Onslow to Earltown line,	60 00	
40.	Do. do. Kempt town to Earltown,	40 00	172 00
41.	To pay for expenditures incurred in 1860 in securing Lower North River bridge and for services in examining and reporting on other bridges,	34 25	
42.	Do. do. incurred in 1860 in repairing road between Ed. Taylor's and John Blair, 4th,	10 50	
43.	To repair road from Walter Walls' to Innes',	8 00	
44.	Do. do. Abel Wall's to post road,	15 00	
45.	Do. do. Main road to Alexander Ross's,	8 00	
46.	Do. do. Adam McNutt's to Hoffman McNutt's,	15 00	90 75
47.	Do. do. Upper Stewiacke to New Larig,	60 00	
48.	To build bridge over Stewiacke at Spring Side meeting house and to make road to Barry Hamilton's,	64 00	
49.	To repair new road from John Henry's towards Upper Musquodoboit, and to repay A. M. Lydiard \$20 expense incurred in 1860 in building bridge thereon, and John Archibald, \$8 95, repairs in 1859 on bridge at Fraser's mills,	45 00	169 00

No. 50.	To repair road from John Johnson's (4th) to Guysborough road, past Gammel's mill,	\$30 00	
51.	Do. do. James D. Kennedy's to Middle Stewiacke, (new line),	20 00	
52.	To open new road from near R. W. Traine's to Thos. Dickey's, at Middle Stewiacke,	100 00	
53.	To finish new line between John Fleck's and Eliakim Bonnell's,	5 00	
54.	To repair road from Whidden Settlement to Greenfield,	20 00	
			175 00
55.	Do. do. George Taylor's to Upper Brookfield,	10 00	
56.	Do. do. Pembroke to Otter Brook,	15 00	
57.	Do. do. Middle Stewiacke towards Harmony,	40 00	
58.	Do. do. James McKay's shop at Gay's River, round Church Hill,	160 00	
59.	Do. do. Church at Stewiacke by Fort Ellis road to E. B. McKenzie's,	20 00	
60.	Do. do. E. B. McKenzie's to Green's Creek,	60 00	
61.	Do. do. Benjamin Campbell's to Gay's River,	40 00	
62.	To build bridge over Stewiacke river at Robert Pollock's, and pay David Dickey expended thereon \$3 80,	160 00	
			505 00
63.	To repair road from W. Sibley's mill to John Bell's,	10 00	
64.	Do. do. Middle Stewiacke to Lower Stewiacke,	65 00	
65.	Do. do. Little River Forrest Glen to Polly Bogg,	15 00	
66.	To finish alteration round Hill at St. Andrews, and repair road,	20 00	
67.	To repair road from Duncan McPhee's to Andrew's River,	20 00	
			130 00
69.	To repair road round Grant's Hill,	20 00	
70.	Do. from Pembroke to Springside Church,	16 00	
71.	Do. do. George Gould (Lime) Road,	8 00	
72.	To pay over expenditure, Isaac Archibald, at cross roads,	23 46	
73.	To repair Eastville bridge,	24 00	
74.	To be left at the disposal of the Government,	172 84	
			264 36
75.	To repair road from A. McDonald's to Robert Murray's,	20 00	
76.	Do. do. Widow John McLeod's towards A. McKay's mills,	20 00	
77.	Do. do. A. McDonald's bridge by Spittal Hill on to widow Sutherland's,	14 00	
78.	Do. do. R. Murray's to John McKay's mills,	20 00	
79.	Do. bridge below George Henderson's,	9 00	
80.	Do. road from McKay's corner to A. Gunn's,	20 00	
81.	Do. do. A. Gunn's to George Hatches,	20 00	
82.	Do. do. McKay's corner by Berekan's to county line,	20 00	
			143 00

No. 83.	To repair road from Berekán's to John McKenzie's,	\$10 00	
84.	Do. do. John McKay's mills to W. Ross's house,	20 00	
85.	Do. do. W. Ross's to A. McBain's,	20 00	
86.	Do. do. A. McBain's to county line, western branch,	10 00	
87.	Do. do. do. do. by River John,	15 00	
88.	Do. do. Alex. McKay's mills to James McKay's,	20 00	
89.	Do. do. Jas. Sutherland's to widow Munro's,	5 00	
90.	Do. do. Wm. Ross's to A. McKay's mills, by Ferguson's,	15 00	
91.	Do. do. Clansey's to Donald Beattie's, Spittal Hill,	10 00	
			125 00
92.	Do. do. Fiddler's to county line by McIntosh's,	15 00	
93.	Do. main road at Alexander Murray's to Berekán road,	5 00	
94.	Do. old road to Spain to Fiddler's corner,	10 00	
95.	Do. road from R. Baillie's to Murdock Studwan's,	10 00	
96.	Do. do. Alex'r. McKay, tailor, to John McIntosh's,	15 00	
97.	To open road from Wm. McKay's, Caithness, to J. McNutt's,	30 00	
98.	To repair road from Duncan Campbell's by Alexander Baillie's, towards Earltown church,	16 00	
99.	Do. bridge at Falls,	15 00	
100.	To aid in rebuilding bridge at A. McKay's mills,	20 00	
			136 00
101.	To rebuild bridge at Donaldson's, and pay advances thereon, \$120,	368 42	
102.	Do. do. Belfour mills, and pay advance \$100,	500 00	
103.	To pay Donaldson money expended on bridge,	8 00	
104.	To repair road from John Nelson's to McKay's mills and pay Nelson,	16 00	
105.	Do. do. Nathan Weathertie's to J. Langell's,	10 00	
106.	Do. do. Bentley's to Langell's Point,	12 00	
107.	Do. do. Reeds to Fowler's,	30 00	
108.	Do. do. Fowler's to John Drysdale's, and pay A Conkey, \$1 25,	30 00	
109.	Do. do. John Drysdale's to Willow Church,	70 00	
110.	Do. do. Lockerby's to Muckler's,	35 00	
111.	Do. do. Wm. Drysdale's to McDonalds,	15 00	
112.	Do. do. John Drysdale's to A. Langells, and pay A. Drysdale expenditure thereon,	35 00	
113.	Do. do. Oliver's bridge to R. L. Byers, and pay Byers \$4,	20 00	
114.	Do. do. D. McLeod's to county line,	20 00	
115.	Do. do. Gasses to Traltrie's,	18 58	
116.	Do. do. Oliver's bridge to Tatamagouche,	20 00	
			1208 00
117.	To repair road from New Bridge to Cribb's by Linton's,	16 00	
118.	To pay William Dickson expenditure on bridge,	13 05	
119.	To repair road from Cribbs to Crowe's mills,	15 00	
120.	Do. do. James Baird's to Crowe's mills,	20 00	
121.	Do. do. Crowe's mills to Barnhill's bridge,	15 00	

122.	To repair road from Rath's shop to landing at Fort,	\$20 00
123.	Do. do. Ephriam Steeple's to New Annan,	20 00
124.	Do. bridge near Barnhill's,	70 00
125.	To repay advances to Rufus Weatherbe on Chiganois bridge,	45 21
126.	To repair road from McElman's mills to Debert river,	20 00
127.	Do. do. Thomas Cottom's to Peter Totten's,	24 00
128.	To pay John Cottom, expenditure on bridge,	15 12
129.	Do. Daniel C. Fulton, do.	6 78
130.	To rebuild Debert river bridge, and pay Robert Morrison \$1 90 expended on Folly bridge,	160 00
131.	To repair road from John Morrison's to Folly river by Jacob Peppeward's,	20 00
132.	Do at Clark's Hollow,	12 00
133.	To make alteration at West's hill,	40 00
134.	To repair road at Samuel McLean's hill,	20 00
135.	Do. new road to Folly Lake, and pay Thomas Barber expenditure thereon,	40 00
136.	Do. road from Charles Flemming's to D. Totten's,	20 00
137.	Do. do. John McLean's to Acadia Mines,	25 00
138.	To open new road from John Brown's to D. Cristy's,	20 00
139.	To repair road from James McElman's to John Dill's,	16 00
140.	Do. Great Village bridge,	20 00
141.	Do. road from Thos. Spencer's to Jos. Spencer's,	30 00
142.	Do. do. Joseph Spencer's to county line, and pay Charles Sutherland two over expenditures, \$24 80,	70 00
143.	To pay Robert Forman over expenditure on new road,	35 87
144.	To repair road from George Chisholm's to Prattville,	10 00
145.	To pay Davidson & Murray, over expenditure on bridge, \$133 32, and interest thereon, \$5,	138 32
146.	To complete alteration round Portapique mountain,	40 00
147.	To repair road from Paul Carr's to Castlereigh,	30 00
148.	Do. Bass River road and bridges,	40 00
149.	To repay money advanced to Daniel Fulton, senr.,	40 00
		1127 52
150.	To repair road from meeting house to Wm. Young's,	16 00
151.	Do. do. Jos. McLaughlan's to Economy river,	20 00
152.	To pay George Lewis, over expenditure on bridge,	4 72
153.	To repair road from Stewart McLaughlan's to back settlement,	20 00
154.	To open new road up Economy river,	20 00
155.	Do. do. from Economy to River Philip,	42 56
156.	Do. do. Jacob Durning's to Corbett's mills,	20 00
157.	To repair road from Daniel Faulkner's to Richard Wadman's,	16 00
158.	Do. do. Daniel Morrison's to New Boston,	16 00
159.	To rebuild East River bridge,	35 00
160.	To repair road from Harris Harrington's to Samuel Morrison's,	28 00
161.	Do. do. do. to William McLellan's,	20 00
162.	Do. do. William McLellan's to Patrick Doyle's,	30 00
163.	Do. do. Patrick Doyle's to county line,	20 00
164.	To pay William McKim expenditure on road from Great Village to Acadia Mines,	16 00
165.	To repair bridge at Upper Economy, and pay Wm. Jackson \$17 67 over expended thereon in 1860.	40 00

166.	To repair breakwater near Portapique bridge,	27 00	
167.	To repair road and bridges from S. McCully's to Folly bridge,	27 00	
			418 50
			\$6152 01

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Resolved, That the sum of five thousand eight hundred and forty dollars granted for the road and bridge service in the county of Cumberland for the year 1861, and the further sum of five hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty-three cents of undrawn monies be sub-divided, and appropriated as follows:

To pay advances by Government to Job Seaman for River Hebert bridge,	\$504 06
Ditto S. H. C. Mills for roads in Maccan,	88 00
Ditto George Wotten for roads in Parrsboro',	48 00
Ditto Welwood Waugh, repairing bridge,	16 15
Ditto Hurd and Seaman for Big Hollow bridge,	185 47
Ditto R. Morris, repairing bridge, Advocate,	65 70
To pay advance to Donald McKenzie, for over expenditure on bridge North Shore,	48 60
Ditto Benjamin Fullerton, on post road,	18 50
Ditto Richard Thompson for over expenditure,	0 90
Ditto James Mickel for over expenditure,	12 60
Ditto Joseph Sarcen, repairing bridge.	6 00
	\$1037 98

EASTERN DISTRICT.

To build bridge near Jacob Mires', over Wallace river,	280 00
On road Kerr's mills to Angevine's, including bridge over Big Hollow,	150 00
Brown's Bay Bridge,	40 00
Road from main road to Adolphus Purdy's, including bridge,	60 00
Aboiteaux road and bridge,	60 00
Road from Jacob's to county line,	40 00
Jacob's to Purdy's,	24 00
John Atkinson's to Mires',	40 00
Bebce's to New Annan,	32 00
Valley road past Samuel Webb's,	40 00
Road from Dewer's bridge to Wallace harbour,	60 00
Wallace to Pugwash,	40 00
North Shore to School house,	24 00
Stevens mills to Wallace harbour,	32 00
Robert Harrison's to Brown's	20 00
Wallace harbour to Angavines,	32 00
Thompson's to McLeod's,	28 00
McLeod's through Grey's road,	40 00
Conn's mills to Victoria settlement,	32 00
Canuther's to Forshner's	32 00
Six mile road to Hurd's,	20 00
Forshner's past Conn's mills,	80 00
Colingwood Oxley's to Taylor's,	32 00
East branch towards Economy,	40 00
McNutt's to River Phillip,	32 00
P. Betts' past Swallow's, and to build bridge,	60 00
Malagash to North Shore, and to repair bridge,	32 00
McLeod's to South shore,	32 00
Stevens' mill past Tuttle's,	32 00

On road from West side of James Grant,	\$24 00
To repair River Phillip bridge, head of tide,	40 00
On the Slip road,	28 00
On road past C. Colter's to Victoria settlement,	28 00
On road from the Gulf Shore to the Fanningsboro' road, new line	60 00
To repair Wallace bridge,	20 00
On road from Robertson's to Six Mile road,	26 00
On road from David Teeds past Palmer's,	20 00
On Cross roads Westchester,	32 00
On road from Bergman's to Dewar's,	24 00
On road from Pugwash past Dewar's,	24 00
This sum reserved in Eastern District,	218 00
	\$3049 98

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

On main road from county line to Edward Fullerton's,	120 00
Fullerton's to Isaac Stewart's,	200 00
J. Stewart's to county line,	180 00
Pugwash to Trueman's,	100 00
On road from Purdy's mills to D. Niles,	20 00
H. Ryan's through Porter town,	20 00
Tidnish road to Chapman settlement,	32 00
Goose River to Samuel J. Wood's,	20 00
Goose river road to Leicester road,	28 00
Eel Creek to Duck Creek,	40 00
Fullerton's to River Hebert,	60 00
J. B. McAllan's to Gilroy's	42 00
Edward Davison's to John Bragg's,	20 00
Joggins Mines to Little River,	32 00
Amherst Point to Ferry,	60 00
Mount Pleasant to Tait's,	20 00
Cannan road past Ruscove's,	20 00
Toby's mills to McLellan's mills,	50 00
McLennans mills to Phelan's,	25 00
Brownell's mill pond to Burn's mill,	20 00
Amherst Point to Little Forks,	50 00
Little Forks to Parrsboro line,	50 00
Crandel's to Leicester,	32 00
For bridge on Little River road near Brundige's,	20 00
To build bridge near Duck Creek,	84 00
On road from Sayre's to H. Dyken's,	20 00
On road from J. Hannah's past E. Pugsley's,	24 00
To build bridge near Maccan River,	1000 00

PARRSBORO' DISTRICT.

On road past Gabriel's to H. Jeffer's,	60 00
From Harrington River to Moose River,	20 00
On road from Swan Creek to Mill Village,	40 00
Beaver Dam bridge past McKay's to MacAlony's	20 00
Andrew MacAlony's to George Newcomb's,	12 00
Main road near John Lockhart's past John Morris's	
to widow Smith's,	20 00
Widow Smith's to Delany's road,	10 00
Delany's to Coal Mine Road,	16 00
Sand River to Jenk's Meadow,	30 00
Jenk's Meadow to W. Harrison's,	30 00
W. Harrison's to Meeting house, and alteration,	30 00
Black Rock to J. D. Dickson's	20 00
Black Rock to Diligent River,	60 00
John Vickery's to Thomas Bentley's,	20 00

On road from Robert Salter's to Phineas Taylor's,	\$10 00
P. Taylor's to Fox River,	10 00
Main road to A. Graham's,	10 00
W. Dow's to A. Vickery's,	16 00
W. Dow's to D. River School house,	16 00
Main road over P. Island River, towards C. Davison's,	10 00
Three Sisters to Yarmouth,	16 00
Yarmouth to Advocate,	16 00
W. Morriss's to Spicers,	20 00
Advocate to Cape Dor,	20 00
Grant's to J. Wilson's,	10 00
Main road past J. Allen's,	30 00
Ratchford's River to R. Head River,	20 00
Parsons' past J. Hazel's,	10 00
Main road past Pleshaw's,	10 00
Road from Cannon's mills to Wilton's,	15 00
Main road to John Jeffer's,	10 00
Main road to T. Rector's,	10 00
Road from C. Hatfield's to W. Morriss's,	20 00
R. River to C. Hatfield's,	20 00
Advocate to Apple River,	40 00
Apple River Bridge to Adam McCully's,	24 00
H. Jeffer's to Main road, alteration,	60 00
Black Rock bridge to West Bay,	19 00
Mill Village to O'Mullen's,	20 00
Dickey's to Cyperian Davison's,	21 55
Swan Creek road to Shore,	10 00
The Old Lake road	20 00
Cross Road to W. Smyth's,	20 00
Road from W. Smith's to Dilligent River.	20 00
Road past Clausey's,	10 00
	\$6388 53

COUNTY OF DIGBY.

Resolved, That the sum of four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars granted for the service of the roads and bridges for the county of Digby, and three hundred dollars and six cents of undrawn monies re-appropriated, be applied as follows:

No. 1.	To repair West side of Provost brook east,	\$32 00
2.	Road by Colin Porter's,	20 00
3.	Leading past Rice's Mill,	36 00
4.	New road from John Abbott's towards Digby,	40 00
5.	Weymouth bridge, North side,	40 00
6.	Weymouth bridge, South side,	40 00
7.	Road leading to Birch Point, South side Sissiboo River,	32 00
8.	Road West side of bridge Gilbert's Cove,	24 00
9.	Road from main road to River,	20 00
10.	Cross road from Wm. Hains's to Teiglar settlement,	28 00
11.	Mumford road leading toward Meddow,	28 00
12.	New road from Corner township line to Shock's,	28 00
13.	Road leading from Toker's mill to Shore,	68 00
14.	New road back of Weymouth,	28 00
15.	Road connecting North and South range,	28 00
16.	Road from cross road past Edwin Jones's,	28 00
17.	Bridge and road from North range to shore,	60 00
18.	Road from Mink Cove to Little Liver,	28 00
19.	Parker road,	24 00
20.	Road by David Rice's cross road,	36 00
21.	South-west angle to Benjamin Waggoner's,	24 00
22.	Road leading from South Range to Hatfield's,	24 00
23.	Road to Petjack, Brier Island,	20 00

No. 24.	To repair South side of North-east Cove, Long Island,	\$24 00
25.	Weymouth Barrens,	32 00
26.	From Cornelius' brook to barrens,	24 00
27.	Road from Shelburne road to base line, thence east,	32 00
28.	South-west angle to Tusket road,	32 00
29.	Bank by widow Roop's,	32 00
30.	Township line road between Digby and Hillsburgh,	32 00
31.	Road from Bear River ferry,	32 00
32.	From Ben Waggoner's to Provost Brook,	24 00
33.	From main road to Frank Geo Shore,	28 00
34.	From Stony Brook to David Dousetts,	28 00
35.	From main road past James Lamberson's,	28 00
36.	Tusket road to bend of river,	32 00
37.	Road from Mrs. McMullery to West brook,	24 00
38.	Road, District No. 51,	0 00
39.	Road past W. F. Marshall's,	24 00
40.	Budd's bridge,	60 00
41.	Hollow bridge,	36 00
42.	Shelburne Road to Middle Range, west,	28 00
43.	Road to Everett's meadow,	24 00
44.	Road from Past Brook over the mountain,	28 00
45.	Road from J. Morehouse's, corner west of lake,	28 00
46.	West end of lake to Sandy Cove,	28 00
47.	Repairs from Corneilus Brook to Alder Cove,	28 00
48.	Indian path road,	24 00
49.	Little River to Petite passage,	28 00
50.	Morgan road to Bear river,	32 00
51.	Cross roads Bloomfield to South range,	24 00
52.	Road from Post road to H. Green's,	36 00
53.	Henry Green's to Bloomfield,	32 00
54.	Open and repair from Gilbert Cove to S. range,	32 00
55.	Sanderson's to South range,	24 00
56.	Neck road to Broad cove,	36 00
57.	Tebo road to Lake Hill,	32 00
58.	J. Cook's to French road,	24 00
59.	Charles McNeil's to South range,	40 00
60.	John McBride's,	28 00
61.	Mistake river to N. E. branch,	24 00
62.	Bear river road to Mistake,	24 00
63.	Payson's corner towards Township line,	28 00
64.	Township line towards Payson's,	28 00
65.	Wilson's barn to Bay of Fundy,	28 00
66.	Brier Island to Light house,	36 00
67.	Swamp and road to James Cook's, Junr.	32 00
68.	Sissiboo road from Township line, west,	36 00
69.	Morgan's road to Still water,	36 00
70.	Thomas Settlement to Bloomfield,	24 00
71.	From Lewis Settlement towards Jedry's,	32 00
72.	Union road,	40 00
73.	From Post road to brook,	20 00
74.	McColla's to Dousett's meadow,	28 00
75.	Shelburne road south,	36 00
76.	Edwin Jones to Marr's, Bloomfield,	32 00
77.	Post road from brook,	36 00
78.	Open and repair Budd's road,	60 00
79.	Gilliand road,	15 00
80.	Lake Hill to Tebo road, south,	32 00
81.	Tim Devoe's, eastward,	50 00
82.	Swamp and road west from Hains',	28 00
83.	Abbot road,	28 00

No. 84.	Repair of	{ Road between Jones and Hogan's from Post road }	\$22 00
85.		{ to brook, including over expenditure of \$2 }	
86.		District No. 6 to Cassibooms,	28 00
87.		Church Hill, Weymouth,	40 00
88.		Post road to B. Wade's,	20 00
89.		Road from Indian Hill to Sandy brook,	36 00
90.		North to Middle Range thence to South Range,	32 00
91.		Bank and road, Racket, Digby,	36 00
92.		Lankford's road east from J. Lankford's,	28 00
93.		Widow McConnel's, west,	28 00
94.		road past Richard Clark's from Sissiboo road,	24 00
95.	Advances,	Weymouth bridge,	92 00
96.		Gilbert's Cove bridge,	95 55
97.		Simonds bridge,	181 28
98.	Over expenditure,		15 07
99.	Ditto.		4 20
100.	Ditto.		47 42
101.	Ditto.		9 00
102.	Ditto.		33 55
103.	Ditto.		2 30
104.	Ditto.		2 00
105.	Expended under commission No. 76, 1859,		36 00
106.	Ditto.		3 55
107.	To open and repair main post road to Josiah Porter's,		28 00
108.		Cedar Lake Road,	32 00
109.		School house to Porter's Road,	24 00
110.		Post Road to John Jedry's,	32 00
111.		John Jedry's to Harrington's,	32 00
112.		Harrington's to B. Devoe's,	32 00
113.		Budro's and Mallet's line,	24 00
114.		Bridge by Chas. Budro's,	24 00
115.		Road back of Cheticamp,	24 00
116.		Road to Cape St. Mary's,	36 00
117.		Hill road to Chetticamp,	20 00
118.		Chas. Como's and S. Lonias's line,	24 00
119.		Post road to Pleasant Cove, Chetticamp,	20 00
120.		From Chetticamp to Montagen,	28 00
121.		Jesse Oake's line road.	32 00
122.		Oliver Dousett's line road,	36 00
123.		M. Mallet's line, 2nd division,	24 00
124.		Line road, Francis Thereau,	36 00
125.		B. Robichau's road, 2nd division,	24 00
126.		Road from J. Sonias's, northward,	24 00
127.		Lombard's and C. Comeau's line,	32 00
128.		M. Comeau's line,	32 00
129.		E. Thibo's line,	24 00
130.		M. Comeau's road,	36 00
131.		John Jedry's to Chas. Budro's,	20 00
132.		S. Sonias and Joseph Therio's, 2d division,	20 00
133.		Peter Comeau's and T. Gadet's line,	24 00
134.		Duffus and Saulnier's line road,	24 00
135.		Charles Saulnier's to M. Comeau's,	20 00
136.		M. Comeau's to Peter Tario's,	24 00
137.		Peter Thereau's to the Common,	24 00
138.		From Joseph Devoi's, northward,	24 00
139.		Peter Tario's road,	32 00
140.		From Peter Tario's, eastward,	26 00
141.		Post road to Francis LeBlanc's,	32 00
142.		F. LeBlanc's to Montagen River,	36 00
143.		Montagen River to Mark Thibedeau's,	36 00

No. 144.	To open and repair Mark Thibedeau's to Corberry,	\$32 00
145.	John B. LeBlanc's to Usable Godet's,	20 00
146.	Joseph F. Comeau's road, southward,	20 00
147.	Peter C. Melanson's to Peter Thereau's,	24 00
148.	Touissant Godet's line road,	20 00
	P. Thibedeau's road, southward, 3d division,	24 00
	Placid LeBlanc's line road,	32 00
	Elair Bellivoe's line road,	24 00
	Post road to Bellivoe's farm,	36 00
	Bellivoe's farm to the Mill,	36 00
	Michael Lovett's to Tusket road,	50 00
	McAlpine's to township line,	24 00
	Silas Bright's to McAlpine's,	20 00
	Hill Settlement, eastward,	24 00
	Sullivan's road,	20 00
	Nowlan's road,	24 00
	From Green's to C. Melanson's,	24 00
	Alexis Sonia's to Robicheau's farm,	36 00
	Dousett's road to Usable Godet's,	24 00
	Hill Settlement to Spavil's,	24 00
	Bonefant's line road,	24 00
	Mark LeBlanc's line,	24 00
	J. Westlake, over expenditure, commissions omitted in account,	9 00
No. 125.	1859 Ditto.	16 00
125.	1860. Ditto.	6 85
136.	1860. Ditto.	2 50
146.	1860. Ditto.	3 64
	ADVANCES, 1860.	
	Felix P. Godet,	9 90
	Anslem Sonia,	88 75
		<hr/>
		\$5101 56

COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH.

Resolved, That the sum of four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars, granted for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Guysborough for the present year, and the further sum of one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifty four cents undrawn and appropriated for the same service, making together the sum of five thousand and thirty nine dollars and fifty-four cents, be applied as follows:

No. 1.	To pay advance by Government in 1861, for new road between Pirate Cove and Port Mulgrave,	\$1393 37
2.	To pay Messrs. J. & C. Jost on account of loan for Strait road,	600 00
3.	Bank of Nova Scotia balance of loan for do.	648 76
4.	Interest to R. M. Cutler on loan for do.	24 00
5.	Interest to E. H. Franchville, on loan for new Eastern road,	24 00
6.	George Norris, balance loan for Canso road,	700 00
7.	John Jamieson interest on balance of loan for Canso road,	12 00
8.	James Cody balance of over expenditure in 1859,	3 90
9.	Daniel Lawlor balance of over expenditure in 1859,	4 20
10.	Advance by Government for Gaspereaux and Jeggoggin bridges in 1860,	140 00
11.	To aid in completion of new line over Cochran Hill,	400 00
12.	To improve new eastern road in addition to expenditure of \$400 loaned.	180 00

No. 13.	To pay advance by Government in 1860 for bridges over Country Harbour river,	\$128 00
14.	To aid in opening new road from Forks to East River Church on new line,	120 00
15.	To pay John Murray over expenditure in 1860,	54 07
16.	To improve road between Country and Isaac's Harbours and to pay survey,	107 24
17.	To open new line near Two Mile Lake,	40 00
18.	To pay Angus Cameron, jr., on account of over expenditure in 1859,	80 00
19.	To repair road west side St. Mary's river,	40 00
20.	bridge near James Campbell's,	20 00
21.	road between St. Mary's river and Liscomb,	40 00
22.	Clay Head and county line,	30 00
23.	Sherbrooke and Ely's Cove,	30 00
24.	road west side Indian Harbour lake,	20 00
25.	road east side ditto,	20 00
26.	To the sum reserved and placed at disposal of Government for back land roads, St. Mary's,	132 00
27.	To pay advance by Government in 1860 to John H. Tory, for Mink bridge.	48 00
		\$5039 54

COUNTY OF HALIFAX.

Resolved, That the sum of seven thousand three hundred and fifty six dollars, granted for roads and bridges in the county of Halifax, and three hundred and thirty dollars and fourteen cents, undrawn from last year, be appropriated as follows:

WESTERN DISTRICT.

To repay Government advances,	\$118 00
John Tobin, advance to Turn's Bay,	68 25
Henry Pryor, do. to bridge on Hammond's Plains road,	20 00
Do. do. survey and laying out new road near Peggy's Cove,	50 00
	256 25

Great Roads.

To repair road from N. W. Arm to Inglis's,	160 00
Inglis's to Lunenburg county line,	100 00
Three mile house to centre of Sackville bridge,	120 00
	380 00

Cross Roads.

To repair road from Hubley's to the Barracks,	20 00
Margaret's Bay to Dover,	40 00
Croucher's Forks to Wooden's bridge,	20 00
Village road to Covey's,	20 00
Covey's to Peggy's Cove line,	20 00
English's to Wright's,	30 00
Indian River to Davison's mill,	20 00
Hammond's Plains to Chester road,	40 00
Hammond's Plains to Windsor road,	20 00
City line to McIntosh's bridge,	50 00

To repair road from Margaret's Bay road to Chas. Drysdale's,	\$40 00	
Do. through Greenhead,	20 00	
Drysdale's to Prospect bridge,	40 00	
Prospect bridge to Prospect,	40 00	
White's to Gaul's,	20 00	
Widow Drysdale's to bridge head of Turn's		
Bay and Lower Prospect,	40 00	
East side Turn's Bay,	20 00	
Old Margaret's Bay road, to John Shea's		
including alteration,	100 00	
John Shea's to Sambro,	40 00	
McIntosh's bridge to Ketch Harbour,	50 00	
Ferguson's Cove to Herring Cove,	30 00	
Herring Cove road to Herring Cove,	20 00	
Ditto, by Henneberry's to Fergu-		
son's Cove,	20 00	
Chester road to French Village,	30 00	
N. W. Arm to Three Mile House,	40 00	
Coot Cove road,	20 00	
Kelly's Point to Halifax road,	40 00	
Ketch Harbour road to Duncan's Cove,	20 00	
Kearney road,	240 00	
Oakhill road, Spryfield,	20 00	
C. Drysdale's, Brookside, to Prospect road,	20 00	
Purcell's Cove to N. W. Arm Quarries,	20 00	
George Brown's, in Herring Cove, to Ketch		
Harbour road,	20 00	
Contingencies,	433 75	
		1663 75
		<u>\$2300 00</u>

EASTERN DISTRICT.

To repay Government advances,	366 25
Instalment to Bank of Nova Scotia,	600 00
	<u>966 25</u>

Great Roads.

From centre of Sackville bridge to Hants county line,	160 00	
Dartmouth to Hants county line,	160 00	
Rutherford's to bridge, Middle Musquodoboit,	240 00	
Middle Musquodoboit to Guysborough county line,	200 00	
Dartmouth to Ship Harbour,	250 00	
		<u>1976 26</u>

Cross Roads.

To repair road from Dartmouth to Hart's, Eastern Passage,	40 00
York Corner to Cow Bay,	40 00
New line from Preston to Cole Harbour,	400 00
Cole Harbour to Beach,	40 00
Dartmouth to Cole Harbour,	40 00
Dorey's mills to George Lloys,	20 00
Dorey's mills to Harvey road,	20 00
Crook's mills to Lake Porter,	20 00
West side Lake Porter to George Brown's,	20 00
Do. do. from Mansfield's to head	
of lake,	60 00
Smither's to Cole Harbour,	20 00
Old look out road,	20 00
Smither's to Evans',	20 00

To repair road from Harvey road, to Chapel, Chezetcook,	\$40 00	
East side Chezetcook,	40 00	
West side Port Peswick from George Anderson's downwards,	20 00	
East side do. do.	40 00	
Do. Musquodoboit, narrows upwards,	20 00	
Do. do. downwards,	20 00	
West side Jeddore Harvey road, do.	60 00	
East side, do. do.	20 00	
A. W. Webber's to Clam Harbor,	20 00	
Owls head to Ship Harbour,	60 00	
Tracey's Ship Harbour, to Shoal Bay,	60 00	
Shoal Bay to Tangier,	60 00	
Tangier to Pope's Harbour,	60 00	
Stoddart's, Beach Hill, to Clam Harbour,	60 00	
Pope's Harbour to Sheet Harbour,	60 00	
Sheet Harbor to Lochaber,	40 00	
Sheet Harbor to Salmon River, new line,	300 00	
		2300 00
Salmon River to Moose Head,	30 00	
Moose Head to Necum Teuch,	20 00	
Necum Teuch to Ecam Secum,	30 00	
Caledonia District,	40 00	
Sheet Harbour to Upper Musquodoboit, Sibley road,	100 00	
Cole's bridge to Murkey's mills,	20 00	
Guild's bridge to John McLeod's,	40 00	
Bryson's to Fraser's, on new line,	20 00	
Anderson's mills, Musquodoboit, to Meagher's Grant,	300 00	
Meagher's Grant to Guysborough road,	40 00	
Henry Lock's to Musquodoboit, on new line,	400 00	
Henry Lock's to Gay's River,	20 00	
Gay's River to Black Rock bridge,	50 00	
Black Rock bridge to Key's	30 00	
Windsor road to Beaver Bank station,	20 00	
Do. do. farm,	40 00	
Beaver Bank farm to county line,	40 00	
Mohr's bridge, north side river, downwards,	20 00	
Windsor road to Hammond's Plains,	20 00	
Old Cobiquid road,	12 00	
At the disposal of the members for Eastern division,	377 89	
		5386 14
		\$7686 14

COUNTY OF HANTS.

Resolved, That the sum of six thousand four hundred and sixty dollars and fifty-nine cents for the roads and bridges of the county of Hants in the year 1861, be appropriated as follows, that is to say:

SOUTH HANTS—FALMOUTH.

No. 1.	To build bridge near Judge DesBarres,	\$200 00
2.	Post road to Horton line,	80 00
3.	Road to Capt. Coffell's,	30 00

No. 4.	To build Main road to John Pazant's,	\$30 00
5.	Cross road to Horton mountain, past T. Young's,	20 00
6.	New road to Hantsport,	40 00
7.	Road from Falmouth line to Geldert's,	50 00
8.	Baptist Church to Horton line,	30 00
9.	Manning road,	20 00
10.	Road to Burkhouse mills,	20 00
11.	Davison's corner to Horton line.	20 00

WINDSOR.

12.	Main road from Martin's to Windsor,	80 00
13.	Road from St. Croix bridge to Windsor,	80 00
14.	Spa Springs to Trenholm's,	80 00
15.	Trenholm's to upper Avon bridge,	30 00
16.	Forks to Falmouth line,	50 00
17.	DeWolf's to Trenholm's corner,	30 00
18.	Old Pon-hook road,	20 00
19.	Old Ardoise road,	20 00
20.	Dawson road,	20 00
21.	Wentworth road,	20 00
22.	New road to Newport Station,	120 00
23.	Re-build Tricotie bridge,	80 00
	Pay Guy Hunter over expenditure,	10 00

NEWPORT.

24.	To Repair road from John Sweet's to Newport corner,	40 00
25.	Build bridge over Little river,	60 00
26.	Repair road past George Steven's,	20 00
27.	from Newport corner to Meander bridge,	20 00
28.	and bridge to Herbert river,	60 00
29.	from Brooklyn to Meander bridge,	30 00
30.	Re-build Meander bridge,	120 00
31.	Repair road from Meander bridge to St. Croix,	40 00
32.	St. Croix bridge,	40 00
33.	Muddy Marsh road and bridge,	30 00
34.	Road from Parker's Mills to Steven's road,	20 00
35.	past Mager Greeno's,	20 00
36.	past Aker's,	20 00
37.	from Steven's road to Canivan's,	20 00
38.	Bridge and road past William McKay's,	40 00
39.	To repair road from Fisher's corner to Smiley's,	20 00
40.	Lockhart's to Smiley's,	20 00
41.	Smiley's to Rawdon line,	20 00
	Pay Henry Vaughan over expenditure on bridge,	20 00

RAWDON.

42.	Repair road from Fish's corner to C. Dimock's,	30 00
43.	Bond's mills to Temperance Hall,	20 00
44.	Cleverdon's to Meander bridge,	30 00
45.	Meander to Bear river,	30 00
46.	Bridge at Bond's mills,	40 00

UNLACKE.

47.	Road from County line to Uniacke Station,	50 00
48.	Uniacke Station to John Sweet's,	50 00
49.	Railroad to E. Ahern's,	30 00
50.	E. Ahern's past Aker's,	30 00

DOUGLAS.

51.	Bridge at Little River near Alexander McPhee's,	80 00
52.	Road from Gordon's bridge past Donald Ferguson's,	20 00

No. 53.	To repair road from Liveley's to Scott's mill's,	\$20 00
54.	Indian road past J. McDonald's,	20 00
55.	Road from Rawdon road to Gore,	30 00
56.	Nine Mile River bridge to Rawdon line,	40 00
57.	Donaldson's to Neil Fraser's,	20 00
58.	Indian road,	30 00
59.	Road from Grant's bridge to Post road, Shubenacadie,	30 00
60.	Hyde's barn to Wickwire's,	20 00
61.	J. Brown's to Sheridan's,	20 00
62.	New road to Wallace's, Indian road,	30 00
63.	Sheridan's past Ansley's,	30 00
64.	Nine Mile River Bridge to Elmsdale Station,	30 00
65.	Roulston's to Rawdon line,	20 00
66.	Roulston's to Dan. Thompson's, Gore,	20 00
67.	Nine Mile River to McKenzie's Gd. Lake,	20 00
68.	and bridge from Scott's Mills to main road,	20 00
69.	from Samuel Clarke's to Indian road,	12 00
	To pay Bank of Nova Scotia,	401 88
	Government advances,	214 40

\$3308 28

NORTH HANTS.

	To pay advance on Kennetcook bridge,	803 00
	Upper Kennetcook bridge,	60 00
	Walton bridge,	300 00
	John Harvie for road north side Kennetcook bridge,	61 90
	Advance on Whale Creek bridge,	135 47
	Bank of Nova Scotia,	466 00
		<hr/>
		\$1826 57
71.	To repair road past Anthony's to Cheverie,	30 00
72.	New Cambridge road,	20 00
73.	road from Cheverie to Bass Creek.	20 00
74.	Bass Creek to Walton,	30 00
75.	Walton to Tennecape,	30 00
76.	Walton to Cogmagun,	40 00
	To pay Robert Greno amount expended on road from Walton to Newport,	12 60
77.	To repair Walton road past B. Smith's, Goshen to Cheveri when it has been certified that thirty dollars has been expended by the people,	30 00
78.	To repair road from Newport Village to Mumford's pay Henry Vaughan over expenditure on bridge,	20 00
79.	rebuild Pitch-pine bridge Newport,	30 00
80.	repair road from Joseph Mosher's to Rawdon Church,	30 00
81.	Wallace's past J. Gordon's,	40 00
82.	past John Gordon's,	20 00
83.	from Withrow's mills to Upper Rawdon,	20 00
84.	Carter's to John C. Withrow's,	20 00
85.	Beaver Bank road from Upper Rawdon to district line,	80 00
86.	Gore to Rawdon line,	20 00
87.	Gore to Kennetcook bridge,	40 00
88.	rebuild bridge at McDonald's Brook,	40 00
89.	Mason's Brook,	40 00
90.	repair road south side Kennetcook River past J. Thompson's,	30 00
91.	from George Miller's to Noel,	20 00
92.	Hugh Burns' past Arch. Ettenger's when it has been certified that \$30 00 has been expended by subscription,	20 00

No. 93.	To repair road from Burton's to King's,	\$30 00
94.	Georgefield road to Cameron's,	30 00
95.	Five Mile River Church to Maitland,	40 00
96.	past Gary's,	20 00
97.	new road from Faulkner's mill towards J. Densmore,	50 00
98.	Noel road past Nicholas Harvie's,	20 00
99.	road from Barron's towards Noel,	20 00
100.	past Bennett's towards Burriss's,	20 00
101.	Hare's road past Barron's,	10 00
102.	road from Walker's road past Greno's mills,	20 00
103.	S. B. Dimock's towards Wel. Marster's,	30 00
104.	Tennecape to Noel and to pay M. Tomlinson \$12 85,	30 00
105.	Isaac Colbert's road,	10 00
106.	Muddy Marsh road,	30 00
107.	road from Miller's Creek to Back road,	20 00
108.	Constantine's to Kennetcook bridge,	20 00
109.	Do. to Stephen Blackburn's,	20 00
110.	Geo. Cochran's to Shubel Dimock's,	20 00
111.	Geo. Ansley's to Bruce Wallace's,	20 00
112.	new road from Cheverie road on the line between Newport and Kempt, towards Walton road, when it has been certified that eighty dollars has been expended by subscription,	40 00
113.	rebuild Burncoat bridge,	40 00
114.	repair Marsh road at Sterling's,	19 12
		<u>\$3098 30</u>

COUNTY OF KINGS.

Resolved, That the sum of two thousand four hundred dollars, granted for the repair of roads and bridges of Kings county in the year 1861, also eighty-nine dollars and forty-six cents undrawn from 1860, be appropriated as follows:

To pay over expenditure Gaspereaux bridge,	\$123 39
Benjamin Paisons, Hall's Harbor bridge,	175 00
Ephraim Kinsman for Canning bridge,	12 70
John Beckwith, building bridge,	27 30
To pay James Cogswell second instalment and interest,	\$96 00
Bank of Nova Scotia, interest,	120 00
Samuel Martin, interest,	24 00
Griffin Miner, instalment and interest,	224 00
Chambers & Burgess, balance of principal sum due on contract on Canard bridge,	321 80

NORTH DISTRICT.

To complete new road from Saml. Bigelow's to Phillip Weaver's,	40 00
Open new road from Stephen Jackson's to Chipman road, (mountain)	80 00
For Scotch Bay road,	24 00
From Bester North's to top of mountain,	40 00
To open new road from Black River Road past Delong's,	20 00
From Black Hole past Hale's,	20 00
Road past Henry Irvin's,	16 00
For road up the Wood Hollow to Baxter Harbor,	20 00
To open up new road from Wm. Ells to Pence road,	40 00
new road from Henry Lyons's past A. Sheffield's place,	32 00

To complete new road from John Thomas's to Richard Smith's, past Burgess Newcomb's,	\$16 00 12 00
To complete alteration Margeson's Hill,	28 00
From Belcher's farm on road to Kentville,	16 00
For the Gibson road,	24 00
road past Geo. Rockwell's over Sheffield's Vault,	20 00
road east side Hall's Harbor bridge,	20 00
Bentley Mountain Hill,	20 00
road past Wm. Kelly's to Chipman's Brook Pier.	30 00
From Chipman's Brook Pier to Hall's Harbor,	20 00
For the road past Enoch Arnold's,	20 00
William West's, Murray's Brook,	20 00
Canada Creek road,	60 00
Black Rock Mountain Hill road,	32 00
From Churchill Skinner's on Givan road to top of mountain,	24 00
For the Burgess Mountain Hill road,	20 00
From the Turner Point road to Ogilvie Brook Pier,	20 00
Armstrong's to Ogilvie Brook Pier,	16 00
To complete alteration Millpond Hill, near James Mechin's,	24 00
From Charleton's to Givan Harbor,	20 00
For road past Daniel Clem's,	20 00
Janis Gould's and Delancy's,	20 00
To complete road through Wm. White's field,	12 00
For bridge and road from Canada Creek road past Canada flat,	30 00
To open new road near Asabel Rockwell's up mountain,	80 00
From Canada Creek past Balsler's to Murray Brook,	20 00
To complete bridge and alteration on road past Joel Porter's,	20 00
For new road past Saunders' and Spicer's,	20 00
To repair bridge near Clarke's,	30 00
For road past George Porter's and Ratchford's,	24 00
For opening new road from John Lanont's to Little Lake,	50 00
To complete road from Woodworth road over Big Bog,	40 00
From the Clarke road from the Morden road to Osborne road,	37 80
the west end of Hall's Harbor bridge,	20 00
the Black Hole road past Delong's,	4 40
To build bridge on Marster's mountain,	10 00
on road from Black Rock road to Givan's,	31 08
To pay over expenditure in 1860. commission No. 50,	1 90
58,	2 40
80,	7 40
86,	1 25
For the Bishop road and to complete bridge,	50 00
the Foster road past Thomas Marshall's,	20 00
the road past James Smith's senr.,	20 00
Ormsby road from Dempsey corner to the Bay,	30 00
Morden road on the Clarke road to Ormsby road,	72 00
From the Ormsby road on the Clark road to Morden Settlement.	24 00
Morden Pier on road to Ogilvie Hollow,	50 00
Welton's corner on Morden road to the Bay,	80 00
the Ormsby road on road past Isaac Foster's.	24 00
Armstrong's on Claremont road to the Bay,	30 00
Unappropriated for north district.	7 96

 \$890 22

SOUTH DISTRICT.

For road and hill in Dalhousie or West Sherbrook,	60 00
On the Neily road from Messenger to Jackson road,	20 00
From Tale's River bridge east, to Harmony school-house,	20 00
On new road past Bethel meeting-house,	40 00
For Spinney bridge and road,	40 00
On Glebe road and bridge from post road to Ward road,	30 00

On Palmer road and bridge from post road to Ward road,	\$40 00
On Hall road from Spinney road to Glebe road,	20 00
From Glebe road east on the Jackson road,	40 00
On the road leading from Canaan road to Lake George,	40 00
For Creamer road and bridge from Jackson's to Canaan,	60 00
Hall road from James Parker's road, east,	40 00
Parker road west, on Canaan road,	30 00
On the road from Aylesford to Dalhousie,	40 00
From Morristown school-house on road district No. 49,	20 00
post road at Sand Hill through Waterville to Jackson road,	20 00
Pelton road to John Taylor's road,	20 00
On the road past Collins' farm,	16 00
On new road from Jacob Webster's to White's saw mill,	16 00
From English road past Wm. Forsythe's,	16 00
On road past Richard Woodworth's and provide for over expenditure,	20 00
From Gaspereaux bridge on Sherbrooke road, southerly,	40 00
From Beaverbrook bridge on Sherbrooke road, northerly,	40 00
To repair Salmontail bridge,	20 00
On North River road from Millbrook Lake to Mills,	20 00
On road from Phillip Rand's,	16 00
Deep Hollow road,	50 00
post road from John Porter's, southerly,	50 00
post road from Falmouth line, northerly,	50 00
Hantsport road from post road to county line,	40 00
From Richard Fullerton's to John Beckwith's,	20 00
Walbrook to Curry Brook,	20 00

\$1014 00

From Leonard Spinneys' to Thomas Martin's bridge,	30 00
Griffin Spinney's to James Davison's on new Black River road, and to include over expenditure,	60 00
William Irvine's saw mill to John Paysant's saw mill,	20 00
Jacob Egles' shop to Dennis Reddin's new road,	20 00
Asa Peck's to Spinney's mill,	25 00
John Paysant's mill to Peck's meadow,	20 00
John Atwill's to new road, southerly,	40 00
Joseph Vaughan's on new road, northerly,	40 00
Jeremiah Graham's past Fuller's to saw mill,	20 00
Daniel Bishop's past John Bishop's to saw mill,	25 00
Jeremiah Graham's through new road to 5 roads,	25 00
John Lawrence's to Daniel Bishop's,	30 00
Charles Coaldwell's to Allen road,	16 00
John Gulrage, jr. to John Atwell's,	20 00
Abner Kenie's road west past W. Fielding's,	25 00
For Little Kenie bridge and over expenditure,	150 00
From Joseph Vaughan's past mill to James Vaughan's,	20 00
From John Scofield's on new road to W. Schofield's,	80 00
Schofield's mill to Condon's mill,	20 00
To repair bridge at Thompson Lyman's,	30 00
From John Scofield's to Bishop's bridge,	30 00
To repair lower Martin bridge,	25 00
To pay Benjamin Palmer for over expenditure,	7 25
From Trenholm's mill to post road,	16 00
Unappropriated for South Kings,	72 80

\$867 20

COUNTY OF LUNENBURG.

Resolved, That the sum of six thousand dollars, voted for the roads and bridges in the county of Lunenburg, in 1861, be appropriated as follows, viz :

Also, the sum of one hundred and sixty seven dollars, and eighty cents, unexpended monies for 1860.

To pay members third instalment on £402 10s. 0d., borrowed to rebuild the bridge at Bridgewater, and one year's interest,	\$546 12
To pay Government advance,	58 46
To pay the Hon. Benjamin Wier advances for repairing bridges,	51 44
To pay John P. Lawson, surveyor, for services on supposed line of road from Kedy's river through to Joseph Strum's,	25 50
To be expended on roads and bridges, as follows:	
From Casper Eisenhauer's to Westaver's,	30 00
Fener's mill to Winacht bridge,	30 00
Winacht bridge to Bridgewater,	35 00
Westaver's corner to Fener's mill,	35 00
Martin river to Kedy's, including bridge,	30 00
Kedy bridge to Mader bridge,	12 00
Mader bridge to Martin brook and bridge,	13 00
Martin brook to common, including onwards,	20 00
Steverman's to Lunenburg,	10 00
Lunenburg to Jacob Hertle's,	40 00
Jacob Hertle's to LaHave river,	40 00
LaHave road to Spectacle Lakes,	28 00
Spectacle Lakes to Charles Rudolf's,	20 00
Charles Rudolf's to Bridgewater,	20 00
Main road past John Benniger's,	12 00
Mahone Bay to Casper Eisenhauer's,	40 00
Charles Rudolf's to James MacKim's,	12 00
Leonard Herman's to Link Point,	20 00
Nicholas Acker's to Jacob Kolp's,	28 00
Jacob Kolp's to cross roads,	40 00
Cross road to Neiford Corner,	20 00
Neiford Corner to Edward Mossman's,	16 00
Do. Samuel Moser's,	28 00
Cross roads to John Lohnas's,	12 00
Do. Mrs. Oxner's,	20 00
Rose Bay to Leslie's,	8 00
Ritsey Cove to Nicholas Conrad's,	20 00
Post road to Tink's, near lake,	12 00
Through centre range, and to Conrad Meisenger's,	20 00
Lunenburg to Ryefield,	30 00
Ryefield to Heckman's Island,	12 00
LaHave road to James Dauphiney's,	16 00
Bridgewater to Geo. Crouse's new road.	54 00
George Crouse's to Peter Meisenger's, on new road,	80 00
Peter Meisenger's to Jacob Wiles',	20 00
Jacob Wiles' to John Semon's,	24 00
John Semon's to Benjamin Ritsay's,	10 00
Himmelman's corner to Peter Crouse's and to pay Benjamin Crouse \$10,	40 00
Peter Crouse's to Snyder's mill dam,	28 00
Snyder's mill dam to Peter Hertle's mill,	30 00
Peter Hertle's mill to cross,	20 00
Cross to Smith's mill,	35 00
LaHave bridge to Frederick Koch's,	40 00
Frederick Koch's to Henry Tarr's,	28 00
Henry Tarr's to William Kedy's,	24 00

From William Kedy's to Nelson Chesley's,	\$36 00
Nelson Chesley's to Fiendall's shingle mill,	20 00
Fiendall's shingle mill to county line,	70 00
West Brook bridge to Smith's mill,	30 00
North West street to Peter Zwicker's,	10 00
Steverman's to Meeting House,	10 00
Meeting House to Casper Eisenhaur's,	10 00
Casper Eisenhaur's to Madder's mill road,	20 00
Madder's mill road to Robarts' mill dam,	24 00
Robarts' mill to Cornelius Herman's and bridge,	24 00
Bridge to Michael Barkhouse's,	20 00
Jacob Fronk's to Caldwell's,	12 00
Caldwell's to Jacob Fiendall's bridge,	28 00
Fiendall's bridge to Wm. Nichol's and to pay J. Fiendall \$1 50,	12 00
German road to Cape Marsh, including bridge,	25 00
Cape Marsh bridge to Joseph Veinot's,	30 00
Joseph Veinot's to Henry Foster's,	20 00
Webber's corner to Lantz's bridge,	10 00
Joseph Languille's to Henry Foster's,	20 00
Lant's to Joseph Languille's,	30 00
Demone's, upper corner to post road past C. Kaulback's,	10 00
Post road to George Barry's,	20 00
George Barry's to George Veinot's mill,	16 00
Veinot's mill to John Ramey's,	20 00
John Ramey's to Silver's corner,	20 00
Silver's corner to Kochs', upper bound,	20 00
Kochs', upper bound, to John Ramey's junr.,	20 00
North River to New Germany,	20 00
John Ramey's junr. to North River,	18 00
George Rafuse's to river bridge,	20 00
Demone's corner to Westaver's,	16 00
Meeting House to Demone's upper corner,	16 00
Silver's corner to Ramey's school house,	24 00
School house to Broom's mill,	20 00
Sarty's line to Kochs' corner, and to pay H. Lohnas, \$14 60,	25 00
School house to Sarty's line,	24 00
Wm. Rodes' to Benjamin Ernsts'	20 00
Henry Winacht's to LaHave river,	20 00
Winacht's corner to James Eichel's,	20 00
Trout Hole bridge to Eawalt's mill road,	30 00
Eawalt's mill road to Jacob Daurey's,	24 00
Jacob Daurey's to Peter Veinot's,	20 00
Clear Land to Trout Hole bridge,	30 00
Westaver's corner to George Veinot's,	10 00
George Veinot's to Northfield road,	16 00
Hubley's corner to David Ernsts' bound,	16 00
David Ernsts' bound to Broom's corner,	16 00
Christian Nause's to John Ramey's corner,	20 00
Fronk's to Paul Jodrey's,	16 00
George Crouse's to Beck's mills,	8 00
Valentine Westaver's to North West street,	10 00
Main road to Michael Daurey's,	10 00
DeLong's to Jacob Gaetz's and onwards,	20 00
George Veinot's mill to James Eichel's,	16 00
Post road to George Veinot's corner,	20 00
Main road to Basantson's,	10 00
Gully to Wentzell's Settlement,	40 00
Varner's bridge to West Brook bridge,	12 00
Main road to Ruben Dauphiney's,	8 00
On new road from South to main road,	20 00

From Long's corner to Jacob Rafuse's,	\$12 00
Jacob Lantz's to Stony Hill,	12 00
Edward Wagner's to Nicholas Veinot's,	12 00
Main road to J. Morton's corner,	16 00
Main road to John Silver's,	10 00
Branch road to Wentzill's bridge,	18 00
Tancook school house, onwards, including bridge,	40 00
Northfield road to Cornville,	12 00
Benjamin Rodenhiser's leading to Germany road,	10 00
Main road to George Kaulback's mills.	10 00
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	\$3226 52

TOWNSHIP OF CHESTER.

From Halifax county to Eastern River,	60 00
East River to Frail's bridge,	40 00
Chester to the Basin,	35 00
Basin to Gold River, including bridge and to pay J. Croftt \$3 45,	80 00
Gold River to Barkhouse's bridge,	20 00
Robertson's corner to Millet's road,	30 00
Millet's road to Frank Vaughan's,	50 00
Frank Vaughan's to Hants county line,	50 00
Windsor road to Middle River,	20 00
Basin to the Grant,	50 00
Stoney Hill to the Church,	50 00
Sherbrook Church to Deader's,	40 00
Deader's to Kings county line,	40 00
Church to George Hiltz's,	35 00
Hiltz's to Sherbrook bridge and to pay Jacob Hiltz, \$10 50,	60 00
Sherbrook bridge to Kings county line,	40 00
Main road to Corbin's lake and onwards,	35 00
Little East River to Whalen's	28 00
Whalen's to Blandford,	60 00
County line to William Shatford's,	30 00
William Shatford's to N. W. Cove,	50 00
Gold River bridge to Beech Hill and onwards,	30 00
Windsor road to Canaan,	35 00
Blandford to Sandy Beaches,	30 00
Sandy Beaches to North West Cove,	40 00
To repair Mill road at Sherbrook,	24 00
Mill Cove to Blandford road,	10 00
Bear Brook across Middle River road,	40 00
Cross to Rosemay Bank, including bridge,	20 00
To repair Martin's River bridge and road towards Basin,	40 00
Windsor road to Whiting's.	50 00
	10 00
	<hr/>
	\$1232 00

NEW DUBLIN TOWNSHIP.

From Pernet's to George Wamback's,	\$28 00
Geo. Wamback's to Petite Reviere,	20 00
Petite Reviere to Broad Cove with bridge,	40 00
Broad Cove to Vogler's mill,	40 00
Vogler's mill to Queens county line post road,	30 00
Bridgewater to William McKeen's,	30 00
Wm. McKeen's to Pernet's ferry, including bridge,	20 00
Wile's school house to Wm. Newcomb's,	40 00
Bridgewater to Wile's school house,	30 00

From Wm. Newcomb's to John Bolliver's,	\$30 00
John Bolliver's to John Krouse's,	30 00
John Krouse's to Lohnas' road,	40 00
Pleasant River to Ninevah,	30 00
Pleasant River road towards Chelsea,	20 00
Pleasant River road to Waterloo and onwards,	30 00
Chelsea road to Waterloo and onwards,	80 00
Pleasant River road to Floyd's road,	56 00
Floyd's road to Lapland mill,	80 00
Wm. McKeen's to Jonas Hebb's,	28 00
Jonas Hebb's to Fancy's mills,	28 00
Fancy's mills to Zwicker's, Camperdown,	30 00
Zwicker's, Camperdown, to Crofts,	20 00
Croft's toward the county line,	20 00
Camperdown to Montreal,	30 00
Gotleb Corkum's to Meisinger's mills,	30 00
Gotleb Corkum's to post office, new line,	60 00
Meisinger's mills to LaHave river,	30 00
John Herman's to Petit Reviere,	30 00
Camperdown towards Conrad's line,	30 00
Queens county line to Voglar's saw mill,	16 00
Brady's corner to Conquerall,	30 00
Krouse Town to Fancy's mills,	30 00
Krouse's towards New Italy,	20 00
Zwicker's, Camperdown, towards New Italy,	24 00
Voglar's road towards Camperdown,	30 00
John Doyle's to Miller's saw mill,	20 00
Tory bridge towards Chelsea,	12 00
Nicholas Oxner's to Petit Reviere,	30 00
Post road to Dublin Church,	20 00
Nicholas Oxner's towards Doyle's,	30 00
On road to Apple Tree bridge,	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$1292
	<hr/>
Unappropriated	\$417 00

COUNTY OF PICTOU.

Resolved, That the sum of seven thousand two hundred dollars granted for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Pictou for the current year, and also the sum of one hundred and two dollars and thirty-seven cents undrawn road monies for said county, making together the sum of seven thousand three hundred and two dollars and thirty-seven cents, be appropriated as follows:

Advances.

Haliburton bridge to county line,	\$395 49
Bridge at Leith Heads,	20 92
Road between Middle and West River,	15 45
Bridges near Durham and 10 mile house,	53 50
Over expenditure on commission No. 16,	97 83
Instalment on loan \$800, interest to 15th April, \$109 90,	909 90

Over expenditure.

Donald McKay, 14	20 15
Angus McDonald, 18	39 37
Joseph McCulloch, 22	6 45
John Davies,	12 27
	<hr/>
	78 24
Haliburton's bridge to county line,	3 97

Expended in 1860.

Two bridges at West River,	\$30 80
Road from Bell's mill to main road,	35 49
This sum unappropriated,	20 65
Bridge at McKenzie's mills W. B. R. I.,	66 05
Road from Angus Sutherland's to Norman Douglass's,	66 84
Interest on over expenditure, commission No. 16,	3 32
Repairing bridge west branch River John,	24 46
Bridge Mill Brook, Middle River,	32 00
Re-building bridge at Plainfield, Rogers' Hill,	148 58
Bridge River John Village, \$25 50, interest 98 cents,	26 48
Two bridges main road west branch to River John,	27 82
Bridge S mile brook,	12 60
Re-building bridge south mountain road,	24 00
Road from McDonald's mills to Dalhousie road,	100 00
John Arthur's to Peter Arthur's,	200 00
Cross roads John Henderson's to Cape John road,	48 00
Re-building bridge at McKeel's post road River John,	129 57
Repairs Loch Broom bridge and bridge at Douglass,	9 75
Bridge at Archibald's steam mills,	63 50
Bridge on Stewiacke road,	103 60
Bridge Mill Brook, Botany Bay,	20 00
Road from Colchester line to Caledonia bridge,	5 10
Over expenditure, bridge near Lippencott's,	29 12
Bridge at Calder's,	12 00
Repairing bridge at Quarry houses,	45 85
Covering bridge at Salt Springs,	54 00
New line from Mill Brook to Garloch,	34 26
Repairing Sluice on main post road to River John,	4 00
Over expenditure on new bridge River John,	555 60
Bridge near John Maxwell's,	20 00
Bridge at Roger's Hill Church and one near S. Murray, s.	30 00
James Crockett's, Middle River,	12 00
Repair embankment, Durham bridge,	20 00
Bridge on Cape John road near David Stile's,	20 00
Bridge near McRae's mill Toney River,	20 00
Covering bridge at Toney River, main post road,	71 63
Repairing two suspension bridges at West River,	20 00

\$3702 37

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Advances.

Bridge at Mill Brook,	32 70
Main post road,	132 00
From New Glasgow to county line,	67 05
Ditto do.	268 00

Over expenditures.

93. D. Austen,	9 95
103. J. Chisholm,	11 80
105. D. Fraser,	3 00
118. J. McDonald,	18 30
121. D. Cameron,	9 70
122. A. McIntosh,	14 62
123. William Stewart,	1 65

69 02*Expended in 1860.*

Bridge and road from John Fraser's mills to New Glasgow,	85 00
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Repairing bridge at McLean's, west branch East River,	\$19 00
Bridge at Michael Olding's,	41 20
Bridge at Bridgeville,	51 10
Bridge on Sutherland's River,	6 60
Survey and report of bridges,	12 00
Repairing bridges,	40 00
Road Garden of Eden to Blue Mountain,	57 26
Road from New Glasgow to Middle River,	11 76
Road and repairing Middle River bridge,	93 84
Bridge on Holme's brook,	16 30
Repairing Grant's bridge,	14 75
St. Mary's road and interest to 15th April, 1868,	457 99
Road from Robertson's to Irishtown, with interest,	169 79
Repairing bridge at Gupet road,	80 00
Road Glendhee, Bailey's brook,	29 97
Graham's mill towards New Glasgow,	33 05
New Glasgow to Little Harbor,	20 22
Middle River to Green Hill,	9 55
to D. Sutherland's,	6 00
Repairing bridges Glenfalloch road,	21 00
Road East Branch to Caledonia,	18 95
Bridge at St. Paul's Church,	97 10
Covering Pine Tree Gut Bridge,	19 20
Road Dunn's mills towards St. Mary's,	60 00
Repairing Barney's River bridge,	8 25
Road from Mrs. Urquhart's to Middle River road,	90 18
Henderson's Boat harbor bridge,	80 00

To be expended in 1861.

Road from Alex. Grant's towards New Glasgow,	20 00
Grant's lake to West Branch,	18 00
Kennedy's lower line to Thompson's,	18 00
Bridge at Small's to Little Harbor,	12 00
Creelman's bridge to Church,	24 00
McKay's to School house mountain,	20 00
end of Blanchard's road to McPherson's mills,	16 00
To repair bridge at George McDonald's, Garden of Eden,	24 00
bridge and road McLaren's to McPherson's mills,	20 00
Road from James McDonald's East Branch to Garden of Eden,	16 00
Old road to Fall Brook,	16 00
Bridge head of East River,	18 00
Road from Widow Chisholm's to W. McDonald's mills,	16 00
McDonald's to Irish mountain,	14 00
Road and bridge McPherson's mills to St. Mary's,	16 00
Re-building bridge Christopher McDonald's,	18 00
Road from Webster's to Blue mountain,	18 00
Grant's to Forbe's Blue mountain,	14 00
Repairing bridges Glenfalloch road,	16 00
Road from New Glasgow to Little Harbor,	20 00
Mrs. Turnbull's to Nat Powell's,	8 00
Bridge on old mountain road,	16 00
Repairing Draw bridge New Glasgow,	80 00
Bridge at Burying Ground, East Branch,	24 00
Road leading to St. Mary's, Garden of Eden,	80 00
East Banch D. Cameron's to McPhee's,	16 00
Kenneth McLean's to Ross's Big Brook, West Branch,	20 00
George Bruce's to McPhee's Barney's River,	20 00
Squire McLeod's bridge to School house,	18 00
Grant's mills to Oliver's,	20 00
Grant's mills to Irish town,	14 00

Bridge and road from McLellan's mountain road to Wentworth's grant,	\$20 00
Main road at St. Paul's Church,	10 00
Road from Fall Brook to McPherson's mills.	14 00
Mill brook to Fraser's Point,	20 00
Valley by W. Smith's to post road,	12 00
Road between John Ore's and Peter Campbell's.	12 00
from Widow Urquhart's to Middle River road,	24 00
Webster's to Blue mountain road,	20 00
Robertson's mills to D. McGilvery's,	18 00
Church, McLennan's mountain to McPherson's mills,	24 00
East end of Piedmont valley,	20 00
John Cameron's to R. McDonald's, B. River,	26 00
Wm. Irvine's, East side Barnie's River,	12 00
T. Leadbetter's to Hugh Fraser's B. R.,	14 00
Black Settlement Valley to Marshy hope road.	8 00
Back Settlement Baley's brook,	12 00
Valley road towards Brown's mills,	8 00
Rev. Mr. Blair's towards Moose River,	18 00
Duncan's mills towards Patrick McGrath's,	12 00
John McDonald's towards Dunn's mills,	12 00
Repairing temporary bridge Albion mines,	10 00
Road from McPherson's mills to end of Blanchard's road.	10 00
Donald Ross's to Brook road,	8 00
Robertson's road towards New Glasgow,	80 00
Fox brook new road towards Mines,	10 00
West Branch towards Stewiacke,	16 00
Middle River road towards Porter's,	8 00
Middle River towards loading ground past Mines.	16 00
Stewart's to Fraser's Point,	8 00
Black brook St. Mary's,	16 00
Marshy Hope road to Stephen Tremaine's,	10 00
Balfour's to McDonald's mills Middle River,	10 00
Cameron's W. McPherson's mills,	15 17
W. Grant's to Junction, Stewiacke line,	10 00
School house to B. McDougald's, B. River,	10 00
John Cook's to James Fraser's, E. River,	10 00
Peter Ross's to Grant's mills,	10 00
Middle River to West branch Settlement,	8 00
W. Grant's Middle River to West Branch East River,	10 00
Bridge over Black brook,	18 00
From Grant's bridge to Chisholm's brook,	10 00
Road Black brook St. Mary's, through Keppoch to Sydney county line,	20 00
New road Keppoch to Barnie's River,	12 00
Glendhee road Back Settlement Gulf,	16 00
Bridge at Baley's brook,	16 00
Big brook School house West branch to main road,	10 00

Eastern district,	\$3600 00
Western district,	3702 37

\$7302 37

COUNTY OF QUEENS.

Resolved, That the sum of four thousand seven hundred and twenty eight dollars, granted for the roads and bridges in the county of Queens, together with the sum of fifty-nine dollars and thirty-one cents of undrawn monies from former years, in all four thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven dollars and thirty-one cents, be applied as follows :

From Lunenburg county line to Mills Village,	\$60 00	
Mills Village to Mack's Meadows,	30 00	
Mack's Meadows to Brooklyn,	60 00	
Brooklyn to Smith's, Sandy Cove,	30 00	
Smith's to William Deans,	30 00	
Liverpool to Thomas Payzant's,	120 00	
Thomas Payzant's to Benjamin Smith's,	40 00	
Benjamin Smith's to Broad River,	40 00	
Repairing Broad River bridge and road to Donald Campbell's,	140 00	
Port Mouton's to Michael Robertson's,	50 00	
Michael Robertson's to R. Robertson's,	30 00	
R. Robertson's to J. McDonald's,	30 00	
James McDonald's to Shelburne county line,	40 00	
		700 00
Cowie's tanyard to John Randall's,	50 00	
John Randall's to Milton,	50 00	
Paul West's to Godfrey's road,	20 00	
Godfrey's road to White Point,	80 00	
White Point road to Mailman's, on new road,	21 31	
Mailman's to Broad River bridge,	25 00	
Port Medway to Mill Village road, near Brooklyn,	80 00	
Port Medway road to Mill Village,	30 00	
John Mouser's towards George Conrad's, Blue Berry,	80 00	
Blue Berry road towards Thos. Bagley's,	80 00	
Pudding Pan to John Wolf's,	20 00	
John Wolf's towards Blue Berry,	30 00	
Port Medway road towards Wentsell's mill,	74 00	
Salmon River bridge to Bristol,	60 00	
John Briggins' to Mill Village,	20 00	
Port Medway road to Blue Berry,	20 00	
Lewis Freeman's to Nathan Ellis's,	30 00	
Nathan Ellis's to Herring Cove lake,	40 00	
Milton Academy towards Randall's,	20 00	
William Corkum's to Brooklyn,	30 00	
African Chapel to Western Head,	50 00	
Hunt's Point to White Point,	20 00	
Hunt's Point to Beach Hill,	20 00	
Catharine's river to Port Mouton,	50 00	
Robert Robertson's to Cameron's,	20 00	
Alexander Cameron's towards Catharine river,	30 00	
Main post road, Port Jolly, to Allan McDonald's,	40 00	
Post road to Port La Bear,	40 00	
Main road to Dean Annis,	16 00	
Main road to James Nickerson's,	16 00	
Post road by school house towards Fogler's Cove, around shore,	30 00	
Mill Village road to Dipper Creek,	20 00	
Mill Village towards Greenfield,	180 00	
Western Head road to White Point road,	40 00	
Milton to Indian Gardens,	50 00	
Post road to Broad River head,	20 00	

From Waterloo street to William Goosely,	\$30 00	
William Goosely to George Peach's.	30 00	
Robert Fraser to James Carter's,	20 00	
White Point road to Gull Islands,	20 00	
White Point road to George Irvine's.	20 00	
George Peache's to Ephriam Hutman's.	20 00	
Milton to Middlefield,	600 00	
Beach Meadow road to school house.	20 00	
		2262 31
Middlefield to Martin's road,	120 00	
Irvine's to Richard Bryden's, repair bridge and road,	40 00	
Richard Bryden's to meeting house.	20 00	
Leadbetter's to county line,	40 00	
Silas Harlow's to James Daily's,	20 00	
Rosette towards Northfield,	20 00	
John Wambolt to Harmony,	36 00	
Brookfield to Caledonia Corner,	20 00	
Caledonia corner to Foster's mill,	20 00	
Foster's mill to county line.	40 00	
Robert Atkins' road,	12 00	
Northfield road,	16 00	
Pelig Freeman's road,	12 00	
Israel Henry to James Lohn's,	20 00	
James Lohnes to county line,	20 00	
To repair bridge on road from Pleasant River to Chelsea.	12 00	
Brookfield towards Chelsea,	16 00	
Frank Martin's to Hibernia.	32 00	
Brougham's road,	16 00	
New road through Grady's Land,	60 00	
Caledonia to Harmony, by Innis's,	20 00	
Devonshire towards Lake Rosignoll,	20 00	
Robert Bryden's to McBride's,	20 00	
Carder's road,	12 00	
Middlefield to Bear Falls road,	40 00	
Bear Falla road to Greenfield,	40 00	
Greenfield to Lloyd's road,	34 00	
Lloyd's road to county line,	60 00	
La Belle road,	16 00	
Lloyd's road,	16 00	
Greenfield to township line,	50 00	
		920 00

ADVANCES.

On advance made by A. Cowie and J. Campbell, on Milton bridge, in 1859,	£51 13 7½	
Interest on whole sum advanced to April 30, 1861,	13 13 4½	
		261 40
To Frank Martin on bridge at Brookfield,	\$82 92	
To James Mack, on Mill Village bridge,	400 00	
		482 92
		744 32

OVER EXPENDITURES.

No 107. Charles Payzant, in 1859,	\$1 15
108. Joseph Kempton, "	2 02
109. William Shaw, "	2 00
110. David Martin, "	1 82
111. Simeon Hunt, "	1 75
113. Richard Knowles, "	2 00

No. 114.	Maurice Walsh,	“	\$3 72	
115.	James Freeman,	“	1 90	
				16 36
1.	Stephen Parks, in 1860,		6 10	
42.	John Payzant,	“	1 32	
94.	Zoeth Harlow,	“	1 56	
				8 98
	James Nash, on Mills Village bridge,			128 84
	Hugh McLearn, on Broad River bridge,			6 50
				<u>160 68</u>
				<u>\$4787 31</u>

COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

MAIN POST ROAD—No. 1.

1.	To repay advance to David Murphy for bridge at McKinnon's Brook, 1860,	\$52 27
2.	To repay Angus McDonald, repairing bridge, Kempt road, 1860,	13 59
3.	advance repairing road at Cape Porcupine ferry, 1860,	20 00
4.	John Power, repairing road at St. Peter's, 1860,	3 00
5.	repair road from Duff's bridge to McIntyre's Lake,	40 00
6.	McIntyre's Lake to bridge River Inhabitants,	32 00
7.	River Inhabitants to Alex. McPherson's,	80 00
8.	A. McPherson's to Grandique ferry,	40 00
9.	Grand Antz to River Bourgeoise road including bridge,	60 00
10.	River Bourgeoise to River Tear,	40 00
11.	River Tear to Salmon River,	60 00
12.	Salmon River to McNutt's brook,	80 00
13.	McNab's brook to Duncan Campbell's, including bridge,	60 00
14.	Duncan Campbell's to McLeod's bridge, Mill brook, inclusive,	40 00
15.	McLeod's bridge to county line, Landing place Red Islands towards bridge and mill,	60 00
		40 00

No. 2.—RIVER INHABITANTS.

16.	To repair new road past Mines from McCarthy's half way to Ship Harbor,	240 00
17.	Open and connect new line from Ship Harbor towards Little River Mines,	30 00
18.	Repair road from River Inhabitants to Burnt Island,	40 00
19.	James Proctor's, new line to McPherson's ferry,	40 00
20.	J. Proctor's west side line to P. McCarthy's new line,	40 00
21.	Carriboo Cove to Bear Island,	24 00
22.	P. McCarthy's to John Proctor's, bridge inclusive,	32 00
23.	John Proctor's bridge to Kempt road,	30 00
24.	Doyle's at Basin to Kempt road,	30 00
25.	Basin to Kempt road,	20 00

No. 3.—WEST BAY.

26.	To repair road from West Bay Head to bridge, River Inhabitants, new line,	\$100 00
27.	River Inhabitants towards West Bay,	30 00
28.	Road and bridge Black river, near church, by tender and contract,	60 00
29.	Road from Black River church half way to Grand Antz,	40 00
30.	Grand Antz half way to Black river,	40 00
31.	Black River church to D. McKae's west line,	30 00
32.	Scott's river to Angus Morrisons,	40 00
33.	James Pringle's to D. Urquhart's,	40 00
34.	Make road new line from River Bourgeoise road to N. W. Arm,	40 00
35.	Repay D. McKay repairing road from Kempt road past mill, 1860,	34 40
36.	A. Smith repairing road at A. Ferguson's, 1859.	9 00
37.	Repair road from Grandique to Barrasois, Grand Antz,	40 00
38.	Repay John Kite for repairs on road between river Tear and Pringle's mill, 1860,	50 45

No. 4.—RIVER BOURGEOISE.

39.	To repair road from River Bourgeoise to River Tear,	24 00
40.	River Bourgeoise, N. side towards Critchell's bridge,	60 00
41.	Critchell's bridge towards east end River Bourgeoise,	30 00
42.	rebuild Critchell's bridge by tender and contract,	120 00
43.	repair road from Critchell's bridge to head of harbor and new line west,	30 00
44.	Grand Antz, new line towards River Bourgeoise,	80 00
45.	On road from head of River Bourgeoise to H. Carre's,	30 00
46.	to main post road,	40 00

No. 5.—ST. PETER'S AND L'ARDOISE.

47.	To repair main post road from St. Peter's to D. Currie's,	40 00
48.	D. Currie's to Chapel,	30 00
49.	rebuild bridge at L'Ardoise (by tender and contract,) and road there,	120 00
50.	repair road from Chapel to McCaskill's, Grand River road, Cross road L'Ardoise to Point Michean,	30 00
52.	Shaw's bridge, L'Ardoise, along shore to Brymer's,	30 00
53.	L'Ardoise to Salmon River.	30 00

No. 6.—GRAND RIVER.

54.	To reduce hill and embankment east side Grand River bridge,	100 00
55.	repair road from Grand River bridge to Loch Lomond,	30 00
56.	mouth of Grand River to St. Esprit,	30 00
57.	Grand River bridge to mouth of river, east side,	60 00
58.	Grand River bridge to mouth river W. side,	20 00
59.	McCaskill's to Grand River bridge,	20 00
60.	Soldier's Cove towards Grand River,	32 00
61.	Grand River bridge to St. Esprit,	20 00
62.	St. Esprit to Little Framboise.	40 00

No. 7.—LOCH LOMOND.

63.	To repair road from head of Grand River to Church at Loch Lomond,	50 00
64.	repair road from Church Lomond to bridge on Lake,	40 00
65.	Lake bridge to Malcom McCaskill's,	40 00

66.	To repair road from M. McCaskill's to Grand River, N. side,	\$30 00
67.	M. McCaskill's half-way to Red Islands,	40 00
68.	Red Islands to Loch Lomond,	30 00
69.	new road from Fourche to Framboise,	120 00
70.	Little Framboise towards Fourche,	40 00
71.	through Allan Morrison's lands,	80 00
72.	Towards paying John McLeod over expenditure, 1859,	26 60

ISLE MADAME.

73.	To repair main road from Arichat to Grand Lake,	\$100 00
74.	Grand Lake to Grand Digue,	60 00
75.	complete new line at Grand Digue ferry,	30 00
76.	repair new road head of harbor to Petit DeGrat—to correct hill at Beed's,	60 00
77.	repair road at head of Arichat harbor,	30 00
78.	from Beed's to Janvrin's, P. DeGrat,	20 00
79.	Simon Richard's to Kavanah Point,	24 00
80.	Kavanah's Point to head of Harbor,	24 00
81.	Grand Digue to D'Escousse,	30 00
82.	D'Escousse to Cape LeRonde,	30 00
83.	Cape LeRonde to LeContres,	24 00
84.	LeContres to Doyle's,	24 00
85.	Doyle's to Woods',	30 00
86.	Rocky Bay to D'Escousse by Doyle's,	24 00
87.	Wood's to Madden's, around lake,	20 00
88.	Arichat to Lubert's hill,	50 00
89.	Lubert's hill towards D'Escousse,	60 00
90.	D'Escousse towards Lubert's hill,	60 00
91.	Grand Digue to Martinique,	20 00
92.	Martinique to Big Brook,	40 00
93.	Big Brook to Little Arichat,	24 00
94.	to reduce hill south side Little Arichat bridge,	24 00
95.	from west side Big Brook,	40 00
96.	Chapel, Arichat to D'Escousse road,	30 00
97.	Beach, Petit De Grat, towards Grouez,	20 00
98.	repair bridge at Maskill's hill,	80 00
99.	repay Alexander McDonald, embanking highway,	48 00
	Unappropriated five hundred and ninety-five dollars and one cent.	

COUNTY OF SHELBURNE.

Resolved, That the sum of four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars, granted for the service of roads and bridges, in the county of Shelburne, and the sum of forty nine dollars and thirty four cents, undrawn for the county of Shelburne, be appropriated as follows:—

From Indian Brook to Benjamin Perry's,	\$40 00
Benjamin Perry's to Widow Littlewood's,	20 00
Peter Perry's to main road,	20 00
Widow Littlewood's to Round Bay bridge,	24 00
Alexander Greenwood's south line to Indian Brook <i>via</i> William Perry's,	30 00
Moses Perry's to main road leading to Shelburne,	20 00
Round Bay bridge to ferry road near E. K. Perry's,	32 00
Gunning Cove to Beaver dam,	44 00
Gunning Cove to Dexter's bridge,	16 00
Post road to William Doan's,	40 00

From Round Bay bridge to Benjamin Perry'e, <i>via</i> Wilson's,	\$12 00
Post road to Henry Schult's,	12 00
Post road to Birch Hill,	40 00
Birch Hill to Thomas McKay's,	48 00
David Jenkins to Eusor's road,	20 00
Eusor's road to George McKay's,	24 00
Post road to Robert Bower's,	20 00
Robert Bower's to Adam Bower's road,	25 00
Adam Bower's to Robert McKay's, on new line of road, and to pay Christian Bower \$1 67 over expenditure last year,	200 00
Cobscoutch settlement to Thos. McGill's on new road,	40 00
Shelburne to Sandy Point,	20 00
Sandy Point to Jones Creshrou's,	28 00
Charles Thompson's to East Point,	16 00
Shelburne to Indian Ferry,	32 00
Jones Creshrou's to James McLean's,	20 00
Shelburne to James McLean's,	48 00
James McLean's to Jordan Ferry,	24 00
James Purney's to Joseph Holden's,	16 00
James Purney's to David McKay's,	16 00
David McKay's to Jordan Church,	15 00
James Purney's to late Miss Dickie's,	12 00
Main road to James Saunders's,	12 00
To build bridge on road from Thomas Holden's, up east side Jordan River,	24 00
From James Purney's to Morvan road,	12 00
Jonathan Perry's to light house, McNutt's Island,	16 00
Post road to William Nickerson's,	40 00
William Nickerson's to Green Harbour, East Bridge,	68 00
Green Harbour East Bridge, to Locke's Island,	80 00
Joseph Williams to main road,	12 00
Main road near James McKenzie's to Robert Firth's,	16 00
Locke's Island to Thomas Crowell's,	12 00
Freeman Crowell's to Lock's Island,	12 00
Richard Wall's to main road leading to Lock's Island,	44 00
Widow Ringer's to Angus McAdam's,	24 00
Fox Rock to Widow Ringer's,	28 00
Little Harbour to Jonathan Craig's,	16 00
Richard Wall's to Little Harbour,	28 00
Sable River to Wall's Hill,	60 00
Wall's Hill to Richard Wall's,	30 00
Tom Tidney's bridge to William Chivers's,	24 00
William Chivers's to Lloyd's brook,	16 00
Lloyd's brook to Johnson's pond beach,	40 00
Port LeBare to Sable River,	16 00
Lewis Head breakwater to main road,	30 00
Daniel Matthew's to George Hall's,	16 00
John Dalls' to main road, leading to Shelburne,	20 00
Fox Rock to Little Harbor,	20 00
William Greenwood's to Coffin's road, including Lyle's bridge,	25 00
Main post road to Fork at Lyle's road,	25 00
On Lyle's road,	55 00
From Fork of Lyle's road to Clam Creek bridge,	48 00
Samuel Smith's to Elam Thomas's,	30 00
On Cape Negro Island road,	20 00
Road round Horton's Hill, and to pay Eli James \$2 12, over ex- penditure last year,	125 00
From Josiah Smith's to Wm. Patten's, including bridges,	45 00
Thomas Tascoe's to Patten's, and to pay Isaac Snow \$1 12 over expenditure last year,	20 00

From Daniel Crowell's to David Smith's,	\$20 00
Main road to Elkana Nickerson's,	15 00
School house to light-house,	20 00
David Smith's to light house, and to pay Wm. Worthen \$1 over expenditure last year,	40 00
Patten's to Birch Hill, including hill,	100 00
Birch Hill to R. Kenny's,	30 00
To pay expenditure in 1860 on old post road by Watt's, up Barring- ton river,	30 00
From Smith Atwood's to Jones's, including bridge,	20 00
Lawrence's to school house,	30 00
On Throe's Island bridge,	16 00
From late John Crouse's to Atwood's brook,	28 00
East side Atwood's brook to Gideon Crowell's, including bridges,	50 00
Gideon Crowell's to Theodore Nickerson's,	100 00
Aram Smith's up west side Rear Point to Shag Harbour road,	50 00
Alexander Nickerson's to Yarmouth county line,	40 00
East side Wood's Harbour by McCummishey's to Yarmouth county line,	80 00
Main road to Forbes' Ferry,	20 00
Wood's Harbour west side Ohio,	32 00
West side Ohio to David Wilson's,	32 00
Stoney Islandt o John McGray's, and to pay Edw. Ross \$1 65 over expenditure last year,	40 00
John McGray,s to Penny's,	24 00
On Stoney Island beach,	20 00
From Eleazer Penny's to Thos. Atkins's,	20 00
James Obide's to Lewis Crowell's,	90 00
Main road to Hawk Inlet,	40 00
Lewis Crowell's to Michael Swine's,	20 00
Main post road to Great Lake settlement,	80 00
Queen's county line to Tom Tidney's bridge,	60 00
Tom Tidney's bridge to David Hamilton's,	80 00
David Hamilton's to Jordan bridge,	100 00
To pay Wm. Stair's, Esq., for money borrowed under the act of 1859, providing for the construction of a bridge over Jordan river, being the second instalment with interest,	748 31
From Jordan bridge to E. Martin's,	70 00
E. Martin's to Joseph Holden's,	25 00
Joseph Holden's to Roseway bridge,	20 00
To repair Roseway bridge,	80 00
From Roseway bridge to Stephen Acker's,	70 00
Stephen Acker's to Beaver dam, and to pay James McRea \$2 11 over expenditure last year,	70 00
Beaver dam to Clyde River bridge,	75 00
Clyde River bridge to Boyd's,	60 00
Boyd's to grist mill including bridges,	140 00
Grist mill to Oak Park school-house, following telegraph line,	100 00
School house to Yarmouth county line,	70 00
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	\$4929 31
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COUNTY OF SYDNEY.

Resolved, That the sum of four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars, granted for the road and bridge service for the county of Sydney for the current year, and also the sum of eighty-five dollars and ninety cents, undrawn money for preceding year, be appropriated as follows :

To repay Francis Geroir, over expenditure on road from main post road at Geroir's to Irish settlement,	\$33 00
George Benoit on road from Gorman's to Henry's road,	18 82
Hugh McMillen, repairing the bridge at A. McPhee's,	20 98
Martin Brophy, on the road from Antigonish to Morristown,	25 40
Archibald Chisholm, on road leading from Glen road to Gasperaux lakes,	70 87
John McDonald in building a new bridge over Briley's Brook, North Grant,	231 43
Jas. Burnside on main road from Antigonish to Addington,	14 15
Charles Cameron on road from Harrdhan's to Lochaber Lake,	16 45
Adam McKenzie, rebuilding the bridge over the West River, at John Wilkie's,	1073 85
Donald McDonald, repairing bridge near the Ohio,	71 30
Jas. Taylor, repairing the road from Pomquet to South River,	30 90
J. McKinnon, on road between Randall's saw mill and Urban Landrey's,	48 00
Urban Landry, on the road from the post road to E. Gorman's,	21 05
Isadore Morell, in building a bridge across Pomket River,	73 91
Julian Delorie, from the Black bridge to the county line,	70 00
J. McDonald & J. McIntyre, on the road from Fraser's Grant road to A. McDonald's,	69 87
A. McDonald & J. McPherson, from Arch. McDonald's to D. C. Findley's,	92 87
John McIsaac, in repairing a bridge,	26 30
C. Chisholm, on road leading from South River to Pomket Cove,	11 35
D. Fraser & A. McIsaac, on road from South River road to Big Brook, west side of South River,	590 60
Michael Maddox, on the new road between Tracadie and Port Mulgrave,	15 21
Peter Beaton, on road from Antigonish harbor to Pomket,	29 63
L. Delorie, on road leading from French Settlement to Fraser Grant,	11 85
John Fraser, on road from Pomket to Fraser's Grant,	40 37
Angus McNeil, on road from A. McNeil's to Fraser's Grant,	20 00
W. Carreagan & D. McInnis, on road from Addington Forks to Stuart's mill, Ohio,	87 00
Wm. Hunter, on road between Widow Carroll's to H. Dunn's,	18 60
Alex. Chisholm, from Chisholm's mill to Fraser Grant road,	12 00
Alex. Cameron, on new line of road from South River road to Back Settlement,	309 04
Ronald McInnis, on bridge and main road from R. McInnis' to Steuart's mill, E. T. Ohio,	77 91
Hugh Chisholm, on back road Briley's Brook to main post road,	20 00
J. McIntyre, in repairing road from McIntyre's to old Manchester road,	72 06
James McDonald, on road leading from Allen McPherson's to North Lake,	21 00
Alexander McLean, in repairing road from McLean's mill to Keppach,	31 97
Robt. McDonald, repairing bridges from Cape George to Morristown,	16 05

Advances,—to Adam McKenzie,	\$286 03
Hugh McDonald and A. Gillis,	
J. McDonald and A. Chisholm,	40 08
G. W. A. Lowden,	400 00

This sum placed at the disposal of the Government to be hereafter appropriated. \$616 18

Out of sum placed at the disposal of the Government.

To repay Angus McGillveray amount expended on road, Antigonish to Malignant Cove,	\$21 85
Donald McDonald, ditto, on Big Marsh to Chapel, Cape Lewis,	69 60
A. McDonald, ditto on bridge between McDonald's and McPhee's,	38 60
Angus McDonald ditto on road from Meadow Grant to Manchester road,	60 00
Angus McDonald, ditto on Pomket Forks and Manchester road,	6 40
James Stewart, ditto on a bridge on road Lochaber to South River,	8 00
Michael Maddox, ditto on road between Tracadie and Port Mulgrave,	72 00
John Grant, ditto on Monk's road to Moussard's bridge,	25 87
Roderick McDonald, ditto repairing bridge and sluices on road between Manchester and Caledonia mills,	30 35
Donald Chisholm, ditto repairing bridge and sluices on old road from Antigonish to Guysboro',	19 50
Donald Chisholm, ditto on road in second division, Cape George,	40 00

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Resolved, That the sum of four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars, voted for the road service in the county of Victoria, for the year 1861, and the sum of three hundred dollars granted for the road from Baddeck to Plaister Cove, together with the sum of three hundred and twenty-three dollars and ninety three cents remaining undrawn from 1860, be appropriated as follows :

Money advanced on Baddeck bridge in 1859,	\$303 70
John McLennan, Livingstone road, in 1859,	10 00
Hume's bridge, in 1860,	295 60

\$649 39

Over expenditure Croude's mountain,	40 00
Account of expenditure by Peter Ross,	80 00
Ditto. Donald Ross,	130 50
Robert Rice, expenditure on Shaw's bridge, in 1838,	11 70
This sum to pay Peter Ross and Donald Ross, as road engineer's and supervisors for the year 1860,	551 00
Over expenditure on Neil's Harbcur bridge,	12 00

\$1474 52

No. 1. Continuation of main post line from Baddeck to Lime bridge,	300 00
2. This sum on road from McKenzie's to McDonald's, Boularderie,	40 00
3. Road towards John Campbell, Boularderie,	30 00
4. New line south side Boularderie,	40 00
5. Repairing post road from Duffus's to ferry,	120 00
6. New line towards Point Aconi,	40 00
7. From K. McKeazie's towards Kemp road,	80 00

No. 8.	From Ferry to Baddeck Bay,	\$60 00
9.	Baddeck Bay to St. Ann's,	30 00
10.	South Gut to North Gut,	30 00
11.	South Gut towards English Town,	60 00
12.	English Town towards ferry,	40 00
13.	Road at Fedar's brook,	40 00
14.	New Harris road, Bras d'Or,	60 00
15.	North Gut to upper settlement, Baddeck,	80 00
16.	Continuation of road at Mason's, St. Ann's,	60 00
17.	Repairing North River bridge,	30 00
18.	Continuation of Tarbot road,	60 00
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		\$2674 52
19.	Bridge at Philip McLeod's, Oregon road, St. Ann's,	40 00
20.	Road from meadow to main road,	40 00
21.	Meadow road near John Donald's,	30 00
22.	Bridge at bank near McAskill's mill,	20 00
23.	Barasua to Eel Cove,	80 00
24.	Road at Little River, North Shore,	100 00
		<hr/>
		\$2984 52
25.	Bridge on McQueen's brook, North shore,	80 00
26.	Bridge on Smoky road,	40 00
27.	From Doyle's to Roper's bridge, Ingonish,	40 00
28.	Roper's bridge to Broad Cove,	60 00
29.	Ingonish towards Cape North,	60 00
30.	New lien to Grant Arms, Cape North,	60 00
31.	Post road Cape North,	200 00
32.	From Sugar Loaf towards North Shore,	40 00
33.	Smelt brook towards White Point,	30 00
34.	Telegraph office to Bay St. Lawrence,	30 00
35.	Repairing Baddeck bridge,	200 00
36.	Baddeck to Hunter's mountain,	100 00
37.	Hunter's mountain to Middle River,	80 00
		<hr/>
		\$4004 52
38.	Bridge at Farquhar McRae's, Baddeck,	150 00
39.	Croude's mountain road,	40 00
40.	New road from McKenzie's to bridge, main river,	60 00
41.	Continuation of new road near J. McDonald's,	76 00
42.	Main post line to Lake Law,	40 00
43.	Road near D. McLennan's, Upper Settlement,	20 00
44.	From Donald Beaton's to main road,	30 00
45.	Hector Campbell's to McKenzie's bridge,	60 00
46.	Gairloch Mountain road,	40 00
47.	Lake Ainslie road,	40 00
48.	Gaudrey road,	20 00
49.	Livingston road,	20 00
50.	From post road towards Widow Campbell's,	40 00
51.	From K. McRae's to D. McRae's mill,	50 00
52.	Road from McLeod's to McLean's, Indian Rear, Hunter's mountain,	24 00
53.	Road rear Harnie's Settlement, M River,	30 00
54.	From McAuley's mill to D. McAskill's, Big Glen,	30 00
55.	Road near D. Campbell's, teacher,	30 00
56.	New road near J. Buchanan's, Baddeck,	48 00
57.	Road near A. McMillan's,	48 00
58.	Baddeck to Peter's Brook,	40 00
59.	Bridge to Peter's Brook,	30 00
60.	From Fork to Baddeck,	40 00

No. 61.	From McKay's to Baddeck,	40 00
62.	Ryce's to Campbell's,	20 00
63.	Bridge on brook towards Red Head,	40 00
64.	Bridge on brook near Ferguson's, S. side Narrows,	70 00
65.	Road near McLean's, Washabuck,	40 00
66.	New bridge, Beaton's River,	132 00
67.	Road at Washabuck bridge,	40 00
	Contingencies,	111 41
		\$5503 93

COUNTY OF YARMOUTH.

Resolved, That the sum of four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars granted for the road and bridge service the present year, also the extra grant of one thousand dollars, and the sum of thirty dollars and forty-four cents undrawn money for the county of Yarmouth, be applied as follows:

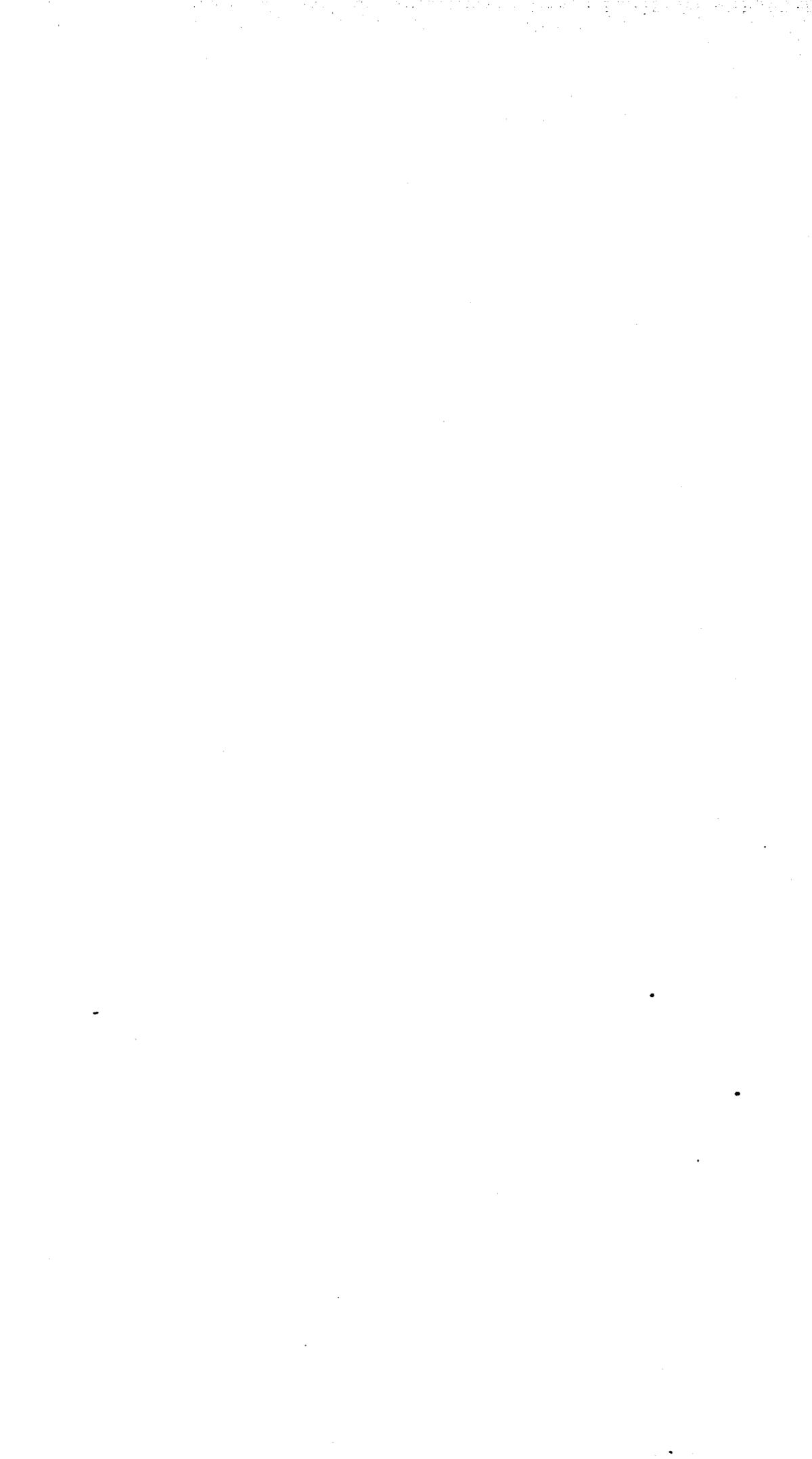
No. 1.	Over expenditure on Gebouge bridge,	27 10
2.	For building bridge over George's River,	34 05
3.	To complete road round Andrew's Hill,	20 00
4.	From Sea Shore Yarmouth line across the post road, past Cedar Lake mill,	30 00
5.	Post road Sandy Lake to Richmond road,	25 00
6.	James Churchill's to Sea shore,	30 00
7.	Nathan Rose's to Ohio road,	35 00
8.	Great Lake to Township line,	30 00
9.	Gardner's mills to Andrew Cann's,	35 00
10.	Andrew Cann's to Wm. Whitehouse's	35 00
11.	Kempt road past John Perry's,	15 00
12.	Carlton to Old Kempt road,	30 00
13.	S. Crosby's past H. Sander's towards Hettor's,	35 00
14.	S. Crosby's up east side of Salmon River,	30 00
15.	Pleasant Valley to Reynard's,	40 00
16.	S. Crosby's to W. W. Anderson's,	20 00
17.	Job Reynard's down west side River and finish road round N. Reynard's hill,	100 00
18.	Knowles Crosby's to Lake George mill,	28 00
19.	John Scott's to Tuskent road,	30 00
20.	Boyed's to Pitman's mills,	20 00
21.	Thurston's corner to Parade street,	35 00
22.	Parade street past Haley's to Wyman road,	25 00
23.	Wyman road to Benjamin Cleaveland's,	20 00
24.	Cranberry Head road to sea shore past Z. Foot's,	20 00
25.	Eben Rose's to Fish Point,	36 00
26.	Joseph Durkee's to Dun's Cove,	20 00
27.	Charles Tedford's to Old Kempt road,	25 00
28.	Little River road to Pinkney Point,	40 00
29.	Little River Meeting House to Richard Smith's, and to repair bridge near Tarpet's,	30 00
30.	S. McCormick's to Cranberry Head,	25 00
31.	H. Porter's round the hill to Pleasant Valley bridge,	150 00
32.	Pleasant Valley bridge to J. Killam's,	30 00
33.	Carlton, west side of river to G. Reynard's,	25 00
34.	George Reynard's to county line,	20 00
35.	Knowles Crosby's to William Whitehouse's,	200 00
36.	Hilton's corner to the intersection of new road,	52 00

No. 37.	From John Blackador's to Knowles Crosby's,	\$25 00
38.	Kempt road to George Gavel's,	30 00
39.	Lake George road past Joseph Crosby's to Cedar Lake road,	65 00
40.	Carlton road to Kempt bridge,	35 00
41.	Thursten's to Knowles Crosby's road.	40 00
42.	County line to Henry Sander's,	30 00
43.	Cann's hill to Bain's corner,	20 00
44.	Starr's to Veckery's,	35 00
45.	Ballam's to new road at Peth,	60 00
46.	Acadia Factory through new road,	100 00
47.	Ballam's to Mood's,	20 00
48.	W A. Trefry's to Plymouth,	25 00
49.	Thompson's to Tuskent road,	20 00
50.	Starr's road past Wetmore's to Bain's road,	30 00
51.	McCray's to post road,	20 00
52.	Suttle's corner past Thursten's to sea shore.	20 00
53.	T. Brown's to Aaron Haris's,	20 00
54.	To repair bridge and main road near N. Porter's.	40 00
55.	From John Baker's to Fresh Grass Beach,	20 00
56.	To repair Forest street,	40 00
57.	Half repairs for Kempt bridge,	100 00
58.	John Bryne's new road to the Dyke,	20 00
59.	New road round Cann's hill,	20 00
60.	Nother Scofield's to Gegogin Dyke,	20 00
61.	Parade to Haley's road,	25 00
62.	Alterations round Elenwood hill.	300 00
		\$2580 15

DISTRICT OF ARGYLE.

63.	From Shelburne county line to Carland's and repairing bridge	160 00
64.	Carline's to N. Hogg's,	60 00
65.	Salmon River to Tuskent bridge.	40 00
66.	N. Hogg's to J. T. Porter's, including bridge at Argyle	160 00
67.	J. T. Porter's to Tuskent Village and to repair Aboiteau	300 00
68.	Tuskent Village, Hatfield road to Eel Lake,	60 00
69.	Tuskent Village on Hatfield road to Eel Lake road and to John Burke's,	160 00
70.	Willett's to Barrington road,	30 00
71.	Wood's Harbor road to Light House,	20 00
72.	School-house to back of Point,	20 00
73.	Simon Amiro's to Lobster Bay,	40 00
74.	Haslin's to Pubnico Lake,	80 00
75.	Philip D'Entremont's to Pubnico Point,	60 00
76.	Deon's to John Spinney's,	30 00
77.	Vanamburg to Goodwin's, across the Point,	30 00
78.	Post road to Thomas Spinney's,	32 00
79.	Fork road, Joshua Frost's,	40 00
80.	Abuptic to Frost's mill towards the Forks,	80 00
81.	J. J. Porter's to head of Abuptic and repair bridge,	28 00
82.	Fork road to Simon Cavanah's,	28 00
83.	Jeffery road to Silvine Mose's and repair bridge,	80 00
84.	Gavel's bridge to Oak Hill on Kempt road,	60 00
85.	Jacob Raynard's store to Carlton road,	100 00
86.	Gavel's bridge to Robert Blanvelt's,	40 00
87.	Uniacke road to Fork road across Point,	40 00
88.	Gray's to Wm. Herlbert's,	40 00
89.	Asa McGray's to Grey's mill,	40 00
90.	Barrett's line, past Hemeon's to Tuskent River,	30 00

No. 91.	From Barratt's line to Crocker's,	\$20 00
92.	Barratt's line to Little River,	20 00
93.	Elijah Pinkney's to Sluice Point,	50 00
94.	John Burk's to south end Long Lake,	100 00
95.	Fork road to Gridiron Point,	60 00
96.	To repair Fork bridge,	60 00
97.	From south end of Long Lake to Keyhook Falls,	100 00
98.	Ricker's Brook to old post road,	30 00
99.	Joseph White's, east side of Eel Lake to Abuptic road,	30 00
100.	Cereal Porter's to head of Abuptic,	20 00
101.	Samuel Budreau's to Coperong's Point,	20 00
102.	Birch Point past B. Jackmore's to Tusket River,	40 00
103.	Maturine Porter's to Wedge Point,	40 00
104.	Line between W. Larken's and Hopson's to the shore,	20 00
105.	Bache Road to Sluice road,	30 00
106.	Charles Moses road to Indian Sluice,	30 00
107.	Main road to John B. Mose's,	20 00
108.	Road and bridge on Roberts' Island,	80 00
109.	To repair bridge at Josiah Forbes', Kempt,	50 00
110.	From Jonathan Roberts' to Josiah Forbes',	50 00
111.	J. Hurlbert's to F. Hurlbert's, and for over expenditure last year,	30 00
112.	Gray's to Morton's and repair bridge,	60 00
113.	Half repairs for Kempt bridge,	100 00
114.	From Fork road to Absolam Hurlbert's,	20 00
115.	Luke Kehoe's to Williams' road,	20 00
116.	Post road to A. Malenson's and David White's,	20 00
117.	Chapel to Malenson's, to raise road,	20 00
118.	Peter Porter's to Little River across Sluice Point,	100 00
119.	Eel Lake road to Gavel road,	20 00
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		\$3138 00
	Balance at the disposal of the Government for district of Yarmouth,	45 29
	Balance at the disposal of the Government for district of Argyle,	147 00



APPENDIX No. 50.

GUYSBOROUGH PETITION AND REPORT.

To the honorable the Members of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia in Parliament assembled :

The Petition of the undersigned Freeholders and Electors in the County of Guysborough,

Respectfully sheweth :

That your petitioners desire to inform your honorable House, that the roads and bridges in this county are in a very bad condition, owing to the almost total neglect, to make such necessary repairs on them, as in former years was usually made.

Your petitioners were led to believe during the past summer, that the road money for the year 1860 had been anticipated, and that the roads were so shamefully neglected, because there were no available funds to repair them.

That upon application to the proper quarter your petitioners were surprised to find, that of a large sum of money voted for the road service in the year 1860, no less a sum than 1730 dollars appears upon the road scale of this county, as unappropriated and left at the disposal of the Government.

That persons who have advanced large sums for the repairs of the roads, in the last and former years, are unpaid, and remain without having any satisfactory reason assigned for such an unusual withholding of public money.

Your memorialists would further state to your honorable House, that, much as we regret the neglect of our roads, we more deeply regret, that an opinion is almost universal in this county, that the road money for 1860 has been improperly used by some one, and that the fact of such application is not unknown to our representatives.

Your memorialists would not wish, unnecessarily, to extend the rumours now rife in this county, nor needlessly or wantonly attack the character of any man, but the disregard with which our members have treated the open and expressed opinions of the people of this county, and there not even making an attempt at justification, or using any means to silence reports, and remove suspicion calculated to destroy all confidence in public men, has, no doubt, strengthened the unfavorable opinion of their acts, already too widely extended.

Your memorialists would, they conceive, do wrong were they to omit to notice in this memorial the moral effect of the action of your honorable House in removing one of our representatives from the highly honorable and lucrative office of Speaker of the Assembly, inasmuch as that circumstance has removed all doubt and constrains us to believe that the reports in circulation are not without foundation. Moreover, when the reason given for such unprecedented action goes far to strengthen the belief that the true reason for removing the Speaker from the chair has been withheld, as we are unwilling to believe that he has been so degraded, because his private affairs are embarrassed, nor can we understand how his private circumstances are to be bettered, by his renouncing so large a sum as £200, for the service of a few months.

Your petitioners cannot, under all the circumstances, but feel that if their representative is thought by the House unworthy to occupy the chair and preside over its deliberations, after his having enjoyed that elevated position for many years, how are the people of this county to think him worthy of representing them in Provincial Parliament.

Your memorialists, therefore, respectfully request your honorable House to

cause investigation to be made into the subject matter of this petition, and if the reports in circulation are without foundation, constitutionally showing them to be so, and clearing our representatives of all suspicion. But if the public money has been improperly drawn from the treasury, or applied to uses for which it was never intended, to adopt such means as will restore to the people of this county their just rights, and also to relieve us from the danger of further degradation.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

(Signed by John J. Marshall, and 42 others.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GUYSBOROUGH PETITION.

The committee appointed to take into consideration the petition of John J. Marshall and others, on the subject of the road monies of the county of Guysboro', beg leave to report that this committee was organized and met on the fifteenth day of March inst., E. H. Harrington, Esq., appearing as counsel for the petitioners, the members for Guysborough being also present.

Mr. Harrington applied to the committee for subpoenas to compel the attendance of three witnesses, J. J. Marshall, Esq., and Messrs. John Jost and Jonathan Hartley, of Guysborough, but declined to open his case or specify to the committee the facts intended to be proved.

After discussion on two different occasions a majority of the committee refused to grant subpoenas, unless they contained an intimation that the committee did not guarantee to such witnesses the expenses of their attendance, at the same time stating to the counsel that if it should hereafter appear that there was good cause for this investigation, they would recommend to the House that their expenses should be paid out of the public funds.

Mr. Harrington declined to accept subpoenas so expressed, and upon being requested to intimate whether under these circumstances he intended to proceed further in the matter, handed to the chairman of the committee a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

HIRAM BLANCHARD, Esq.,

Chairman of committee upon Guysborough petition.

SIR,—

The resolution of your committee to issue subpoenas at the risk and cost of the petitioners, irrespectively of the result, is evidence of intention on the part of the committee to make private individuals bear the expense of an investigation of a purely public nature, against a member of Assembly, and will stifle the enquiry.

Under these circumstances I cannot accept the subpoenas in that way, and without a modification of the resolution will deem it only a mockery to make further application to your committee to promote the investigation.

Yours respectfully,

E. H. HARRINGTON,

Counsel for Petitioners.

Halifax, March 18th, 1861.

The committee having again met on the 29th instant, the members for Guysborough brought before them the hon. the Financial Secretary, who showed to the committee his books containing various road scales for 1860, by which it appeared that in the Guysborough road scales for that year there were the following entries:

“No. 40, this sum at the disposal of the government \$1705 41.”

“This sum unappropriated, at the disposal of the government \$32 33.

No. 40 appeared afterwards to have been sub-divided into several smaller sums for the expenditure of which Commissioners were appointed by the government in the usual manner. Of these the largest sum, viz: \$1295 12 was paid to the order of Mr. William McKenzie, Commissioner, in May, 1860, and several smaller sums to various other Commissioners, being ten in all, at various dates between

that time and the 9th of February, instant, the whole amounting to \$1507 89; for the expenditure and payment of all which sums regular accounts and vouchers have been filed.

Mr. Annand also stated that another small sum had lately been drawn in the same manner, and that the balance of the amount remained undrawn. These facts clearly show that the unappropriated monies for the past year for the county of Guysborough, referred to in the petition of Mr. Marshall and others, have either been duly expended or remain undrawn.

The petition itself contains no specific charge of improper use of public monies, nor does it clearly set forth any facts affecting the members of that county, nor have any such charges or facts been brought to the notice of the committee, and your committee feel bound to express their strong opinion that the time and attention of the House and its committee have been very unnecessarily occupied in this matter.

The committee would add, that after they had closed their investigation, and agreed upon their report, Mr. Harrington intimated to the chairman his desire again to appear before them, but to this request a majority of your committee, for reasons which will be apparent to your honorable House, declined to accede.

HIRAM BLANCHARD, chairman.
SAMUEL CHIPMAN,
ROBERT ROBERTSON.

Committee Room, Halifax, 20th March, 1861.

The subscribers forming the minority of the committee on the Guysborough petition, dissent from the report of the majority, for the following reasons:

The petitioners having preferred charges affecting the character of the representatives, it was the duty of the committee, in so serious a matter, to have afforded every facility and aid in their power for the production of the proof necessary to enable them fully to investigate the matters referred for their examination.

The counsel of the petitioners having applied for an order to enable him to procure the attendance of certain witnesses stated by him to be essential for sustaining the charges made (two of whom, in his opinion, could not be induced to attend without such order), and although he offered to take the order at his own risk, so as to relieve the committee from hesitation as to the expense of their attendance in case the petitioners failed to sustain the charges made, yet the majority of the committee refused to permit any order to issue, except by inserting therein a condition which would divest it of all power by relieving the witness from any liability in refusing to appear.

That although, on the part of the petitioners, after the receipt of Mr. Harrington's letter, and before any report was prepared, the committee were informed that so anxious were they to have the witnesses examined, that they were prepared to give a personal guarantee for the expense, or, if necessary, to deposit with the committee such fees as they might deem necessary to pay for their attendance. Yet, the chairman stated that the majority determined to adhere to their former decision, and would not consent to give any order or to proceed further in the investigation.

Because, in the absence of the minority, and without any person appearing on the part of the petitioners, the majority proceeded to take *ex parte* evidence, and thereupon made a report without any fair or just investigation of the charges being had, or an opportunity afforded to the petitioners to sustain them.

That for these reasons the minority feel compelled to protest against the report of the majority as partial and partizan, and have to complain of their decision in refusing the necessary process to ensure the attendance of witnesses, thereby shutting out investigation and preventing a free and full enquiry into the charges made by the petitioners.

ALEX. MACFARLANE,
AVARD LONGLEY.

Committee room, 21st March, 1861.



APPENDIX No. 51.

D. CAMERON'S CLAIM.

(COPY)

Railway Office, Halifax, 14th February, 1860.

SIR,

There is a dispute pending between D. Cameron, of New Glasgow, Railway Contractor, and the department over which I have the honor to preside, with regard to claims preferred by Mr. Cameron for work alleged to have been performed on No. 4 Windsor Branch, Provincial Railways. As I had been retained, professionally, by Mr. Cameron to aid in prosecuting his claims, previously to my acceptance of the office of Chairman of the Railway Board, I have to request that his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, may, at an early day, be moved to withdraw entirely the adjustment of this account from my consideration.

I think the dispute one that should be submitted either to a Court of Law or to an arbitration; the latter, probably, would be the least expensive and most satisfactory mode of adjustment; but in any case, I respectfully submit, that the whole matter should be withdrawn from my consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. McCULLY.

The Hon. Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, June 27th, 1860.

SIR,

You are hereby authorized to investigate and report to the Government on certain claims made by Mr. D. Cameron against the Railway Board. These claims were reported upon by Mr. James Laurie in 1859, and a copy of his Report is enclosed.

The nature of the objections which Mr. Cameron makes to Mr. Laurie's Report, you will learn from him. Any information or official documents that you may require from the Railway Office will be at your service. If it should suit your convenience to conduct this enquiry, you will please give it your earliest attention, as, if there be a balance due to Mr. Cameron, it ought to be promptly paid.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

Henry Poole, Esq.

*Fraser Mine, Albion Mines,
30th June, 1860.*

SIR,

I have to acknowledge your letter of the 27th instant, received this day, informing me that I am authorised to investigate and report to the Government on certain claims made by Daniel (Donald) Cameron against the Railway Board.

The copy of Mr. Laurie's Report, in 1859, in reference to these claims did not come to hand.

I have written to Mr. Cameron to acquaint me with the nature of his objections to Mr. Laurie's Report; and as soon as I receive his reply, I shall be able to judge what further information or official documents I may require from the Railway Office to guide me in this enquiry, and I will use my best and earliest attention to make myself acquainted with the facts of the case, and to report to you the result of my enquiries into the merits of Mr. Cameron's claims.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY POOLE.

The Hon. Joseph Howe, &c.

MR. POOLE'S REPORT.

Halifax, 6th August, 1860.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit the following Report on the claims of Mr. Donald Cameron, made in pursuance of the authority contained in the annexed letter, to investigate and report upon the same.

*Provincial Secretary's Office,
Halifax, June 27th, 1860.*

SIR,

You are hereby authorized to investigate and report to the Government on certain claims made by Donald Cameron against the Railway Board.

These claims were reported upon by Mr. Laurie, 1859, and a copy of his Report is enclosed. The nature of the objections which Mr. Cameron makes to Mr. Laurie's Report, you will learn from him. Any information or official documents that you may require from the Railway Office, will be at your service.

If it should suit your convenience to conduct this enquiry, you will please to give it your earliest attention, as, if there be a balance due to Mr. Cameron, it ought to be promptly paid.

I am Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

Henry Poole, Esq.

Upon receipt of the above, I wrote the following letter to Mr. Donald Cameron :

*Fraser Mine, Albion Mines,
30th June, 1860.*

SIR.

I have been authorised to investigate and report to the Government on certain claims made by you against the Railway Board, and I am informed that you will acquaint me with the nature of the objections that you make to Mr. Laurie's Report.

I will thank you to inform me how soon you can furnish to me, in writing, your objections, so that I may not lose any time in making the required examination, and reporting thereon to the Government.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) HENRY POOLE.

Donald Cameron, contractor, New Glasgow.

New Glasgow, July 9, 1860.

SIR,—

I received yours of the 30th ult., acquainting me that you were authorised to investigate and report to the Government on extra claims made by me against the Railway Board, and likewise stating that you were informed that I would acquaint you with the nature of my objections to Mr. Laurie's report.

I most cheerfully give my objections. Under the first view, Mr. Laurie says, that I make claims on certain Returns in the Engineer's Office; and it may be proper in the first place to enquire as to them.

Were they to be considered as final returns, there would be no necessity of going further into the matter, unless they were laid aside on the ground of partiality or obvious mistake.

He then goes on to give Mr. Forman's opinion of the character of these monthly measurements, to prove that they were only approximate estimates of work.

Mr. Laurie knew that this measurement was not the ordinary measurement, but was made after I had given notice to Mr. Laurie that I considered the work finished; and Mr. Laurie, in company with Mr. Vose, Mr. Thomas, and myself, had gone over the contract, that Mr. Laurie ordered Mr. Thomas to make a final measurement.

And as for his second view, I have nothing to do with it, as I all along repudiated the idea of a re-measurement, and I maintain that it is utterly impossible to make anything like an accurate survey after the ground is removed, and especially after three or four years.

These are my general grounds, but will be happy to give you any further information, verbally or in writing.

I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed), DONALD CAMERON.

Henry Poole, Esq.

Mr. Cameron objected to a re-measurement of the work, and after a lapse of three years, I agree with him that it will be impossible to make anything like an accurate survey. I have, therefore, confined myself to enquiring into the claims set forth in the printed "Statement of Accounts and Claims of Mr. Donald Cameron, for work done on Contract No. 4, Windsor Branch of the Nova Scotia Railway;" and I declined to entertain other claims which Mr. Cameron wished to bring under notice, as I considered they were not included in the letter of my instructions.

At page 11, Appendix No. 2, of printed report, Donald Cameron claims for extra work submitted to Railway Committee, March, 1859 :

The Commissioners of Railway and Government of Nova Scotia.

To DONALD CAMERON, DR.

October, 1858. To this sum due, being difference between amount received, and work performed on Contract No. 4, Windsor Branch, as per Return of 25th September, 1858,

£1356 17 5

Accounted for by					
Claim No. 1,		£356	8	0	
“ 2,		464	0	0	
“ 3,		280	0	3	
“ 4,	Balance struck by Mr. Laurie at page 7 of Report,	£309	17	7	
	LESS.				
	30	0	0		
	14	4	6		
	9	3	11		
	—————	53	8	5	
		—————	256	9	2
Claims per Balance as above,				£1356 17 5	
Claim No. 5.	300 yards of ballasting, short, credited per schedule, at 3s.,			45 0 0	
“ No. 6.	Ballasting siding, 300 yds. less allowed 100 yds.—200 yds. at 3s.,			30 0 0	
“ No. 7.	This sum short credited on stone drain cut at No. 19, and on channel cut- ting No. 6, say agreement,	£800	0	0	
	Amount credited,	£662	9	3	
	Work required to finish,	40	0	0	
		—————	702	9	3
				97 10 9	
“ No. 8.	Ballasting, rail laying, &c., on one chain in length of work omitted in calculation:—work contracted for, 474 chains; work performed, 475 chains, on section No. 4,			14 4 6	
“ No. 9.	Short credited on extra slopings where grades were raised,			106 12 3	
“ No. 10.	To extra work and operations on con- tract No. 4, Windsor Branch, viz : 300 cubic yards masonry in culverts not done under specifications, built 3 by 3 and 3 by 2½, at 40s. per yd.,	£600	0	0	
	Less amount received for this work,	5	8	6	
		—————		594 11 6	
Total amount claimed,				£2244 16 5	

I have considered these claims under the original contract.

Claim No. 1, for £356 8 0

In October, 1858, when Mr. Cameron suspended operations, there still re-
mained to be done—

1094 cubic yards of earth excavation.
1498 “ “ rock do.

—————
2592 cubic yards, at 2s. 9d., £356 8 0

This is admitted by Mr. Cameron, but claimed as being mere points along the
line, out of the total quantity of 250,000 cubic yards; and on the grounds that
no contract on the road was executed nearer to the mark.

Mr. Laurie reports that in September, 1858, “Mr. Cameron, while still em-
ployed upon the contract, was requested to have the unfinished work done,
otherwise it would be deducted in the settlement; and as he failed to do

“do so I can see no possible claim that he had to be paid for it. See letters in “Appendix Nos. 3 to 6.”

I agree with Mr. Laurie's view of this claim, and cannot recommend it to be allowed.

Claim No. 2, for £464.

In Appendix, Letter No. 9, Contract No. 4, Windsor Branch—substitution of embankment for Little Meadow Bridge—

Halifax, 7th September, 1855.

MEMO.—Messrs. Cameron and McDonald have applied for permission to form an embankment across Little Meadow Brook, in place of erecting a bridge; and they agree to make this substitution on their being allowed their contract price, besides the cost of the iron for the girders. The embankment to be 15 feet wide at formation, and sloped off to my satisfaction—the slopes in no case, however, being less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ horizontal to 1 perpendicular and the necessary drainage, whether this be done by culverts or large stones, to be at their cost.

(Signed) J. R. FORMAN.

(No. 10.)

Halifax, 25th September, 1855.

MESSRS. CAMERON & McDONALD :—

SIRS,—Your application to be allowed to alter the grade on part of No. 4 Contract, Windsor Branch, as shown on section enclosed, and to carry the Railroad across the Little Meadow Brook, by an embankment instead of a bridge, is granted on the understanding that you are to do this work for the gross contract price: that is, without any extra charge; and that the slopes of the embankment shall, in no case, be less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ horizontal to 1 perpendicular, and as much more as may be necessary to secure the embankments, and that the specifications and contracts are *to apply to the whole of the altered work*, in the same manner as they would have done had it formed part of the contract at first. The drainage to be provided for in the manner, and to the extent, I may think necessary.

Yours, &c.

(Signed) J. R. FORMAN.

The alteration of the grade at one point, Little Meadow Brook, necessitated the lowering of the grade over Big Bog Brook; and Mr. Forman expressly states, in the above letter, that such alteration was “to apply to the whole of the altered work.”

Letters No. 11 and 12 refer to a proposal to substitute an embankment instead of a bridge over the Big Bog Brook, which was not acceded to by Mr. Forman, who remarked: “The Railway at this place is 95 feet above the bottom of the valley. An embankment of this height could not be made, except at a very “great cost, and the completion of the works at the contract price would then “become extremely doubtful.”

(No. 13.)

Halifax, 25th November, 1857.

SIR,—When I offered to make an embankment at the Little Meadow Brook for the price set apart in the schedule, for the Viaduct originally intended to be built at that place, and the cost of the iron girders, I believed that I would have obtained the advantage of the saving on the masonry due to the lowering of the grade over the Big Bog Valley. In executing these works, and for the purpose of securing a better foundation, the inspector instructed me to go to a greater depth than shewn in the plan; and I was also ordered to widen the centre pieces

two feet. These alterations increased the masonry beyond what I estimated, and I submit that this extra quantity should be paid for.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) DONALD CAMERON.

J. R. Forman, Esq.

Recommended to be allowed.

(Signed) J. R. FORMAN.

At page 4 of Mr. Laurie's Report, he writes:—"In Mr. Foreman's letter, it is stated that the specifications and contracts are to apply to the whole of the altered work, in the same manner as they would have done had it formed a part of the contract at first, which appears to me to bring the masonry under the general rule, to be paid for by measurement. If it was the understanding in 1855, that Mr. Cameron was to be paid for this work, there was no necessity for recommending it to be allowed in 1857. That the Engineer intended to allow the extra work, and also the work not built, may be admitted, but he having referred the matter to the Board, and their being no evidence of their approval, I have not felt at liberty to include both in the statement. It is the only case within my knowledge where masonry has been returned and paid for when not actually built. It was first allowed in the Return of November 21st, 1857."

Mr. Laurie, because the approval of the Board is not recorded in letter No. 13, does not feel at liberty to allow the sum of £464, but that "the Engineer intended to allow the extra work, as also the work not built, may be admitted." In reply to this, there is no approval of the Board to the substitution of an embankment for a bridge in the first instance, as it does not appear from these letters that the Board ever approved of it.

The "recommendation to be allowed," signed J. R. Forman, at the foot of letter No. 13, applies to the payment on the extra quantity of masonry in the foundations, and not to the masonry unbuilt at the Big Bog Valley.

The quantity of material required to fill up this embankment, as shewn by the Returns, was 45370 cubic yards at 2s. 9d. £6238 7 6

Schedule amount	£5348 0 0	
Masonry claimed,	464 0 0	
	<hr/>	5812 0 0

or excess of work performed, £426 7 6

which Mr. Cameron would have been entitled to if he had been paid by actual measurement instead of the full schedule amount, including masonry. I therefore consider that the claim for £464 ought to be admitted and paid over to Mr. Cameron.

Claim No. 3 for	£280 0 3	
is made up with claim No. 7 for	97 10 9	
	<hr/>	£377 11 0
The original claim is for	£800 0 0	
Less allowed for work not done,	40 0 0	
	<hr/>	£760 0 0

Allowed by Mr. Laurie:—

1148 c. yards at 2s. 9d.	£157 17 0	
100 per cent. on ditto,	157 17 0	
Timber,	3 15 0	
84 yards of drain at 15s.	61 0 0	
	<hr/>	382 9 0

Difference in dispute, £377 11 0

Printed Report, page 5, Mr. Laurie states: This is claimed under an agreement with the late Engineer, and as having been approved by the Railway Board. The Chairman of the Board, however, represents that they only authorized the work to be done, without having any knowledge that Mr. Cameron was to receive more than the Schedule price for doing it.

(No. 14)

J. R. FORMAN, Esq.:—

SIR,—I will make a channel and build a stone drain across cutting No. 19, to carry off the water in the manner explained by you; and also for a channel down cutting No. 6, ten feet wide and two feet below the formation level of the Railway,—in both cases for conveying the water clear of the line and works, and so as to completely secure them, and as from time to time shall be directed and approved of by you, for the sum of eight hundred pounds in full.

(Signed) DONALD CAMERON.

(No. 15.)

Contract No. 4, W.B.

Engineer's Office, Halifax, 10th June, 1858.

SIR,—For the purpose of securing the drainage, it is necessary to make a channel down cutting No. 6 and across No. 19. These works are in rock, and will cost about £800 in all; and I have to recommend that they be at once ordered to be done.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. R. FORMAN.

Honble. James McNab, &c., &c., &c.

Approved,

Init.

J. McN.
J. H. A.
W. P., JR.

Mr. Cameron having been furnished by the Board of Commissioners with two original papers, namely, my letter to the chairman, dated 10th June, 1858, recommending drainage on contract No. 4, Windsor Branch, and estimated by me at about £800, approved of by the Board, and an offer on his part to do the work specified for that sum, without date, marked: filed 10th June, 1858, I am required to signify whether this offer was accepted, I have therefore to remark that it was, and he was employed to finish the work under that estimate and his offer, and it was in progress when my connection with the office ceased.

(Signed) J. R. FORMAN, late C.E.

3rd September, 1858.

The necessity of these works arose after the contract No. 4 had been taken, and are not in the schedule, and therefore no schedule price attached. If classed under the head of side drains, six pence per lineal yard was the schedule rate, and not 2s. 9d. per cubic yard. Mr. Laurie states "the work was worth more than schedule rates (2s. 9d.) so he has allowed 100 per cent. and 15s per yard for drain, which he considers a liberal allowance." These drains are at two places, peg No. 90, and peg No. 400. On reference to Mr. Thomas, the Engineer in charge, and to the plan, the difference of quantity of cutting required in Mr. Laurie's report, and what is considered necessary to be done in the present state of the drain, is caused by Mr. Laurie requiring the drain to be put back clear of the cuttings, while Mr. Forman states in No. 15 "that it is necessary to make a channel down cutting No. 6."

Mr. Cameron allowed £40 for the completion of this drain, which sum has been kept off in the Report, but £44 11s. 3d., it appears has since been expended by the Engineer, and the drain has not yet been excavated to the proper depth. On Mr.

Forman's plan this water course is to be lowered two feet below the formation level, and of a width of ten feet for a distance of five chains.

I have walked over Contract No. 4, and examined the several points in dispute and found that the lowest point cut in this drain (after the sum of £44 11s. 3d. had been expended) was only one foot six inches, instead of 2 feet below the formation level, and leaving rock work still to be excavated, 198 feet, by 10 feet 6 inches,—equal to 37 cubic yards, worth 20s.—£37. In the August pay-paper the return states that £54 12s. in cut No. 4, and £82 18s. 9d. in cut No. 19, were kept off for work to be done. The latter amount was afterwards passed through the accounts as executed.

Mr. Cameron's claims <i>under agreement</i> , as recorded in the pay-sheet of September, 1858, in <i>red ink</i> , for		£800 0 0
Less sums credited,	£382 9 0	
Allowed on drain,	40 0 0	
	422 9 0	
		£377 11 0

Being the sums of £280 0s. 3d., and £97 10s. 9d.

While I think he is entitled to the agreement,		£800 0 0
Less sums credited,	382 9 0	
Spent on drain,	44 11 3	
Still to be done, 37 cubic yards at 20s.	37 0 0	
	464 0 2	
		£335 19 9

Claims No. 4, 6 and 8.

Balance struck by Mr. Laurie at page 7 of his Report, being the difference between the sums credited, and the cash received by Mr. Cameron: £52671 1 7
52361 4 0

Amounts to		£309 17 7
And includes claim No. 6, for ballasting siding, 300 yards less, allowed 100=200 yards at 3s.	£30 0 0	
And claim No. 8, ballasting and rail laying for one chain of work omitted in calculation on section No. 4,	14 4 6	
And difference on culverts and drains by Mr. Laurie's report,	199 8 3	
And September pay-paper,	190 4 4	
	9 3 11	
Allowed by Railway Committee,		£53 8 5

Claim No. 5.

300 yards of ballasting short, credited by schedule at 3s. 45 0 0
Not returned by Mr. Thomas as not having been put on the road.

Mr. Cameron gets allowed for one chain of work omitted in laying rails in excess of schedule distance when found to be incorrect, and for the same reason the £45 should be deducted where the ballasting was not done.

Mr. Cameron claims on account of extra quantity put on to other places, but in the return I cannot find any measurements entered as being in excess of thickness, but more generally short of the contracted depth. Ballasting beyond the contracted depth in one place can be of no benefit to other parts of the road where it is deficient, and, therefore I consider this sum has been properly deducted.

Claim No. 9:

Short, credited on extra sloping where grades were raised, £106 12 3
 Should have been 771 yards kept off in August, 1858, *a* 2s. 9d., 106 0 3
 Being the difference of altered grades of slopes from sectional centres; and as the cutting was correctly calculated, and the full contents actually cut have been paid for, agreeably to the latter clause but three of the Specifications, dated 27th June, 1855, commencing: "The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of making alterations at any time, either in the location, curvatures, gradients, or nature of the works, and of requiring extra operations of any kind whatever, either in the making, draining, or finishing of the works; but such alterations, or any additional labor, shall in no way affect the contract entered into, further than that the same shall be paid for as extras, at like rates as other work, and they reserve a like right to withdraw any portion of the work, and thereupon to make a corresponding deduction in payment."

I consider that this claim should not be allowed.

Claim No. 10:

300 cubic yards of Drain at 40s.,	£600 0 0
Less amount received for this work,	5 8 6
	£594 11 6

(Should have been £6 0s. 1d.)

"Mr. Cameron claims on two grounds: 1st, that he misunderstood the specifications; 2nd, that some of the culverts built are of a different size than specified. The schedule specifying sizes of 3 × 2, 4 × 2, 8 × 4, and 12 × 6, while some of the culverts constructed are 3 × 3 and 3 × 2½. In the returns for sizes not specified, he has been allowed the prices attached to the next largest, so that he gets paid for larger sizes than actually built."

First ground of claim.—Mr. Cameron misunderstood the specification:

In the general specification of works on the Windsor Branch, under the head of Drainage, it distinctly states: "Besides the drainage otherwise provided for, it is intended to carry the water through and under the embankments by means of drains composed of loose work, and the contractor shall be bound to make these drains of such dimensions, and of such sized stone, and in such situations as will from time to time be directed, and that without any additional charge. All stone drains shall be built on flat smooth flags, square jointed, for the whole thickness of the flags. The side walls shall be rubble masonry of flat, well dressed stone and lime, with two through stone binders in each lineal yard, and the portion of the covers resting upon the side walls shall be brought to a good bed. The drains shall be of the sizes, forms and dimensions, shown on the drawings."

There is also the following note at the foot, of the sizes of drains in the printed schedule: "The price per lineal yard for drains and culverts to include the excavations for foundations in every case."

The tenders were all given in and contracts made for lump sums; the detailed prices were only considered to govern any additional or altered work required during the completion of the contract. The prices attached to the different sized drains were so completely nominal and below their intrinsic value, that I considered Mr. Cameron must have included their actual cost in the price of other parts of the contracts; and I observe that he has been paid the schedule price of 40s. per lineal chain for grubbing on 475 chains in length of contract No. 4, £950, which at the average width of one chain is equal to 47½ acres; but as at least one-half of the line is embankment were there is no grubbing, it leaves only 23¾ acres of land to be cleared: say

23¾ acres of grubbing at 800s.	£950 0 0
While I never paid more than 60s.	71 5 0

Extra high price for grubbing when taken alone,	£878 15 0
---	-----------

which would amply cover any loss on the drains. I also observed that two of the embankments of the relative heights of 30 feet, and 30 feet had no culverts at all; but being composed of loose rocks, allowed of a natural drainage through them. As far as I could see up the drains there was no appearance of flag-stones as required on the plans, and this omission should fully cover any claim for difference in area of these drains; besides, the lineal distance of the several drains in the schedule, amount to 180 yards, while the lengths actually built, according to the Returns, are 131 yards; and the only additional work which I consider Mr. Cameron is entitled to be paid for, is, the additional thickness of the walls. I could only measure the thickness of the walls at the ends of the drains; but I understand from Mr. Marshall that they average from three to two and a half feet thick all the way through, (the thickness named on the plans being two feet for the walls.) I have therefore assumed the thickness I found at the face of each drain, viz.:—

Drain No.	length.	by	high.	extra } wall } 2ft.		
1.	144.0	by	3.0	by	1.0	— 432
	144.0	"	3.0	"	1.0	— 432
" No. 2.	118.0	"	3.0	"	1.0	— 354
	118.0	"	3.0	"	1.0	— 354
" No. 3.	119.0	"	3.0	"	0.6	— 178½
	119.0	"	3.0	"	0.6	— 178½

ft. 1929 — 71½ cubic yards.

Which at the current rate allowed for similar mason work, gives 71½ cubic yards at 40s.,—£143, as the sum to be allowed under this claim.

Having thus gone through the several claims in detail, and judged them on their merits, as shewn by the Schedule Returns, and by Mr. Laurie's printed Report, without reference to the settlement of the claims of the other contractors, to which I had not been officially referred either for information or guidance, I now beg to subjoin the results of my inquiries in the following tabulated form.

No.	Sums claimed.		Claims rejected.		Claims admitted.
1.	£356 8 0	on Cuttings,	£356 8 0		£ 0 0 0
2.	464 0 0	on Bridges,	0 0 0		464 0 0
3.	280 0 3	on Drains,	0 0 0		280 0 3
4.	256 9 2	Balance by Mr. Laurie's report,	0 0 0		256 9 2
5.	45 0 0	Ballasting,	45 0 0		0 0 0
6.	30 0 0	Ballasting,	0 0 0		30 0 0
7.	97 10 9	Drains,	41 11 3		55 19 6
8.	14 4 6	one chain omitted,	0 0 0		14 4 6
9.	106 12 3	extra sloping,	106 12 3		0 0 0
10.	594 11 6	Masonry in culverts	451 11 6		143 0 0
		Difference on Culverts and Drains admitted in printed Report,			9 3 11
	£2244 16 5				
	Amount due on claims admitted,				£1252 17 4

and submit the whole of my report for your consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

HENRY POOLE.

The honorable the Provincial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

Halifax.

Provincial Secretary's Office, 14th Nov., 1860.

SIR,

I have it in command from the Lieutenant-Governor to authorize you to pay to Mr. Daniel Cameron, or to his order, twelve hundred and fifty-two pounds seventeen shillings and four pence, (£1252 17s. 4d.) being the amount awarded to him by Henry Poole, Esq., on an investigation ordered by the Government.

This amount is to be considered in full of all demands against the Province for Railway construction; Mr. Cameron being at liberty to bring his claim for interest on the sum awarded before the House of Assembly, should he see fit.

I have, &c.,

(Signed), JOSEPH HOWE.

Hon Jonathan McCully.

Railway Office, Halifax, 12th March, 1861.

SIR,

Having been furnished with a paper, asking for "a Return of all papers and correspondence touching the payment by Mr. McCully to John Northup and Sons of five thousand and eleven dollars on account of Daniel Cameron in November last," I beg to remark: That immediately after accepting office, having previously been retained as Mr. Cameron's counsel touching this matter, I addressed to you a letter, a copy of which I forward herewith. In consequence of this, and my previous relation to the matter, I have conducted no other correspondence, nor has any been held with me on this subject. The only papers which came to my possession, referring to the matter, was an order from the Provincial Secretary directing me to pay to Mr. Cameron, under Mr. Poole's report, the sum named. This, with the vouchers attached, was duly filed in regular order, in the usual course, in the office of the Financial Secretary, where I presume they are still to be found.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. McCULLY.

The Hon. Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary.

RAILWAY EXTRAS.

Railway Office, Halifax, 11th April, 1861.

SIR:—

Referring to the enquiry made in the Legislative Council, by the Hon. Mr. Comeau, asking for a "Statement, showing the amount paid to each Contractor on the Railroad according to agreement—the amount paid to each for Extras—under whose Government—and on what authority, and also under whose direction the Brake Vans were built—when—the cost—and to what purpose they are put."

Herewith find a statement in reply to the former portion of the question; also the facts in reference to the Brake Vans referred to in the latter clause of the same. The Brake Vans were built under the direction of Mr. J. R. Mosse, late Superintendent of the Railway Department between the dates of August, 1858, and July, 1859. The cost is shown in an estimate attached, as taken from the books and vouchers filed no separate Accounts having been kept for this service. After a few trials they were found to be worthless,—they have not been used at all for the last eighteen months, and it is not probable they ever will be again.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. McCULLY.

per T. Foot.

The Hon. J. H. Anderson, &c., &c., &c.

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

Estimate of Cost of 4 Brake Vans built under direction of Mr. J. R. Mosse, late Superintendent Working Department, between dates of August, 1858, and July, 1859, as taken from the books and vouchers:

Materials in Vans, including the Wheels...	£321	2	4
Labour—Smiths on Iron work.....	£185	1	4
Do. Carpenters' Contracts.....	113	8	6
	298	9	10
	£619	12	2

NOVA-SCOTIA RAILWAY.

Statement, showing "the amount paid to each Contractor on the Railroad according to agreement—the amount paid to each for Extras—under whose Government—and on what authority."

No. OF CONTRACT.	CONTRACTORS.	Amount of Contract.		Amount of Contract Work executed.		Gross Amount of Extras.		EXTRAS PAID BY MR. FORMAN.				EXTRAS PAID BY MR. POOLE, UNDER MR. HOWE'S GOVERNMENT.		
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	Under Mr. Young's Government.	Under Mr. Johnston's Gov't.	TOTAL.	FROM RE-MEASUREMENT BY MR. LAURIE, PAID UNDER MR. JOHNSTON'S GOVERNMENT.	£	s. d.	
M. Line.														
1	Cameron & Co.....	22925		22694		1835	2 1	29	4 3	475	13 0	1835	2 1	
2	Black & McDonald.....	9398		8998		29	4 3	475	13 0	475	13 0			
3	{ Creelman & Co..... Wm. Turnbull.....	24201		291	7 0	788	5 8	3940	14 9	4613	13 0			
5	{ Johnston & Blackie..... Black, McDonald & Irons..	46360	19 3	46177	8 1	8946	15 1	219	13 0	1445				
6	Donald Fraser.....	16798	8 6	16798	8 6	1987	4 0	1225	7 0	6945	9 3			
7	Sutherland & Sons.....	30774	10 11	30774	10 11	22625	15 1	1794	10 0	4704	2 8			
8	Johnston & Blackie.....	41616	18 4	40425	6 6	10722	17 1	1415	1 10					
9	Sutherland & Sons.....	21993	3 10	21339	0 3	4073	1 10							
10	Sutherland & Sons.....	31696	19 7	30223	9 8	2307	11 3							
11	{ Walker & Co..... { Donald Fraser.....	19879	5 8	18715	3 0	5314	10 5							
W. Branch						5589	18 2							
1	{ Cameron & Co..... { Johnston & Blackie.....	33305	0 3	14554		7811	17 10							
2	Duncan McDonald.....	28000		27336	7 0	9478	7 7	105	0 10	3460	10 6	4351	7 4	
3	{ Cameron & Co..... { Johnston & Blackie.....	41411	11 5	14007		25555	19 5	3355	9 8	6083	3 10	3395	3 9	
4	Cameron & Co.....	47458	13 3	47028	19 3	6585	2 1	7705	7 4	8459	18 1	17096	1 4	
5	Duncan McDonald.....	21500		21322	17 5	7355	6 1	2928	4 1	4154	4 9	1178		
Extension.	Do.	8709	18 4	8709	18 4	585	1 7	2139	2 9	5123	0 9	2232	5 4	
		446029	9 4	437493	8 3	121621	19 6	10881	18 11	45577	18 10	74791	3 4	125217 4



INDEX.



INDEX

TO

JOURNAL OF HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

OF

NOVA-SCOTIA.

VOL. XXV.—1861.

A.

Acts of Assembly of last Session: despatches announcing confirmation of presented, 66. See *appendix* No. 20.

Addresses:

- No. 1. In answer to Governor's speech moved, 10; debate 11; several clauses passed without division, 11-13; amendment to seventh clause moved, 14; amendment to amendment moved, 14; and carried on division, 15; address passed and presented, 16.
- No. 2. Joint with Council to the Queen, relative to trawl fishing. Resolution relating to passed, 90; conference with Council thereon, 90 to 95; address passed, 101.
- No. 3. To Governor requesting transmission of address No. 2, passed, 102.
- No. 4. Joint with the Council to the Queen relating to inter-colonial railway. Resolution passed, 96; conference held, 96; Council's resolutions, 97; address reported and passed 102.
- No. 5. To Governor requesting transmission of address No. 4, passed 103.
- No. 6. Of condolence to Her Majesty on occasion of decease of Duchess of Kent—committee to prepare appointed, 96; address reported, 100; passed, 101.

Adjournment for want of quorum, 116-121.
to afternoon on question put, 125.

Agriculture: committee appointed, 18. Papers referred to committee, viz:
Dr. Forrester's report for 1860, 47; see *appendix*, No. 16.
Committee report, which is adopted, 97; see *appendix* No. 39.
See *petitions* No. 10.
Grant for 1861, 56.

Aliens, naturalized, see *bills* No. 87.

Amendments to general laws: committee on appointed, 18.

Amercements: see *bills* No. 127.

Amherst Marsh: see *bills* No. 68.

Anatomy: see *bills* No. 92, and *petitions* No. 24.

Annapolis electoral district: see *bills* No. 122, and *petitions* No. I

APPENDIX TO JOURNALS; referred to therein by numbers and titles as follows :

No. 1. Trade Returns.	26. Newfoundland Fishery.
2A. Constitutional Questions.	27. Estimate.
2. Ditto.	28. Militia.
3. Chief Justice.	29. Navigation Securities.
4. Railways.	30. Dismissals.
5. Consular Fees.	31. Appointments.
6. Hospital for Insane.	32. Fisheries.
7. Savings Bank.	33. Revised Statutes.
8. Crown Lands.	34. Indians.
9. Tangier Mines.	35. Ebenezer Rand.
10. Gulf Steamers.	36. Post Office.
11. Post Office.	37. Penitentiary.
12. Mines and Minerals.	38. Humane Institutions.
13. Public Accounts.	39. Education.
14. Revenue Returns.	40. Crown Property.
15. Victoria Election.	41. Trade and Manufactures.
16. Education.	42. Gulf Steamers.
17. Poor's Asylum.	43. Road Damages.
18. Board of Works.	44. Wrecked Seamen.
19. Exhibition Industry, &c.	45. Railway Committee Report, &c.
20. Acts of Assembly.	46. Bridges.
21. Temperance.	47. Duchess of Kent.
22. Agriculture.	48. Legislative Council.
23. Ditto.	49. Road Scales.
24. Halifax Railway.	50. Guysboro' Petition.
25. Railway Liability.	51. Railway extras,

No. 1. Trade Returns, to September, 1860, viz :

Imports :—General Statement of Imports,	p. 1
Statement of value of Imports at each port,	37
Ditto Imports at Halifax, quantity and value,	38
Abstract of articles imported,	40
Comparative Statement of Imports,	41
Exports :—General Statement of Exports,	45
Statement value of exports at each port,	65
Abstract of articles shipped,	66
Ditto at Halifax,	67
Comparative Statement of Exports,	68
Shipping :—Return of vessels entered inwards, crews and cargo,	69
Ditto cleared outwards, do.,	73
Ditto number and tonnage of vessels,	76

No. 2A. Constitutional Questions:

Correspondence and documents relating to the constitution of the Executive Government, viz:

Despatch—Governor to Colonial Sec'y., 9th Feb'y., 1860,	p. 1
Mr. Young to Governor, 8th " "	4
Colonial Secretary to Governor, 4th Mar. "	4

No. 2.—Constitutional Questions—*continued.*

Colonial Sec'y. to Governor, 9th Feb'y., 1860,	p. 1
Governor to Colonial Sec'y., 18th " "	1
Ditto. ditto. 23d June, "	2
Mr. Johnston to Col. Sec'y, 13th " "	9
Report of Executive Council, " " "	13
Copies of enclosures,	22-23
Governor to Col. Sec'y., 26th " "	23
Mr. Johnston's published letter, 21st June, 1860,	24
Colonial Sec'y to Governor, 30th August, "	30
Mr. Bullock to Mr. Johnston, 8th Sept., "	31
Mr. Johnston to Mr. Bullock, " "	31
Mr. Bullock to Mr. Johnston, 10th Sept., "	32
Governor to Colonial Sec'y., 1st November, "	32

APPENDIX—Constitutional Questions—*continued.*

Dr. Tupper to Governor, 29th October,	1860	p. 32
Minute of Council thereon, 1st Nov.	"	36
Col. Sec'y. to Governor, 14th Dec. 1860,		38

No. 3. Chief Justice :

Despatches and correspondence relating to the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Young to the office of Chief Justice.

Despatch—Governor to Col. Sec'y, 4th August 1860,	p. 1
Mr. Johnston to Governor, 26th July, "	1
Mr. Johnston to Col. Sec'y, 28th July, 1860,	2
Gen. Trolloppe to Col. Sec'y, 17th August, 1860,	3
Mr. Johnston to Col. Sec'y, 6th August, "	3
Chief Justice to Col. Sec'y, 16th August, "	5
Minute of Executive Council, 23rd July, 1860,	9
Col. Sec'y to Governor, 13th Dec. 1860,	9

No. 4. Railways, Provincial :

Documents relating to the construction and management of the Provincial Railways.

Report of Chairman of Board for 1860,	1
Addenda A to J., relating to engine house,	10
K, construction account for 1860,	21
L, traffic returns,	22
M, locomotive department returns,	32
N, report of superintendent of way,	36
And see <i>appendix</i> Nos. 24, 25, 45, and 51.	

No. 5. Consular Fees :

Correspondence, &c., relating to the fees charged by British Consuls in United States ports to vessels belonging to this province.

Provincial Secretary to Mr. Harvey,	p. 1
Mr. Harvey's report,	1
Returns annexed,	4
Mr. Archibald to Mr. Harvey and statement annexed,	6
Capt. Forbes to Provincial Secretary,	9
Memorial of ship-owners to Governor,	9
Order in Council and tariff of fees,	10
Report of committee,	13

No. 6. Hospital for Insane :

Returns and correspondence relating to the Provincial Hospital for the Insane—

Mr. Liddell to Provincial Secretary,	p. 1
Dr. Dewolfe to Mr. Black,	2
Mr. Black to Dr. Parker,	2
Dr. Dewolfe to Dr. Parker,	3
Dr. Dewolfe to Commissioners,	4
Provincial Secretary to Dr. Parker,	5
Report of committee of Council,	5
Provincial Secretary to Mr. Liddell,	7
Provincial Secretary to Dr. Dewolfe,	8
Dr. Dewolfe to Provincial Secretary,	8
Provincial Secretary to Mr. Downie,	9
Dr. Parker to Provincial Secretary,	9
Resignation of Commissioners,	10
Mr. Moir to Provincial Secretary,	11
Mr. Doull to Provincial Secretary,	11
Mr. Doull to Governor,	12
Dr. Dewolfe's testimonials,	12
Report of Medical Superintendent,	16
Statements annexed,	24

And see *appendix* No. 38.

APPENDIX—continued.

No. 7. Saving's Bank.

Correspondence, &c. relating to restoration of Mr. Duckett, as Cashier of Provincial Savings Bank.

Provincial Secretary to Mr. Harvey,	p. 1
Mr. Harvey's report,	2
Hon. Mr. Johnston to Mr. Duckett,	3
Memorial to Government in behalf of Mr. Duckett,	3
Mr. Duckett to Executive Government,	5
Mr. Hawbolt to Mr. Duckett,	5
Provincial Secretary to Mr. Duckett, answer and reply,	6
Ditto Mr. Lawson.	6

No. 8. Crown Lands.

Correspondence and reports relating to the Crown Lands.

Provincial Secretary to Commissioner and reply,	p. 1
Circular to Deputy Surveyors,	2
Report of Commissioner,	2
Statements annexed,	7
See appendix, No. 40	

No. 9. Tangier Mines.

Report and correspondence relating to the Gold Mines at Tangier.

Report of Provincial Secretary to Governor,	p. 1
Correspondence,	4

No. 10. Gulf Steamers.

Despatch from hon. John Rose, Commissioner of Public Works, Canada, to hon. Provincial Secretary, requesting co-operation of this province with Canada in supporting a line of steamers between Quebec, Charlottetown and Pictou,
And see appendix, No. 42.

p. 1

No. 11. Post Office Report.

Report of Postmaster General relative to his department for 1860,

Return No. 1.—General account,	p. 1
No. 2. Quarterly accounts current,	9
No. 3. Account with British office,	10
No. 4. Salaries,	17
No. 5. Commission,	18
No. 6. Expense of mail carriage,	22
No. 7. Miscellaneous expenses,	25
No. 8. Extra allowances to contractors,	29
No. 9. New post and way offices,	37
No. 10. New post routes,	39
No. 11. Post and way offices discontinued,	41
No. 12. Curtailment of expenses,	43
No. 13. Money letters lost,	44
No. 14. Fines and deductions,	45
No. 15. Number of letters Dead letter office,	47
No. 16. Valuable letters received at ditto,	48
No. 17. Money order office,	49
And see appendix No. 36.	52

No. 12. Mines and Minerals.

Papers relating to the Mines and Minerals of the Province, viz:

Report of Inspector of Mines, 1860,	p. 1
Return of mines in operation,	8
List of mining licenses,	10
Abstract of coal raised, &c.	15
See appendix No. 40.	

APPENDIX—*continued.*

No. 13. Public Accounts.

Papers relating to the accounts connected with the revenue and expenditure of the province, for 1860, viz:

Report of joint committee on public accounts,	p. 1
Appendix A.—Balance due by collectors,	9
B.—Abstract of casual revenue,	10
C.—Board of Works account,	11
D.—Undrawn road moneys,	13
Receiver General's account,	19
Ditto Railway account,	23
Financial Secretary's statement,	27

No. 14. Revenue Returns, viz :

General abstract of returns of duties collected,	2
Abstract of duty paid on imports,	14
Comparative collection at different ports,	16
Ditto different articles,	18
Ditto Light duties,	19
Comparative quantities of dutiable articles imported,	21

No. 15. Victoria Election.

Papers relating to the controverted election for county of Victoria, viz :

Journal of proceedings of committee,	1
Evidence taken before committee,	8

No. 16. Education Report.

Report Rev. A. Forrester, D.D., Superintendent of Education, with statistical tables annexed, for 1860, viz:

Report of Superintendent,	1
Account of expenditure of book-fund,	11
Table A,—number and support of schools,	12
B,—number, age, &c. of pupils,	14
C,—duration and character of schools, character of school-houses, sex of teachers, &c.,	16
D,—abstract of Grammar school returns,	18
E,—Academics,	20
F,—Normal school,	21

And see *appendix* No. 39.

No. 17. Poors' Asylum.

Accounts of Halifax Poor's Asylum, for 1860, pages 1 to 4

No. 18. Board of Works.

Report of Chairman of Board of Works for 1860, 1-2

No. 19. Exhibition of Industry and Art.

Despatch and correspondence relating to the proposed Exhibition of Industry and Art to be held in London in 1862, viz :

Despatch from Colonial Secretary to Governor inviting co-operation,	1
Mr. Sandford to Colonial Secretary,	1
Dr. Cramp to Governor,	2
For Rev. D. Honeyman's memorial, see <i>appendix</i> , No. 40, p. 2.	

No. 20. Acts of Assembly.

Despatch from Colonial Secretary to Governor, 1
Order in Council allowing 86 acts of last session. 1

No. 21. Temperance.

Report of committee on Temperance, 1

No. 22. Agriculture.

Papers relating to the Agriculture of the province, viz :

Report Rev. Dr. Forrester, Agricultural Commissioner,	1
Table of appropriation of Agricultural Society's grant,	10

APPENDIX—*continued.*

- No. 23. Report of Committee on Agriculture, p. 1
- No. 24. Halifax Railway.
Report of Alexander L. Light, Esq., civil engineer, in relation to the extension of the provincial railway from its present terminus at Richmond into the city of Halifax. 1
- No. 25. Halifax Railway Assessment.
Papers relating to Bill (No. 129.) for assessing the city of Halifax for Railway liabilities, viz:
Memorial of citizens of Halifax against the bill, 1
Appendices A to E. 2 to 9
- No. 26. Newfoundland Fishery Convention.
Papers relating to the convention between Great Britain and France relating to the Fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland, viz:
Despatch,—Colonial Sec'y to Governor, 1
Ditto. to Sir A. Bannerman, 1
Message of Sir A. Bannerman to House of Assembly, Newfoundland, 2
- No. 27. Estimate.
Estimate of the probable revenue and expenditure of the province for the year ending 31st Dec., 1861, 1
- No. 28. Militia.
Accounts of expenditure of grant for expenses connected with volunteer militia force, 1
- No. 29. Navigation Securities.
Correspondence, &c., relating to light houses and other securities to navigation, viz:
Correspondence relating to fog bells, 1
Ditto ditto to light houses, 2
Ditto ditto to examination of shipmasters and mates, 4
Ditto ditto to grant of Isle Haut, 5
Report of committee, 7
- No. 30. Dismissals from office.
Return of all removals from office under Provincial Government since the late Government resigned office, with the cause of such removal, 1
- No. 31. Appointments to office.
Return of all persons appointed to provincial offices by the present government, up to 25th February, 1861, 1
- No. 32. Fisheries.
Abstract of returns of pickled fish for 1860, 1
Report of Committee and appendices, 5
- No. 33. Revised Statutes.
Affidavit of J. T. & W. Compton, as to destruction of 600 copies of Revised Statutes by a conflagration, 1
- No. 34. Indians.
Report of Indian Commissioner. 1
Report of committee, 3
- No. 35. E. Rand's Petition :
Report of committee on petition of Ebenezer Rand, praying enquiry into the facts connected with his dismissal from office as collector at Canning, 1
And see *petitions*, No. 25:

APPENDIX—*continued.*

- No. 36. Post Office.
 Report of committee on the Post Office, 1
 Scale of proposed salaries of postmasters. 3
 Ditto ditto of way-office keepers, 5
 Return of cost per mile of mail carriage, 11
 Scale of money orders and commissions thereon, 11
 And see *appendix* No. 11.
- No. 37. Penitentiary.
 Papers relating to Provincial Penitentiary.
 Abstract of labour performed by convicts, 1
 Ditto number of convicts received and discharged, 3
 Ditto clothing, food, &c., 3
 Report of medical superintendent, 5
 Report of committee, 6
- No. 38. Humane Institutions.
 Memorial of commissioners of Hospital for Insane, 1
 Abstract of number of blind persons in the province, 2
 Report of committee, 3
 And see *appendix* No. 6.
- No. 39. Education.
 Report of committee on Education, 1
 Analysis of petitions for and against assessment, 3
 And see *appendix* No. 16 .
- No. 40. Crown Property.
 Report of committee on Crown lands, mines, minerals, &c. 1.
 And see *appendix* Nos. 8 and 12.
 Petition of Rev. D. H. Honeyman, 2
 See *appendix* No. 19.
- No. 41. Trade and Manufactures.
 Report of committee on trade and manufactures, 1
- No. 42. Gulf Steamers.
 Report of committee respecting steamer service in the Gulf of
 St. Lawrence, 1
 And see *appendix* No. 10.
- No. 43. Road Damages.
 Report of committee on road damages, 1
- No. 44. Wrecked Seamen.
 Correspondence relative to testimonial to Capt. R. H. Crocker, 1
- No. 45. Railway Committee.
 Report of railway committee, 1
 Classification of pay rolls, construction and revenue, 2
 Statement of extra allowance to contractors, 3
 And see *appendix* Nos. 4, 24, 25, and 51.
- No. 46. Bridges.
 Return of the number and span of the bridges in the various
 counties, 1
- No. 47. Duchess of Kent.
 Despatch from Colonial Secretary communicating demise of
 H. R. H. Duchess of Kent, 1
- No. 48. Legislative Council.
 Despatch relating to bankruptcy of Legislative Councillors,
 dated 7th Dec., 1841. 1

APPENDIX—*continued.*

No. 49. Road Scales.	
Scales of subdivision of road moneys for the various counties except Inverness—	
Annapolis,	1
Cape Breton,	5
Colchester,	7
Cumberland,	12
Digby,	14
Guysboro,	17
Halifax,	18
Hants,	20
Kings,	23
Lunenburg,	26
Pictou,	29
Queen's,	33
Richmond,	35
Shelburne,	37
Sydney,	40
Victoria,	41
Yarmouth.	43
No. 50. Guysboro' Petition.	
Petition of certain inhabitants of Guysboro' relating to the conduct of their representatives,	1
Report of committee,	2
No. 51. Railway Extras:	
Correspondence as to D. Cameron's claims for. viz:	
Hon. Mr. McCully to hon Mr. Howe,	1
Hon. Mr. Howe to Mr. Poole,	1
Mr. Poole to Mr. Howe,	2
Mr. Poole's report.	2
An account of extra allowances paid to railway contractors, and by whom paid,	12
Appointments to office, return of presented, 95; see <i>appendix</i> No. 31.	
Appropriation: clauses of, 124.	
Act., see <i>bills</i> No. 95.	
Archibald, C. B.: grant to, 62.	
Assembly, House of, meet, 5.	
Grant for pay and travel of members and for other expenses of, 55.	
Are prorogued, 133.	
Dissolution of, see <i>petitions</i> ; No. 29.	
Assessments: see <i>petitions</i> No. 3, and <i>bills</i> Nos. 16, 17, 48, 55, 104, 118, 127.	
Barrington, 8.	
Bridgewater, 42.	
Cape Breton, 62.	
Halifax, 5.	
Attorneys: see <i>bills</i> , No. 131.	

B.

Bankruptcy: bill referred to sel. com. 38; see <i>bills</i> , No. 34.	
Of members of Legislative Council, despatch relating to, presented, 36; see <i>app.</i> No. 48.	
Barrington: assessments, see <i>petitions</i> No. 4, and <i>bills</i> No. 17.	
Barristers: see <i>bills</i> No. 131.	
BILLS, time for presentment of in present session limited,	
Assented to by Governor, 86, 131.	
For amendment of general laws, committee on appointed, 18.	
Private and local committee on, appointed, 19.	

BILLS—continued.

Time for reception of in present session limited, 27.

Time for reception of in future sessions limited, 129.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

Amercements,	No. 127	Light Duties,	109
Amherst Marsh,	68	Liverpool Roads,	19
Anatomy,	92	Lock-up houses,	114
Annapolis electoral district,	122	Londonderry Iron Company,	45
Appropriation,	95	Lunenburg Polling places,	40
Assessments, county,	48, 118, 127	MacCallum's Patent,	46
Attorneys,	131	Maccan Bridge,	103
Bankruptcy,	34	Marine Hospitals,	100
Barrington Assessments,	8	Marriage Licenses,	29
Barristers,	131	Medical Society,	60
Barry's Patent,	107	Merchant's Exchange,	110
Bills of Sale,	23	Merchant Shipping,	116
Birds, preservation of	112	Militia,	123
Bishop of Arichat,	106	Milton Tramway Company,	82
Boards of Health,	74, 77	Mines Inspector,	14
Bridgewater Assessments,	42	Naturalization,	87
Caledonia Hall,	133	North Sydney Hall,	133
Cape Breton Assessments,	62	Nova Scotia Marine Insurance Company,	93
Commissioners of Streets,	32	Odd Fellows,	78
Cornwallis bridge,	130	Pedlars,	128
Corrupt practices at Elections,	47	Petty trespasses,	113
County Assessments,	48, 118, 127	Pictou Hospital,	49
Criminal Justice,	83	Magistrate,	88
Crown Lands,	75	Marine Railway Company,	3
Cumberland polling district,	52	Poor district	15
Currency,	1, 72	Poor House,	70
Customs Duties,	108	School lot,	135
Dartmouth Gas and Water Company,	54	Wharf,	51
Digby division,	6	Pleadings and Practice,	24
Digby School lands,	41	Poor law Halifax,	10
Disabilities,	119	Presbyterian Education,	117
Dog tax,	43	Preservation birds,	112
Education, Cape Breton,	38	Provincial loan,	115
Education, general,	124	Public Instruction,	38
Elective Franchise, Hants,	63	Public Records,	86
Electric Telegraph Company,	79	Pugwash Bridge,	102
Foreign Commissioners,	37	Queen's County road,	121
Foreign Judgments,	25	School district,	57
Forbes' Patent,	31	Railroads,	84
Fires and Firewards,	61	Railway amendment, Halifax,	11
Fish Inspection,	126	Damages,	39
Fraser Mine Company,	91	Liability,	129
Gilbert's Cove Pier,	30	Registry, births, &c.,	69
Government advances,	134	Deeds,	13
Grant's Registry,	36	Grants,	36
Great Roads, Liverpool,	19	Warrants,	44
Guysborough, county expenses,	64	Relief Steamboat Company,	56
Halifax Assessments,	5, 94, 104	Representation,	63, 136
Court House,	12	Revenue,	108, 109
Debentures,	59	River Fisheries,	22
Poor Asylum,	9	Roads (common)	26
Poor Law,	10	(great)	19
Railway,	129	Sabbath observance,	90
Streets,	4	Saint Croix bridge,	97
Water, &c.,	18	Seamen's Bethel,	96
Wooden Buildings,	53	Shipping and Seamen,	120
Hall's Harbor pier,	21	Signal Station,	105
Hants division,	28	Supreme Court,	65, 73
Hawkers,	128	Townships,	71
Highway labor,	80	Travelling Agents,	123
Hospital for Insane,	67	Useful Animals,	66, 85
Hyman, Joseph	27	Useful inventions,	101
Insolvent debtors,	89	Victoria Sessions,	2
Inspector of Mines,	14	Polling places,	35
Inverness electoral district,	7	Volunteer Militia,	111
Judgments, Foreign	25	Warrants of Attorney,	44
Juries,	81, 98	Water Company,	13
Pay,	33	Western Circuit,	73
Justices of Peace,	20, 99, 125	Wooden buildings,	53
Leather Inspection,	50	Yarmouth Jail,	76
License,	No. 58	Cemetery,	132

BILLS—continued.

- 1° **Currency.**
Further to regulate the currency, presented 10.
- 2° **Victoria Sessions.**
To alter the time of holding the Sessions for the County of Victoria, 14, 25, 106, 107, 108, 118; Governor's assent, 131.
- 3° **Pictou Marine Railway.**
To incorporate the Victoria Marine Railway company, 15, 25, 40, 41, 42, 49; Governor's assent, 86.
- 4° **Halifax Streets.**
Concerning Streets and Street expenditure within the city of Halifax, 17, 27; amended by select committee and committed, 41; amended in committee, 54, 66; amended by Council 73; amendments agreed to, 77, 79; Governor's assent, 86.
- 5° **Halifax Assessments.**
In amendment of an act respecting Assessments in the city of Halifax, 17, 27; deferred till next session, 46.
- 6° **Digby division.**
Concerning the county of Digby, 17, 25; amended by private bills committee and committed, 77, 85, 89; amended by Council and amendments agreed to, 111, 113; Governor's assent, 131.
- 7° **Inverness Electoral Districts.**
Relative to certain electoral districts in the county of Inverness, 17, 25, 40, 41, 42, 50; Governor's assent, 86.
- 8° **Barrington Assessments.**
Relating to the assessment rolls for the district of Barrington, 17, 25, 40, 41, 42, 50; Governor's assent, 86.
- 9° **Poor's Asylum.**
Relating to the Poor's Asylum in the city of Halifax, 19, 25, 40, 41, 42, 50; Governor's assent, 86.
10. **Poor Law Halifax.**
In addition to and to amend chapter 89 of the Revised Statutes "of the settlement and support of the poor," 19, 25; committed, 74.
- 11° **Railway Amendment.**
To amend the act to authorise the construction of railways in this Province, and the acts in amendment thereof, 19, 97, 103; read 3rd time and motion to defer negatived on division, 113; motion to rescind negatived, 114.
- 12° **Halifax Court House.**
In addition to the act to provide for the erection of a Court House in Halifax, 20, 25, 40; amended by committee, 71, 71; amended by Council, 83; Council's amendments not agreed to 105; Council adhere to their amendments, 107.
- 13° **Registry Deeds (Halifax)**
Respecting the Registry of Deeds for the county of Halifax presented, 20.
- 14° **Mines Inspector.**
To vest in the Commissioner of Crown Lands the inspection of mines 20; read second time and debated, 84, 87; committed, 88; motion to rescind lost on division, 89, 91; read third time and motion to defer lost on division, 91, 92; returned from Council, 123; Governor's assent, 131.

BILLS—continued.

- 15° Poor Districts, Pictou.
To amend chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes "of poor districts," and the act in amendment thereof, 20, 31, 74, 77, 78, 83; Governor's assent, 86.
- 16° Assessments, Pictou.
To amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes "of County Assessments" and the acts in amendment thereof, 20, 25; referred to select committee, 51; incorporated with No. 48 by select committee, 85.
- 17° Assessments:
To alter and amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes "of County Assessments", 20, 37; referred to select committee, 51; incorporated with No. 48 by select committee, 85.
- 18° Water, &c., Halifax.
Relative to the water supply of the city of Halifax, 20, 27, 82, 85; title altered, 89, 118; Governor's assent, 131.
- 19° Liverpool Great Roads.
To extend the operation of chapter 61 of the Revised Statutes "of laying out certain great roads", 21, 37; amended by committee on amendments to the law, 72, 77, 78, 83; Governor's assent, 87.
- 20° Justices of the Peace.
To extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in civil cases, 23; deferred on division, 44.
- 21° Hall's Harbor Pier.
To revive the acts relating to Hall's Harbor Pier Company, 23, 25, 40, 42; amended by Council, 50; amendment agreed to, 51, 54; Governor's assent, 87.
- 22° River Fisheries.
To extend the operation of chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes "of River Fisheries" 23, 30; deferred 54.
- 23° Bills of Sale.
To prevent frauds on creditors by secret bills of sale of personal chattels, 23, 70, 83, 91, 92, 110; Governor's assent, 131.
- 24° Pleadings and Practice.
To amend chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes "of Pleadings and Practice in the Supreme Court", 23, 51; reported with amendment by committee, 67, 67; amended by Council 83; referred to committee on amendments to the laws, 84; amendments by Council amended by law committee and committed, 98; reported from committee with amendments, read third time and debated, 99, 113, 116, 131.
- 25° Foreign Judgments.
Concerning proceedings on judgments obtained in Courts without the Province, 24; referred to law committee, 25; reported with amendment, 74, 77, 80, 93; Governor's assent, 131.
- 26° Roads (Common.)
To amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes "of laying out roads other than certain great roads", 24, 25; motion to defer negatived and bill committed on division, 72, 107, 108, 118; Governor's assent, 131.
- 27° Hyman.
To change the name of Joseph Hyman, 24, 25, 27, 36, 37, 41; Governor's assent, 87.

BILLS—continued.

- 28° Hants Division.
Concerning the county of Hants, 25, 39, 40, 45, 46; amended by council, 93; amendments read first and second time, 94; several amendments agreed to 98, 107, 111; Governor's assent, 131.
- 29° Marriage Licenses.
Relating to Marriage Licenses, 25, 36; referred to law committee 37; amended by law committee, 79.
- 30° Gilbert's Cove Pier.
To incorporate the Gilbert's Cove Pier Company, 26, 29, 40, 41, 43, 53; Governor's assent, 87.
- 31° Forbes' Patent.
To enable William Forbes to obtain letters patent, 27; read second time and committed on division, 29; amended in com. 31; read third time, 32; council's amendment, 67; agreed to, 77, 79; Governor's assent 87.
- 32° Commissioners of Streets.
In addition to chapter 64 of the Revised Statutes "of commissioners of streets," 28; referred to select com., 39.
- 33° Juries' Pay.
To amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes "of juries," 28, 41; deferred on report of law com., 72.
- 34° Bankrupts.
Relating to bankrupts, 28; referred to select committee, 38.
- 35° Victoria Polling Districts.
To define the bounds of a polling district, and to establish an additional polling district in the county of Victoria, 28; referred to select committee, 32.
- 36° Registry of Grants.
Relating to the registry of grants, 29, 36, 37, 37, 41; Governor's assent, 87.
- 37° Foreign Commissioners.
To authorize the appointment of commissioners without the province, 29, 50; amended by law committee, 72, 98; read a third time and amended, 100, 118; Governor's assent, 131.
- 38° Public Instruction.
To amend chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes "of public instruction," 29, 30; reported with amendment by education committee, 108, 109; amended by council, 111; council's amendment amended, 112, 118; Governor's assent, 131.
- 39° Railway Damages.
To amend chapter 16 of the acts of 1860, 29.
- 40° Lunenburg Polling Place.
To establish an additional polling district in the county of Lunenburg, 29, 31, 77, 77, 80; amended by council, 89; council's amendments not agreed to, 105, 106; council do not adhere to their amendments, 107; Governor's assent, 131.
- 41° Digby School Lands.
To authorise the sale of certian school lands in Digby, 30.
- 42° Bridgewater Assessment.
To authorise an assessment upon the dirstrict of Bridgewater, 30.

BILLS—continued.**43. Dog Tax.**

To authorise the imposition of a tax on dogs, 30, 46; referred to select committee, 54, 81; amended in committee, 99, 100; amended by council and amendment not agreed to, 119; council do not adhere to amendment, 123; Governor's assent, 131.

44° Warrants of Attorney.

To amend the act to provide for the registry of warrants to confess judgment, 30; referred to law committee, 39, 70, 70; read a third time and sent to council, 71.

45° Londonderry Iron Company.

To amend the act to incorporate the Londonderry iron company of Nova Scotia, 31, 36, 40, 41, 43, 50; Governor's assent, 87.

46° McCallum's patent.

To enable Daniel C. McCallum to obtain letters patent, 31, 38; motion to defer and debate thereon, 45; re-committed on division, 51, 52; read a third time and title altered, 52.

47° Corrupt practices.

To prevent corrupt practices at elections, 31, 66, 81, 82; amended by council, 93; amendments agreed to, 94, 94; Governor's assent, 132.

48° Assessments.

To amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes "of county assessments," 32; referred to law committee, 37; referred to select committee, 51; amended, 85, 98, 100; council's amendment, 116, 118; Governor's assent, 132.

49° Pictou Hospital.

To provide for a hospital at Pictou, 34, 36; amended in committee, 45; read a third time and sent to council, 46.

50° Leather Inspection.

To amend chapter 85 of the Revised Statutes, so far as relates to the Inspection of Leather, 34; referred to trade committee, 43.

51° Pictou Wharf.

For the construction of a public wharf at Pictou, 34, 36, 106; amended in com., 107, 108, 118; Gov.'s assent, 132.

52° Cumberland Polling Districts.

To establish the division line between two polling districts in the county of Cumberland, 34, 97, 103, 104, 118; Gov.'s assent, 132.

53° Halifax Wooden Buildings.

To restrain the erection of wooden buildings within certain portions of the City of Halifax, 34, 36; amended by sel. com., 82; amended in com., 103; read third time, and motion to amend negatived, 104; Council's amendment not agreed to, 117; council do not adhere to their amendment, 119; Governor's assent, 132.

54° Dartmouth gas and water.

To incorporate the Dartmouth gas and water company, 35, 36, 70, 77, 77, 80; amended by Council, and amendment agreed to, 87, 93; Gov's assent, 132.

55° Assessments, County.

In addition to and in amendment of chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments," 35; referred to select committee, 51.

BILLS—continued.

- 55° Relief Steamboat Company.
To incorporate the Halifax Relief Steamboat company, 35, 36 ; amended by private bill committee, and committed, 40 ; amended in com. 41, 43 ; amended by council, 50 ; council's amendment agreed to, 51, 54 ; Governor's assent, 87.
- 57° Queen's County School Divisions.
To divide Queen's county into two school divisions ; 35, 39, 98, 103, 104, 118 ; Governor's assent, 132.
- 58° License Law.
To amend the License Law, 35, 43 ; amended in com., 99, 104.
59. Halifax Debentures.
To authorize the issue of new debentures by the City of Halifax, 35, 36, 82, 85, 89 ; Council's amendment, 116, 118 ; Governor's assent, 132.
- 60° Medical Society.
To incorporate the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, 35, 36 ; amended by committee on private bills and committed, 40 ; amended in committee, 41, 43 ; amended by council, 50 ; amendment agreed to, 51, 54 ; Governor's assent, 87.
63. Fires and Firewards.
To extend the operation of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes, " of fires and firewards," 35, 39, 40, 41, 43, 50 ; Governor's assent, 87.
62. Cape Breton Assessment.
To authorize an assessment on the county of Cape Breton, 35.
63. Elective Franchise.
To amend the act for the better equalizing the Elective Franchise in certain counties, 35 ; motion to defer negatived on division, and bill committed, 112, 113.
64. Guysborough.
Relating to the county of Guysborough, 35, 67, 83, 98, 100, 118 ; Governor's assent, 132.
65. Supreme Court.
(From Council) to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, " of the supreme court and its officers," 37, 46 ; amended by law committee and committed, 72.
- 66° Useful Animals.
In addition to chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, " of the preservation of useful birds and animals," 37, 39, 93, 98 ; passed and sent to council, 100.
- 67° Hospital for Insane.
To amend the act for the management of the Hospital for the Insane, 38 ; read second time, and motion to defer negatived on division, 109, 111, 111, 118 ; Governor's assent, 132.
- 68° Amherst Marsh.
To protect the Amherst Point Marsh in Cumberland, 38, 65, 77, 77, 82, 89 ; Governor's assent, 131.
- 69° Registry of Births, &c.
To provide for the registry of births, marriages, and deaths, 40.
- 70° Pictou Poorhouse.
To authorise a loan for the erection of a poorhouse in the county of Pictou, presented, read twice and referred, 40, 40, 45, 46, 65 ; Governor's assent, 87.

BILLS—continued.

- 71° Townships, &c.
To amend chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes, "of townships and township officers," 40, 43; amended by law committee, 72, 77; passed and sent to council, 80.
- 72° Currency.
To amend chapter 83 of the Revised Statutes, "of currency," 40, 43, 45, 46, 65; Governor's assent, 87.
- 73° Western Circuit.
To amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the supreme court and its officers, and the acts in amendment thereof, 40, 46; amended in committee, 107, 108, 118; Governor's assent, 132.
- 74° Boards of Health.
A bill to amend chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, "of boards of health and infectious diseases," 45, 50; amendment by law committee and committed, 70, 73.
- 75° Crown Lands.
To amend chapter 28 of the Revised Statutes, "of the crown lands," 46; referred to the committee on crown property, 50.
- 76° Yarmouth Jail.
To authorize a loan for the erection of a court house and jail in Yarmouth, 46, 50, 77, 78, 80, 83; Governor's assent, 87.
- 77° Boards of Health.
(Same as No. 74), 47, 50; reported by law committee, 70, 70; and (Incorporated with No. 74 by law committee.)
- 78° Odd Fellows.
To incorporate Eastern Star Lodge No. 2, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, 49, 50, 77, 78, 80, 83; Governor's assent, 87.
- 79° Electric Telegraph Company.
To amend the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph Company; 49, 51, 70, 91, 92, 110; Governor's assent, 132.
- 80° Highway Labor.
To regulate labor on the highways, 49; committed on division, 71; read third time and motion to defer, and several motions for amendment negatived, several amendments agreed to, 85, 86; motion to rescind negatived, and bill passed as amended, and sent to council, 89.
- 81° Juries.
(From Council)—To amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "of juries," 50, 51; amended by law committee, 72.
- 82° Milton Tramway Company.
To incorporate the Milton Tramway Company, 51, 53; recommendation to defer by private bills committee, not agreed to, 106, 111; read third time, and debate adjourned, 114.
- 83° Criminal Justice.
To amend chapter 168 of the Revised Statutes, "of the administration of criminal justice in the supreme court, 51, 52; amended by law committee, 72, 98, 100, 118; Governor's assent, 132.
84. Railroads.
To amend chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes, "of railroads," 51, 52, 117, 121; read third time and passed on division with amendment, 121; returned from council with amendment, and amendment agreed to in part, 129; Council agree to the amendment to their amendment, 131, 131; Governor's assent, 132.

BILLS—continued.

- 85° Useful animals.
To amend chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, "of the preservation of useful birds and animals, 52.
- 86° Public Records.
(From Council). Relating to public records, 53, 65, 67, 67; Governor's assent, 87.
- 87° Naturalization.
To naturalize certain aliens, 53, 66, 103, 105; council's amendment, 116, 118; Governor's assent, 132.
- 88° Pictou Magistrate.
To authorize the appointment of a stipendary magistrate for the town of Pictou, 53, 65; deferred on report of law committee, 74.
- 89° Insolvent Debtors.
To amend chapter 137 of the Revised Statutes "of the relief of insolvent debtors," 53, 65, 70; amended in committee, 71, 71, 83; Governor's assent, 87.
- 90° Sabbath Observance.
In addition to chapter 157 of the Revised Statutes "of offences against religion," 53, 54; read a second time, motion to defer negatived, 109; motion to commit, 125.
- 91° Fraser Mine Company.
To incorporate the Fraser mine company, 54, 66; amended by private bills committee, 77, 78, 80, 83; Governor's assent, 87.
- 92° Anatomy.
To facilitate the study of anatomy, 53.
- 93° N. S. Marine Insurance Company.
To amend the act incorporating the Nova Scotia marine insurance company, 64, 65, 77, 78, 80, 83; Governor's assent, 87.
- 94° Halifax Assessment.
To amend the act respecting assessment in the city of Halifax, 64, 65; deferred on report of select committee, 82.
- 95° Appropriation.
To provide for defraying certain expenses of the civil government of this province, 64, 65; motion to recommit negatived on division, and bill read a third time, 75, 111; Governor's assent, 132.
- 96° Seamen's Bethel.
(From Council.) To incorporate the trustees of the seamen's Bethel, North Sydney, 65, 66, 67, 67; Governor's assent, 87.
- 97° St. Croix Bridge.
To provide for the re-building the St. Croix bridge, 66, 77, 78, 82, 89; Governor's assent, 132.
- 98° Juries.
To amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes "of juries," 68, 70; amended by law committee, 72, 91, 92; amended by council, 111, 113; Governor's assent, 132.
- 99° Justices of the Peace.
To amend chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes "of the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in civil cases," 68, 70; amended by law committee, 72.
- 100° Marine Hospitals.
To provide for the erection and maintenance of marine hospitals, 69; committed, 70.

BILLS—continued.

- 101° Useful inventions.
To amend chapter 120 of the Revised Statutes "of patents for useful inventions," 69, 78; committed, 107.
- 102° Pugwash Bridge.
To provide for the erection of a bridge over the harbor of Pugwash, 69, 70, 77, 78, 82, 89; Governor's assent, 132.
- 103° Maccan Bridge.
To provide for the erection of a bridge across Maccan River, 69, 70, 77, 78, 82, 89; Governor's assent, 132.
- 104° City Assessments.
To amend the act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax, 70, 78, 82, 85, 89, 118; Governor's assent, 132.
- 105° Signal Station.
To amend the act relating to the Signal Station at Halifax, 73, 78, 106, 107, 108, 118; Governor's assent, 132.
- 106° Bishop of Arichat.
To amend the act to incorporate the Roman Catholic Bishop of Arichat, 73, 78; committed, 106.
- 107° Barry's Patent.
To enable Samuel J. W. Barry to obtain letters patent, 74, 83, 103, 105, 123; Governor's assent, 132.
- 108° Customs duties.
To continue and amend the law regulating Customs Duties, read first and second time, 75; amended by committee on bills, 78, 78, 83; Governor's assent 87.
- 109° Light Duties.
To continue the laws imposing Light House duties, read first and second time, 75, 78, 78, 83; Governor's assent, 87.
- 110° Merchants' Exchange.
To revive the act to incorporate the Merchants' Exchange Company, 75, 78, 106, 107, 108, 118; Governor's assent, 132.
- 111° Volunteer Militia.
To continue the act to provide for the organization of a Volunteer Militia Force for the defence of this province, presented read twice and committed, 77, 78, 78, 83; Governor's assent, 87.
- 112° Birds—Preservation.
To prevent the destruction of the smaller kinds of Birds, 79, 83, 93, 99; read third time and motion to defer and amend negatived on division, 105; council's amendment agreed to, 119, 123; Governor's assent, 132.
- 113° Petty Trespasses.
To amend chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes "of petty offences trespasses and assaults," 79, 83; amended by law committee, 93.
- 114° Lock-up Houses.
Respecting Lock-up Houses, 79, 83, 93, 99; passed and sent to council, 101.
- 115° Provincial Loan.
To continue the act to authorize a Provincial Loan, 79, 83, 91, 92, 110; Governor's assent, 132.
- 116° Merchant Shipping Act.
To amend the act to extend to this province certain provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 79, 83; committed, 93.

BILLS—continued.

- 117° Presbyterian Education.
To incorporate the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church of the lower provinces of British North America 80, 83, 106, 107, 108, 118; Governor's assent, 132.
118. County Assessments.
To amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes "of County Assessments," 80.
- 119° Disabilities.
To amend chapter 2 of the Revised Statutes "of Executive and Legislative Disabilities", 81, 109, 117; read third time and motion to defer negatived on division, 119; passed and sent to council, 120.
- 120° Shipping and Seamen.
To amend chapter 96 of the Revised Statutes "of Shipping and Seamen," 80, 83, 99, 100, 118; Governor's assent 132.
- 121° Queen's County Road.
To provide for improving a Road in Queen's county, 84, 97, 103, 105, 118; Governor's assent, 132.
- 122° Annapolis Electoral Districts.
To alter one of the Electoral Districts in the county of Annapolis, 85, 97, 103, 105, 118; Governor's assent, 132.
123. Militia.
To amend chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes "of the Militia," 92, 101, 103, 105, 118; Governor's assent, 132.
- 124° Education.
To continue and amend the laws relating to Education 92, 97; amended in committee, 103; read third time and title altered, 105, 118; Governor's assent, 132.
- 125° Justices of the Peace.
To amend Chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes "of the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in civil cases," 96.
- 126° Fish Inspection.
To amend the law regulating the inspection of Fish, 96; read second time and motion to defer negatived, 109, 111, 111, 118; Governor's assent, 132.
- 127° Assessments.
Further to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes "of County Assessments" presented and read twice, 103.
- 128° Travelling Agents.
Relating to travelling agents, hawkers and pedlars, 106, 109.
- 129° Railway.
For assessing the city of Halifax for Railway liabilities, 106; amendment moved and negatived, and bill committed on division, 110; amended in committee, 111; read third time and motion to defer negatived on division, 112; motion to rescind negatived 114; amended by council and amendment agreed to, 128; Governor's assent, 132.
see *appendix* No. 25.
- 130° Cornwallis Bridge.
To authorize an extension of time for payment of loan to complete Cornwallis Bridge, 106, 109, 111, 112, 118; Governor's assent, 132.
- 131° Barristers and Attorneys.
To amend chapter 132 of the Revised Statutes "of Barristers and Attorneys," 106.

BILLS—continued.

- 132° Yarmouth Cemetery.
(From Council)—to amend the act for the incorporation of the Mountain Cemetery Company of Yarmouth, 111, 115; Governor's assent, 132
- 133° Caledonia Hall.
(From Council)—to incorporate the Caledonia Hall Company of North Sydney, 111, 115; Governor's assent 132.
- 134° Government Advances.
Relative to certain payments made from the Public Treasury, read twice and committed, 111; read third time and passed, 116, 127; Governor's assent, 132
- 135° Pictou School Lot.
(From Council)—to authorize the sale of the Grammar School Lot in the town of Pictou, 116; Governor's assent, 132.
- 136°
To adjust the representation of this province, 123.

Bills of sale: see *bills* No. 23.

Birds: see *bills* No. 112.

Bishop of Arichat: see *bills* No. 106.

Blanchard, Charles: grant to, 62.

Blind: return of numbers of, and abstract presented, 32; grant for institution for at Halifax, and see report of committee on humane institutions, app. 38, p. 2.

Board of Health: see *bills* Nos. 74 and 77.

Board of Works: account for 1860, presented and referred to sundry committees, 28, see *appendix* No. 18.

Grant for 1861, 55,

Resolution respecting transference of business of railway department to board lost on division, 130.

see *appendix* No. 13, p. 11.

Of statistics, grant for, 55.

Breakwaters: grant for, 60.

Bribery and corruption at elections; see *bills* No. 47.

Bridgewater assessment: see *petitions* No. 4 and *bills* No. 42.

Bridges: return of, in different counties, presented, 32.
see *appendix* No. 46.

And see *roads and bridges*.

Building Society: see *petition* No. 4, and *bills* No. 104.

C.

Caledonia Hall, see *bills* No. 133.

Cameron, D.: papers relating to claim of for railway damages, presented, 73; see *appendix* No. 4.

Campbell, C. J. esquire: returned and sworn in for Victoria, 7, 8; petition against his election, 11; committee drawn, 15; who report seat vacant, 84.

And see *petitions* No. 2, and controverted elections.

(For journal of committee, and evidence, see *appendix* No. 15.)

Campbell, Hon. S.: resigns his office as Speaker, and resignation accepted, 8.

Canso ferry: see *petitions* No. 28.

Cape Breton county assessments: see *bills* No. 62.

- Census : grant for expenses of, 55.
- Chairmen of committees: grant to, 55.
- Chief Justice : despatches and correspondence relating to appointment of presented, 17.
see appendix No. 3.
- Changes of appropriation of road moneys, 124.
- Chaplain of Assembly : Rev. J. C. Cochran, chosen in place of Dr. Twining, deceased, 9 ; grant to, 55.
 Do. of Council, grant to, 55.
- Civil list : grant for certain expenses of, reported, 54 ; several amendments negatived and resolution passed, 62, 64 ; amendment to supply bill relating to, negatived on division, 75.
- Clerks of Assembly : ditto to, 55.
 Legislative Council : ditto to, 55.
 Receiver General's office : ditto to, 54.
 Provincial Secretary's : ditto 54.
 Financial Secretary's : ditto 54.
 Crown Land Department : ditto 54.
 Of Crown : ditto to, 55.
- Commissioners' for administering oath to members of Assembly attend, commission read, and members sworn in, 7.
 for signing Provincial Notes : grant to, 62.
 of Streets : *see bills No. 32.*
- Committees: select, appointed, viz :—to prepare lists of committees, 16 ; who report lists, viz :—
 Public accounts, 19, 21, 26 ; education, crown property, (including mines and minerals), post office, trade and manufactures, railway, agriculture, fisheries, law amendment, 18.
 Contingencies of assembly, 18, 30.
 Humane institutions, penitentiary, Indian affairs, private bills and expiring laws, 19.
 Navigation securities, 26.
 on petition relating to representatives of Guysborough, 28, 29.
 on vacation of seat by G. McKenzie, Esq., 125.
 on patent laws, 20.
 on statute labour law, 21.
 Council's committee on public accounts, 21.
 on temperance, 24.
 on consular fees, 26.
 on city of Halifax bills, 27.
 on steamer service on Gulf of St. Lawrence, 38.
 on bankruptcy bill, (No. 34) 38.
 on bill for taxation of dogs, (No. 43), 54.
 on road damages, 53.
 on road scales, 125.
- Compton, J. & W.: Affidavit of, relating to destruction of copies of Revised Statutes by fire, presented, 49.
see appendix No. 43.
- Conferences with Council :
 Relating to address to Her Majesty on subject of trawl fishing requested, agreed to and held, 90 to 95 ; council's resolutions reported and committee appointed to prepare address 95 ; address passed, 101.
 Relating to address to Her Majesty on subject of intercolonial railway resolution, 96 ; conferences held, 96, 97 ; council's resolutions reported and committee to prepare address appointed 97 ; address passed, 102.

Constitutional questions: Despatches and correspondence relating to the constitution of, and changes in the Executive Council presented, 17; see *appendix* No. 2, A.

Hon. Mr. Johnston's memorial to Colonial office with despatches, &c., 17.
see *appendix* No. 2.

Further correspondence, 31; see *appendix* No. 2.

Order of day to consider correspondence, &c., 39; resolutions moved, 41; and debated, 43, 44, 46; amendment moved, 47; order of day, 48; debate continued, 50, 52, 53; adjourned, 64, 67; resolutions in amendment moved, 68; and debated, 70, 72, 73; amendment thereto moved, 75; and lost, original amendment being carried on division, 76.

Petitions to Governor for dissolution presented, 119.

Consular fees, (British) in United States ports: correspondence and memorial relating to presented and referred to select committee, 26; who report, 44; see *appendix* No. 5.

Resolution instructing government founded on report of committee, passed, 49.

see *appendix* No. 5.

Contingent expenses of Assembly: committee on appointed, 18, 30, 117; who report, which is adopted, 130; grant for, 55.

Of Legislative Council, grant for 55.

Of government offices, 54.

Controverted elections: for Victoria, petition presented 11; committee drawn and struck, 13; who report seat of Mr. Campbell vacant, 84; new writ issued, 99; resolution to print evidence, 84; see *appendix* No. 15.

For Cumberland, petition against Mr. Donkin's seat presented, 13; and discharged, recognizance not being filed, 16.

see *petitions* No 2.

Cornwallis Bridge: see *bills* No. 130.

Criminal Justice: see *bills* No. 83.

Crocker, Captain R. H.: Despatch with testimonial to, for preserving wrecked seamen presented, 66.

see *appendix* No. 44.

Crown Lands: Report of Commissioner of, for 1860, and correspondence presented and referred to committee, 22.

See *appendix* Nos. 8 and 40.

Department, grant for, 55.

See *bills* No. 75, and *petitions* No. 11.

Crown Property: committee appointed, 18.

Papers referred to committee, viz:

Report of Commissioner of Crown Lands for 1860, 23.

see *appendix* No. 8.

Report, &c. relating to Tangier Gold Mines, 28.

see *appendix* No. 9.

Report of Inspector of Mines for 1860, 29.

see *appendix* No. 12.

Committee report, 106; see *appendix* No. 40.

Resolution relating to petition of Thomas White passed, 106.

And see *petitions* No. 11.

Cumberland Election: controverted, see *petitions* No. 2.
polling district, see *bills* No. 52.

Currency: bill to regulate presented *pro forma*, 10.

see *bills* No. 1.

see also *bills* No. 72.

Customs Duties: see *bills* No. 108.

D.

- Daring schooner : grant for, 55.
- Dartmouth Gas and Water Company : see *petitions* No. 6 and *bills* No. 54.
Lock-up-house, see *petitions* No. 3 and *bills* No. 48.
- Deaf and Dumb Asylum : grant to, 62.
And see report of committee on humane institutions, *appendix* No. 38.
- Decimal currency : see *bills* Nos. 1 and 72.
- Digby county division : see *bills* No. 6.
School lands, see *bills* No. 41.
- Disabilities : see *bills* No. 119.
- Dismissals from Office : return of presented, 95.
see *appendix* No. 30.
- Dissolution of Assembly : petitions for to Governor presented, 119.
- Distilleries : for petition relating to, see *petitions* No. 21.
- Dog Tax : see *bills* No. 43, and *petitions* No. 3.
- Donkin, Robert, Esquire : returned and sworn in for Cumberland, 7, 8.
Petition against return of, see *petitions* No. 2.
- Duchess of Kent : despatch communicating decease of presented, 96 ; see *appendix* No. 47 ; com. to prepare address of condolence to her Majesty appointed, 96 ; who report address, 100 ; which is passed, 101.
- Duckett, Edward : correspondence relating to restoration of as cashier of Saving's Bank presented, 20 ; see *appendix* No. 7.

E.

- Earlton : see *petitions* No. 1, and *bills* No. 63.
- Education : committee appointed, 18 ; papers referred to committee, viz :—
Return from Pictou Academy, 31.
Report of Superintendent of Education for 1860, 47.
see *appendix* No. 16.
Returns of sundry colleges and academies, 66.
Committee report which is adopted, 118 ; see *appendix* No. 39.
see *petitions* No. 8.
Grants for 1861, 56.
Grant for poor asylum school, 55.
Of deaf and dumb, grant for, 62 ; and see report of committee on humane institutions, *appendix* No. 38.
see *bills* No. 38 and 124.
- Elections, Controverted : see *petitions* No. 2.
- Elective Franchise : 63, 136.
- Electoral Districts : see *petitions* No. 1, and *bills* Nos. 7, 35, 40, 52, and 122 ;
- Electric Telegraph Company : see *petitions* No. 6 and *bills* No. 79.
- Estimate of Revenue and expenditure for 1861, presented and supply opened, 48.
see *appendix* No. 27.
- Executive Council : for papers and motions relating to constitution of, see *Constitutional Questions* and *appendix* No. 2.
Grant for travelling expenses of members of, 62.
Grant to messenger of, 62.

- Exhibition of Industry and Art: to be held in London in 1862.
 Despatch requesting co-operation presented, 49.
 see *appendix* No. 19.
 Letter of Dr. Cramp presented, 64; see *appendix* No. 19.
 Letter of the Rev. D. Honeyman, 81; see *appendix* No. 40.
- Expiring Laws: committee on, appointed, 19; who report bill, (No. 111,) 77.
- Exports: for statements of, see *Trade Returns*, 22; app. No. 1.

F.

- Ferries: grants for, 56, 57.
- Financial Secretary: general statement of, for 1860, presented and referred to committee on public accounts, 22.
 see *appendix* No. 13, p. 27.
- Fires and firewards: see *bills* No. 61.
- Fish Inspection: see *bills* No. 126 and *petitions* No. 12.
- Fisheries: committee appointed, 18; papers referred to committee, viz:
 Returns and abstract of pickled fish for 1860, 32.
 see *appendix* No. 32.
 Committee report, 81; see *appendix* No. 32.
 Resolution relating to trawl fishing, 91.
 For address relating to trawl fishing, see *address* No. 2.
 see also *petitions* No. 12.
- Forbes' patent: see *bills* No. 31.
- Foreign Commissioners: see *bills* No. 37.
 Judgments, see *bills* No. 25.
- Fort Lawrence Marsh: see *petitions* No. 5.
- Franking privilege: continued, 11.
- Fraser Mine Company: see *bills* No. 91.
- French Fisheries: Despatch and resolutions of House of Assembly of Newfoundland respecting presented and printed in Journals, 12.
 Despatch from Colonial Office presented, 79; see *appendix* No. 26.

G.

- Geological Museums: see *petitions* No. 22.
- Gilbert's Cove Pier Company: see *petitions* No. 6, and *bills* No. 30.
- Gold Mines at Tangier: papers relating to presented, 28.
 see *appendix* No. 9.
- Goodwin, W.: grant to, 62.
- Government advances for 1860: list of presented, 111.
 see *bills* No. 134.
- Government house: grant for repairs of, 55.
- Governor opens session with speech, 5.
 Commands House to choose Speaker in place of hon. S. Campbell, resigned, 8; approves of choice of hon. A. C. McDonald as speaker, 9; assents to bills, 86, 131.
 Closes Session with speech, 132; prorogues House, 133.
- Governor's Private Secretary: grant to, 54.
- Grants, registry of; see *bills* No. 36.

Great Roads: (Liverpool); see *bills* No. 19.

Guysborough local taxation: see *petitions* No. 4, and *bills* No. 64.

Guysborough representatives: petition relating to alleged misconduct of, presented, 26; referred to selecting committee to report committee, 28; list reported and agreed to, 29, 30.

Committee discharged and new list reported and agreed to, 48.

Motion to discharge committee and amendment superseded by adjournment, 65.

Committee report, 80; which is adopted, amendment being negatived on division, 94; see *appendix* No. 50, and *petitions* No. 1.

H.

Halifax Assessments: see *bills* Nos. 5, 94, 104.

City Bills: committee on appointed, 27; see *bills* Nos. 4, 5, 9, 18, 53, 59, 94, 104; and *petitions* Nos. 4 and 7.

Court House: see *bills* No. 12.

Poor Law: see *bills* No. 10.

Railway: see *bills* No. 129.

Signal Station: see *petitions* No. 4, and *bills* No. 105.

Hall's Harbor Pier Company: see *bills* No. 21.

Hants Division: see *bills* No. 28.

Hawkers: see *bills* No. 128.

Hawkesbury: see *petitions* No. 28.

Hewitt, C. E.: grant to, 62.

Highway Labor: see *Statute Labour*, and *bills* No. 80.

Highways: see *Roads and Bridges*.

Hospital for Insane: report of superintendant and correspondence connected with, presented and referred to committee on humane institutions, 19; see *appendix* No. 6.

Grant for, 55.

Papers relating to coroner's inquest on deceased inmate of presented, 73.

See report of committee on humane institutions, *appendix* No. 38.

And see *bills* No. 67.

House of Assembly: meet, 5.

Committee on contingencies of appointed, 18.

Counted out for want of quorum, 116, 121.

Grant of expenses of, 55.

Grant to keeper of rooms, 62.

Prorogued, 133.

Humane Institutions: committee on, appointed, 18,

Papers referred to committee, viz:

Report and correspondence relating to Hospital for Insane, 19; see *appendix*, No. 6.

Accounts of Halifax poors' asylum, 26.

Board of Works account, 28; see *appendix* No. 13, p. 11.

Return of number of the blind, 32; see *appendix* No. 38.

Committee report which is adopted, 122; see *appendix* No. 38.

Grants for, 54 to 60.

Hyde, H.: grant to, 62.

Hyman, Joseph: see *bills* No. 27, and *petitions* No. 5.

I.

- Imports: for statement of, see *Trade Returns*, 22, *appendix* No. 1.
- Incorporation Acts: see *petitions* No. 6.
- Indians Affairs: committee on, appointed, 19.
 Papers referred to committee, viz:
 Report of commissioners with accounts and vouchers, 30; see *appendix* No. 34.
 Committee report, which is adopted, 93; see *appendix* No. 34; and *petitions* No. 14.
 Grant for 61.
- Industry and Art Exhibition: see *Exhibition* and *appendix* No. 19.
- Insane, Hospital: grant for 55; and see *Hospital for Insane and Humane Institutions*.
- Insolvent Debtors: see *bills* No. 89.
- Inspector of Mines: grant for stationery of, 62.
 Office of abolished; see *bills*, No. 14.
- Inverness Electoral District: see *bills* No. 7.

J.

- Judgments, Foreign: see *bills* No 25.
- Jury Laws: see *bills* Nos. 33, 81, 98.
- Justices of the peace: see *bills* No. 20 to 99, and 125.

K.

- King, Messrs.: Resolution relating to claim of as mail contractors, passed on division, 122; and rescinded on division, 127.
- Kidston, W., and others: petition of, controverting election of C. J. Campbell, Esq. for Victoria.
 see *petitions* No. 2 and controverted elections.

L.

- Law committee appointed, 18.
- Leather inspection: see *bills* No. 50.
- Leave of absence, 107.
- Legislative Council: despatch relating to disqualification of members of, by bankruptcy presented, 56; see *appendix*, No. 48.
 Expenses of, grant for, 55.
- Legislative: grant for expenses, 55.
- Licences: see *bills* No. 109.
- Light Houses: correspondence relating to, on Cape Sable and Petite Passage presented, 25.
 Report of superintendent, &c., 28.
 Grants for 55; despatch from Governor of P. E. Island, 119.
 see *appendix* No. 29, p. 3.
 and see report of com. on navigation securities, *appendix* No. 29, p. 7
- Light house duties: returns of presented, 22.
 see *appendix* No. 14, p. 19.
 List of vessels paying in 1860, in North Eastern ports presented, 26.
- Liquor law: see temperance.
- Liverpool great roads: see *bills* No. 19.

Lock-up houses: see *bills* No. 114.

Londonderry iron company: see *bills* No. 45.

Lunenburg polling places: see *bills* No. 40, and *petitions* No. 1.

M.

McCallum's patent: see *bills* No. 46.

McDonald, Alexander C. Esq.: chosen as Speaker, 8, who makes acknowledgments, 9.

McKay, A. G.: correspondence relating to dismissal of, as seizing officer at Pictou, presented, 23; see *petitions* No. 26.

McKenzie, George, Esq.: resolutions as to vacation of his seat, negatived, 120.
 Resolution to appoint committee passed, amendment being negatived on division, 123, 124.
 Selecting committee report list of committee, which is agreed to on division, amendment being negatived on division, 125, 126.
 Committee report, which is adopted on division and printed in Journal, 130.

Maccan Bridge: see *bills* No. 103.

Medical Society: see *petitions* No. 24, and *bills* No. 92.

Manufactures: see *Trade and Manufactures*; *bills* No. 100.

Marine Hospital, Pictou: grant for 62.

Marriage Licenses: see *bills* No. 29.

Medical Society: see *bills* No. 60.

Members of Assembly: sworn in 7.

Merchants' Exchange: see *bills*, No. 110.

Shipping, do. 116.

Messengers of Assembly: grant to, 55.

Legislative Council, grant to, 55.

Executive Council, do. 62.

Militia: account of expenditure on volunteer force for 1860, presented, 117; see *appendix* No. 28; *bills* No. 123; and *petitions* No. 18.

Milton Tramway Company: see *bills* No. 82.

Mines and Minerals: committee on Crown Property appointed (including Mines and Minerals,) 18.

Papers relating to Mines referred to committee, viz:

Report and correspondence relating to Tangier gold mines, 28; see *appendix* No. 9.

Report of Inspector of Mines for 1860, with statistical tables, 29; see *appendix* No. 12.

Committee report, 106, see *appendix* No. 40.

Inspector of, see *bills* No. 14; see also *petitions* No. 22.

Miscellaneous Expenses: grant for, 62.

Mud Islands: grant for humane establishment on, 62.

N.

North Sydney Hall Company: see *bills* No. 133.

Nova Scotia Marine Insurance Company: see *bills* No. 93.

Naturalization of aliens, 87; see *petitions* No. 5, and *bills* No. 87.

Navigation securities: committee on appointed, 26; papers referred to committee, viz:—correspondence relating to light houses on Cape Sable, &c., presented, 25.

Board of Works account, report of superintendent of light-houses correspondence relating to fog bells, and papers relating to Isle Haut, 28; see *appendix* No. 29.

Committee report which is adopted, 118, see *appendix* No. 29.

Despatch relating to P. E. Island light houses presented, 119. see *appendix* No. 29, p. 3.

Grants for, 60.

Newfoundland fisheries: despatches and resolutions of House of Assembly of Newfoundland respecting, presented by Mr. Speaker and printed in Journals, 12.

Despatch from Colonial office relating to, presented, 79; see *appendix* No. 26.

O.

Office: lists of appointments to, and dismissals from, presented, 95: see *appendix* Nos. 30 and 31.

Odd Fellows: see *petitions* No. 6, and *bills* No. 78.

P.

Packets: grants for, 56.

Patent Laws: committee on *bills* and *petitions*, relating to, appointed, 20, who report, 27.

see *petitions* No. 19.

And see *bills* Nos. 31, 46, 101, 107.

Pedlars: see *bills* No. 128.

Penitentiary: committee on, appointed, 19.

Papers referred to committee, viz:

Board of Works account, 28.

See *appendix* No. 13, p. 11.

Report of superintendent and medical officer, 28, see *appendix* No. 37, p. 5.

Grant for, 55; committee report, 79; see *appendix* No. 37, p. 6.

PETITIONS:

Private and local: time for reception of limited, 27.

time for reception of in future session limited, 129.

LIST OF SUBJECTS.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| No. 1. Representation. | 16. Intoxicating Liquors. |
| 2. Controverted Elections. | 17. Return Duties and Revenues. |
| 3. Amendments to Laws. | 18. Militia. |
| 4. Local bills. | 19. Patent Laws. |
| 5. Private bills. | 20. Sabbath observance. |
| 6. Incorporation. | 21. Distilleries. |
| 7. City of Halifax bills. | 22. Geological Museums. |
| 8. Education. | 23. Registration Births, &c. |
| 9. Post Office. | 24. Anatomical lectures. |
| 10. Agriculture. | 25. Ebenezer Rand. |
| 11. Crown Property. | 26. A. G. MacKay. |
| 12. Fisheries. | 27. Examination of Shipmasters. |
| 13. Humane Institutions. | 28. Ferry Strait of Canso. |
| 14. Indians. | 29. For dissolution of House of Assembly. |
| 15. Railway. | |

No. 1. Relating to the representation in General Assembly:
For change of polling place, Lunenburg, 21.
see *bills* No. 40.

Against transference of Earlstown from southern to northern electoral division of Colchester, 53.
see *bills* No. 63.

PETITIONS—No. 1, *continued.*

- For alteration of polling place in Annapolis county, 81.
 Of inhabitants of Guysborough complaining of conduct of their representatives, 26, 28; list of committee reported and agreed to, 29, 30.
 Committee discharged and referred to selecting committee to report new committee, 39; list reported and agreed to, 48.
 Motion to discharge committee and amendment thereto superseded by adjournment, 65.
 Committee report, 80; which is adopted, amendment being negatived on division, 94.
 see appendix No. 50.
- No. 2. Relating to controverted elections:
 Of W. Kidston and others against election of C. J. Campbell, for Victoria, 11; committee drawn, &c., 13; poll book, &c., referred to committee, 29; leave to adjourn, 15, 27, 41, 50, 53, 70, 72; committee report finally setting aside election, 84; new writ issued, 99; resolution to print proceedings and evidence, 84.
 see appendix No. 15.
 Of Amos Wood and others against election of R. Donkin, for Cumberland, 13; discharged for want of recognizances, 16.
- No. 3. In relation to the general laws of the Province:
 For taxation of dogs, 17, 23.
 see bills No. 43.
 To prevent useless destruction of animals valuable for their furs, 23.
 see bills No. 66.
 From Pictou for alteration in assessment law, 32.
 see bills No. 48.
 From Dartmouth for alteration in assessment law relating to the building of lock-up houses, 34.
 see bills No. 48.
 For holding an annual term of the Supreme Court at Clare, 51.
 see bills No. 73.
- No. 4. Relating to Legislation for local purposes:
 For act to legalize assessments at Barrington, 17.
 see bills No. 17.
 Of licensed truckmen Halifax, against street tax, 17.
 see bills No. 4.
 To change name of Clementsport, 18.
 For amendment of act relating to the signal station at Halifax, 20.
 see bills No. 105.
 Of Halifax Building Society to amend city assessment act, 24.
 see bills.
 Respecting assessment of certain expenses at Bridgewater, 30.
 see bills No. 42.
 For establishment of public hospital at Pictou, 33.
 see bills No. 49.
 Of inhabitants of Dartmouth for amendment of Halifax streets bill, 36.
 For legislation to prevent obstruction of rivers in Queen's county, 38.
 For erection of poor asylum, Pictou, 40.
 see bills No. 70.
 For act to equalize local taxation in the county of Guysborough, 67.
 see bills No. 64.
 For division of Richmond county, 93.

 PETITIONS—*continued.*

No. 5. For Private Bills:

- Of Joseph Hyman to change his name, 24.
see *bills* No. 27.
- Proprietors of Amherst Point Marsh, 38.
see *bills* No. 68.
- Proprietors of Marsh lands at Fort Lawrence, 46.
- F. Westaway for naturalization, 18.
see *bills* No. 87.

No. 6. For Acts of Incorporation, viz:

- Gilbert's Cove Pier company, 26.
see *bills* No. 30.
- Dartmouth gas and water company, 34.
see *bills* No. 54.
- Eastern Star Lodge of Odd Fellows, 48.
see *bills* No. 78.
- Of American Telegraph company for amendment of act to incorporate N. S. Electric Telegraph company, 49.
see *bills* No. 79.

No. 7. Relating to Halifax City Bills:

- Of licensed truckmen, Halifax, 17.
- Halifax Building Society, 24.
- Inhabitants of Dartmouth, 36.
- Halifax Volunteer Riflemen, 38.

No. 8. In relation to Education:

- Of C. A. Newton, 20.
- John Loftus, 21.
- G. Turner, 27.
- For alteration in educational law relating to grammar schools in Cape Breton county, 29
see *bills* No. 38.
- For legislation respecting school lands at Digby, 30.
see *bills* No. 41.
- Of Margaret Hawbolt, 33.
- Patrick O'Brien, 34.
- Rev. G. Christie, 34.
- Angus McDonald, 34.
- Inhabitants of Annapolis, 34.
- A. J. McLeod, 34.
- Inhabitants of Wilmot relating to distribution of grammar school moneys, 73.
- John Teas, 74.
- And see report of committee on education, *appendix* No. 39.
- For and against legislation for support of schools by taxation, see abstract annexed to report of education committee, *appendix* No. 39.

No. 9. In relation to the Post Office and Mail service:

- Of Henry Lawlor, Cape Breton, in relation to the conveyance of the mail across Great Bras d'Or ferry, 21.
- See report of Post Office committee, *appendix* No. 26.

No. 10. Relating to Agriculture:

- Of Pictou agricultural society for re-establishment of Central Board, 46.
- See report of committee on agriculture, *appendix* No. 16.

No. 11. In relation to Crown Lands, Mines, and other Crown property:

- Of Alexander McMillan, for grant of lands, 19.
- John Killcup, complaining of an inequitable grant of land, 27.
- See report of Crown Land committee, *appendix* No. 40.

 PETITIONS—*continued.*

- No. 12. In relation to the Fisheries:
- Of Inhabitants of Digby against trawl fishing, 15, 19.
 - B. Rynard and others, complaining of interference with fishing vessels from this province on the Labrador coast, 30.
 - Merchants and others, Halifax, on same subject, 30.
 - Inhabitants of Queens, on same subject, 32, Lunenburg, on same subject, 43.
 - Barrington, on same subject, 45.
 - Guysborough, for alteration in fish inspection law, 30, 33, 44.
see *bills* No. 126.
 - Digby for legislation to prevent shooting of porpoises, 52.
see *bills* No. 85.
 - See report of committee on the fisheries, *appendix* No. 32.
- No. 13. In relation to the insane, blind, and other objects of humane interference, including the Hospital for the Insane:
- Committee on appointed, 19; who report, 122.
see *appendix* No. 38.
 - Grants, 54 to 60.
 - Petitions referred to committee, viz:—
 - Of late Commissioners of Hospital for the Insane for investigation 15; referred, 19.
- No. 14. In relation to the Micmac Indians, and lands reserved for Indians:
- Of settlers on Indian reserved lands at Middle River, 33.
 - And see report of Indian committee, *appendix* No. 34.
- No. 15. Relating to Railways:
- Of Inhabitants of Truro against permitting private individuals to erect buildings on railway property, 75.
 - Freeholders of Hants against permission of drinking saloons on railway property, 81.
 - Mayor of Halifax against Halifax railway liability bill, 106.
 - Mayor and Citizens of Halifax on same subject, 109.
see *bills* No. 129.
 - see report of Railway committee, *appendix* No. 45.
- No. 16. In relation to traffic in intoxicating Liquors:
- Of Grand Division of Sons of Temperance for measure to obtain expression of public opinion in taking the census, as to the prohibition of the traffic, 24.
 - Inhabitants of Digby for prohibitory law, 26, 43, 49.
 - Court of Sessions, Yarmouth, for alteration in license law, 71.
 - Against sale of liquor on railway property, 81.
see report of Temperance committee, *appendix* No. 21.
- No. 17. For Bounties, Return of Duties, and other matters relating to trade and revenue:
- For bounty on the manufacture of iron, 18.
 - From cordwainer's and leather dealers, Halifax, praying for inspection of imported leather, 33.
 - From inhabitants of Halifax for taxation of foreign travelling mercantile agents, 51.
see report of committee on trade and manufactures, *appendix* No. 41.
- No. 18. In relation to the Militia:
- Of Halifax Volunteers for exemption from statute labor, 38.

 PETITIONS—*continued.*

- No. 19. In relation to the laws regulating Patents for useful inventions :
 Of William Forbes, 20.
 see *bills* No. 31.
 Of Samuel J. W. Barry, 21.
 see *bills* No. 107.
 Of Daniel C. McCallum, 31.
 see *bills* No. 46.
- No. 20. In relation to the Observance of the Sabbath :
 Of J. R. Lithgow praying repeal of Sabbath laws,—leave to withdraw agreed to unanimously, 38.
- No. 21. In relation to the distillation of Spirituous Liquors :
 Of Henry E. Pugsley, 24.
- No. 22. Geological Museums.
 Of inhabitants of Cape Breton for the institution of Geological museums in each county, referred to committee on crown property, 25.
- No. 23. Relating to the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths :
 Of Rev. J. M. Cramp, D.D., 34.
 see *bills* No. 69.
- No. 24. Of Medical Society of Nova Scotia :
 For legislation to enable them to maintain anatomical lectures, 34.
 see *bills* No. 92.
- No. 25. Of Ebenezer Rand :
 Of Canning, Cornwallis, praying investigation of the facts connected with his dismissal from office as Collector of Customs presented and debate adjourned, 33, 35, 38; list of committee reported and agreed to, 48; correspondence and documents referred, 32; and see *appendix* No. 35.
- No. 26. Of A. G. McKay :
 Praying enquiry into circumstances attending his dismissal from office of Collector of Customs at Pictou, 33.
- No. 27. Examination of shipmasters :
 Of Shipmasters praying institution of local boards for the examination of shipmasters, 48.
- No. 28. Ferry, Strait of Canso :
 From inhabitants of Hawkesbury praying that that village may be one of the termini of the proposed steam ferry across the Strait of Canso, 66.
- No. 29. For dissolution of House of Assembly.
 From various counties to Governor for dissolution of Assembly, presented, 119.
- Petty Trespasses : see *bills* No. 113.
- Pictou Academy : return from, presented, 31.
 Hospital : see *petitions* No. 4, and *bills* No. 49.
 Marine Railway Company : see *bills* No. 3.
 Poor District : see *bills* No. 15.
 House : see *petitions* No. 4, and *bills* No. 70.
 School Lot : see *bills* No. 135.
 Stipendiary Magistrate : see *bills* No. 88.
 Wharf : see *bills* No. 51.
- Pleadings and practice : see *bills* No. 24.

- Poor's Asylum : accounts of, for 1860, presented, 25.
 Grant for, 55.
 See *appendix* No. 17 ; and see report of committee on Humane Institutions, *appendix* No. 38.
- Poor, Transient : grants for 60, 61.
- Postages of Members of Assembly : grant for, 55.
 Council : grant for, 55.
- Post Office : committee appointed, 18, 103.
 Papers referred to committee, viz :
 Report of Postmaster General for 1860, with returns and statements, 19 ; see *appendix* No. 11.
 Committee report, which is adopted in part, several resolutions being negatived, 122.
 see *appendix* No. 36 and *petitions* No. 9.
 Grant for, 61.
- Presbyterian Education : see *bills* No 117.
- Preservation of birds : see *bills* No. 112.
- Printing, Public : grants for, 59, 62.
- Private and Local Bills : committee on, appointed, 9, who report, *passim*, see *bills*.
- Privileges, committee of: member substituted, 47 ; publication in Colonist referred 47.
- Prorogation : announced, 127 ; takes place, 133.
- Provincial building : grant for repairs of, 55.
 to keeper of, 62.
- Provincial Loan : see *bills* No. 115.
- Provincial notes ; grant to commissioners for signing, 62.
- Public accounts : committee appointed, 18.
 Papers referred, viz :
 Receiver General's accounts ; Financial Secretary's statements and revenue returns, 22.
 see *appendix* No. 13.
 Board of Works account, 28.
 see *appendix* No. 13, p. 11.
 Account of railway receipts and expenditures for 1860, 35.
 see *appendix* No. 13, p. 23.
 Committee report, 79.
 For report and appendices see *appendix* No. 13.
- Public instruction : see *bills* 38.
- Public Records : see *bills* No. 86.
- Public Works : grants for, 55.
 And see *Board of Works, Railways, &c.*
- Pugsley, H. E. : see *petitions* No. 21.
- Pugwash bridge : see *bills* No. 102.

Q.

- Queen's county rivers : see *petitions* No. 4.
 road, see *bills* No. 121.
 Schools districts, see *bills* No. 57.

R.

Railway damages: correspondence, &c., relating to Donald Cameron's claim for, presented and referred, 73; see *bills* No. 39.

Railways, Provincial: committee on appointed, 18; powers enlarged, 47.

Papers referred, viz:

Receiver General's account presented, 22; see *appendix* No. 13, p. 23.

Account of railway receipts and expenditures for 1860, 35;
Correspondence relating to accident, 47.

Comparative statement of traffic, 1850 and 1860, 7; see *appendix* No. 4, p. 27.

Classification of pay rolls for 1859 and 1860, see *appendix* No. 45, p. 2.

Statement of extra allowances to contractors, see *appendix* No. 45, p. 3.

Report of Mr. Light, C. E., on extension into Halifax, 96; see *appendix* No. 24.

Committee report which is adopted, 118; see *appendix* No. 45.

Extension of towards Truro, House in committee on, 107; resolutions moved in committee, 126; resolution on same subject, moved in House and lost on division, 128.
see also *petitions* No. 15.

Intercolonial, joint address to her Majesty on subject of passed, 102; and see *address* No. 4, and *conferences*.

Office in Granville street, resolutions for discontinuance of and transference of business to Board of Works moved, 34, 38, and negatived on division, 130.

And see *bills* Nos. 11, 84, 129.

Rand, Ebenezer: petition complaining of his dismissal presented, 33; correspondence and documents presented, 32; committee moved for, 33, 35, 38; and appointed, 48, 96; who report, amendment moved and House counted out, 116; see *appendix* No. 35, and *petitions* 25.

Receiver General: accounts of presented and referred to committee on public accounts, 22.

see *appendix* No. 13, p. 19.

Registration of births, &c.: see *bills* No. 69, and *petitions* No. 23.

Registry: of bills of sale, see *bills* No. 23.

of deeds, ditto No. 13.

of grants, ditto No. 36.

of warrants of attorney, see *bills* No. 44.

Relief of transient Poor: grants for, 60, 61.

Relief Steamboat Company: see *bills* No. 56.

Reporting debates of Council: grant for, 55.

Assembly: grant for, 55.

Representation: see *petitions* Nos. 1 and 2.

And *bills* Nos. 63 and 136.

Resolutions:

Respecting discontinuance of Railway Office, and transference of business to Board of Works, 34, 38, 38.

Respecting constitution of Executive Government moved, 41; amendment moved, 68; amendment to amendment moved and lost on division, 75; 6.

And see *constitutional questions*.

Resolutions—*continued.*

- Respecting publication in Colonist newspaper passed, 47.
 And see *privileges*.
 Enlarging powers of railway committee, 47.
 Respecting consular fees in United States ports, 49.
 In amendment to votes in supply negatived, 62, 63, 64.
 In amendment to inspector of mines bill lost on division, 87, 88;
 motion to rescind lost on division, 89.
 Relating to address to Her Majesty on the subject of trawl fishing, 90.
 In amendment to report of committee relating to representatives of
 Guysborough negatived on division, 94.
 Relating to payment of D. Cameron's claim for railway damages, 114;
 amendment moved and passed on division, 115.
 For vacation of seat of G. McKenzie, Esquire, negatived on division,
 120.
 For receiving testimony on same subject negatived on division, 120.
 For appointment of committee on same subject passed, amendment
 being negatived on division, 123, 124.
 In amendment to motion to adopt list reported by selecting committee
 on same subject, negatived on division, 125.
 Respecting expense of Railway Office negatived, 130.
 Respecting extension of railway line beyond Truro moved in committee
 of whole House, 126.
 On same subject lost on division, 128.
 Relating to report of Post Office committee, 122; motion to rescind
 carried on division, 127.
 Respecting Union of Colonies, 128.
 Respecting civil war in the United States, 129.

Return duties: grants for 56.

Revenue: returns of for 1860, presented and referred to committee on public
 accounts, 22; see *appendix* No. 14.
 see *bills* Nos. 108 and 109.
 Grants for protection of, 57, 58, 59.
 Grants for return duties, 56.

Revised Statutes: affidavit of J. & W. Compton as to destruction of remaining
 copies of by accidental fire, presented, 49; see *appendix* No. 33.

River fisheries: see *bills* No. 22.

Rivers: grants for clearing out, 60.

Roads, common: see *bills* No. 26.
 great, see *bills* No. 19.

Roads and Bridges: return of bridges presented, 32.
 general grant for 61; division of passed, two amendments
 being negatived on division, 90, 91; special grant for, 61.

Road damages: committee on appointed, 53; agreements, &c. relating to pre-
 sented, 72; committee report which is adopted and appraise-
 ments, &c. confirmed, 121.
 see *appendix* No. 43.

Road Scales: order of day to present, 103.
 for Inverness referred to Government by resolution, 107.
 for other counties presented and referred to committee, 125.
 see *appendix* No. 49.

S.

- Shipping and seamen: see *bills* No. 120.
- Shipmasters and mates: despatches, &c., relating to examination of, presented, 36.
see *appendix* No. 29, p. 4, and *petitions* No. 27.
- Shipping: see *trade returns*, 22; *appendix* No. 1, p. 69.
- Shipwrecks: see *appendix* No. 44.
- Signal Station, Halifax: see *bills* No. 105.
- Speaker: announces vacancies in representation during recess, 7.
Office of resigned by hon. S. Campbell, 8; committee appointed to inform Governor, who directs House to choose a Speaker, 8.
A. C. McDonald, Esquire chosen, 8; who makes acknowledgements, 9.
- Statistics, board of: grant for 55.
- Statute labor: committee to consider laws relating to appointed, 21; order of day to consider in committee on general state of the province, 21, 27, 33, 35.
Returns of presented, 35.
- Steamer service in the Gulf of St. Lawrence: depatches from Canada relating to referred to select committee, 38; see *appendix* No. 10; committee on appointed, 38; who report, which is adopted, 108; see *appendix* No. 42.
Grants for, 56.
- Steamboat landings: grants for, 60.
- Sabbath observance. see *petitions* No. 20, and *bills* No. 90.
- Sable Island establishment: grant for, 55.
- St. Croix bridge: see *bills* No. 97.
- Saving's Bank: correspondence relating to restoration of Mr. Duckett as cashier of, 20; see *appendix* No. 7.
- Seal Islands: grant for humane establishment on, 62.
- Seamens' Bethel, North Sydney: see *bills* No. 96.
- Stewart, Mary: papers relating to coroner's inquest on presented, 73.
- Supply: granted and order of day for committee of, 48.
House in committee of 53.
Committee report 17 resolutions 54, viz:
- No. 1. Civil list, 54.
 2. Legislative expenses, 55.
 3. Public Works, 55.
 4. Halifax Poor's asylum, 55.
 5. Education, 56.
 6. Agriculture, 56.
 7. Return of duties, 56.
 8. Steamboats, packets, and ferries, 56.
 9. Collection and protection of revenue, 57.
 10. Public printing, 59.
 11. Public landings, breakwaters, and clearing rivers, 60.
 12. Transient poor, 60.
 13. Indians, 61.
 14. Roads and bridges, 61.
 15. Post Office, 61.
 16. Miscellaneous services, 62.
 17. Fund for contingent expenses, 62.

Supply—*continued.*

Several amendments relating to grants in committee moved and negatived on division, 62, 63, 64.

Resolutions passed, 64.

Supreme Court: see *bills* Nos. 65 and 73.
and *petitions* No. 3.

T.

Tariff: continued by two resolutions in committee of ways and means, 74
see *bills* No 108

Temperance: committee on appointed, 24; who report, which is adopted and ordered to be printed, 121

see *appendix* No 21

For petitions referred to committee, see *petitions* No 16

Townships and township officers: see *bills* No. 71.

Trade and manufactures: committee on appointed, 18.

Trade returns referred, 22.

Committee report which is adopted, 93.

see *petitions* No. 17 and *appendix* No. 41.

Grants for return duties, 57.

Trade Returns: presented, 22; see *appendix* No. 1.

Transient Poor: grants for 60-61.

Travelling Agents: see *bills* No. 128.

Truckmen, Halifax: see *petitions* No. 4 and *bills* No. 4.

U.

Undrawn road moneys: see *appendix* No. 13, p. 13.

Union of Colonies: resolution respecting passed, 128,

United States: resolution respecting civil war in, passed 129.

Unforeseen expenscs: grant for 62.

Useful animals: see *bills* Nos. 66 and 85, and *petitions* No. 3.

Useful inventions: see *bills* No. 101.

V.

Vacancies in representation amended, 7.

Victoria: committee on controverted election for, see *controverted election*, and *petitions* No. 2:

Polling place, see *bills* No. 35.

Sessions, see *bills* No. 2.

Volunteer Militia; see *appendix* No. 28, *petitions* No. 18, and *bills* No. 111.

W.

Warrants of Attorney: see *bills* No. 44.

Water Company, Halifax: see *bills* No. 18.

Ways and means: House in committee of, and pass two resolutions, 74.

Webster, William B., Esq.: House adjourn over to attend funeral of 104; Council's resolution on same subject, 104.

Western circuit: see *bills* No. 73.

Wharves, public: grants for 60.

Wood, Amos: see *petitions* No. 2.

Wooden buildings, Halifax: see *bills* No. 53.

Wrecked seamen: despatch with testimonial to Captain R. H. Crocker for preserving, 66.

see *appendix* No. 44.

Writs and returns for elections, presented, viz:

Cumberland, 7.

Victoria, 7.

Y.

Yarmouth Cemetery: see *bills* No. 132.

Yarmouth Jail: see *bills* No. 76.