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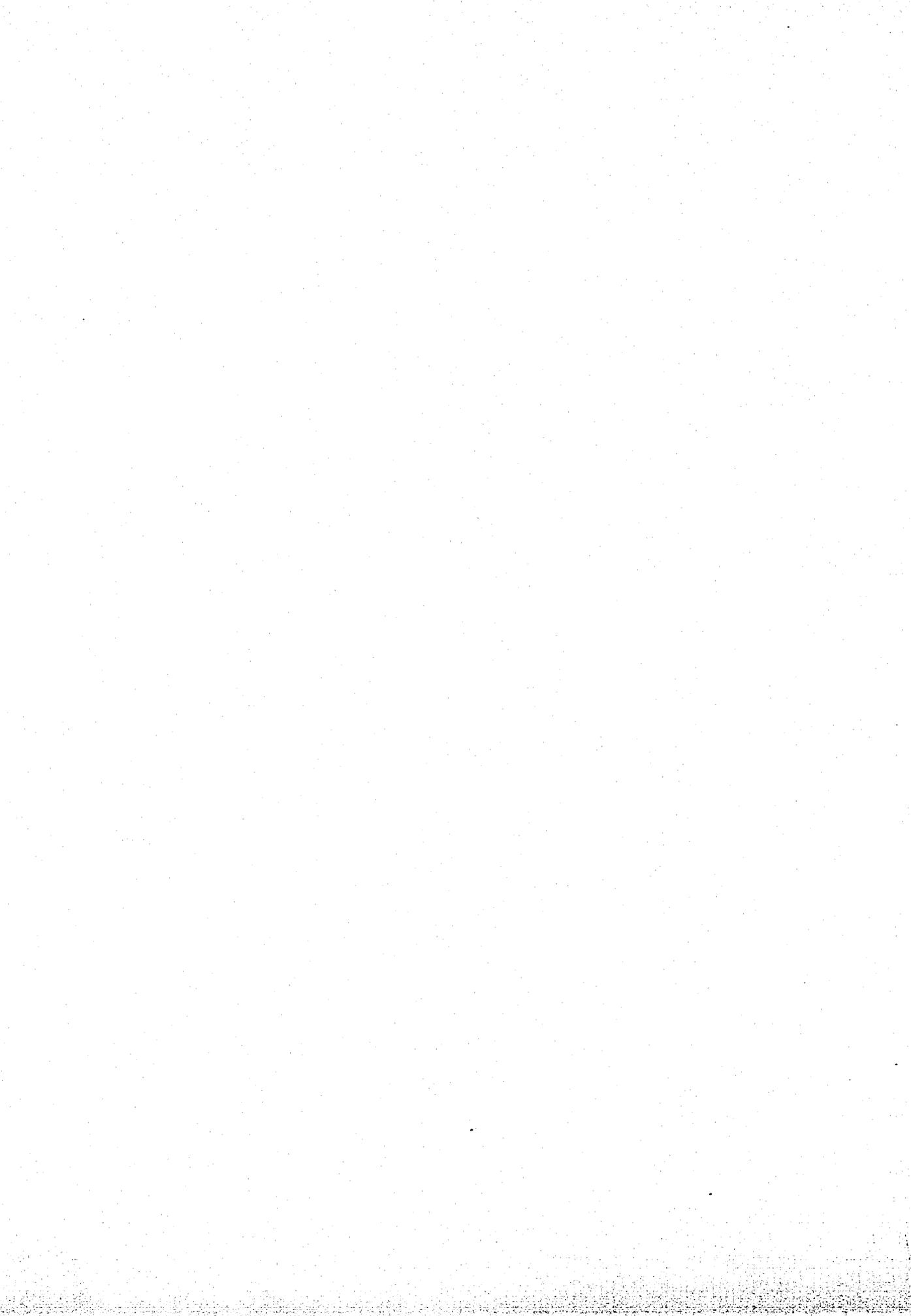
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JOURNAL

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

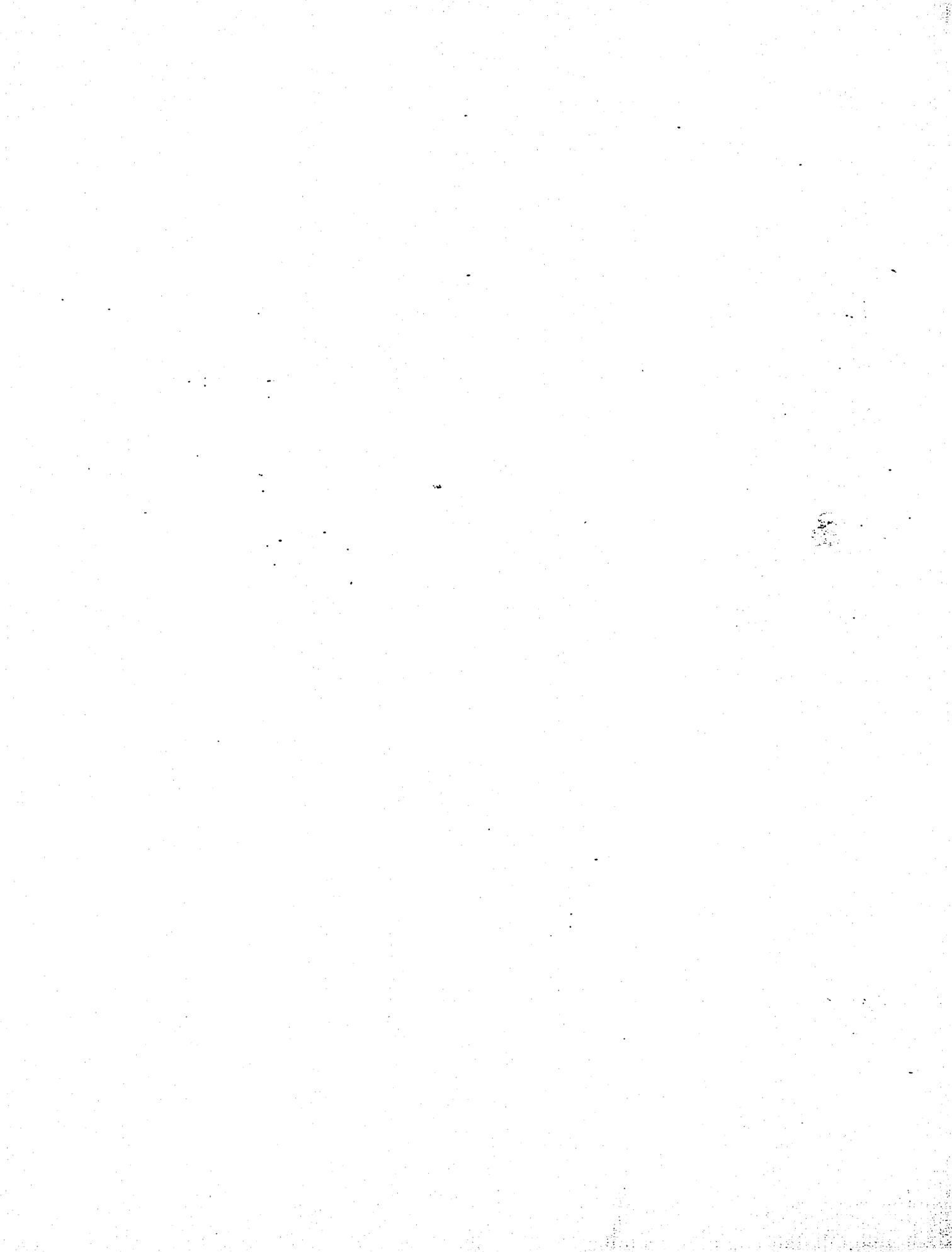
SESSION 1853.

HALIFAX, N. S.

PRINTED BY RICHARD NUGENT,

PRINTER TO THE ASSEMBLY.

1853.





PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS HONOR

COLONEL JOHN BAZALGETTE,

Administrator of the government, and commander in chief in and over her majesty's province of Nova Scotia and its dependencies, deputy quarter master general to her majesty's forces serving in the said province, &c. &c. &c.

(L. S.)

J. BAZALGETTE.

WHEREAS the general assembly of this province stands prorogued to Thursday, the twentieth day of May instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said general assembly until Thursday, the nineteenth 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 at Halifax, this 19th day of May, in the fifteenth year of her majesty's reign, A. D. 1852.

By his honor's command.

JOSEPH HOWE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PROCLAMATION.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY COLONEL

SIR JOHN GASPARD LE MARCHANT,

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

(L. S.)

J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT.

WHEREAS the general assembly of this province stands prorogued to Thursday, the nineteenth day of August instant:

I have thought fit further to prorogue the said general assembly until Thursday, the twenty-first 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 at Halifax, this 18th day of August, in the sixteenth year of her majesty's reign, A. D. 1852.

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 1853.

16°. VICTORIÆ.

THURSDAY, 20th JANUARY, 1853.

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

House meet.

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

Message from governor.

Gentlemen,

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

Commands attendance of house.

Accordingly the house went up to attend his excellency in the council chamber.

House attend.

And being returned,

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

Governor's speech reported.

Mr. President and honorable gentlemen of the legislative council:

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the house of assembly:

Speech.

In meeting you for the first time, I cannot but congratulate myself that I see before me those who represent an intelligent people, whose constitution is well defined, and who are accustomed,

accustomed, while enjoying the largest practicable measure of self-government, to cherish respect for the queen's prerogative, and feelings of loyal attachment to the parent state.

I shall direct to be laid before you, certain papers connected with the important subject of an efficient protection of the fisheries, including correspondence between the executive and his excellency the naval commander-in-chief on this station, with respect to the best mode in which this service should be carried out. To the zeal and experience of that distinguished officer, and to the active and cordial co-operation of the officers of the squadron employed under his command, we are much indebted for the vigilance with which our national rights have been guarded, without, at the same time, any diminution of the friendly relations which ought to exist between those whose common origin and mutual interests offer so many pledges for the preservation of peace.

You will be pleased to learn that the government of the United States has at length consented to negotiate on the subject of their commercial relations with the British Empire.

I shall rejoice if those negotiations result in the opening of more extended markets for the productions of British America, and the adjustment of questions in which the legislatures of all the provinces have hitherto evinced a lively interest.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the house of assembly :

The public accounts, and the estimates of the expenses 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 :

The question of railway communication has received from the members of my government that grave attention which its vital importance to the future interests of the province demands. The negotiations for an inter-colonial line having been broken off prior to my assumption of this government, Nova Scotia was freed from previous obligations, and left at liberty to frame such measures as should be suited to her own peculiar position and requirements. The promulgation of a minute in council, pledging the government with the approbation of the legislature, to construct certain lines upon our great thoroughfares, has induced parties to make propositions well deserving of your careful consideration. That you might the more readily be enabled to deal with the whole subject, and decide wisely upon the policy to be adopted, I have been careful that the means to carry out that policy should be provided ; and when the papers referring to this subject are laid before you, I trust that you will be satisfied that every effort has been made to prepare the way for wise and successful legislation.

While I estimate at their true value the great advantages to be derived by the public generally from the construction of railroads, and while I also look confidently forward to their completion, I trust I need not remind you of the serious responsibility that rests upon you to confine the liabilities of the province within those limits which its revenues and resources will justify, in order that the honor and good faith of Nova Scotia may continue unquestioned and unimpaired.

The system by which grants of money are expended on the great roads of this province is confessedly so defective, that I have instructed the members of my government to prepare a measure for your consideration that I hope may be approved.

So large a proportion of the population of this country being engaged in the cultivation of the soil, there is no subject which demands more careful investigation than the means by which their condition can be elevated and their productive power increased. From the best information I can gather, it would appear that, notwithstanding the liberality of the legislature and the exertion of the central board and local societies, there is yet a wide field for improvement in this department. Your attention will be called to a revision of the existing law and to the means by which finer breeds of cattle and sheep may be introduced into the province, and sound knowledge bearing upon the pursuits of husbandry more widely diffused.

Circumstances

Circumstances having prevented the legislature from revising the common school act last session, that duty devolves upon us now, and I confidently anticipate that in maturing the measures which I shall direct to be laid before you, I shall have your enlightened co-operation.

My attention has been called to the injuries occasioned to the river fisheries of this province, from obstructions to the free passage of fish by the erection of dams and the setting of nets in violation of the law. This subject is of great importance. The salmon fisheries have been gradually decreasing within the last few years, and I shall rejoice if your wisdom and local experience can avert the destruction of a valuable resource, either by an amendment of the law, should it be found defective, or by providing for its more vigorous execution.

The blessings of Divine Providence it behoves the representative of a christian sovereign duly to acknowledge. They are spread around us on every hand. An abundant harvest has crowned the labors of the husbandman; commerce, freed from constraint, has sought new channels; though the fishery, I regret to learn, has not been so productive as usual in some localities.

In the success of every measure calculated to develop the resources and elevate the character of Nova Scotia, I shall ever take a deep interest, and you may rely upon my desire to conduct public affairs in such a manner as will lighten your labors, soothe the asperity incident to public life, and promote the prosperity of all classes throughout this fine country.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the house that having during the recess received official information that a vacancy had taken place in the representation for the township of Windsor, by the death of James D. Fraser, esquire, late representative for that township—he the speaker had, pursuant to law, required that a writ might be issued to supply such vacancy.

Vacancy for township of Windsor reported.

The hon. the provincial secretary then delivered in a writ directed to the sheriff of the county of Hants, for the election of a representative for the township of Windsor, with the return of such sheriff thereto—and the same being respectively read, it appeared by such return that Lewis Morris Wilkins, esquire, had been duly elected and returned as the representative of that township.

Writ for Windsor, and return.

Lewis Morris Wilkins, esquire, returned duly elected as representative for the township of Windsor, took the oath of allegiance in the presence of the honorables Hugh Bell, John Morton, and Edward Kenny, the commissioners appointed to administer the same—and then took his seat as such member.

Mr. L. M. Wilkins sworn in as member for Windsor.

Mr. Annand, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill relative to imprisonment for debt; and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Imprisonment for debt bill.

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

Address in answer to speech moved.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY COLONEL

Address.

SIR JOHN GASPARD LEMARCHANT,

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

May it please your excellency.

1°. We, the representatives of her majesty's loyal subjects, the people of Nova Scotia, thank your excellency for the terms in which we have been invited to resume our legislative labors.

2°. When the papers and correspondence relating to the fisheries have been laid before us, we hope to discover evidence of the zeal and energy displayed in the protection of our national rights, and your excellency may rely on our determination in future to enable the provincial government to the full extent of its means to co-operate with his excellency the naval commander in chief in rendering this branch of the public service more efficient.

3°. Should the negotiations which are pending result in the opening of more extended markets for the productions of British America, we shall rejoice sincerely, though we should deprecate any concession of territorial advantages to the citizens of the United States, without these are purchased by the most full and ample equivalents.

4°. The public accounts shall receive careful investigation, and your excellency may rely upon our making suitable provision for the expenses of her majesty's government.

5°. Your excellency has not over estimated the importance we attach to the construction of railways in Nova Scotia. While we keep steadily in view the honor and good faith of the province, we shall promptly examine the propositions which your excellency has promised to submit, and decide upon the policy by which, at the least expense and in the shortest time, our great thoroughfares may be enlivened by more scientific modes of transportation.

6°. The measures which may be submitted for the improvement of the great roads, the revision of the common school act, and the protection of the fisheries, shall be carefully considered, and we will rejoice if the anxious deliberations of this house, in disposing of questions so important, shall realize the hopes which your excellency has expressed.

7°. The large proportion of the population of this country who are engaged in the cultivation of the soil, will learn with extreme satisfaction, that, in rational efforts to elevate their condition and increase their productive power, they are to have the countenance and cordial co-operation of their sovereign's representative; and we should inadequately reflect their sentiments, if we did not assure your excellency of our readiness to aid in maturing any measures, by which objects of such vital importance can be obtained.

8°. The blessings of Divine Providence are indeed spread around us on every hand. We shall labor to acknowledge them, by seconding your excellency's effort to soothe the asperities incidental to public life and promote the prosperity of all classes throughout this fine country.

Which motion being seconded,

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

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

FRIDAY, 21st JANUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. B. Smith,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to consider and report upon the subject of the incidental expenses of the house.

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

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

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

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

And

Consideration postponed.

Com. on contingencies of house.

Address in answer to speech considered.

Read clause by clause

And the first two clauses thereof being so read, were respectively, upon motion, agreed to by the house. Two first clauses agreed to.

Upon the reading of the third clause, and the usual motion being made thereon that the same do pass, the hon. Mr. Johnston moved, as an amendment, that the whole of such clause be left out of the address, and the following clause be inserted in place thereof, viz: Third clause read.

“Should the negotiations which are pending result in the opening of more extended markets for the productions of British America we shall rejoice sincerely, though we should deprecate any concession to the citizens of the United States of rights of fishing on our coasts, to which, under solemn treaties and parliamentary enactments, her majesty’s subjects are exclusively entitled. Amendment moved.

A large proportion of our population live by the fisheries, and the products of their industry form an essential element in our commercial prosperity. The welfare of a class of men whose labors are so valuable and whose occupation exposes them to peculiar hazards and to great personal hardships and perils, is entitled to the most watchful consideration; and at a time when, as we are informed, the imperial government is engaged in negotiations by which their interests may be materially effected, we cannot too soon make your excellency acquainted with our deep sense of the value of the privileges to which our fishermen are now entitled, nor too earnestly express our hope that nothing may be concluded on a question so vitally important and so essentially colonial as the maintenance of these privileges in unabridged vigor, without the previous concurrence of her majesty’s loyal North American subjects expressed through their legislatures.”

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

So it passed in the negative.

The main question being then propounded from the chair, on the original motion made, that the said third clause do pass, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-six; against it, eighteen.

So it passed in the affirmative.

The remaining clauses of the address were then read, and upon the question being respectively put thereon, agreed to by the house. Remaining clauses agreed to.

The question being then put, that the address as originally moved do pass, it was carried in the affirmative; and thereupon, Address passed.

Resolved, That the address do pass.

Ordered, That the address be engrossed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

 SATURDAY, 22nd JANUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

House wait upon go-
vernor with address.

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

Reply.

And being returned,

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

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the house of assembly :

I thank you for your address ; and I have further to express my satisfaction in your assurance of seconding my efforts for the promotion of the prosperity of all classes of her majesty's subjects throughout the province of Nova Scotia.

Railway papers.

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, presented to the house, copies of several papers on the subject of the construction of railways in this province, viz :

Minute in council of the executive government of Nova Scotia, dated 25th August, 1852.

Three several propositions from William Jackson, esquire, on behalf of himself and Messrs. Peto, Betts, and others, for the construction of the trunk railway from the harbor of Halifax to the frontiers of New Brunswick.

Three several propositions from Messrs. James Sykes, John Brookfield, and George William King, for the construction of the trunk line separately, or in connection therewith branch lines east and west.

Report of Messrs. James Sykes and company of survey for a line of railway from Windsor to Victoria Beach.

Correspondence between the hon. the provincial secretary and Messrs. Baring, Brothers, of London, in relation to the disposal of Nova Scotia bonds in the market, and the best means generally of raising the necessary funds for the construction of the contemplated rail road.

Circular letter from the hon. the provincial secretary addressed to the mayor of Sheffield and others, and requesting their opinions as to the skill and resources of Messrs. Sykes and Company, in carrying out railway contracts, with replies thereto ; and other papers on the same subject.

Correspondence between the hon. the provincial secretary and James R. Forman, esquire, civil engineer, Glasgow, on the subject of the probable expense of the construction of the proposed railways, together with estimates and tenders supplied by Mr. Forman.

Letter from Mr. Jackson to the hon. the provincial secretary relative to his second proposal.

Correspondence between the executive government of the province and Edward W. Serrell, on behalf of Burnett, Serrell & Co., accompanied by propositions from Mr. Serrell for surveying and constructing certain lines.

General memorandum, shewing to whom minute of council, relative to construction of railways, were sent, together with the replies of such parties respectively.

And such papers were severally read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 1.)

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

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

Monday,

MONDAY, 24th JANUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

Mr. B. Smith reported in part from the committee on the incidental expenses of the house, as respects the supply of stationery therefor—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where the same was again read. Report on stationery of house.

(See appendix No. 2.)

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

On motion, *resolved*, that a committee be appointed to enquire into and report what provision, if any, should be made for reporting the debates of the house during the present session. Com. on reporting.

Ordered, That Mr. Archibald, Mr. Fulton, the hon. the provincial secretary, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. M. I. Wilkins, be a committee for that purpose.

A bill for the municipal government of counties was read a second time. Municipal bill committed.

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

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

TUESDAY, 25th JANUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

On motion of the hon. the provincial secretary, *Resolved*, That a select committee be appointed to prepare and report lists of members of standing committees on general subjects. Com. to prepare lists of members of committees.

Ordered, That Mr. Annand, Mr. L. M. Wilkins, Mr. Chipman, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Thorne, Mr. McQueen, Mr. Killam, and Mr. Locke, be a committee for that purpose.

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, presented to the house, various papers connected with the post office department, viz. : Post office papers.

Letter from the hon. the provincial secretary to the post master general, dated 28th December, 1852.

General report of the post master general, on the subjects embraced in the provincial secretary's communication, and on the affairs of the department—together with various returns and accounts therein referred to.

Special report of the post master general on the subject of the performance of the different mail contracts.

And such papers were severally read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 3.)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Johnston, the house resolved itself into a committee on the bill for the municipal government of counties. Committee of whole on counties municipal incorporation bill.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report progress.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of the bill, and had directed him to ask for leave to sit again on the consideration thereof, to which the house agreed.

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

WEDNESDAY, 26th JANUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

Prothonotaries' bill.

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

Com. on counties in corporation bill.

On motion, the house again resolved itself into a committee on the county municipal incorporation bill.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report recommending reference to sel. com.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had further considered the bill, and had directed him to recommend to the house to refer the same to a select committee to examine and report upon—and he delivered the bill in at the clerk's table.

ferred to sel. com.

Ordered, That the report be received, and that in accordance therewith the bill be referred to a select committee to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise.

Ordered, That the hon. Mr. Johnston, the hon. Mr. Henry, Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. M. I. Wilkins, and Mr. McLelan, be a committee for that purpose.

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

THURSDAY, 27th JANUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

Petition of N. S. and Newfd. telegraph co.

A petition of F. N. Gisborne, on behalf of the provisional directors and stockholders of 'the Nova Scotia and Newfoundland junction telegraph company,' was presented by Mr. Wier, and read, praying for the passage of an act to incorporate that company.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Junction telegraph company bill.

Mr. Wier, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to incorporate the Nova Scotia and Newfoundland junction telegraph company—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Savings' bank extension bill.

The hon. the provincial secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to authorise the further investment of the earnings of the industrious classes in the savings' bank—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Province notes extension bill.

The hon. the provincial secretary also, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to authorise a further issue of province notes—and the same was read a first time and ordered to read a second time.

Railway bill.

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

The

The hon. the provincial secretary also, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to authorise a loan for the construction of certain public works within this province—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Railway loan bill.

A petition of the executive committee of the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company, was presented by Mr. Killam, and read, praying that an investigation may be had of the accounts of expenditures and receipts connected with the construction and working of the line of telegraph from Halifax to Amherst while under the charge of the government, in order to ascertain the true balance, if any, to be paid by the company to the government on its transfer under their act of incorporation. Petition of executive committee of N. S. telegraph company.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

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

FRIDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1853.

PRAVERS.

Mr. Annand reported from the select committee appointed to prepare lists of members of standing committees on general subjects, that the committee had agreed upon such lists—and he delivered the same in at the clerk's table, where they were read, and are as follow, viz. : Report of lists of committees.

Public accounts.—Mr. Killam, Mr. Archibald, Mr. Whitman, Mr. Esson, and Mr. Marshall. Public accounts.

Agriculture.—Mr. Hall, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. James Campbell, Mr. Holmes, Mr. McKinnon, the hon. Mr. McLeod, Mr. Annand, Mr. Zwicker, and Mr. Comeau. Agriculture.

Education.—The hon. the provincial secretary, the hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. L. M. Wilkins, Mr. H. Munro, Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Creighton. Education.

Trade and manufactures.—Mr. Wier, Mr. Killam, Mr. Locke, Mr. Bent, Mr. Thorne, Mr. Moore, Mr. P. Smyth, Mr. J. Munro, and Mr. McLelan. Trade and manufactures.

Fisheries.—The hon. the attorney general, Mr. L. M. Wilkins, Mr. Esson, Mr. Thomas Coffin, Mr. Jost, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. H. Munro. Fisheries.

Navigation securities.—Mr. Chipman, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Josiah Coffin, Mr. Young, Mr. Murray, Mr. McQueen, Mr. Wade, Mr. Wier, and Mr. Marshall. Navigation securities.

Post office.—The hon. Mr. Henry, Mr. Annand, Mr. McLelan, Mr. L. M. Wilkins, Mr. Hall, Mr. McQueen, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Cowie, and Mr. M. I. Wilkins. Post office.

Mines and minerals.—Mr. Archibald, Mr. Hall, the hon. the provincial secretary, the hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. H. Munro, and Mr. Doyle. Mines and minerals.

Penitentiary.—The hon. Mr. McLeod, Mr. Mosher, Mr. Bourneuf, Mr. Jost, and Mr. Martell. Penitentiary.

Transient pauper expenses.—Mr. Brown, Mr. Dimock, Mr. Ryder Mr. John Campbell, and Mr. S. Campbell. Transient poor expenses.

Sick immigrant expenses.—Mr. L. M. Wilkins, Mr. Brown, the hon. the financial secretary, Mr. Doyle, and Mr. Young. Sick immigrant expenses.

Indian affairs.—Mr. Annand, Mr. Whitman, Mr. McQueen, Mr. Holmes, and the hon. the financial secretary. Indian affairs.

Printing.

- Printing.** *Printing.*—Mr. Creighton, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Locke, Mr. Wier, and Mr. Cowie.
- Road compensation.** *Road damages.*—Mr. B. Smith, Mr. H. Munro, Mr. Annand, Mr. Fulton, and Mr. Josiah Coffin.
- Private bills.** *Private bills.*—Mr. Wade, Mr. S. Campbell, and Mr. M. I. Wilkins.
- Poor asylum.** *Poor asylum.*—Mr. Freeman, Mr. Creighton, Mr. Thomas Coffin, Mr. McLelan, and Mr. J. Munro.
- Expiring laws.** *Expiring laws.*—Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. Hall, and the hon. Mr. McLeod.
- Lists agreed to.** And thereupon,
On motion, *resolved*, that such lists be agreed to, and that the several members therein do respectively compose the standing committees on general subjects.
Ordered, That the clerk do acquaint the council of the appointment of the committee on public accounts.
- Com. in re preservation of game.** On motion of the hon. the attorney general,
Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to consider and report upon the best means to be adopted to preserve the game of the province.
Ordered, That the hon. the attorney general, Mr. M. I. Wilkins, Mr. Wier, Mr. Hall, and Mr. P. Smyth, be a committee for that purpose.
- Petition of Andrew Downs.** A petition of Andrew Downs, of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Doyle, and read, setting forth that he had for the last few years been endeavoring at considerable expense to establish a poultry yard, for the purpose of improving the breeds of domestic fowls, and urging the importance of the subject, and praying for legislative assistance in carrying out the object, with a view to the general improvement of the poultry of the province.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the preservation of game.
- Referred to committee on preservation of game.** *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on the preservation of game.
- Prothonotaries' bill read 2nd time. Committed.** A bill concerning prothonotaries and clerks of the crown was read a second time.
Ordered, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.
- Petition of overseers, Falmouth.** A petition of the overseers of the poor for the township of Falmouth, was presented by Mr. Young, and read, praying reimbursement of the expenses of a transient pauper.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on transient pauper expenses.
- Referred to com. on transient poor.** *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on transient pauper expenses.
- Petition for mail, Falmouth.** A petition of inhabitants of Falmouth, was also presented by Mr. Young, and read, praying for the establishment of postal communication from Thomas Manning's by the Mount Denson road to the Hantsport post office.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Referred to post office committee.** *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- School petitions.** A petition of inhabitants of the Back Meadows of Carriboo River; also,
A petition of inhabitants of Lyon's Brook; also,
A petition of inhabitants of Scotch Hill; and also,
A petition of inhabitants of Rogers Hill and Hardwood Hill;
All in the county of Pictou, were severally presented by Mr. M. I. Wilkins, and read, respectively praying for the establishment of a provincial normal school, the adoption of the principle of county assessments for the support of free schools, and an annual inspection of schools, with arrangements for the more regular and efficient performance of the duties of school trustees.
Ordered, That the petitions be referred to the committee on education.
- Ref. to com. on education.** *Ordered*, That the petitions be referred to the committee on education.
- Pet. of overseers 1st section, Pictou.** A petition of the overseers of the poor for the first section of the township of Pictou, was also presented by Mr. M. I. Wilkins, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses incurred in the support of transient paupers.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on transient pauper expenses.
- Ref to com. on trans. poor.** *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on transient pauper expenses.
- Pet. of Jas. M. Chamberlain.** A petition of James M. Chamberlain, of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying

praying compensation for damages to land and for fencing caused by carrying the great eastern shore road through his premises, under peculiar circumstances therein detailed.

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

Ref. to com. on road damages.

A petition of James Thomson, of Halifax, barrister at law, was presented by the hon. Mr. Henry, and read, setting forth that he had procured from the judges of the supreme court several of their more important and valuable decisions, and had prepared the same for publication, and praying assistance towards defraying the expense of such publication.

Pet. for aid in publishing sup. court decisions.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Henry,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to examine and report upon the subject of reporting and publishing the decisions of the supreme court.

Committee on reporting sup. court decisions.

Ordered, That the hon. Mr. Henry, Mr. McLelan, Mr. L. M. Wilkins, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. S. Campbell, be a committee for that purpose.

Ordered, That the last foregoing petition of James Thomson be referred to such committee.

Pet. of Jas. Thomson ref. to com.

Mr. Archibald, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to authorise equitable defences to actions of ejections—and the same was read a first time.

Equitable defences in ejection bill.

Ordered, That the bill be referred to Mr. Archibald, the hon. Mr. Johnston, the hon. Mr. Henry, Mr. B. Smith, and Mr. McLelan, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise.

Ref. to select com.

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

Fishery papers.

(See appendix No. 4.)

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

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

Bankrupt bill.

A petition of James Stewart, of Halifax, vice president of the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company, was presented by Mr. Marshall, and read, controverting certain statements made by the hon. the provincial secretary in debate yesterday, as respects his being concerned in the publication of certain telegraphic communications, and praying that the house will call on the provincial secretary to prove his charges or retract them, and further setting forth that although such charges were true the prayer of the petition yesterday presented from the executive committee of the above named company ought not to be affected thereby.

Pet. of Jas. Stewart, V. P. of N. S. electric tel. co.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Marshall,

Resolved, That the petition presented yesterday from the executive committee of the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company, and also the last foregoing petition of the vice president of such company, so far as the same relates to the prayer of the first mentioned petition, be referred to a select committee to examine and report upon, with power to send for persons and papers.

Com. on petitions relative to electric tel.

Ordered, That Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. Wier, Mr. Hall, Mr. B. Smith, and Mr. Brown, be a committee for that purpose.

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

SATURDAY, 29th JANUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

- Pet. for way office, Lewis' Head, A petition of the inhabitants of Lewis' Head, and its vicinity, was presented by Mr. Locke, and read, praying for the establishment of a way office in that neighborhood.
Referred to post office com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Pet. for way office Newport, A petition of inhabitants of Newport, was presented by Mr. Dimock, and read, praying for the establishment of a way office midway between the post office and Newport Landing.
Referred to post office com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Pet. of Geo. Atkinson, A petition of George Atkinson, was presented by Mr. Fulton, and read, praying that he may be compensated for receiving and delivering letters and papers.
Referred to post office com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Digby market place bill. Mr. Wade, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill for establishing a public market place in Digby—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.
- Truro streets bill. Mr. Archibald, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the commissioners of streets for Truro—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.
- Pet. of Melanie Beausejour, A petition of Melanie Beausejour, widow of Docite Beausejour, of Arichat, deceased, late master and owner of the schooner Tremlett, was presented by Mr. Martell, and read, praying a return of light duties paid on such vessel, she being lost on her first voyage.
Ref. to com. on trade. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.
- Pet. of Eliza Walker, A petition of Eliza Walker, of the Isle Madame, was also presented by Mr. Martell, and read, praying remuneration for expenses incurred in the support of a transient insane pauper.
Ref. to com. on trans. poor. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on transient pauper expenses.
- Pet. for courier, De Burt river settlement, A petition of inhabitants of De Burt River settlement, was presented by Mr. McLelan, and read, praying for the establishment of a courier between that place and the post office at Folly Village.
Referred to post office com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Pet. from Cornwallis relative to education, A petition of inhabitants of district No. 9 of Cornwallis, was presented by Mr. Chipman, and read, praying for the establishment of a normal school, for county assessments for the support of free schools, and for an annual inspection of each school.
Ref. to com. on education. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on education.
- Pet. of Cornwallis steam saw mill co. A petition of the directors of the Cornwallis steam saw mill and manufacturing company, was also presented by Mr. Chipman, and read, praying a return of duties paid on the importation of a steam engine with boilers and machinery.
Ref. to com. on trade. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.
- Pet. of overseers, Yarmouth, A petition of the overseers of the poor for the township of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Killam, and read, praying repayment of expenses incurred in the support of transient paupers.
Ref. to com. on trans. poor. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on transient pauper expenses.
- Pet. for draw bridge, Bear river. A petition of inhabitants of Yarmouth, was also presented by Mr. Killam, and read, praying aid in the erection of a draw bridge over Bear River, between the counties of Annapolis and Digby.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of William Cunningham, of Cape Sable Island, in the county of Shelburne, was presented by Mr. Thomas Coffin, and read, praying for a grant for carrying the mails across Barrington passage. Petition of Wm. Cunningham.

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

A petition of Andrew Currie Condon, of Liverpool, in Queen's county, baker, was presented by Mr. John Campbell, and read, praying a drawback of duties paid on wheaten flour, lard and bags, imported from the United States for the purposes of his trade, and that such articles may in future be exempted from duty. Petition of A. C. Condon.

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

A petition of Dr. Henry G. Farish, of Liverpool, was also presented by Mr. John Campbell, and read, praying remuneration for medical attendance upon and medicine furnished sick Indians. Petition of Dr. Farish.

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

Three petitions of inhabitants of the township of Clements, in the county of Annapolis, were severally presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, respectively praying that the house will not sanction the principle of assessment for the support of schools. Petition from Clements against assessment for schools.

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

On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on the bill concerning prothonotaries and clerks of the crown. Committee on prothonotaries' bill.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill, and had made amendments thereto—which they had directed him to report to the house with the bill; and he delivered the bill and amendments in at the clerk's table, where the amendments were read. Report bill with amendments.

And thereupon,

Mr. McLelan moved, that the bill be recommitted to a committee of the whole house for the purpose of adding the following clause : Motion to recommit negatived.

“After the demise or removal from office of the said James W. Nutting, the fees then receivable by all prothonotaries in the province shall be reduced one-third.”

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

So it passed in the negative.

Ordered, That the bill with the amendments be engrossed.

A petition of Dugald B. McNab, was presented by the hon. the attorney general, and read, praying payment of the balance of his account for preparing plans and making surveys connected with the road service in Cape Breton, under the direction of the late member for that county. Petition of D. B. McNab.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. McLelan, Mr. Chipman, and Mr. Comeau, to examine and report upon. Referred to sel. com.

A petition of inhabitants of the township of Clements, was presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying for the establishment of a post office at Clementsport. Petition for post office Clementsport.

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

A petition of Samuel B. Chipman, post master at Lawrencetown, in the county of Annapolis, was also presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying for an additional allowance in consideration of his increased duties. Petition of S. B. Chipman.

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

A petition of the president and directors of the Halifax water company, was presented by Petition of Halifax water company.

by Mr. Esson, and read, praying for the passage of an act to enable them to increase their capital stock.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Water comp'y. amdt. bill.

Mr. Esson, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill for further increasing the capital stock of the Halifax water company—and the same was read a first time.

Referred to committee on private bills.

Ordered, That the bill, together with the last foregoing petition, be referred to the committee on private bills, to examine and report upon such bill, with amendments or otherwise

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

MONDAY, 31st JANUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

Truro streets bill read 2nd time.

A bill to extend the jurisdiction of the commissioners of streets for Truro, was read a second time.

Committed.

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

Digby market place bill read 2nd time.
Referred to sel. com.

A bill for establishing a public market place in Digby, was read a second time.

Ordered, That the bill be referred to Mr. Archibald, Mr. McQueen, and Mr. Shaw, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise.

School petitions, Pictou.

A petition of inhabitants of Green Hill ; also,
A petition of inhabitants of River John ; also,
A petition of inhabitants of the lower settlement of the West River : and also,
A petition of the commissioners of schools and inhabitants of the town of Pictou ;
All in the county of Pictou, were severally presented by Mr. M. I. Wilkins, and read, respectively praying for the establishment of a normal school, for assessment for the support of free schools, and an annual school inspection.

Referred to education committee.

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

School petitions.

The following petitions were presented by the undermentioned members, viz :
Of inhabitants of Clements, in the county of Annapolis, by the hon. Mr. Johnston.
Of inhabitants of Napan, by the hon. the provincial secretary.
Of inhabitants of Newport district, No. 6, by Mr. Dimock.
Of inhabitants of Chelsea, in the county of Lunenburg, by Mr. Zwicker ; and
Of inhabitants of Granville, by Mr. Thorne.
And such petitions were severally read, respectively praying for the establishment of a normal school, for county assessments for the support of free schools, and an annual inspection of each school.

Referred to education committee.

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

Petition of health officers, Pictou.

A petition of William James Anderson and George M. Johnston, health officers at the port of Pictou, was presented by Mr. Holmes, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses of defence of a law suit brought against them as such health officers, and decided in their favor, but which expenses the plaintiff is wholly unable to pay.

Referred to sel. com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Creighton, Mr. Henry, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Fulton, and Mr. Chipman, to examine into the merits thereof, and report thereon to the house.

Petitions as to Annapolis and Bridgetown grammar schools allowances.

A petition of William Shipley and Henry DeBlois, masters respectively of the grammar schools at Bridgetown and Annapolis, and also a petition of the respective trustees of such schools, were severally presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, setting forth that owing to some technical difficulty the said trustees had been unable to draw from the treasury

treasury the sum of thirty-seven pounds and ten shillings, granted during the last session towards the support of these schools out of the unappropriated grammar school allowance for the county of Annapolis, and praying that such difficulty may be removed, and that a further vote from the same fund, which has been augmented since last session, may be made for the support of such schools.

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

Referred to education committee.

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

Petition for grammar school, Weymouth.

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

Referred to education committee.

A petition of George Norris, of Cape Canso, in the county of Guysborough, was presented by Mr. S. Campbell, and read, setting forth the inadequacy of his remuneration as way office keeper, and the increase of letters and papers passing through the office, and praying that the same may be converted into a post office.

Petition for post office, Cape Canso.

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

Referred to post office committee.

A petition of John Fitch, and others, of Three Fathom Harbor, was presented by Mr. Esson, and read, setting forth their destitute condition in consequence of the failure of the shore fisheries for the last two years, and praying relief.

Petition from Three Fathom Harbor for relief.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of the overseers of the poor of the settlement of Upper Musquodoboit, was also presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying reimbursement of the expenses of a transient pauper.

Petition of overseers Upper Musquodoboit.

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

Referred to committee on transient poor.

A petition of inhabitants of the eastern shore in the county of Halifax, was also presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying for the establishment of a ferry across Necum Teuch river.

Petition for ferry, Necum Teuch.

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

Referred to navigation securities committee.

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

Poor asylum account's.

Accounts and statements relative to the poor asylum at Halifax, for the year 1852.

(See appendix No. 5.)

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

Referred to committee.

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

N. S. telegraph acts.

Statement of receipts and expenditure of the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company to 31st December, 1852, together with an abstract shewing the receipts and expenditure at the different offices.

(See appendix No. 6.)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

A petition of merchants and ship-owners of Arichat and the adjacent ports, was presented by the hon. the attorney general, and read, complaining of the operation of the present pilotage laws, by which, while engaged in the carrying trade between this province and the United States, they are unnecessarily compelled to take a pilot at ports within the province or pay a proportion of pilotage, and praying redress.

Petition from Arichat against pilotage laws.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

On motion of the hon. the attorney general,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to consider and report upon all matters connected with pilotage and harbor masters.

Committee on pilotage, &c.

Ordered,

Ordered, That Mr. Thomas Coffin, Mr. Esson, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. H. Munro, be a committee for that purpose.

Petition referred to committee.

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

Petition of Asa Willard.

A petition of Asa Willard, of the city of Saint John, in the province of New Brunswick, was presented by Mr. Marshall, and read, praying for the passage of an act under which he may be enabled to obtain letters patent for the invention of a machine for manufacturing butter.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Willard patent bill.

Mr. Marshall, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to enable Asa Willard to obtain letters patent for the invention of a butter machine, and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Petition of William Kidston.

A petition of William Kidston, postmaster at Baddeck, in the county of Victoria, was presented by Mr. H. Munro, and read, praying for an increase of his salary.

Referred to post office committee.

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

Petition of C. F. Harrington.

A petition of Charles F. Harrington, of Arichat, in the county of Richmond, barrister, was also presented by Mr. H. Munro, and read, praying compensation for damage to his land, and for fencing, caused by the running of an alteration of the main post road through the same, as agreed upon and confirmed by the sessions.

Referred to committee on road damages.

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

Petition of overseers Dorchester.

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

Referred to transient poor committee.

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

Petition for light house, &c., Port Hood.

A petition of James Laybold, of Halifax, master mariner, was also presented by the hon. Mr. Henry, and read, praying that the house will take into consideration the propriety of buoying the channel of the harbor of Port Hood, and erecting a light house on the main land, at its entrance, such harbor being the only place of refuge on the western coast of Cape Breton.

Referred to nav. sec. committee.

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

Petition of James Forneri.

A petition of James Forneri, late master of foreign languages at the Windsor collegiate academy, was also presented by the hon. Mr. Henry, and read, setting forth that he had come out to this province to fill the above situation, under the impression that it would be a permanent one, but that shortly after he had entered on the duties thereof his services had been dispensed with, and he had consequently been left in a totally destitute condition, with a wife and large family of young children, and praying assistance to enable him to return to Ireland or to emigrate to Australia.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Pet. of F. DuPorte.

A petition of Francis Theodore DuPorte, was presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, setting forth the loss of both his legs while engaged in the merchant service, and praying a grant of money to enable him to procure a pair of artificial legs from Philadelphia.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Petition for Troop's breakwater.

A petition of Timothy Brooks and others, was presented by Mr. Thorne, and read, praying aid in the extension of Troop's breakwater, in Granville.

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

Referred to nav. sec. committee.

A petition of William Burns and others, of Lower Granville, was also presented by Mr. Thorne, and read, praying aid to the said William Burns in the support of a son who is blind and speechless.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

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

Committee on lunatics, &c.

Ordered, That Mr. Bent, Mr. Jost, and Mr. J. Munro, be a committee for that purpose.

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

Petition referred.

A petition of Edward Jennings, M.D., of Halifax, was presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, setting forth that he had extended his eye dispensary so as to make it more general in its character, and praying a grant to meet the actual expenses of medicine and surgical instruments to enable him to continue the same in operation, or otherwise a reasonable remuneration for medicine, &c., gratuitously furnished during the last two years.

Petition of Dr. E. Jennings.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Brown, the hon. Mr. Henry, and Mr. Annand, to examine into the merits thereof and report thereon to the house.

Referred to sel. com.

A petition of inhabitants of Clare, was presented by Mr. Bourneuf, and read, praying aid in the extension of the breakwater at Belliveau's Cove in that township.

Petition for aid to Belliveau's Cove breakwater.

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

Referred to nav. sec. committee.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Digby, was also presented by Mr. Bourneuf, and read, praying for the erection of a light house at the north east end of Long Island.

Petition for light house, Long Island.

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

Referred to nav. sec. committee.

A petition of Sebra Croker, of Liverpool, M. D., was presented by Mr. Cowie, and read, praying remuneration for medical attendance upon and medicines furnished sick Indians.

Petition of Dr. Croker.

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

Referred to Indian committee.

A petition of inhabitants of Mills Village, in Queen's county, was also presented by Mr. Cowie, and read, praying for the establishment of a post office at that place.

Petition for post office Mills Village.

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

Referred to post office committee.

The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, presented to the house, copies of various papers connected with the act for abolishing the grant to King's college, Windsor, viz :

King's college grant papers.

Despatch from the administrator of the government to Sir John S. Pakington, colonial secretary, dated 3rd June, 1852, accompanying the address of the house of assembly to her majesty, and covering various other enclosures.

Memorial of the lord bishop of Nova Scotia to Sir John S. Pakington, dated 5th May, 1852.

Despatch from Sir John S. Pakington to the lieutenant-governor, dated 15th July, 1852, announcing determination of government in regard to act.

And the same were read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 7.)

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

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

TUESDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

A petition of Thomas Mudie, of Pictou, in the county of Pictou, watchmaker, was presented by Mr. M. I. Wilkins, and read, complaining of the decision of the supreme court in an action brought by him against the health officers at Pictou, by which he had been subjected to heavy loss and expense, and praying redress.

Petition of Thomas Mudie.

Ref. to committee.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee to whom was yesterday referred the petition of Doctors Anderson and Johnston.

Petition of Dr. Jennings.

A petition of Edward Jennings, M. D., of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Wier, and read, praying payment for medical attendance upon and medicine furnished a sick Indian in 1851.

Referred to Indian committee.

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

Inland navigation company bill.

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

Petition of Donald McDonald.

A petition of Donald McDonald, of Guysborough, was presented by Mr. Marshall, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses incurred by him as a seizing officer a number of years ago.

Referred to com. on trade.

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

Petition of Robert Fulton.

A petition of Robert Fulton, master of the schooner 'John Ross,' of Londonderry, in the county of Colchester, was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, setting forth that his schooner had been seized in consequence of a breach of the revenue laws, although the practice which constituted such violation of the law had been sanctioned for some years past, and to obtain her release he had been obliged to pay the sum of twenty pounds, imposed by the board of revenue as a condition of giving up such vessel, and praying relief.

Referred to committee on trade.

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

Petition of trustees. &c. of Acadia college.

A petition of the trustees and governors of Acadia college, was also presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying for an alteration in the act of incorporation of that institution.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Petition against draw bridge, Bear River.

A petition of inhabitants of the counties of Digby and Annapolis, was also presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying that the house will not sanction the erection of a bridge over the mouth of Bear River.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Petition of Mrs. Hoffman.

A petition of Charlotte Hoffman, widow of the late Dr. Hoffman, was also presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying payment of a certain balance alleged to be due her late husband, as health officer at the port of Halifax.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Petition for aid to Cape Cove breakwater.

A petition of inhabitants of Cape Cove and its vicinity, was presented by Mr. Bourneuf, and read, praying aid to repair and add to the breakwater at that place.

Referred to nav. sec. committee.

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

Petition for clearing out channel, Back Harbor, Lunenburg.

A petition of inhabitants of the township of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Jost, and read, praying aid to clear out the channel between Lunenburg harbor and the Back harbor, so called.

Referred to nav. sec. committee.

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

Petition of W. N. Radloff.

A petition of W. N. Rudolf, late postmaster at Lunenburg, was also presented by Mr. Jost, and read, praying extra remuneration for his services in that capacity for the last two years.

Referred to post office committee.

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

Message fm. council:

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton:

Mr. Speaker,

Committee on public accounts.

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

And then the messenger withdrew.

A bill to authorise the construction of certain railways in this province, was read a second time; and thereupon,

The hon. the provincial secretary moved that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house: which being seconded,

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved, by way of amendment, that the further consideration of the bill be deferred until this day three months: which being seconded, and a debate arising thereon,

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

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

WEDNESDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

A petition of Mary Van Norden, executrix, and Samuel Robbins, executor, of the last will and testament of the late David Van Norden, controller of customs, Argyle, was presented by Mr. Ryder, and read, praying payment of a balance alleged to be due the said David Van Norden as such controller.

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

A petition of Robert S. Eakins, of Argyle, in the county of Yarmouth, was also presented by Mr. Ryder, and read, praying remuneration for his services as acting controller at that port.

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

A petition of inhabitants of Pubnico and proprietors of John's Island, was also presented by Mr. Ryder, and read, praying that such island may be annexed to the township of Argyle.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of inhabitants of Hantsport, was presented by Mr. Young, and read, praying for the establishment of a post office at that place.

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

A petition of Atcheson Moffat, of Amherst, in the county of Cumberland, merchant, was presented by Mr. Bent, and read, praying a return of duties paid by him on a puncheon of molasses accidentally staved.

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

A petition of Charles Tupper, of Amherst, M. D., was also presented by Mr. Bent, and read, praying remuneration for medical attendance upon and medicine furnished sick Indians in 1851 and 1852.

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

A petition of John W. Smith, postmaster at Amherst, was also presented by Mr. Bent, and read, praying for an increase of his salary.

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

A petition of inhabitants of Broad Cove, in the county of Inverness, was presented by Mr. P. Smyth, and read, praying a grant in aid of their subscriptions towards opening a channel from the sea into a large pond at that place, for the purpose of forming a harbor of refuge for fishing vessels.

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

A petition of Richard Meagher, of Halifax, a blind man, was presented by the hon. Mr. Henry,

Henry, and read, praying a grant to aid him in purchasing materials for carrying on and extending his business as an upholsterer.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Pets. against school assessment.

Four petitions of inhabitants of Hants county, were severally presented by Mr. B. Smith, and read, respectively praying that the house will not sanction the principle of assessment for the support of schools, nor the establishment of a normal school.

Referred to education committee.

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

Petition from Stirling against assessment for schools.

A petition of inhabitants of district No. 11, in the district of Stirling, in the county of Colchester, was presented by Mr. Archibald, and read, praying for the establishment of a normal school, provided that the same be not supported by the assessment principle, and deprecating such principle in general.

Referred to education committee.

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

Petition of James Campbell.

A petition of James Campbell, postmaster at Londonderry, was also presented by Mr. Archibald, and read, praying an increase of his salary.

Referred to post office com.

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

Petition for way office. Acadia Mines.

A petition of inhabitants of Colchester residing in the vicinity of the Acadian mines, was also presented by Mr. Archibald, and read, praying for the establishment of a way office near the mouth of the road leading to the mines.

Referred to post office com.

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

Petition of H. Hyde.

A petition of Hiram Hyde, was also presented by Mr. Archibald, and read, complaining of the imposition of certain penalties for the non-performance of his contract for the conveyance of mails to the eastward, and praying relief, and also suggesting certain changes in the making up and transmission of such mails.

Referred to post office committee.

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

Petition of Archibald and Stephenson,

A petition of Charles B. Archibald and William Stephenson, was also presented by Mr. Archibald, and read, praying relief from certain fines imposed upon them for non-performance of their mail contracts.

Referred to post office com.

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

Petition against Bear River bridge.

A petition of inhabitants of the counties of Digby and Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying that the house will not sanction the erection of a bridge across the mouth of Bear River.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Petition relative to mails, Guysboro' to Canso.

A petition of inhabitants of Canso and Guysborough, and the south shore of Chedabucto Bay, in the county of Guysborough, was presented by Mr. S. Campbell, and read, praying for an alteration in the mail arrangements between Guysboro' and Canso, and the establishment of a post office at the latter place.

Referred to post office com.

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

Petition for clearing out Bridgeport harbor.

A petition of Walter Handrigan, harbor master at Bridgeport, was presented by Mr. McQueen, and read, praying a grant to clear out the harbor.

Referred to nav. sec. committee.

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

Petition of L. N. Young.

A petition of Lawrence N. Young, of Mills Village, in Queens county, was presented by Mr. John Campbell, and read, praying extra remuneration for his services as postmaster at that place for a number of years past.

Referred to post office committee.

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

Petition of James Forbes.

A petition of James Forbes, physician, Liverpool, was also presented by Mr. John Campbell, and read, praying remuneration for medical services rendered sick Indians.

Referred to Indian committee.

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

- A petition of inhabitants of Mills Village, was also presented by Mr. John Campbell, and read, praying aid in completing the new road between that place and Mahone Bay.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table. Petition for road between Mills Village and Mahone Bay.
- A petition of Godfrey M. Schwartz, messenger at the Halifax post office, was presented by Mr. Annand, and read, praying an increase of his salary.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs. Petition of Godfrey M. Schwartz.
Referred to post office committee.
- A petition of tradesmen, artizans, dealers in and manufacturers of sole leather, and others, was also presented by Mr. Annand, and read, praying for the passage of a law, rendering it necessary that imported sole leather should be duly stamped by a provincial officer.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures. Petition relative to stamping sole leather.
Ref. to com. on trade.
- A petition of Robert A. Logan, of Middle Musquodoboit, was also presented by Mr. Annand, and read, praying extra remuneration for his services as an enumerator under the census law.
 And thereupon,
 On motion of Mr. B. Smith, *resolved,* that the petition be withdrawn. Petition of Robert Logan.
Withdrawn.
- A petition of Robert N. Kaulbeck, of Middle Musquodoboit, was also presented by Mr. Annand, and read, praying compensation in respect of the running of a main post road through his lands.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on road damages. Petition of Robert N. Kaulbeck.
Referred to committee on road damages.
- A petition of Samuel John Stratford, surgeon, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Canada, was also presented by Mr. Annand, and read, calling the attention of the house to the value and importance of the salmon fishery of the province, and making certain suggestions relative to its preservation, and praying, in connection with such subject, the concession of certain privileges in the Bras d'Or Lake, in order to the carrying on of the fisheries there.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table. Petition relative to salmon fishery.
- A petition of inhabitants of Sheet Harbor and Musquodoboit, was presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying aid to John Purcell to assist him in keeping a public house on the road leading from Sheet Harbor to Musquodoboit.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table. Petition for assistance in keeping public house.
- A petition of inhabitants of Sheet Harbor, was also presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying an additional grant in aid of the carrying of the mail between that place and Upper Musquodoboit.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs. Petition for grant for carrying mail.
Referred to post office com.
- A petition of the hon. Alexander Keith, of the city of Halifax, merchant, was also presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying a return of certain duties paid by him on whiskey taken out of the warehouse since a heavier duty was imposed, the same having been put into warehouse while a lower duty was in force, and that he may be permitted to take out the remainder under the old rate of duty.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures. Petition of hon. A. Keith for return of duties.
Ref. to com. on trade.
- A petition of James S. Richardson, was also presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying payment for his services as acting warehouse keeper at the port of Halifax for four months.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures. Petition of James S. Richardson.
Referred to com. on trade.
- A petition of manufacturers, mechanics and others, was also presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying for the imposition of protective duties on the importation of various articles which can be produced within the province.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. M. I. Wilkins, Mr. McLelan, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Cowie, to examine into the merits thereof, and report thereon to the house. Petition for protective duties.
Referred to sel. com.

- Petition of D. E. Geldert.
Referred to post office committee.
- A petition of Daniel E. Geldert, of Windsor, was presented by Mr. L. M. Wilkins, and read, praying an increase of his salary as postmaster at that place.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition for protective duties.
Referred to sel. com.
- A petition of Henry Moir and George Moir, manufacturers of piano fortes and general cabinet ware, was presented by Mr. McLelan and read, praying for the imposition of protective duties on wooden manufactures imported.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the select committee to whom was this day referred the petition of manufacturers and others on the same subject, who are also to examine and report upon this petition.
- Petition of sessions for Queen's county.
- A petition of the general sessions of the peace for Queen's county, was presented by Mr. S. Campbell, and read, praying that the attendance of two justices of the peace may be required at the drawing of grand jurors.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.
- Petitions for division of Queen's county into three districts.
- Twelve petitions of inhabitants of Queen's county, were severally presented by Mr. Wier, and read, respectively praying that that county may be divided into three districts, each of which shall be entitled to elect one representative to serve in general assembly, in lieu of the present representation for that county.
Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.
- Petition of E. Duckett.
Referred to committee on trade.
- A petition of Edward Duckett, cashier of the Halifax savings' bank, was also presented by Mr. Wier, and read, praying increased remuneration for his services.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.
- Petition of overseers Clements.
Ref. to com. on trans. poor.
- A petition of overseers of the poor for the township of Clements, was presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses of transient paupers.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on transient pauper expenses.
- Petition of John G. Balcomb and others.
Referred to sel. com.
- A petition of John G. Balcomb, Gilbert Parker, and Israel Balcomb, was also presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, setting forth that the brigantine 'Boston Lady,' of which they were part owners, having been seized for a breach of the revenue laws, petitioners had been obliged to pay, by way of compromise, the sum of one hundred pounds to obtain her release, although they had at the time no control over the vessel, and were not in any way cognizant of the attempted infraction of the laws, and praying relief.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Wade, Mr. Brown, Mr. Holmes, Mr. S. Campbell, and Mr. Esson, to examine into the merits thereof and report thereon to the house.
- Petition of overseers Horton.
Ref. to com. on trans. poor.
- A petition of overseers of the poor for Horton, was presented by Mr. Brown, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses of a transient pauper.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on transient pauper expenses.
- Petition for return of light duties.
Referred to committee on trade.
- A petition of Benjamin Nason, captain of the brig Neal Dow, of Horton, was also presented by Mr. Brown, and read, praying repayment of an amount of light duties twice paid in consequence of the loss of his first receipt.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.
- Petition of Charles H. Brown and others.
- A petition of Charles H. Brown, and others, was also presented by Mr. Brown, and read, praying for the passage of a special act to regulate the Grand Prairie and Wickwire dikes in Horton.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.
- Petition of Thomas Spurr.
Referred to post office committee.
- A petition of Thomas Spurr, postmaster at Bridgetown, was presented by Mr. Thorne, and read, praying an increase of his salary.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs.
- Petition for way office.
- A petition of inhabitants of Maligash and the North Shore, in the township of Wallace, was

was presented by Mr. Fulton, and read, praying for the establishment of a way office in their vicinity, and postal communication with Wallace.

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

Referred to post office com.

A petition of Charles Weeks, of Amherst, was also presented by Mr. Fulton, and read, praying repayment of expenses incurred in the support of a transient pauper.

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

Petition of C. Weeks.

Referred to committee on transient poor.

A petition signed by William Henry Buckerfield, as secretary of the Northumberland Straits' fishing company, was also presented by Mr. Fulton, and read, praying for the passage of an act to incorporate that company.

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

Petition of W. H. Buckerfield.

Leave for bill.

A petition of Joseph Griffin, and others, of Wallace road, was also presented by Mr. Fulton, and read, praying for legislative enactment to regulate the measuring of saw logs.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Cowie, Mr. Bent, and Mr. Zwicker, to examine and report upon by bill or otherwise.

Petition relative to measuring saw logs.

Referred to sel. com.

A petition of the overseers of the poor for the township of Chester, was presented by Mr. Creighton, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses incurred in the support of a transient pauper.

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

Petition for repayment of trans. pauper expenses.

Referred to com. on transient poor.

A petition of inhabitants of New Dublin, in the county of Lunenburg, was also presented by Mr. Creighton, and read, praying for the erection of a light house on Iron Bound.

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

Petition for light house.

Referred to nav. sec. committee.

A petition of Jacob Romkey, of LaHave, in the county of Lunenburg, master mariner—and also a petition of James Dowling, of Lunenburg, in the same county, master mariner, were severally presented by Mr. Creighton, and read, respectively complaining of the detention of their vessels in Port Hood harbor, while on a fishing voyage, by Colin Yorke Campbell, esquire, commander of her majesty's steam ship 'Devastation,' and praying redress.

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

Petitions of Jacob Romkey and James Dowling.

Referred to fishery committee.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Shelburne, was presented by Mr. Josiah Coffin, and read, praying that that county may be divided into two districts.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Petition for division of county Shelburne.

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

Ordered, That the bill, together with the last foregoing petition, be referred to Mr. Wade, Mr. McQueen, and Mr. John Campbell, to examine and report upon with amendments or otherwise.

Bill to divide county of Shelburne.

Referred to sel. com.

A petition of inhabitants of the townships of Egerton and Maxwelton, in the county of Pictou, was presented by Mr. Holmes, and read, praying that these townships may be set off as a separate district of the county.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Petition for division of Egerton and Maxwelton from Pictou.

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

Halifax streets bill.

Mr. Doyle also, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to enable the city of Halifax to borrow funds for building a market house—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Halifax market house bill.

Petition for aid to draw bridge at Clements.

A petition of inhabitants of Clements, was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying a grant in aid of the erection of a draw bridge across the mouth of Bear River.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Petition of N. Scotia Baptist education society.

A petition of the executive committee of the Nova Scotia baptist education society, was also presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying continued pecuniary aid to the Horton academy.

Referred to education committee.

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

Petition of C. Stone.

A petition of Christiana Stone, widow, of Prince Edward's Island, was presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying remuneration for boarding and lodging shipwrecked seamen belonging to this province.

Referred to immigrant committee.

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

City of Halifax bill.

Mr. Esson, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to enable the city of Halifax to borrow two thousand pounds—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Time to receive petitions extended.

Ordered, That the time for reception of bills of a private nature, and petitions for money or relief, be extended until Saturday next inclusive.

Petition for aid to breakwater.

A petition of members of the Mordaunt pier company, Aylesford, was presented by Mr. Hall, and read, praying aid to extend the breakwater at the French Cross.

Referred to nav. sec committee.

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

Petition for mail between Sherbrooke and Marie Joseph.

A petition of inhabitants of Marie Joseph, Ecum Secum, and Liscombs, was presented by Mr. S. Campbell, and read, praying for the establishment of a weekly mail between Sherbrooke and Marie Joseph.

Referred to post office com.

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

Petition for aid to ferry at Liscomb's harbor.

A petition of inhabitants of the Eastern Shore, was also presented by Mr. S. Campbell, and read, praying a grant in aid of a ferry across Liscomb's harbor.

Referred to nav. sec committee.

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

Petition for aid to oat mills.

A petition of Thomas O'Flavin, and others, inhabitants of the Eastern Shore, was also presented by Mr. S. Campbell, and read, praying aid in the erection of mills for the grinding of oats, wheat, and barley.

Referred to committee on agriculture.

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

Petitions for establishment of normal schools.

The following petitions were presented by the undermentioned members, viz. :

Of inhabitants of Sheet Harbor, by Mr. Esson.

Of inhabitants of Annapolis Royal, by Mr. Whitman; and

Of inhabitants of Cornwallis, by Mr. Hall.

And such petitions were severally read, respectively praying for the establishment of a normal school, that the assessment principle may be introduced, and an annual inspection of schools had.

Referred to sel. com.

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

Railway debate resumed.

The order of the day being read,

The house pursuant thereto resumed the adjourned debate on the amendment proposed for deferring the railway bill, and after some time spent therein,

Further adjourned.

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

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

THURSDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

The order of the day being read,

The house pursuant thereto resumed the adjourned debate on the railway bill, and after some time spent therein,

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

Railway debate resumed.

Further adjourned.

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

FRIDAY, 4th FEBRUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

A petition of inhabitants of Rogers Hill and its adjacencies, in the county of Pictou, was presented by Mr. M. I. Wilkins, and read, praying that the principle of assessment for the support of schools may not be adopted.

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

Petition from Pictou county against school assessments.

Referred to education committee.

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

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

Petition of overseers Albion mines.

Referred to transient poor committee.

A petition of Hector McKenzie, postmaster at the Albion Mines, was also presented by Mr. Holmes, and read, praying an increase of his salary.

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

Petition of Hector McKenzie.

Referred to post office com.

A petition of Edward Jost, baker, of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Doyle, and read, praying a return of duties paid on wheaten flour employed in the manufacture of hard bread exported.

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

Petition of E. Jost.

Referred to committee on trade.

A petition of David Rugg, of Halifax, distiller, was also presented by Mr. Doyle, and read, setting forth that his distillery had been shut up during the whole of the present quarter, and it was not his intention to re-open the same, and praying that the quarter's license duty may not be exacted from him.

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

Petition of D. Rugg.

Referred to committee on trade.

A petition of John MacIver, and others, of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Shaw, and read, praying payment out of the school funds of that county of a sum alleged to be due William C. Williams, a licensed teacher.

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

Petition in favor of W. C. Williams.

Referred to sel. com.

Two petitions of inhabitants of St. Ann's, in the county of Victoria, were severally presented by Mr. H. Munro, and read, respectively praying for the establishment of a way office at English Town at the entrance of St. Ann's harbor.

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

Petitions for way office St. Ann's.

Referred to post office committee.

A petition of George Hume, of Baddeck, in the county of Victoria, was also presented by Mr. H. Munro, and read, praying aid in the running of a boat between that place and Messrs. Gammel's, in the county of Cape Breton.

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

Petition of George Hume.

Referred to nav. sec. committee.

Petition for mail,
Grand Narrows.

A petition of inhabitants of the north side of Grand Narrows, Malagawatchkt, in the county of Victoria, was also presented by Mr. H. Munro, and read, praying for the establishment of postal communication between Grand Narrows way office and Plaister Cove at the Gut of Canso.

Referred to post office
committee.

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

Petition of Stephen
McGuire.

A petition of Stephen McGuire, of Salmon River, in the county of Guysborough, was presented by Mr. Marshall, and read, praying aid to obtain certain necessary apparatus for the manufacture of the oil of black spruce.

Referred to com. on
trade.

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

Petition of clerk of
peace, Guysboro'.

A petition of Styles Hart, clerk of the peace for the district of Guysborough, was also presented by Mr. Marshall, and read, praying remuneration for his services in distributing road commissions for a number of years past.

And thereupon,

Withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Archibald, *resolved,* that the petition be withdrawn.

Petition for ferry, Gut
of Canso.

A petition of freeholders in the vicinity of McNair's Cove or Melford harbor, in the county of Guysborough, was also presented by Mr. Marshall, and read, praying for the establishment of a ferry between that place and Ship Harbor, and aid thereto.

Referred to nav. sec.
committee.

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

Petition for aid to
Gates' breakwater.

A petition of the Wilmot pier company, and others, residents of Wilmot and Nictaux, was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying aid in the extension of Gates' breakwater.

Referred to nav. sec.
committee.

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

Petition of William
Elliot.

A petition of William Elliot, of Boston, in the United States of America, her Britannic majesty's vice consul at that port, and a natural born British subject, was also presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, stating that the schooner 'Creole,' owned by John W. Wheelock, of New York, merchant, a natural born British subject, and in which vessel petitioner has a beneficial interest, had been seized for an alleged breach of the fishery convention between Great Britain and the United States of America;—that petitioner is advised that such vessel at the time of her seizure was entitled to all the privileges of a British vessel, and not subject to any of the restrictions imposed by such convention;—that a prosecution has been commenced in the vice admiralty court at Halifax by the advocate general on behalf of her majesty, against the said vessel and her cargo, which prosecution petitioner has been advised must ultimately terminate in his favor; but as the suit is prosecuted on behalf of the crown, petitioner is obliged to incur the heavy expense necessarily incident to the defence at his own risk, inasmuch as costs cannot be awarded against the crown, and the officer by whom the seizure was made is not now within the jurisdiction of the provincial courts; that the expenses of such prosecution must, to a large extent, become a charge against the provincial revenue, and the further prosecution thereof is unjust and extremely burdensome to petitioner; and praying that the house would direct enquiries to be made as to the expediency of continuing such prosecution under the circumstances of the case at so heavy an expense to the province, and would afford petitioner such protection and relief as he conceives himself to be entitled to and as the justice of the case may require.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Petition from Crow
Harbor for fishery
regulations.

A petition of inhabitants of Crow Harbor, in the county of Guysborough, was presented by Mr. S. Campbell, and read, praying for the passage of an act further to regulate the fisheries at that place.

Referred to fishery
committee.

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

Petition for mail,
Sherbrooke to cross
road St. Mary's.

A petition of inhabitants of Sherbrooke, in the county of Guysborough, was also presented by

by Mr. S. Campbell, and read, praying a grant for the conveyance of the mails from that place to the way office at the cross roads of St. Mary's.

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

Referred to post office committee.

A petition of Peter Pearce, a blind man, was presented by Mr. Annand, and read, praying assistance in learning the trade of chair and mattress making.

Petition of P. Pearce.

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

Referred to committee on deaf and dumb, &c.

A petition of Alexander Stewart, of the Truro road, in the county of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying a return of duties paid on the importation of machinery for a lath and shingle mill.

Petition of Alexr. Stewart.

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

Ref. to com. on trade.

Mr. Esson, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to incorporate the trustees of St. Andrew's church in Halifax—and the same was read a first time.

St. Andrew's church bill.

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

Referred to committee on private bills.

A petition of Catharine McPherson, of Grand Ance, in the county of Richmond, widow, was presented by the hon. the attorney general, and read, praying remuneration for boarding and lodging a shipwrecked seaman belonging to the ship 'Wolfe' of Quebec.

Petition of Catharine McPherson.

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

Referred to immigrant committee.

A petition of G. C. Jones, and others, of Weymouth; also,

A petition of inhabitants of Weymouth and Clare; and also,

A petition of John McBride, and others, of Weymouth,

Were severally presented by Mr. Wade, and read, respectively praying for the passage of an act for making the bridge over Sissaboo river a draw bridge.

Petitions for act for making draw in bridge over Sissaboo river.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.

Mr. Wade, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill relating to bridges—and the same was read a first time.

Bridge bill.

Ordered, That the bill, together with the three last foregoing petitions, be referred to the hon. the attorney general, Mr. McQueen, and Mr. S. Campbell, to examine and report upon.

Referred to committee on private bills.

A petition of Henry Blakesly; and also,

A petition of Thomas Francis,

Were severally presented by Mr. Wade, and read, respectively complaining of the inadequacy of the damages awarded them in respect of the running of an alteration of the main post road through their lands, and praying that the appraisalment of such damages, so far as affects them severally, may not be confirmed.

Petitions for road damages, Digby.

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

Referred to committee on road damages.

A petition of William Warner, and others, freeholders of St. Mary's Bay, was also presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying aid in the extension of Everitt's pier.

Petition for aid to Everitt's pier.

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

Referred to nav. sec. committee.

A petition of Arthur King and Lawrence Hall, hotel keepers at Annapolis, was also presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying for the passage of an act empowering three justices of the peace upon the recommendation of the grand jury to grant licenses for the retail of spirituous liquors.

Petition relative to license laws.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of the overseers of the poor of district No. 4 in the township of Digby, was also presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses incurred in respect of a sick Indian.

Petition of overseers district No. 4, Digby.

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

Referred to Indian committee.

Petition for aid to
public slip, Digby.

Referred to nav. sec.
committee.

A petition of inhabitants of Digby and its vicinity, was also presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying aid in the completion of the public slip at Digby.

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

Petition of Lemuel
Morehouse.

Referred to post office
committee.

A petition of Lemuel Morehouse, was also presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying reimbursement of monies paid by him as a mail courier for ferrriages in crossing the Grande and Petite passages with the mails.

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

Sydney, C. B., free
church bill.

Referred to committee
on private bills.

Mr. McQueen, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to incorporate the trustees of the free church congregation at Sydney—and the same was read a first time.

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

Petition of Stephen
MacPherson.

Referred to post office
com.

A petition of Stephen MacPherson, way office keeper at Grand Narrows, Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. McQueen, and read, praying an allowance for a number of years past as compensation for the franking privilege formerly enjoyed being discontinued.

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

Petition of C. Breton
board of health.

Referred to immigrant
committee.

A petition of the board of health for the county of Cape Breton, was also presented by Mr. McQueen, and read, praying that the house will provide for the claim upon them of James P. Ward, as their secretary in 1849.

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

Petition for aid to
clear out St. Croix
river.

Referred to navigation
securities committee.

A petition of Timothy Lynch, and others, was presented by Mr. B. Smith, and read, praying for aid to remove obstructions in driving logs in the St. Croix river.

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

Petition for aid to
Gros Coque break-
water.

Referred to nav. sec.
committee.

A petition of inhabitants of Clare, was presented by Mr. Bourneuf, and read, praying aid in the extension of the Gros Coque breakwater.

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

Petition for aid to
clear out Liverpool
river.

Referred to nav. sec.
committee.

A petition of inhabitants of Queens county, was presented by Mr. Cowie, and read, praying aid in the removal of obstructions from the Liverpool river.

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

Petition for mail
depot to Rawdon.

Referred to post office
committee.

A petition of George McKay, and others, was presented by Mr. Dimock, and read, praying for the establishment of a courier from Cochran's, at Newport, to South Rawdon.

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

Petition of clerk of
peace, Windsor.

A petition of E. F. Harding, clerk of the peace for Hants county, was presented by Mr. L. M. Wilkins, and read, praying remuneration for his services in preparing copies of rate bills at the late election for the township of Windsor.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Yarmouth fishing and
trading company bill.

Referred to committee
on private bills.

Mr. Killam, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to incorporate the Yarmouth fishing and trading company—and the same was read a first time.

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

Petition of Lequille
mills company.

Referred to committee
on trade.

A petition of Edward H. Cutler, of Annapolis, president of the Lequille mills and manufacturing company, was presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying a return of duties paid upon machinery imported for the use of such company.

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

Petition of Jonathan
Archibald.

Referred to committee
on trade.

A petition of Jonathan Archibald, of Musquodoboit, was presented by Mr. Wier, and read, praying a return of duties paid by him on the importation of a set of cards for a carding machine.

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

- A petition of inhabitants and ship owners of the township of Londonderry, was presented by Mr. Archibald, and read, praying for the erection of a light house at Red Head.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on navigation securities. Petition for light house, Red Head.
Referred to nav. sec. committee.
- A petition of inhabitants of Cow Bay, Glass Bay and Bridgeport, in the county of Cape Breton, was presented by the hon. Mr. McLeod, and read, praying for the establishment of a mail through these places.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs. Petition for mail, Co. of Cape Breton.
Referred to post office com.
- A petition of inhabitants of Louisburg and Gabarouse, was also presented by the hon. Mr. McLeod, and read, praying for the establishment of weekly mails to these places, and that the old route from Sydney *via* Louisburg should be continued.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs. Petition for mail, Louisburg to Gabarouse.
Referred to post office com.
- A petition of inhabitants of the north side of East Bay, in the county of Cape Breton, was also presented by the hon. Mr. McLeod, and read, praying for the establishment of a way office at that place.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on post office affairs. Petition for way office East Bay, C. B.
Referred to post office committee.
- A petition of Murdoch McKenzie junior, of Boulardric, in the island of Cape Breton, was also presented by the hon. Mr. McLeod, and read, praying repayment of certain amounts advanced by him on the faith of certificates for road damages, payment of which has been refused at the provincial treasury.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on road damages. Petition of Murdoch McKenzie.
Referred to committee on road damages.
- A petition of inhabitants of the county of Cape Breton, was also presented by the hon. Mr. McLeod, and read, praying for an alteration of the law respecting the collection of poor and county rates.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table. Petition for alteration of poor and county rate law.
- A petition of Angus McMillan, miller, of the River Inhabitants, Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. P. Smyth, and read, praying that he may receive a share of the provincial allowance in aid of oat mills.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on agriculture. Petition of Angus McMillan.
Referred to committee on agriculture.
- A petition of inhabitants of the county of Shelburne, was presented by Mr. Josiah Coffin, and read, praying that that county may be divided into two districts.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee to whom a former petition and the bill on the same subject were referred. Petition for division of Shelburne county.
Ref. to committee.
- A petition of Joseph Wickens, was also presented by Mr. Josiah Coffin, and read, praying a grant of a sum alleged to be due him as superintendent of the humane establishment at the Mud Islands.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. McKinnon, Mr. J. Munro, and Mr. Fulton, to examine into the merits thereof and report thereon to the house. Petition of Joseph Wickens.
Referred to sel. com.
- A petition of William B. Webster, physician, of Kentville, in Kings county, was presented by Mr. Moore, and read, praying remuneration for medical attendance upon and medicine furnished sick Indians in 1851 and 1852.
Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on Indian affairs. Petition of Dr. Webster.
Referred to Indian committee.
- Mr. Moore, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to extend to the village of Kentville the law relating to commissioners of streets—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Kentville streets bill.
- A petition of inhabitants of the township of Aylesford, was presented by Mr. Moore, and read, praying for the passage of a law by which the people will be enabled to elect justices of the peace.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table. Petition from Aylesford for elective magistracy.

Petition of N. Scotia electric telegraph company.

A petition of the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company, was presented by Mr. Marshall, and read, praying that the house will not pass the bill now before it for incorporating the Nova Scotia and Newfoundland junction telegraph company, and that they may be heard by counsel at the bar of the house against the passage of such bill.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Petition for way office Cornwallis.

A petition of Guilford D. Woodworth, and others, was presented by Mr. Chipman, and read, praying for the establishment of a way office at Berwick, in Western Cornwallis.

Referred to post office committee.

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

Petition for aid to Canada Creek breakwater.

A petition of Seth Burgess, and others, was also presented by Mr. Chipman, and read, praying for a grant in aid of the extension of the breakwater at Canada Creek, Cornwallis, on more favorable terms than grants have heretofore been made.

Referred to nav. sec. committee.

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

Petition for aid to Ogilvie Brook breakwater.

A petition of inhabitants of the western part of Cornwallis, was also presented by Mr. Chipman, and read, praying aid in the extension of the breakwater at Ogilvie's brook.

Referred to nav. sec. committee.

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

Petition for incorporation of Lakeville temperance hall co.

A petition of Nathan Tupper, and others, of Cornwallis, was also presented by Mr. Chipman, and read, praying for an act to incorporate the Lakeville temperance hall company in that township.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Petition for incorporation of union hall company.

A petition of Abraham G. Marsters, and others, was also presented by Mr. Chipman, and read, praying for an act to incorporate the union hall company, in Cornwallis.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Petition for Bass Creek breakwater.

A petition of Justus Bigelow, and others, was also presented by Mr. Chipman, and read, praying aid in the erection of a breakwater at Bass Creek, Cornwallis.

Referred to nav. sec. committee.

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

Petition for mail, Wolfville to Town Plot.

A petition of Richard Starr, and others, of the eastern part of Cornwallis, was also presented by Mr. Chipman, and read, praying for the employment of a courier between Wolfville and the Townplot of Cornwallis, and the establishment of a way office at the latter place or at the bridge above.

Referred to post office committee.

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

Petition for aid to oat mill.

A petition of freeholders of Brookfield, and surrounding settlements, in the county of Colchester, was presented by the hon. the financial secretary, and read, praying aid to John Ross' oat mill and kiln in Brookfield.

Referred to com. on agriculture.

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

Petition relative to streets, Milton, Queen's county.

A petition of Joseph Brown, senior, and others, was presented by Mr. John Campbell, and read, praying that a portion of Milton, in that county, may be set off as a separate district for the performance of highway labor under commissioners of streets.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Petition for aid to Freeman's Creek wharf.

A petition of Amos S. Blenkhorn, and others, of Amherst; and also, A petition of James Corbett, of Amherst; Were severally presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying further aid in the erection of a free public wharf and landing at Freeman's Creek.

Referred to nav. sec. committee.

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

Petition of John Ross.

A petition of John Ross, postmaster at Truro, was also presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying an increase of his salary.

Referred to post office committee.

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

Petition of overseers of poor, Parrsboro'.

A petition of the overseers of the poor for the township of Parrsboro', was also presented by

by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying reimbursement of expenses incurred in the support of a transient pauper.

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

Ref. to com. on trans-
pauper.

The following petitions were presented by the undermentioned members, viz :

Education petitions.

Of inhabitants of Carriboo River, Pictou, by Mr. M. I. Wilkins.

Of inhabitants of Malagash, in the county of Cumberland, by Mr. Fulton.

Of inhabitants of Boulardrie, in the county of Victoria, by Mr. H. Munro.

Of inhabitants of district No. 2, in the county of Annapolis—and

Of inhabitants of Granville, by the hon. Mr. Johnston.

Of inhabitants of school district No. 10, Goshen, St. Mary's, in the county of Guysborough, by Mr. S. Campbell.

Of inhabitants of Meagher's Grant, Musquodoboit, by Mr. Annand ; and

Of inhabitants of Cornwallis, by Mr. Chipman.

And such petitions were severally read, respectively praying for the establishment of a normal school, for the adoption of the principle of assessment, for the support of common schools, and for an annual inspection of schools.

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

Referred to education
committee.

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

Mining papers.

Correspondence between the hon. the provincial secretary and the secretary of the general mining association relative to the unworked mines of the province.

And the same was read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 8.)

Ordered, That the papers be referred to the committee on the subject of the mines and minerals.

Referred to committee
on mines and mine-
rals.

Also—certain papers connected with the advance from the provincial treasury of the pay of the members of the house of assembly for the last session—and the same were read by the clerk.

Members' pay ad-
vance papers.

(See appendix No. 9.)

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

The order of the day being read,

The house resumed the adjourned debate on the railway bill, and after further time spent therein,

Railway debate re-
sumed.

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

Further adjourned.

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

SATURDAY, 5th FEBRUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

A petition of the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company, was presented by Mr. Hall, and read, praying a return of duties paid on the importation of a quantity of submarine electric telegraph cable.

Petition of N. Scotia
electric telegraph
company.

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

Referred to com. on
trade.

A petition of the ladies managers of the infant school at Halifax, was presented by Mr. Wier, and read, praying continued aid to that institution.

Petition for infant
school, Halifax.

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

Referred to education
committee.

Mr.

Queen's county representation bill.

Mr. Wier, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to change the representation of the county of Queens—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Petitions from New Dublin for representative.

Seven petitions of inhabitants of the township of New Dublin, in the county of Lunenburg, were severally presented by Mr. Annand, and read, respectively praying that that township may be authorised to send a member to represent it in the general assembly.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.

Petition for post office, Merigomishe.

A petition of inhabitants of Merigomishe, in the county of Pictou, was presented by Mr. M. I. Wilkins, and read, praying for the re-establishment of a stamp post office in some central part of the western shore district.

Referred to post office committee.

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

Petition for buoys, Merigomishe harbor.

A petition of inhabitants of Merigomishe, was also presented by Mr. M. I. Wilkins, and read, praying a grant for the purpose of placing buoys at the entrance of Merigomishe harbor.

Referred to nav. sec. committee.

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

Petition against division of county Pictou.

A petition of freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Pictou, was also presented by Mr. M. I. Wilkins, and read, praying that the house will not sanction the division of the county of Pictou into two counties.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Petition from Little Harbor for way office, &c.

A petition of inhabitants of Little Harbor and adjoining settlements, in the county of Pictou, was presented by Mr. Murray, and read, praying for the employment of a courier between New Glasgow post office and Little Harbor, and the establishment of a way office at the latter place.

Referred to post office committee.

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

Petition of way office keeper, River Philip.

A petition of Grace Phillips, way office keeper at River Philip, in the county of Cumberland, was presented by Mr. Fulton, and read, praying an increase of her salary.

Referred to post office committee.

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

Petition for aid to Sackville academy.

A petition of the trustees of the Wesleyan academy at Sackville, N. B., was also presented by Mr. Fulton, and read, praying a continuance of the grant to that institution.

Ref. to com. on education.

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

Northumberland Straits fishing company bill.

Mr. Fulton, pursuant to leave given on a former day, presented a bill to incorporate the Northumberland Straits fishing company.

Referred to committee on private bills.

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

Petition for aid to ferry, Gut of Canso.

A petition of Edmund Forrestall, and others, freeholders and others, of the Straits of Canso, and parts adjacent, was presented by the hon. Mr. Henry, and read, praying an increased allowance towards the support of the ferry near the northern entrance of the Straits of Canso.

Referred to nav. sec. committee.

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

Petition for aid to Arisaig pier.

A petition of the commissioners of Arisaig pier, and other inhabitants of the county of Sydney, was also presented by the hon. Mr. Henry, and read, praying aid in repairing and extending that pier.

Referred to nav. sec. committee.

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

Petition for mail, Lochaber.

A petition of inhabitants of Lochaber and its vicinity, was also presented by the hon. Mr. Henry, and read, praying that the courier to and from Sherbrooke may go by the way of Lochaber as heretofore.

Referred to post office committee.

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

Petition of C. H. Harrington.

A petition of C. H. Harrington, of Sydney, C. B., was presented by Mr. McQueen, and read,

read, praying payment of amounts advanced and for goods supplied laborers employed on the great roads who had not received their pay from the commissioner.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee to whom, on the 29th day of January last, was referred the petition of Dugald B. McNab, and who are also to examine and report upon this petition. Ref. to committee.

Mr. McQueen, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend the act incorporating the congregations of the free churches at Miré, Catalogne, Cow Bay, and Forks, in the county of Cape Breton—and the same was read a first time. Cape Breton free churches amendment bill.

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

A petition of Patrick Howley, of Little Bras d'Or, in the county of Cape Breton, was presented by the hon. Mr. McLeod, and read, praying additional compensation in respect of the running of a new road through his land. Petition of Patrick Howley.

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

The hon. Mr. McLeod, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill relating to certain bridges in the county of Cape Breton—and the same was read a first time. County of Cape Breton bridges bill.

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

A petition of freeholders and rate payers of the county of Victoria, was presented by Mr. H. Munro, and read, praying for the establishment of a weekly mail to that county. Petition for weekly mail to Victoria.

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

A petition of John McPherson, of Aspy Bay, Cape North, in the county of Victoria, was also presented by Mr. H. Munro, and read, praying remuneration for his services in having acted as a way office keeper at that place for some time past. Petition of J. McPherson.

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

A petition of inhabitants of the Bay of St. Lawrence, in the county of Victoria, was also presented by Mr. H. Munro, and read, praying for the establishment of postal communication between that place and Cape North Bay, and the establishment of a way office at the former place. Petition for mails, Victoria county.

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

A petition of inhabitants of Low Point, Inverness, was presented by Mr. P. Smyth, and read, praying for a way office at that place. Petition for mail, Inverness.

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

A petition of Daniel Moore, and others, was presented by Mr. Hall, and read, praying for the establishment of a mail between Chester and Kentville, by way of Sherbrooke. Petition for mail, Kentville to Chester.

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

Mr. B. Smith, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill for enforcing performance of engagements in aid of public undertakings—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Public subscriptions bill.

Mr. Chipman, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to incorporate the Cornwallis union hall company—and the same was read a first time. Cornwallis union hall company bill.

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

Mr. Chipman also, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to incorporate the Lakeville temperance hall company—and the same was read a first time. Lakeville temperance hall company bill.

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

Mr. Chipman also, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to incorporate the Ogilvie Brook pier company, of Cornwallis—and the same was read a first time. Ogilvie Brook break-water bill.

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

A petition of Alexander P. Ross, of Pictou, merchant, was presented by the hon. Mr. Petition of A. P. Ross.

Johnston, and read, praying for the passage of an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of quarrying and manufacturing free stone.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Acadia free stone quarrying bill.

The hon. Mr. Johnston, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to incorporate the Acadia free stone quarrying and manufacturing company—and the same was read a first time.

Referred to committee on private bills.

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

Petition for aid to Le-queue mills.

A petition of John Harris, and others, of the county of Annapolis, owners of the 'Le-queue mills,' was presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying a grant to assist them in keeping the said mills in operation.

Referred to committee on trade.

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

Petition for draw bridge, Bear River.

A petition of Charles Cossaboom, and others, of the township of Digby, was presented by Mr. Bourneuf, and read, praying for the erection of a draw bridge across the mouth of Bear River.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Petition against draw bridge, Bear River.

A petition of inhabitants of Granville, was presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying that the house will not sanction the erection of the proposed draw bridge over Bear River.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Petition for aid in clearing out Sissaboo river.

A petition of inhabitants of Weymouth, was also presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying that the terms of the grant of last session to aid in clearing out Sissaboo River may be altered, and that further assistance may be granted towards the same object.

Referred to nav. sec. committee.

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

Petition of Charles Winchester.

A petition of Charles Winchester, ferryman at Bear River, was also presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying payment for carrying the mails over that river.

Referred to post office committee.

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

Petition for wear regulations, St. Mary's Bay.

A petition of John A. Timpany, and others, was also presented by Mr. Wade, and read, praying that regulations may be made as to the erecting of wears on the north side of the head of St. Mary's Bay, in the county of Digby.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Petition for way office, Pubnico harbor.

A petition of John Garland, and others, of Pubnico, was presented by Mr. Ryder, and read, praying that a way office may be established at the head of Pubnico harbor.

Referred to post office committee.

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

Deep sea fishery bill.

Mr. Locke, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill relating to the deep sea fishery—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Official salaries bill.

Mr. Zwicker, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to alter and fix the salaries of certain public officers—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Petition for mail, Little Harbor.

A petition of John Grant, of Little Harbor, in the county of Pictou, was presented by Mr. Holmes, and read, praying for the employment of a courier between that place and Pictou and New Glasgow, and the establishment of a way office.

Referred to post office committee.

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

Antigonish steamboat company bill.

The hon. Mr. Henry, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to incorporate the Antigonish steamboat company—and the same was read a first time.

Referred to committee on private bills.

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

Petition of H. Hyde.

A petition of Hiram Hyde, was presented by Mr. M. I. Wilkins, and read, praying that the house will not pass the bill now before it for incorporating the Nova Scotia and New foundland junction telegraph company.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of John Fraser, was also presented by Mr. M. I. Wilkins, and read, praying payment for his services in receiving and despatching mails at the West River of Pictou.

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

Petition of John Fraser.

Referred to post office committee.

A petition of John F. Hutchinson, postmaster at Kentville, was presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying an increase of his salary.

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

Petition of postmaster Kentville.

Referred to post office committee.

A petition of Sylvanus Whitney, and others, was presented by Mr. Hall, and read, praying for the establishment of postal communication between Kentville and Hall's Harbor on the bay shore of Cornwallis.

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

Petition for mail, Hall's harbor.

Referred to post office committee.

The hon. the attorney general, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Halifax court house amendment bill.

Mr. Ryder, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to annex John's Island to the county of Yarmouth—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

John's Island bill.

A petition of Henry Oldright, of Halifax, was presented by the hon. the attorney general, and read, praying remuneration for his services as interpreter on the trial of Gabriel Moriano, a Malay, for murder.

Petition of H. Oldright.

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

Referred to sel. com.

The following petitions were presented by the undermentioned members, viz :

Of inhabitants of Upper Musquodoboit, by Mr. Annand.

Of inhabitants of Bridgetown and its vicinity, by the hon. Mr. Johnston.

Of inhabitants of Ritsy's Cove, in the county of Lunenburg, by Mr. Jost.

Of inhabitants of Guysboro' ; and,

Of inhabitants of West River of St. Mary's, by Mr. S. Campbell.

Of inhabitants of Salt Springs, in the county of Pictou, by Mr. M. I. Wilkins ; and,

Of inhabitants of Earltown, by Mr. Archibald.

And such petitions were severally read, respectively praying for the establishment of a normal school, the adoption of the principle of assessment for the support of common school, and an annual school inspection.

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

School petitions.

Ref. to com. on education.

A petition of inhabitants of Morristown, in the county of Sydney, was presented by the hon. Mr. Henry, and read, praying for the establishment of a way office there.

Petition for way office, Morristown.

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

Referred to post office committee.

A petition of Margaret McKay, of Grand River, in the county of Richmond, widow, was presented by the hon. the attorney general, and read, praying compensation for damage to land and for fencing caused by the running of a new line of road through her property.

Petition of Margaret McKay,

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

Referred to committee on road damages.

The order of the day being read,

The house resumed the adjourned debate on the railway bill, and after further time spent therein,

Railway debate resumed, and

Ordered, That the debate be further adjourned until Monday next.

Adjourned.

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

MONDAY, 7th FEBRUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

- Motion to hear N. S. telegraph company by counsel negatived. Mr. Marshall moved that the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company be heard by counsel at the bar of the house, in opposition to the passage of the bill now before the house for incorporating the Nova Scotia and Newfoundland junction telegraph company, as prayed for in their petition: which being seconded and put, passed in the negative.
- Bills read 2nd time—
Willard patent, The following bills were severally read a second time, viz :
A bill to enable Asa Willard to obtain letters patent for the invention of a butter machine.
- Inland nav. company. A bill to incorporate the inland navigation company.
Halifax streets. A bill respecting streets and highways in the city of Halifax.
Halifax market house. A bill to enable the city of Halifax to borrow funds for building a market house.
Halifax loan. A bill to enable the city of Halifax to borrow two thousand pounds.
Kentville streets. A bill to extend to the village of Kentville the law relating to commissioners of streets.
Public subscriptions. A bill for enforcing performance of engagements in aid of public undertakings.
Committed. *Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.
- Prothonotaries' bill read 3rd time. An engrossed bill concerning prothonotaries and clerks of the crown, was read a third time.
- Passed. *Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act concerning prothonotaries and clerks of the crown.
- Sent to council. *Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill to the council, and desire their concurrence.
- Papers presented—
The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house,
Report of superintendent of education. Report by the superintendent of education on the schools of Nova Scotia, for the year 1852.
(See appendix No. 10.)
Ordered, That the report be referred to the committee on education.
- Referred to education committee.
Report of survey for new line of road, Halifax to Windsor. Also—report of Messrs. Faulkner and Pollock, on the practicability of a new line of road from Halifax to Windsor.
(See appendix No. 11.)
Ordered, That the report do lie on the table.
- Petition for alteration of tariff. A petition of merchants and traders, of Amherst, in the county of Cumberland, was presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying for an alteration in the tariff as respects the duty on goods imported from the other colonies, so that such duties may be paid on the original cost of the article in the country where produced.
- Referred to committee on trade. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.
- Fishery amend. bill. The hon. the attorney general, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend chapter 94 of the revised statutes 'of the fisheries'—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.
- River fishery amendment bill. The hon. the attorney general also, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend chapter 95 of the revised statutes, 'of river fisheries'—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.
- Committee on statute labor laws. On motion of Mr. Killam,
Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to consider the operation of the laws regulating the performance of statute labor on the highways, and report thereon by bill or otherwise.

Ordered,

Ordered, That Mr. Hall, Mr. Zwicker, Mr. H. Munro, the hon. Mr. Henry, Mr. Wade, Mr. Killam, and Mr. Fulton, be a committee for that purpose.

The hon. the financial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house the following papers relating to the public revenue, viz. : Revenue papers presented.

Account current of the hon. the receiver general of all monies paid into, and monies paid from the provincial treasury, during the year ending 31st December, 1852.

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

Comparative statement exhibiting the increase and decrease of amount of colonial duties collected at the different ports in the province during the years 1851 and 1852.

Comparative statement of amount of light duties collected at the different ports in 1851 and 1852.

Abstract of articles imported on which duty was paid in 1852.

Comparative statement of articles imported, and duties paid thereon, in 1851 and 1852.

Statement prepared by the financial secretary, shewing the gross amount of excise duties collected in Halifax and the outports respectively, during the years 1851 and 1852, together with the different articles on which such duties had increased or decreased respectively.

(See appendix No. 12.)

Also—statement of the gross amount of colonial duties collected at the different ports in 1852, and of the different articles upon which the same were levied.

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

The order of the day being read,

The house resumed the adjourned debate on the railway bill, and after further time spent therein, Railway debate resumed, and

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

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

TUESDAY, 8th FEBRUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to extend the jurisdiction of the commissioners of streets for Truro; the bill to enable Asa Willard to obtain letters patent for the invention of a butter machine; the bill respecting streets and highways in the city of Halifax; the bill to enable the city of Halifax to borrow funds for building a market house; the bill to enable the city of Halifax to borrow two thousand pounds; and the bill for enforcing performance of engagements in aid of public undertakings—and had directed him to report such bills to the house, severally without any amendment; and he delivered the bills in at the clerk's table. Report without amend., bills, viz.—
Truro streets,
Willard patent,
Halifax streets,
Halifax market house,
Halifax loan,
Public subscriptions.

Ordered, That the bills be engrossed.

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

Certain papers and accounts from the board of health at Pictou, connected with expenses incurred in cases of small pox. Account of board of health, Pictou,

Account of overseers,
Wilmot.

Also—an account of the overseers of the poor for Wilmot, in the county of Guysborough, of expenses incurred in cases of shipwrecked seamen.

Referred to committee
on immigrant ex-
penses.

Ordered, That such papers and accounts be respectively referred to the committee on the expenses of sick immigrants.

Account of clerk of
peace, Shelburne.

Also—an account of the clerk of the peace for Shelburne, for services in preparing pauper returns under a resolution of the house.

Referred to sel. com.

Ordered, That the account be referred to Mr. Creighton, Mr. Archibald, and the hon. Mr. McLeod, to examine and report upon.

Petition for increas-
of harbor master's
fees, Pugwash.

A petition of inhabitants of Pugwash, was presented by Mr. Fulton, and read, praying for an increase of the harbor master's fees at that port.

Referred to pilotage
and harbor master
committee.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on pilotage and harbor masters.

Petition from Yar-
mouth against railway
bill.

Four petitions of inhabitants of the county of Yarmouth, were severally presented by Mr. Killam, and read, respectively praying that the house will not pass the railway bills now before the house.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.

Railway debate.

The order of the day being read,

The house resumed the adjourned debate on the railway bill, and after some further time spent therein,

Adjourned.

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

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

WEDNESDAY, 9th FEBRUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

Engrossed bills read
3rd time, and passed,
viz.—

An engrossed bill to extend the jurisdiction of the commissioners of streets for Truro, was read a third time.

Truro streets.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to extend the jurisdiction of the commissioners of streets for Truro.

Willard patent.

An engrossed bill to enable Asa Willard to obtain letters patent for the invention of a butter machine, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to enable Asa Willard to obtain letters patent for the invention of a butter machine.

Halifax market house.

An engrossed bill to enable the city of Halifax to borrow funds for building a market house, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to enable the city of Halifax to borrow funds for building a market house.

Halifax loan.

An engrossed bill to enable the city of Halifax to borrow two thousand pounds, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to enable the city of Halifax to borrow two thousand pounds.

Public subscriptions.

An engrossed bill for enforcing performance of engagements in aid of public undertakings, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for enforcing performance of engagements in aid of public undertakings.

Sent to council.

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

A petition of justices of the peace, merchants and ship owners, of Baddeck, in the county of Victoria, was presented by Mr. H. Munro, and read, praying either that the revenue officer be stationed at the harbor of Baddeck instead of at the entrance of the Big Bras d'Or, as at present, or that an additional officer be stationed at the former place, and that a bonded warehouse may be established there—that the entrance to the lake may be buoyed, and that harbor dues be not exacted from vessels resorting there from stress of weather.

Petition relative to trade, Baddeck.

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

Referred to committee on trade.

The order of the day being read,

The house resumed the adjourned debate on the railway bill, and after further time spent therein,

Railway debate resumed, and

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

Adjourned.

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

THURSDAY, 10th FEBRUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill respecting streets and highways in the city of Halifax, was read a third time.

Halifax streets bill read 3rd time.

And thereupon,

On motion, *resolved*, that the bill be recommitted to a committee of the whole house.

Recommitted.

Nine petitions of inhabitants of the county of Yarmouth, were severally presented by Mr. Killam, and read, respectively praying that the house will not pass the railway bills introduced during the present session.

Petitions from Yarmouth against railway bills.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.

Four petitions of inhabitants of Clare, were severally presented by Mr. Comeau, and read, respectively praying that the house will not pass the railway bills now before them.

Petitions from Clare against railway bills.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.

The order of the day being read,

Order of day—

The house resumed the adjourned debate on the motion made, that the bill to authorise the construction of certain railways in this province be committed to a committee of the whole house, and the amendment proposed thereto that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months—and after some further time spent therein the question on such amendment was put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-five ; against it, twenty-seven.

Railway debate continued.

Amendment put.

For the amendment :

Against the amendment :

Division.

Mr. Ryder,	Mr. M. I. Wilkins,
“ Freeman,	“ Mosher,
“ Hall,	“ Cowie,
“ Thorne,	“ Holmes,
“ B. Smith,	“ Josiah Coffin,
“ Marshall,	“ Moore,
“ L. M. Wilkins,	“ Bent,
“ Creighton,	“ Whitman,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	“ Killam,
Mr. Zwicker,	“ Jost,
“ Shaw,	“ Murray,
“ Brown,	“ J. Munro.
“ John Campbell,	

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

So it passed in the negative.

The Negative.

Further amendment
moved.

The hon. Mr. Johnston then moved, by way of amendment to the proposed resolution that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house, that the house do come to the following resolution :

“ *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this house, it is necessary—having reference to the circumstances of the country and the wishes and opinions of the people—that railway construction should receive such liberal aid from the legislature as the public resources will warrant, and as may not endanger the maintenance of the provincial credit and honor.

That for carrying out these views in the manner at once the most efficacious and certain, and with the smallest risk to the province, this house will adopt the measures and pass the bills following, that is to say :

1st.—A bill for incorporating a company to construct a trunk railroad from Halifax harbor to the frontier of New Brunswick, with the usual privileges and restrictions.

2nd.—A bill for granting facility or provincial aid to the said trunk railroad in one of the alternative modes following, at the option of the provincial government, that is to say :—

First alternative : By the province taking stock to the extent of £5000 sterling for every £20,000 sterling actually expended by the company, but not to exceed an amount equal to £1500 per mile for the whole length of line, or in the aggregate the sum of £195,000 ; and also to loan to the company an equal sum of £5000 for every £20,000 actually expended, not exceeding £1500 per mile, or the like sum of £195,000 sterling.

This loan, as the same shall be advanced, to form a primary mortgage or first charge upon the road, its stock, stations, and appurtenances and earnings.

The provincial government to have the option of paying for the said stock, and of advancing the said loan in money or provincial debentures at 6 per cent., to be taken by the company at par.

Or, second alternative : By the province advancing to the company in money or in provincial debentures at 6 per cent., to be taken by the company at par at the option of the provincial government as the work advances to the extent of one half of the cost of the road, so as not to exceed £3250 per mile, or in the aggregate £422,500 sterling, such advances and the interest at six per cent. to be a primary mortgage or first charge upon the road, its stock, station, and appurtenances and earnings.

The said bill to provide for the completion of the trunk rail road by the first day of July, in the year 1857, with the power for the provincial government to appoint a number of directors proportioned to the provincial interest, and to include all necessary guards in the way of reserve fund, inspection of work by provincial engineer, purchase by government, control of tolls, &c.

3rd.—A bill for incorporating a company to construct a branch railroad from the said trunk to Windsor, thence to Victoria Beach or some other part of the county of Annapolis, with the usual privileges and restrictions.

4th.—A bill for granting facility or encouragement to the said branch railroad to the same extent as in the facility bill first mentioned, except that in the first alternative named, therein the provincial stock and loan respectively shall not exceed £ sterling per mile, or £ in the whole ; and in the second alternative the advance shall not exceed £ sterling per mile, and that the time for completing the line be not limited to 1st July, 1857.

5th.—A bill for incorporating a company to construct a railroad from the said trunk railroad to , in the county of Pictou, with the usual privileges and restrictions.

6th.—A bill for granting facility or provincial encouragement similar to that before mentioned for the western branch.

And that the said bills, or some of them, contain clauses to authorize any other companies which may be hereafter formed for constructing railroads in the province to connect with the said trunk or branch lines, and giving such companies the same powers and facilities for obtaining public and private lands for site and stations as the before mentioned bills shall give for the construction of the said trunk railroad and branches.”

Which proposed amendment being seconded,

The

The hon. the attorney general moved that the question thereon be now put : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-four ; against it, twenty-eight.

Previous question moved.

For the motion :

Against the motion.

Division

Mr. Ryder,	Mr. M. I. Wilkins,	Mr. Shaw,	Mr. Chipman,
" Freeman,	" Mosher,	" Jas. Campbell,	" Wade,
" Hall,	" Cowie,	" Martell,	Hon. Mr. Henry,
" Thorne,	" Holmes,	" McQueen,	Mr. Bourneuf,
" B. Smith,	" Josiah Coffin,	" Locke,	" P. Smyth,
" Marshall,	" Moore,	" Archibald,	Hon. Prov. Sec.,
" L. M. Wilkins,	" Bent,	" Thos. Coffin,	Mr. Annand,
" Creighton,	" Whitman,	" Wier,	" Dimock,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	" Killam,	" Young,	" McKinnon,
Mr. Zwicker,	" Jost,	" S. Campbell,	" Fulton,
" Brown,	" Murray,	Hon. Mr. McLeod,	" H. Munro,
" John Campbell,	" J. Munro.	" Fin. Sec.,	" Esson,
		Mr. McLelan,	" Doyle,
		" Comeau,	Hon. Atty. General.

So it passed in the negative.

Negative.

Ordered, That the question on the said amendment be not now put.

The question on the motion originally proposed, that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house, being then put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-seven ; against it, twenty-five.

Original motion carried on division.

For the motion :

Against the motion :

Mr. Jas. Campbell,	Mr. Wade,	Mr. Ryder,	Mr. M. I. Wilkins,
" Martell,	Hon. Mr. Henry,	" Freeman,	" Mosher,
" McQueen,	Mr. Bourneuf,	" Hall,	" Cowie,
" Locke,	" P. Smyth,	" Thorne,	" Holmes,
" Archibald,	Hon. Prov. Sec.	" B. Smith,	" Josiah Coffin,
" Thos. Coffin,	Mr. Annand,	" Marshall,	" Moore,
" Wier,	" Dimock,	" L. M. Wilkins,	" Bent,
" Young,	" McKinnon,	" Creighton,	" Whitman,
" S. Campbell,	" Fulton,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,	" Killam,
Hon. Mr. McLeod,	" H. Munro,	Mr. Zwicker,	" Jost,
" Fin. Sec.,	" Esson,	" Shaw,	" Murray,
Mr. McLelan,	" Doyle,	" Brown,	" J. Munro.
" Comeau,	Hon. Atty. General.	" John Campbell,	
" Chipman,			

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

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

Bill committed.

The following bills were severally read a second time :

Bills committed, viz. -

A bill to authorise the further investment of the earnings of the industrious classes in the savings' bank.

Savings' bank,

A bill to authorise a further issue of province notes ; and,

Province notes,

A bill to authorise a loan for the construction of certain public works within this province.

Railway loan.

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

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

FRIDAY, 11th FEBRUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

- Telegraph bill, and
and,
Deep sea fishery bill,
Read 2nd time.
Committed.
- A bill to incorporate the Nova Scotia and Newfoundland junction telegraph company ;
and,
A bill relating to the deep sea fishery.
Were severally read a second time.
Ordered, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.
- Baddeck town limits bill.
- Mr. H. Munro, pursuant to special leave given, presented a bill to define the limits of the town of Baddeck—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.
- Victoria sessions bill.
- Mr. H. Munro also, pursuant to special leave given, presented a bill relating to the holding of the sessions for the county of Victoria—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.
- Report on Shubenadie canal property.
- The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house,
Report made by William Faulkner, esquire, in accordance with instructions from the government, on the state of the Shubenacadie canal property, its value generally, either for the purpose of a canal or otherwise—the extent of water power which it now includes—and the value of those tracts of land which the government own upon the river—and the same was read by the clerk.
- (See appendix No. 13.)
- Ordered*, That the report do lie on the table.
- Committee on bills.
- On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on bills.
Mr. Speaker left the chair.
Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- Report bills—
Halifax streets with amendments.
- The chairman reported from the committee that they had again gone through the bill respecting streets and highways in 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 also had under consideration the bill to incorporate the Nova Scotia and Newfoundland junction telegraph company, and had directed him to recommend to the house to refer the same to a select committee—and he delivered the bill, with the amendments to the first mentioned bill, in at the clerk's table, where the amendments were read.
- Ordered*, That the bill reported with amendments be engrossed.
- N. S. and Newfld. telegraph company to be referred to select committee.
- Ordered*, That the telegraph bill, together with the several petitions for and against it, be referred to Mr. H. Munro, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Chipman, and Mr. Killam, to examine and report upon such bill with amendments or otherwise.
- Committee on telegraph bill.
- Ordered*, That such committee have power to send for persons and papers, and that they do report within fourteen days.
- Powers of committee, &c.

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

Saturday,

SATURDAY, 12th FEBRUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

A petition of John H. Chipman, and others, of Wilmot, was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying that the house will not sanction the principle of assessment for the support of common schools.

Petition against school assessment.

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

Referred to committee on education.

Two petitions of freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Digby, were also severally presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, respectively praying that the elective principle may be extended to the legislative council.

Petitions for elective legislative council.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.

Two petitions of inhabitants of school district No. 4, of Aylesford, in Kings county, and of a portion of the inhabitants of district No. 5, of Wilmot, in the county of Annapolis, were also severally presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, respectively praying that the former district and the eastern part of the latter district may be united into one district.

Petitions for union of school districts.

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

Referred to committee on education.

A petition of J. Withrow, of Hants county, was presented by Mr. B. Smith, and read, praying for an alteration in the statute labor laws as respects minors and apprentices.

Petition relative to statute labor law.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on the subject of the statute labor law.

Ref. to committee.

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

Papers presented—

An account for services performed by him under direction of the government, in preparing certain admiralty returns connected with seizures for breach of the fishery convention between Great Britain and the United States.

Account of expenses of admiralty returns.

Ordered, That the account do lie on the table.

A petition of Matthew Henry Richey, local secretary at Halifax of the association to promote a cheap and uniform system of colonial and international postage, was presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying that the house would take the subject into consideration, and contribute to the attainment of the objects of the association in such mode as may be deemed most suitable.

Petition relative to ocean postage.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

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

Papers presented—

Copy of despatch from the administrator of the government to the colonial secretary, dated 12th April, 1852, with copy of address of legislative council on subject of the application of the elective principle to that body, and copy of a protest against the same.

Legislative council constitution.

Copy of despatch from the colonial secretary to the administrator of the government, in reply, dated 5th May, 1852.

And the same were read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 14.)

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

Also—certain papers relating to the industrial exhibition to be held at New York during the present year.

New York industrial exhibition.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

And

Lunatic papers.

And also—certain papers connected with the erection of the proposed lunatic asylum. And the same were read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 15.)

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

Sewers amendment bill.

Mr. McLelan, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend the law relating to commissioners of sewers—and the same was read a first time.

Referred to sel. com.

Ordered, That the bill be referred to Mr. Hall, Mr. Whitman, Mr. Mosher, Mr. Chipman, Mr. Dimock, Mr. Bent, and Mr. McLelan, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise.

Petition relative to Horton dikes referred to committee.

Ordered, That the petition relative to the Grand Prairie and Wickwire dikes in Horton, presented on the 2nd February instant, be also referred to the same committee.

Resolution as to outrages and requesting attendance of mayor.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Johnston,

Resolved, In consideration of the outrages recently perpetrated in the halls and staircases leading to this house by assemblages of persons insulting and obstructing the members of the house, it is proper to ascertain how far the civil power is adequate to the protection of the members of the house in the performance of their legislative duties, and with a view of obtaining the attendance of his honor the mayor of the city in his official capacity in this house, to afford information on the above point,—that a communication by message be made to the legislative council, of which his honor is a member, expressing the desire of this house that the legislative council will give leave to his honor the mayor to afford such information.

Ordered, That the clerk do communicate the foregoing resolution to the council.

Motion for com. as to changing seat of legislature.

Mr. Brown moved that the house do come to the following resolution :

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the expediency of removing the seat of legislation from the city of Halifax to some central and convenient place in the rural districts :

Which being seconded,

Adjournment carried on division.

Mr. Chipman moved that the house do now adjourn: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-four; against it, nineteen.

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

The house adjourned until Monday next at twelve of the clock.

MONDAY, 14th FEBRUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

Halifax streets bill read 3rd time.

An engrossed bill respecting streets and highways in the city of Halifax, was read a third time.

Passed.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act respecting streets and highways in the city of Halifax.

Sent to council.

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

Petition from marsh proprietors, Truro.

A petition of proprietors of marsh lands in the township of Truro, was presented by Mr. Archibald, and read, praying for the passage of a law to compel proprietors to open their respective proportions of line drains.

Ref to committee.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee to whom was yesterday referred the bill to amend the law relating to commissioners of sewers, who are also to examine and report upon this petition.

The

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

Law commission report and papers presented.

Final report of the commissioners appointed to enquire into the practice and proceedings of the courts of common law and equity, &c., with letter of the honorable the speaker on the subject of the abolition of the chancery court annexed, and appendix containing queries and answers in relation to the same subject; and also,

Communications from the hon. the chief justice and the hon. Mr. justice Bliss, addressed to his excellency the lieutenant governor, and respectively relating to the action of the commissioners in reference to the proposed abolition of the chancery court, and their individual views in relation thereto.

And the same were read by the clerk.

For the report and other papers, except the appendix to report,

(See appendix No. 16.)

Ordered, That the report and other papers do lie on the table.

The hon. the provincial secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to regulate the practice and proceedings of the supreme court, the same having been prepared by the law commissioners, and accompanying their report—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Supreme court practice bill.

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

Road damages agreements.

Certain agreements and appraisements for damages to land, and for fencing, caused by the laying out of new roads through the same, returned under chapter 61 of the revised statutes.

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

Referred to committee on road damages.

The hon. the financial secretary, also by like command, presented to the house,

An account of the queen's printer for public printing in 1852.

Queen's printer's account.

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

Referred to committee on printing.

Ordered, That Mr. Creighton have leave of absence until Wednesday next inclusive, to return home on urgent private business.

Leave of absence to Mr. Creighton.

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

Committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had had under consideration the four bills connected with the construction of railways within this province, viz: the bill to authorise the construction of railways in this province; the bill to authorise a loan for the construction of certain public works within this province; the bill to authorise the further investment of the earnings of the industrious classes in the savings' bank; and the bill to authorise a further issue of province notes; and had come to a resolution in relation to such bills, which they had directed him to report to the house with the bills—and he delivered the resolution with the bills in at the clerk's table, where the resolution was read, and is as follows:

Report railway bills with resolution.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the house to refer the bills to a select committee, together with all papers submitted on the subject of railways, which committee shall consider the best mode of constructing railways in Nova Scotia, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolution.

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted by the house, and that in accordance therewith the bills be referred to a select committee under the resolution.

Report adopted, and bills referred to sel. com.

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

TUESDAY, 15th FEBRUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

Committee on railway bills.

Ordered, That the hon. the provincial secretary, Mr. Chipman, Mr. Thomas Coffin, the hon. Mr. McLeod, Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. B. Smith, the hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Killam, be a select committee to whom the railway bills shall be referred under the resolution of yesterday.

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

WEDNESDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

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

THURSDAY, 17th FEBRUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

Leave of absence.

Ordered, That Mr. Mosher have leave of absence after Friday until Tuesday next inclusive, to return home on urgent private business.

Despatch relative to fishery convention negotiations.

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

Copy of a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle, secretary of state for the colonies, to his excellency the lieutenant-governor, dated 3rd February, 1853, in reference to the proposed treaty between Great Britain and the United States connected with the subject of reciprocity of trade and modifications of the fishery convention, and acknowledging receipt of address from inhabitants of Halifax in relation thereto; and the same was read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 4—part 2.)

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

Address to the crown as to fisheries.

On motion of the hon. the provincial secretary,
Resolved unanimously, That the following address to her majesty be agreed to and do pass the house, viz :

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble address of the house of assembly for the province of Nova Scotia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY—

We, your majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the representatives of your majesty's faithful people of Nova Scotia, beg leave to approach the throne with the renewal of the tender of affectionate support to your majesty's person and government.

We have learned with deep interest that negotiations are pending between your majesty's government and the government of the United States, involving not only questions of reciprocal trade between the two countries but the surrender of national and colonial rights of a very important character.

Warned

Warned by the experience of the past and the results of treaty stipulations, in which the interests of British America have been seriously compromised without the provincial governments and legislatures being consulted, the house of assembly pray that no treaty may be negotiated by your majesty which would surrender to foreigners the reserved fisheries on our sea coasts, or any participation therein, without an opportunity being afforded to the government and legislature of Nova Scotia to consider and express an opinion upon its terms.

Ordered, That the address be engrossed.

Resolved, That his excellency the lieutenant-governor be respectfully requested to transmit such address, to be laid at the foot of the throne, with his excellency's favorable recommendation of the prayer thereof.

Governor requested to transmit address.

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

King's college papers.

Copy of a memorial of the governors, president and fellows of King's college at Windsor; and also—

Copy of a memorial of the associated alumni of King's college.

With various papers thereto annexed.

Respectively addressed to the colonial secretary, and praying that her majesty's sanction may not be given to the act for withdrawing the grant from such college.

And the same were read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 7—part 2.)

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered the bill for further increasing the capital stock of the Halifax water company, the bill to incorporate the trustees of Saint Andrew's church in Halifax, and the bill to incorporate the trustees of the free church congregation at Sydney,—and had directed him to report the same to the house severally without any amendment; and he delivered the bills in at the clerk's table.

Report on bills—
Halifax water company.
St. Andrew's church.
Sydney church.

The said bills were then severally read a second time.

Bills read 2nd time.

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

Committed.

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

Printing accounts.

Various accounts for public printing during the past year.

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

Ref. to committee.

Also—an account of Dr. Sawers, health officer, Halifax, for his services as such health officer during the past year.

Health officer's acct., Halifax.

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

Referred to immigrant committee.

A petition of Andrew Madden, of Arichat, in the county of Richmond, surgeon, was, by special leave of the house, presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying remuneration for his medical services in attending shipwrecked seamen in 1850.

Petition of Dr. Madden.

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

Referred to immigrant committee.

A petition of Andrew Madden, of Arichat, in the county of Richmond, surgeon, was also, by special leave, presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying payment for medical attendance upon and medicines furnished transient paupers in the years 1847, 1849 and 1852.

Petition of Dr. Madden.

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

Referred to transient poor committee.

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

Acct. of balance due provincial agent for great exhibition.

A communication from the chairman and secretary of the provincial commissioners of the London industrial exhibition of 1851, addressed to the provincial secretary, and accompanied by an account shewing the balance due the provincial agent in respect of such exhibition.

Referred to sel. com.

Ordered, That the communication and account be referred to Mr. Locke, Mr. J. Munro, and Mr. Esson, to examine and report upon.

Petition for aid to N. S. industrial exhibition.

A petition of the executive committee of the Nova Scotia industrial exhibition, was, by special leave of the house, presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying legislative assistance in furtherance of the objects contemplated by petitioners.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Petition from Hants against normal school and assessment.

A petition of the inhabitants of Ardoise district No. 5, in the county of Hants, was presented by Mr. L. M. Wilkins, and read, praying that the house will not sanction the establishment of a normal school, nor the principle of assessment for the support of common schools.

Referred to committee on education.

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

Report as to revenue boat, Sydney, C. B.

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

A report from C. E. Leonard, esquire, collector of colonial revenue at Sydney, C. B., relative to the services of the revenue boat at that place during the past year.

And the same was read by the clerk.

Referred to committee on trade.

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

Despatch allowing revised statutes.

The hon. the provincial secretary, also, by like command, presented to the house, Copy of a despatch from the colonial secretary to the lieutenant-governor, dated 22nd January, 1853, announcing allowance by her majesty of the revised statutes of the province. And the same was read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 17.)

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

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

FRIDAY, 18th FEBRUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

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

SATURDAY, 19th FEBRUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

Petition from Richmond for county incorporations.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Richmond, was presented by Mr. Martell, and read, praying for the passage of the bill now before the house for establishing county municipal incorporations, and that it may be rendered compulsory on the counties.

Ref. to committee.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the select committee on such bill.

Petition from Digby against new telegraph bill.

A petition of stockholders in the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company, residing at Digby and its vicinity, was presented by Mr. Whitman, and read, praying that the house will

will not pass the bill for incorporating the Nova Scotia and Newfoundland junction telegraph company.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on such bill.

Referred to committee on bill.

Two petitions of inhabitants of the county of Digby, were severally presented by Mr. Wade, and read, respectively praying that the house will not sanction the proposed change in the constitution of the legislative council by making the same elective.

Petition from Digby against elective councils.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.

A petition of inhabitants of Barrington, was presented by Mr. Josiah Coffin, and read, praying that the house will not sanction the principle of assessment for the support of schools.

Petition against school assessments.

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

Referred to committee on education.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message fm. council, giving leave to mayor to attend house.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have passed a resolution which they have directed me to communicate to this honorable house as follows, viz. :

“ On motion, *resolved*, that Mr. Keith, who is mayor of the city of Halifax, have leave to go to the house of assembly, as desired by that house in their message of the 12th instant, for the purpose of affording information how far the civil power of the city of Halifax is adequate to the protection of the members of the house of assembly in the performance of their legislative duties, if he thinks fit.”

And then the messenger withdrew.

The hon. the provincial secretary, from the committee to whom was referred the railway bills under the resolution of the house of the 14th instant, made a report which he read in his place, and then delivered in at the clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows :

Report from railway committee.

“ The select committee appointed on the fourteenth instant to consider and report upon the general subject of railway construction, beg leave to report as follows : That they have met from day to day hearing evidence in public, minutes of which are herewith returned. Having obtained all the information within their reach, the committee have adopted certain resolutions which they beg leave to submit for the information of the house, which resolutions are as follow :

‘ *Whereas* Messrs. James Sykes, John Brookfield, and George William King, have offered to construct 320 miles of railway in this province, to include a trunk railway from the harbor of Halifax to the frontier of New Brunswick with branch lines to Pictou and Victoria Beach, giving security to the extent of £40,000 for the due performance of the contract, taking one-third of the risk, and supplying one-third of the funds, and charging for the work an uniform rate of £4,500 sterling per mile ; or £5,200 for the trunk line alone.

And whereas William Jackson and his associates have offered to build a trunk railway only, taking one-half the risk and supplying one-half the funds, but charging at a rate which will vary from £6,500 to £7,000 sterling per mile.

And whereas no tenders have been produced to this committee wherein the said William Jackson and his associates offer to construct at any specified rate or embark capital in the said branch lines ; while there is some reason to apprehend from their owning-competing lines in New Brunswick that their interests in this respect may conflict with the interests of this province, which it is the first duty of this committee to guard.

And whereas the costs of these roads will ultimately be paid by those who travel over them, this committee are bound, even at some pecuniary risk, to keep down the price to that level which will ensure durable and permanent work and economical and efficient management.

And whereas a saving of but £1300 per mile on the trunk line alone would amount to £169,000, which in 25 years would amount to £707,697.

And whereas a saving of £2000 per mile over all the lines, taking the contracts of New Brunswick for a guide, would amount to £640,000, which in 25 years would amount to £2,671,035.

And whereas Messrs. Sykes, Brookfield, and King, having examined and surveyed the country, are prepared to commence operations forthwith, while Mr. Jackson and his associates do not propose to commence their surveys until July, and cannot begin the work until the autumn if not the close of the year :

Be it therefore resolved, That it be recommended to the house to pass a law authorising the executive to accept the proposals of Messrs. Sykes, Brookfield, and King, and to enter into a contract with them upon the terms following, that is to say :

1st. That the trunk line shall be finished within three years from the signing of the contract, or sooner if the trunk line from the New Brunswick frontier to the frontier of the state of Maine be finished, so that the whole line may be completed and put in operation on the same day.

2nd. That the trunk line shall not only be completed and equipped as proposed in the tenders of Messrs. Sykes, Brookfield and King, but shall conform in all respects to the character and equipment of the trunk line through New Brunswick, whatever that may be.

3rd. That the branch lines shall all be completed within seven years from the signing of the contract, and shall be permanent and good roads, constructed on the lines to be approved of by the government engineer and subject to his inspection.

4th. That should any unforeseen circumstances make it imperative to stay the progress of the work at any of the periods hereinafter mentioned, that is to say : when the trunk line is finished—when the eastern branch has reached the harbor of Pictou, or the western branch has been extended to Windsor, Hantsport, Kentville or Bridgetown, power shall be reserved to the lieutenant governor in the contract to stay proceedings at either of these points, on receiving an address from both branches of the legislature requesting him so to do.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE,
JAMES McLEOD,
STEWART CAMPBELL,
THOMAS COFFIN,
SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

Committee room, 19th February, 1853."

"We have dissented from the above report, because, among other reasons, it proposes to make the trunk line a government work, and because it gives no satisfactory assurance of the completion of the branch, and because it proposes to involve the provincial resources and credit to an unnecessary amount, which might be avoided by adopting a sounder system of railway construction in Nova Scotia.

(Signed)

J. W. JOHNSTON,
BENJ. SMITH,
THOMAS KILLAM,
JOHN HOLMES."

Motion to receive.

And thereupon,

The hon. the provincial secretary moved that the report be received and do lie on the table : which being seconded,

Amendment not to receive.

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved, by way of amendment, that the report be not received by the house : which being seconded,

Previous question carried.

Mr. Chipman moved that the question on such amendment be now put : which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Amendment negatived.

And accordingly,

The question on such amendment being put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-three ; against it, twenty-seven ;—so it passed in the negative.

Original motion carried.

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

And thereupon,

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

The

The hon. the provincial secretary also, from the same committee reported that they had considered the four railway bills referred to them, and had directed him to report the same to the house without any amendment—and he delivered the bills in at the clerk's table.

Railway bills reported.

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

Recommitted.

The hon. the mayor of the city of Halifax, pursuant to the request of the house contained in the resolution passed on the 12th instant and the permission of the legislative council communicated this day by message, attended in the house, and having a seat assigned him on the right of the speaker, was examined on the subject of the adequacy of the civil power of the city to the protection of the members in the performance of their legislative duties, his answers being taken down in writing by the clerk assistant—and such examination being completed he retired from the house.

Mayor examined as to civic power.

On motion of the hon. the provincial secretary, the house resolved itself into a committee on the general state of the province to consider generally the subject of the construction of railways in this province.

Committee on railways.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

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

Report progress.

Ordered, That the house do on Monday next again resolve itself into a committee on the same subject.

Further order.

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

MONDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

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

Committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill for further increasing the capital stock of the Halifax water company; the bill to incorporate the trustees of Saint Andrew's church, in Halifax; and the bill to incorporate the trustees of the free church congregation at Sydney, and had directed him to report the same to the house, severally without any amendment—and he delivered the bills in at the clerk's table.

Report bills—

Halifax water company.

St. Andrew's church.

Free church, Sydney.

Ordered, That the bills be engrossed.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message fm. council.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to extend the jurisdiction of the commissioners of streets for Truro; the bill, entitled, an act to enable the city of Halifax to borrow funds for building a market house; and the bill, entitled, an act to enable the city of Halifax to borrow two thousand pounds—severally without any amendment.

Agree to bills—

Truro streets,

Halifax market house,

Halifax loan.

And then the messenger withdrew.

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

Papers presented, viz.—

Accounts and vouchers connected with the expenditure on the provincial penitentiary during the past year, together with the medical report on the institution for the same period.

Penitentiary accounts

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

Referred to com.

Also—

- Account current of province. Also—an account current shewing the debits and available assets of the province up to 31st December, 1852; and—
- Probable assets for 1853. A statement of the probable assets of the province for the year 1853.
(See appendix No. 12—part 2.)
- Referred to com. on public accounts. Ordered, That the same be referred to the committee on public accounts.
- Estimate. Also—an estimate of the expenses of the civil government of the province for the year 1853.
(See appendix No. 18.)
Ordered, That the estimate do lie on the table.
- Supply granted. On motion of the hon. the financial secretary,
Resolved, That a supply be granted to her majesty.
- Estimate referred. Ordered, That the estimate of the expense of the civil government of the province be referred to the committee of supply.
- Order of day for supply. Ordered, That the house do on Thursday next resolve itself into a committee to consider of the supply granted to her majesty.
- Consular fees returns. The hon. the financial secretary, by like command, presented to the house, Returns of fees paid by the masters of Nova Scotia vessels to British consuls in the United States, during the year—together with an abstract of such returns.
- Referred to sel. com. Ordered, That the same be referred to Mr. Whitman, Mr. Killam, and Mr. McQueen, to examine and report upon, and generally upon the subject of consular fees at foreign ports.
- Papers presented— The hon. the provincial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house,
- Despatches on subject of militia arms. Copy of a despatch from the administrator of the government to Sir John S. Pakington, dated 29th April, 1852, enclosing copy of report of a committee of the house on the subject of the disposal of the militia arms—with copy of despatch of Sir John S. Pakington in reply, dated 22d May, 1852.
And the same were read by the clerk.
(See appendix No. 19.)
Ordered, That the copies of despatches do lie on the table.
- Pictou Island light house. Also—copy of a letter from the provincial secretary to the provincial secretary of Prince Edward Island, dated 3d April, 1852, on the subject of the erection of a light house on Pictou Island, with copy of the reply of the provincial secretary of P. E. Island, dated 29th April, 1852.
And the same were read by the clerk.
(See appendix No. 20.)
- Referred to nav. sec committee. Ordered, That the papers be referred to the committee on navigation securities.
- Report of commissioners of crown lands. Also—a report from the commissioner of crown lands, relating to improvements made in the department, and suggesting further legislation connected therewith.
And the same was read by the clerk.
(See appendix No. 21.)
- Referred to select committee. Ordered, That the report be referred to Mr. Creighton, Mr. B. Smith, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Thorne, and Mr. H. Munro, to examine and report upon by bill or otherwise.
- Petition from Halifax in favor of railway bills. A petition of Andrew MacKinlay, and others, of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Wier, and read, praying that the house will pass the railway bills now before them.
Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of John Tempest, and others, of Dartmouth, was presented by Mr. Annand, and read, praying that the house will pass the railway bills now before them.

Petition from Dartmouth in favor of railway bills.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

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

Queen's counsel papers presented.

Copies of various despatches and other papers on the subject of the appointment of the hon. William A. Henry to the situation of a queen's counsel in this province.

And the same were read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 22.)

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

Mr. H. Munro, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill for the construction of the Saint Peter's canal—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

St. Peter's canal bill.

The hon. Mr. McLeod, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to establish a steam ferry across the Gut of Canso—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Steam ferry bill, Gut of Canso.

The order of the day being read,

Order of day—

The house again resolved itself into a committee on the general state of the province to consider the subject of the construction of railways.

Committee on railways.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

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

Report progress.

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

Further order.

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

TUESDAY, 22nd FEBRUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill for further increasing the capital stock of the Halifax water company, was read a third time.

Bills read 3rd time and passed, viz :

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for further increasing the capital stock of the Halifax water company.

Halifax water company.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the trustees of the free church congregation at Sydney, was read a third time.

Sydney free church.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the trustees of the free church congregation at Sydney.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the trustees of Saint Andrew's church in Halifax, was read a third time.

St. Andrew's church, Halifax.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the trustees of Saint Andrew's church in Halifax.

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

Sent to council.

Papers presented—

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

Coast survey.

Various papers connected with the progress of the coast survey of Nova Scotia, and in reference to the tides in the Bay of Fundy, viz :

Copy of a letter from the provincial secretary to William D. Jeans, esquire, secretary to the admiral, dated 8th September, 1852.

Copy of communication from vice admiral Sir George F. Seymour to the provincial secretary, dated 1st November, 1852.

Copies of reports from captains Bayfield and Shortland, of the surveying service, to the vice admiral, dated respectively 21st and 30th September, 1852.

And the same were read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 23.)

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

Capt. Shortland on light houses.

Also—copy of a communication from captain Shortland, of H. M. S. Columbia, to the provincial secretary, dated 14th April, 1852, relative to the subject of lighting the coasts of the province.

And the same was read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 24.)

Referred to com. on navigation securities.

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

Negro relief accounts.

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

Referred to committee on public accounts.

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

Petitions as to lines of roads, Co. Pictou.

The hon. Mr. Henry, by like command, presented to the house,

A petition addressed to his excellency from George McDonald, and others, of the county of Pictou, praying that the line of road laid out by Peter Crerar, esquire, through the settlement of Merigomishe to Antigonishe, may not be considered one of the "great roads," and that the portions of it not completed may be left as a county road to the control of the sessions on the ground that the Marshy Hope road, so called, has been recognised as a portion of the great road from Pictou to Antigonishe; and also,

A petition of James Henderson, and others, of Merigomishe, praying that the prayer of the last mentioned petition be not acceded to.

And such petitions were severally read by the clerk.

Referred to sel. com.

Ordered, That the same be referred to Mr. Marshall, Mr. Wade, and Mr. Fulton, to examine and report, which in their judgment, is the best line of road, to be placed on the list of great roads.

Petition for law to regulate burial ground, Onslow.

A petition of inhabitants of Onslow, was presented by Mr. Archibald, and read, praying for the passage of an act for the purpose of placing a burial ground in that township under proper supervision.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Leave for bill carried on division.

Mr. Archibald moved for the special leave of the house to present a bill for the purpose of regulating such burial ground at Onslow: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the affirmative.

Ordered, Accordingly.

North Sydney free church bill presented on special leave.

Mr. McQueen moved for the special leave of the house to present a bill to incorporate the trustees of North Sydney free church, in the county of Cape Breton: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, nineteen; against it, fifteen;—so it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

The said bill having been introduced, was read a first time.

Referred to committee on private bills.

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

The

The order of the day being read,

The house resolved itself into a committee on the further consideration of the subject of the construction of railways.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

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

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

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

WEDNESDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Ryder, pursuant to special leave given, presented a bill to authorize the appointment of trustees for the public burial ground at Tusket—and the same was read a first time.

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

Mr. Chipman asked for the leave of the house to present four several petitions of freeholders and other residents of the county of Kings, upon the subject of the railway bills now before the house, but the same respectively alluding to the conduct of three members of this house in the house, and also praying that the house will, throwing away party and personal feeling, unite in carrying such bills: Mr. Speaker informed the house that having understood that such petitions were to be offered for presentation, he had investigated the precedents applicable to the reception of petitions containing statements of a similar character, and that he, Mr. Speaker, was of opinion, both on the ground of the statements so therein contained and also of the terms of the prayers thereof respectively, that such petition ought not to be received—and the house concurring in opinion with Mr. Speaker, leave to present the petitions was refused accordingly.

The hon. Mr. McLeod, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to alter the law relating to light house duties—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Archibald,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to consider what alterations, if any, are necessary in the probate and absconding debtors laws respectively, with power to report by bills or otherwise.

Ordered, That Mr. Archibald, Mr. Creighton, Mr. McQueen, Mr. Fulton, and Mr. B. Smith, be a committee for that purpose.

A bill to regulate the practice and proceedings in the supreme court, was read a second time.

Ordered, That the bill be referred to Mr. Hall, Mr. Archibald, Mr. Creighton, Mr. McQueen, Mr. Annand, Mr. McLelan, Mr. John Campbell, Mr. B. Smith, and Mr. John Munro, to examine and report upon with amendments or otherwise.

The hon. the attorney general, from the committee to whom was referred the bill relating to the placing of draws in bridges, reported that they had considered the bill, and had directed

Committee on railways.

Report progress.

Further order.

Tusket burial ground bill.

Referred to committee on private bills.

Railway petitions rejected, as reflecting on members.

Light house duties bill.

Committee on probate and absent debtors laws.

Supreme court practice bill read 2d time.

Referred to sel. com.

Draw in bridges bill reported.

directed him to report the same to the house without any amendment—and he delivered the bill in at the clerk's table.

Read 2nd time and
Committed.

The bill was then read a second time.

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

Onslow burial ground
bill.

Mr. Archibald, pursuant to special leave given yesterday, presented a bill to authorise the appointment of trustees for the burial ground at Onslow—and the same was read a first time.

Referred to committee
on private bills.

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

County officers' bill.

Mr. McLelan, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill concerning county officers—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Width of roads bill.

Mr. B. Smith, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill relative to the width of certain roads—and the same was read a first time.

Referred to select
committee.

Ordered, That the bill be referred to Mr. B. Smith, Mr. Archibald, and Mr. H. Munro, to examine and report upon, with amendments or otherwise.

Papers presented—

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

Currency.

Copy of a despatch from Sir John S. Pakington to the lieutenant governor, dated 17th July, 1852, enclosing copy of a treasury minute dated 20th June, 1852, on the subject of the adoption of an uniform currency in the British North American colonies.

And such copies of despatch and treasury minute were severally read by the clerk.

(*See appendix No. 25.*)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

Revenue laws allow-
ance.

Also—copy of a despatch from the duke of Newcastle to the lieutenant governor, dated 30th December, 1852, with copy of order of queen in council, allowing act of last session to continue the revenue laws.

And the same were read by the clerk.

(*See appendix No. 26.*)

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

Various acts allowed.

Also—copy of a despatch from Sir John S. Pakington to the lieutenant governor, dated 25th October, 1852, with copy of order of queen in council, leaving to their operation various acts of last session.

And the same were read by the clerk.

(*See appendix No. 27.*)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

Order of day—

The order of the day being read,

Committee on rail-
ways.

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report finally.

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

Resolutions.

First.

1°. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the house to make provision by bill for the construction of a trunk railway from the harbor of Halifax to the frontier of New Brunswick.

2°. *Resolved*, That it be recommended to the house to make provision by bill for branch ^{Second.} railroads, to extend from the main trunk line to Pictou and Victoria beach, power being retained by which the executive may, on the address of both branches of the legislature, stay the progress of the work when the trunk line is finished, or when the branch lines have extended to Pictou, Windsor, Hantsport, Kentville, or Bridgetown.

3°. *Resolved*, That should the public funds of the province be embarked in railway ^{Third.} enterprise, the works to be created by such expenditure should be public works, that the legislature may exercise over their management efficient control, and that the people, whose funds are hazarded, may ultimately have free roads when the lines become productive.

And thereupon,

The first of such resolutions having been again read, and the usual question thereon being propounded from the chair that the same be agreed to, the house divided thereon, ^{1st resolution agree to on division.} when there appeared for agreeing to the resolution, forty-five ; against it, seven.

For the resolution :

Mr. Esson,	Mr. Wade,	Mr. M. I. Wilkins,
" Annand,	" Ryder,	" Holmes,
" Doyle,	" Thos. Coffin,	" Murray,
" Wier,	" Locke,	Hon. Mr. Henry,
" B. Smith,	" Freeman,	Mr. McKinnon,
" Mosher,	" John Campbell,	" S. Campbell,
" L. M. Wilkins,	" Cowie,	" Marshall,
" Dimock,	" Jost,	Hon. Mr. McLeod,
" Young,	" Zwicker,	Mr. McQueen,
" Moore,	" Archibald,	" H. Munro,
" Brown,	" McLelan,	" J. Munro,
" Chipman,	" Jas. Campbell,	" P. Smyth,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	Hon. Fin. Sec.,	" Martell,
Mr. Whitman,	" Prov. Sec.	" Bent,
" Thorne,	Mr. Fulton,	Hon. Atty. General.

Against the resolution :

Mr. Comeau,
" Creighton,
" Bourneuf,
" Hall,
" Shaw,
" Josiah Coffin,
" Killam.

So it passed in the affirmative.

The second resolution having been then again read, and the usual question thereon being ^{2nd resolution.} propounded that the same be agreed to by the house :

Mr. H. Munro moved that such resolution be amended by striking out the words " Victoria Beach " and all the subsequent part thereof, and inserting in place of the words so left out the word " Windsor : " which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, five ; against it, forty-seven. ^{Amendment negatived.}

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. H. Munro then moved that such resolution be amended by striking out the words " Victoria Beach " and all the subsequent part thereof, and inserting in place of the words so left out the word " Kentville : " which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, eighteen ; against it, thirty-four. ^{2nd amendment negatived.}

For the amendment :

Hon. Mr. Henry,	Mr. McKinnon,
“ Atty. General,	“ Locke,
Mr. Doyle,	“ Wier,
“ McQueen,	“ H. Munro,
“ P. Smyth,	“ Archibald,
“ Annand,	Hon. Fin. Sec.,
Hon. Prov. Sec.,	Mr. Young,
Mr. Dimock,	“ Martell,
“ McLelan,	“ Jas. Campbell.

Against the amendment :

Mr. Esson,	Mr. Thos. Coffin,
“ B. Smith,	“ Josiah Coffin,
“ Mosher,	“ Freeman,
“ L. M. Wilkins,	“ John Campbell,
“ Hall,	“ Cowie,
“ Moore,	“ Creighton,
“ Brown,	“ Zwicker,
“ Chipman,	“ Jost,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	“ Fulton,
Mr. Whitman,	“ M. I. Wilkins,
“ Thorne,	“ Murray,
“ Bourneuf,	“ Holmes,
“ Comeau,	“ S. Campbell,
“ Wade,	“ Marshall,
“ Killam,	Hon. Mr. McLeod,
“ Ryder,	Mr. J. Munro,
“ Shaw,	“ Bent.

So it passed in the negative.

3rd amendment neg-
ative.

The hon. Mr. Johnston then moved that such resolution be amended by leaving out all the words thereof after the words “ Victoria Beach : ” which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-two ; against it, thirty.

For the amendment :

Mr. J. Munro,	Mr. Zwicker,
“ Brown,	“ Whitman,
“ Freeman,	“ Moore,
“ Wade,	“ Mosher,
“ Cowie,	“ Bent,
“ Marshall,	“ Murray,
“ Hall,	“ Young,
“ M. I. Wilkins,	“ John Campbell,
“ L. M. Wilkins,	“ Thorne,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	“ Ryder,
Mr. Holmes,	“ Chipman.

Against the amendment :

Mr. Esson,	Mr. McLelan,
“ Annand,	“ Jas. Campbell,
“ Doyle,	Hon. Fin. Sec.,
“ Wier,	“ Prov. Sec.,
“ B. Smith,	Mr. Fulton,
“ Dimock,	Hon. Mr. Henry,
“ Bourneuf,	Mr. McKinnon,
“ Comeau,	“ S. Campbell,
“ Killam,	Hon. Mr. McLeod,
“ Shaw,	Mr. McQueen,
“ Thos. Coffin,	“ H. Munro,
“ Josiah Coffin,	“ P. Smyth,
“ Locke,	“ Martell,
“ Jost,	Hon. Atty. General,
“ Archibald,	Mr. Creighton.

So it passed in the negative.

Resolution agreed to.

The question being then put on the original proposition, that such second resolution be agreed to, the house divided thereon, when there appeared for agreeing to the resolution, twenty-seven ; against it, twenty-five.

For the resolution :

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

So it passed in the affirmative.

Against the resolution :

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

The third resolution having been then again read, and the usual question thereon being propounded, that the same be agreed to by the house : 3rd resolution.

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

" That in the construction of railroads in Nova Scotia it is unwise to incur provincial risk for the purpose of speculating on the chance of pecuniary profit from the work ; and that it is important that the provincial liabilities should be clearly defined and incapable of being enlarged, and especially that the province should not needlessly be exposed to the necessity and hazard of raising large sums of money upon the provincial credit in the London money market ; and hence that preference should be given to that system which, while it secures a superior road exposes the provincial resources and credit to the smallest amount of burden and the least risk, and which affords the best security for the repayment of the principal and interest advanced."

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

For the amendment :

Mr. Killam,	Mr. B. Smith,
" J. Munro,	" Zwicker,
" Brown,	" Whitman,
" Freeman,	" Holmes,
" Marshall,	" Moore,
" Hall,	" Jost,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	" Mosher,
Mr. M. I. Wilkins,	" Bent,
" Josiah Coffin,	" Murray,
" Cowie,	" Young,
" L. M. Wilkins,	" Thorne,
" John Campbell,	" Creighton.
" Ryder,	

Against the amendment :

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

So it passed in the negative.

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

For the resolution :

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

Against the resolution :

Mr. B. Smith,	Mr. Josiah Coffin,
“ Mosher,	“ Freeman,
“ L. M. Wilkins,	“ John Campbell,
“ Young,	“ Cowie,
“ Hall,	“ Creighton,
“ Moore,	“ Zwicker,
“ Brown,	“ Jost,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	“ Bent,
Mr. Whitman,	“ Holmes,
“ Thorne,	“ Murray,
“ Bourneuf,	“ M. I. Wilkins,
“ Comeau,	“ Marshall,
“ Killam,	“ J. Munro.
“ Ryder,	

Resolution negatived.

So it passed in the negative.

And accordingly,

Ordered, That such third resolution be not agreed to by the house.

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

THURSDAY, 24th FEBRUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

Motion to rescind vote against 3rd railway resolution.

The hon. the provincial secretary moved that the vote of the house of yesterday, by which the third resolution reported from the committee on the subject of railways was disagreed to, be rescinded : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-six ; against it, twenty-six.

Division.

For the motion :

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

Against the motion :

Mr. B. Smith,	Mr. Josiah Coffin,
“ Mosher,	“ Freeman,
“ L. M. Wilkins,	“ John Campbell,
“ Young,	“ Cowie,
“ Hall,	“ Creighton,
“ Moore,	“ Zwicker,
“ Brown,	“ Jost,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	“ Bent,
Mr. Whitman,	“ Holmes,
“ Thorne,	“ Murray,
“ Comeau,	“ M. I. Wilkins,
“ Killam,	“ Marshall,
“ Ryder,	“ J. Munro.

Speaker votes for it.

Whereupon,

Mr. Speaker gave his casting vote for the motion ;—so it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

Ordered, That such vote be rescinded.

Motion to agree to resolution.

The hon. the provincial secretary then moved that such third resolution so reported be agreed to by the house : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for agreeing to the resolution, twenty-six ; against it, twenty-six.

For

For the resolution :

Against the resolution :

Division.

Mr. Doyle,	Mr. Annard,	Mr. B. Smith,	Mr. Josiah Coffin,
" Archibald,	" Dimock,	" Mosher,	" Freeman,
" P. Smyth,	" Locke,	" L. M. Wilkins,	" John Campbell,
" McKinnon,	" S. Campbell,	" Young,	" Cowie,
" Shaw,	Hon. Mr. McLeod,	" Hall,	" Creighton,
Hon. Atty. General,	Mr. H. Munro,	" Moore,	" Zwicker,
Mr. Fulton,	" Bourneuf,	" Brown,	" Jost,
" Thos. Coffin,	" McLelan,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,	" Bent,
Hon. Mr. Henry,	" Esson,	Mr. Whitman,	" Holmes,
" Prov. Sec.	" Wade,	" Thorne,	" Murray,
Mr. Chipman,	Hon. Fin. Sec.	" Comeau,	" M. I. Wilkins,
" Wier,	Mr. Martell,	" Killam,	" Marshall,
" McQueen,	" Jas. Campbell.	" Ryder,	" J. Munro.

Whereupon,
Mr. Speaker gave his casting vote for the resolution.
So it passed in the affirmative.

Speaker votes for resolution.

Ordered, That Mr. Brown have leave of absence after Friday until Tuesday next inclusive, to return home on urgent private business.

Leave of absence.

A petition of William Kidston, and others, inhabitants of the county of Victoria, was presented by Mr. H. Munro, and read, praying for the adoption of measures for the construction of the Saint Peter's canal.

Petition for St. Peter's canal.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

The hon. the attorney general, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend the marriage license laws—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Marriage licenses bill.

Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered the bill to incorporate the Acadia free stone quarrying and manufacturing company, and had made an amendment thereto, which they had directed him to report to the house with the bill—and he delivered the bill and amendment in at the clerk's table.

Report on Pictou free stone bill.

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

Bill, &c. read 2nd time.

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

Committed.

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

Postal regulations with U. States.

Copy of an order of the governor in council, dated 1st December, 1852, confirming an agreement entered into between the postmaster general of the United States and the postmaster general of this province, for establishing and regulating the interchange of mails between the United States and this province, in which such agreement is set out.

And the same was read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 3—part 2.)

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

Referred to post office committee.

A petition of Enos Collins, and others, inhabitants of the city and county of Halifax, was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying for the passage of acts to incorporate companies to construct a railway from the harbor of Halifax to the border of New Brunswick, and also for the construction of branch lines to Victoria Beach and Pictou, and authorising a grant or loan to each of such companies secured by a mortgage on the works to the extent of one half the cost of such railways, or to grant such other aid as may seem reasonable.

Petition in favor of construction of railways by companies.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Richmond jail bill.

The hon. the attorney general, pursuant to special leave given, presented a bill to authorise a loan for the erection of a new jail in the county of Richmond—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Petition from Digby for elective legislative councils.

A petition of Edward A. Jones, and others, freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Digby, was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying that the elective principle may be extended to the legislative council.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Petition as to Sydney, C. B. pilotage act.

A petition of owners and masters of vessels belonging to the port of Sydney, C. B., was presented by Mr. McQueen, and read, praying for an alteration of the law regulating pilotage thereat, so that they may not be subjected to pilotage unless a pilot be taken.

Referred to com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on harbor masters and pilotage laws.

Papers presented. viz.—

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

Registry of deeds fees and secretary's office account.

Various papers shewing the amount of fees collected by the deputy registrar of deeds at Halifax, from 1st May, 1848, to 20th November, 1850—amount of fees received from registrars in the country—amount of fees received at the secretary's office in 1851 and 1852—and accounting therefor respectively—and accounts connected with the purchase of iron safes for the offices of the different registrars of deeds.

Referred to com. on public accounts.

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

Crown revenue accts.

Also—a statement shewing the sources and amounts of the crown revenues in Nova Scotia for each year from 1843 to 1852, both inclusive.

(See appendix No. 28.)

Referred to committee on public accounts.

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

Indian accounts.

Also—various accounts shewing the expenditure of different sums for the benefit of the Indians under the grant of the last session.

Referred to Indian committee.

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

Committee of supply.

The order of the day being read,

The house resolved itself into a committee of supply.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Resolutions reported. viz.:

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

The chairman also acquainted the house that he was directed by the committee to move for leave to sit again on the consideration of the supply, to which the house agreed.

The resolutions reported from the committee were then read a first and second time, and are as follow :

£200 speaker of assembly.

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

£200 clerk of house of assembly.

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

£25 chaplain of assembly.

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

£100 clerk asst. of assembly.

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

- 5°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted and paid to the sergeant-at-arms to the house of assembly, for his services during the present session. £50 sergeant-at-arms to assembly.
- 6°. *Resolved*, That the sum of thirty pounds be granted and paid to the assistant serjeant-at-arms to the house of assembly, for his services during the present session. £30 asst. serjeant-at-arms to assembly.
- 7°. *Resolved*, That the sum of forty pounds be granted and paid to the messenger of the governor, and the executive and legislative councils, for his services for the present year. £40 messenger of government.
- 8°. *Resolved*, That the sum of thirty pounds be granted and paid to John Fitzgerald, for his services as messenger to the house of assembly, during the present session. £30 messenger of assembly.
- 9°. *Resolved*, That the sum of eighty pounds be granted and paid to the clerk of the board of revenue, for his services during the present year. £80 clerk of board of revenue.
- 10°. *Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred pounds be granted and paid to the gauger and weigher for the district of Halifax, for his services for the present year, to include the marking of casks, if required by the government. £200 gauger and weigher.
- 11°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred pounds be granted and paid to the proof officer at Halifax, for his services in that capacity for the present year and in lieu of all contingent expenses connected therewith. £100 proof officer, Halifax.
- 12°. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and paid on the certificate of the board of revenue, as may be sufficient to pay at the rate of seven shillings and six pence a day to such persons as shall be employed by the receiver general as extra waiters for the port of Halifax during the present year—five shillings a day to such extra waiters when unemployed, and at the rate of five shillings a day to temporary waiters. Allowance to waiters.
- 13°. *Resolved*, That the sum of sixty pounds be granted and paid to the keeper of the assembly house, council chamber, and law library, for the present year. £60 keeper of assembly.
- 14°. *Resolved*, That the sum of four hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, for the support of the establishment at Sable Island for the present year. £400 Sable Island.
- 15°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty pounds be granted and paid to Edmund Crowell, to enable him to keep his establishment at Seal Island for the relief of shipwrecked passengers for the present year. £20 E. Crowell.
- 16°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted to such persons as will run a proper packet between Guysborough and Arichat, touching occasionally at Fox Island and Canso, under the regulations of the sessions for the counties of Guysborough and Richmond—to be paid on the certificate of such sessions that the packet has been properly kept and run during the present year: provided that the judges of the supreme court shall be taken without charge, if required, from Guysborough to Arichat, and from Arichat to Guysborough, on their circuit to Cape Breton, and that the packet shall also carry the mail between Guysborough and Arichat if required. £50 packet, Guysborough.
- 17°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty pounds be granted to aid the inhabitants of Douglas, at the mouth of the River Shubenacadie, in supporting a suitable boat or scow to run between Londonderry and that place, such boat or scow to be run under the regulations of the sessions for the county of Hants—to be paid upon certificate of three justices of the peace residing in Douglas that such boat has been running at least twice a week for week for six months to their satisfaction, under the regulations aforesaid. £20 ferry, Shubenacadie.
- 18°. *Resolved*, That the sum of thirty pounds be granted to aid the inhabitants of Cape Breton in supporting a suitable boat or scow to run between McMillan's Point, in Cape Breton, and Auld's Cove, in the county of Sydney—such boat or scow to be placed under the regulations of the sessions for the county of Inverness. £30 ferry, C. Breton.

£10 each. ferrymen.
Shubenacadie.

19°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds each be granted to the two licensed ferrymen at the mouth of the Shubenacadie, in the counties of Colchester and Hants, for the transportation of horses and carriages across that river—to be paid on the certificate of the general or a special sessions of each county respectively that such ferry has been duly attended and proper boats procured and used.

£10 each. J. & C.
Pernette.

20°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds each be granted and paid to Joseph Pernette and Charles Pernette, for keeping up the ferry over LaHave River.

£10 C. Craig.

21°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds be granted and paid to Cornelius Craig, to enable him to keep up a ferry across the Narrows, at the entrance of Sable River, in the county of Shelburne, under the regulations of the sessions, and to be paid upon their certificate.

£10 J. Carter.

22°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds be granted to John Carter, or such other person as shall run a ferry boat or scow between his landing on the western side of the Gut of Canso, and Alexander McPherson's on the eastern side thereof—to be paid on the certificate of the sessions for the county of Guysborough that such boat or scow has been provided and run under their regulations and to their satisfaction.

£10 A. McPherson.

23°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds be granted to Alexander McPherson, to enable him to run a suitable ferry boat or scow between his landing on the eastern side of the Gut of Canso, and John Carter's on the western side thereof—to be paid on the certificate of the sessions for the county of Richmond, that such boat or scow has been provided and run under their regulations and to their satisfaction.

£10 ferry. Port L'Hebert.

24°. *Resolved*, That the sum of five pounds each be granted to such persons as shall respectively keep up a ferry at the mouth of the harbor of Port L'Hebert, provided a boat be kept to convey horses and cattle across the harbor—to be paid on the certificate of the sessions for the county of Shelburne that such boat has been properly kept and run under their regulations.

£10 D. McPhee.

25°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds be granted to Duncan McPhee, to enable him to maintain a ferry between Low Point and the Sydney mines at the mouth of Spanish River, in the county of Cape Breton—to be paid on the certificate of three of the justices of the peace for the county of Cape Breton that he has faithfully discharged the duties assigned him by the sessions.

£15 ferry. Cape Sable
Island.

26°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifteen pounds be granted to William Cunningham and John Knowles, or such person as shall keep a ferry across the Narrows of the passage between Cape Sable Island and the Main, such persons being furnished with suitable boats for the accommodation of passengers—to be paid on the certificate of the sessions for Shelburne that such boats have been properly kept and run under their directions.

£15 ferry. Amherst.

27°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifteen pounds be granted to aid in maintaining a ferry during the present year between Amherst and Minudie, such ferry to be under the regulations of the sessions for the county of Cumberland, and the foregoing sum to be paid on their certificate that the same has been conducted to their satisfaction.

£20 ferry. Grandique

28°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds each be granted to the two licensed ferrymen at the mouth of the Grandique River, in the county of Richmond—to be paid on the certificate of the sessions for the county that the work has been faithfully performed and the public properly accommodated.

£20 ferry. Sheet Har-
bor. &c.

29°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to provide for the maintenance of ferries across Sheet Harbor and the mouth of the North West Arm, in the county of Halifax.

£10 ferry. Liscomb's
Harbor.

30°. *Resolved*, That the sum of five pounds each be granted to such person, one on each

each side [of Liscomb's Harbor, in the county of Guysborough, as shall maintain a ferry across the harbor during the present year—to be paid on the certificate of three justices of the peace for the county that suitable boats have been provided, that the ferry has been conducted under the regulations of the sessions, and that the public has been properly accommodated.

31°. *Resolved*, That the sum of five pounds be granted to Robert McNutt, to aid him in keeping up a ferry across the River Philip, such ferry to be under the regulation of the sessions of the county of Cumberland, and the foregoing sum to be paid on their certificate that the same has been conducted to their satisfaction. £5 R. McNutt.

32°. *Resolved*, That the sum of five pounds be granted and paid to John Leary, the ferryman at Basin Gut, Sambro, in the county of Halifax. £5 J. Leary.

33°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds each be granted to the two ferrymen at Big Harbor, Bras d'Or Lake, in the county of Victoria—to be paid on the certificate of the sessions that the ferry has been properly kept up for the accommodation of the public. £10 each, ferrymen, Big Harbor.

34°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty-five pounds be granted and paid to the commissioners of the poor in Halifax, to defray the expense of continuing the school in the poor house for the present year, for the benefit of orphans and poor children in that establishment. £25 commissioners poor.

35°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted and paid to the hon. Dr. Grigor, and his associates, in aid of the Halifax dispensary for the present year—provided they keep during the year a sufficient quantity of vaccine matter. £50 Halifax dispensary.

36°. *Resolved*, That the sum of three hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, for the benefit of the Indians for the present year. £300 Indians.

37°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one pound per day be granted and paid to every member of the house of assembly for the present session—to be paid on the certificate of the speaker; also the travelling charges as heretofore; but no member shall receive pay for more than forty days' attendance. Members' pay.

The several resolutions were then, upon the question respectively put thereon, agreed to by the house. Resolutions agreed to.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the last resolution to the council and desire their concurrence thereto. Member's pay resolution sent to council.

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

FRIDAY, 25th FEBRUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

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

Report of the central board of agriculture for the year 1852.

And the same was read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 29.)

Also—certain accounts and vouchers connected with the expenditure of the board for the last year. Accts. and vouchers.

Ordered, That such report, and accounts and vouchers, be referred to the committee on agriculture. Referred to committee on agriculture.

Petition against school assessments, &c.

A petition of inhabitants of Mahone Bay, in the county of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Jost, and read, praying that the house will not sanction the principle of assessment for the support of common schools, nor the establishment of a normal school.

Referred to committee on education.

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

Time for reporting of telegraph committee extended.

On motion of Mr. H. Munro,

Resolved, That the time limited for the report of the committee on the Nova Scotia and Newfoundland junction telegraph company, and the petitions connected therewith, be extended until to-morrow week inclusive.

Leave of absence.

Ordered, That the hon. the provincial secretary have leave of absence until Monday next inclusive, on urgent private business.

Report from committee on industrial exhibition of 1851 balance.

Mr. Locke reported from the committee on the subject of the balance due the London agent for the industrial exhibition of 1851—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 appointed to consider the claim of the commissioners of the industrial exhibition of 1851, for payment of balance due the provincial agent in London, beg leave to report that they have examined the accounts and find them correct ; and as the commissioners appointed by the government hold themselves responsible for the sum claimed, £105 9s. 4d. currency, would recommend that the house grant such sum. All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JOHN LOCKE,
JOHN ESSON,
JOHN MUNRO.

Committee room, 25th February, 1853.”

Referred to supply.

Ordered, That the report be received and referred to the committee of supply.

Guysboro' streets bill.

Mr. S. Campbell, pursuant to special leave given, presented a bill to revive and continue an act relative to certain streets in the town of Guysborough—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Message fm. council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Agree to bills—

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to enable Asa Willard to obtain letters patent for the invention of a butter machine, without any amendment.

Willard patent bill,

Public subscriptions, with amts.

The council have also agreed to the bill, entitled, an act for enforcing performance of engagements in aid of public undertakings, with amendments, to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Bills read 2nd time, viz.—

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

Halifax court house,

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

Baddeck town limits,

A bill to define the limits of the town of Baddeck.

Victoria sessions,

A bill relating to the holding of the sessions for the county of Victoria ; and,

Richmond jail.

A bill to authorise a loan for the erection of a new jail in the county of Richmond.

Committed.

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

Resolution as to horse Norfolk negatived.

Mr. Hall moved that the house do come to the following resolution, viz :

Resolved, That the provincial stud horse Norfolk be forthwith brought to Halifax at the provincial expense :

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the negative.

Leave of absence.

Ordered, That Mr. McQueen have leave of absence until Monday next inclusive, on urgent private business.

Leave to present St. George's parish bill refused.

Mr. Wier moved for the special leave of the house to present a bill to extend the provisions

visions of chapter 50 of the revised statutes to the parish of St. George in Halifax : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the negative.

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to define the limits of the town of Baddeck ; the bill relating to the holding of the sessions for the county of Victoria ; and the bill to authorise a loan for the erection of a new jail in the county of Richmond, and had directed him to report the same to the house severally without any amendment ; and that they had also gone through the bill to incorporate the Acadia free stone quarrying and manufacturing company, and had directed him to report the same to the house as amended by the select committee ; and that they had also gone through the bill relating to the deep sea fishery, and had made an amendment thereto which they had directed him to report to the house with the bill—and he delivered the several bills and amendments in at the clerk's table.

Ordered, That the bills with the amendments be engrossed.

Ordered, That the bills reported without amendment be engrossed.

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

Committee on bills.

Report bills—
Baddeck town limits,
Victoria sessions,
Richmond jail,

Acadia free stone
quarrying,

Deep sea fishery.

SATURDAY, 26th FEBRUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

A bill to revive and continue an act relative to certain streets in the town of Guysborough, was read a second time.

Guysboro' streets bill
read 2d time.

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

Committed.

The amendments proposed by the council to the bill for enforcing performance of engagements in aid of public undertakings, were read a first and second time and considered by the house, and are as follow :

Council's amndts. to
public subscriptions
bill.

SECOND CLAUSE.

1°. At the end of this clause add the following amendments :

“ But no subscription shall be recovered at law unless it be made to appear to the judge before whom the cause is tried that the terms and conditions upon which the subscription is made, have been in all respects fulfilled.”

2°. “ Nothing in this act shall be construed to bind or make liable the estate, or the executors or administrators, of any subscriber, unless they shall be specially named in the instrument subscribed by him.”

At the end of the bill add the following clause :

3°. “ Nothing in this act shall apply to any subscription heretofore made or entered into.”

And thereupon,

On motion of Mr. Hall, resolved, that the first amendment be not agreed to.

1st disagreed to.

Mr. B. Smith moved that the second amendment be agreed to : which being seconded, Mr. Hall moved, by way of amendment, that such amendment be not agreed to : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, sixteen ; against it, twenty-two ;—so it passed in the negative.

2nd agreed to.

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

On motion of B. Smith, *resolved,* that the third amendment be agreed to.

3rd agreed to.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the council, and acquaint them with the foregoing resolutions.

Bill, &c. sent back to
council.

A

Petition from King's
for organic changes
in laws.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Kings, was presented by Mr. Chipman, and read, praying that that county may be incorporated, with power to elect all their county officers—that one sitting of the supreme court in the county may be discontinued, and that legal business may be transacted by arbitrators elected by the people, with a right of appeal to the supreme court—that on the abolition of one sitting of the supreme court, the salaries of the justices and officers of the court may be reduced—that the fees payable in the court of probate may be reduced—that the chancery court may be abolished—that old surveys of land and lines run thereunder may be upheld, and that possession shall not be held to confer any title—and that the names of persons qualified to vote at elections should be registered and the system of voting by ballot be introduced.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Petition for elective
legislative council.

A petition of Colin Campbell, and others, freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Digby, was presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, praying that the elective principle may be extended to the legislative council.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Report on union hall
company, and Lake-
ville temperance hall
company, bills.

Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered the bill to incorporate the Cornwallis union hall company, and the bill to incorporate the Lakeville temperance hall company, and had directed him to report the same to the house, severally without any amendment—and he delivered the bills in at the clerk's table.

Bills read 2nd time.

The bills were then read a second time.

Committed.

Ordered, That they 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. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report bills—
Kentville streets,

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to extend to the village of Kentville the law relating to commissioners of streets, and had made an amendment thereto, which they had directed him to report to the house with the bill; and that they had also gone through the bill to incorporate the Cornwallis union hall company; the bill to incorporate the Lakeville temperance hall company; and the bill to revive and continue an act relative to certain streets in the town of Guysborough, and had directed him to report the same to the house severally without any amendment—and he delivered the bills, with the amendment to the Kentville streets bill, in at the clerk's table, where such amendment was read.

Ordered, That the bill with the amendment be engrossed.

Ordered, That the bills reported without amendment be engrossed.

Light house duties,
and county officers
bills, read 2d time.

A bill to alter the law relating to light house duties; and,

A bill concerning county officers.

Were severally read a second time.

Committed.

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

Committee on bills.

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report county officers
bill amended.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill concerning county officers, and had amended the same by striking out two of the clauses thereof, and directed him to report the same to the house as so amended—and he delivered the bill in at the clerk's table.

Ordered, That the bill so amended be engrossed.

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

MONDAY, 28th FEBRUARY, 1853.

PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill to extend to the village of Kentville the law relating to commissioners of streets, was read a third time. Bills read 3rd time and passed, viz:—

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to extend to the village of Kentville the law relating to commissioners of streets. Kentville streets.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Cornwallis union hall company, was read a third time. Cornwallis union hall company,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Cornwallis union hall company.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Lakeville temperance hall company, was read a third time. Lakeville temperance hall company,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Lakeville temperance hall company.

An engrossed bill to define the limits of the town of Baddeck, was read a third read. Baddeck town limits,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to define the limits of the town of Baddeck.

An engrossed bill relating to the holding of the sessions for the county of Victoria, was read a third time. Victoria sessions,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relating to the holding of the sessions for the county of Victoria.

An engrossed bill concerning county officers, was read a third time. County officers,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorise clerks of the peace to appoint deputies.

An engrossed bill to authorise a loan for the erection of a new jail in the county of Richmond, was read a third time. Richmond jail.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorise a loan for the erection of a new jail in the county of Richmond.

An engrossed bill to revive and continue an act relative to certain streets in the town of Guysborough, was read a third time. Guysborough streets.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to revive and continue an act relative to certain streets in the town of Guysborough.

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

The hon. Mr. Henry, by command of his excellency the lieutenant governor, presented to the house, Report of commissioners for Indian affairs for Cape Breton.

Report of commissioner for Indian affairs for Cape Breton, for the year 1852—and the same was read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 30.)

Also—accounts and vouchers for expenditure of sums placed under his charge out of the Indian grant for the same year.

Ordered, That the report, accounts and vouchers, be referred to the committee on Indian affairs. Referred to Indian committee.

Mr. Archibald, from the committee to whom was referred the bill for establishing a public market place in Digby, reported that they had considered the bill, and had directed him to

to report the same to the house without any amendment—and he delivered the bill in at clerk's table.

Committed.

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

Library committee.

On motion of the hon. the attorney general,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to enquire into and report upon the subject of the formation of a legislative library.

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

Acadia free stone bill read 3rd time.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Acadia free stone quarrying and manufacturing company, was read a third time ;

Motion to amend negatived.

And thereupon,

Mr. Hall moved that the bill be amended by striking out the fifth section thereof, which is as follows :

“ No member of the corporation shall be liable in his person or separate estate for the debts of the company for a greater amount in the whole than the amount of stock held by him,”

And substituting therefor the following clause :

“ No member of the company shall be liable in his person or separate estate for a greater amount in the whole than double the amount of stock held by him, deducting therefrom the amount actually paid to the company on account of such stock, unless he shall have rendered himself liable for a greater amount by becoming surety for the debts of the company :”

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

For the motion :

Mr. Chipman,
 “ P. Smyth,
 “ Annand,
 “ Shaw,
 Hon. Fin. Sec.
 “ Atty. General,
 Mr. Dimock,
 “ Fulton,
 “ Hall,
 “ McLelan,
 “ Comeau,
 “ Locke,
 “ Jost,
 “ Killam,
 “ H. Munro.

Against the motion.

Mr. Bent,	Mr. Thos. Coffin,
“ Creighton,	“ Thorne,
“ Marshall,	“ Wier,
“ Ryder,	“ Holmes,
“ Esson,	“ Zwicker,
“ Cowie,	“ Mosher,
“ Josiah Coffin,	“ Archibald,
Hon. Mr. McLeod,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
Mr. McKinnon,	Mr. M. I. Wilkins,
“ Moore,	“ S. Campbell,
Hon. Mr. Henry,	“ B. Smith,
Mr. Freeman,	“ Bourneuf,
“ Jas. Campbell,	“ Martell.

So it passed in the negative.

Bill passed.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Acadia free stone quarrying and manufacturing company.

Sent to council.

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

Accts. of Mr. Tremain and Mr. Faulkner, referred to sel. com.

Ordered, That the account of Scott Tremain, esquire, for services in making admiralty returns, presented to the house on the 12th day of February instant ; and also account of Wm. Faulker, esquire, for his services in surveying for a new line of road from Halifax to Windsor, accompanying his report, laid before the house on the 11th February instant, be respectively referred to a select committee to examine and report upon.

Ordered, That Mr. Fulton, Mr. Mosher, and Mr. McLelan, be a committee for such purpose.

Ordered,

Ordered, That the petition of the executive committee of the Nova Scotia industrial exhibition, presented to the house on the 17th day of February instant, be referred to the committee of supply. Industrial exhibition petition referred to supply.

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved that the petition of Mrs. Hoffman, presented on the 1st day of February instant, be referred to the committee of supply : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, eight ; against it, thirty-two. Petition of Mrs. Hoffman withdrawn.

So it passed in the negative.

Ordered, That the petition be withdrawn.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Henry,

Resolved, That the petition of James Forneri, ex-master of modern languages, Windsor academy, presented on the 31st January last, be referred to a select committee to examine into the merits thereof and report thereon to the house. Petition of Dr. Forneri referred to sel. com.

Ordered, That Mr. Wier, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Cowie, be a committee for that purpose.

Mr. Esson moved that the petition for aid to John Purcell in keeping a public house on the road from Sheet Harbor to Musquodoboit, presented on the 2nd day of February instant, be referred to the committee of supply : which being seconded and put, passed in the negative. Petition of John Purcell withdrawn.

Ordered, That the petition be withdrawn.

Mr. Archibald moved that the petition of Richard Meagher, presented on the 2nd February instant, be withdrawn : which being seconded, Petition of Richard Meagher withdrawn.

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved, by way of amendment, that the petition be referred to the committee of supply : which being seconded and put, passed in the negative.

The original motion was then, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house : and accordingly—

Ordered, That the petition be withdrawn.

Mr. B. Smith moved that the petition of the clerk of the peace for Hants county, praying remuneration for his services in preparing lists of the rate payers in order to the holding of the late election for Windsor, presented to the house on the 4th day of February instant, be referred to the committee of supply : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, nine ; against it, twenty ;—so it passed in the negative. Petition of clerk of peace, Windsor, withdrawn.

Ordered, That the petition be withdrawn, it being the opinion of the house that such claims should form a county charge, in accordance with the report of a committee at the last session on that subject.

The hon. the financial secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend the laws for the prevention of smuggling—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Smuggling amndt. bill.

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to amend the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax, and had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the house with the bill—and he delivered the bill and amendments in at the clerk's table, where the amendments were read. Report Halifax court house bill with amnds.

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

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

TUESDAY, 1st MARCH, 1853.

PRAYERS.

Halifax court house
bill read 3rd time,

An engrossed bill to amend the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax, was read a third time.

Passed.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax.

Sent to council.

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

Report on roads bill.

Mr. B. Smith, from the select committee to whom was referred the bill relative to the width of certain roads, reported that they had considered the bill, and had made an amendment thereto, which they had directed him to report to the house with the bill—and he delivered the bill and amendment in at the clerk's table.

Bill, &c. read 2nd
time.

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

Committed.

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

Report on ejection
equitable defences
bill.

Mr. Archibald, from the committee to whom was referred the bill to authorise equitable defences to actions of ejection, reported that the committee had considered the bill, and had made an amendment thereto, which they had directed him to report to the house, with the bill—and he delivered the bill and amendment in at the clerk's table.

Bill, &c. read 2nd
time.

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

Committed.

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

Report on bills from
private bills commit-
tee.

Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered the bill to incorporate the Ogilvie Brook pier company, of Cornwallis; the bill to incorporate the trustees of North Sydney free church, in the county of Cape Breton; and the bill to authorise the appointment of trustees for the public burial ground at Tusket—and had directed him to report the same to the house severally without any amendment—and he delivered the bills in at the clerk's table.

Bills read 2nd time.

The said bills were then severally read a second time.

Committed.

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

Message fm. council,

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Do not adhere to
amendment to public
subscriptions bill.

The council do not adhere to the first amendment proposed by them to the bill, entitled, an act for enforcing performance of engagements in aid of public undertakings, and which amendment was disagreed to by this honorable house.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Bill finally passed.

Resolved, That the bill, entitled, an act for enforcing performance of engagements in aid of public undertakings, do now finally pass as amended.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the bill as so amended back to the council and desire their concurrence.

Committee on bills.

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report bills—
Equitable defences to
ejection suits.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to authorise equitable defences to actions of ejection, and had directed him to report the same to the house with the amendment thereto reported by the select committee to whom the same was referred; that they had also gone through the bill for establishing a public market place in Digby; the bill to incorporate the Ogilvie Brook pier company, of Cornwallis; the bill to incorporate the trustees of the North Sydney free church, in the county of Cape Breton; and the bill to authorise the appointment of trustees for the public burial ground.

Digby market place,
Ogilvie Brook pier
company,North Sydney free
church,

Tusket burial ground.

ground at Tusket, and had directed him to report the same to the house severally without any amendment; and that they had also had under consideration the bill relative to the width of certain roads, and had directed him to recommend to the house to defer the further consideration thereof until this day three months—and he delivered the several bills, with the amendment to the first mentioned bill, in at the clerk's table.

Width of roads bill to be deferred.

Ordered, That the Digby market place bill, with the amendment, be engrossed.

Ordered, That the bills reported without amendment be engrossed.

Mr. B. Smith moved that the report of the committee recommending that the bill respecting width of roads be deferred, be not received by the house, but that such bill be recommitted to a committee of the whole house: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, seventeen; against it, twenty-four.

Motion to recommit width of roads bill.

So it passed in the negative.

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

Bill deferred.

On motion of Mr. Marshall,

Resolved, That so much of the claim of John H. Crosskill preferred at the last session, as was referred to a select committee and not adjudicated upon, be now again referred to a select committee to examine into and report upon.

John H. Crosskill's claim referred to select committee.

Ordered, That Mr. Marshall, Mr. McLellan, Mr. Creighton, Mr. Killam, and Mr. Chipman, be a committee for that purpose.

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

Report of chairman of board of works.

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

And the same was read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 31.)

Ordered, That so much of the report as relates to the penitentiary be referred to the committee on that subject, and that the remainder thereof do lie on the table.

Referred in part to penitentiary committee.

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

WEDNESDAY, 2nd MARCH, 1853.

PRAYERS.

On motion of the hon. the attorney general,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to consider and report upon the subject of the different public buildings and establishments, other than the penitentiary, and the accounts and expenditures thereon respectively.

Committee on public buildings and establishments.

Ordered, That Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. M. I. Wilkins, Mr. Killam, Mr. Fulton, and Mr. Esson, be a committee for that purpose.

Ordered, That the remaining portion of the report of the chairman of the board of works, laid before the house yesterday, and not referred to the committee on penitentiary affairs, be referred to such select committee.

A bill to amend the laws for the prevention of smuggling, was read a second time.

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

Smuggling bill read 2nd time. Committed.

Mr. M. I. Wilkins, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Henry Oldright, made the following report, which he read in his place, and then delivered in at the clerk's table, where it was again read, viz:

Report on petition of H. Oldright.

“ The committee appointed to report on the petition of Henry Oldright, beg leave to report, and do report as follows :

That they have investigated the facts set forth in his petition and find them substantially correct, and they recommend that the sum of six pounds, which they deem a reasonable compensation for the services of the said Henry Oldright rendered to the government, before, at and after the trial of Gabriel Moriano, for the murder of Ronald Sinclair, be granted.

All which is respectfully reported.

(Signed) MARTIN I. WILKINS, chairman.

Committee room, 2nd March, 1853.”

Referred to supply.

Ordered, That the report be received and with the petition referred to the committee of supply.

Report from committee on N. S. and Nfld. telegraph bill.

Mr. H. Munro reported from the committee to whom was referred the bill to incorporate the Nova Scotia and Newfoundland junction telegraph company, and the several petitions connected therewith ; 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 special committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled, ‘ an act to incorporate the Nova Scotia and Newfoundland junction telegraph company, ’ beg leave to report : that having examined witnesses and investigated the subject referred to them, the committee do not recommend the bill to the house.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) HUGH MUNRO, chairman.
JOHN J. MARSHALL,
THOMAS KILLAM.

Committee room, March 2nd, 1853.”

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

Message fm. council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Agree to Halifax water, and Sydney free church, bills.

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act for increasing the capital stock of the Halifax water company ; and the bill entitled, an act to incorporate the trustees of the free church congregation at Sydney, severally without any amendment.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Resolution as to grant for Ogilvie Brook breakwater.

On motion of Mr. Hall,

Resolved, That the sum of twenty-one pounds, seventeen shillings and six pence, be paid to the commissioners for the expenditure of the grant of last session for the breakwater at French Cross, Aylesford, out of such grant, the same being one fourth part of a sum expended by the people in repairing such breakwater in January last, and subsequent to any expenditure in relation to which any prior grant therefor was drawn.

Sent to council.

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

Petition for preservation of river fisheries.

A petition of inhabitants of Nova Scotia, was presented by Mr. Marshall, and read, setting forth the evils resulting from the present inefficient state of the laws in relation to the river fisheries of the province, and the mode in which they are carried out, and praying that the house will adopt more stringent legislative provisions for the protection of such fisheries.

Referred to fishery committee.

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

Great roads bill.

The hon. Mr. Henry, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill for the management of certain great roads—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

On

On motion of the hon. the provincial secretary,
Resolved, That the house do, on Saturday next, the 5th day of March instant, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to consider generally the subject of education.

Subject of education
 made order of day.

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

Committee of supply.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

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

Report resolution—

The chairman also acquainted the house that he was directed by the committee to move for leave to sit again on the consideration of the supply, to which the house agreed.

The resolution reported from the committee was then read, and is as follows :

Resolved, That the sum of twenty-five thousand pounds be granted for the ordinary road and bridge service for the present year, and the further sum of seven thousand and five hundred pounds for the great road service for the same year.

£25,000 and £7,500
 roads and bridges.

The resolution being again read, was, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house.

Agreed to—

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

The hon. the attorney general, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill relating to certain payments made from the provincial treasury—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Treasury advances
 bill.

Mr. Thomas Coffin reported from the committee to whom was referred the subject of the laws relating to pilotage and harbor masters—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

Report from committee
 on pilotage and
 harbor masters laws.

(See appendix No. 32.)

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

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

THURSDAY, 3rd MARCH, 1853.

PRAYERS.

The following petitions were severally presented by the undermentioned members, viz :

Petitions for assess-
 ment for schools, &c.

Of the commissioners of schools for the city of Halifax—and

Of inhabitants of district No. 8, Musquodoboit, by Mr. Annand ;

Of inhabitants of the city of Halifax, by Mr. Wier ;

Of inhabitants of Rawdon—and

Of inhabitants of Kempt, in the county of Hants, by Mr. B. Smith ;

Of inhabitants of Wentworth district No. 2, Windsor township—and

Of inhabitants of St. Croix, by Mr. L. M. Wilkins ;

Of inhabitants of Lower district, Nine Mile River, county of Hants—and

Of inhabitants of Newport, by Mr. Dimock ;

Of inhabitants of Aylesford, by Mr. Hall ;

Of inhabitants of Cornwallis,

Of inhabitants of district No. 9, in the same township,

Of inhabitants of district No. 6, Wilmot,

Of inhabitants of district No. 12, Annapolis—and

Of inhabitants of Nictaux, by Mr. Chipman ;

Of inhabitants of Annapolis, by the hon. Mr. Johnston ;

Of

Of inhabitants of Clare, by Mr. Comeau ;
 Of inhabitants of Yarmouth, by Mr. Killam ;
 Of inhabitants of Pubnico, by Mr. Ryder ;
 Of inhabitants of Barrington, by Mr. Thomas Coffin ;
 Of inhabitants of Sherbrooke West, by Mr. Creighton ;
 Of inhabitants of Petite Riviere—and,
 Of inhabitants of New Dublin, by Mr. Zwicker ;
 Of inhabitants of New Annan—and
 Of inhabitants of Tatamagouche, by Mr. James Campbell ;
 Two of inhabitants of Noel, by the hon. the provincial secretary ;
 Of inhabitants of Tednish—and
 Of inhabitants of Amherst, by Mr. Fulton ;
 Of inhabitants of district No. 7, county of Pictou, by Mr. Holmes ;
 Of inhabitants of Big Island, Merigomishe, by Mr. Murray ;
 Of inhabitants of the upper settlement of the West River of Pictou, by Mr. M. I. Wilkins ;
 Two of inhabitants of St. Mary's, in the county of Guysboro'—and
 Of inhabitants of Country Harbor, in the same county, by Mr. S. Campbell ;
 Of inhabitants of Grand Narrows, by the hon. Mr. McLeod ;
 Of inhabitants of Little Bras d'Or, district No. 15, in the county of Cape Breton, by Mr. McQueen ;
 Of inhabitants of the upper settlement of the River Inhabitants, by Mr. P. Smyth ;
 Two of inhabitants of Harbor-au-Bouche, in the county of Sydney, by the hon. Mr. Henry.

And such petitions were severally read, respectively praying for the establishment of a normal school, for the adoption of the principle of assessment for the support of common schools, for an annual inspection of each school, and arrangements for the more regular and efficient performance of the duties of school trustees.

Referred to committee on education.

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

Bills read 3rd time and passed, viz.—
 Digby market place,

An engrossed bill for establishing a public market place in Digby, was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for establishing a public market place in Digby.

Ogilvie Brook pier company,

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Ogilvie Brook pier company, of Cornwallis, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Ogilvie Brook pier company, of Cornwallis.

Deep sea fishery,

An engrossed bill relating to the deep sea fishery, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relating to the deep sea fishery.

North Sydney free church,

An engrossed bill to incorporate the trustees of North Sydney free church, in the county of Cape Breton, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the trustees of North Sydney free church, in the county of Cape Breton.

Tusket burial ground.

An engrossed bill to authorize the appointment of trustees for the public burial ground at Tusket, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorise the appointment of trustees for the public burial ground at Tusket.

Bills sent to council.

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

Great roads, and
 Treasury advances
 bills,

A bill for the management of certain great roads—and
 A bill relative to certain payments made from the provincial treasury,
 Were severally read a second time.

Read 2nd time and
 Committed.

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

Mr.

Mr. Wier reported from the committee to whom was referred the petition of James Forneri—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows :

Report on petition of James Forneri.

“ The committee to whom was referred the petition of James Forneri, L. L. D., having duly considered the same, beg leave to report : that although they feel satisfied that the case as set forth in the memorial is one calculated to excite feelings of sympathy towards that gentleman for the unfortunate position in which he is placed, arising from circumstances upon which your committee do not feel it their duty to express an opinion, they at the same time cannot recommend to the house to grant any portion of the public funds in accordance with the prayer of said petition.

March 3rd, 1853.

(Signed)

B. WIER,
JOHN HOLMES,
ANDREW COWIE.”

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

Adopted.

Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered the bill to incorporate the Yarmouth fishing and trading company, and had directed him to report the same to the house without any amendment ; and that they had also considered the bill relating to certain bridges in the county of Cape Breton, 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 to the last mentioned bill, in at the clerk's table.

Yarmouth fishing company, and C. B. bridges bills reported.

The bills, with the amendment to the last mentioned bill, were then read a second time.

Read 2nd time.

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

Committed.

A petition of Peter Paul, an Indian, was, by special leave, presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying for relief.

Petition of Peter Paul,

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

Referred to Indian committee.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Shelburne, was presented by Mr. Thomas Coffin, and read, praying for an amendment of the liquor license laws.

Petition for amendmt. of license laws.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

Mr. McQueen, pursuant to special leave given, presented a bill relative to the representation for the township of Sydney—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Sydney township election bill.

On motion of the hon. the provincial secretary,

Resolved, That the speaker do issue his warrant requiring the attendance of Robert Barry Dickey, esquire, forthwith at the bar of this house, to explain or correct certain evidence given by him before the select committee on railways.

Resolution for attendance of Mr. Dickey at bar of house.

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

Com. on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill relating to the placing of draws in bridges ; the bill relating to certain bridges in the county of Cape of Breton ; the bill to amend the laws for the prevention of smuggling ; and the bill relative to certain payments made from the provincial treasury ; and had directed him to report the same to the house severally without any amendment—and he delivered the bills in at the clerk's table.

Report bills—
Draws in bridges,
C. B. bridges,
Smuggling, and
Treasury advances.

Ordered, That the bills be engrossed.

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

FRIDAY, 4th MARCH, 1853.

PRAYERS.

Message fm. council, A message from the council by Mr. Haliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Agree to bills—

Cornwallis union hall
company,
Lakeville temperance
hall company,
Baddeck town limits,
Victoria sessions,
Deputy clerks of
peace,
Richmond jail,
Acadia free stone,
Guysborough streets.

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Cornwallis union hall company ; the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Lakeville temperance hall company ; the bill, entitled, an act to define the limits of the town of Baddeck ; the bill, entitled, an act relating to the holding of the sessions for the county of Victoria ; the bill, entitled, an act to authorise clerks of the peace to appoint deputies ; the bill, entitled, an act to authorise a loan for the erection of a new jail in the county of Richmond ; the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Acadia free stone quarrying and manufacturing company ; and the bill, entitled, an act to revive and continue an act relative to certain streets in the town of Guysborough, severally without any amendment.

Have passed West-
port church bill.

The council have passed a bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the trustees of the baptist church at Westport, to which bill they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Westport church bill
read, &c.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to incorporate the trustees of the baptist church at Westport, was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Special constables
bill.

Mr. Esson, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill respecting special constables—and the same was read a first time.

Ordered, That the bill be referred to Mr. Archibald, Mr. L. M. Wilkins, and Mr. Esson, to examine and report upon with amendments or otherwise.

Bills read 3rd time
and passed, viz :

An engrossed bill to authorise equitable defences to actions of ejectment, was read a third time.

Equitable defences to
ejectment suits.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorise equitable defences to actions of ejectment.

Draws in bridges,

An engrossed bill relative to the placing of draws in bridges, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relative to the placing of draws in bridges.

C. B. bridges,

An engrossed bill relating to certain bridges in the county of Cape Breton, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that title be, an act relating to certain bridges in the county of Cape Breton.

Smuggling amend.

An engrossed bill to amend the laws for the prevention of smuggling, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the laws for the prevention of smuggling.

Treasury advances,

An engrossed bill relative to certain payments made from the provincial treasury, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relative to certain payments made from the provincial treasury.

Sent to council.

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

Northumberland
Straits fishing com-
pany, and
Antigonishe steam-
boat company bills
reported, and

Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered the bill to incorporate the Northumberland Straits fishing company ; and the bill to incorporate the Antigonishe steam boat company, and had directed him to report the same to the house severally without any amendment—and he delivered the bills in at the clerk's table.

The

The bills were then read a second time.

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

Committed.

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

Accounts of clerks of peace.

Accounts of clerks of the peace for Lunenburg and Digby of expenses of furnishing pauper returns.

Ordered, That the same be referred to the committee to whom was referred the account of the clerk of the peace for Shelburne for like services.

Referred to com.

Also—return of amounts received by the crown land department for 1851 and 1852, with the salaries of officers and other expenses.

Crown land department return.

(See appendix No. 21—part 2.)

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

Referred to com. on public accounts.

A bill relative to the representation for the township of Sydney, was read a second time.

Sydney elections bill read 2nd time.

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

Committed.

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

Committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to incorporate the Northumberland Straits fishing company, and had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the house with the bill;—and that they had also gone through the bill to incorporate the Antigonishe steam boat company; and the bill relative to the representation for the township of Sydney, and had directed him to report the same to the house without any amendment;—and that they had also had under consideration the bill for the management of certain great roads, and had directed him to recommend to the house to refer the same to a select committee to examine and report upon—and he delivered the several bills, with the amendments to the first mentioned bill, in at the clerk's table, where the amendments were read.

Report bills—

Northumberland Straits fishing company,

Antigonishe steam boat company, and

Sydney elections.

Great roads bill to be referred to sel. com.

Ordered, That the first mentioned bill with the amendments be engrossed.

Ordered, That the bills reported without amendment be engrossed.

Ordered, That the bill for the management of certain great roads be referred to the hon. Mr. Henry, Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. Hall, the hon. Mr. McLeod, Mr. Jost, Mr. Whitman, and Mr. Annand, to examine and report upon with amendments or otherwise.

Great roads bill referred to sel. com.

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

SATURDAY, 5th MARCH, 1853.

PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Northumberland Straits fishing company, was read a third time.

Bills read 3rd time, and passed, viz:

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Northumberland Straits fishing company.

Northumberland Straits fishing company.

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

Antigonishe steam boat company,

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

An

Sydney elections.

An engrossed bill relative to the representation for the township of Sydney, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relative to the representation for the township of Sydney.

Sent to council.

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

Report from committee as to line of great roads, county of Pictou.

Mr. Marshall reported from the select committee to whom was referred the petitions from the county of Pictou, on the subject of the best route for the line of great road from Pictou to Antigonishe, 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. 33.)

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

Accounts of fees received at secretary's office.

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

A statement of fees collected at the provincial secretary's office in the years 1850, 1851, and 1852.

(See appendix No. 34.)

Referred to committee on public accounts.

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

Patent laws bill.

Mr. Fulton, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to extend the provisions of the patent laws—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Temperance petitions presented.

The following petitions were severally presented by the undermentioned members, viz :
Of the grand division of the order of the sons of temperance, by the hon. the financial secretary.

Three of male inhabitants of the county of Halifax—and
Three of females of the same county, by Mr. Annand ;
Four of male inhabitants of the city of Halifax—and
Four of females of the same city, by Mr. Wier ;
Six of male inhabitants of the county of Hants—and
Five of females of the same county, by Mr. Mosher ;
Of male inhabitants of Windsor—and
Of females of the same township, by Mr. L. M. Wilkins ;
Six of male inhabitants of Kings county—and
Six of females of the same county, by Mr. Moore ;
Seventeen of male inhabitants of the county of Annapolis—and
Seventeen of females of the same county, by the hon. Mr. Johnston ;
Of male inhabitants of the county of Yarmouth—and
Two of females of the same county, by Mr. Killam ;
Two of male inhabitants of the county of Shelburne—and
Two of females of the same county, by Mr. Thomas Coffin ;
Of male inhabitants of Queen's county—and
Of females of the same county, by Mr. John Campbell ;
Of male inhabitants of the county of Lunenburg, by Mr. Zwicker ;
Six of male inhabitants of the county of Colchester—and
Five of females of the same county, by Mr. Archibald ;
Of females of the county of Cumberland, by the hon. the provincial secretary ;
Two of male inhabitants of the county of Cumberland—and
Two of females of the same county, by Mr. Fulton ;
Of male inhabitants of the county of Pictou—and
Of females of the same county, by Mr. Holmes ;
Of male inhabitants of the county of Pictou—and
Of females of the same county, by Mr. Murray ;

Of male inhabitants of the county of Sydney—and
 Of females of the same county, by Mr. McKinnon ;
 Three of male inhabitants of the county of Guysborough—and
 Two of females of the same county, by Mr. S. Campbell ;
 Three of male inhabitants of the county of Cape Breton—and
 Three of females of the same county, by Mr. McQueen.

And such petitions were severally read, respectively praying that the house will adopt such measures as in their wisdom they may see fit to effect the total abolition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and that enquiry may be made into the success of the Maine law, and if it should appear to have diminished crime, lessened the expenses of the State, and saved the unhappy drunkard from ruin, that the house will enact a law as similar in its nature and tendency as may be practicable.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.

The following petitions were also presented by the undermentioned members, viz :

Of male inhabitants of the county of Halifax, by Mr. Annand ;
 Four of male inhabitants of the county of Hants, by Mr. Mosher ;
 Of male inhabitants of Windsor, by Mr. L. M. Wilkins ;
 Three of male inhabitants of King's county, by Mr. Moore ;
 Six of male inhabitants of the county of Annapolis—and
 Two of females of the same county, by the hon. Mr. Johnston ;
 Of male inhabitants of Queen's county, by Mr. John Campbell ;
 Two of male inhabitants of the county of Colchester, by Mr. Archibald ;
 Two of male inhabitants of the county of Guysborough, by Mr. S. Campbell ;
 Three of male inhabitants of the county of Cape Breton, by Mr. McQueen ;
 Of male inhabitants of the county of Inverness, by Mr. P. Smyth.

Temperance lectures
 petitions.

And such petitions were severally read, respectively expressing their earnest desire to promote the progress of total abstinence principles, and praying a grant from the public chest in aid of their diffusion by means of temperance lecturers.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Johnston,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed on the subject of temperance, with power to report by bill or otherwise.

Committee on temperance.

Ordered, That the hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. James Campbell, Mr. Shaw, Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. Archibald, Mr. Mosher, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Thomas Coffin, and Mr. John Campbell, be a committee for that purpose.

Ordered, That the several petitions this day presented on that subject, be referred to such committee.

Petitions referred.

Five petitions of inhabitants of the city of Halifax, were severally presented by Mr. Wier, and read, respectively praying that all liquors seized under the revenue laws may be destroyed instead of being sold, as at present.

Petitions as to seized
 liquors.

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

On motion of Mr. Wade,

Resolved, That the petition of Arthur King and Lawrence Hall, presented to the house on the 4th day of February last, be referred to a select committee to examine and report upon, and who are also to report generally on the license laws.

Petition of King and
 Hall referred to li-
 cense committee.

Ordered, That Mr. Hall, Mr. Fulton, and Mr. Wade, be a committee for that purpose.

License law commit-
 tee.

The hon. the provincial secretary moved that the petition of Francis Theodore Du Porte, presented to the house on the 31st day of January last, be referred to the committee of supply : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the negative.

Motion to refer peti-
 tion of F. DuPorte to
 supply negatived.

Ordered, That the petition be withdrawn.

Withdrawn.

Franchise bill read
2nd time.

A bill concerning the elective franchise, was read a second time.
Ordered, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Committee on bills.

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report progress.

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

Order of day postponed.

The order of the day being read,

Ordered, That the house do, on Monday next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on the subject of education generally.

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

MONDAY, 7th MARCH, 1853.

PRAYERS.

Patent laws bill read
2nd time.

A bill to extend the provisions of the patent laws, was read a second time.

Committed.

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

Council's Westport
church bill read 2nd
time.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to incorporate the trustees of the baptist church at Westport, was read a second time.

And thereupon,

Clause added.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Johnston, *resolved*, that such bill be amended by adding thereto the following clause at the end of such bill :

"4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with, alter, or affect the rights of her majesty, or any body corporate, or private individuals."

Bill with amdt. agreed
to.

Resolved, That the bill be agreed to, and do pass this house, with such amendment.

Sent back to council.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the bill back to the council and acquaint them that this house have agreed thereto with the foregoing amendment.

Petition of commisrs.
of poor, Halifax.

A petition of the commissioners of the poor for the city of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying that the house will adopt further measures in furtherance of the erection of a lunatic asylum.

Referred to sel. com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Creighton, Mr. Esson, the hon. Mr. Henry, Mr. Killam, and Mr. L. M. Wilkins, to examine and report upon by bill or otherwise.

Special constables
bill reported.

Mr. Archibald, from the select committee to whom was referred the bill respecting special constables, reported that they had considered the bill, and had directed him to report the same to the house without any amendment—and he delivered the bill in at the clerk's table.

Read 2nd time and

The bill was then read a second time.

Committed.

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

Order of day—

The order of the day being read,

Education subject
postponed.

Ordered, That the house do, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on the subject of education generally.

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

Tuesday,

TUESDAY, 8th MARCH, 1853.

PRAYERS.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to authorise the appointment of trustees for the public burial ground at Tusket ; the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the trustees of the North Sydney free church, in the county of Cape Breton ; the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Ogilvie Brook pier company, of Cornwallis ; the bill, entitled, an act for establishing a public market place in Digby ; the bill, entitled, an act to amend the laws for the prevention of smuggling ; and the bill, entitled, an act to amend the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax, severally without any amendment ; and to the bill, entitled, an act for enforcing performance of engagements in aid of public undertakings, as now amended.

They have also agreed to the bill, entitled, an act relating to the deep sea fishery, with an amendment ; and to the bill, entitled, an act concerning prothonotaries and clerks of the crown, with amendments, to which several amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

They have also agreed to the resolution of this honorable house for granting the sums of £25,000 and £7,500 for the road service for the present year.

The council have passed a bill, entitled, an act relating to the parish of St. George in the township of Halifax ; and the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the shareholders of the town hall, Guysborough, to which several bills they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act relating to the parish of St. George, in the township of Halifax, was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to incorporate the shareholders of the town hall, Guysborough, was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

The amendment proposed by the council to the deep sea fishery bill, was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

The amendments proposed by the council to the bill concerning prothonotaries and clerks of the crown, were read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

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

Mr. Wade reported from the committee to whom was referred the petition relative to the claim of William C. Williams—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows :

“ The committee to whom was referred the petition of John McIvers, and others, report as follows :

That they have considered the subject matter of the petition, and recommend that the sum of ten pounds be paid William C. Williams, licensed teacher, out of the school fund of the district of Yarmouth for the present year—such sum having been, in the opinion of this committee, improperly withheld from the said William C. Williams in the year 1842.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Committee room, 8th March, 1853.

(Signed)

JOHN C. WADE, chairman.
STEPHEN FULTON,
SAMUEL CHIPMAN.”

Message fm. council.

Agree to bills—
Tusket burial ground,
North Sydney free church,
Ogilvie Brook pier company,
Digby market place,
Smuggling,
Halifax court house,
Public subscriptions.

With amendments to
Deep sea fishery, and
Prothonotaries' bills.

Agree to road grant.

Have passed St.
George's parish, and
Town hall, Guysboro',
bills.

St. George's church
bill read 1st time.

Guysboro' town hall
bill read 1st time.

Amendment to deep
sea fishery bill read
1st time.

Amend. to protho-
notaries bill read 1st
time.

Pilotage and harbor
masters bill.

Report as to claim of
Wm. C. Williams.

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

On

Resolution as to payment to Wm. C. Williams.

On motion, *resolved*, that the commissioners of schools for the district of Yarmouth, do, out of the school funds of the district for the present year, pay to William C. Williams, late a licensed teacher, the sum of ten pounds, reported as due him by a select committee of this house.

Sent to council.

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

Return of commissions.

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

A return of the amounts charged by the respective commissioners of light houses, public buildings, Sable Island, penitentiary and fisheries, for commissions and salaries to clerks for the years 1850 and 1851.

(See appendix No. 35.)

Referred to com. on public accounts.

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

Coal mine papers.

The hon. the attorney general, by like command, presented to the house, Certain papers and returns connected with the subject of the coal mines of the province.

(See appendix No. 36.)

Referred to com. on coal mines.

Ordered, That the same be referred to the committee on the subject of the mines and minerals of the province.

Mr. Dickey's attendance announced.

Mr. Speaker informed the house that Robert Barry Dickey, esquire, was in attendance ready to appear at the bar, pursuant to the order of the house of the 3rd day of March instant: and thereupon,

Ordered, That the said Robert Barry Dickey do now attend at the bar of the house.

And accordingly,

Appears at bar, and is examined.

Robert Barry Dickey, esquire, attended at the bar of the house, and was examined in reference to the evidence given by him before the select committee on the subject of railways, his answers being taken down in writing by the clerk assistant, and his examination having been gone through, his several answers to the questions put to him were read by the clerk assistant.

And thereupon,

Ordered, That such answers do lie on the table.

Discharged.

Ordered, That the said Robert Barry Dickey do now withdraw from the house, and be discharged from further attendance under the before mentioned order.

Fishery returns.

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

Various returns received from inspectors of pickled fish for the year 1852, together with an abstract of such returns.

For such abstract,

(See appendix No. 37.)

Referred to com. on fisheries.

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

Order of day postponed.

The order of the day being read,

Ordered, That the house do, to-morrow, resolve itself into a committee of the whole house on the subject of education generally.

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

WEDNESDAY, 9th MARCH, 1853.

PRAYERS.

Eleven petitions of freeholders and inhabitants of the county of Kings, were severally presented by Mr. Chipman, and read, respectively praying that the house will reconsider the whole subject of the construction of railways within this province, and unite in perfecting measures for the accomplishment of that object.

Railway petitions from Kings county.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.

The hon. the attorney general, from the committee on the subject of the game laws, reported on the petition of Andrew Downs, referred to 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.

Report on petition of A. Downs.

(See appendix No. 38.)

Ordered, That the report be received and referred to the committee of supply.

Referred to supply.

On motion of the hon. the provincial secretary,
Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to prepare and report to the house, bills to provide for the construction of railways within this province.

Resolution for committee to prepare railway bills.

Ordered, That the hon. the attorney general, the hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Wier, Mr. Killam, the hon. the provincial secretary, Mr. Hall, and the hon. Mr. Henry, be a committee for that purpose.

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

Account of duties on imports from United States.

An account of duties paid on all articles imported into the port of Halifax from the United States during the year 1852, distinguishing the articles.

(See appendix No. 39.)

Ordered, That the same be referred to the committee on the subject of protective duties.

Referred to protection committee.

Mr. L. M. Wilkins moved that the house do come to the following resolution :

Resolved, That Robert Barry Dickey, esquire, having undergone an examination at the bar of this house on the 8th instant, pursuant to an order of the house requiring his attendance to explain or correct certain evidence given by him before the select committee on railways, it is the opinion of this house that the said Robert Barry Dickey has established the fidelity and accuracy of his testimony given before the said committee :

Resolution moved as to R. B. Dickey's evidence.

Which being seconded,

Mr. Chipman moved that the house do now adjourn : which being seconded and put, passed in the affirmative.

Adjournment carried.

And accordingly,

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

THURSDAY, 10th MARCH, 1853.

PRAYERS.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Henry,

Resolved, That the committee on the subject of reporting the debates and proceedings of the house do forthwith make their report.

Order for committee on reporting to report.

A bill to amend the law relating to pilotage and harbor masters, was read a second time.

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

Pilotage and harbor masters bill read 2nd time. Committed.

St. George's parish
bill agreed to.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act relating to the parish of St. George in the township of Halifax, was read a second time.

Resolved, That the bill be agreed to by the house.

Sent back to council.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the bill back to the council and acquaint them that this house have agreed thereto.

Guysborough town
hall bill read 2nd
time.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to incorporate the shareholders of the town hall, Guysborough, was read a second time.

And thereupon,

Amended.

On motion, *resolved*, that such bill be amended by inserting at the end thereof the following clause :

“Nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with, alter or affect, the rights of her majesty, or any body corporate or private individuals.”

Agreed to.

Resolved, That the bill be agreed to, and do pass this house, with such amendment.

Sent back to council.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the bill back to the council and acquaint them that this house have agreed thereto, with the foregoing amendment.

Amendment to deep
sea fishery bill dis-
agreed to.

The amendment proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act relating to the deep sea fishery, was read a second time, and considered by the house.

And thereupon,

On motion of Mr. Locke, *resolved*, that such amendment be not agreed to.

Bill, &c. sent back to
council.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the bill and amendment back to the council and acquaint them that this house have not agreed to such amendment.

Report on Onslow bu-
rial ground bill.

Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered the bill to authorise the appointment of trustees for the burial ground at Onslow, and had directed him to report the same to the house without any amendment—and he delivered the bill in at the clerk's table.

Bill read 2nd time.

The bill was then read a second time.

Committee.

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

Message fm. council,

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Agree to bills—

C. B. bridges,

Sydney representa-

tion, and—

Antigonishe steam-

boat company.

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act relating to certain bridges in the county of Cape Breton ; the bill entitled, an act relative to the representation for the township of Sydney ; and the bill entitled, an act to incorporate the Antigonishe steam-boat company—severally without any amendment.

Draws in bridges bill
with an amendment.

They have also agreed to the bill, entitled, an act relative to the placing of draws in bridges, with an amendment, to which amendment they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

Agree to amendment
to Westport church
bill.

The council have agreed to the amendment proposed by this honorable house to the engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to incorporate the trustees of the baptist church at Westport, without any amendment.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Westport church bill
finally passed.

Resolved, That the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the trustees of the baptist church at Westport, do now finally pass as amended.

Sent back to council.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the bill back to the council and acquaint them that this house have finally passed the same as amended.

Amendment to draws
in bridges bill agreed
to.

The amendment proposed by the council to the bill relative to the placing of draws in bridges, was read a first and second time, and considered by the house.

And thereupon,

On motion, *resolved*, that such amendment be agreed to.

Bill, &c. sent back to
council.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the bill and amendment back to the council and acquaint them that this house have agreed to such amendment.

The

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

Copy of a communication from the under secretary of the treasury to his excellency the lieutenant-governor, dated 2nd January, 1853, on the subject of the patent laws, with copy of letter from the provincial secretary to the attorney general, dated 4th February, 1853, requesting his opinion in the premises, and copy of the attorney general's reply, dated 16th February, 1853.

And the same were read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 40.)

Ordered, That such correspondence be referred to a select committee to examine and report thereon, and generally on the subject of the patent laws, with power to report by bill or otherwise. Referred to select committee.

Ordered, That Mr. M. I. Wilkins, Mr. Creighton, the hon. Mr. Henry, Mr. Fulton, and Mr. Ryder, be a committee for such purpose.

Mr. McLelan reported from the committee to whom was referred the petitions of Dugald B. McNab and of C. H. Harrington, relative to services performed and supplies furnished in respect of road expenditures in the county of Cape Breton—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read. Report on petitions of D. B. McNab and C. H. Harrington.

(See appendix No. 41.)

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

Mr. L. M. Wilkins moved that the house do come to the following resolution, viz. :

Resolved, That Robert B. Dickey, esquire, having undergone an examination at the bar of this house, on the 8th instant, pursuant to an order of the house requiring his attendance to explain or correct certain evidence given by him before the select committee on railways, it is the opinion of this house that although it appears by the terms of the specification appended to the New Brunswick railway contract that the station-houses on the trunk line are to be of wood, stone or brick, at the option of the contractors, yet referring to the state of facts and circumstances existing at the time, to which Mr. Dickey's evidence before the committee had relation and then within his knowledge, his testimony given before that committee was, in respect to these station houses, accurate and faithful, and that the whole of his testimony before that committee was honestly and truly given. Resolution moved as to R. B. Dickey.

Which being seconded,

Mr. Brown moved, by way of amendment, that the house do come to the following resolution, viz. : Amendment moved.

Whereas R. B. Dickey, esquire, has been called to the bar of this house to explain certain points in his evidence given before a select committee of this house, which points of evidence were said to conflict with a certain written paper called a "specification" of the New Brunswick railroad, to be constructed by Messrs. Jackson & Co. :

Resolved, That the said R. B. Dickey having obeyed the summons of this house, has made such explanations as reconcile the said conflicting points of evidence so far as to remove any suspicion of intentional misrepresentation.

Which being seconded,

The hon. the provincial secretary moved that the question on such amendment be now put : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-four ; against it, twenty-seven. So it passed in the negative. Previous question negatived.

And accordingly,

Ordered, That the question on such amendment be not now put.

Mr. Annand then moved that the question on the resolution as originally proposed be now put : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-four ; against it, twenty-seven. Previous question on resolution negatived.

For the motion :

Mr. Freeman, Mr. Brown,
 " J. Munro, " Zwicker,
 " Murray, " Jost,
 " Thorne, " Young,
 " Ryder, " Cowie,
 Hon. Mr. Johnston, " Whitman,
 Mr. B. Smith, " Creighton,
 " L. M. Wilkins, " M. I. Wilkins,
 " Mosher, " John Campbell,
 " Holmes, " Moore,
 " Killam, " Josiah Coffin,
 " Marshall, " Bent.

Against the motion :

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

So it passed in the negative.

And accordingly,

Ordered, That the question on such resolution be not now put.

Motion to alter rule as to previous question negatived.

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved that the house do come to the following resolution, viz :
Resolved, That the practice of this house by which debate is precluded on the previous question be altered, and that henceforth such motion be the subject of discussion and debate as on ordinary motions :

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twelve ; against it, thirty-five.

So it passed in the negative.

Message fm. council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Agree to draws in bridges bill.

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act relative to the placing of draws in bridges, as amended.

To amendmt. to Guysboro' town hall bill.

They have also agreed to the amendment proposed by this honorable house to the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the shareholders of the town hall, Guysborough, without any amendment.

Do not adhere to amdt. to deep sea fishery bill.

The council do not adhere to the amendment proposed by them to the bill, entitled, an act relating to the deep sea fishery, but agree to such bill as originally sent up.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Guysboro' town hall bill finally passed.

Resolved, That the bill entitled, an act to incorporate the shareholders of the town hall, Guysborough, do now finally pass as amended.

Sent back to council.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the bill as so amended back to the council and acquaint them that this house have agreed thereto.

Division of £25,000 for road service.

On motion of the hon. the financial secretary,

Resolved, That the sum of £25,000 granted for the ordinary road and bridge service for the present year, be applied as follows :

For the county of Halifax,	-	-	-	-	-	£1840
" "	Pictou,	-	-	-	-	1800
" "	Inverness,	-	-	-	-	1650
" "	Hants,	-	-	-	-	1500
" "	Lunenburg,	-	-	-	-	1500
" "	Colchester,	-	-	-	-	1460
" "	Cumberland,	-	-	-	-	1460
" "	Cape Breton,	-	-	-	-	1420
" "	Kings,	-	-	-	-	1350

For the county of Annapolis,	-	-	-	-	-	£1300
“ “ Yarmouth,	-	-	-	-	-	1220
“ “ Shelburne,	-	-	-	-	-	1220
“ “ Digby,	-	-	-	-	-	1220
“ “ Sydney,	-	-	-	-	-	1220
“ “ Richmond,	-	-	-	-	-	1220
“ “ Victoria,	-	-	-	-	-	1220
“ “ Guysborough,	-	-	-	-	-	1220
“ “ Queens,	-	-	-	-	-	1180
						£25,000

The hon. the attorney general, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend the laws relating to shipping and seamen—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Shipping and seamen's bill.

The hon. Mr. Henry, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to extend the operation of the law relating to petty trespasses and assaults—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Petty trespasses bill.

A petition of freeholders and other inhabitants of the Strait of Canseau, in the county of Inverness, was presented by Mr. P. Smyth, and read, praying for the establishment of a grammar school at that place. Petition for grammar school, Strait of Canseau.

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

Referred to committee on education.

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

FRIDAY, 11th MARCH, 1853.

PRAYERS.

Ordered, That Mr. Brown have leave of absence until Tuesday next inclusive, to return home on urgent private business. Leave of absence.

A bill to amend the law relating to shipping and seamen ; and,
A bill to extend the operation of the law relating to petty trespasses and assaults.
Were severally read a second time.

Shipping and seamen, and Petty trespasses bills,

Read 2nd time and

Committed.

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

The hon. the attorney general reported from the committee on the subject of the formation of a legislative library ; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows, viz :

Report from library committee.

“ The committee appointed to consider the most effectual means of establishing a legislative library, report :

That a bill for providing a building to contain the supreme court will leave ample room at the disposal of the legislature in this building, and they are of opinion that at least five hundred pounds should be appropriated this year for the purpose of commencing so desirable an object.

The chairman of the committee, by their authority, has seen the hon. doctor Grigor and the hon. Mr. McCully, and through them communicated with the legislative council, who have signified their readiness to unite cordially in establishing a library creditable to the

the legislature, and when formed will deposit there any books which they may have control over.

(Signed)

JAMES B. UNLACKE, chairman.
J. W. JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. HALL,
STEPHEN FULTON,
ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

Halifax, 11th March, 1853."

Adopted, and referred
to supply.

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted by the house, and referred to the committee of supply.

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

SATURDAY, 12th MARCH, 1853.

PRAYERS.

River fisheries bill
read 2nd time.

A bill to amend chapter 95 of the revised statutes, 'of river fisheries,' was read a second time.

Committed.

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

Committee on bills

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report bills—

Special constables,

Pilotage and harbor
masters, and

Onslow burial ground.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill respecting special constables; and the bill to amend the law relating to pilotage and harbor masters, and had directed him to report the same to the house, severally without any amendment;—and that they had also gone through the bill to authorise the appointment of trustees for the burial ground at Onslow, and had made an amendment thereto, which they had directed him to report to the house with the bill—and he delivered the bills, with the amendment to the last mentioned bill, in at the clerk's table, where such amendment was read.

Ordered, That the bill with the amendment be engrossed.

Ordered, That the bills reported without amendment be engrossed.

Pictou academy pa-
pers.

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

A memorial of the trustees of the Pictou academy, addressed to his excellency, setting forth the present state of that institution and various matters connected therewith, and suggesting amendments in the law for its government, with various returns and papers connected therewith.

Referred to committee
on education.

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

Insolvent debtors bill.

The hon. Mr. Henry, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend the law relating to insolvent debtors—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Report from commit-
tee on trade.

Mr. Wier reported from the committee on trade and manufactures—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See appendix No. 42.)

Referred to supply.

Ordered, That the report be received, and that such parts thereof as recommend money grants be referred to the committee of supply.

On

On motion of Mr. Thomas Coffin, *resolved*, that the petition of inhabitants of the county of Shelburne, presented on the 3rd February last, on the subject of the license laws, be referred to the committee on temperance.

License law petition from Shelburne referred to temperance committee.

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

MONDAY, 14th MARCH, 1853.

PRAYERS.

The hon. the attorney general reported from the committee on the subject of the construction of railways within this province, and thereupon presented to the house as prepared by such committee,

Report from com. on railways.

A bill to incorporate the Nova Scotia railway company—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Bill to incorporate N. S. railway company.

Ordered, That one hundred copies of such bill be printed for the use of the house.

Order to print.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message fm. council.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the trustees of Saint Andrew's church in Halifax, without any amendment.

Agree to bills—
St. Andrew's church,

They have also agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to authorize equitable defences to actions of ejectment; and the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Northumberland Straits fishing company, severally with amendments, to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

Equitable defences and
Northumberland
Straits fishing company,
With amendments.

The council have passed a bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Grand-dique team-boat company; also,

Have passed bills—
Granddique team boat
company,

A bill, entitled, an act to extend the provisions of an act to provide for the removal of obstructions from the Liverpool river; and also,

Liverpool river ob-
structions,

A bill to amend chapter sixty-four of the revised statutes, entitled, "of commissioners of streets:"

Commrs. of streets.

To which several bills 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 concerning prothonotaries and clerks of the crown, were read a second time and considered by the house, and are as follow :

Council's amendts. to
prothonotaries bill
considered.

SECOND CLAUSE.

1°. At the end of the clause add the following words: "but nothing in this act contained shall affect the rights of James W. Nutting to continue to hold the office of prothonotary and clerk of the crown for the county of Halifax, or to appoint a deputy therein for whose conduct he shall be held responsible."

THIRD CLAUSE.

2°. 4th line.—Leave out the words "each county," and insert instead the words "every other county-except Halifax, and in Halifax when a vacancy shall hereafter occur."

FOURTH CLAUSE.

3°. 2nd line.—Leave out "Halifax excepted."

4°. 7th line.—After the word "return," insert "under oath."

5°. 9th line.—After the word "and" insert "the prothonotaries of the several counties, Halifax excepted."

6°. At the end of the clause add the following words: "And if in every year such fees and emoluments shall not amount to five hundred pounds, he shall receive the deficiency

deficiency from the receiver general, if there shall be at any time a sufficient balance in the treasury of funds paid in under this act."

And thereupon,

1st amended.

Resolved, That the first amendment be amended by leaving out all the words thereof after the word "Halifax," and inserting instead of the words so left out the following words: "in the same manner as he now holds the office of prothonotary and clerk of the crown for the whole province under his patent."

2nd agreed to.

Resolved, That the second amendment be agreed to.

3rd disagreed to.

Resolved, That the third amendment be not agreed to.

Remainder agreed to.

Resolved, That the remaining amendments be respectively agreed to.

Bill, &c. sent back to council.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the council and acquaint them with the foregoing resolutions.

Com. on bills.

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report franchise bill with amendments.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill concerning the elective franchise, and had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the house with the bill—and he delivered the bill and amendments in at the clerk's table, where the amendments were read.

Ordered, That the bill with the amendments be engrossed.

Leave of absence.

Ordered, That Mr. Bent have leave of absence after to-morrow to return home on account of ill health.

Insolvent debtors bill read 2nd time.
Committed.

A bill to amend the law relating to insolvent debtors, was read a second time.

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

Amendments to equitable ejection bill read.

The amendments proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act to authorize equitable defences to actions of ejection, were read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Amendments to Northumberland Straits fishing company bill read.

The amendments proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Northumberland Straits fishing company, were read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Council's bills read 1st time—

The following engrossed bills from the council were severally read a first time and ordered to be read a second time, viz. :

Grand-dique team boat company,
Liverpool river obstructions,

A bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Grand-dique team-boat company ;

A bill, entitled, an act to extend the provisions of an act to provide for the removal of obstructions from the Liverpool river ; and

Comms. of streets.

A bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter sixty-four of the revised statutes, entitled, 'of commissioners of streets.'

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

TUESDAY, 15th MARCH, 1853.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Wade reported from the committee to whom, on the 2nd day of February last, was referred the petition of John G. Balcomb, and others—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows :

Report on petitions of J. G. Balcomb and others.

“The committee to whom was referred the petition of John G. Balcomb, Gilbert Parker and Israel Balcomb, beg leave to report that they have examined the allegations contained in said petition, and recommend that the sum of twelve pounds and ten shillings be paid to each of the said petitioners, being their proportion of the fine exacted from them under the circumstances detailed in their petition.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

JOHN C. WADE, chairman.
JOHN HOLMES,
EDWD. L. BROWN.

Committee room, March 10th, 1853.”

And thereupon,

Mr. Wade moved that the report be received and referred to the committee of supply : which being seconded,

Motion to refer to supply.

Mr. Annand moved, by way of amendment, that the report be not received by the house : which being seconded and put; and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, thirty-one ; against it, eleven. So it passed in the affirmative.

Amtt. not to receive carried.

And accordingly,

Ordered, That the report be not received by the house.

Mr. Killam reported from the joint committee on public accounts—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read—together with an abstract of undrawn road money to 31st December, 1852—an abstract of advances made for roads and bridges in 1852, to be provided for in the road appropriation of 1853—and statement of advances made in 1853 for the same purpose.

Report from committee on public accts.

(See appendix No. 43.)

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

Adopted.

A petition of inhabitants of L'Ardoise, in the county of Richmond, was presented by the hon. the attorney general, and read, praying that the house will adopt measures to prevent the desecration of the Sabbath, by persons fishing and tending their nets on the Lord's day.

Petition against Sunday fishing.

Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.

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

Unlawful meetings bill.

Ordered, That the bill be referred to Mr. Josiah Coffin, the hon. the provincial secretary, and Mr. Brown, to examine and report upon with amendments or otherwise.

Referred to select committee.

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

Papers presented—

The blue book for the year 1851.

Bluebook.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

Also—returns from different justices of the peace throughout the province, relative to civil actions brought before them respectively, made in conformity with the report of the select committee on that subject during the last session—together with abstracts of such returns.

Magistrates' returns.

Ordered, That the same be referred to Mr. Creighton, Mr. Annand, Mr. Hall, the hon. Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Ryder, to examine and report upon.

Referred to sel. com.

Mr. Hall, from the committee to whom was referred the bill to regulate the practice and proceedings in the supreme court, reported that the committee had examined such bill, and

Report from com. on law procedure bill.

had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the house with the bill—and he delivered the bill, with the amendments, in at the clerk's table, where the amendments were read.

Bill, &c. read 2nd time.
Committed.

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

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

Committee on gas for light houses.

On motion of Mr. Killam,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to ascertain the amount expended in fitting gas apparatus for light houses up to the present time, and the probable expense necessary to complete the lights at Devil's Island and Parrsboro' for using gas; also, to enquire and report upon its success or otherwise since being introduced into Mauger's Beach light.

Ordered, That Mr. Killam, Mr. Wier, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Thomas Coffin, and Mr. James Campbell, be a committee for that purpose.

Papers presented—

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

Acct. of expenses of admiralty returns.

An account of Scott Tremain, esquire, for services performed by him in furnishing admiralty returns; and,

Account of expenses of return of criminal prosecutions.

An account of James W. Nutting, esquire, clerk of the crown, for services performed by him connected with returns of criminal prosecutions.

Such returns having been respectively made at the request of the legislative council.

Referred to sel. com.

Ordered, That such accounts be respectively referred to the committee appointed on the 28th day of February last, to consider certain accounts of Scott Tremain, esquire, and William Faulkner, esquire, and who are also to examine and report upon these accounts.

Letter from post master general.

Also—a letter from the postmaster general to the provincial secretary, dated 14th March, 1853, announcing discontinuance of arrangement for steam mail communication between Halifax and Boston—and the same was read by the clerk.

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

Scale of division of great road monies carried.

The hon. the financial secretary moved that the house do come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of £7,500, granted for the great road service for the present year, be applied as follows:

For the great roads mentioned in chapter 61 of the revised statutes—

In the county of Halifax,	-	-	-	-	-	£910
“ “ Hants,	-	-	-	-	-	700
“ “ Colchester,	-	-	-	-	-	580
“ “ Pictou,	-	-	-	-	-	400
“ “ Cumberland,	-	-	-	-	-	470
“ “ Cape Breton,	-	-	-	-	-	470
“ “ Inverness,	-	-	-	-	-	420
“ “ Digby,	-	-	-	-	-	400
“ “ Lunenburg,	-	-	-	-	-	400
“ “ Kings	-	-	-	-	-	350
“ “ Annapolis,	-	-	-	-	-	350
“ “ Yarmouth,	-	-	-	-	-	300
“ “ Shelburne,	-	-	-	-	-	300
“ “ Sydney,	-	-	-	-	-	200
“ “ Guysborough,	-	-	-	-	-	280
“ “ Richmond,	-	-	-	-	-	260
“ “ Victoria,	-	-	-	-	-	260
“ “ Queens,	-	-	-	-	-	200

For the road from Antigonishe to New Glasgow, and to pay over-expenditure thereon,

-

£7500

Which

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, nineteen ; against it, fourteen.

So it passed in the affirmative.

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

WEDNESDAY, 16th MARCH, 1853.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Whitman moved that the resolution passed yesterday for dividing the sum of £7,500 granted for the great road service, be rescinded : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-one ; against it, twenty-six.

Motion to rescind scale negative.

So it passed in the negative.

Ordered, That the several members from the respective counties do prepare and present to the house on or before Wednesday next, the 23d day of March instant, scales of subdivision of the road money allotted to each county out of the sum of £25,000 granted for the ordinary road and bridge service, and also of the £7,500 granted for the great road service.

Order for road scales.

Ordered, That the several ordinary petitions for aid to roads and bridges, presented this session, and by the course and practice of the house placed on the file of road petitions without being entered on the journal at the time of presentation, be referred to the several members from the counties respectively from which the same have been sent.

Road petitions referred.

For a list of such petitions,

(*See appendix No. 44.*)

The hon. the provincial secretary moved that the house do come to the following resolution, viz. :

Resolution for assessment for schools moved.

Resolved, That leave be given to bring in a bill to provide for general education by an assessment upon property, to be collected in money or produce, to the extent of the amount now or hereafter to be drawn from the public treasury.

Which being seconded :

Mr. McLelan moved that the question on such resolution be now put : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, sixteen ; against it, twenty-nine.

Previous question negatived.

So it passed in the negative.

And accordingly,

Ordered, That the question on such resolution be not now put.

Then the house adjourned until this day at eight of the clock.

At 8 P. M. the house met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. M. I. Wilkins reported from the committee to whom were referred the several petitions praying for the imposition of protective duties—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

Report from committee on protective duties.

(*See appendix No. 45.*)

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

Mr. Chipman reported from the committee on navigation securities ; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

Report from committee on navigation securities.

(*See appendix No. 46.*)

Ordered,

- Referred to supply. *Ordered*, That the report be received, and that such part thereof as recommends money grants be referred to the committee of supply.
- Report from com. on consular fees. Mr. Whitman reported from the committee on the subject of consular fees paid in the United States on colonial shipping—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. 47.)
- Adopted. *Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted by the house.
- Report from com. on petition relative to survey of logs bill. Mr. Cowie reported from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Joseph Griffin, and others, relative to the measuring of saw logs; and thereupon presented to the house,
A bill relating to the surveying of logs—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.
- Report from com. on probate laws. Mr. Archibald reported in part from the committee on the subject of the laws regulating the courts of probate, and the laws relating to absconding debtors—that they had agreed to a bill on the first branch of the subject, which they had directed him to report to the house, and he thereupon presented
Probate bill. A bill to amend the probate laws—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.
- Committee of ways and means. On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee of ways and means for raising the supply granted to her majesty.
Mr. Speaker left the chair.
Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- Report progress. The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of the business referred to them, and had directed him to ask for leave to sit again on the consideration thereof, to which the house agreed.

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

THURSDAY, 17th MARCH, 1853.

PRAYERS.

- Bills read 3rd time and passed, viz.—
Onslow burial ground, An engrossed bill to authorise the appointment of trustees for the burial ground at Onslow, was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorise the appointment of trustees for the burial ground at Onslow.
- Special constables, An engrossed bill respecting special constables, was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act respecting special constables.
- Pilotage and harbor masters. An engrossed bill to amend the law relating to pilotage and harbor masters, was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the law relating to pilotage and harbor masters.
- Sent to council. *Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bills to the council and desire their concurrence.
- Petitions from inhabitants of Hants for railways. Three petitions of inhabitants of the county of Hants, were severally presented by Mr. Wier,

Wier, and read, respectively praying that the house will perfect measures for the construction of railways in this province.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.

A petition of inhabitants of Parrsborough, was presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying that the house will not adopt the Maine liquor law, but will make such amendments as may be necessary in the license laws.

Petition from Parrsboro' against Maine law.

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

Referred to com. on temperance.

A petition of inhabitants of the township of Amherst, and also a petition of females resident in the same township, were severally presented by Mr. Fulton, and read, respectively praying for the adoption of the Maine liquor law.

Petition from Amherst for Maine law.

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

Referred to committee on temperance.

A petition of inhabitants of Mahone Bay, in the county of Lunenburg, was presented by Mr. Zwickler, and read, praying for the adoption of the Maine liquor law.

Petition for Maine law.

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

Referred to committee on temperance.

A petition of inhabitants of Earltown, in the county of Colchester, was presented by Mr. M. I. Wilkins, and read, praying that the house will not adopt the principle of assessment for the support of schools.

Pet. against school assessment.

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

Referred to committee on education.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to incorporate the Grand-dique team boat company, was read a second time.

Granddique team boat company bill passed.

Resolved, That the bill do finally pass.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to extend the provisions of an act for the removal of obstructions from the Liverpool river, was read a second time.

Liverpool river obstructions bill passed.

Resolved, That the bill do finally pass.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the bills back to the council and acquaint them that this house have agreed thereto.

Bills sent back to council.

A bill relating to the survey of logs was read a second time.

Survey of logs bill read 2nd time.

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

Committed.

Mr. B. Smith reported from the committee on road damages—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

Report from com. on road damages.

(See appendix No. 48.)

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

Mr. H. Munro moved that the report of the committee on the bill to incorporate the Nova-Scotia and Newfoundland junction telegraph company, made on the 2nd day of March instant, be adopted by the house : which being seconded,

Motion to adopt telegraph committee report.

On motion of Mr. S. Campbell, *resolved*, that the question on such motion be now put.

Previous question carried.

And accordingly the question being so put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, thirty ; against it, sixteen.

Original motion carried.

<i>For the motion :</i>		<i>Against the motion.</i>
Mr. Locke,	Mr. Jost,	Mr. Thos. Coffin,
“ McQueen,	“ Killam,	“ Archibald,
“ McKinnon,	“ Moore,	“ McLelan,
“ Brown,	“ J. Munro,	“ Wier,
“ Freeman,	“ Young,	Hon. Prov. Sec.
“ Creighton,	Hon. Mr. Henry,	Mr. S. Campbell,
“ L. M. Wilkins,	Mr. Murray,	“ Fulton,
“ Whitman,	“ M. I. Wilkins,	“ Hall,
“ B. Smith,	“ John Campbell,	“ Wade,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	“ Comeau,	“ Dimock,
Mr. Zwicker,	“ Marshall,	Hon. Fin. Sec.
“ H. Munro,	“ Bent,	Mr. Shaw,
“ Holmes,	“ Ryder,	“ P. Smyth,
“ Cowie,	“ Bourneuf,	“ Chipman,
“ Josiah Coffin,	“ Thorne.	“ Annand,
		“ Esson,

So it passed in the affirmative.

Report from fishery committee.

The hon. the attorney general reported from the committee on the fisheries ; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See appendix No. 49.)

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

Loan bill.

The hon. the financial secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to authorise a provincial loan ; and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Telegraph abuse bill.

The hon. the provincial secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to protect the public against the abuse of the electric telegraph ; and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Com. on bills.

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report progress ;

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

N. S. railway bill read 2nd time. Committed.

A bill to incorporate the Nova Scotia railway company, was read a second time.

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

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

FRIDAY, 18th MARCH, 1853.

PRAYERS.

Probate and Loan bills, Read 2nd time. Committed.

A bill to amend the probate laws ; and

A bill to authorise a provincial loan,

Were severally read a second time.

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

A petition of inhabitants of Earltown, in the county of Colchester, was presented by Mr. Archibald, and read, praying that the house will not sanction the principle of assessment for the support of schools.

Petition against school assessments.

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

Referred to committee on education.

Mr. McKinnon reported from the committee on the petition of Joseph Wickins—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows :

Report from committee on petition of Joseph Wickins.

“The committee to whom was referred the petition of Joseph Wickins, beg leave to report :

That on reference to the journals of this honorable house for the year 1850, your committee find that an application similar to the present was made by petitioner, on which a special report, embodying the facts, was made by the committee who then investigated the subject.

Your committee, however, being of opinion that the subject matter of the petition is in the nature of a private dispute between the petitioner and Andrew McKinnon, do not recommend the prayer of the petition, which would involve payment twice from the provincial treasury of the sum granted for the service referred to in such petition.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

JOHN MCKINNON,
JOHN MUNRO,
STEPHEN FULTON.

Committee room, 15th March, 1853.”

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

Adopted.

Mr. Brown reported from the committee on the expenses of transient paupers—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

Report from com. on transient poor expenses.

(See appendix No. 50.)

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted by the house, and referred to the committee of supply.

Adopted, and referred to supply.

Mr. Wade, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered the bill to amend the act incorporating the congregations of the free church at Miré, Catalogne, Cow Bay, and Forks, in the county of Cape Breton, and had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the house with the bill—and he delivered the bill and amendments in at the clerk's table.

Report on free church bill.

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

Bill read 2nd time.

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

Committed.

Mr. Bent, from the committee on the subject of the deaf and dumb, &c., made a report, which he read in his place, and then delivered in at the clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows :

Report from committee on deaf and dumb, &c.

“The committee to whom were referred the petitions of Peter Pierce, a blind man, of Halifax, and William Burns, a blind and dumb man, of Lower Granville, report : that although they cannot but admit the strong claims of the petitioners to the sympathy and consideration of their more fortunate fellow creatures, yet they do not feel authorised to recommend any grant of money from the provincial treasury for their relief, as petitions of a similar nature have been rejected by the house, and because many similar cases, or cases equally entitled to relief, now existing in the province, can only be met by some general enactment.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

W. W. BENT,
HENRY S. JOST,
JOHN MUNRO.

March 18th, 1853.”

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

Mr. Adopted.

Revised statutes
amdt. bill.

Mr. Archibald, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend chapter 115 of the revised statutes, "of the descent of real and personal estate,"—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Committee on bills.

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report bills—
Loan.

Yarmouth fishing
company,
Common law procedure.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to authorise a provincial loan, and had directed him to report the same to the house without any amendment; and that they had also gone through the bill to incorporate the Yarmouth fishing and trading company, and the bill to regulate the practice and proceedings in the supreme court, and had made amendments thereto respectively, 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 the amendments were read.

Ordered, That the bill reported without amendment be engrossed.

Ordered, That the Yarmouth fishing and trading company bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

Motion to recommit
law bill negatived.

Mr. McLelan moved that the house do come to the following resolution in relation to the bill to regulate the practice and proceedings in the supreme court, viz.:

Whereas the preventing plaintiffs and defendants from amending their bill of particulars, carrying out the same principle which works so well in magistrates courts, would tend greatly to prevent fraud, complication, delay and expense, leaving all errors or omissions in plaintiffs' or defendants' particulars to be recovered at their own cost;

Therefore resolved, the bill be recommitted for the purpose of amending the 17th and 20th clauses thus:

17TH CLAUSE.

After the word "thereof" insert the word "all."

At the end add the following words: "and the plaintiff shall be bound by such particulars, and not allowed to amend the same, and in default of such particulars the writ shall be a nullity."

20TH CLAUSE.

Strike out the word "full," and instead thereof insert the words "all the." At the end add the following words: "such particulars shall be assimilated in form to those in appendix No. 6, and the defendant shall be bound thereby, and not allowed to amend the same:"

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

For the motion:

Mr. Martell,	Mr. Killam,
" B. Smith,	" Shaw,
" Brown,	" Thorne,
" Esson,	" John Campbell,
" Chipman,	" Whitman,
Hon. Prov. Sec.,	" J. Munro.
" Atty. Gen.,	
Mr. Dimock,	
" Josiah Coffin,	
" Mosher,	
" McLelan,	

Against the motion:

Mr. Marshall,	Mr. P. Smyth,
" Creighton,	" Fulton,
" Jost,	" L. M. Wilkins,
" Wade,	" Zwicker,
" McQueen,	" Cowie,
" Holmes,	" McKinnon,
" Bent,	" Archibald,
" H. Munro,	" Thos. Coffin,
" Murray,	" Locke,
" Comeau,	" Freeman,
" Bourneuf,	" S. Campbell.
Hon. Fin. Sec.,	

So it passed in the negative.

Mr.

Mr. McLelan then moved that such bill be recommitted for the purpose of inserting the following clause :

“ The defendant may, by particulars of set off, filed, and a copy whereof shall be served on the plaintiff or his attorney, acknowledge a certain sum to be due to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff, if willing to accept the same in full of his claim, may enter judgment therefor, with costs of suit, and in such case he shall, within a reasonable time, give notice of such acceptance to the defendant ; but if the plaintiff, notwithstanding such acknowledgment, shall proceed in the cause, then, if he shall not recover more than the sum so acknowledged, he shall not be entitled to any costs of suit subsequent to such acknowledgment, but shall pay the defendant his costs.”

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

For the motion :

Mr. Martell,
 “ B. Smith,
 “ Brown,
 “ Esson,
 “ Chipman.
 Hon. Prov. Sec.,
 Mr. Killam,
 “ Fulton,
 “ McLelan,

Mr. P. Smyth,
 “ Shaw,
 “ Thorne,
 “ John Campbell,
 “ J. Munro,
 “ Josiah Coffin.

Against the motion :

Mr. Marshall,
 “ Creighton,
 “ Jost,
 “ Murray,
 “ Bent,
 “ H. Munro,
 “ Comeau,
 “ Bourneuf,
 “ Holmes,
 “ L. M. Wilkins,
 “ McKinnon,

Mr. Zwicker,
 “ Cowie,
 Hon. Atty. General,
 Mr. Archibald,
 “ Thos. Coffin,
 “ McQueen,
 “ Locke,
 “ Freeman,
 Mr. S. Campbell,
 Hon. Fin. Sec.
 Mr. Wade.

So it passed in the negative.

Ordered, That the bill with the amendments be engrossed.

On motion, the house again resolved itself into a committee of ways and means.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made further progress in the consideration of the subject, and had directed him to ask for leave to sit again thereon, to which the house agreed.

Committee of ways and means.

Report progress.

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

SATURDAY, 19th MARCH, 1853.

PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill concerning the elective franchise, was read a third time.

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

Bills read 3rd time and passed, viz.—
 Elective franchise.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Yarmouth fishing and trading company, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate a fishing and trading company at Yarmouth.

Yarmouth fishing company.

An engrossed bill to authorise a provincial loan, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorise a provincial loan.

Provincial loan.

- Sent to council.** *Ordered,* That the clerk do carry the bills to the council and desire their concurrence.
- Descent of estate bill read 2nd time.** A bill to amend chapter 115 of the revised statutes, 'of the descent of real and personal estate,' was read a second time.
- Committed.** *Ordered,* That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.
- Council's amends. to equitable defences.** The amendments proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act to authorise equitable defences to actions of ejectment, were read a second time and considered by the house; and thereupon,
- 1st agreed to.** On motion of Mr. Archibald, *resolved,* that the first amendment be agreed to.
- 2d and 3d not agreed to.** *Resolved,* That the second and third amendments be not agreed to.
- Bill, &c. sent back to council.** *Ordered,* That the clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the council, and acquaint them with the foregoing resolutions.
- Legislative council bill.** Mr. M. I. Wilkins, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill in relation to the legislative council—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.
- Address on consular fees.** Mr. Whitman reported further from the committee on the subject of consular fees—that they had prepared an address to her majesty upon that subject, which they had directed him to report to the house; and he read the address in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read and is as follows:
- “ TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
- The address of the house of assembly of the province of Nova-Scotia.*
- HUMBLY SHEWETH :
- That the payment of consular fees in the sea ports of the United States bears heavily upon the trade of the province of Nova Scotia, as will appear from the report of the select committee of this house, which is annexed to this address, and to which we would respectfully request your majesty's gracious attention.
- The government of Nova Scotia having no power to collect, through her majesty's consuls, accurate returns of the whole amount of the fees taken by those officers, we are not able to ascertain nor to report the full extent of the grievance of which we complained.
- We therefore pray your majesty to cause returns of the amount of fees collected in the sea ports of the neighboring republic, upon the tonnage of the North American provinces, to be prepared, and with copies of any laws or instructions under which the same are levied, to be transmitted to the provinces for the information of their governments and legislatures; and should these fees referred to in the report not be warranted by the existing laws and instructions to consuls at those ports, to direct that the enforcement of them for the future be prohibited.
- Or if sanctioned by the construction of the table of fees referred to, that in consideration of the facts set forth in the report, such of them as bear heavily on the trade of the province be reduced or altogether abolished.”
- And thereupon,
- Passed.** *Resolved,* That the address do pass.
- Ordered,* That the address be engrossed.
- Governor requested to transmit same.** *Resolved,* That his excellency the lieutenant-governor be respectfully requested to transmit such address to be laid at the foot of the throne, with his favorable recommendation of the prayer thereof.
- Comms. of streets bill read 2nd time.** The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to amend chapter sixty-four of the revised statutes, entitled, 'of commissioners of streets,' was read a second time.
- Committed.** *Ordered,* That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.
- Letter carriers bill.** Mr. McLelan, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill relative to letter carriers—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the amendment proposed by this honorable house to the first amendment proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act concerning prothonotaries and clerks of the crown ; and they adhere to the third amendment proposed by them to such bill and not agreed to by this house.

The council do not adhere to the second and third amendments proposed by them to the bill, entitled, an act to authorise equitable defences to actions of ejectment.

And then the messenger withdrew.

On motion, *resolved*, that the house do not adhere to their resolution not to agree to the third amendment proposed to the prothonotary's bill, but do now agree to such amendment.

Resolved, That such bill, as now amended, do finally pass.

Resolved, That the bill, entitled, an act to authorise equitable defences to actions of ejectment, as now amended, do finally pass.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the bills back to the council, and acquaint them with the foregoing resolutions.

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to amend the act incorporating the congregations of the free church at Mire', Catalogne, Cow Bay, and Forks, in the county of Cape Breton ; the bill to amend the law relating to insolvent debtors ; and the bill relating to the survey of logs, and had directed him to report the same to the house without any amendment ;—and that they had also gone through the bill to extend the operation of the law relating to petty trespasses and assaults ; the bill to amend chapter 115 of the revised statutes, ' of the descent of real and personal estate ; ' and the engrossed bill from the council to amend chapter sixty-four of the revised statutes, entitled, ' of commissioners of streets, ' and had made amendments thereto respectively, which they had directed him to report to the house with the bills—and he delivered the several bills, with the amendments to the three last mentioned bills, in at the clerk's table, where such amendments were read.

Ordered, That the bills reported without amendment be engrossed.

Ordered, That the amendments made to the council's commissioners of streets bill be engrossed.

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

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Guysborough, was presented by Mr. Marshall, and read, praying that the sum of twenty-five pounds, allotted to the Guysborough and Manchester agricultural society out of the agricultural grant, may be withdrawn therefrom and applied towards the maintenance of a public ferry across Guysboro' harbor.

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

A petition of inhabitants of Lake Ainslie, and also a petition of inhabitants of School District No. 42 of the River Dennis, respectively in the county of Inverness, were severally presented by Mr. P. Smyth, and read, praying that the house will sanction the principle of assessment for the support of common schools, and will make provision for the establishment of a normal school.

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

Mr. Doyle, pursuant to special leave given, presented a bill relative to the appointment of constables to attend the supreme court and sessions in Halifax—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. Annand, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill in relation to Kings' college, Windsor—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Message fm. council, relative to prothonotaries and

Equitable defences bills.

Prothonotaries bill

Finally passed.

Equitable defences bill finally passed.

Sent back to council.

Committee on bills.

Report bills—

Free churches,

Insolvent debtors,

Log survey,

Petty trespasses,

Descent of estates.

Commrs. of streets.

Petition for appropriation of Guysborough agricultural grant for ferry.

Referred to com. on agriculture.

Petitions from Inverness relative to education.

Referred to com.

Halifax constables bill.

Kings' college bill.

Mr.

Resolution as to
charge on Inverness
road monies.

Mr. P. Smyth moved that the house do come to the following resolution, viz. :

Resolved, That the members for the county of Inverness be authorised to make up the scale of road monies for that county without deducting from the amount the sum of £237 due as a charge thereon : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the affirmative.

Then the house adjourned until Monday next at eleven of the clock.

MONDAY, 21st MARCH, 1853.

PRAYERS.

Bills read 3rd time
and passed, viz. :

An engrossed bill to extend the operation of the law relating to petty trespasses and assaults, was read a third time.

Petty trespasses,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to extend the operation of the law relating to petty trespasses and assaults.

Insolvent debtors,

An engrossed bill to amend the law relating to insolvent debtors, was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the law relating to insolvent debtors.

Descent of estates.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 115 of the revised statutes, 'of the descent of real and personal estate,' was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 115 of the revised statutes, 'of the descent of real and personal estate.'

Sent to council.

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

Commrs. of streets
bill passed, with
amendmt.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to amend chapter 64 of the revised statutes, entitled, 'of commissioners of streets,' was read a third time, with the engrossed amendment thereto proposed by this house.

Resolved, That the bill be agreed to and do pass this house, with such amendment.

Sent back to council.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the bill back to the council and acquaint them that this house have agreed thereto with such amendment.

Letter carriers, and

A bill relative to letter carriers ; and

Halifax constables
bills,

A bill relative to the appointment of constables to attend the supreme court and sessions in Halifax,

Read 2nd time and
Committed.

Were severally read a second time.

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

Message fm. council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Desire conference.

The council desire a conference by committee with a committee of this honorable house on the general state of the province.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Conference agreed to.

On motion, *resolved*, that the conference desired by the council be agreed to.

Com. of conference.

Ordered, That Mr. Hall, Mr. J. Munro, and Mr. Locke, be a committee to manage such conference.

Held.

So they went to the conference.

And being returned,

Report.

Mr. Hall reported that the managers had been at the conference, and that the committee of conference on the part of the council had handed to them a paper suggesting a money grant, which they do not feel themselves at liberty to report to the house, as being inconsistent with its privileges.

On

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

Committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

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

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

TUESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1853.

PRAYERS.

A bill to provide for the construction of the Saint Peter's canal, was read a second time.

St. Peter's canal bill read 2nd time. Committed.

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

A petition of John C. Spencer, and others, and also a petition of Mary Jane Spencer, and others, were severally presented by Mr. McLelan, and read, respectively praying the adoption of the Maine liquor law.

Petition for Maine law.

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

Referred to committee on temperance.

A petition of A. W. McLelan, and others, was also presented by Mr. McLelan, and read, praying that the house will make a grant in aid of the employment of a temperance lecturer.

Petition for aid to temperance lecturer.

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

Referred to committee on temperance.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message fr. council.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have finally agreed to the bill, entitled, an act concerning prothonotaries and clerks of the crown ; and the bill, entitled, an act to authorise equitable defences to actions of ejectment, respectively as now amended.

Finally agree to prothonotaries and equitable defences bills.

They have also agreed to the bill, entitled, an act respecting special constables, with an amendment, to which amendment they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

Special constables bill with an amend.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The amendment proposed by the council to the special constables bill, was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Special constables bill amend read 1st time.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message from council.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the amendments proposed by this honorable house to the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter sixty-four of the revised statutes, entitled, ' of commissioners of streets,' without any amendment.

Agree to amend. amendments of streets bill.

And then the messenger withdrew.

On motion, *resolved,* that the foregoing bill, relative to commissioners of streets, be now finally agreed to as amended.

Streets bill finally passed.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the bill as so amended back to the council and acquaint them that this house have finally agreed thereto.

Sent back to council.

Mr. S. Campbell reported from the committee on expiring laws ;—and thereupon presented to the house,

Report from com. on expiring laws.—Bill to continue

A bill to continue the militia law ; and,

Militia law,

A bill to continue the laws relating to education.

Education laws.

And the same were severally read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Comm. on bills.

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report progress.

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

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

WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH, 1853.

PRAYERS.

Free churches bill
read 3rd time.

An engrossed bill to amend the act incorporating the congregation of the free churches at Mire', Catalogne, Cow Bay, and Forks, in the county of Cape Breton, was read a third time.

Passed.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the acts for incorporating the trustees of the free church congregations of Sydney, Catalogne, Mire', Cow Bay, and Forks, in the county of Cape Breton.

Survey of logs bill
read 3rd time.
Passed.

An engrossed bill relating to the survey of logs, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to regulate the survey of logs.

Bills sent to council.

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

Militia law, and
Education bills,
read 2nd time.
Committed.

A bill to continue the militia law ; and,
A bill to continue the laws relating to education.
Were severally read a second time.

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

Committee on bills.

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report bills—
Letter carriers,
Constables,
Militia,
Education,
River fisheries.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill relative to letter carriers ; the bill relative to the appointment of constables to attend the supreme court and sessions in Halifax ; the bill to continue the militia law, and the bill to continue the laws relating to education—and had directed him to report the same to the house severally without any amendment ; and that they had also gone through the bill to amend chapter 95 of the revised statutes, ' of river fisheries, ' and had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the house with the bill—and he delivered the several bills, with the amendments to the last mentioned bill, in at the clerk's table, where such amendments were read.

Ordered, That the bills reported without amendment be engrossed.

Recommitment of fish-
ery bill negatived.

Mr. B. Smith moved that the river fisheries bill be recommitted to a committee of the whole house, for the purpose of exempting from its operation the county of Hants : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, eleven ; against it, twenty-one.

So it passed in the negative.

Recommitment negatived

Mr. Chipman then moved that the bill be recommitted for the purpose of exempting from its operation the county of Kings : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, eleven ; against it, twenty-five.

So it passed in the negative.

Mr.

Mr. Archibald then moved that the bill be recommitted for the purpose of so modifying it as that it shall be optional with the sessions of each county to bring the same into operation therein : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion thirteen ; against it, twenty-four. 3rd motion negatived.

So it passed in the negative.

Ordered, That the bill with the amendments be engrossed.

Mr. Creighton reported from the committee on the accounts of the poor asylum at Halifax; and he read the report in his place and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read. Report from com. on Halifax poor asylum accounts.

(See appendix No. 51.)

Ordered, That the report be received and referred to the committee of supply. Referred to supply.

Mr. Creighton also reported from the committee on public printing ; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read. Report from com. on printing.

(See appendix No. 52.)

Ordered, That the report be received and referred to the committee of supply. Referred to supply.

Mr. Creighton also reported from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Doctors Anderson and Johnston, health officers, Pictou, and also the petition of Thomas Moody ; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read. Report from com. on petition of health officers, Pictou.

(See appendix No. 53.)

Ordered, That the report be received and referred to the committee of supply. Referred to supply.

Mr. Creighton also reported from the committee to whom was referred the petition of the commissioners of the poor at Halifax, by bill, and thereupon presented to the house Report from committee as to lunatic asylum.

A bill to amend an act for founding a lunatic asylum—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time. Lunatic bill.

Mr. Creighton also reported from the committee on certain accounts for furnishing pauper returns—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read and is as follows : Report from com. on pauper return accts.

“ The committee on public relief afforded to paupers, beg leave to report as follows :

They recommend that the sum of two pounds and ten shillings be paid to Andrew Barclay, clerk of the peace for the county of Shelburne, for preparing report and making returns of paupers in 1852, in accordance with a resolution of the house of assembly in 1850.

They also recommend that the sum of one pound and ten shillings be paid to Henry Stewart, clerk of the peace for the county of Digby, for a similar service ; and to Charles B. Owen, clerk of the peace for the county of Lunenburg, the sum of one pound fifteen shillings for the like service.

(Signed) JOHN CREIGHTON, chairman.
JAMES McLEOD,
ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

Committee room, 18th March, 1853.”

Ordered, That the report be received and referred to the committee of supply. Referred to supply.

On motion, *resolved*, that a select committee be appointed to consider and report upon the subject of the publication of the revised statutes and private and local acts, and expenses connected therewith, and also upon the sale of revised statutes on account of the province. Committee on publication of revised statutes.

Ordered, That Mr. S. Campbell, Mr. H. Munro, and Mr. Murray, be a committee for that purpose.

A petition of James Wilson, was presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying that he may Petition of J. Wilson.

may obtain a license for the manufacture of alcohol for chemical and mechanical purposes, free of duty, or at a nominal duty.

Referred to sel. com.

Ordered, That the petition be referred to Mr. Esson, Mr. Archibald, and Mr. Jost, to examine and report upon.

Report in part from committee on temperance.

The hon. Mr. Johnston reported in part 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, and is as follows :

“ The committee to whom were referred various petitions on the subject of temperance, beg leave, in part performance of the duties assigned to them, to report that they have considered the subject matter of the said petitions, and that, entertaining a strong opinion in favor of the introduction of a law embracing the principal provisions of what is known as the Maine liquor law, they have agreed to report that the house be recommended to pass a resolution approving the principles of that law.

Your committee have therefore prepared a resolution to that effect, which they beg leave to submit to the consideration of the house, as follows, viz :

‘ *Resolved*, That the best interests of the province demand of its legislature the immediate passage of an act prohibiting the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for mechanical, chemical, and medicinal purposes, and that leave be given to bring in a bill for that purpose.’

The further action of your committee depending upon the course which the house shall adopt in respect to this resolution, your committee defer their report on the other matters which have been referred to their consideration until the policy of the house on this resolution shall have been declared.

(Signed)

J. W. JOHNSTON,
STEWART CAMPBELL,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
NICHOLAS MOSHER,
THOMAS COFFIN,
ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD,
JESSE SHAW,
JOHN HOLMES.

Committee room, 23rd March, 1853.”

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

Report from com. on mines and minerals.

Mr. Archibald reported from the committee on the subject of the mines and minerals,—that they had prepared a bill which they had directed him to report and ask the leave of the house to present : and thereupon,

Ordered, That leave be given to present such bill ;

And accordingly,

Mr. Archibald, pursuant to such leave, presented—

Mining bill.

A bill to regulate the mines of the province—and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Report from com. on road damages.

On motion of Mr. B. Smith, *resolved*, that the report of the committee on road damages be adopted by the house.

Adopted, and referred in part to supply.

Resolved, That such parts of the report as require to be passed upon in committee of supply, be referred to such committee for that purpose.

Agreements, &c. confirmed.

Resolved, That such agreements and appraisements, or portions thereof, recommended for adoption in such report, as have been made agreeably to law, be confirmed.

Fishery bill read 2nd time.

A bill to amend chapter 94 of the revised statutes, ‘ of the fisheries,’ was read a second time.

Committed.

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

On

On motion of the hon. the attorney general, *resolved*, that the report of the committee on the fisheries be adopted by the house, and that such part thereof as recommends a grant for the protection of the fisheries be referred to the committee of supply.

Report on fisheries adopted, and referred in part to supply.

Mr. Marshall, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to incorporate a company to construct a branch railway to Whitehaven.

Whitehaven railway bill.

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

Mr. S. Campbell, pursuant to special leave given, presented a bill to authorise the erection of a bridge over Milford Haven river and to provide for the same ; and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Milford Haven bridge bill.

The hon. Mr. McLeod reported from the committee on penitentiary affairs ; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

Report from com. on penitentiary.

(See appendix No. 54.)

Ordered, That the report be received and referred to the committee of supply.

Referred to supply.

The order of the day being read,

Order of day.

Ordered, That the road scales be presented to-morrow.

Road scales postponed.

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

THURSDAY, 24th MARCH, 1853.

PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill to regulate the practice and proceedings in the supreme court, was read a third time.

Bills read 3rd time and passed, viz.—

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in the supreme court.

Supreme court.

An engrossed bill relative to letter carriers, was read a third time.

Letter carriers,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relative to letter carriers.

An engrossed bill relative to the appointment of constables to attend the supreme court and sessions in Halifax, was read a third time.

Halifax constables,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relative to the appointment of constables to attend the supreme court and sessions in Halifax.

An engrossed bill to continue the militia law, was read a third time.

Militia,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to continue the militia law.

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 the laws relating to education.

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

Sent to council.

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

Report from immigrant com.

(See appendix No. 55.)

Ordered, That the report be received and referred to the committee of supply.

Referred to supply.

Report from com. on
accounts.

Mr. Fulton, from the committee to whom were referred certain claims against the province, made the following report, which he read in his place, and then delivered in at the clerk's table, where it was again read, viz :

“ The committee to whom were referred the following accounts, viz :

Of William Faulkner, esquire, exploring new line of road			
Halifax to Windsor, - - - - -	£19	6	6
“ J. W. Nutting, esquire, criminal returns, - - - - -	9	0	0
“ Scott Tremain, esquire, admiralty returns, - - - - -	28	2	6
“ Do. do. for legislative council, - - - - -	8	15	0

Beg leave to report that they have examined said accounts, and recommend that the members for the counties of Halifax and Hants make provision for one half of Mr. Faulkner's account, £9 13s. 3d. each, out of their road money.

The committee further recommend that Mr. Tremain be paid £15 in full, for his services as to accounts, and Mr. Nutting £4 in full also. Although the committee recommend the payment of the above sums to Mr. Tremain and Mr. Nutting, they cannot refrain from expressing their opinion that public officers fully remunerated for their services ought to furnish, free of charge, such information connected with their offices as may be required for the public service.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) STEPHEN FULTON, chairman.
G. W. McLELAN,
NICHOLAS MOSHER.

Committee room, 24th March, 1853.”

And thereupon,

Motion to adopt, &c.

Mr. Fulton moved that the report be received and adopted by the house, and that such parts thereof as recommend grants of money, be referred to the committee of supply : which being seconded,

Amendmt. as to sur-
vey negatived.

Mr. L. M. Wilkins moved, by way of amendment, that such part of the report as relates to payment of survey, be not received : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, fifteen ; against it, sixteen. So it passed in the negative.

2nd amendment car-
ried.

Mr. L. M. Wilkins then moved, by way of amendment, that such part of the report as relates to payment for survey out of the Hants county road monies, be not received : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, seventeen ; against it, sixteen.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Ordered accordingly.

3rd negatived.

Mr. Annand then moved that such part of the report as relates to payment for survey out of Halifax county road monies, be not received : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, seventeen ; against it, eighteen.

So it passed in the negative.

Report adopted in
part, and referred
to supply.

Ordered, That the report, except such part thereof as relates to payment for survey out of Hants county road monies, be adopted ; and that so much thereof as recommends money grants be referred to the committee of supply.

Petitions against
school assessment.

Three petitions of inhabitants of the township of Horton, were severally presented by Mr. Moore, and read, respectively praying that the house will not sanction the principle of assessment for the support of schools.

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

Petitions from Digby
against railway.

Four petitions of freeholders and inhabitants of the town, township and county of Digby, were severally presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, respectively praying that the house will not sanction the construction of the proposed railways as government undertakings.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.

Three petitions of inhabitants of Wallace, and its vicinity, in the county of Cumberland—and

Petitions from Cumberland for company railways.

Three petitions of inhabitants of Pugwash, and its vicinity, in the same county ;

Were severally presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston, and read, respectively praying that the house will charter a company for the construction of the trunk railway to the frontier of New Brunswick, with a reasonable share of provincial risk.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.

Ordered, That Mr. Creighton have leave of absence after Saturday next to return home on urgent private business.

Leave of absence.

The hon. Mr. Henry, from the committee to whom was referred the bill for the management of certain great roads, reported that the committee had considered the bill, and had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the house with the bill—and he delivered the bill and amendments in at the clerk's table, where the amendments were read.

Report from com. on roads bill.

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

Bill recommitted.

Two petitions of freeholders and inhabitants of the township of Digby, were severally presented by Mr. Wade, and read, respectively praying that the proposition made by Messrs. Sykes & Co. for the construction of railways may be favorably considered by the house, and that in the event of the construction of the main trunk line being determined on, the house will at the same time make provision for a branch line to Victoria Beach.

Petitions from Digby for railways.

Ordered, That the petitions do lie on the table.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message from council.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to extend the operation of the law relating to petty trespasses and assaults ; and the bill, entitled, an act to authorise a provincial loan, severally without any amendment.

Agree to bills—

Petty trespasser,
Provincial loan.

They have also agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to amend the law relating to pilotage and harbor masters ; the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 115 of the revised statutes, ' of the descent of real and personal estate ' ; and the bill, entitled, an act, relative to certain payments made from the provincial treasury, severally with amendments, to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

And, with amends.—

Pilotage, &c.
Descent of estates,
Indemnity.

The council have passed a bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Canning public hall company ; and a bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Halifax fishing company ; to which bills they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

Have passed bills—

Canning hall company,
Halifax fishing company.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The amendments proposed by the council to the pilotage and harbor masters bill, were read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Amendments to pilotage bill read.

The amendment proposed by the council to the descent of estates bill, was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Amendments to estates descent bill.

The amendments proposed by the council to the treasury payments bill, was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Amendments to treasury indemnity bill read.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to incorporate the Canning public hall company, was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Canning hall company bill read.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to incorporate the Halifax fishing company, was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Halifax fishing company bill read.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message fm. council.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the resolution for the payment of £21 17s. 6d. to the commissioners for the French Cross breakwater.

Agree to resolution relative to French Cross pier.

And then the messenger withdrew.

On

Resolution in re Pleasant Cove breakwater grant.

On motion of Mr. Comeau,

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred pounds, being the amount granted last session to aid in the construction of a breakwater at Pleasant Cove, in the county of Digby, be paid to the commissioners of that work in consideration of the heavy expenditure made, and no aid having been before granted by this house, notwithstanding part of the expense was incurred before the grant was made.

Sent to council.

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

Committee on bills.

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report railway bills.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to incorporate the Nova Scotia railway company; the bill to authorise the construction of certain railways in this province; and the bill to authorise a loan for the construction of certain public works within this province, and had made amendments thereto respectively, which they had directed him to report to the house with the bills—and he delivered the several bills and amendments in at the clerk's table, where the amendments were read.

Motion to amend company's railway bill negatived.

Mr. Chipman moved that the bill to incorporate the Nova Scotia railway company be amended, by striking out the second clause thereof and substituting therefor the following clause, viz:

“Such railways and the different sections thereof shall be made in the manner following, viz:

As soon as the trunk line shall have been completed to the point of junction with the western branch, such western branch shall be commenced and proceeded with and completed to the extent of fifteen miles, during the time that the trunk line is being built from such intersection to the point of junction with the eastern branch; and when such latter point of junction is reached, then the eastern branch shall be commenced, and shall be completed to the extent of fifteen miles during the time that the trunk is being proceeded with towards the New Brunswick frontier,—provided that such trunk line shall be commenced within one year from the passing of this act, and completed on or before the first day of July, 1857; and also, that both such branch lines shall be completed on or before the first day of May, 1860. And if such branch railways shall not be commenced, proceeded with and completed, as hereinbefore provided, then the governor in council, by proclamation, may revoke this charter, and such charter shall thereupon become null and void.”

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, fourteen; against it, thirty-seven.

For the motion :

Mr. Thos. Coffin,	Mr. Locke,
“ Martell,	“ Wade,
“ Bourneuf,	Hon. Fin. Sec.,
“ Annand,	Mr. Hall,
“ McLelan,	“ Jas. Campbell,
“ Chipman,	“ Brown,
“ Wier,	“ Shaw.

Against the motion :

Mr. Thorne,	Mr. Comeau,
“ Marshall,	“ J. Munro.
“ Young,	“ Whitman,
“ Mosher,	“ Moore,
“ Zwicker,	“ Ryder,
“ Cowie,	“ McQueen,
“ M. I. Wilkins,	“ McKinnon,
“ John Campbell,	“ Holmes,
“ Josiah Coffin,	“ L. M. Wilkins,
“ Bent,	Hon. Prov. Sec.,
“ Creighton,	Mr. H. Munro,
Hon. Mr. Henry,	“ Jost,
“ Mr. Johnston,	“ Dimock,
“ Mr. McLeod,	“ Fulton,
Mr. B. Smith,	“ Archibald,
“ Murray,	“ S. Campbell,
“ Esson,	Hon. Atty. General,
“ P. Smyth,	Mr. Doyle.
“ Killam,	

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. Wier then moved that the second clause of such bill be amended, by adding thereto the following proviso : 2nd motion to amend bill negatived.

“ Provided that the company shall be organized on or before the first day of August next, and the main trunk line commenced within eight months from the passing of this act, and completed before the first day of July, 1857 : ”

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, thirteen ; against it, thirty-eight.

For the motion :

Mr. Doyle,	Mr. Chipman,
“ Martell,	“ Wier,
“ Bourneuf,	“ Locke,
“ Esson,	“ Wade,
“ Annand,	Hon. Fin. Sec.,
“ McLelan,	Mr. Jas. Campbell.
“ Shaw,	

Against the motion.

Mr. Thorne,	Hon. Mr. Henry,
“ Brown,	Mr. Comeau,
“ Young,	“ J. Munro,
“ Creighton,	“ Whitman,
“ Marshall,	“ Moore,
“ Zwicker,	“ Ryder,
“ Cowie,	“ McQueen,
“ Mosher,	“ McKinnon,
“ M. I. Wilkins,	“ Holmes,
“ John Campbell,	“ L. M. Wilkins,
“ Josiah Coffin,	Hon. Prov. Sec.
“ Bent,	Mr. H. Munro,
“ Hall,	“ Jost,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	“ B. Smith,
“ Mr. McLeod,	“ Murray,
Mr. Dimock,	“ Fulton,
“ Archibald,	“ S. Campbell,
“ P. Smyth,	Hon. Atty. General,
“ Thos. Coffin,	Mr. Killam.

So it passed in the negative.

The hon. Mr. Johnston then moved that such second clause be amended by leaving out all the words thereof after the words “ fifty-seven,” and inserting instead the following words : 3rd motion negatived.

“ The commencement of the branch lines shall not be delayed longer than the first day of June, 1857, and both branches shall be completed upon the first day of May, 1860, and if either of the railways, whether the trunk or branches, be not commenced or completed at the times thus limited, the governor in council may, by proclamation, declare any monies borrowed by the company from the province to be forthwith payable, and the same shall be thereupon payable, although the time of payment agreed on when the loan was made shall not have arrived.”

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

For the motion :

Mr. Killam,	Mr. Mosher,
“ Archibald,	“ Zwicker,
“ Ryder,	“ Marshall,
“ B. Smith,	“ McQueen,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	“ Whitman,
Mr. M. I. Wilkins,	“ Bent,
“ Murray,	“ John Campbell,
“ Jost,	“ Thorne,
“ Holmes,	“ Josiah Coffin,
“ J. Munro,	“ Creighton.
“ Cowie,	

Against the motion :

Mr. Brown,	Mr. H. Munro,
“ Young,	“ Wier,
“ Shaw,	“ Chipman,
“ Hall,	Hon. Mr. McLeod,
Hon. Mr. Henry,	Mr. Locke,
Mr. Comeau,	“ McLelan,
“ Jas. Campbell,	“ Dimock,
“ Moore,	“ Esson,
“ Fulton,	“ S. Campbell,
Hon. Fin. Sec.	“ Martell,
Mr. L. M. Wilkins,	“ Doyle,
“ McKinnon,	“ Thomas Coffin,
“ Wade,	Hon. Atty. General,
“ Annand,	Mr. Bourneuf,
Hon. Prov. Sec.	“ P. Smyth.

So it passed in the negative.

4th negatived.

The hon. Mr. Johnston then moved that the third section of the bill be amended by increasing the number of directors to thirteen, of whom seven shall be appointed by the company : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-three ; against it, twenty-eight.

For the motion :

Mr. Killam,	Mr. Marshall,
“ Ryder,	“ Moore,
“ B. Smith,	“ Brown,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	“ Whitman,
Mr. L. M. Wilkins,	“ Bent,
“ Murray,	“ John Campbell,
“ Jost,	“ Thorne,
“ M. I. Wilkins,	“ Josiah Coffin,
“ Holmes,	“ Young,
“ J. Munro,	“ Creighton.
“ Cowie,	
“ Mosher,	
“ Zwicker,	

Against the motion :

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

So it passed in the negative.

5th negatived.

The hon. Mr. Johnston then moved that the fifth section of such bill be amended by adding thereto the following words, viz. :

“ The president to be elected from the directors chosen by the shareholders, and to have a casting vote in case of a tie, in addition to an equal vote with the other directors :”

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

For

For the motion :

Mr. Killam,	Mr. Marshall,
" Ryder,	" Moore,
" B. Smith,	" Brown,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	" Whitman,
Mr. L. M. Wilkins,	" Bent,
" Murray,	" John Campbell,
" Jost,	" Thorne,
" M. I. Wilkins,	" Josiah Coffin,
" Holmes,	" Young,
" J. Munro,	" Hall.
" Cowie,	
" Mosher,	
" Zwicker,	

Against the motion :

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

So it passed in the negative.

The hon. Mr. Johnston then moved that the fifteenth section of such bill be amended, so as to allow a director to vote as proxy for three other directors instead of two : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-two ; against it, twenty-eight. 6th negative.

For the motion :

Mr. Killam,	Mr. Marshall,
" Ryder,	" Moore,
" B. Smith,	" Brown,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	" Whitman,
Mr. L. M. Wilkins,	" Bent,
" Murray,	" John Campbell,
" Jost,	" Thorne,
" M. I. Wilkins,	" Josiah Coffin,
" Holmes,	" Young.
" J. Munro,	
" Cowie,	
" Mosher,	
" Zwicker,	

Against the motion :

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

So it passed in the negative.

The hon. Mr. Johnston then moved that the seventy-ninth section be amended by adding thereto the following proviso, viz. : 7th agreed to.

" Provided that the governor in council shall not have power to reduce the tolls or fares of the company unless the average rate of profits for the next preceding five years shall have exceeded eight per cent. per annum beyond all expenses :"

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, thirty-four ; against it, seventeen.

For the motion :

Hon. Atty. General,	Mr. Ryder,
Mr. Doyle,	" Marshall,
Hon. Mr. McLeod,	" Murray,
Mr. Freeman,	" Killam,
" Dimock,	" Holmes,
" Fulton,	" Cowie,
" McKinnon,	" Josiah Coffin,
" M. I. Wilkins,	" Zwicker,
" Young,	" Jost,
" Archibald,	" J. Munro,
" L. M. Wilkins,	" Thorne,
Hon. Prov. Sec.,	" Bent,
Mr. B. Smith,	" Brown,
" Mosher,	" Moore,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	" P. Smyth,
Mr. Hall,	" McQueen,
" John Campbell,	" Creighton.

Against the motion :

Mr. Esson,
" H. Munro,
" Comeau,
" McLelan,
" Thos. Coffin,
" Shaw,
" Jas. Campbell,
" Locke,
" Chipman,
Hon. Mr. Henry,
Mr. Wier,
" S. Campbell,
" Bourneuf,
Hon. Fin. Sec.,
Mr. Annand,
" Wade,
" Martell.

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly the seventy-ninth section was so amended.

8th agreed to.

The hon. Mr. Johnston then moved that the bill be amended so as to allow the company six months to organize, to be computed from the time when the act shall come into operation instead of from the passing thereof: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-six; against it, twenty-five.

For the motion :

Mr. Freeman,	Mr. Marshall,
" M. I. Wilkins,	" Holmes,
" Brown,	" Cowie,
" Young,	" Josiah Coffin,
" Archibald,	" Zwicker,
" L. M. Wilkins,	" Jost,
" B. Smith,	" J. Munro,
" Mosher,	" Thorne,
" Killam,	" Bent,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	" Moore,
Mr. Murray,	" Comeau,
" Ryder,	" Hall,
" John Campbell,	" Creighton.

Against the motion :

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

So it passed in the affirmative.

And the bill was amended accordingly.

9th negatived.

Mr. McLelan then moved that the house do come to the following resolution in relation to such bill, viz :

" *Whereas* offers have been made to build our railroads in a most substantial manner at an average cost of £4,800 per mile, including land damages, amounting in all to £1,536,000, and the fact of such offer not having been accepted shews the opinion of this house to be that the road can be constructed for an equal if not a less sum. *And whereas* the naming a larger sum than is evidently necessary to build the road, is placing this house in the position of aiding and assisting to commit a fraud, first, on the stockholders of the company, and secondly, on the province, in no less a sum than £214,000, which the people must permanently pay, eventually the interest thereon being between £30 and £40 daily, in increased rates of fares thereof.

Resolved,

Resolved, That the 5th clause of the bill be amended, by inserting £1,550,000 as the capital stock of the company instead of £1,750,000."

Which being seconded and put, passed in the negative.

Mr. Annand then moved that the clause of the bill suspending its operation until her majesty's assent shall be given thereto, be struck out of the bill: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, fifteen; against it, thirty-three.

10th negatived.

For the motion:

Mr. Doyle,
 " Bourneuf,
 " P. Smyth,
 " Annand,
 " Archibald,
 " Martell,
 " McLelan,
 " Chipman,
 " Locke,
 " Jas. Campbell,
 " Wier,
 " Wade,
 " Shaw,
 " H. Munro,
 " Esson.

Against the motion:

Mr. Josiah Coffin, Hon. Prov. Sec.,
 Hon. Atty. General, Mr. Holmes,
 Mr. Hall, " Murray,
 " Creighton, " M. I. Wilkins,
 " Comeau, " Young,
 " Killam, " Ryder,
 " Jost, Hon. Mr. Johnston,
 " John Campbell, Mr. Dimock,
 " Bent, " S. Campbell,
 " Thorne, Hon. Fin. Sec.,
 " Fulton, Mr. Cowie,
 " Mosher, " B. Smith,
 " Moore, Hon. Mr. McLeod,
 " Thos. Coffin, Mr. Marshall,
 " J. Munro, " McKinnon,
 " Zwicker, " Freeman,
 " L. M. Wilkins,

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. Wade then moved that the further consideration of the bill be deferred until this day three months: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, five; against it, forty-four.

Motion to defer negatived.

For the motion:

Mr. McLelan,
 " Wade,
 " Shaw,
 " Comeau,
 " Bourneuf.

Against the motion:

Mr. Murray, Mr. L. M. Wilkins, Mr. Thos. Coffin,
 " H. Munro, " Annand, " J. Munro,
 " Marshall, " Archibald, " Zwicker,
 " Josiah Coffin, " McQueen, " M. I. Wilkins,
 " Esson, " Hall, Hon. Prov. Sec.,
 " Ryder, " Creighton, Mr. Holmes,
 " Moore, " Killam, Hon. Mr. Johnston,
 " Jas. Campbell, " Jost, Mr. Dimock,
 " Wier, " John Campbell, " S. Campbell,
 " Locke, " Bent, Hon. Fin. Sec.,
 Hon. Atty. General, " Thorne, Mr. Cowie,
 Mr. Chipman, " Mosher, " B. Smith,
 Hon. Mr. McLeod, " Martell, " Freeman,
 Mr. Fulton, " McKinnon, " Young,
 " Doyle, " P. Smyth,

So it passed in the negative.

Ordered, That the bill with the several amendments thereto be engrossed.

Mr. Annand moved that the suspending clause be struck out of the bill to authorise the construction of certain railways in this province: which being seconded and put, passed in the negative.

Motion to expunge suspending clause from government railway bill negatived.

Motion to defer negative.

Mr. Killam then moved that the further consideration of such last mentioned bill be deferred until this day three months: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, thirteen; against it, thirty-five.

For the motion:

Hon. Mr. Johnston,
Mr. L. M. Wilkins,
“ Cowie,
“ M. I. Wilkins,
“ Ryder,
“ Killam,
“ Comeau,
“ Jost,
“ Josiah Coffin,
“ Murray,
“ Marshall,
“ Creighton,
“ Bourneuf,

Against the motion:

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

So it passed in the negative.

Ordered, That the bill with the amendments be engrossed.

Mr. Annand moved that the bill to authorise a loan for the construction of certain public works within this province be amended, by striking out the suspending clause therein: which being scoded and put, passed in the negative.

Ordered, That the last mentioned bill with the amendments be engrossed.

Leave of absence.

Ordered, That Mr. Freeman have leave of absence after Saturday next, to return home on account of ill health.

Committee of ways and means.

The hon. the financial secretary moved that the house do now again resolve itself into a committee of ways and means: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-one; against it, sixteen.

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly the house resolved itself into such committee.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report resolutions—

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

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

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

Present tariff.

1°. *Resolved,* That the same system of imposition, collection and regulation of duties of colonial revenue as have been in operation for the past year be continued for the year ending 1st April, 1854, with such exceptions as may hereafter be determined on.

Light house duties.

2°. *Resolved,* That the duties for the support of light houses remain the same for the year ending 1st April, 1854, as they have been during the past year.

Agreed to.

And the resolutions being again read, were, upon the question respectively put thereon, agreed to by the house.

Revenue bills.

The hon. the financial secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented the following bills, viz.:

A bill to continue the law imposing customs duties ; and,
 A bill to continue the law imposing light house duties.
 And the same were severally read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

The order of the day being read,
Ordered, That the road scales be presented on Saturday next.

Order of day.
 Road scales postponed.

Then, to-morrow being Good Friday, the house adjourned until Saturday next at eleven of the clock.

SATURDAY, 26th MARCH, 1853.

PRAYERS.

A bill to continue the laws imposing customs duties ; and,
 A bill to continue the law imposing light house duties ;
 Were severally read a second time.

Revenue bills read
 2nd time.

Ordered, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.
 On motion, the house resolved itself into a committee on such bills.

Committed.
 Committee thereon.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.
 Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.
 Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bills, and had directed him to report the same to the house severally without any amendment—and he delivered the bills in at the clerk's table.

Report bills.

Ordered, That the bills be engrossed, and *nem. con.*, be read a third time this day.

An engrossed to continue the laws imposing customs duties, was read a third time.

Revenue bills passed.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to continue the laws imposing customs duties.

An engrossed bill to continue the law imposing light house duties, was read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to continue the law imposing light house duties.

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

Sent to council.

Mr. McLelan moved that the resolution passed yesterday for not receiving that part of the report of a select committee on certain accounts which related to payment for a survey out of the Hants county road monies, be rescinded : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-three ; against it, twenty-two.

Motion to rescind carried.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Ordered, That such report be now received and adopted in whole.

On motion of Mr. B. Smith,

Resolution as to Hants county road monies.

Resolved, That the sum of £235, advanced in 1851 for the purpose of finishing the Upper Avon bridge, in the county of Hants, be paid by instalments of one half from the road monies granted to that county this year, and the remaining half to be provided for in the same manner in 1854.

Mr. M. I. Wilkins, pursuant to special leave given, presented a bill to provide for the erection of a bridge over the West River of Pictou ; and the same was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

West River of Pictou bridge bill.

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

Despatch allowing acts.

Copy

Copy of a despatch from the duke of Newcastle to the lieutenant-governor, dated 2nd March, 1853, enclosing copy of an order of the queen in council, leaving to their operation twelve acts of the last session—and the same was read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 56.)

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

Bills read 2nd time.

Lunatic asylum,

Mines.

Milford Haven bridge.

Committed.

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

A bill to amend an act for founding a lunatic asylum ;

A bill to regulate the mines of the province ; and,

A bill to authorise the erection of a bridge over Milford Haven river.

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

Vote of thanks to vice admiral.

On motion of the hon. the attorney general,

Resolved unanimously, That the lieutenant-governor be respectfully requested to communicate to vice admiral Sir George Seymour, the report of the committee on the fisheries, adopted by this house ; and to convey the appreciation and thanks of this house and the people of Nova Scotia for the prompt and efficient measures adopted and carried out by him and the officers of the squadron under his command, in the protection of that great national branch of industry, the coast fisheries.

Report from com. on commr. of crown lands report.

Mr. Creighton reported from the committee to whom was referred a report made by the commissioner of crown lands—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows :

“ The committee to whom was referred the report of the commissioner of crown lands, beg leave to make the following report :

They have considered the subject matter of said report that recommends that the remaining ungranted lands in this province, whether in possession of individuals or not, should be surveyed as soon as practicable, but as this work would, if proceeded with at once, necessarily incur a large amount of expense, they would recommend that partial surveys should be made in each county of those portions of the ungranted lands most likely to attract settlers, and that individuals found in possession of crown lands so surveyed, should be required to take out grants, or their lands be subject to be granted to others ; and that all other individuals in possession of crown lands should be notified and required to complete their titles on penalty of having their claims disregarded if they neglect to do so.

Your committee also recommend that an act should pass, enabling the commissioner of crown lands to commence and carry on prosecutions against persons found trespassing upon crown lands, such suits to be commenced and tried in the county where the offence is committed, but no such suit to be commenced or prosecuted without being first sanctioned and approved by the governor and council.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)

JOHN CREIGHTON, chairman.
BENJ. SMITH,
JOHN HOLMES,
H. MUNRO,
S. S. THORNE.”

Adopted, &c.

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted by the house, and that his excellency the lieutenant-governor be respectfully requested to cause measures to be adopted for carrying out the recommendations therein contained.

Report from com. on magistrates returns.

Mr. Creighton also reported from the committee to whom were referred certain returns of suits brought before justices of the peace, that they had examined such returns, but found them so defective that it was impossible to arrive at any correct conclusion in relation to the subject matter, and that the committee had prepared a corrected form which they begged to submit for the information of the executive government ; and he laid such corrected form on the table.

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

A

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message fr. council.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have not agreed to the resolution for granting the sum of one pound per day and travelling expenses to members of the house of assembly.

Do not agree to members' pay.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The hon. the financial secretary, by command of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, presented to the house, various papers touching the subjects of trade and colonial revenue, viz :

Revenue and trade returns.

General statement of imports, being a detailed account of the principle articles of British and foreign merchandize imported into Nova Scotia during the year ended 31st December, 1852, shewing the quantity and value of each article entered at each port, and indicating from what countries imported.

General statement of exports for the same period, and with the same particulars.

Abstract of the principal articles of British and foreign merchandize imported during the same period, with the like particulars.

Abstract of the principal articles exported during the same period, with the like particulars.

Statement of imports into the port of Halifax during the same period, with like particulars.

Statement of exports from the port of Halifax during the same period, with like particulars.

Statement of goods in warehouse under bond in the port of Halifax 1st January, 1853.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

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

Committee of supply

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made further progress, and had come to seventy-eight resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the house, and he delivered the same in at the clerk's table.

Report resolutions—

The chairman also acquainted the house that he was directed by the committee to move for leave to sit again on the consideration of the supply, to which the house agreed.

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

1°. *Resolved,* That the sum of three pounds fourteen shillings and three pence, be granted and paid to Robert S. Eakins, for his services as clerk of customs at Argyle.

£3 14 3 Robert S. Eakins.

2°. *Resolved,* That the sum of three pounds and fifteen shillings be granted and paid to the executors of the late David Van Norden, in full for his services up to the time of his decease.

£3 15 executors late D. Van Norden.

3°. *Resolved,* That the sum of twenty-four pounds one shilling and eight pence, be granted and paid to the following persons, being a return of duties paid by them on machinery imported from the United States of America, to be distributed as follows :

£24 1 8 return duties on machinery.

Lequille mills company,	-	-	-	-	£3	15	0
Alexander Stewart,	-	-	-	-	3	3	2
Timothy Barnaby,	-	-	-	-	15	12	6
Jonathan Archibald,	-	-	-	-	1	11	0

£24 1 8

4°. *Resolved,* That the sum of ten pounds, claimed as duties on a steam boiler imported by Timothy Barnaby, be remitted to him.

£10 T. Barnaby.

5°. *Resolved,* That the sum of one pound sixteen shillings and five pence be granted

£1 16 5 A. Moffat.

and

and paid to Atcheson Moffat, being a return of duties paid by him on a puncheon of molasses.

£33 11 0 return duties.

6°. *Resolved*, That the sum of thirty-three pounds and eleven shillings be granted and paid to the following persons, being a return of duties paid by them on American middlings flour, manufactured by them into navy bread, to be distributed as follows :

A. C. Condon,	-	-	-	-	-	£16	16	0
Edward Jost,	-	-	-	-	-	16	15	0
								£33 11 0

£4 8 0 return light duties.

7°. *Resolved*, That the sum of four pounds and eight shillings be granted and paid to the following persons, being a return of lights duties paid on their vessel respectively, to be distributed as follows :

To Melanie Beausejour,	-	-	-	-	-	£1	14	6
“ Benjamin Nason,	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	6
								£4 8 0

£46 16 3 hon. Alexr. Keith.

8°. *Resolved*, That the sum of forty-six pounds sixteen shillings and three pence, be granted and paid to the honorable Alexander Keith, being the excess of duties paid by him on 428 gallons of home manufactured whiskey, agreeably to the report of the committee on trade.

£200 D. Rugg.

9°. *Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred pounds, claimed from David Rugg for one quarter's rent of his distillery to the first day of April next, be remitted to him, pursuant to the report of the committee on trade.

£100 breakwater, Aylesford.

10°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed one hundred pounds, to aid in the erection of a breakwater at French Cross, Aylesford, in Kings county, upon the usual terms.

£40 breakwater, Cape Cove.

11°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed forty pounds, to aid in the erection of a breakwater at Cape Cove, Clare, in the county of Digby, upon the usual terms.

£100 Gates' breakwater, Wilmot.

12°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed one hundred pounds, to aid in the erection of Gates' breakwater, Wilmot, in the county of Annapolis, upon the usual terms.

£50 breakwater, Canady Creek.

13°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed fifty pounds, to aid in the erection of a breakwater at Canady Creek, in Kings county, upon the usual terms.

£75 breakwater, Ogilvie Brook.

14°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed seventy-five pounds, to aid in the erection of a breakwater at Ogilvie Brook, in North-western Cornwallis, Kings county, upon the usual terms.

£50 breakwater, Gros Coque.

15°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed fifty pounds, to aid in the erection of a breakwater at Gros Coque, Clare, in the county of Digby, upon the usual terms.

£25 Everitt's wharf, St. Mary's Bay.

16°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed twenty-five pounds, to aid in the erection of Everitt's wharf at St. Mary's Bay, in the county of Digby, upon the usual terms.

£75 breakwater, Belliveau's Cove.

17°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed seventy-five pounds, to aid in extending the breakwater at Belliveau's Cove, Clare, in the county of Digby, upon the usual terms.

- 18°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed ten pounds, to aid in the erection of the breakwater at Bass Creek, in Kings county, upon the usual terms. £10 breakwater, Bass Creek.
- 19°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed thirty-three pounds, to be applied to pay James Corbet one-fourth of the over expenditure in building a breakwater at Freeman's Creek, Amherst, in the county of Cumberland, upon the usual terms. £33 James Corbet.
- 20°. *Resolved*, That the sum of seven pounds and ten shillings be granted and paid to C. Smith, to enable him to keep a ferry over Necum Teuch river, eastern shore, in the county of Halifax. £7 10 C. Smith.
- 21°. *Resolved*, That the sum of seven pounds and ten shillings be granted to aid in establishing a ferry during the present year over Liscomb harbor, opposite the highway at Clay Head, in the county of Guysborough—such ferry to be under the regulation of the sessions, and the amount to be paid on their certificate that the same has been conducted to their satisfaction. £7 10 ferry, Liscomb harbor.
- 22°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds be granted to aid in establishing a ferry during the present year between Milford and Ship Harbor, in the county of Guysborough, and to aid in providing suitable boats for the purpose—such ferry to be under the regulation of the sessions, and the amount to be paid on their certificate that the same has been conducted to their satisfaction. £10 ferry, Milford and Ship Harbor.
- 23°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty pounds be granted to aid in procuring a more efficient and comfortable boat to run as a ferry boat between Baddeck, in the county of Victoria, and Messrs. Gammels, in the county of Cape Breton—such ferry to be under the regulations of the sessions for both said counties, and the amount to be paid on their joint certificates that the boat has been run twice a week and the ferry conducted to their satisfaction. £20 ferry boat between Baddeck and Messrs. Gammels.
- 24°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds be granted to aid in procuring more suitable boats for the use of the ferry near the northern entrance of the Strait of Canso—such ferry to be under the regulation of the sessions, and the amount to be paid, one half to each of the two ferrymen keeping such ferry, on the certificate of the sessions that such boats have been procured and the ferry conducted to their satisfaction. £10 ferry, Strait of Canso.
- 25°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifteen pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be expended in placing buoys in the channel of Port Hood, south western side of Cape Breton. £15 buoys, Port Hood.
- 26°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be expended in placing buoys at the entrance of the harbor of Merigomish. £10 buoys, Merigomish.
- 27°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed fifteen pounds, to aid in clearing obstructions and deepening the channel of the Back Harbor, in the township of Lunenburg—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor in council that forty-five pounds have been subscribed and expended thereon since this grant, so that the whole expenditure shall amount to sixty pounds. £15 Back Harbor, Lunenburg.
- 28°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed twenty pounds, to aid in cutting a channel through the beach into the back pond near Broad Cove, in the county of Inverness, for the purpose of affording shelter to vessels and boats—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor in council that sixty pounds have been subscribed and expended thereon since this grant, so that the whole expenditure shall amount to eighty pounds. £20 channel, Broad Cove, Inverness.

£10 improving St.
Croix river.

29°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed ten pounds, to aid in clearing out obstructions and otherwise improving St. Croix river, above Lynch's mill, in the county of Hants,—to be drawn and applied for that purpose, when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor in council that thirty pounds have been subscribed and expended thereon since this grant, so that the whole expenditure shall amount to forty pounds.

£150 Sissaboo River.

30°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed one hundred and fifty pounds, including the grant of last session, to aid in clearing out and improving Sissaboo river, in the county of Digby—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor in council that the additional sum of three hundred pounds has been subscribed and expended thereon.

£25 public slip,
Digby.

31°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty-five pounds be granted to aid in erecting a public slip for landing at Digby—to be paid on the certificate of the sessions, to such person as shall perform the work satisfactorily.

£100 Liverpool River

32°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed one hundred pounds, to aid in clearing out and improving the Liverpool river, in Queen's county—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor in council that the additional sum of two hundred pounds has been subscribed and expended thereon.

£15 public wharf,
C. B.

33°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed fifteen pounds, to aid in repairing the public wharf and in removing obstructions from the side of the channel at the wharf in Bridgeport, Cape Breton.

£200 Arisaig pier.

34°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed two hundred pounds, to aid in building and extending Arisaig pier, in the county of Sydney—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the governor in council that the additional sum of two hundred pounds, including the sum of nineteen pounds five shillings and nine pence over-expenditure during the last year, has been subscribed and expended thereon, so that the whole expenditure shall amount to four hundred pounds.

£800 light houses.

35°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed eight hundred pounds, in addition to the balance remaining undrawn from the grant for a similar service last year, to aid in the erection of light houses at the following places during the present year, or as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, viz. :

1. A light house at the Ragged Islands, county of Shelburne.
2. A light house at the south-east end of Pictou Island.
3. A light house on the main land at the entrance of the harbor of Port Hood, on the western coast of Cape Breton.
3. A light house on White Head Island.

£10 breakwater, at
Woodworth's.

36°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed forty pounds, to aid in the erection of a breakwater at Ira Woodworth's inlet, shore of Bay of Fundy, Cornwallis, upon the usual terms.

£200 Margaretville
pier.

37°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, a sum not to exceed two hundred pounds, to aid in extending the Margaretville pier at Wilmot, in the county of Annapolis, upon the usual terms.

£100 life boats.

38°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred pounds, remaining unexpended from the appropriation for providing life boats and other apparatus for the preservation of wrecked persons, be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be applied in procuring life boats for the use of Sable Island and such other places as the governor in council may direct.

39°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight pounds and eight shillings be granted and paid to defray the several amounts following, pursuant to the report of the committee on the subject of expenses incurred for the support of transient paupers, viz. :

£198 8 0 transient poor.

To the overseers of the poor for the township of Falmouth—		
For Dr. Fraser, £2 ; James Taylor, £2 15 ;	£4 15 0	
“ E. Smith, 10s. ; John Akins, 16s. 3d. ;	1 6 3	
	<hr/>	£6 1 3
To the overseers for the township of Dorchester,		
“ “ “ Chester,	3 12 6	15 7 3
And for Dr. Kirby,	4 0 0	
	<hr/>	7 12 6
To the overseers for the township of Liverpool,		
“ “ “ Guysborough,		9 15 0
“ “ “ Clements,	£35 0 0	9 10 6
For Dr. Leslie,	4 0 0	
	<hr/>	39 0 0
To the overseers for the township of Horton—		
For George Hamilton, £2 12s. 6d. ; Alexander Buchanan, £3 0s. 8d. ;	£5 13 2	
“ Eben. Caldwell, £2 ; Dr. Brown, £4 18s. 6d. ;	6 18 6	
“ George Harvey,	5 19 0	
	<hr/>	18 10 8
To Charles Weeks, overseer for Amherst,		
“ John Costen, £8 ; Dr. Page, £7 10s. ;	10 12 6	
	15 10 0	
	<hr/>	26 2 6
To overseers for township of Cornwallis,		
“ John Wood, 30s. ; Dr. Webster, 10s. ;	£3 18 3	
	2 0 0	
	<hr/>	5 18 3
“ Dr. Madden, for attendance on Sophia Pizarro,		8 0 0
To overseers for first section of Pictou—		
For expenses on Nicholas Renouf, 90s. ; Hannah Findlay, 35s. 1d. ;	5 15 1	
“ “ James Farrel, £5 12s. 6d. ;		
“ “ Nancy White, 80s. ;	9 12 6	
“ “ Thomas Eardley, £5 5s. ; Peggy Berrigan, £6 11s. ;	11 16 0	
“ “ Samuel Stark, 5s. ; J. Randolph and wife, 9s. 9d. ;	0 14 9	
“ Dr. Anderson,	7 1 9	
	<hr/>	35 0 1
To Eliza Walker, of Isle Madame,		6 5 0
To overseers for the township of Aylesford,		2 2 6
To the overseers for the township of Yarmouth—		
To expenses on W. F. Pickthorne,	£7 2 6	
“ “ F. Rysack,	2 0 0	
	<hr/>	9 2 6
		<hr/>
		£198 8 0

40°. *Resolved*, That the sum of sixteen hundred pounds be granted and paid to the commissioners of the poor in Halifax, for the support of the transient paupers for the present year.

£1600 commissioners of poor.

41°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty-seven pounds fourteen shillings and nine pence be

£27 14 9 Drs. Anderson and Johnston.

be granted and paid to doctors Anderson and Johnston, health officers of the port of Pictou, pursuant to the report of the committee, upon their releasing the judgment against Thomas Moody as directed in such report.

£10 T. Moody.

42°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds be granted and paid to Thomas Moody, of Pictou, pursuant to the report of the committee, upon his producing a deed from W. Scott as directed by such report.

£528 1 1 public printing.

43°. *Resolved*, That the sum of five hundred and twenty-eight pounds one shilling and one penny be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to defray the amounts still due for public printing, pursuant to the report of the committee on that subject :

The queen's printer,	-	-	-	£372	5	1
Richard Nugent,	-	-	-	117	9	8
William Annand,	-	-	-	25	16	0
E. McDonald,	-	-	-	4	17	6
English & Blackadar,	-	-	-	2	10	0
William Gossip,	-	-	-	1	0	0
J. Ferguson,	-	-	-	1	0	0
James Barnes,	-	-	-	0	18	0
A. Lawson,	-	-	-	0	15	0
J. H. Crosskill,	-	-	-	0	15	0
Angus M. Gidney,	-	-	-	0	14	10

£528 1 1

£3 2 10 overseers of poor, Wilmot.

44°. *Resolved*, That the sum of three pounds two shillings and ten pence be granted and paid to the overseers of the poor for the township of Wilmot, in the county of Guysborough, pursuant to the report of the committee on shipwrecked seamen.

£2 7 6 C. McPherson.

45°. *Resolved*, That the sum of two pounds seven shillings and six pence be granted and paid to Catharine McPherson, pursuant to the report of the committee on shipwrecked seamen.

£1 5 3 C. Stone.

46°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one pound five shillings and three pence be granted and paid to Christian Stone, pursuant to the report of the committee on shipwrecked seamen.

£10 sick immigrants, Pictou.

47°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor—to be applied in paying the amount still due for certain charges connected with sick immigrants at the port of Pictou, pursuant to the report of the committee on sick immigrants.

£35 road damages.

48°. *Resolved*, That the sum of thirty-five pounds be placed at the disposal of the governor, to pay the following amounts, in full of all claims by the parties, for damage done by the opening of roads through their lands, pursuant to the report of the committee on that subject :

James M. Chamberlain,	-	-	-	£15	0	0
Roderick Fraser,	-	-	-	10	0	0
Murdock McKenzie,	-	-	-	10	0	0

£35 0 0

£2 Samuel Breck, Philadelphia.

49°. *Resolved*, That the sum of forty shillings, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the tenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven, be granted and paid to Samuel Breck, of Philadelphia, being the amount of a debenture of the province of Nova Scotia, bearing date the tenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, and held by the said Samuel Breck.

50°. *Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred pounds be granted to aid in the erection of a bridge over Milford Haven river, in the county of Guysborough. £200 Milford Haven river bridge.

51°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one thousand and seven hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be expended in the road and bridge service—one hundred pounds thereof in each county, except the county of Guysborough, which latter county has received a special grant for a bridge therein. £1700 extra grant for roads.

52°. *Resolved*, That the sum of five pounds and fifteen shillings be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to pay the expense incurred in procuring certain pauper returns, pursuant to the report of the committee on that subject, to be distributed as follows : £5 15 pauper returns

To Andrew Barclay, county of Shelburne,	£2 10 0
“ Henry Stewart, county of Digby,	1 10 0
“ Charles B. Owen, county of Lunenburg,	1 15 0
	£5 15 0

53°. *Resolved*, That the sum of six pounds be granted and paid to Henry Oldright, for his services as interpreter at the trial of Gabriel Moriano, pursuant to the report of the committee. £6 H. Oldright.

54°. *Resolved*, That the sum of eleven hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to defray the expenses of the penitentiary for the present year. £1100 penitentiary.

55°. *Resolved*, That the sum of five hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, for the purpose of commencing a legislative library, pursuant to the recommendation of the committee on that subject. £500 legislative library.

56°. *Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred and four pounds thirteen shillings and two pence, be granted and paid to John W. Ritchie and Joseph Whidden, esquires, the clerks to the law commission, to defray the expenses incurred in discharging the duties of that commission. £204 13 2 expenses law commission.

57°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to enable Andrew Downs to improve the breed of poultry in this province, pursuant to the report of the committee on that subject. £100 A. Downs.

58°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred and five pounds nine shillings and four pence be granted and paid to the commissioners of the industrial exhibition of 1851, being the balance due to the provincial agent in London, pursuant to the report of the committee. £105 9 4 industrial exhibition.

59°. *Resolved*, That the sum of two pounds and ten shillings each be granted to the two ferrymen, one on each side of the Petite Passage, and five pounds to the ferryman at the Grand Passage, in the county of Digby—to be paid on the certificate of three justices of the peace for the county that suitable boats have been provided, that the respective ferries have been conducted under the regulations of the sessions, and that the public have been properly accommodated. £2 10 each ferryman Petite Passage, and £5 Grand Passage.

60°. *Resolved*, That the sum of three hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to pay for reporting and publishing the proceedings of the house of assembly during the present session—to be applied under the direction of a committee to be appointed for that purpose. £300 reporting for house of assembly.

61°. *Resolved*, That a sum not to exceed five hundred and forty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to aid in the erection of oat mills and kilns in the different counties during the present year,—provided no greater amount than thirty pounds be allowed for any one county—that no person who has heretofore received aid for such purpose shall be entitled to any participation in the grant—that no more than fifteen pounds £540 oatmills and kilns

pounds be applied in aid of any oat mill and kiln, and only to that amount in cases where the kiln is at least fourteen feet in diameter—that no aid be granted where the kiln shall not be eleven feet in diameter, and only ten pounds where the kiln shall be eleven feet but not fourteen feet in diameter; and that no sum shall be paid hereunder until it shall appear by certificate to the satisfaction of the governor in council, that the oat mill and kiln for which any such aid shall be claimed are ready to be put in operation, which certificate shall also state the diameter of the kiln and that the person claiming aid has never before received any grant for that purpose.

£15 R. Langley.

62°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifteen pounds be granted and paid to Rebecca Langley, to assist her in keeping a house of entertainment for travellers on the road between Musquodoboit and St. Mary's.

£50 adjutant and qtr. master generals militia.

63°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to enable him to pay the adjutant general of militia the sum of thirty pounds, and to the quarter master general the sum of twenty pounds, for their services for the past year.

Postage public departments.

64°. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor as will be sufficient to repay the amount advanced from the treasury to defray the expense of postage of the public departments during the past year.

£250 free church academy.

65°. *Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds be granted and paid, by quarterly payments, to the board of management of the free church academy at Halifax, for the present year, upon the same terms as those imposed upon grants to similar institutions in the year 1845.

£50 colored people, Halifax.

66°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be expended in affording relief to the colored population in the county of Halifax, by purchasing seed or provisions as circumstances may require.

£100 colored people, different counties.

67°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to purchase seed for distribution among the colored population in the counties of Hants, Queens, Yarmouth, Guysborough, Annapolis, Sydney, Shelburne, Digby, Kings and Cumberland, to the amount of ten pounds in each county.

£25 packet, Parrsborough.

68°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty-five pounds be granted and paid in aid of the packet between Horton and Parrsborough and Windsor and Parrsborough, such packet to make two trips each week and carry the mails.

£460 stg. clerks provincial secretary's office.

69°. *Resolved*, That the sum of four hundred and sixty pounds sterling be granted for the salaries of the clerks in the provincial secretary's office for the present year, to be appropriated and applied by the provincial secretary.

£100 stg. stationery provincial secretary's office.

70°. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds sterling be granted for stationery and other contingencies of the provincial secretary's office for the present year, the expenditure to be accounted for at the next session of the general assembly.

£50 stg. clerk of the crown.

71°. *Resolved*, That the sum of eighty pounds sterling be granted and paid to the clerk of the crown in the supreme court for this province, for his services for the present year.

£30 stg. fuel and crier of courts.

72°. *Resolved*, That the sum of thirty pounds sterling be granted and paid to the master of the rolls, the judge of vice admiralty, and the judge of probate at Halifax, for fuel and criers of their courts for the present year.

£10 each, chairmen of committees.

73°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds each be granted and paid to the two chairmen of the committees of bills and supply, for their services for the present session.

£51 speaker for books.

74°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifteen pounds be granted and paid to the honorable
the

the speaker, to enable him to procure books and publications necessary for conducting the business of the assembly.

75°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred pounds each be granted and paid to the clerk and clerk assistant of the house of assembly for their extra services during the present session.

£100 each, clerk and clerk asst. of house.

76°. *Resolved*, That the sum of three hundred and seventy-five pounds be granted to such person as shall run a suitable steamboat during the present year between Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland, touching at Cape Breton going and returning—to be paid when it shall appear to the governor in council that the service has been properly discharged.

£375 steamboat between Halifax and St. John's.

77°. *Resolved*, That the allowances now made to the collegiate and academical institutions, other than King's college, Windsor, shall be continued under the existing regulations for the period of one year only.

Allowances to collegiate institutions.

78°. *Resolved*, That if any of the bridges on the main post roads of this province shall be unexpectedly obstructed by any unforeseen accident or obstacle, it shall be lawful for the governor to order a commissioner to rebuild or repair such bridge, or to remove such obstructions; and it shall be lawful further for the governor to draw warrants on account and in favor of such commissioner, provided the sum so to be drawn shall not exceed for the year the sum of one thousand pounds; and the respective sums so drawn shall be charged at the next session of the assembly as against the several counties in which the same shall be respectively expended.

Casualty vote.

The resolutions having been again read, were then, upon the question respectively put thereon, agreed to by the house.

Resolutions agreed to.

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

Sent to council.

The order of the day being read,

Order of day.

Ordered, That the road scales be presented on Monday next.

Road scales postponed.

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

MONDAY, 28th MARCH, 1853.

PRAYERS.

Ordered, That Mr. Archibald have leave of absence after Thursday next, to return home on urgent private business.

Leave of absence.

On motion of Mr. Chipman,

Resolved, That the sum of eight pounds, granted in 1852 to be expended in opening up an alteration of road at the Kerr Mountain, in Cornwallis, be applied on the old road up the mountain and towards Scot's Bay.

Change of appropriation, roads, King's county.

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

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Nova Scotia railway company, was read a third time.

Company railway bill read 3rd time.

And thereupon,

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved that the following names be inserted in the first clause thereof, viz :

Motion to insert names negatived.

“The honorable Enos Collins, the honorable Samuel Cunard, the honorable M. B. Almon, the honorable William A. Black, the honorable Alexander Keith, the honorable

Henry G. Pinco, the honorable John E. Fairbanks, the honorable John Morton, the honorable J. W. Johnston, John C. Hall, esquire, Nicholas Mosher, esquire, Daniel Moore, esquire, Andrew Cowie, esquire, Lewis M. Wilkins, esquire, John Campbell, esquire, Elkanah Young, esquire, Snow P. Freeman, esquire, John J. Marshall, esquire, James Donaldson, esquire, John H. Anderson, esquire, Jonathan Allison, esquire, Charles W. Dickson, esquire, Robert B. Dickey, esquire, William B. Fairbanks, esquire, James Stewart, esquire, Thomas Hosterman, esquire, John W. Young, esquire, William Mackay, esquire, James Tremain, esquire, Andrew M. Uniacke, esquire, Henry Pryor, esquire, Caleb Rand, esquire, John W. Ritchie, esquire, James Hamilton, esquire, William Caldwell, esquire, William Johns, esquire, William G. Anderson, esquire, Benjamin Smithers, esquire."

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

For the motion :

Mr. Freeman,	Mr. Holmes,
" Young,	" Zwicker,
" M. I. Wilkins,	" Jost,
" B. Smith,	" Moore,
" Ryder,	" Josiah Coffin,
" Mosher,	" J. Munro,
" Marshall,	" Murray,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	" John Campbell,
Mr. Killam,	" Thorne,
" Whitman,	" Brown,
" Cowie,	" Hall.

Against the motion :

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

So it passed in the negative.

Motion to amend negatived.

Mr. Wier then moved that the bill be amended so as to limit the time allowed for the organization of the company to six months from the passing of the act, instead of six months from its coming into operation as therein provided : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-four ; against it, twenty-five.

So it passed in the negative.

2nd motion to amend negatived.

Mr. McLelan then moved that the bill be amended by inserting therein the following clause, viz. :

" It shall be imperative on the company when the main trunk line is extended eastwardly as far as the point of intersection, connecting the main trunk with the eastern branch, that they shall immediately commence the construction of the eastern branch, and extend the same to the township of Upper Stewiacke, and thence in successive years to Pictou, so that the whole branches east and west be constructed within the period limited by this act. :"

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, thirteen ; against it, thirty-two.

For the motion :

Mr. Esson,
 " Annand,
 Hon. Fin. Sec.,
 Mr. Archibald,
 Hon. Mr. Henry,
 Mr. McLelan,
 " Locke,
 " S. Campbell,
 " McKinnon,
 " Bourneuf,
 " Wier,
 " Martell,
 " Jas. Campbell.

Against the motion :

Mr. Thos. Coffin,	Mr. Cowie,
" H. Munro,	" Whitman,
" Hall,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
" Brown,	Mr. L. M. Wilkins,
" Thorne,	" Mosher,
" John Campbell,	" B. Smith,
" Marshall,	Hon. Atty. General,
" Murray,	" Prov. Sec.,
" Killam,	Mr. M. I. Wilkins,
" Comeau,	" Dimock,
" Jost,	" Ryder,
" J. Munro,	" Fulton,
" Josiah Coffin,	" Young,
" Holmes,	" Chipman,
" Zwicker,	" Freeman,
" Moore,	" P. Smyth.

So it passed in the negative.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Nova Scotia railway company. Bill passed.

An engrossed to bill to authorise the construction of certain railways in this province, was read a third time. Railway bill read 3rd time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorise the construction of certain railways in this province. Passed.

An engrossed bill to authorise a loan for the construction of certain public works within this province, was read a third time. Railway loan bill read 3rd time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorise a loan for the construction of certain public works within this province. Passed.

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

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton : Message fr. council.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to continue the law imposing customs duties ; and the bill, entitled, an act to continue the law imposing light house duties, severally without any amendment. Agree to bills—
Revenue,

They have also agreed to the bill, entitled, an act concerning the elective franchise ; and the bill, entitled, an act respecting streets and highways in the city of Halifax, severally with amendments, to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable house. Elective franchise,
Halifax streets.

The council have passed a bill, entitled, an act relating to costs in cases of crown prosecutions ; and a bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 20 of the revised statutes, entitled, ' of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors,' and chapter 46, entitled, ' of county assessments,' to which several bills they desire the concurrence of this honorable house. Have passed bills—
Costs in crown prosecutions,
Liquor licenses.

And then the messenger withdrew.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton : Message from council.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the resolution of this honorable house for granting the sum of ten pounds to William C. Williams, out of the school fund of the district of Yarmouth. Agree to grant to W.
C. Williams.

And then the messenger withdrew.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 95 of the revised statutes, ' of river fisheries,' was read a third time. River fishery bill read 3rd time.

And thereupon,

Mr.

- Motion to amend negatived.** Mr. Fulton moved that the first section be amended, so as to leave it to the sessions in each county to regulate the times within which fish may be taken therein : which being seconded and put, passed in the negative.
- 2nd motion negatived.** Mr. McLelan then moved that the bill be amended, so as to except from its operation the county of Colchester : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the negative.
- 3rd motion negatived.** Mr. Locke then moved that the bill be amended, so as to confine its operation to the main stream of rivers, and not to extend to the creeks or branches thereof : which being seconded and put, passed in the negative.
- Motion to defer negatived.** Mr. Comeau then moved that the further consideration of the bill be deferred until this day three months : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, fourteen ; against it, thirty.
So it passed in the negative.
- Bill passed.** *Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 95 of the revised statutes, ' of river fisheries.'
- Sent to council.** *Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill to the council and desire their concurrence.
- Council's amndt. to descent of estates bill disagreed to.** The amendment proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 115 of the revised statutes, ' of the descent of real and personal estate,' was read a second time, and considered by the house.
And thereupon,
On motion of Mr. Archibald, *resolved*, that such amendment be not agreed to.
- Council's amndt. to treasury indemnity bill disagreed to.** The amendment proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act relative to certain payments made from the provincial treasury, was read a second time and considered by the house.
And thereupon,
On motion, *resolved*, that such amendment be not agreed to.
- Amndmt. to special constables bill agreed to.** The amendment proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act respecting special constables, was read a second time and considered by the house.
And thereupon,
On motion, *resolved*, that such amendment be agreed to.
- Bill, &c. sent back to council.** *Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the three bills and amendments back to the council, and acquaint them with the foregoing resolutions in reference thereto respectively.
- Amndts. to pilotage and harbor masters bill.** The amendments proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act to amend the law relating to pilotage and harbor masters, were read a second time and considered by the house.
And thereupon,
On motion, *resolved*, that the further consideration of such bill and amendments be deferred until the next session.
- Bill, &c., deferred.**
- Council's Canning hall company bill read 2nd time.** The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to incorporate the Canning public hall company, was read a second time.
Resolved, That the bill be agreed to by the house.
- Sent back to council.** *Ordered*, That the clerk do carry the bill back to the council and acquaint them that this house have agreed thereto.
- Halifax fishing company bill read 2nd time.** The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to incorporate the Halifax fishing company, was read a second time.
Ordered, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.
- Committed.**
- Liquor license bill read 1st time.** The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to amend chapter 20 of the revised statutes,

statutes, entitled, 'of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors,' and chapter 46, entitled, 'of county assessments,' was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

The amendments proposed by the council to the bill concerning the elective franchise ; and,

Amndts. to franchise and Halifax streets bills read.

The amendments proposed to the bill, entitled, an act respecting streets and highways in the city of Halifax ;

Were severally read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. Marshall, from the committee to whom was referred the bill to incorporate a company to construct a branch railway to Whitehaven, reported that the committee had considered the bill, and had directed him to report the same to the house without any amendment, and he delivered the bill in at the clerk's table.

Whitehaven railway bill reported.

The bill was then read a second time.

Read 2nd time and

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

Committed.

A bill to provide for the erection of a bridge over the West River of Pictou, was read a second time.

West River bridge bill read 2nd time.

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

Committed.

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

Pilotage bill.

The order of the day being read,

Order of day—

Ordered, That the road scales be presented to-morrow.

Road scales postponed.

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

Committee on bills.

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to incorporate the Halifax fishing company, and had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the house with the bill ; and that they had also gone through the bill to authorise the erection of a bridge over Milford Haven river, and had directed him to report the same to the house without any amendment—and he delivered the bills, with the amendments to the first mentioned bill, in at the clerk's table, where the amendments were read.

Report bills—

Council's fishing company, with amndts.

Milford Haven river bridge without amndt.

Ordered, That the amendments to the council's Halifax fishing company bill be engrossed.

Ordered, That the Milford Haven bridge bill be engrossed.

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

TUESDAY, 29th MARCH, 1853.

PRAYERS.

On motion of Mr. John Campbell,

Resolved, That the sum of twenty pounds, granted in the session of 1852 to complete the alteration on Caledonia road through Smith's land, in Queen's county, and remaining undrawn, be expended as follows: ten pounds on Whiteburn road from Caledonia road, and ten pounds from Whiteburn road towards Thomas Annise's; and the further sum of five pounds, granted in the same session to repair main road from Waterloo street to African chapel, in said county, and remaining undrawn, be expended on the road from Caledonia road to John Tobin's.

Changes of appropriation, Queen's county.

Change of appropriation, Colchester.

On motion of Mr. Archibald,

Resolved, That the sum of five pounds, granted in the session of 1852 to repair the road from Alexander Chisholm's to Fort Belcher, and remaining unexpended, be appropriated to repair the road leading from Fort Belcher landing towards Onslow, past Wilson's.

Changes of appropriation, Annapolis.

On motion of Mr. Whitman,

Resolved, That the following sums of money, appropriated for the road service for the county of Annapolis for 1852, and undrawn, viz : two pounds of the Gates' Mountain road grant through district No. 31, and one pound of the grant for Handley Mountain road, (Nos. 121 and 126,) be appropriated for the Dalhousie road from Burnie's meadow to the Liverpool cross.

Resolved, That the following sums, appropriated for the road service for the county of Annapolis, and undrawn, viz : four pounds and eight shillings for Morton's bridge, Wilmot, in 1848, and seven pounds and ten shillings for completing the Potash bridge in Wilmot, in 1852, (No. 141,) be appropriated towards claying the main post road between Edward Martin's, west line, and the old Ruggles farm in Wilmot.

Sent to council.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the foregoing resolutions to the council, and desire their concurrence.

Report from com. on license laws.

Mr. Hall reported from the committee on the license laws—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See appendix No. 57.)

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

Message fm. council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

The council have passed a bill, entitled, an act to regulate the entering up of judgments on warrants of attorney, to which bill they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

Have passed judgments on warrants of attorney bill.

Agree to bills—

Militia,

Education,

Halifax constables,

Free churches,

Onslow burial ground.

They have also agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to continue the militia law ; the bill, entitled, an act to continue the laws relating to education ; the bill, entitled, an act relative to the appointment of constables to attend the supreme court and sessions in Halifax ; the bill, entitled, an act to amend the acts for incorporating the free church congregations at Sydney, Catalogne, Mire', Cow Bay and Forks, in the county of Cape Breton ; and the bill, entitled, an act relating to the Onslow burial ground ; severally without any amendment.

The council have agreed to the resolution for changing an appropriation of eight pounds for the road service in King's county, and the resolution relative to the grant of last session for a breakwater at Pleasant Cove, in the county of Digby.

Agree to money votes.

They have also agreed to seventy-eight resolutions of this honorable house, for granting various sums of money for the public service, viz :

£3	14	3	Robert S. Eakins.
3	15	0	Executors David Van Norden.
10	0	0	Timothy Barnaby.
4	8	0	Return of light duties.
1	16	5	Atcheson Moffat.
46	16	3	Honorable Alexander Keith.
24	1	8	Drawback on machinery.
33	10	6	Return duties on flour.
200	0	0	David Rugg.
100	0	0	Life boats.
800	0	0	Light houses.
150	0	0	Sissaboo river.
100	0	0	Liverpool river.
10	0	0	St. Croix river.
15	0	0	Back harbor, Lunenburg.

£ 20	0	0	To deepen Broad Cove.
20	0	0	Ferry, Baddeck and Gammels.
10	0	0	Ferry, Strait of Canso.
10	0	0	Ship Harbor ferry.
7	10	0	Ferry at Liscomb harbor.
7	10	0	Ferry at Necum Teuch.
15	0	0	Buoys at Port Hood.
10	0	0	Buoys at Merigomish harbor.
15	0	0	Bridgeport wharf.
25	0	0	Public slip, Digby.
200	0	6	Arisaig pier.
40	0	0	Breakwater, Woodworth inlet.
10	0	0	Bass Creek breakwater.
33	0	0	Freeman's Creek breakwater.
200	0	0	Margaretville pier.
75	0	0	Breakwater, Belliveau's Cove.
25	0	0	Everett's wharf.
75	0	0	Breakwater, Ogilvie Brook.
50	0	0	Breakwater, Gros Coque.
50	0	0	Breakwater, Canady Creek.
40	0	0	Breakwater, Cape Cove.
100	0	0	Gates' breakwater.
100	0	0	Breakwater, French Cross.
198	8	0	Transient paupers.
528	1	1	Public printing.
3	2	10	Overseers for poor, county Guysborough.
1	5	3	Christian Stone.
2	7	6	Catherine McPherson.
10	0	0	Immigrant expenses, Pictou.
27	14	9	Doctors Anderson and Johnstone.
10	0	0	Thomas Moody.
35	0	0	Road damages.
2	0	0	And interest from 1767—Samuel Breck.
200	0	0	Bridge over Milford Haven river.
1700	0	0	Extra grant for roads and bridges.
5	15	0	Pauper returns.
105	9	4	Commissioners industrial exhibition, 1851.
1600	0	0	Commissioners of poors' asylum.
100	0	0	Andrew Downs.
204	13	2	Clerks of law commission.
1100	0	0	Penitentiary.
500	0	0	Legislative library.
6	0	0	Henry Oldright.
2	10	0	Each, ferrymen, Petite Passage.
And 5	0	0	Do. Grand Passage.
25	0	6	Parrsborough packet.
50	0	0	Colored people, county Halifax.
100	0	0	Colored people, Hants and other counties.
			Allowances to collegiate institutions.
250	0	0	Free church academy.
15	0	0	R. Langley.
			Postage public departments.
300	0	0	Reporting for house of assembly.
50	0	0	Adjutant and quarter master general militia.
375	0	0	Steamer, Halifax to St. Johns, Newfoundland.

£ 10	0	0	Each, chairmen of committees of house of assembly.
15	0	0	Speaker, for books, &c.
100	0	0	Each, clerks of assembly, extra.
30	0	0	Stg. master of the rolls, for fuel, &c.
80	0	0	“ Clerk of crown.
460	0	0	“ Clerks provincial secretary’s office.
100	0	0	“ Stationery, secretary’s office.
540	0	0	Oat mills and kilns.
			Casualty vote for roads, &c.

And then the messenger withdrew.

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report bills—
St. Peter’s canal, and
Mines. The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to provide for the construction of the Saint Peter’s canal, and had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the house with the bill; and that they had also gone through the bill to regulate the mines of the province, and had directed him to report the same to the house without any amendment—and he delivered the bills, with the amendments to the first mentioned bill, in at the clerk’s table, where such amendments were read.

And thereupon,

Division on engrossing St. Peter’s canal bill. On the usual question being propounded from the chair, that the Saint Peter’s canal bill, with the amendments, be engrossed, the house divided thereon, when there appeared for the engrossing, twenty-eight; against it, thirteen.

For engrossing :

Mr. P. Smyth,	Mr. McQueen,
“ Chipman,	“ S. Campbell,
“ Shaw,	Hon. Mr. McLeod,
“ Esson,	Mr. Dimock,
Hon. Fin. Sec.,	Hon. Prov. Sec.,
Mr. Locke,	Mr. M. I. Wilkins,
Hon. Atty. General,	“ Marshall,
Mr. Archibald,	“ Fulton,
Hon. Mr. Henry,	“ Bourneuf,
Mr. Martell,	“ McKinnon,
“ Cowie,	“ Thos. Coffin,
“ H. Munro,	“ Doyle,
“ Wier,	“ Annand,
“ J. Munro,	“ Jas. Campbell.

Against engrossing :

Mr. Brown,
“ Young,
“ Thorne,
“ Ryder,
“ McLelan,
“ Murray,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,
Mr. Killam,
“ Comeau,
“ B. Smith,
“ Jost,
“ Whitman,
“ Mosher.

Carried. So it passed in the affirmative.
Ordered accordingly.

Ordered, That the bill to regulate the mines of the province be engrossed.

Report from com. on illegal assemblages bill. Mr. Josiah Coffin reported from the committee to whom was referred the bill respecting unlawful assemblages—that they had considered the same, and had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the house with the bill—and he delivered the bill and amendments in at the clerk’s table.

Bill, &c. read 2nd time. The bill was then read a second time, with the amendments.

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

Address to queen on fisheries. The hon. the attorney general proposed the following address to her majesty on the subject of the reserved fisheries, and moved that the same do pass, viz. :

To

“ TO THE QUEEN’S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble address of the representatives of the people of Nova Scotia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY—

We, your majesty’s faithful and loyal subjects, the commons of Nova Scotia, with warm attachment to the government and person of your majesty, express our gratitude for the protection afforded to the fisheries of British America and the regard given to colonial interests, which has enabled British subjects during the last year to enjoy their rights and privileges free from foreign aggression. Inspired with confidence, we humbly solicit a continuance of such efficient protection as will maintain inviolate the exclusive enjoyment of those fisheries—the inherent right of the British people—an inexhaustible source of commerce—and a fostering nursery for the national marine of the British empire.

Your majesty’s subjects in this part of your dominions are of opinion that the commerce of their country is supported chiefly by the fisheries, which constitute a source of incalculable wealth, and ought not to be participated in by any foreign power on any consideration whatever.

That, notwithstanding the advantages conferred on the citizens of the United States by the generous policy evinced by your majesty, they still adhere to their illiberal and protective system, which they sustain with unyielding tenacity.

Whilst the shipping of America, built, manned and equipt in the United States, can be sold in the British colonial ports without duty and obtain British registers, American citizens deny any corresponding privilege to your majesty’s subjects.

Whilst their vessels participate with British tonnage in the trade with Britain’s colonies, supplying their productions and manufactures on the same terms as British; whilst they trade with the British North American colonies in the islands of the Pacific, a British vessel cannot load from New York or Boston for the other states of the republic, or trade from any American port to California or Texas.

Your majesty’s loyal subjects therefore pray your majesty to continue the protection which was extended to them last season, and by force repel all foreign aggression on their reserved fishing grounds, the exclusive enjoyment of which is solemnly renounced to the British by the convention of 1818, between your majesty and the republican government; fully believing that the admission of foreigners to participate in that fishery would have a most disastrous effect, can be purchased by no equivalent, and would tend to weaken the confidence of your majesty’s subjects in the policy of a government which does not protect your people in the legal enjoyment of their unalienable rights.”

Which motion being seconded and put, was agreed to by the house.

Ordered, That the address be engrossed.

Resolved, That his excellency the lieutenant-governor be respectfully requested to transmit the same to be laid at the foot of the throne, with his favorable recommendation of the prayer thereof.

Passed.

Order to engross.

Governor requested to transmit.

The order of the day being read,

Ordered, That the road scales be presented to-morrow.

Road scales postponed.

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

 WEDNESDAY, 30th MARCH, 1853.

PRAYERS.

- Leave of absence.** *Ordered,* That Mr. Thomas Coffin have leave of absence to return home after to-day, on account of illness in his family.
- Leave of absence.** *Ordered,* That Mr. Wade have leave of absence to return home after Friday, on account of urgent private business.
- Bills read 3rd time, and passed, viz.:** An engrossed bill to provide for the construction of the Saint P eter's canal, was read a third time.
- St. Peter's canal,** *Resolved,* That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to provide for the construction of the Saint Peter's canal.
- Mines,** An engrossed bill to regulate the mines of this province, was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to regulate the mines of this province.
- Milford Haven bridge,** An engrossed bill to authorise the erection of a bridge over Milford Haven river and to provide for the same, was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorise the erection of a bridge over Milford Haven river, and to provide for the same.
- Sent to council.** *Ordered,* That the clerk do carry the bills to the council and desire their concurrence.
- Council's Halifax fishing company bill read 3rd time.** The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to incorporate the Halifax fishing company, was read a third time, with the amendments made thereto.
Resolved, That the bill with the amendments do pass.
- Passed, with amts.** *Ordered,* That the clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the council and acquaint them that this house have agreed to the bill with such amendments.
- Sent back to council.**
- Shelburne districts bill reported.** Mr. Wade, from the committee to whom was referred the bill to divide the county of Shelburne into two districts, reported that the committee had considered the bill, and had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the house with the bill—and he delivered the bill and amendments in at the clerk's table.
The bill was then read a second time with the amendments.
- Read 2nd time.** *Ordered,* That the same be committed to a committee of the whole house.
- Committed.**
- Committee of ways and means.** On motion, the house again resolved itself into a committee of ways and means.
Mr. Speaker left the chair.
Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- Report finally.** The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the business referred to them, and had come to two further resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the house—and he delivered the same in at the clerk's table, where they were read, and are as follow:
- Resolutions—**
- Liquor licenses.** 3^o. *Resolved,* That the duties imposed upon licenses for public houses and shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors, be continued in the same manner and at the same rates as during the past year.
- Distilleries.** 4^o. *Resolved,* That the system of licensing distilleries for the manufacture of intoxicating liquors in force during the past year, be continued for the present year.
- Agreed to.** The resolutions being read a second time, were, upon the question respectively put thereon, agreed to by the house.

The hon. the financial secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented—

A bill to continue the license laws ; and also,

A bill to continue the act for regulating distilleries.

And such bills were severally read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time.

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

Liquor licence and

distilleries bill.

Committed.

On motion of Mr. Martell,

Resolved, That the sum of forty-three pounds eight shillings and nine pence, granted for roads and bridges in the county of Richmond in 1851 and 1852, undrawn, exclusive of ninety-two pounds granted for the Little Arichat bridge, and six pounds to pay John McAuley for an over-expenditure in said county, also undrawn, be appropriated as follows : twenty pounds to build a bridge on Little River, township of Hawsbury ; ten pounds to repair the Ship Harbor bridge, and thirteen pounds eight shillings and nine pence to repair the old bridge at Little Arichat, Isle Madame.

Change of appropriation, Richmond.

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

The amendments proposed by the council to the Halifax streets bill, were read a second time and considered by the house ; and thereupon

Amendmts. to Halifax streets bill.

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.

Bill, &c. sent back to council.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act relating to costs in cases of crown prosecutions—and

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to regulate the entering up of judgments on warrants of attorney ;

Were severally read a first time and ordered to be read a second time.

Ordered, That Mr. Young have leave of absence after Friday next.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Henry,

Resolved, That his excellency the lieutenant-governor be respectfully requested to appoint a commission of such suitable persons as he may see fit to select, to prepare a bill or bills to be presented to the legislature at its next session, for the abolition of the court of chancery and the transfer of equity jurisdiction to the supreme court, and to provide therein the necessary machinery for carrying out that object.

Chancery court resolution.

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

Sent to council.

Mr. S. Campbell reported from the committee on the subject of the publication of the revised statutes, &c. ; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

Report from com. on revised statutes.

(See appendix No. 58.)

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted, and referred to the committee of supply.

Adopted, and referred to supply.

Mr. Marshall reported from the committee to whom was referred the claim of John H. Crosskill ; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

Report on claim of J. H. Crosskill.

(See appendix No. 59.)

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted by the house, and that such part thereof as recommends a grant of money be referred to the committee of supply.

Adopted, and referred to supply.

Mr. Esson reported from the committee on the petition of James Wilson—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

Report from com. on petition of J. Wilson.

(See appendix No. 60.)

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

Mr.

King's college bill.

Mr. M. I. Wilkins, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to repeal the act for founding, establishing and maintaining a college in this province, and to establish other provisions in order to effectuate a change in the government of the said college, and to vest the property thereof in the governors to be incorporated by this act—and the same was read a first and, *nem. con.*, a second time.

Committed.

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

Message fm. council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Agree to railway bills.

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Nova Scotia railway company ; the bill, entitled, an act to authorize the construction of certain railways in this province ; and the bill, entitled, an act to authorize a loan for the construction of certain public works within this province—severally without any amendment.

Special constables bill.

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act respecting special constables, as now amended.

Descent of estates bill.

The council do not adhere to the amendment proposed by them to the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 115 of the revised statutes, 'of the descent of real and personal estate,' but agree to such bill as originally sent up.

Agree to amendts. to Halifax fishing company bill.

The council have agreed to the amendments proposed by this honorable house to the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Halifax fishing company.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Halifax fishing company bill agreed to.

Resolved, That the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Halifax fishing company as now amended, be finally agreed to.

Sent back to council.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the bill back to the council and acquaint them that this house have so agreed thereto.

Amendments to Northumberland Straits fishing company bill agreed to.

The amendments proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Northumberland Straits fishing company, were read a second time and considered by the house.

And thereupon,

On motion of Mr. Fulton, 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.

Pilotage bill read 2nd time.

A bill to amend the law relating to pilotage, was read a second time.

Committed.

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

Message from council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Desire conference.

The council desire a conference by committee with a committee of this honorable house on the general state of the province.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Conference agreed to.

On motion, *resolved*, that the conference requested by the council be agreed to, and that the clerk do acquaint the council therewith.

Committee of conference.

Ordered, That Mr. Archibald, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Marshall, be a committee to manage such conference.

Conference held.

So they went to the conference.

And being returned,

Report—

Mr. Archibald reported that the managers had been at the conference, and that the committee of the council had handed to the committee of this house at such conference the following written paper :

Resolution of council.

“*Legislative council chamber, 30th March, 1853.*”

On motion, resolved, that a conference be desired with the house of assembly by committee on the general state of the province, and that the committee of this house do inform the

the committee of the house of assembly that the legislative council is desirous that the house of assembly should appoint a committee to join a committee of this house, to prepare an address to her majesty on the subject of the fisheries, and also a joint resolution of thanks to his excellency vice admiral Sir George Seymour, for the services rendered by the squadron under his command.

By order,

(Signed) JOHN C. HALLIBURTON, C. L. C."

Ordered, That such paper do lie on the table.

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The charman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to amend the probate laws, and had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the house with the bill; and that they had also gone through the bill to incorporate a company to construct a branch railway to Whitehaven; the bill to provide for the erection of a bridge over the West River of Pictou; the bill to continue the license law; the bill to continue the act for regulating distilleries; and the bill to repeal the act for founding, establishing and maintaining a college in this province, &c., and had directed him to report the same to the house without any amendment; and that the committee had also had under consideration the bill respecting unlawful assemblages, and had directed him to recommend to the house to defer the further consideration thereof until this day three months—and he delivered the several bills, with the amendments to the first mentioned bill, in at the clerk's table, where such amendments were read.

Ordered, That the bill reported with amendments be engrossed.

Ordered, That the bills reported without amendment be engrossed.

Ordered, That the bill respecting unlawful assemblages be deferred until this day three months.

Ordered, That Mr. Bourneuf have leave of absence to return home after Friday next, on account of urgent private business.

An engrossed bill to continue the license law was, *nem. con.*, read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to continue the license law.

An engrossed bill to continue the act for regulating distilleries, was, *nem. con.*, read a third time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to continue the act for regulating distilleries.

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

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

THURSDAY, 31st MARCH, 1853.

PRAYERS.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton:

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Northumberland Straits fishing company; and the bill, entitled, an act respecting streets and highways in the city of Halifax, severally as now amended.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Committee on bills.

Report bills—

Probate,

Whitehaven railway,

Pictou bridge,

Liquor licenses,

Distilleries,

Kings college,

Illegal assemblages to be deferred.

Leave of absence.

License bill read 3rd time.

Passed.

Distilleries bill read 3rd time.

Passed.

Sent to council.

Message from council.

Agree to bills as amended.

A

Message from gover-
nor.

A message from his excellency the lieutenant-governor by the gentleman usher of the black rod.

Commands attend-
ance of house.

Mr. Speaker,

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

House attend.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the house attended his excellency, in the council chamber.

Assent to bills.

And being returned,

Mr. Speaker reported that the house had attended his excellency in the council chamber, when his excellency was pleased to give his assent to fifty-three bills, entitled as follows, viz. :

An act to incorporate the Nova Scotia railway company.

An act to authorise the construction of certain railways in this province.

An act to authorise a loan for the construction of certain public works within this province.

An act to continue the laws imposing custom duties.

An act to amend the laws for the prevention of smuggling.

An act to continue the law imposing light house duties.

An act to continue the militia law.

An act to continue the laws relating to education.

An act relating to the placing of draws in bridges.

An act to amend chapter 115 of the revised statutes, 'of the descent of real and personal estate.'

An act concerning prothonotaries and clerks of the crown.

An act to authorise equitable defences in actions of ejectment.

An act to extend the operation of the law relating to petty trespasses and assaults.

An act to authorise clerks of the peace to appoint deputies.

An act respecting special constables.

An act relative to the appointment of constables to attend the supreme court and sessions in Halifax.

An act for enforcing performance of engagements in aid of public undertakings.

An act relating to the deep sea fishery.

An act to authorise a provincial loan.

An act to amend chapter 64 of the revised statutes, entitled, 'of commissioners of streets.'

An act relating to the parish of St. George, in the township of Halifax.

An act to extend the provisions of an act to provide for the removal of obstructions from the Liverpool river.

An act to enable the city of Halifax to borrow two thousand pounds.

An act to amend the act to provide for the erection of a court house in Halifax.

An act to enable the city of Halifax to borrow funds for building a market house.

An act respecting streets and highways in the city of Halifax.

An act to define the limits of the town of Baddeck.

An act relating to the holding of the sessions for the county of Victoria.

An act to authorise a loan for the erection of a new jail in the county of Richmond.

An act to revive and continue an act relative to certain streets in the town of Guysborough.

An act to authorise the appointment of trustees for the public burial ground at Tusket.

An act relating to certain bridges in the county of Cape Breton.

An act relating to the representation of the township of Sydney.

An act relating to the Onslow burial ground.

An act to extend the jurisdiction of the commissioners of streets of Truro.

An act to enable Asa Willard to obtain letters patent for the invention of a butter machine.

An act for further increasing the capital stock of the Halifax water company.

- An act to incorporate the trustees of St. Andrew's church in Halifax.
- An act to amend the acts for incorporating the trustees of the free church congregations of Sydney, Catalogne, Mire, Cow Bay, and Forks, in the county of Cape Breton.
- An act to incorporate the trustees of the free church congregation at Sydney.
- An act to incorporate the Cornwallis union hall company.
- An act to incorporate the Lakeville temperance hall company.
- An act to incorporate the Acadia free stone quarrying and manufacturing company.
- An act for establishing a public market place in Digby.
- An act to incorporate the Ogilvie Brook pier company of Cornwallis.
- An act to incorporate the trustees of North Sydney free church, in the county of Cape Breton.
- An act to incorporate the Antigonish steam boat company.
- An act to incorporate the Northumberland Straits fishing company.
- An act to incorporate the shareholders of the town hall of Guysborough.
- An act to incorporate the Grandique team boat company.
- An act to incorporate the Halifax fishing company.
- An act to incorporate the Canning public hall company.
- An act to incorporate the trustees of the baptist church at Westport.

The order of the day being read,

The undermentioned members from the several counties, presented to the house, scales of subdivision of the sums of £25,000 for the ordinary road and bridge service, and £7,500 for the great road service, granted in the present session, viz. :

Road scales presented.

Mr. Annand,	-	-	-	-	For the county of Halifax.
" B. Smith,	-	-	-	-	" " Hants.
" Chipman,	-	-	-	-	" " Kings.
" Thorne,	-	-	-	-	" " Annapolis.
" Bourneuf,	-	-	-	-	" " Digby.
" Killam,	-	-	-	-	" " Yarmouth.
" Thomas Coffin,	-	-	-	-	" " Shelburne.
" John Campbell,	-	-	-	-	" " Queens.
" Zwickler,	-	-	-	-	" " Lunenburg.
" Archibald,	-	-	-	-	" " Colchester.
" Fulton,	-	-	-	-	" " Cumberland.
" Holmes,	-	-	-	-	" " Pictou.
" McKinnon,	-	-	-	-	" " Sydney.
" S. Campbell,	-	-	-	-	" " Guysborough.
Hon. Mr. McLeod,	-	-	-	-	" " Cape Breton.
Mr. P. Smyth,	-	-	-	-	" " Inverness.
" H. Munro,	-	-	-	-	" " Victoria.

And the same were read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 61.)

Ordered, That such scales be referred to the hon. the financial secretary, Mr. Fulton, and Mr. Jost, to examine and report upon.

Referred to sel. committee.

Mr. Hall 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 from com. on agriculture.

(See appendix No. 62.)

Ordered, That the report be received, and that such parts thereof as recommend money grants be referred to the committee of supply.

Referred to supply.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message from council.

Mr. Speaker,

The council do not adhere to the amendment proposed by them to the bill, entitled, an act

Do not adhere to amendments to indemnity bill.

act relative to certain payments made from the provincial treasury, but agree to such bill as originally sent up.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Further committee of conference with council.

On motion, *resolved*, that a further conference be desired with the council by committee on the subject of the last conference, and that the committee of the house do inform the committee of the council that the house of assembly regret that it is not in their power to comply with the request of the council that the house will join in an address to the queen on the subject of the fisheries, and also in a resolution of thanks to his excellency the vice admiral, this house having already passed a separate address and resolution on the same subjects, and which were respectively entered on their journal before the request of the council was conveyed to this house.

Ordered, That the clerk do request such conference.

License law bill.

Mr. Archibald, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend the license law; and the same was read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time.

Committed.

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

Report from com. on education.

The hon. the provincial secretary reported from the committee on education; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See appendix No. 63.)

Adopted, and referred to supply.

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted by the house, and that such parts thereof as recommend grants of monies be referred to the committee of supply.

Acadia college bill.

The hon. the provincial secretary also, from the same committee reported, and pursuant to special leave given, presented,

A bill to amend the acts for the government of Acadia college; and the same was read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time.

Committed.

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

Post office bill.

The hon. Mr. Henry, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend chapter 23 of the revised statutes, 'of the post office;' and the same was read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time.

Committed.

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

Report from com. on supreme court decisions.

The hon. Mr. Henry reported from the committee to whom was referred the subject of reporting the decisions of the supreme court; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See appendix No. 64.)

Adopted, and referred to supply.

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted, and referred to the committee of supply.

Change of appropriation, Victoria.

On motion of Mr. H. Munro,

Resolved, That the sum of thirty-six pounds and eight shillings of the road monies of the county of Victoria, remaining undrawn from the provincial treasury, be applied towards the road service in that county for the present year.

Sent to council.

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

Committee of supply.

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Report resolution—

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

The chairman also reported that the committee had directed him to ask for leave to sit again on the consideration of the supply, to which the house agreed.

The resolution reported from the committee was then read, and is as follows :

Resolved, That the sum of one pound per day be granted and paid to every member of the house of assembly for his attendance in general assembly for the present session—to be paid on the certificate of the speaker,—also the travelling charges as heretofore ; but no member shall receive pay for more than forty-one days' attendance. Members' pay.

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

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

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the probate laws. Bills read 3rd time and passed, viz. :
Probate law,

An engrossed bill to incorporate a company to construct a branch railway to Whitehaven, was read a third time. Whitehaven railway,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate a company to construct a branch railway to Whitehaven.

An engrossed bill to provide for the erection of a bridge over the West River of Pictou, was read a third time. Pictou bridge,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to provide for the erection of a bridge over the West River of Pictou.

An engrossed bill to repeal the act for founding, establishing and maintaining a college in this province, and to substitute other provisions in order to effectuate a change in the government of the said college, and to vest the property thereof in the governors to be incorporated by this act, was read a third time. King's college,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to repeal the act for founding, establishing and maintaining a college in this province, and to substitute other provisions in order to effectuate a change in the government of said college, and to vest the property thereof in the governors to be incorporated by this act.

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

On motion of the hon. the provincial secretary,

Resolved, That his excellency the lieutenant-governor be respectfully requested to employ a competent person as consulting engineer, to aid the executive government in the location of lines of railway, for which provision has been made by acts passed during the present session, and to discharge such other duties in relation thereto as in the discretion of the governor in council may be for the interests of the public service, and this house will make provision for the payment of such engineer. Railway engineer resolution.

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

Ordered, That the house do to-morrow take into consideration the question of the reserved fisheries and the encroachments of foreigners thereon. Fishery question made order of day.

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Thorne took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to extend the provisions of the patent laws ; the bill to amend an act for founding a lunatic asylum ; and the bill to amend the acts for the government of Acadia college, and had directed him to report the same to the house severally without any amendment ;—and that they had also gone through the bill to amend chapter 94 of the revised statutes, ' of the fisheries ; ' the bill to establish a steam ferry across the Gut of Canso ; and the bill for the management Report bills—
Patent laws,
Lunatic asylum,
Acadia college,
Fisheries,
Canso steamer,
Great roads.

ment of certain great roads, and had made amendments thereto respectively, which they had directed him to report to the house with the bills;—and that they had had under consideration the bill to amend the law relating to pilotage, and had directed him to recommend to the house to defer the further consideration thereof until this day three months—and he delivered the several bills and amendments in at the clerk's table, where the amendments were read.

Pilotage bill to be deferred.

Ordered, That the bills reported without amendment be engrossed.

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

Pilotage bill deferred.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the bill to amend the law relating to pilotage be deferred until this day three months.

Leave of absence.

Ordered, That Mr. McKinnon have leave of absence to return home on account of illness in his family.

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

FRIDAY, 1st APRIL, 1853.

PRAYERS.

Penitentiary bill.

The hon. Mr. McLeod, pursuant to leave given, presented a bill to amend chapter 25 of the revised statutes, 'of the penitentiary'—and the same was read a first, and, *nem con.*, a second time.

Committed.

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

Report on petition of telegraph company.

Mr. S. Campbell reported from the committee to whom was referred the petition of the executive committee of the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

(*See appendix No. 65.*)

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

Report from com. on gas for light houses.

Mr. Killam reported from the committee to whom was referred the subject of the use of gas for light houses—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. 66.*)

Adopted.

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

Report from com. on contingencies.

Mr. B. Smith reported further from the committee on the subject of the incidental expenses of the house—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

Adopted, and referred to supply.

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted by the house, and referred to the committee of supply.

Report on stationery account.

Mr. B. Smith also, from the same committee, reported that they had examined the stationery account of the house for the past year, and had directed him to recommend to the house to provide for the payment thereof.

Adopted, and referred to supply.

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted by the house, and that such account be referred to the committee of supply.

Bills read 3rd time, and passed, viz.—
Inland nav. company.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the inland navigation company, was read a third time.
Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the inland navigation company.

Fishery.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 94 of the revised statutes, 'of the fisheries,' was read a third time.
Resolved,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 94 of the revised statutes, 'of the fisheries.'

An engrossed bill to establish a steam ferry across the Gut of Canso, was read third time. Canso steam ferry,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to establish a steam ferry across the Gut of Canso.

An engrossed bill to extend the provisions of the patent laws, was read a third time. Patent laws,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to extend the provisions of the patent laws.

An engrossed bill to amend an act for founding a lunatic asylum, was read a third time. Lunatic asylum,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend an act for founding a lunatic asylum.

An engrossed bill to amend the acts for the government of Acadia college, was read a third time. Acadia college,

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the acts for the government of Acadia college.

An engrossed bill for the management of certain great roads, was read a third time. Great roads,

An thereupon,

Mr. McLelan moved that the bill be amended by striking out the roads in the county of Colchester: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the negative. Motion to amend negative.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for the management of certain great roads. Passed.

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

The hon. the financial secretary, from the committee on the road scales, reported that they had examined the same, and recommend to the house the adoption thereof, with the exception of the scale for the county of Annapolis, in which provision had not been made for an advance for a survey. Report on road scales.

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

The hon. the financial secretary, also from the same committee, made the following report, which he read in his place and then delivered in at the clerk's table, where it was again read, viz. : Report as to C. B. road scale.

"The committee on the road scales, so far as respects the scale for the county of Cape Breton as to the payment of one hundred pounds to Donald McNeil, report that they find that this service was ordered by James McKeagney, esquire, member for the township of Sydney, in the year 1851—that vouchers were duly produced that the services had been performed faithfully,—and that notwithstanding the present members dissented, the committee, in consequence of the work having been ordered by the then township member, have decided that the service be provided for.

(Signed)

SAMUEL CREELMAN.
HENRY S. JOST,
STEPHEN FULTON."

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

The hon. the financial secretary moved that the house do come to the following resolution, viz. : Resolution as to Annapolis road scale negative.

Resolved, That the sum of eight pounds and two shillings, advanced by the government for expense incurred in causing an investigation to be made relative to the new line of road between Annapolis and Maitland, be provided for out of the extra grant of £100 for the roads and bridges in the county of Annapolis for the present year :

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the negative. Resolved,

- Road scales passed.** *Resolved*, That the several scales of subdivision of road monies be agreed to, and do pass as separate resolutions for each of the counties respectively.
- Richmond road monies.** On motion of the hon. the attorney general,
Resolved, That the sums of £1220 for the ordinary road and bridge service, and £260 for the great road service, allotted to the county of Richmond for the present year, be respectively placed at the disposal of the governor in council, to be expended in those services respectively.
- Road monies resolutions sent to council.** *Ordered*, That the clerk do carry to the council the respective resolutions passed on the 10th and 15th March last, for the general division of the sums of £25,000 and £7,500, granted for the road and bridge service, together with the foregoing resolutions for the subdivision and appropriation thereof, and desire their concurrence thereto respectively.
- Message from council.** A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :
Mr. Speaker,
- Have passed foreign corporations bill.** The council have passed a bill, entitled, an act to facilitate legal proceedings against companies doing business by agents in this province.
And then the messenger withdrew.
- Foreign corporations bill committed.** The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to facilitate legal proceedings against companies doing business by agents in this province, was read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time.
Ordered, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.
- Temperance petitions.** Two petitions of male inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, and one of females of the same county, were severally presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, respectively praying the adoption of the Maine liquor law.
Ref. to committee. *Ordered*, That the petitions be referred to the committee on temperance.
- Temperance petitions.** Two petitions of inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, were also presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, respectively praying that the house will make provision for the employment of a temperance lecturer.
Ref. to committee. *Ordered*, That the petitions be referred to the committee on temperance.
- Temperance petition.** A petition of inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, was also presented by the hon. the provincial secretary, and read, praying that liquors seized for infraction of the revenue laws may be destroyed.
Ref. to committee. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on temperance.
- Report from post office committee.** The hon. Mr. Henry reported from the committee on post office affairs ; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.
(See appendix No. 67.)
- Referred to supply.** *Ordered*, That the report be received, and that such parts thereof as recommend money grants be referred to the committee of supply.
- Message from council.** A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :
Mr. Speaker,
- Agree to changes of appropriation.** The council have agreed to five resolutions of this honorable house for changing appropriation of road monies, viz :
- | | | | |
|-----|---|---|-------------------------|
| £43 | 8 | 9 | County of Richmond. |
| 5 | 0 | 0 | " Colchester. |
| 20 | 0 | 0 | and £5 0 0 " Queens. |
| 4 | 8 | 0 | and 7 10 0 " Annapolis. |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | and 1 0 0 " " |
- And then the messenger withdrew.
- Message from council.** A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :
Mr. Speaker,

The council agree to the further conference desired by this honorable house on the subject of the last conference. Agree to conference.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Ordered, That Mr. Archibald, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Mosher, be a committee to manage such conference. Committee of conference.

So they went to the conference.

And being returned,

Mr. Archibald reported that the managers had been at the conference, and had complied with the instructions of the house thereat. Report.

Ordered, That Mr. Brown have leave of absence after to-day, and Mr. Killam after to-morrow, respectively, on urgent private business. Leaves of absence.

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair.

Mr. Dimock took the chair of the committee.

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the business referred to them, and had come to forty-eight resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the house—and he delivered the same in at the clerk's table. Report finally.

Ordered, That such resolutions be reported to-morrow. Report postponed.

The order of the day being read,

Ordered, That the question of the reserved fisheries be considered to-morrow. Order of day.

Fishery question postponed.

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

SATURDAY, 2nd APRIL, 1853.

PRAYERS.

Mr. S. Campbell reported from the committee on the subject of the different public buildings and establishments, other than the penitentiary, and the expenditures thereon; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read. Report on public buildings.

(See appendix No. 68.)

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

The orders of the day being read,

Ordered, That the fishery question be considered on Monday next. Orders of day —

Then, pursuant to order, Mr. Dimock, the chairman of the committee on supply, reported the resolutions agreed to yesterday in that committee; and the same were read and are as follow: Fishery question postponed.

1°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred pounds be granted and paid towards the support of two or three grammar schools in the county of Victoria, under the provisions of chapter 60 of the revised statutes, 'of public instruction.' Report from com. of supply.

2°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted and paid to the managers of the infant school at Halifax, in support of that institution during the present year. Resolutions, viz.—

3°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred and ninety-two pounds sixteen shillings and nine pence be granted and paid to A. & W. McKinlay, in full of their account for stationery and binding for the house of assembly during the last year. £100 Victoria grammar schools.

£50 infant school, Halifax.

£192 16 9 A. & W. McKinlay for stationery.

£205 9 6 contingencies of house.

4°. *Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred and five pounds nine shillings and six pence be granted and paid to the clerk of the house of assembly to defray the expense of extra messengers and other services, and to pay for fuel and other articles for the house during the present session, pursuant to the report of the committee on contingencies.

£331 0 3 legislative council expenses.

5°. *Resolved*, That the sum of eight hundred and eighty-one pounds and three pence be granted and paid to defray the expenses of the legislative council for the present year.

£75 steamboat, Bras d'Or Lake.

6°. *Resolved*, That the sum of seventy-five pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be paid to any person who will run a suitable steamboat during the present year from St. Peters through the Bras d'Or Lake to Sydney, once a fortnight, and in the interval to ply as a passage boat regularly between Sydney and the North Bar.

£23 5. Tremain and an 1 others, preparing returns.

7°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty-three pounds be granted and paid to the following persons, in full of their claims for preparing certain returns required by the government, to be distributed as follows :

Scott Tremain, esquire,	-	-	-	-	£15	0	0
J. W. Nutting, esquire,	-	-	-	-	4	0	0
N. W. White, esquire,	-	-	-	-	4	0	0
					<hr/>		
					£23	0	0

£2706 13 6 board of works.

8°. *Resolved*, That the sum of two thousand seven hundred and six pounds nineteen shillings and six pence be granted and paid to the board of works, to defray the balance of expenses incurred by them during the last year.

£27 10 school monies Annapolis.

9°. *Resolved*, That the sum of thirty-seven pounds and ten shillings of the grammar school fund of the county of Annapolis, due in May, 1852, and undrawn, be granted and paid to the trustees of the grammar schools in Bridgetown and Annapolis, in equal proportions, for the masters of such schools.

£25 superintendent of education,

10°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty-five pounds, drawn last year for the grammar school in No. 10 district, township of Barrington, be repaid by the commissioners of schools for that district to the superintendent of education—to be by him applied pursuant to the report of the committee on that subject.

£59 undrawn school monies, Annapolis.

11°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds, of the grammar school fund of the county of Annapolis for the year ending May, 1853, which shall be undrawn, be granted and paid to the trustees of the grammar schools in Annapolis and Bridgetown, in equal proportions, for the masters of such schools.

£331 3 9 late commissioners public buildings.

12°. *Resolved*, That the sum of three hundred and ninety-four pounds three shillings and nine pence be granted and paid to the late commissioners of public buildings, to defray the balance of expenses incurred by them up to the time of their being superseded by the board of works.

£58 13 7 late commissioners Sable Island.

13°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty-six pounds thirteen shillings and seven pence be granted and paid to the late commissioners of Sable Island, to defray the balance of expenses incurred by them up to the time of their being superseded by the board of works.

£220 central board of agriculture.

14°. *Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred pounds be granted and paid to the central board of agriculture, to be applied in paying their officers and such other incidental expenses as may be absolutely necessary, and the balance, together with the sum of one hundred and one pounds fourteen shillings and six pence in hand from last year, to be paid over by the central board to the commissioners of the provincial industrial exhibition.

£100 improved stock, &c.

15°. *Resolved*, That a sum not to exceed four hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to enable him to import and procure stock and sheep, securing the most improved breeds,—to be sold when imported, and the proceeds applied to similar purposes.

16°. *Resolved*, That a sum not to exceed nine hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the central board of agriculture, to be applied in the rate of fifty pounds for each county, in manner prescribed by the fourth section of chapter ninety-six of the revised statutes. £900 central board of agriculture for counties.

17°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to be applied in aid of a fair or cattle show, to take place during the holding of the provincial industrial exhibition, or at such other time as the governor may direct. £100 cattle show.

18°. *Resolved*, That a sum not to exceed six hundred and eighty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to pay a sum not exceeding twenty pounds each, for their services during the present year, to the controllers of customs at the following ports, namely :

Annapolis,	Horton,	Shelburne,
Amherst,	Hantsport,	Ship Harbor,
Antigonishe,	Joggins Mines,	St. Mary's River (Sherbrooke),
Advocate Harbor,	Londonderry,	Sheet Harbor,
Barrington,	LaHave,	Tatamagouche,
Beaver River,	Maitland,	Tusket,
Canady Creek,	Pugwash,	Walton,
Church Point,	Port Hood,	Wilmot,
Clementsport,	Pubnico,	Wallace,
Cornwallis,	Port Medway,	Westport,
Cape Canso (Norris),	Ragged Islands,	Weymouth.

And to such controllers as may be appointed by the governor at other ports during the present year.

19°. *Resolved*, That an additional sum of eight pounds be granted and paid to the collector at Beaver River, for his services during the last year. £8 collector, Beaver River.

20°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twelve pounds and ten shillings be granted and paid to the collector at Guysborough, for his services during the last year, and the sum of thirty pounds in addition to his per centage for the present year. £12 10 collector, Guysborough.

21°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor a sum not to exceed one hundred and fifty pounds—to be appropriated in paying seizing officers in various parts of this province for more effectually protecting the revenues : provided no such officer shall receive more than fifteen pounds. £150 seizing officers.

22°. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, for the purpose of procuring suitable books for keeping accounts in the respective offices in the out-ports of this province, in order to secure an uniform system of keeping books therein. £100 account books.

23°. *Resolved*, That the sum of seven pounds be granted and paid to the collector of customs at Liverpool, in addition to the sum granted last year, for the purpose of procuring a revenue boat at that port. £100 revenue boat, Liverpool.

24°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds be granted and paid to James S. Richardson, for his services in furnishing returns to the committee on protection during the present session. £10 Jas. S. Richardson.

25°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty-eight pounds be granted and paid to the chairman of the temperance committee, to defray the expense of printing in a pamphlet form, and in several newspapers, the report of the temperance committee last year. £28 chairman temperance committee.

26°. *Resolved*, That the sum of eighteen pounds seven shillings and six pence be granted and £18 7 6 J. H. Cross kill.

and paid to John H. Crosskill, being the amount twice charged against him while queen's printer, pursuant to the report of the committee.

Post office department.

27°. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor as will be sufficient to defray the expenses of the post office department for the present year.

£3070 14 9 government advances.

28°. *Resolved*, That the sum of three thousand and seventy pounds, fourteen shillings and nine pence be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor to repay the following advances made from the provincial treasury :

To pay contingent expenses of legislative council,	£878	14	2
“ William Faulkner, for survey and report on point of inter- section of railways to connect with Halifax,	17	4	0
“ W. Faulkner, for examination and report on claims for road damages at Boulardrie, C. B.,	21	15	0
“ W. Faulkner, for survey of new line of road from East River to Middle River, Pictou,	8	12	6
“ Richard Nugent, on account of public printing,	350	0	0
“ “ “ for printing 2nd vol. revised statutes,	138	5	7
“ Queen's printer, on account of public printing for 1852,	250	0	0
“ Provincial secretary, on account of mission to Canada,	75	0	0
“ G. A. Blanchard, for examination and report on claims for road damages at Boulardrie, C. B.,	20	0	0
“ J. C. Hall, for investigating a complaint against a magis- trate in county of Annapolis,	25	0	0
“ T. W. Harris, expenses attending the above investigation,	13	10	9
“ Board of health, Pictou, to replace clothes of small pox patients, destroyed before liberation,	8	10	9
“ Postmaster general, in aid of post communication for quar- ter ended 5th July, 1852,	350	0	0
“ C. Wilson, mayor of Montreal, for relief of sufferers by late fire in that city,	500	0	0
“ Postmaster general, in aid of post communication for quar- ter ended 5th October, 1852,	40	0	0
“ W. Faulkner, for examination and report on Shubenacadie canal property,	6	0	0
“ W. Faulkner, for surveying disputed line of road between Annapolis and Maitland,	8	2	0
	<hr/>		
	£3070	14	9

£50 Thomson's reports.

29°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor—to be applied in procuring and publishing Mr. Thomson's collection of reports of certain decisions in the supreme court, pursuant to the report of the committee on that subject.

£100 reporting decisions of sup. court.

30°. *Resolved*, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor a sum not to exceed one hundred pounds per annum—to be expended in procuring the services of some competent person to report and publish the decisions of the supreme court, pursuant to the report of the committee on that subject.

£5000 fisheries.

31°. *Resolved*, That a sum not to exceed three thousand pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor—to be expended in such manner as may be found most effectual for the protection of the fisheries.

£1000 industrial exhibition.

32°. *Resolved*, That a sum not to exceed one thousand pounds, including the amount to be received from the central board of agriculture, be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to further the objects contemplated by the executive committee of the

Nova Scotia industrial exhibition—to be drawn and applied in the proportion of one pound for each pound subscribed in aid of such industrial exhibition.

- 33°. *Resolved*, That the sum of five pounds be granted and paid to the ferryman at Bear River, pursuant to the report of the committee on the post office. £5 ferryman, Bear River.
- 34°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifteen pounds be granted and paid to Lewis M. Wilkins, esquire, for his services in investigating a charge of incendiarism at Bridgetown, county of Annapolis. £15 L. M. Wilkins.
- 35°. *Resolved*, That the sum of fifteen pounds be granted and paid to the honorable W. A. Henry, for his services in investigating certain charges against a magistrate in the county of Guysborough. £15 hon. W. Henry.
- 36°. *Resolved*, That the sum of forty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to enable him to continue a suitable revenue boat at Cape Breton. £40 revenue boat, Cape Breton.
- 37°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds be granted and paid to the president and directors of the Lequille mills and manufacturing company, for the encouragement of that company in their enterprise. £150 Lequille mills company.
- 38°. *Resolved*, That the sum of thirteen pounds be granted and paid to George R. Grassie, esquire, serjeant-at-arms to the house of assembly, in addition to his salary for the present session. £13 G. R. Grassie.
- 39°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds be granted and paid to Richard Meagher, a blind and lame man, pursuant to the prayer of his petition. £10 R. Meagher.
- 40°. *Resolved*, That such sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor in council as will suffice to compensate H. A. Gladwin, esquire, of Musquodoboit, for whatever damages he may be found to have sustained in consequence of entering upon his land for the purpose of laying out a road, such sum when paid to be in full satisfaction of any claim he may have for damages under the appraisalment in respect thereof confirmed by the sessions, but not sanctioned by this house. Compensation to H. A. Gladwin.
- 41°. *Resolved*, That should the act for founding a college at Windsor be repealed, the governors of King's college shall, notwithstanding, receive a grant from the treasury in the present year towards the support of that institution equal to five hundred and forty pounds eight shillings and ten pence. Allowance to King's college.
- 42°. *Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, seventy-five pounds thereof to be expended in relieving distress in the county of Halifax, and twenty-five pounds for the same purpose in the county of Lunenburg. £100 distress in Halifax and Lunenburg.
- 43°. *Resolved*, That the sum of three hundred pounds be granted for the roads and bridges in the county of Sydney, in addition to the grants already passed,—to be provided for, with interest, out of the road money of that county for the next year. £300 roads and bridges, county Sydney.
- 44°. *Resolved*, That the sum of ten pounds be granted and paid for the relief of Francis Dupont, to aid him in the purchase of a pair of artificial legs. £10 F. Dupont.
- 45°. *Resolved*, That the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds sterling be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor for a private secretary for the present year. £250 governor's private secretary.
- 46°. *Resolved*, That such sum, not to exceed two hundred and fifty pounds, be granted and placed at the disposal of the governor, to enable him to pay certain expenses incurred by the provincial secretary in obtaining information in England for the use of the government and legislature. £250 provincial secretary.

£41 16 9 publication
of revised statutes.

47°. *Resolved*, That the sum of forty-one pounds sixteen shillings and ten pence be granted and paid to the clerk of assembly, to be applied by him in payment of amount due in connection with the publication of the revised statutes, reported by the committee on that subject.

£25 packet, Bay
Verte.

48°. *Resolved*, That the sum of twenty-five pounds be granted and paid to William Chappell, to encourage him to run a packet between Bay Verte and Charlottetown—provided such packet be run at least once a week from the first day of May until the first day of November, under the regulations of the sessions for Cumberland.

1 to 19 agreed to.

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

Guysboro' collector.

The twentieth resolution for granting £12 10s. for the past year, and £30 for the present year, to the collector at Guysborough, being read a second time,

Motion to amend ne-
gated.

Mr. Killam moved that such resolution be amended by reducing the amount for the present year to £20 : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, sixteen ; against it, twenty-three.

Original agreed to.

The usual question on such resolution that the same be agreed to being then propounded from the chair, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for agreeing to the resolution, twenty-three ; against it, sixteen.

For the resolution :

Hon. Atty. General,	Hon. Fin. Sec.,
Mr. Chipman,	Mr. Esson,
" Dimock,	" Archibald,
" Doyle,	Hon. Mr. Henry,
" Shaw,	Mr. Jas. Campbell,
Hon. Mr. McLeod,	" Whitman,
" Prov. Sec.	" Locke,
Mr. Hall,	" Wier,
" Martell,	" Wade,
" Annand,	" McQueen,
" S. Campbell,	" Fulton.
" H. Munro,	

Against the resolution :

Mr. Josiah Coffin,	Mr. Moore,
" John Campbell,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
" Thorne,	Mr. Mosher,
" M. I. Wilkins,	" Holmes,
" Killam,	" B. Smith,
" Comeau,	" McLelan,
" Jost,	" Ryder,
" Cowie,	" Brown.

So it passed in the affirmative.

21 to 30 agreed to.

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

Fishery protection.

The thirty-first resolution for granting £3000 for the protection of the fisheries being read a second time,

Motion to reduce ne-
gated.

Mr. Brown moved that the resolution be amended by reducing the amount of the grant to £2000 : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, thirteen ; against it, twenty-eight.

For the motion :

Mr. McLelan,
 " Dimock,
 " B. Smith,
 " Ryder,
 " Brown,
 " Holmes,
 " Mosher,
 Hon. Mr. Johnston,
 Mr. Comeau,
 " Whitman,
 " Killam,
 " Moore,
 " Shaw.

Against the motion :

Mr. Wade,	Mr. Jas. Campbell,
Hon. Atty. General,	" Jost,
Mr. Wier,	" Cowie,
Hon. Fin. Sec.,	" Archibald,
Mr. Fulton,	" Esson,
" Martell,	" H. Munro,
" Josiah Coffin,	" Annand,
" John Campbell,	" S. Campbell,
" McQueen,	Hon. Mr. Henry,
" Thorne,	" Mr. McLeod,
" J. Munro,	Mr. Doyle,
" M. I. Wilkins,	" Hall,
" Zwicker,	Hon. Prov. Sec.,
" Locke,	Mr. Chipman.

So it passed in the negative.

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

Resolution agreed to

The thirty-second resolution for granting £1000 for the industrial exhibition, being read a second time, Industrial exhibition.

Mr. Brown moved that such resolution be not received by the house: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, fourteen; against it, twenty-seven. Motion against negatived.

For the motion :

Mr. Dimock,
 " McLelan,
 " Shaw,
 " Brown,
 " M. I. Wilkins,
 Hon. Mr. McLeod,
 Mr. Wade,
 " Ryder,
 " Killam,
 " Comeau,
 " Jost,
 " Locke,
 " Martell,
 " McQueen.

Against the motion :

Mr. Archibald,	Mr. Cowie,
" Hall,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
" L. M. Wilkins,	Mr. Esson,
" Wier,	" H. Munro,
" Josiah Coffin,	Hon. Fin. Sec.,
" John Campbell,	Mr. Annand,
" Fulton,	" S. Campbell,
" Moore,	Hon. Mr. Henry,
" Thorne,	Mr. B. Smith,
Hon. Atty. General,	" Holmes,
Mr. Zwicker,	Hon. Prov. Sec.,
" Jas. Campbell.	Mr. Doyle,
" Whitman,	" Chipman.
" Mosher,	

So it passed in the negative.

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

Resolution agreed to.

The resolutions from the thirty-third to the thirty-sixth, both inclusive, being read a second time, were, upon the question respectively put thereon, agreed to by the house. 33 to 36 agreed to.

The thirty-seventh resolution for granting £150 to the Lequille mills company, being read a second time, Lequille mills company.

Mr. Brown moved that the resolution be not received by the house: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, sixteen; against it, twenty-three. Motion against negatived.

So it passed in the negative.

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

Resolution agreed to.

The resolutions from the thirty-eighth to the forty-second, both inclusive, being read a second time, were, upon the question respectively put thereon, agreed to by the house. 38 to 42 agreed to.

The

Sydney roads.

The forty-third resolution for granting £300 for roads in the county of Sydney, by way of loan, being read a second time,

Motion against nega-
tived.

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

For the motion :

Mr. Brown,
“ Hall,
“ McLelan,
“ Thorne.

Against the motion :

Mr. Jas. Campbell,	Mr. Wier,	Hon. Fin. Sec.,
“ McQueen,	“ M. I. Wilkins,	“ Mr. Henry,
“ Martell,	“ Jost,	Mr. Dimock,
“ H. Munro,	“ Comeau,	“ Chipman,
“ Fulton,	“ Whitman,	“ Shaw,
“ L. M. Wilkins,	“ Mosher,	Hon. Prov. Sec.,
“ Murray,	“ Cowie,	Mr. Archibald,
“ Josiah Coffin,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,	“ Annand,
“ John Campbell,	Mr. Esson,	Hon. Mr. McLeod,
Hon. Atty. General,	“ S. Campbell,	Mr. Wade.
Mr. J. Munro,	“ Ryder,	

So it passed in the negative.

Resolution agreed to.

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

44 agreed to.

The forty-fourth resolution being read a second time, was, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house.

Governor's private
secretary.

The forty-fifth resolution for granting £250 sterling to the governor for a private secretary, being read a second time,

Motion against nega-
tived.

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

For the motion :

Mr. Chipman,
“ Shaw,
“ Wade,
“ Brown,
“ Locke,
“ Ryder,
“ S. Campbell,
“ Whitman,
“ Comeau,
“ Thorne,
“ Killam,
“ Jost,
“ Josiah Coffin.

Against the motion :

Mr. Jas. Campbell,	Mr. Cowie,
Hon. Mr. McLeod,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
Mr. Murray,	Mr. L. N. Wilkins,
“ Esson,	Hon. Mr. Henry,
“ John Campbell,	Mr. McLelan,
Hon. Atty. General,	“ Fulton,
Mr. J. Munro,	Hon. Fin. Sec.,
“ McQueen,	Mr. Martell,
“ Wier,	“ Dimock,
“ Moore,	“ Annand,
“ M. I. Wilkins,	Hon. Prov. Sec.,
“ Holmes,	Mr. Archibald.

So it passed in the negative.

Resolution agreed to.

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

Provincial secretary's
expenses.

The forty-sixth resolution for granting £250 for expenses incurred by the provincial secretary, being read a second time.

Motion against nega-
tived.

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved that the resolution be not received by the house : which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, fifteen ; against it, twenty-two

For the motion :

Mr. M. I. Wilkins, Mr. Mosher,
 " Ryder, " Killam,
 Hon. Mr. Johnston, " Josiah Coffin,
 Mr. Holmes, " Zwicker,
 " Cowie, " John Campbell.
 " Whitman,
 " Comeau,
 " Moore,
 " Thorne,
 " Murray,

Against the motion :

Mr. Wade, Hon. Fin. Sec.,
 Hon. Mr. McLeod, Mr. S. Campbell,
 Mr. Jas. Campbell, " Dimock,
 " H. Munro, " Chipman,
 " McQueen, Hon. Mr. Henry,
 " Wier, Mr. Martell,
 Hon. Atty. General, " Shaw,
 Mr. Locke, " Esson,
 " L. M. Wilkins, " Doyle,
 " Fulton, " Archibald,
 " McLelan, " Annand.

So it passed in the negative.

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

Resolution agreed to.

The two remaining resolutions being read a second time, were, upon the question respectively put thereon, agreed to by the house.

Remainder agreed to.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the several resolutions to the council and desire their concurrence.

Sent to council.

On motion of Mr. Archibald,

Resolved, That his excellency the lieutenant-governor be respectfully requested to ascertain from the imperial government whether any lease of the mines of Cape Breton or of the reserved mines of Sydney or Pictou has been granted by the crown, or if not, whether any and what agreement for such lease has been entered into ; also to procure from the imperial government such copies of, or information concerning, any sub-lease or assignment of the grant of mines and minerals made in 1826 to the Duke of York, as may be in the possession of the imperial government, with a view that this house be put in possession of accurate information as to the tenure by which the mines and minerals of this province, or any interest therein, is held ; also that his excellency be respectfully requested to cause a return to be made at the opening of the next session of the legislature by the proper officer, shewing, in a tabular statement, the quantity of coals raised by the general mining association since 1826, distinguishing the quantity raised from each mine, and further distinguishing the quantity in each year exported from each mine to the United States—the quantity exported to other colonies—the quantity used in domestic consumption.

Mining resolution.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message fm. council.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to continue the license laws ; the bill, entitled, an act to continue the law for regulating distilleries ; the bill, entitled, an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in the supreme court ; and the bill, entitled, an act to repeal an act for founding, establishing, and maintaining a college in this province, &c., severally with amendments, to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

Agree to bills with amendments.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The amendments proposed by the council to the bill to continue the license laws, were read a first and second time, and considered by the house.

Amendmts. to license law agreed to.

And thereupon,

On motion, *resolved,* that the amendments be agreed to.

The amendments proposed by the council to the bill to continue the distilleries act, were read a first and second time, and considered by the house.

Amendments to distilleries bill agreed to.

And thereupon,

On motion, *resolved,* that the amendments be agreed to.

King's college bill
amends agreed to.

The amendments proposed by the council to the King's college bill, were read a first and second time, and considered by the house.

And thereupon,

On motion, *resolved*, that such amendments be agreed to.

Amendments to law
bill.

The amendments proposed by the council to the bill to regulate the practice and proceedings in the supreme court, were read a first and second time, and considered by the house, and are as follow :

23RD CLAUSE.

1°. Leave out this clause.

166TH CLAUSE.

2°. Leave out this clause and substitute the following clause instead :

“ The party in whose behalf any suit, action or proceeding may be brought or defended, shall be competent and compellable to give evidence either in open court or by deposition, according to the practice of such court ; but persons charged with the commission of indictable offences, or offences punishable on summary conviction, shall not be competent or compellable to give evidence for or against themselves, nor to answer questions tending to criminate themselves, nor in any criminal proceeding shall any husband or wife be competent or compellable to give evidence for or against each other, nor shall any thing contained in this section apply to any action, suit or proceeding in any court instituted in consequence of adultery, or to any action for breach of promise of marriage.”

And thereupon,

1st agreed to.

On motion, *resolved*, that the first amendment be agreed to.

Motion to agree.

The hon. the provincial secretary moved that the second amendment be agreed to : which being seconded,

Amendmt. to amend
carried.

The hon. the attorney general moved, by way of amendment, that such second amendment be amended by expunging all the words thereof after the words ‘ leave out this clause :’ which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-one ; against it, fifteen.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Bills, &c. sent back to
council.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the several bills and amendments back to the council, and acquaint them with the foregoing resolutions in relation thereto respectively.

Message fm. council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Agree to bills—

Milford Haven bridge,

Mines,

St. Peter's canal,

River fisheries,

West River bridge,

Whitehaven railway,

Lunatic asylum,

Patent laws,

Canso steam ferry,

Acadia college,

Great roads,

Inland nav. company.

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to authorise the erection of a bridge over Milford Haven river, and to provide for the same ; the bill, entitled, an act to regulate the mines of this province ; the bill, entitled, an act to provide for the construction of the Saint Peter's canal ; the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 94 of the revised statutes, ‘ of river fisheries ;’ the bill, entitled, an act to provide for the erection of a bridge over the West River of Pictou ; the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate a company to construct a branch railway to Whitehaven ; the bill, entitled, an act to amend an act for founding a lunatic asylum ; the bill, entitled, an act to extend the provisions of the patent laws ; the bill, entitled, an act to establish a steam ferry across the Gut of Canso ; the bill, entitled, an act to amend the acts for the government of Acadia college ; the bill, entitled, an act for the management of certain great roads in this province ; and the bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the inland navigation company—severally without any amendment.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Foreign companies
bill passed.

The engrossed bill from the council, entitled, an act to facilitate legal proceedings against companies doing business by agents in this province, was read a second time and considered by the house.

And thereupon,

Resolved, That the bill be agreed to by the house.

Ordered,

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the bill back to the council and acquaint them that this house have agreed thereto without amendment. Sent back to council.

Mr. Brown reported from the committee on the petition of Dr. E. Jennings, relating to his eye dispensary; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read. Report from com. on pet. of Dr. Jennings.

(See appendix No. 69.)

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

Mr. Annand reported from the committee on Indian affairs; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read. Report from Indian committee.

(See appendix No. 70.)

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

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

A letter from the secretary of the board of health at Pictou to the provincial secretary, dated 26th March, 1853, enclosing letter from the health officers at that port addressed to such secretary, and complaining of the reduction of their fees by a committee of this house.

Also—letter from Dr. Sawers, health officer at Halifax, to the provincial secretary, dated 30th March, 1853, in relation to reduction of his charges made by the same committee.

And such communications were severally read by the clerk.

Ordered, That the same do lie on the table.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton:

Message from council.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to twenty resolutions of this honorable house for dividing, subdividing and appropriating the road monies. Agree to road scales.

The council desire a conference by committee with a committee of this honorable house, on the general state of the province. Ask conference.

And then the messenger withdrew.

On motion, *resolved*, that such conference be agreed to, and that the clerk do acquaint the council therewith. Conference agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Hall, Mr. Archibald, and Mr. L. M. Wilkins, be a committee to manage such conference.

So they went to the conference.

Held.

And being returned,

Mr. Hall reported that the managers had been at the conference, and that the committee of the council had thereat handed to the committee of this house the following written paper, viz.:

“ *Legislative council chamber, 2nd April, 1853.* Resolution of council.”

Resolved, That a conference be desired with the house of assembly by committee on the general state of the province, and that the committee of this house do inform the committee of the house of assembly that it has been found difficult to secure the attendance of gentlemen from the country parts of this province to discharge the functions of legislative councillors, and therefore it is the duty as it is the interest of the legislature to make such arrangements as will most effectually secure their attendance.

JOHN C. HALLIBURTON,
C. L. C.”

Ordered, That the paper do lie on the table.

Message from council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton:

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to continue the license laws; the bill, entitled, an act to continue the act for regulating distilleries; and the bill, entitled, an act to repeal an act for founding, establishing, and maintaining a college in this province, &c., severally as now amended. Agree to bills—
Licences,
Distilleries,
King's college,
They

Probate law. They have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 130 of the revised statutes, of the probate court, with an amendment, to which amendment they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.

Law procedure am't. They have also agreed to the amendment proposed by this honorable house to the second amendment proposed by the council to the bill, entitled, an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in the supreme court.

Agree to resolutions. The council have also agreed to three resolutions of this honorable house, as follows, viz :

£36 8 0 Change of appropriation, Victoria.

For authorising the employment by the government of a railway engineer.

For the appointment of commissioners to prepare bills respecting the chancery court.

And money grants. They have also agreed to forty-seven resolutions of this honorable house, for granting the following sums of money, viz. :

£100	0	0	Victoria grammar schools.
50	0	0	Infant school.
192	16	9	Stationery of house.
205	9	6	Contingencies of house.
881	0	3	Contingencies of council.
75	0	0	Bras d'Or steamer.
23	0	0	Tremain, Nutting, and White.
37	10	0	School monies undrawn, county of Annapolis.
25	0	0	School monies, Barrington.
50	0	0	School monies undrawn, county of Annapolis.
2706	19	6	Board of works.
394	3	9	Commissioners of public buildings.
56	13	7	Commissioners of Sable Island.
200	0	0	Central board of agriculture.
400	0	0	To import stock, &c.
900	0	0	Central board of agriculture, for counties.
100	0	0	Cattle show.
680	0	0	Controller of customs.
8	0	0	Beaver River collector.
12	10	0	and £30 0 0 Guysborough collector.
150	0	0	Seizing officers.
100	0	0	Account books in outports.
7	0	0	Revenue boat, Liverpool.
10	0	0	James S. Richardson.
28	0	0	Chairman of committee on temperance.
18	7	6	J. H. Crosskill.
			Post office expenses.
3070	14	9	Government advances.
50	0	0	Publishing reports supreme court.
100	0	0	Per year reporting decisions supreme court.
3000	0	0	Protection of fisheries.
5	0	0	Ferryman, Bear River.
15	0	0	L. M. Wilkins.
15	0	0	Hon. W. A. Henry.
40	0	0	Revenue boat, Cape Breton.
150	0	0	Lequille mills company.
13	0	0	George R. Grassie.
10	0	0	Richard Meagher.
			H. A. Gladwin, road damages.
			King's college grant.
100	0	0	Relief, Halifax and Lunenburg counties

£300 0 0 Sydney roads.
 10 0 0 F. Duport.
 250 0 0 Sterling, governor's private secretary.
 250 0 0 Provincial secretary's expenses to England.
 41 16 10 Revised statutes expenses.
 25 0 0 Packet, Bay Verte.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Resolved, That the bill, entitled, an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in the supreme court, as now amended, do finally pass.

Law procedure bill finally passed.

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

The hon. Mr. Henry moved that the report of the committee on post office affairs be adopted by the house : which being seconded,

Motion to adopt post office report.

The hon. Mr. McLeod moved that the question be amended by adding at the end thereof the following words : " except that part thereof which recommends a change in the mails between the West River of Pictou and Sydney, Cape Breton : " which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty ; against it, nineteen.

Amendment carried.

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly the question was so amended.

The hon. the attorney general then moved that the question be further amended by adding at the end thereof the following words : " and also except that part thereof which recommends the payment of £100 additional to the contractor for the purpose of carrying daily mails between Halifax and Pictou : " which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, seventeen ; against it, nineteen.

2nd amendt. negative.

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. Doyle then moved that the question be further amended, by adding at the end thereof the following words : " and also except that part thereof which recommends the remission of certain fines imposed upon Hiram Hyde, mail contractor : " which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, seventeen ; against it, twenty.

3rd negative.

For the amendment :

Against the amendment :

Mr. Doyle, Mr. Annand,
 " Jas. Campbell, " S. Campbell,
 " Shaw, " Fulton,
 " Comeau, " H. Munro,
 " Martell, " Wier,
 " Dimock, Hon. Fin. Sec.,
 " Locke, " Prov. Sec.,
 " Esson, Mr. Chipman,
 Hon. Atty. General,

Hon. Mr. Henry, Hon. Mr. Johnston,
 Mr. Josiah Coffin, Mr. L. M. Wilkins,
 " John Campbell, " Whitman,
 " Jost, " Holmes,
 " Marshall, " M. I. Wilkins,
 " Zwicker, " Cowie,
 " Thorne, " Ryder,
 " Wade, " McLelan,
 " Murray, Hon. Mr. McLeod,
 " Moore, Mr. B. Smith.

So it passed in the negative.

The main question as amended was then, upon the question put thereon, agreed to by the house.

Report as amended adopted.

Ordered accordingly.

Ordered, That Mr. Murray have leave of absence to return home on urgent private business.

Leave of absence.

Then the house adjourned until Monday next at eleven of the clock.

MONDAY, 4th APRIL, 1853.

PRAYERS.

Motion to rescind vote as to post office fines negatived.

Mr. Chipman moved that the vote of yesterday, negating the resolution against the adoption of that part of the report of the post office committee recommending the remission of certain fines imposed upon Hiram Hyde, mail contractor, be rescinded: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, eighteen; against it, twenty-one.

For the motion:

Mr. Annand,	Mr. H. Munro,
“ Dimock,	“ S. Campbell,
Hon. Prov. Sec.,	Hon. Fin. Sec.,
Mr. Chipman,	Mr. Wier,
“ Jas. Campbell,	“ Locke,
“ Shaw,	“ Comeau,
“ Doyle,	Hon. Atty. General,
“ Esson,	Mr. Fulton,
“ Hall,	“ Martell.

Against the motion:

Mr. Ryder,	Mr. Jost,
“ Josiah Coffin,	“ Holmes,
“ John Campbell,	“ B. Smith,
“ Whitman,	“ Cowie,
“ Moore,	“ McLelan,
Hon. Mr. Henry,	“ Mosher,
Mr. Thorne,	“ M. I. Wilkins,
“ J. Munro,	Hon. Mr. McLeod,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	Mr. Wade,
Mr. L. M. Wilkins,	“ Marshall.
“ Zwicker,	

So it passed in the negative.

Motion to rescind vote as to mail, Pictou, negatived.

Mr. McLelan moved that the vote of yesterday, negating the resolution for not adopting that part of the post office committee report which recommends an additional grant of £100 for conveyance of a weekly mail to Pictou, be rescinded: which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, sixteen; against it, twenty-three.

For the motion:

Mr. Jas. Campbell,	Hon. Prov. Sec.,
“ Dimock,	Mr. S. Campbell,
“ Shaw,	Hon. Fin. Sec.,
“ Doyle,	Mr. Wier,
“ Esson,	“ Locke,
“ Chipman,	“ Comeau,
“ H. Munro,	Hon. Atty. General,
“ McLelan,	Mr. Martell.

Against the motion:

Mr. Marshall,	Mr. Jost,
“ Ryder,	“ Holmes,
“ Josiah Coffin,	“ B. Smith,
“ John Campbell,	“ Cowie,
“ Whitman,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
“ Moore,	Mr. Mosher,
“ Fulton,	“ M. I. Wilkins,
Hon. Mr. Henry,	“ Hall,
Mr. Thorne,	Hon. Mr. McLeod,
“ J. Munro,	Mr. Wade,
“ L. M. Wilkins,	“ Annand.
“ Zwicker,	

So it passed in the negative.

Despatch in re fishery address.

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

Copy of a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle to the lieutenant-governor, dated 7th March, 1853, acknowledging receipt of despatch with fishery address of this session.

And the same was read by the clerk.

(See appendix No. 71.)

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

Mr.

Mr. Speaker informed the house that he had received an official communication from the provincial secretary, announcing that the prorogation of the house would take place this day at four of the clock.

Prorogation announced.

The amendment proposed by the council to the bill to amend the probate laws, was read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time, and considered by the house.

Probate amendment disagreed to.

And thereupon,

Resolved, That such amendment be not agreed to.

Ordered, That the clerk do carry the bill and amendment back to the council, and acquaint them that this house have not agreed to such amendment.

Bill, &c. sent back to council.

On motion of the hon. the financial secretary,

Resolved, That no bill of a private or local nature, or petition therefor, or for money or relief, be received by the house after the fourteenth day from the opening of each session, and that the clerk do one month previous to the meeting of the legislature cause fifty printed copies of this rule to be sent to each of the clerks of the peace in the several counties for distribution, and also cause the same to be inserted in three of the public newspapers.

Resolution as to time for reception of petitions, &c.

On motion of the hon. the financial secretary,

Resolved, That his excellency the lieutenant-governor be authorised and respectfully requested to direct advances from the treasury of such sums as may be required towards defraying the expenses of public printing: provided that no greater sum be advanced in the whole than six hundred pounds, and this house will provide for the same at the next session.

Vote of credit for public printing.

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

Sent to council.

On motion of the hon. the provincial secretary, the house came to the following resolutions, viz.:

Resolutions—

Resolved, That the governor be empowered to authorise the opening of a grammar school in the township of Canso, pursuant to the report of the committee on education, with one-third of the grant for the southern district of Inverness.

Inverness county grammar school.

Resolved, That his excellency the lieutenant-governor be respectfully requested to carry out the recommendation of the committee on education as respects the inspection of schools, and that this house will at its next session make provision for any increased expense which it may be necessary to incur.

School inspection.

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

Sent to council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton:

Message from council.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act to regulate the practice and proceedings in the supreme court, as now amended.

Agree to law procedure bill.

They have also agreed to the resolution of this honorable house for granting pay for attendance and travel to members thereof.

Members' pay resolution.

The council have not agreed to the resolution for granting the sum of £1000, including amount received from agricultural grant, in aid of the industrial exhibition.

Disagree to grant for industrial exhibition.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Mr. Archibald reported from the committee on the subject of reporting the debates and proceedings of the house—and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was again read.

Report from com. on reporting debates.

(See appendix No. 72.)

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

Adopted.

On

Resolution for general committee on reporting.

On motion of Mr. Archibald,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to enquire during the recess into the subject of reporting the debates and proceedings of the house of assembly, and to adopt that policy which after due enquiry they may deem most advisable for obtaining such reports, and of which they shall give timely notice before the next session.

Ordered, That the hon. the provincial secretary, the hon. Mr. Johnston, Mr. Esson, Mr. Archibald, and Mr. Hall, be a committee for that purpose.

Committee on publication of debates.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the subject of the reporting of the debates of the house during the present session and the publication thereof.

Ordered, That the hon. the financial secretary, Mr. Wier and Mr. Esson, be a committee for that purpose.

Message from council.

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton :

Mr. Speaker,

Do not adhere to probate bill amendments.

The council do not adhere to the amendment proposed by them to the bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 130 of the revised statutes, 'of the probate court,' but agree to such bill as originally sent up.

And then the messenger withdrew.

Laws for members to be bound.

On motion of Mr. Archibald,

Resolved, That the copies of provincial statutes supplied to members of this house in future be bound.

Order for appropriation bill.

Ordered, That the clerk do prepare and present to the house an engrossed bill for appropriating such part of the supplies, granted in the present session, as are not already appropriated by acts of the general assembly.

And accordingly,

Presented.

The clerk presented an engrossed bill for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and for other purposes—and the same was read a first and, *nem. con.*, a second time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and for other purposes.

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

Resolution as to pay of legislative councillors negatived.

The hon. the provincial secretary moved that the house do come to the following resolution :

Resolved, That his excellency the lieutenant-governor be respectfully requested to advance the sum of five hundred pounds, to be placed at the disposal of the legislative council for the payment of the expenses of the members of that body who reside in the interior :

Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, eighteen ; against it, nineteen.

For the motion :

Mr. Doyle,	Mr. Wade,
" McQueen,	" Moore,
" Esson,	" Holmes,
" Dimock,	" John Campbell,
Hon. Prov. Sec.,	" J. Munro,
" Mr. Henry,	" Wier,
Mr. Fulton,	" Martell,
" Marshall,	" Jas. Campbell.
" M. I. Wilkins,	
" Cowie,	

So it passed in the negative.

Against the motion :

Mr. S. Campbell,	Mr. H. Munro,
" Comeau,	" Hall,
" McLelan,	" B. Smith,
" Shaw,	Hon. Mr. McLeod,
" Thorne,	" Mr. Johnston,
Hon. Fin. Sec.,	Mr. Ryder,
Mr. Zwicker,	" Chipman,
" Locke,	" Archibald,
" Jost,	" Annand.
" L. N. Wilkins,	

On motion of Mr. Hall,

Resolved, That his excellency the lieutenant governor be respectfully requested to cause two hundred copies of the act for regulating the practice and proceedings of the supreme court to be printed, in the same form as the other acts of the present session, and that such extra copies be distributed by the government among the judges, the members of the legislature, the prothonotaries, and such other persons as they shall think fit.

Resolution as to publication of law book.

Mr. Hall moved that the horse 'Norfolk' do stand in the county of Halifax for the ensuing season on the same terms as he stood the past year at Antigonishe: which being seconded,

Stand horse Norfolk's station.

Mr. H. Munro moved that the question be amended by striking out the words "county of Halifax," and substituting therefor the words "counties of Cape Breton and Victoria:" which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the negative.

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

A message from the council by Mr. Halliburton:

Message from council.

Mr. Speaker,

The council have agreed to the bill, entitled, an act for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the services of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and for other purposes.

Agree to appropriation bill.

They have also agreed to three resolutions of this honorable house, as follows, viz.:

Resolutions—

Relative to grammar school, county of Inverness.

Inverness school.

Relative to school inspection.

School inspection.

Vote of credit for public printing.

Printing.

And then the messenger withdrew.

A message from his excellency the lieutenant-governor by the gentleman usher of the black rod.

Message from governor.

Mr. Speaker,

His excellency the lieutenant-governor commands this honorable house to attend his excellency immediately in the council chamber.

Commands attendance of house.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the house, attended his excellency in the council chamber, when his excellency was pleased to give his assent to nineteen bills, severally entitled as follows:

House attend.

Assents to bills.

An act to amend an act for founding a lunatic asylum.

An act to extend the provisions of the patent laws.

An act to incorporate the inland navigation company.

An act to establish a steam ferry across the Gut of Canso.

An act to provide for the erection of a bridge over the West River of Pictou.

An act to incorporate a company to construct a branch railway to Whitehaven.

An act to revive and continue the act for regulating distilleries.

An act to amend the acts for the government of Acadia college.

An act relative to certain payments made from the provincial treasury.

An act for the management of certain great roads of this province.

An act to authorise the erection of a bridge over Milford Haven river, and to provide for the same.

An act to regulate the mines of this province.

An act to provide for the construction of the St. Peter's canal.

An act to revive and continue the license law.

An act to amend chapter 95 of the revised statutes, of river fisheries.

An act to incorporate the governors of King's college, Windsor, and to repeal the act for founding, establishing and maintaining a college in this province.

An act to regulate the practice and proceedings in the supreme court.

An act to amend chapter 130 of the revised statutes, 'of the probate court.'

An act to facilitate legal proceedings against companies doing business by agents in this province.

Speaker presents appropriation bill.

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.

Governor assents to appropriation bill.

His excellency was then pleased to give his assent to the bill following, viz. :

An act for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and for other purposes.

Speech.

His excellency was then pleased to make the following

SPEECH :

Mr. President and honorable gentlemen of the legislative council :

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the house of assembly :

While relieving you from further attendance on your legislative duties, I cannot but congratulate the country on the valuable results of a session, during which measures of paramount importance to the general welfare of all classes of her majesty's subjects in this province, have been originated and matured.

I look forward to their final and successful accomplishment in the confident hope that these undertakings will stimulate the energies of the people to additional exertions in developing the vast natural resources of their country. Though differences of opinion, conscientiously entertained, delayed the passage of the railway bills originally introduced, I rejoice that by the measures finally agreed on, conceived in a conciliatory spirit honorable alike to the legislature and the province, ample provision has been made for these great public works, for the completion of which the people of Nova Scotia have evinced a lively interest.

The act for regulating the practice and procedure of the supreme court will ever distinguish the present session. Sanctioned by British experience, framed by a commission including the best judicial and legal talent of the province, and carefully reviewed by the legislature, this law will not only effect vast improvements but alarm no prejudice by an apprehension of ill-considered or hasty innovation.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the house of assembly :

In her majesty's name I thank you for the very liberal grants you have made for the public service.

Mr. President and honorable gentlemen of the legislative council :

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the house of assembly :

In the measures adopted for the protection of the river fisheries, the erection of a lunatic asylum, the introduction of improved breeds of stock, the establishment of permanent supervision over the great roads of the province, and for the promotion of other works of public utility—the spirit of enlightened legislation will be recognized, while the people of Cape Breton cannot fail to perceive in the liberal appropriations made for opening the St. Peter's

Peter's canal and for connecting them by regular steam communication with the rest of the province, proofs of a very sincere desire to elevate the condition of that fine island.

In returning to your homes where your example is not without its influence in diffusing a spirit of loyalty and cheerful confidence in the institutions under which we live, be assured that it shall be my care to make your legislation effective, and to watch with vigilant supervision over the great interests committed to my charge.

After which, the president of the legislative council, by his excellency's command, said :

Gentlemen :

It is the pleasure of his excellency that this general assembly be prorogued to Monday, the second day of May next—and this general assembly is accordingly prorogued until Monday, the second day of May next, to be then here held.

JOSEPH WHIDDEN, }
Clerk of the house of assembly. }

APPENDIX

TO THE

JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

OF THE

PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

FOR THE SESSION

COMMENCING THE TWENTIETH JANUARY, AND ENDING THE FOURTH APRIL.

1853.



APPENDIX.

No. 1.

(See page .)

At a council held at government house on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1852.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

&c. &c. &c.

His excellency the lieutenant-governor having called the attention of the council to the importance of introducing into this province a system of railways, and assured the council of his cordial co-operation in any practicable scheme for the construction of such works, the subject is discussed at large—and, it being the opinion of his excellency that any attempt to re-open negotiations with the imperial government, until parliament shall have assembled, would be premature and impolitic, his excellency is advised :

1st. To appoint five commissioners, to aid the government by counsel and co-operation in the works to be undertaken, who shall serve gratuitously till the legislature sanctions their appointment, but who, such sanction being given, shall then form the commission for the construction of such railways as shall be provided for by legislative enactment.

2d. To authorize, if need be, the complete survey, with working plans and estimates, of so much of the inter-colonial line as must form a common trunk for railways, extending to the northern frontier, and to the eastern and western counties.

3d. To authorize a similar survey, as partially provided for by the legislature, from Windsor to Victoria Beach.

4th. To take steps to ascertain at what point of intersection a branch line running to the Pictou coal mines would most advantageously connect with the main trunk.

5th. To make conditional arrangements, subject to the sanction of the legislature, for constructing thirty miles of railway in each of the ensuing ten years, that is to say :

In 1853, 30 miles.	1858, 30 miles.
1854, " "	1859, " "
1855, " "	1860, " "
1856, " "	1861, " "
1857, " "	1862, " "—Total 300 miles,

Thereby connecting New Brunswick, the Pictou coal mines, and our fertile western counties with Halifax. The direction of the roads to depend upon the action of the legislature, and on the progress which may be made in the neighboring provinces in the construction of inter-colonial lines.

6th. To make conditional arrangements, subject to the sanction of the legislature, for providing the funds required for the construction of such works, on the best terms and at the lowest rate of interest, by any or all of the modes following, that is to say :

By opening the savings' bank, and affording to the frugal and industrious an opportunity to invest their savings in railways on the faith of the government.

By a further issue of province paper, provision being made to guard against depreciation by redemption at the treasury in gold and silver.

By

By opening cash accounts with any provincial or British banks that may be advantageously employed to supply the funds required and sustain the credit of the province, and by the sale of provincial bonds or debentures at home or abroad.

His excellency is also advised to make, at any time, which, in his judgment, may be the most suitable, an effort to re-open the negotiation with her majesty's government, with a view to the construction of an inter-colonial railway: and, failing such endeavour, from the absence of co-operation on the part of the other provinces, to urge upon the queen's government the importance of aiding this province, by loan or guarantee, to construct a railway from the harbour of Halifax to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The foregoing is a true copy from the original minute.

Certified by

WM. H. KEATING, D. C. C.

WILLIAM JACKSON, esquire, on behalf of himself and Messrs. Peto, Betts and others, is prepared to construct the trunk line of railway through Nova Scotia, from the harbour of Halifax to the frontier of New Brunswick, in either of the modes following, that is to say:

If a charter shall be granted incorporating a company with a capital of £1,000,000, in 50,000 shares of £20 each, Mr. Jackson, and his friends, will contract to complete the whole road upon terms similar, and in the same style, covered by arrangements already made with the province of New Brunswick.

The survey of the line to be completed by the middle of July, to cost £1500, to be charged in the cost of the railway, if Messrs. Jackson and Company do the work, and sold to and paid for by the government if they do not.

It is assumed that the cost of the road will not exceed £6,500 per mile, but whatever it costs the funds are to be provided in these proportions.

5 per cent to cover right of way, for which stock certificates shall be given to proprietors.

10 per cent of stock to be taken by the contractors on their own account

35 per cent for which bonds of the company will be taken by the contractors.

25 per cent of the stock to be taken by the government, for which their bonds, bearing interest at 6 per cent, and payable at periods not to exceed twenty or thirty years, shall be taken by the contractors at par.

25 per cent to be paid in cash or in bonds of the province, bearing the same rate of interest, and redeemable in the same way.

The government to appoint 4 directors, the contractors 2, and the shareholders 4.

Principal, and interest at 6 per cent, on the 25 per cent of bonds or cash to be advanced by the government, to be secured by mortgage as a first charge upon the railway.

The 35 per cent of company's bonds to form the second charge, and to be secured in like manner.

The prices to be paid for the work to be sanctioned by an engineer of known eminence, to be appointed by the government.

W. JACKSON.

Mr. Jackson and his friends will organise a company, and subscribe or raise one-half of the funds required, on receiving provincial bonds or cash for the other half, the advances made by the government, with interest thereon, to form a first charge on the road when completed.

* Assuming Canada bonds to bear 15 per cent premium in England, whatever the difference may be of Nova Scotia bonds in the market, Mr. Jackson is to have the advantage of.

W. JACKSON.

* This clause to be struck out.

Should

Should the legislature prefer that the work should be constructed on government account, and be owned and managed for the benefit of the province, then Messrs. Jackson and Company agree to complete the whole in time to open simultaneously with the road through New Brunswick, and receive payment in cash, or in provincial bonds at par, bearing interest at 6 per cent.

All sums mentioned to be sterling money, and all interest and dividends to be paid semi-annually in London.

W. JACKSON.

NOVA-SCOTIA RAILWAYS.

Messrs. JAMES SYKES, JOHN BROOKFIELD, and GEORGE WILLIAM KING, railway contractors, respectfully submit to the government of Nova Scotia, the following proposition for the completion of a system of railways in the province :

The contractors will undertake to construct and complete in a substantial and workman-like manner, a line of railway, extending from the harbor of Halifax, in a northerly direction, to Bay Verte, following generally the course laid down by Major Henderson. Also a line branching from this at the Grand Lake, and extending to Windsor, and thence to Victoria Beach. Also a branch from the main line in the neighborhood of Lower Stewiacke, to the Albion Mines, joining the railroad at present in operation ; from thence to the harbor of Pictou.

The aggregate length of these lines, with sidings, passing places, &c., is assumed to be about 320 miles.

The contractors will survey and locate the railways—the curves and gradients being in no case inferior to those shown by Major Henderson's plans and sections, and the plans and sections deposited by the contractors of the line from Windsor to Victoria Beach. In no case shall any curve be of less radius than 1000 feet.

The gauge of the railways to be five feet six inches. The weight of the rails used to be 63 lbs. per yard forward, in 15 feet lengths ; joint chairs of 22 lbs. will be provided of cast iron, each chair being firmly fastened into the sleeper by four wrought iron wood screws.

This proposal includes all stations, warehouses, rolling stock, turntables, switches, and signals, and everything required for the efficient working of the lines and traffic when completed.

The price to be paid by the government to be at the rate of £4,500 sterling money per milé, throughout the entire length of single line ; two-thirds of which shall be paid in cash or government bonds at par, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, redeemable in 20 years, and the remaining one-third to be paid in the stock of the company.

Payments to be made monthly. Ten per cent. of payments due in cash to be retained by the government, as a reserved fund, till it amounts to £20,000. This sum to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The sum of £10,000 of this amount to be paid on the engineer's final certificate,—the remaining £10,000 to be paid 12 months after the opening of the line.

The provincial government to appoint five commissioners, and the contractors three, for the management of the affairs of the company.

The contractors will provide the following rolling stock :

- 30 engines.
- 12 first-class carriages.
- 50 second-class do.
- 400 mineral, timber, and goods waggons.
- 6 snow ploughs.
- 32 hand carts and sets of repairing tools.

Plans,

Plans, sections, working drawings, and a report upon the construction of the line from Windsor to Victoria Beach, founded upon data taken from a careful survey and levels, are submitted by the contractors to the government, which shew in detail the mode of construction proposed to be adopted there, and throughout the whole system of lines.

The workmanship to be of the best description, and the materials shall be of the best quality of their several kinds, that the neighborhood through which the line passes shall afford, and shall be fully equal to those upon any of the railways constructed in England; and shall, if required, before the opening of the railways for traffic, be subject to the approval of government inspector of railways in England—on whose decision the contractors agree to abide—the expense of such examination to be paid by the party who may require his services.

JAMES SYKES,
By his attorney,
JOHN BROOKFIELD.

JOHN BROOKFIELD.
GEORGE W. KING.

13, Spring Garden road, Halifax, 19th January, 1853.

13 Spring Garden road, Halifax, January 21st, 1853.

SIR,—

In accordance with the request of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, we beg to submit to you, for his excellency's information, that we are prepared to construct the trunk line at the following rates :

First 25 miles, up to the proposed junction of branches,	£6,000 per mile,
The remaining portion of the trunk line at the rate of	5,000 " "
Making an average of £5,200 per mile for the whole.	

This offer is made with the understanding that, although the construction of the branches may be delayed, Messrs. Sykes and Company shall still be considered the contractors for the whole, in the terms and conditions of their offer of the 19th January.

JOHN BROOKFIELD.
GEORGE W. KING.

To the honorable JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary.

13, Spring Garden road, Halifax, January 24th, 1853.

Messrs. JAMES SYKES & Co. will be prepared, should the government contract with them to build the three lines of railway referred to in their proposition of the 18th inst., to include in the contract this condition, viz : that if, when the trunk line is completed, the government, from the unproductiveness of the road or from any other cause, should determine to proceed no further, they will be content to abide by that decision, on being paid for the trunk line at the rate of £5,200 per mile, with £10,000 in addition.

JAMES SYKES,
By his attorney,
JOHN BROOKFIELD.

JOHN BROOKFIELD.
GEORGE W. KING.

To the hon. JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary.

Halifax,

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 19th January, 1853.

HONORABLE JOSEPH HOWE,

Provincial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,—

In accordance with the terms of the correspondence between you and our Firm, relative to the survey of the line from Windsor to Victoria Beach, Mr. William Sykes proceeded to the latter place, and we have now the honour to lay before you detailed Plans and Sections, the result of careful explorations and an extended system of longitudinal and cross section levels, taken throughout the whole district of country lying between the two places, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

The line of country generally from Windsor to Annapolis, presents an appearance of being exceedingly favourable for the construction of a line of railway. The fertility of the valley, the apparent means of agricultural prosperity in its fine dyke lands, marshes and intervale grounds; the great abundance of excellent manures, indicate a tract of country unsurpassed in the province. Yet, its great distance from the metropolis, and the deficient means of communication, have almost separated this district from Halifax, to the manifest injury of both, diverting the trade to the more accessible ports of St. John, N.B., and those of the United States. These are now the chief markets for the agricultural produce for the whole of King's County, Annapolis County, and great part of Hants. To forward the produce to these markets farmers have to contend with repeated transshipments, and often vexatious delays, from the difficulties of crossing the Bay in stormy weather, besides expensive insurances and deteriorations.

The natural result of these difficulties, losses and uncertainties, is to cripple the energies of the agricultural interest, wasting their time and means in long absences from home. The loss does not fall on the farmer alone, but in part upon those inhabitants engaged in trade, as it is evident that if the producers are driven to foreign markets to dispose of their produce, there also will they supply themselves with what they require for home consumption. Owing to these causes, the United States and New Brunswick monopolise the trade that, were sufficient means of inter-communication provided, would be conducted at home.

The apparent ease with which a line of railway might be constructed through this district, has no doubt tended to force this remedy on the minds of the inhabitants.

The line commencing at Victoria Beach, passes along the foot of the North Mountains, where they abut nearly upon the side of the river. Here several high viaducts will be required. It then passes into a more open country north east of Belle Isle church, thence to Bridgetown, keeping to the north of the post road at an average distance of about half a mile. At Bridgetown a good station will be required, which it is proposed to place on the side of the road leading to the North Mountains, from the east end of the town, about 150 yards from the church. The course of the line continues in the same general direction, passing Lawrencetown about 1 1-8 miles to the north. The country here is principally wooded and thinly interspersed with clearings. The line then passes Gibbon's about 400 yards to the north, through the sand hills in the farms of Messrs. Woodbery and Wiswell, and after passing the church at Wilmot, diverges a little more to the eastward behind Mr. McNiel's house. Crossing the Seven Mile River it leaves Annapolis county and enters King's county, passing through the Bear Swamp, it proceeds immediately to the north of the farm buildings, the property of the late Bishop of Nova Scotia, continuing on through the sandy grounds of this district, it leaves Aylesford church a little to the south, and attains its summit level in Carribou Bog, the origin of the Annapolis and Cornwallis Rivers, the former emptying itself on one side by the Digby Gut, the latter on the other into the Basin of Minas.

Continuing for a distance of 2½ miles, the line crosses the Cornwallis River, at 59 miles from Victoria Beach, and keeping along the north side of it, crosses Rand's Brook and

Brandywine

Brandywine Brook. It then crosses the Cornwallis River, at $69\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Victoria Beach, in the rough ground of Mr. Moore's farm. It is then carried through a deep cutting, and skirting the south side of "Deep Lake," arrives at the Town of Kentville, through which, after passing between the Gaol and Court-house, it enters upon the dyke lands, and almost immediately again crosses the Cornwallis River, and skirts along the high cliffs of land on the north side of the river to within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of the Cornwallis toll bridge. At this place a station will be required for Eastern Cornwallis and the villages of Habitant, Cannar and Great Dyke. From here the line gradually curves to the south, and again crossing the Cornwallis River enters upon the marsh lands of Lower Horton. It then crosses the Gaspereau River, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile due north from the present post road bridge. From this point the line proceeds to the shore of the River Avon, where the ground commences a rapid rise to Horton Bluff, the eastern terminus of the South Mountains. This portion presents the most formidable engineering difficulties upon the entire line. Here necessarily occurs a short gradient of 1 in 105 or 50.1 feet per mile. At this summit there is a cutting of considerable depth, the material, however, of which, will all be required in the adjoining embankments. Thence the line falls easily to the boundary of the counties of Hants and Kings, at $88\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Victoria Beach. Passing through Hantsport, it crosses the Half-way River, and, skirting along the cliffs on the south east side of the intervale ground, crosses the deep gorge through which the waters of Falmouth Bog are discharged. Thence through the sidelong ground to the post road, about $90\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Victoria Beach, it enters the Falmouth Bog, one mile south of Bishop's mill, after crossing which, and the old post road, it proceeds to the River Avon, which it crosses about 1200 yards above the present toll bridge, and on through the valley of the old plaster quarries, terminates immediately adjoining the Kings college, Windsor.

A reference to the accompanying Plans and Sections will shew that the line is kept as near the middle of the valley as practicable, and that the gradients are exceedingly favorable. The following is a statement of gradients :

$48\frac{3}{4}$	miles level or under 10 feet per mile.
$24\frac{1}{2}$	" 10 feet and under 20 feet per mile.
$10\frac{1}{2}$	" 20 feet and under 30 feet per mile.
$6\frac{1}{2}$	" 30 feet and under 40 feet per mile.
4	" 40 feet and under 45 feet per mile.
2	" 45 feet and under 50 feet per mile.
$1\frac{1}{2}$	" 50.1 feet per mile, steepest grade at Horton Bluff.

CONSTRUCTION.

The excavations of earth, clay, sand and gravel, shall be made to the width of 23 feet at rail level, and the slopes shall be made at a plane of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. In rock excavations, where the material is of sufficient strength, the slopes shall be made at $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. The embankments shall be made 15 feet wide at top, and shall generally have slopes of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. Both embankments and cuttings shall be properly and efficiently drained.

Drawings 1 and 2 exhibit the cuttings and embankments, ballast and permanent way.

The top of all embankments and the bottom of all cuttings, shall be covered as shewn in the sections, with a thorough layer of clean sharp sand or gravel, or broken stone, free from loam, effectually to prevent the injuries likely to arise from frost. Upon this is bedded the superstructure or permanent way. The details of which, as sleepers, &c., appear upon the same plan.

The method of constructing bridges and viaducts shall be determined by the products of the district through which the line is carried. Where sound and durable building stone can be had, they shall consist of the best hammer dressed coursed rubble masonry of the dimensions shewn in the plans submitted. The arches being in squared pierpoint or brick-work. In the case of requiring headway for the traffic of roads under the railway, or vice versa, timber tops as per drawings will be substituted, as also in cases where no sound arch stones or brick-earth can be obtained.

Through

Through low, marshy and soft ground, the bridges, culverts and viaducts will be constructed on piles fully driven home, with a sufficiently large proportion of bolts, straps, &c., of best Scotch iron, to insure stability.

The whole of the timber to be covered with two coats of Ross's metallic or other approved anti-corrosive paint.

Where roads occur crossing the railway in 12 feet or more of cutting or embankment, bridges shall be used in preference to level crossings as per drawing.

In all other cases the roads will be crossed on the level, proper gates or pitfalls being provided, together with notice boards, for the duly cautioning of travellers. Care shall be taken in hanging such gates so as effectually to prevent the straying of cattle upon the railway.

The crossing of the Cornwallis River at $75\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the Gaspereau River, and the River Avon at Windsor, will be of Howe's Patent Truss, which is used in such cases in the United States. Where the bottom of these rivers are of rock or good material, the abutments and piers shall be of masonry, as formerly described; where the bottom is soft, piling will be adopted.

The whole of the work and materials, shall be of the best quality and description of their several kinds, and shall be fully equal to any on the English lines of railway.

The works to be conducted subject to the approval of a competent engineer, appointed by the directors, who shall have full power to reject deficient workmanship or materials.

The larger river bridges are the only constructions requiring particular care or skill in their execution, the principal cost of the line being in the removal of large masses of earthwork, few works of accommodation being required or sought for in a purely agricultural and thinly populated district. This may be adduced as a main reason for the comparative cheapness of railways in new countries.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

JAMES SYKES & COMPANY.

[COPY.]

London, November 29, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—

The province of Nova Scotia is about to make certain contracts for the completion of her railways.

Those who propose to construct them offer to take provincial bonds at par, bearing interest at 6 per cent.

From the favorable state of the money market, and the high price of Canadian 6 per cents, it appears to me very probable that better arrangements may be made for the interests of the province, if the contractors are paid in cash.

Will you be kind enough to give me your counsel in this matter, and acquaint me whether your house would be able to place Nova Scotia bonds as high as Canadian, or if not, at what rate, assuming the financial condition of the province to be unexceptionable, and the amount to be issued not to exceed a million sterling.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., London.

London,

London, 6th December, 1852.

SIR—

Your valued letter of the 29th ult. was duly received, and its contents have had our careful attention; and in reply we beg leave to remark, that the delivery of bonds to contractors at any price is calculated to lower the credit of the province by the competition of many sellers; and while we cannot encourage you to expect the same price here for Nova Scotia bonds that is readily paid for those of Canada, we have no doubt that a considerable premium will be obtainable for 6 per cent. sterling bonds.

The bonds should be in proper form, made principal and interest payable at our office, with coupons for every half year's dividend. It would be desirable that the redemption should be in 25 years. We recommend the adoption of the same form as that of the Upper Canada bonds, which you can copy at our office.

For paying the dividends our commission is 1 per cent., and a $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the reimbursement of the capital.

We are willing to use our best exertions to obtain a good price for the bonds, selling them on commission. Our charge in that case would be 1 per cent. if no advances are required, or 2 per cent. on sales if we should be required to make advances in anticipation of sales. Whenever the government of the province shall be in a position to dispose of any portion of the bonds, we shall be happy to treat either for their purchase outright or for the sale on commission, as above.

We deem it important that, in the form of the bond, there be an express pledge or lien given on the whole revenues of the province, as to us a million seems a large sum for a population of 300,000.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

BARING, BROTHERS.

JOSEPH HOWE, Esq., of Halifax,
Hotel de l'Europe, Leicester-square.

MEMORANDUM FOR MESSRS. BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

The population of Nova Scotia is about 300,000, or nearly 100,000 more than the province of New Brunswick.

Her harbors on the Atlantic coast being open throughout the year, her people do not follow agricultural pursuits so generally as the people of Canada, or lumbering to such an extent as those of New Brunswick. They are more commercial and own more vessels than Canada, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, put together.

So large a proportion of our people being engaged in commerce and the fisheries, makes us importers of flour from Canada and the United States, for which we pay in fish, coal, gypsum, grind stones, cord wood; but we export cattle, butter, horses, and vegetables, largely, to New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Bermuda, the West Indies, and the United States.

Contrasting the areas of the three provinces, Nova Scotia is more populous, and more improved in proportion to extent than Canada or New Brunswick. Her railroads must be, therefore, as productive as theirs; but as she owns the 130 miles nearest the sea and nearest to Europe, which must be a common trunk for both lines contracted for in New Brunswick, there is reason to believe that that portion may pay even better than the lines in the rear.

Nova Scotia owes no debt abroad. Her revenue in 1851 was £88,000 sterling. Her debt is about £80,000, for one-half of which she pays no interest—her banks being restricted to the issue of £5 notes, and a paper issue of £1 notes being made receivable at the

the revenue offices and convertible at the treasury. The other half is borrowed at the savings' bank, on which an interest of 4 per cent is payable to depositors. The property owned by the government in the city of Halifax alone, or a single year's revenue, would pay the whole debt, besides which there are four million of acres of public lands still ungranted.

The payment of our civil list and the interest on our debt, requires about one-third of the revenue. The other two-thirds are expended, annually, upon roads, bridges, light-houses, education, and miscellaneous services, any or all of which might be curtailed if the works to be constructed with the loan proposed were not reproductive.

Our tariff is the lowest in America, and might be raised if there was a necessity for it. The ad valorem duty in Canada is $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; that of Nova Scotia, $6\frac{1}{4}$.

Any bonds issued would be chargeable, principal and interest, on the general revenues of the province, and on the revenues of the roads to be constructed, if that were thought necessary; but it has been the policy of Nova Scotia, and may be yet, to keep her financial arrangements independent of her contracts.

Messrs. Baring & Co. will, therefore, be kind enough to bear in mind that any terms they may propose must leave the legislature free to make the best arrangements they can for the expenditure of the money.

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

(Circular.)

Hotel de l'Europe, London, 20th November, 1852.

SIR—

Mr. James Sykes, of Sheffield, on behalf of himself and Messrs. George W. King and John Brookfield, having submitted to the government of Nova Scotia certain propositions for the construction of railways in that province, has referred me to you as a person who would bear testimony as to their skill and resources, and upon whose aid and co-operation they can rely.

Will you have the kindness, by return of post, to favor me with such a reply as you may consider fair to your friends, and which may enable the government of Nova Scotia to decide how far they may rely with confidence upon the faithful fulfilment of any contracts which may be entered into.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

To WILLIAM A. MATTHEWS, Esq., mayor of Sheffield.

Sheffield, December 1, 1852.

SIR—

I have received your letter. The gentlemen you name have been long known to me. They and their connexions have ample resources in capital and experience to execute any contracts to which they may become parties.

Mr. James Sykes built the church Fenton viaduct, one of the most beautiful and extensive works of the kind in England; and Mr. Shortridge, Mr. King's father-in-law, built a viaduct in Sheffield, which covers six acres of archwork. He and his partners had at one time ten thousand men employed in various parts of the three kingdoms. Mr. Brookfield and Mr. King have themselves both been extensively engaged for many years in large public works.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. A. MATTHEWS,
Mayor of Sheffield.

Hon. J. HOWE, &c. &c. &c.

Wentworth-wood house, November 20, 1852.

SIR—

Your letter, owing to its misdirection, only reached me to-day, or you would have had earlier answer.

Of the three persons named in it, King alone is unknown to me.

James Sykes and John Brookfield are members of families who have been for generations in the service of this house.

The individuals in question have risen in the world by their industry and abilities, and I have no doubt that they will execute, to the satisfaction of their employers, whatever works they may undertake. Of their pecuniary means I have no knowledge, but I have reason to believe that they have connexion with parties who are fully equal to furnish whatever capital may be required.

It will give me great pleasure to hear that their tenders have been accepted, and that the execution of such important national undertakings has been intrusted to parties who are so nearly connected with my family.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

FITZWILLIAM.

JOSEPH HOWE, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Stockheld Park, Wetherby, November 24, 1852.

SIR—

In reply to your enquiries as to the character and capabilities of Mr. James Sykes, I have known him for several years, and was well acquainted with him during the works he had in hand in this part of the country, which will for ages stand as a monument of his indomitable perseverance and industry. I can say without scruple, I know few men of equal energy and perseverance. I do not say thus much from any desire to serve him, but from my own extensive knowledge in such works (I mean railway works). Was I disposed to renew engagements in such works, I would gladly take him as my fellow laborer. His colleagues I know nothing of. I shall be glad to answer any questions you may wish to ask me, so far as I know of his character and abilities.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. B. FLAVIALL.

Hon. J. HOWE, &c. &c. &c.

Chipping house, Sheffield, November 25, 1852.

SIR—

In answer to yours of the 20th, (which only come to hand last evening,) requesting me to bear testimony to the capabilities of Messrs. Sykes, Brookfield and King, to construct railways in Nova Scotia, the said gentlemen have for a long time been engaged on extensive works, all of which they have successfully and satisfactorily accomplished; and I have great pleasure in testifying to their skill and abilities to execute any works the government of Nova Scotia may be pleased to entrust them with.

Yours, &c.,

(Signed)

JNO. SHORTRIDGE.

JOSEPH HOWE, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Ford,

Ford, Nr. Liverpool, 29th November, 1852.

SIR—

I am in receipt of yours of 20th November, enclosed to me from Sheffield, which must account for the delay in not replying sooner.

I have at once very great pleasure in bearing witness to the skill, ability, and diligence, which I know Messrs. Sykes, King & Co. are possessed of, for the performance of any railway contract which the government of Nova Scotia may intrust to them, and feel confident, from their general practical knowledge of works of a similar description, and the respectability of their connexions and friends in this country, that your government would be running no risk in making a contract with them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) ROBERT BLACKIE.

JOSEPH HOWE, esquire,
London, (hotel de l'Europe,) Leicester-square.

Shannon commission, custom house, Dublin, 18th April, 1843.

GENTLEMEN—

The commissioners having had under consideration your letter of the 12th instant, applying for a testimonial as to your fitness for being contractors for public works and as to your general character, I am to state in reply, that the commissioners are happy in being able to bear testimony not only to the satisfactory completion and performance of contracts under them, but also to the high character you have established for yourselves amongst the gentlemen and laborers in the vicinity of the works upon which you have been engaged, by the honorable and punctual fulfilment of the several engagements entered into by you. The commissioners trust that this letter will answer the object you have in view, and,

I remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. HORNSBY, secretary.

MESSRS. SYKES & BROOKFIELD, contractors, Tarmonbarry.

Harbour works, Alderney, 16th December, 1852.

GENTLEMEN—

I received yours, dated the 15th November last, from Wolfville, Nova Scotia, requesting that I would give you a certificate of your qualifications as contractors for executing public works.

I beg to state that you had extensive contracts (in 1842 and following years) under the commissioners for improving the River Shannon, in Ireland—its navigation, drainage of the lands from floods, &c., of which I was chief engineer for carrying out the plans, &c. These works consisted of large locks—weirs—bridges—excavations, and dredging the bed and sides of the river, and other works, which you executed in a satisfactory and creditable manner.

Before

Before and since the above period, you were engaged as contractors on extensive railway works in England and Scotland.

I am happy to learn from you that you are likely to obtain contracts of railway works in Nova Scotia and Canada. I trust you may be successful, and with best wishes,

I remain,

Yours, truly,

THOS. RHODES, C. E.,
Resident engineer, Harbour of Refuge works,
Alderney, &c.

To MESSRS. WILLIAM SYKES and JOHN BROOKFIELD, contractors,
Wolfville, Nova Scotia, America.

P. S.—I gave your brother, James Sykes, a similar certificate to the above, as he was engaged with you on the River Shannon. T. R.

Brocklesby Park, May 29, 1852.

DEAR SIR—

Having learned that you are leaving England, I wish to state my hope that you may be as successful in your vocation in New Brunswick as your attention to your duties whilst in the service of Mr. Fowler, as engineer in chief of the M. S. and L. railway, warrant me in anticipating you will be.

Wishing you every success and happiness,

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

YARBOROUGH.

GEO. W. KING, esquire.

Worster, 28th August, 1840.

MR. SYKES,—

In reply to yours of 26th inst., requesting testimonials from me, I have pleasure in stating, that, as co-partner with Mr. Brookfield, you have executed the works of the principal engine station on the Birmingham and Gloster railway, and also several bridges and several thousand yards of earthwork, and I should have no hesitation in letting to you any contract for railway work.

I am your faithful

W. S. MOORSOM, Engr.

Mr. SYKES, imperial hotel, Dublin.

[COPY.]

Glasgow, November 12, 1852.

SIR—

As it is more than probable that the government of Nova Scotia will require an engineer to either superintend the construction of our railways, should those be undertaken as government works, or to check the estimates and test the work done, should they be made by contract.

I

I would be glad to know whether and upon what terms your services could be secured. Though not formally empowered to make any definite agreement, should you be at liberty to make such an offer as appears to be fair, I may assure you that I shall, from the information which I have gathered here, be prepared to recommend to the lieutenant-governor to give you the appointment.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

JAMES R. FORMAN, esquire, &c. &c. &c.

[COPY.]

Glasgow, 24th November, 1852.

DEAR SIR,—

In reply to your favor of the 11th inst., I beg to state that I am willing to undertake either of the situations you refer to, and would name £500 stg. per annum as fair remuneration for my services. If these terms are such as you can recommend, I will refuse any opening that may in the meantime offer in this country.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. R. FORMAN.

Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary, &c. &c.

[COPY.]

Glasgow, November 12, 1852.

SIR,—

Certain propositions are now before the government of Nova Scotia, based upon the assumption that our railroads, viz., a trunk line from the harbor of Halifax, with branch lines to Pictou and Annapolis, can be made for £4000 a mile. As this price is much lower than any which has hitherto been named, I shall be much obliged if you will furnish me with your opinion as to whether that sum can cover all the indispensable outlays of a permanent and durable railway. Should you decide that it can, will you be kind enough to furnish me in detail with the elements of the calculation.

Will you also, even at some cost and trouble, endeavor to furnish me with the names of parties who would be prepared to supply the necessary plant, rails, and rolling stock; at the prices you name in your estimate, taking payment in cash or in provincial bonds.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

JAMES R. FORMAN, esquire, &c. &c.

[COPY.]

Glasgow, 24th November, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR—

As requested in your favor of the 12th instant, I now forward an estimate of the cost of the proposed railways.

[COPY.]

Glasgow, November 29, 1852.

DEAR SIR—

I have now to enclose the following offers :

- 1st. — Neilson & Co., for locomotive engine.
- 2nd. — George Thompson, for passenger carriages.
- 3rd. — William Gray, for waggon wheels and axles.
- 4th. — William Waddell, for waggon bodies and mountings.
- 5th. — Murray & Buttery, and John Stewart & Co., for rails.
- 6th. — William Gray, for chairs.

The whole, with the exception of Messrs. Gray & Waddell's offers for waggons, are within the estimate. The increase on the waggons arises from their being larger than originally intended, and of a rather more expensive construction. The estimate, however, allows of a sufficient margin to cover the excess, as well as to deliver the whole material at a seaport in Nova Scotia. All the parties have been employed on similar works by me, and have given satisfaction.

Several of the parties would have agreed to take part payment, say half in provincial bonds, had I been prepared to make any definite proposal.

The iron market is at present firm, and makers of bars are unwilling to bind themselves to an offer unless accepted at once.

I enclose statement, shewing cost of plant and rolling stock, made out in terms of above offers, as compared with estimate.

I cannot obtain proper offers for the rest of the works, without a section of the line.

I will be most happy to be of any further service.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

J. R. FORMAN, C. E.

Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, &c. &c. &c.

Copy.

[copy.]

Statement referred to in letter to the honorable Joseph Howe.

Description of Plant, &c.	Offer.	Estimate.	Increase.	Decrease.
10 goods engines, - - - - -	£ 18600 0 0	£ 19000 0 0		£ 400 0 0
8 passenger engines, - - - - -	14560 0 0	15200 0 0		640 0 0
4 engines for light traffic, - - - - -	5500 0 0	5600 0 0		100 0 0
100 passenger carriages—				
15 first class, - - - - -	4500 0 0			
25 second class, - - - - -	5500 0 0			
15 composite, 1st and 2nd class, - - - - -	3570 0 0	25000 0 0		3480 0 0
30 third class, - - - - -	6000 0 0			
15 break vans, - - - - -	1950 0 0			
900 waggons and trucks, - - - - -	29565 0 0	27000 0 0	£2565 0 0	
Rails, say for 300 miles, - - - - -	259200 0 0	291600 0 0		32400 0 0
Chairs “ “ - - - - -	45990 0 0	65700 0 0		19710 0 0
	£394935 0 0	£449100 0 0	£25665 0 0	50730 0 0
Deduct increase, - - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	25665 0 0
				£54165 0 0

(Signed)

J. R. FORMAN, C. E.

Glasgow, 29th November, 1852.

Copy.

[COPY.]

*Iron and tin plate warehouses, 20, Jackson-street,
Glasgow, 24th November, 1852.*

DEAR SIR—

In reply to your enquiry as to price of railway bars, it would be impossible to fix a definite price, unless we had some information as to section and weight, as also as to time of delivery and quantity required.

The present price, however, may be quoted at about £8 a ton, F. O. B. cash on bill of lading, or terms equal thereto.

We have not yet got answer about the chairs, but hope to have it to-morrow.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN STEWART & CO.

J. R. FORMAN, Esq., 111 St. Vincent street.

[COPY.]

*Monkland iron and steel Co's. office, 33 west George-street,
Glasgow, 23d November, 1852.*

DEAR SIR—

In answer to your enquiry, we beg to inform you that the price of rail is £8 per ton, shipped here, but we are not in a position at present to undertake an order. We enclose one of our section sheets,

And remain, &c.,

(Signed)

PRO. MONCKLAND WIRE AND STEEL CO.

JAMES MURRAY.

JAMES R. FORMAN, Esq., &c., &c.

[COPY.]

Hyde Park foundry, Glasgow, 24th November, 1852.

DEAR SIR—

In absence of our Mr. Neilson, we beg to state the following as *probable prices*, subject to his revision :

For ten goods locomotives, outside cylinder, 14 × 20 stroke, 6 wheels, 4 feet driving wheels, coup'd and trailing wheels 3 feet diameter, tender 4 wheeled. All wheels to have casting boxes. Outline of engine to be similar to that used by Caledonia company here. Each engine and tender, - - - - -	£1860
Eight passenger engines, same size as above, except two driving wheels to be 5 feet 6 diameter, leading and trailing wheels 3½ feet diameter. Outline of engine similar to Caledonia passenger engine. Each engine and tender. - - - - -	£1820
5	Four

Four tank engines, cylinder 12 × 18 stroke, 6 wheeled, driving wheels
5 feet diameter, leading and trailing wheels 3½ feet. Same as
above, from - - - - - £1350 to 1400 ea.
Above all understood best workmanship and material delivered free on board here.

We are, &c.

NEILSON & CO.
Per W. & J. MACNAUGHT.

Mr. FORMAN, &c. &c. &c.

[COPY.]

Coalbridge, 26th November, 1852.

SIR—

I hereby offer to furnish and deliver in Nova Scotia, flat trucks, exclusive of wheels and axles, for the sum of £25 10s. sterling each truck.

The springs, plunger blocks, brasses, and all the smith's work, to be of the best materials and workmanship. The frames, slats, and other framework to be of the best ash found in the country, free from blemishes, and the clearing to be of the best fir or larch.

The dimensions to be similar in every respect to the waggon pointed out by you, understanding the gauge of railway to be 5 feet 6 inches.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM WADDELL.

Mr. J. R. FORMAN, &c. &c.

[COPY.]

Coalbridge foundry, 26th November, 1852.

SIR—

I hereby offer to deliver to you at Glasgow, any number of setts of cast iron wheels, axles, with malleable iron outstanding bearings, the same as the wheel shewn you at Coatbridge, for the sum of seven pounds seven shilling per sett—cash.

I am, &c.

Pro WM. GRAY,
JAMES GRAY.

Mr. FORMAN, &c. &c. &c.

Coach factory, Stirling, 29th November, 1852.

DEAR SIR—

I agree to build and deliver to you, at Glasgow, any number of 1st class passenger carriages, with three compartments, for	£270 ea.
If with four compartments,	300 "
2nd. class, four compartments, to contain 48 passengers.	220 "
3rd do. with seats,	200 "
Composite, one first and two second-class compartments,	238 "
Breakvan, with compartments in one end for 12 passengers, and with suitable accommodation for luggage,	130 "
	Panneling

Pannelling to be mahogany, and generally the whole work to be of the best description and finish, and similar both in pattern and workmanship to the most approved carriages in use in this country. The tyres of wheels to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and axles 4 inches; wheels 3 feet diameter.

I understand the guage to be 5 feet 6 inches; one half the amount to be paid in cash, and the other half in provincial bonds of Nova Scotia, at market price.

I am, &c.,

GEO. THOMPSON.

J. R. FORMAN, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

I further offer to supply any number of waggons, exclusive of wheels and axles, but providing every thing else, delivered F. O. C. at Glasgow,

If with springs, £27—if without springs, £24.

The above to be similar to the waggons pointed out by you in every respect, both as regards material and workmanship.

G. T.

[COPY.]

Coalbridge, 30th Novr., 1852.

SIR,—

I hereby offer to supply you with any quantity of railway trucks, free on board at Glasgow, similar in every respect to those pointed out by you and in use on the Caledonian railway, exclusive of wheels and axles, for the sum of twenty-three pounds (£23). The springs and all other smith work to be of the best material and workmanship, and the framing of oak, the whole to be finished in a substantial and satisfactory manner.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN HILL.

Mr. J. R. FORMAN,
111, St. Vincent street, Glasgow.

[COPY.]

Coalbridge foundry, 26th November, 1852.

SIR—

I hereby offer to supply you with ten thousand tons of cushion railway chairs, delivered in Glasgow, for 84s. per ton of 20 cwt.—sums cash. This offer is made on the distinct understanding that should pig iron rise in this market beyond 57s. per ton, during the making of the chairs, you are to pay the advance, and should it fall below 57s. per ton, you get the reduction.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

Pro WM. GRAY,

JAMES GRAY.

Mr. FORMAN.

Copy.

[COPY.]

*General terminus & Glasgow harbor railway company's office, }
111, St. Vincent street. }*

Glasgow, 1st Dec., 1852.

MY DEAR SIR,—

Mr. Hill, of Coalbridge, has offered to supply any quantity of waggons, exclusive of wheels and axles, for £23 stg. I enclose his offer.

The waggons can now, under this offer, be procured for £30 7s.

Mr. Hill has made waggons for me; he is now employed by the Caledonian railway to make some for them, and I can recommend him as well accustomed to this kind of work.

Yours, &c.

(Signed)

J. R. FORMAN.

Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, &c. &c.

[COPY.]

London,

Hon. JOSEPH HOWE,

SIR—

As there is evidently a misconception relating to that part of my proposal which relates to the premium on the bonds, I wish you to strike out the whole which relates to it.

(Signed)

WM. JACKSON.

Waverly house, Halifax, July 15, 1852.

To his honor the ADMINISTRATOR, &c. &c.

And the honorable the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

May it please your honors,—

We are desirous to learn whether an offer from responsible parties for the construction of a railway from Windsor to Halifax, would be acceptable to the government at the present time, as if so, such will be made through us immediately,—the proposition to be based on the resolution of the house of assembly of 26 March, 1850, and concurred in by the legislative council of following day.

Also,—having understood that one thousand pounds have been appropriated for the purpose of making railway surveys from Windsor to Annapolis, and from the head of the Bay of Fundy to Whitehaven, we beg to state, that having a couple of engineers in New Brunswick at the present time, we will, if desired, make the necessary surveys as above, accompanying them with suitable plans, profiles and reports, for the sum mentioned.

We indulge the hope that the connection which the members of our firm have had with such works as the United States' dry docks at New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco, the New York and Erie railway, the Great Western railway in Canada, the New Jersey

central

central railway, the Harlem extension railway, the Queenston and Lewiston and the St. John suspension bridges, and numerous other works, will be sufficient assurance that whatever is undertaken by us will be thoroughly and promptly executed.

Very respectfully

Your obdt. servants,

BURNETT, SERRELL & Co., engineers,
157, Broadway, New York.

By EDW. W. SERRELL.

Waverly house, Halifax, July 16, 1852.

SIR—

Your favor of this morning is just received. I propose to remain here until one or two o'clock to-morrow, and will, if desired, meet the executive council at any time that may be appointed.

In case, however, you wish to communicate with me by letter after to-morrow, be pleased to address me, until the close of next week, at St. John, N. B.; after that time address the firm at New York.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,

EDW. W. SERRELL.

The deputy provincial secretary, Halifax.

St. John city, July 20th, 1852.

SIR—

Referring to my communication of 15th inst, and the verbal reply to the same from the deputy provincial secretary just at the moment of my leaving Halifax, namely, that the government had not committed themselves definitely to any railway project, and would consider any offer coming through me—I have the honor to state that the parties for whom my firm are acting will agree to construct the projected line of railway from Halifax to Windsor, on the following terms:—

1st.—The government to subscribe to, and pay in the shape of debentures for, one-half of the cost of the work. The debentures, to bear 5 per cent. per annum, and to be payable at Halifax.

2nd.—The contractor's company to furnish the means to build the other half of the road.

3rd.—The government to guarantee 6 per centum on the half of the stock held by the contractor's company, in case earnings of the road do not amount to this sum.

4th.—Any surplus of earnings over 9 per cent. to be paid into the provincial treasury.

5th.—The cost per mile when the quality of work shall have been determined upon, to be decided by the arbitrations of competent engineers, chosen respectively by the government and the contractor's company, who, in case it is necessary, shall appoint an umpire.

6th.—The guarantee by the government on the contractor's company's stock, not to exceed eleven thousand pounds (£11,000) per annum, and to continue for twenty years.

7th.—The board of directors for the management of the road, when finished, to consist of six members and a chairman—three to be appointed by the government, and three, with the chairman, to be appointed by the contractor's company.

8th.—The expenses of preliminary surveys, &c., to be borne by the contractor's company, if an engagement is entered into—if not, the government are to pay one half the same.

I deem it unnecessary to call your attention to those favorable terms by any statements or statistics, but beg to assure you that if the government desire to modify any minor point in these conditions, the parties will be open to negotiate. Soliciting the immediate attention of the government,

I am,

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

EDWARD W. SERRELL,
Of BURNETT, SERRELL & Co., engineers,
157 Broadway, New York.

To the hon. the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY of Nova-Scotia.

Provincial secretary's office, Halifax, July 26, 1852.

SIR—

His honor the administrator and the executive council having given to your proposition mature consideration, I have been commanded to acquaint you that subsequent legislation having made provision for an inter-colonial line, the government would not be in a condition to entertain any scheme for a railroad to Windsor only, unless as part of a general system of railways, of which a trunk line of connexion with the other provinces and the United States should form the base, at all events not until all hopes of such a line was abandoned.

Such a system is now under the grave consideration of this government, and it is not unlikely that the co-operation of your friends in carrying it out might be mutually advantageous.

The terms you propose, however, for the construction of the Windsor road, do not appear to his honor so favorable as you describe them. This government can provide all the money at rates of interest not exceeding 5 and 6 per cent, by running the risk of borrowing they would make contracts for cash, and own and control the road when it was made, being well assured of its yielding a profit after a few years. The directory you propose would give them no control; they would ultimately own but half the road, and while the cost of interest would be the same in both cases, the prices per mile to be paid under the contracts by the nominal risk that the company seem to run by selling debentures, upon which in reality the province would bear the loss if any resulted from the joint operation.

If his honor has not rightly apprehended the scope of your proposition, you will perhaps be so good as to favor me with an explanation.

Will you let me know at what rate per mile you will complete a survey from Victoria Beach or Digby to Windsor, with estimates shewing the cost of each mile if paid for in cash as the work advanced. The survey to be commenced at once and completed before the snow falls.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

E. W. SERRELL, esquire, 157 Broadway, New York.

St. John city, N. B., August 12, 1852.

SIR—

Your esteemed favor of 26th ultimo is this morning received, having been forwarded from New York. In

In relation to the Halifax and Windsor railway, it appears to me, if the government can obtain the means at an annual interest of not over 5 per cent. nett, by which they could pay cash for the work as it progresses, and control it entirely after its completion, that such a plan would be preferable to that suggested in my note of 20th July. But it must be borne in mind that every increase in the amount borrowed would probably add to the percentage of interest, and that many items of cost would arise, incidentally, under this system which would not be met with under the other.

It is matter for congratulation to the whole continent, that the government of Nova Scotia consider, paramount to all other projects of the kind, a "trunk line of connection with the other provinces and the United States."

Allow me to assure you of my hearty co-operation, which you suggest may be mutually advantageous to the country and my friends.

I will undertake the surveys from Victoria Beach, or Digby to Windsor, and agree to complete them for £8 (eight pounds currency) per mile, of lines actually run and staked out,—the same to include a good topographical map and profile, well drawn, with estimates, per mile, based on cash prices, (as you suggest,) and suitable reports.

The surveys to be commenced at once, and completed before winter.

Be pleased to address me at this city.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obd't. servant,

EDWARD W. SERRELL,
Of BURNETT, SERRELL & Co., 157, Broadway, N. York.

Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary, Nova Scotia.

[COPY.]

Provincial secretary's office, Halifax, August 28, 1852.

GENTLEMEN—

Referring to the correspondence which has passed between you and the provincial government, I have now the honor, by the command of the lieutenant-governor, to enclose a copy of a minute of council, by which you will perceive that, without abandoning the hope of an inter-colonial railway being constructed with the aid of the British government, the government of Nova Scotia is determined to push forward her internal improvements upon the strength of her own resources.

The first portion of road to be made will extend from Halifax in a northerly direction, forming a common trunk line for our railroads east and west and the first section of the road to Canada and the United States. The government is now in a condition to receive tenders for the construction of 30 miles, to be completed in all next year, and paid for in cash, or in the bonds of the province, at the option of the government.

The country which this line will traverse has been surveyed by Major Robinson and Captain Henderson, by Wightman, Fairbanks, and Faulkner. Should you be disposed to examine it and tender for the work, all the information which the government possess will be open to the inspection of your agents and engineers, and your tenders, with such others as may be furnished to the government, will be submitted to the legislature at the approaching session.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

EDWARD W. SERRELL & Co., &c. &c. &c., New York.

New

New York, 11th September, 1852.

SIR—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of 28th ult., in relation to railways, &c., together with a copy of the minutes in council of 25th ult.

I have already taken such steps as will enable me to offer for the construction of the the railways in question before the time appointed.

I desire to know on what general route the projected line will run, (whether on one side of the bay or the other) as this will make a material difference in offering by the mile.

If you require the surveys referred to in sec. 2nd and 3rd, &c., of minutes of council, I shall be glad to do them.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

EDW. W. SERRELL,
Of BURNETT, SERRELL & Co., engineers.

To the honorable the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, Nova Scotia.

MEMORANDUM.

Similar communications to that made Messrs. Serrell & Co., enclosing minute of council of the 25th August, addressed to—

William Jackson, Esq., M. P. P.
James Sykes & Co., Sheffield.
Joseph Thornton, Wakefield.
The Canadian land and emigration association, London; and
George Hennett, Esq., Westminster.

Letters enclosing minute were also addressed to—

The hon. M. B. Almon, president of the bank of Nova Scotia.
J. W. Gilbert, Esq., London and Westminster bank.
Messrs. Henry Hall & Co., 34 Fenchurch street, London; and
A. R. Cutbill, Esq., commercial bank, London.

Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax, 3rd September, 1852.

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 28th August, enclosing to me, as president of this institution, by command of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, copy of a late minute in council, by which it appears that the government of Nova Scotia having decided on the construction of a railway within the province, his excellency is desirous of being informed whether, in view of the necessity which may arise for the command of funds for the first section proposed to be completed in all next year, I am prepared to renew on the part of this bank, the proposition which I made to the government in the year 1851.

The directors entertain now the same ardent desire they then expressed, to give every possible facility to the government in the construction of its public works, which a prudent disposition of the resources of this institution can afford.

You

You will perceive, on reference to the proposition, that the aid then offered was contingent on certain bank privileges requiring legislative enactments, and which, with the sanction of the government, there is no doubt could be obtained the ensuing session.

It may be presumed that the work under review would not be entered upon, without the government having first ascertained the source from which funds would be derived for the construction of certain sections which are to follow, and without the completion of which, the previous expenditure could not reasonably be calculated upon as remunerative, and it will therefore be at once apparent that unless in knowledge of the whole financial arrangements, it would not be competent for me, in behalf of the bank of Nova Scotia, to come under a positive contract with the government.

I am instructed by the directors to state, for the information of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, that any funds which may be required for defraying the cost of preliminary surveys, &c., the bank is prepared to supply in extension of the present cash account.

I hope it may not be considered presumptuous in me to offer the services of the bank; this I now respectfully do, for the disposal of the provincial bonds or debentures, as they may probably prove the main source from whence to obtain the necessary funds for the construction of an inter-colonial line of railway.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

M. B. ALMON, president.

The honorable Mr. HOWE, provincial secretary, &c. &c. &c.

PROPOSAL WITHIN REFERRED TO.

The directors of the bank of Nova Scotia having reference to the proposition they had the honor to make to the executive government, and the observations made thereon in reply, communicated together with a supplementary memorandum by the honorable the provincial secretary to the president of the bank, beg permission to state their conclusion of the whole matter under review, viz. :

That the board will be prepared to open a cash account with the provincial government, and to make such advances as may be required from time to time, to the extent of £100,000, charging interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and allowing 2 per cent. per annum on such sums as may at any time appear at the credit of the province.

In order, however, to carry out this arrangement, it will become necessary to obtain, by legislative enactment, power for the directors to increase the capital of the bank if they should see fit so to do, to the extent of £500,000, the additional amount required beyond that now paid up to be obtained by the creation of new shares, allotted in due proportion to the option of the present stockholders, or to be otherwise disposed of as the directors may judge advisable.

Likewise—That the bank shall have the exclusive privilege (saving the circulation which the province now possesses) in return for the engagement of supplying funds for the purposes of the government, at a diminished rate of interest, of issuing notes of a denomination of not less than twenty shillings each, to the extent of £50,000, the bank being protected against any further amount of taxation than that it is now subject to pay by the existing laws.

It is of course mutually understood that the annual revenues of the province, as well as all other monies which it may receive from various sources, shall be paid into the bank by the receiver general, to the credit of the government.

Commercial bank of London, Lothbury, 17th Sept., 1852.

The honorable JOSEPH HOWE,
Provincial secretary's office,
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 28th ult., referring to the correspondence which has passed between us and the propositions contained in my letters of the 2nd April, 1851, and 28th of May, 1852, and enclosing, by command of the lieutenant governor, a copy of a minute of council, dated 25th of August last.

I am desired by the directors of this bank, in reply, to state for the information of his excellency, that assuming the sum of one or two hundred thousand pounds may be required by the government of Nova Scotia in all next year, we have no doubt that it may be obtained over that period, at the rate of £6 sterling per cent. per annum.

With reference to the present favorable state of the money market here, I beg to add we are decidedly of opinion that if the government of Nova Scotia should be disposed to take *at once* the entire amount which may be determined upon, a contract for the loan could be immediately effected. In fact, had the despatch under acknowledgment conveyed the bonds, or authority to issue them, we should have been enabled in all probability to have sent you by this mail a contract for the amount.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. CUTBILL, manager.

London and Westminster bank, Lothbury, 21st Sept., 1852.

To the hon. JOSEPH HOWE,
Provincial secretary's office,
Halifax Nova Scotia.

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, enclosing copy of a minute passed by his excellency the lieutenant governor in council, on the 25th ultimo, respecting the formation of a railway in Nova Scotia.

I have laid your letter, and its enclosures, before our board of directors, who have taken them into full consideration, with the view of answering the following paragraph in your letter :—

“To complete the first section of our railroad, we may require £200,000 in all next year. Will you be kind enough to inform me, for the information of the lieutenant governor, at what rate that amount could probably be obtained, provided the bonds were sold by, and the interest paid at, the London and Westminster bank.”

As this is a question upon which the directors were anxious to strengthen their own judgment by the opinion of others, they consulted on the subject with some most respectable parties, well acquainted with the feelings of the London money market; and the directors regret to state that, in the opinion of these parties, the debentures of the colony of Nova Scotia could not be negotiated in the London money market, unless they were guaranteed by the British government.

As therefore there is reason to fear that were the bonds of the colony of Nova Scotia to
be

be now, for the first time, offered to English capitalists without the guarantee of our government, they would not be readily taken, our directors feel compelled, though with great reluctance, to decline taking charge of the proposed operation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. W. GILBART,
General manager.

34, Fenchurch street, London, 24th Sept., 1852.

The hon'ble. JOSEPH HOWE, esquire,
Provincial secretary,
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

SIR—

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 28th August last, inviting our firm to renew the proposals we made the 31st March, 1851, on the subject of negotiating a loan for the government of Nova Scotia for the purpose of making certain railways, &c.

Since our letter above mentioned was written, some change has taken place in the financial world, caused by the continued influx of gold from California and Australia, and we are disposed to believe a loan could be contracted for the government of Nova Scotia on somewhat better terms than those mentioned in our letter above alluded to, we think it right to remind you, that from the number of new loans contracted lately in consequence of the cheapness of money, any new loan now to be contracted, would, perhaps, be less acceptable than if it had been proposed some time since; also, the present favorable state of the money market may meet with some check from unforeseen circumstances, and it would be advisable to lose no time in obtaining an act of the legislature of Nova Scotia, authorising the construction of railways and issuing of bonds for the necessary funds on the best obtainable terms.

We have no doubt of being able to take a good sum in bonds of the Nova Scotia government, or of negotiating any reasonable amount at a fair price, according to the state of the market at the moment of negotiation.

We hope to be in a position shortly to make you some definite proposition, but it would greatly facilitate our calculations if we were informed on the following heads:

- (1.) Total sum required.
- (2.) When the payment is to be made.
- (3.) Time required for redemption.
- (4.) Would the loan be secured on the railways to be constructed, as well as on the revenues and lands of the state of Nova Scotia.
- (5.) Has the state any debt, and what amount.
- (6.) What has been the receipt and expenditure of the state during the last 4 years.
- (7.) What crown or state lands are there.

By informing us on the above points, as well as any other which you think would be interesting to parties here, you would greatly oblige us.

With tender of our services on all occasions,

We have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

HENRY HALL & CO.

Copy.

[COPY.]

Provincial secretary's office, Halifax, October 22, 1852.

GENTLEMEN—

Having laid your letter of the 24th September before the lieutenant-governor, I have been commanded to acquaint you, that the whole amount of money which Nova Scotia will probably require will not exceed one million of pounds sterling, say £250,000 in all 1853, and a like sum in each of the three succeeding years.

The bonds of the province based upon its general revenues, and the railroad as additional security, will be issued in such quantities and at such times, as our financial agents in London may require.

Canada 6 per cents bear a premium of 15. If Nova Scotia gives the same interest, her bonds should rule as high, because she owes less than Canada, and has a lower tariff, which may be increased if occasion requires.

City of Boston bonds (5 per cents) are quoted at 93. We should prefer 5 per cent stock, if it could be sold at par or a trifle under.

Interest to be paid half-yearly in London; time of redemption, twenty years.

The province owes about one year's revenue, say £87,889 12s. sterling, of which an interest of 4 per cent is paid on £40,000. The balance is a paper issue which costs nothing, being used in all transactions with the government, and always commanding specie.

The £40,000 is owed to depositors in the savings' bank.

The province owns in public property, irrespective of crown lands, more than enough to pay all its debts.

The average of receipts and expenditures for the last four years is £80,536 sterling. The revenue was in 1849, £71,563; in 1850, it rose to £80,817; in 1851, to £88,196. This increase has been maintained in the current year.

The public lands still ungranted and in possession of the government amount to 4,000,000 of acres.

The best proof that can be given of the value of Nova Scotia securities, is to be found in the fact that two English contractors, Willam Jackson, esquire, M.P., and Messrs. Sykes and Company of Sheffield, have been recently in Halifax, and severally offer to construct our roads and take our bonds in payment for the whole amount. The government may accept one of these propositions, but by having the cash at command may be enabled to make a better bargain.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

Messrs. HENRY HALL & Co., London.

[COPY.]

34, Fenchurch street, London, 12th November, 1852.

The honorable JOSEPH HOWE,
Halifax.

DEAR SIR,—

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ult., and are sincerely obliged for the information it contains respecting the proposed loan of the province of Nova Scotia.

We observe that the amount of this loan is to be one million sterling, but that the issue of bonds is to be spread over four successive years, in four equal sums of £250,000 each, beginning with the year 1853.

That

That this loan is to be guaranteed upon the general resources of the province, with the additional and special security upon the railroad, for the construction of which the present loan is specially intended, and upon the sales of the crown lands of the province, amounting now to 4,000,000 acres.

That the interest on the bonds is to be paid half-yearly in London, and that the time of redemption of the loan is to be fixed to 20 years.

We have also read with interest the details concerning the revenue and the expenditure of your province, and are of opinion that, looking to the resources of your country—to the sober and persevering industry of its inhabitants,—looking to the abundance of money on this side of the Atlantic, a loan of the required amount can be negotiated in our market, on terms equally fair to your government and to the European lenders.

With reference to your remarks respecting the amount of interest which your bonds ought to bear, we take the liberty to observe, that the present price of the 6 per cent. Canadian bonds, bearing at this moment a premium of from 14 *a* 15 per cent., cannot be a criterion for the price of your bonds to be issued next year. The very 6 per cent. Canadian bonds were issued in 1850, at 103 per cent. to the subscribers, and at that price they were still probably subject to a heavy commission, which the Canadian government had to pay to Messrs. Glyn & Co. and Messrs. Baring, Brothers, for negotiation of this loan, while former loans of Canada were negotiated at a still lower price.

Nor can the price of 93 per cent. of the 5 per cent. city of Boston bonds guide the public as to the price they ought to pay for the Nova Scotia bonds, because while the resources of the city of Boston—one of the principal cities of the American Union—are generally known and admitted, the financial resources of your province are still hidden, and perceptible but to a few Europeans.

To induce our capitalists to embark their capital beyond the Atlantic, and to entrust its management to a foreign government, however honourable, but still new and unknown in appliances of the finances, your government ought not to hesitate to grant such an interest upon their bonds as is generally admitted in your hemisphere to be the fair financial interest, and such as your neighbours—the Upper Canada on one side and the United States on the other—have no hesitation of paying to their creditors. The 6 per cent. interest in America is considered as fair and as an average interest as 4 per cent. in Europe. It is only the hope of getting a larger income in this proportion that may induce the European capitalists to invest in your bonds. To attempt to negotiate your loan at a *lower* interest than 6 per cent., it would be to expose it to a failure or to an unprofitable result.

In proof that our remarks are based upon the facts, we beg to draw your attention to the prices of various foreign stocks in Europe. Thus, for instance—

Belgian 5 per cent. are quoted to-day,	100 to 101.
Sardinian 5 per cent., “ “	99½ to 100.
Austrian 5 per cent., “ “	94 to 94½.
Spanish 3 per cent., internal debt, old,	42 to 42¼.
Do. 6 per cent., new,	86.

now in progress of

negociation.

These prices will guide you better than anything else in fixing the rate of interest upon your bonds, but you will easily understand, that as long as the European stocks of countries so rich and so industrious as Belgium, Sardinia yield 5 per cent. net income, our public will be little induced to transfer their capital to N. S. for the same rate of interest.

There is another consideration to which we beg to draw your attention. If you adopt the rate of interest for your loan at 5 per cent. per annum, the loan will be necessarily negotiated *under* par, under the most favorable circumstances, say at the same *price* as the city of Boston bonds bear at this moment in the market, viz., at 93 per cent., consequently £1,000,000 of your 5 per cent. bonds, negotiated at 93 per cent., will realize £930,000, for which you would have to reimburse in 20 years, at par, £1,000,000 money,—while if the rate of interest is fixed at 6 per cent. per annum, and if the loan upon *average* is negotiated at 108 per cent., you will obtain for £900,000 bonds, 6 per cent., a sum of

£972,000, for which, in 20 years, you will have to reimburse, at par, £900,000 instead of £1,000,000.

In the first instance the amount of interest at 5 per cent. upon £1,000,000 bonds will be £50,000—in the latter the amount of interest at 6 per cent. upon £900,000 will amount to £54,000 ; but the amount of capital raised by the former process (at 5 per cent.) will be only £930,000, while by the plan proposed by us (at 6 per cent.) it will realize £972,000.

We think that after well considering the subject your government will find, that 6 per cent. ought to be the rate of interest fixed upon the proposed loan.

For our part, as soon as a local act is passed in accordance with the above, we should like to be put in communication with your financial agents in London, and we should not hesitate to subscribe, say for 80 to £100,000 worth of your 6 per cent. bonds, at a fixed price, say £102 per cent., free of commission, on condition that the whole of your loan should be negotiated by our firm, on commission. .

If your bonds find favor with our public, and rise to a level with those of Canada, so much the better for your government. We will only charge you commission upon the prices realized, and shall be very glad to see your bonds fetching 115 per cent., as the Canadian bonds do at this moment.

The expenses of the agency—the commission upon the payments of dividends, and all such charges as are usually made by the bankers in transactions of this kind, are of course matters which will easily be arranged between us hereafter.

In conclusion, we beg to say that if our terms are agreeable, we expect to hear from you in course,

And remain,

Dear sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed)

HENRY HALL & CO.

No. 2.

(See page 225.)

The committee to whom were referred the several matters connected with the incidental expenses of the house, beg leave to report, in part—That the committee are of opinion that the course heretofore practised in furnishing stationery for the use of members has been inconvenient and unsatisfactory, and has led to an expenditure beyond the amount actually required.

The committee would therefore recommend, as a more convenient and economical course to be pursued in future, that the clerks of the house be directed to furnish such stationery as may be required for the transaction of all the business connected with their official duties, and also for the use of members at the table of the house while the house is open ; and also to furnish to each member such stationery as he may require to the amount of forty shillings, during the session of the assembly.

BENJ. SMITH,
JOHN RYDER,
STEPHEN FULTON,
STEW'T. CAMPBELL,
W. A. HENRY.

January 24th, 1853.

No. 3.

*(See page 225.)**Provincial secretary's office, Halifax, December 28, 1852.*

SIR—

I have it in command from the lieutenant-governor, to request that you will furnish, for his excellency's information, a general report upon the state of your department, to include :

- 1st.—Statement of the finances, receipts and expenditure of the post office department, for the year ending 31st instant.
- 2nd.—Detail of all payments made and charges incurred for mail transit during the year.
- 3rd.—Detail of all charges for salaries, allowances, and commissions, for the year.
- 4th.—Detail of expenditure for printing and advertising, and all incidental and miscellaneous items of disbursement, for the said year.
- 5th.—Report of all contracts made for the transportation of the mails, within the year ending as above.
- 6th.—Report of all allowances to contractors beyond the sums originally stipulated in their respective contracts, &c., and of the curtailments in contract rate of payment to the same, for the said year.
- 7th.—Report of all fines imposed and deductions made from the pay of mail contractors, during the year.
- 8th.—Report of new offices and post routes established, and of offices and post routes discontinued and closed, within the said year.
- 9th.—Report of all cases occurring of the abstraction or loss of letters containing money, sent through the post within the said year.
- 10th.—A return of the new post and way offices established since 1847, the new rides set up since that period, shewing the additional distances travelled, with the cost of the increased accommodation.

You will also furnish a special report on the workings of the new postal arrangements entered into for the conveyance of the mails on the great lines of communication, shewing any deviation from the contracts entered into, and a comparative statement showing the mode in which the services have been performed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

A. WOODGATE, esquire, &c. &c. &c.

General post office, Halifax, January 22nd, 1853.

SIR—

In obedience to the commands of the lieutenant governor, contained in your letter of the 28th ultimo, I have now the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of his excellency, the several accompanying reports, in detail, numbered from 1 to 10, together with a general report upon the state of the department under my charge, for the year ended 5th of October, 1852.

There are at present 43 established post offices, and 133 way offices—5 of the former and 30 of these latter offices having been set up during the past year. (See report No. 8.)

In

In 1847 the number of miles of established post route were 2,069, the mails travelling annually 291,304 miles, at a cost of £3,844 9s. 7d. per annum.

In 1851 the number of miles of established post route were 2,487, travelling over a distance, annually, of 352,074 miles, at a cost of £4,031 10s. 6½d.

The mail routes number at present 77, the established number of miles 2,649, travelling over a distance, annually, of 462,024 miles, at an annual cost of £4,456 10s. 1d., as shewn in report No. 2, letter B.

Since 1847, the number of miles of established post route have increased 580 miles, and the additional annual travel of the mails 170,720 miles, at an additional annual cost of £612 0s. 6d.

The following increase in the mail accommodation, during the past year, has taken place, viz. : three mails per week instead of two between Halifax, Annapolis, Digby, and Yarmouth, including St. John, N. B., via the Bay of Fundy, the latter three times a week during five months, viz. : May, June, July, August, and September—twice a week during the months of April, October, and November, and once a week during the months of December, January, February, and March. The cost for this service amounts to £250, New Brunswick currency, per annum, and £25 a year to the courier between Annapolis and Digby.

I enclose a copy of the contract for the Bay service, (see schedule supplementary No. 11.) and feel it my duty to state, that since the commencement of this contract the mails have been satisfactorily conveyed, and the public generally, I have every reason to hope, much accommodated by this arrangement.

Three mails a week have also been established between Halifax, New Brunswick, and Canada, via Amherst, at an additional cost of £75 for the service between Truro and Amherst.

During the past year, nine new mail services have been established in addition to four routes having been converted into semi-weekly mails, and two others extended.

The average number of letters passing through the Halifax office alone during the past year was as follows, viz. :

Provincial letters received and sent,	-	-	-	-	112,000
Way letters,	-	-	-	-	3,200
Ship do.,	-	-	-	-	8,900
Letters sent as forward,	-	-	-	-	23,400
Letters received do.,	-	-	-	-	39,000
Letters to and from England,	-	-	-	-	126,900
Letters to and from Bermuda, Newfoundland, and United States,	-	-	-	-	144,000

Making a total of - - - 457,400

The postage on newspapers having been altogether abolished, no charge is now made in this province for this portion of mail matter, unless the post office regulations are infringed.

This enlightened liberality on the part of the legislature of this province, which may justly claim the honor of being the first to introduce such a system in British North America, has been duly appreciated by the press and by the public generally, as a great boon. The increased circulation of newspapers, as a natural consequence, has been very great, over *one million* having passed through the *Halifax office* alone during the past year, that is to say :—

Newspapers sent to and received from England,	-	-	276,000
The West Indies, Bermuda, and Newfoundland,	-	-	12,000
To and from the United States, Canada, New Brunswick, and Truro, in Nova Scotia,	-	-	732,000

Making a total in the year, - - - 1,020,000

The newspapers which arrive from England for Halifax city average about 4,000 by each mail, a large number for three carriers to handle and prepare for a general delivery.

No reduction has been made in pamphlet and book postage, except on books, pamphlets, magazines, periodicals, &c., sent to and received from *England*, under the following regulations, viz. :

For each packet not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in weight, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. c'y.

Ditto exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and not 1 lb., 1s. 3d.,

And so on, adding 1s. 3d. for every additional pound or fraction of a pound.

For a copy of the treasury warrant, authorizing the reduction in book postage, see schedule supplementary, No. 13.

Private letter boxes have been introduced into the Halifax office, for the convenience of those who was desirous to take advantage of this accommodation ; they now number 114, at a charge of 10s. currency each box. The original price was £1. This fee, however, on the introduction of a general delivery, was reduced to 10s. At one pound, only twenty-five boxes were taken ; under the reduced charge, the first mentioned number is now paid for.

Two permanent letter carriers have been constantly employed in the delivery of letters in the city of Halifax.

Previous to the introduction of the present arrangement, it was found necessary to employ, occasionally, 2 *extra* carriers to expedite the deliveries, as the mails east and west arrived at this office nearly about the same time ; at present, however, but *one* additional carrier is employed, one day in every fortnight, viz : on the arrival of the steamer from England.

With reference to the delivery of letters in this city, I would here beg to explain, that, under existing regulations, those persons only who avail themselves of the privilege of a private box, can have their letters delivered to them at the window of the post office ; all others (except those whose letters are specially addressed to be left at the post office till called for) have their letters taken to them by the carriers.

This arrangement appears to me to be the best and fairest for those parties who may not require, or who do not feel disposed to take a private box.

The reason for this proceeding is, that formerly when all letters for the city were sorted and delivered at the office, those of the crowd, who, by *force*, could make their way to the window, were first served, and the delivery, under such circumstances, generally occupied at least from 3 to 4 hours, and after all, only a few, comparatively, could be served ; the consequence was that those persons who resided at some distance, and whose occupations probably prevented them from calling at the office during the delivery, were prevented from receiving their correspondence until such time as the carrier in his beat could reach their respective dwellings, which on many occasions was from 6 to 8 hours, according to the number of letters they had to get rid of after the first delivery had taken place at the window ; under the present system, however, a heavy English or local mail can be finally disposed of by the carriers in about 4 hours after they leave the office and commence their deliveries.

The postage collected on local or city letters posted or dropped into the box to be delivered in Halifax, in the year, amounted to £7 16s. 8d.

Postage stamps respectively valued at 1s., 6d., and 3d., have been procured from Mr. Trelayne Saunders, stationer, London, and supplied to postmasters, merchants, stationers, and others, when applied for, and a discount of 5 per cent. allowed on sums of five pounds and upwards ; during the past year there have been issued from my office postage stamps to the amount of £335 2s. 6d. This is a very much smaller circulation than was anticipated at the time of their introduction into the province, the public generally, I apprehend, not yet clearly understanding their use, nor appreciating their advantages.

They are deposited with the honorable the receiver general, for safe keeping, from whom I procure them when a supply is required.

Application has also been made for PENNY stamps, which are expected to arrive shortly.

The revenue of the department, less the packet postage, for the year ended 5th January, 1851, (when the department was under IMPERIAL CONTROL) amounted to £7,065 5s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. currency.

On reference to report No. 1, it will be seen that the revenue for the year ended 5th of October, 1852, amounted to £5,851 2s. 10d.—shewing a decrease of upwards of £1200 compared with that and former years. This falling off in the revenue has been caused by the introduction of the uniform low (three-penny) rate of postage, and the entire abolition of the tax upon newspapers; and the deficiency of £2,641 3s. 6½d. on the past year, though apparently large, I have every reason to hope, will, in the course of a very few years, be more than made up,—and the large increase of correspondence, which was fully expected to follow on the abolition of the former high rates of postage, be fully realized.

With respect to registered money letters, a considerable amount of revenue has been derived from the system at present pursued with this particular class of letters, which system, I have every reason to hope, is as satisfactory to the public generally, as it is to those connected with the department; in the event of any registered letter now going astray, the department has a better opportunity of tracing it.

Formerly, money letters were posted without any registration fee, and the consequence was that numbers of letters were transmitted *as* money letters, and were registered *as such*, when in reality *two-thirds* of them contained neither money nor articles of value.

The present registration system is as follows :

A postmaster, on being applied to register a letter, demands a fee of *sixpence* for registration, in addition to the postage, whatever it may be, (both of which must be prepaid.) A receipt is then given to the party posting the letter, and the address entered in the receipt book. When it is forwarded it is also entered in the letter bill, and enclosed in a green money letter cover; and should it be sent to a *forward post office*, it is again entered in the receipt book provided for the purpose, by the forwarding postmaster also. On the letter being delivered, a receipt is taken on the said green cover, which is subsequently filed away as a record of the letter having been duly received and properly disposed of.

On reference to report No. 9, shewing the abstraction and loss of money letters, it will be seen how few out of the many hundred letters registered during the year, and said to contain money, have gone astray.

Dead letters, originating in the province, are returned from England, Canada, the United States, New Brunswick and Prince Edwards Island, to this office—opened here by an officer appointed for that purpose, and returned to the writer,—if “*paid*” they are sent free—if unpaid, with the amount of postage originally charged upon them, which amount is merged into the general revenues of the department.

Dead letters, originating in any of the foregoing places, are in like manner returned unopened from this office.

The dead letters returned from the several post offices in this province, including those from England, amounted in the year to £346 4s. 9½d.

To carry out that portion of the report of the committee of the last session, viz., that way office keepers should receive, in addition to their salary, a commission of 20 per cent. on all sums above £8, it was necessary to issue a code of instructions to these officers, for the purpose of effecting and establishing as perfect a check as possible of the amount of postage each way office keeper collected, as well as to bring to account the local postage. Instructions were accordingly prepared and transmitted to each way office keeper, copy of which I have the honor to transmit herewith. (See schedule supplementary, No. 14.)

I beg also to add, that a very satisfactory agreement has been concluded with the postmaster general of the United States and this department, with the concurrence of the lieutenant governor, for regulating the interchange of mails by steam packet “*Sir John Harvey*,” between Halifax and Boston, which will no doubt accommodate the mercantile community to a very large extent. (See schedule supplementary, No. 12.)

Letters can be forwarded by this route, when specially so addressed, at 6d. currency the ½ ounce, not exceeding 3000 miles, (California and Oregon excepted,) the rate to these places being 9d. currency the ½ ounce, prepayment optional on either side.

Letters for Havana, (Cuba,) Chagres and Panama, (New Grenada), will be forwarded at the following rates, viz. : to Havana, 9d—Chagres and Panama, 1s. 3d. currency—which postage, however, must be prepaid.

It will also be seen by this agreement that the expense of transporting this mail on the part of the United States is defrayed according to an act of congress, by paying to the contractor *all the postage* which may be collected in the United States on letters by that conveyance.

On the part of Nova Scotia, by such arrangement as may be hereafter agreed upon by the post office department and the proprietors, the department retaining the postage it collects; and I beg respectfully to recommend that a grant be made by the legislature for this important packet service.

I may also state that I have been given to understand that the owners of the "*Sir John Harvey*" having refitted and put that vessel into thorough repair, she will again be put on the line, and commence running at an early day.

By this arrangement the public in Nova Scotia will have three different channels by which they can forward their correspondence to the United States, viz. : 1st, by British packet, the postage by which conveyance must be prepaid, 5d. c'y.; 2ndly, by the land mail via St. John, the postage being 6d. c'y. the half ounce, prepayment optional; and lastly, by the provincial packet "*Sir John Harvey*," the postage being in like manner 6d. c'y. the half ounce, prepayment also optional.

The imperial post office authorities having requested that the amount of provincial postage due to Nova Scotia on letters for Newfoundland should not appear in the packet postage account of this department with the United Kingdom, and the postmaster general of Newfoundland having refused to pay over to this province such postage when collected by him, I have deemed it advisable, in order that the revenue of this department should not in future lose this inland postage, to issue a circular to my deputies, requiring the prepayment of the *inland* postage on all letters addressed to Newfoundland, and that colony is therefore not included in the aforesaid agreement with the United States.

Since the transfer of the department from imperial to colonial control, the duties of the post office have been conducted, as heretofore, in Dalhousie college; but the correspondence increasing, particularly the newspaper portion, it was found indispensable that the office should be enlarged for the convenience of those employed within its walls, and further with a view to the accommodation of the public, the latter being greatly inconvenienced for the want of some place of shelter whilst receiving or posting their correspondence. This fruitful source of complaint is now happily removed, a spacious hall, lighted with gas, affording the required accommodation.

Other apartments have also been added to those formerly occupied, which now give ample room for the receiving, opening, closing, &c., of the English mail, local mails, and also, for the safe keeping and preservation of the stores and stationary of the department.

The hours have also been extended, the office being open to the public 15 hours every day, (Sundays excepted) viz : from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.

The printing for the department was, in 1851, submitted to competition, and the lowest tender accepted; the service has been performed in the most creditable manner, and to entire satisfaction of the department, by Messrs. Bowes & Son, the contractors.

Postmasters being now paid by stated salaries, instead of by commission, as formerly, and the compensation for franking privilege and extra services having ceased, I feel it my duty and an act of justice to the postmasters to state, that in many cases the amount of remuneration received is quite inadequate to the arduous duties performed.

The labors of several postmasters have been much increased by night work, and particularly those of the postmaster of *Amherst*, who, as a frontier and forwarding postmaster, has important and responsible duties devolving upon him,—having numerous corresponding post and many way offices subordinate to him, with whom he interchanges mails, besides which, by the present mail arrangement, coupled with the irregularity of the arrival of the courier at *Amherst from St. John*, he is frequently obliged to remain in his office nearly all night, to receive the mails and also to make up others, to be despatched by the courier the same night.

The case of the postmaster of *Amherst* is not a solitary one, other postmasters having repeatedly called my attention to the arduous nature of the duties of their office, and the inadequate

inadequate remuneration for the same. I would therefore recommend that all these postmasters who have night work *especially*, should receive an allowance in addition to their salaries, as was the case previous to the transfer of the department.

I cannot conclude this report without bearing my cheerful testimony to the satisfactory manner in which the postmasters, way office keepers, and mail contractors throughout the province, (with some few exceptions,) have discharged their respective obligations to the department and the public during the past year.

To the clerks of this office I am also under obligations, for the prompt manner in which they have carried out my instructions, and the alacrity they have evinced in the discharge of the important duties devolving upon them.

To Mr. Hamilton, the chief clerk, and to Mr. Passow of the account branch, I am much indebted for the able assistance which they have cheerfully extended to me, and the untiring zeal they have exhibited in the preparation of the several returns which accompany this report.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. WOODGATE, P.M.G.

The hon. JOSEPH HOWE, &c. &c. &c.

SCHEDULE.

Accompanying this report are the following documents therein referred to :

- No. 1.—Statement of the revenue and expenditure of the post office department of Nova Scotia, year ended 5th October, 1852.
- No. 2.—Report in detail of all payments made and charges incurred for mail carriage in Nova Scotia, during the said year.
- No. 3.—Report in detail of all charges for salaries for the said year.
- No. 4.—Detailed account of expenditure for printing and advertising, and all incidental and miscellaneous items of disbursement, for year ended 5th October, 1852.
- No. 5.—Report of all contracts made for the carriage of the mails in Nova Scotia, during the past year.
- No. 6.—Report of all allowances to contractors beyond the sum originally stipulated in their respective contracts, and of all curtailments in contract rates of payment to the same, for the above year.
- No. 7.—Report of all fines imposed, and deductions made from the pay of mail contractors in Nova Scotia, for said year.
- No. 8.—Report of new offices and post routes established, and of offices and post routes discontinued and closed, within the said year.
- No. 9.—Report of all cases occurring of the abstraction or loss of letters containing money, sent through the post office, within the said year.
- No. 10.—Report of the new post and way offices established since 1847, the new rides set up since that period, shewing the additional distance travelled, with the cost of the increased accommodation.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

- No. 11.—Copy of the contract for the conveyance of the mails across the Bay of Fundy by steam.
- No. 12.—Copy of the articles of agreement between the post office department of the United States and the post office department of Nova Scotia.
- No. 13.—Copy of the treasury warrant, reduction of book postage.
- No. 14.—General instructions to a way office keeper in Nova Scotia.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.
General

General post office, Halifax, January 22nd, 1853.

SIR,—

With reference to the concluding part of your letter of the 28th ultimo, desiring me to furnish a special report on the working of the new postal arrangements entered into for the conveyance of the mails on the great lines of communication, shewing any deviations from the contracts entered into, and a comparative statement shewing the mode in which the services have been performed :

I beg to state, 1st—with respect to the *western mails*, viz., between Halifax and Yarmouth, via Annapolis, and Halifax and Yarmouth, via Liverpool,—that the contracts for the first mentioned of these services, have been taken by three separate mail contractors, viz., by Messrs. King and Brothers between Halifax and Annapolis, John Davis between Annapolis and Digby, and James E. Young between Digby and Yarmouth.

The number of times the above, as well as the intermediate offices, were originally served, were as follows, viz., daily between Halifax, Windsor and Kentville,—and semi-weekly between Halifax, Annapolis and Yarmouth.

The cost of the above services were—

Between Halifax and Annapolis,	-	-	-	£499 0 0
“ Annapolis and Digby,	-	-	-	73 0 0
“ Digby and Yarmouth,	-	-	-	211 0 0

Making a total of £783 0 0

During the last sitting of the legislature, it was proposed that a tri-weekly mail should be established between the above places, provided the additional annual cost did not exceed £25.

On the 1st of June last, arrangements were finally completed between this department, the Messrs. King and Brothers, and James E. Young, by which the contractors engaged to convey a *tri-weekly* mail, *free of any extra charge*, with the express understanding, however, that the night travelling was to be dispensed with ; John Davis, the contractor between Annapolis and Digby, has, however, required an additional sum of £25 for his portion of the route.

The mails, consequently, are now conveyed, daily to Kentville as formerly, and tri-weekly to Annapolis, Digby and Yarmouth, for a total cost of £808, the only deviation from the original contracts being, as I before stated, the exemption from night travelling.

These contracts have been faithfully carried out, and on the *whole route* the time, with few exceptions, well kept.

The route between Halifax and Yarmouth, via Liverpool, was originally in the hands of Mr. L. D. Geldert. In 1851 the service was submitted to public competition, and the lowest tender accepted, viz., that of Messrs. King & Brothers, for £599, the former contract being for £710, thereby effecting an annual saving to the department of £111.

On the representation and at the express desire of several members of the assembly for this section of the province, I directed the couriers to remain at Lunenburg and Shelburne all night, in order to give the public at these places sufficient time to reply to their letters. Notwithstanding these stoppages, the mails are now conveyed from Halifax to Yarmouth in 52 hours, whereas they formerly occupied 5 days in their transit.

With respect to the carriage of the *eastern mails*, I beg to remark that the contract between Halifax and Pictou is taken by Mr. Hyde, as well as that between the West River of Pictou, Plaister Cove, and Sydney, including Guysborough—

The former for	-	-	-	£470 0 0
The latter for	-	-	-	750 0 0
Total,	-	-	-	£1220 0 0

The former contracts for this latter service were as follows, viz. :

Pictou and Plaister Cove—D. Murray,	£173	0	0
Plaister Cove and Grandance—Arch'd. McPherson,	39	10	0
Grandance and Sydney—H. McNeil,	130	0	0
And the branch line between Antigonish and Guysborough—Jno. Clarke,		7	5
		<hr/>	
Total,	£417	10	0

The contractors for the above services were, from various causes, unable to keep their time; and although heavy fines were exacted, (and subsequently remitted,) still no improvement in the carriage of the mails took place, and very great dissatisfaction was generally expressed, which ultimately led to an entire change in the whole of this route, under the following circumstances:

It will be recollected that during the sitting of the house, at its extra session in November, 1851, and subsequently in 1852, much discussion took place owing to these irregularities in the above mail service, and various opinions were expressed as to the best arrangement which should be made for the carriage of the eastern mails. After many schemes and propositions had been submitted, it was ultimately decided to put up to public tender, in *one contract*, the mail service between the West River of Pictou and Sydney, including Guysborough,—the mails to be conveyed in covered carriages, drawn by not less than two horses, to run on an average of not over 15 mile stages; the mails from Antigonish to Sydney to be conveyed in waggons drawn by not less than two horses, to run, in like manner, 15 mile stages. Notices were immediately circulated inviting tenders, and the lowest offer being that of Mr. C. R. Pearson, of Truro, for £750, was accordingly accepted, the contract to commence on the 6th of January, 1852. Mr. Pearson, with my sanction, subsequently transferred this ride to Mr. Hyde.

The service between Halifax and Pictou has been generally well performed, with the exception of some few occasions when the roads have been unusually bad and travelling heavy, and when the coach has been detained at West River for the Cape Breton mails.

The carriage of the mails between the West River of Pictou and Sydney, including Guysborough, I regret to state, has been most unsatisfactorily performed, and after the exertions Mr. Hyde made to induce the post office committee to recommend to the assembly the adoption of his proposition, (which, I believe, was acceded to, with the exception of his remaining at West River during the night) I do think the government, the public, and the department, had a right to expect the utmost regularity and punctuality in the fulfilment of the terms of his contract; and further, when it is taken into consideration that these mails were originally conveyed to Sydney in a little more than 2½ days, (although it is true Sunday travelling *was* then allowed—now it is not permitted) and at an expense of only £417 10s., it might reasonably be expected that an additional £332 10s. per annum, should ensure a decided and permanent improvement in the transit of the mails on this route. Instead of this, however, I cannot see that any improvement has taken place; on the contrary, since the commencement of this contract, many and repeated complaints have been made to the government and to myself of the irregular manner in which these mails are conveyed. It is true that in some instances the irregularity has been caused by the roads being in a very heavy state, owing to recent rains, and at times a difficulty prevailed in crossing the Gut of Canso; every due allowance has, however, been made to the contractor for these unavoidable casualties, still on reference to the time bills their appears to have been a considerable loss of time unaccounted for, and for which Mr. Hyde has been fined accordingly, viz:

For the July quarter,	-	-	-	-	£30	0	0
For the January quarter,	-	-	-	-	61	10	0
					<hr/>		
Total,	-	-	-	-	£91	10	0

I beg also to add that in other respects Mr. Hyde has not faithfully carried out, on this portion of his route, the terms of his contract, the mails between Antigonish and Guysborough,

rough have not been conveyed in covered carriages, nor at 15 mile stages, neither with two horses, as represented by the honorable member for Guysborough, Mr. Campbell; and between Plaister Cove and Sydney the mails have also been carried in a vehicle drawn by one horse only.

Mr. Hyde's attention has been repeatedly called by me to this circumstance, and I was in hopes he would have thought it worth his while to give the necessary directions, and thereby prevent a repetition of the cause of these complaints.

Every exertion has been made by the department to ensure a punctual arrival of the mails both at Halifax and Sydney, but I regret to say not with that success which I had anticipated.

Previous to October, 1851, the mails for places to the eastward of Truro, viz., Cape Breton, &c., were despatched from Halifax on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 5 p. m. These days and hours were subsequently changed to Mondays and Thursdays, at 12 a. m. Again, on the 28th of October the days and hours for despatching the northern mails, viz., for New Brunswick, &c. &c., were also changed from Wednesdays and Saturdays to Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, noon.

In January, 1852, the scheme recommended by Mr. Hyde, and at present in operation, commenced. The principal objects sought to be attained by the adoption of this scheme were the combining the mail services with passenger accommodation, and the conveyance of the mails in covered carriages, drawn by not less than two horses, and at fifteen mile stages. How far these objects have been attained I leave the public at large to judge.

By the present arrangement the mails are despatched from this office on Mondays and Thursdays, at 6 a. m. This early despatch necessarily requires that the mails be made up the night previous, and the Monday's mail is accordingly closed at 10 on Saturday night, and consequently the whole of the correspondence for Cape Breton and New Brunswick, &c., remains in the post office at Halifax from that period (10 p. m.) till 6 o'clock on Monday morning.

The present scheme, I have every reason to believe, does not give the satisfaction which the post office committee anticipated, when they recommended to the house its adoption; and much dissatisfaction has been expressed, by several merchants and other gentlemen of this community, at the hours of closing and despatch of the eastern mails, and also at the repeated delays in the transmission of their correspondence *from* Cape Breton.

The last mail route which I have to report upon, is that between Truro and Amherst. This service was submitted to competition towards the close of 1850, and the tender of Messrs. Archibald and Stephenson, for £294 per annum, accepted,—the contract to commence the 6th of February, 1851, the mails to be conveyed twice a week each way.

During the last session, it will be recollected that several communications passed between the governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and between the post office departments of each province, relative to the introduction of a tri-weekly mail between Halifax and St. John, which was not then finally sanctioned, the government of New Brunswick being indifferent to the continuance of the Bay service by steamer. On the 31st of May last, these arrangements having been finally completed, a third mail a week between Truro and Amherst was authorized, at an additional expense of £75, making the total cost for this service £369 per annum.

The New Brunswick mails have not arrived with regularity, owing to the contractors in that province failing to arrive at Amherst in time, whereby Messrs. Archibald and Stephenson have frequently been unable to effect a junction at Truro, with the coach from Picton for Halifax.

The fault of this delay does not rest with Messrs. Archibald and Stephenson, as, with the exception of some few instances, no material loss of time has occurred on their portion of the line, and the contractors have conveyed the mails, generally, to the satisfaction of this department.

The postmaster general in New Brunswick having entered into a new contract for the carriage of the mails to Amherst, it is to be hoped that, for the future, they will arrive more punctually.

In concluding this report, I would beg respectfully to submit, with reference to the present practice of passengers travelling with the mails, whether greater regularity and punctuality in their transmission would not be observed, and one fruitful source of delay removed, if this system could be put an end to,—for so long as it is permitted to exist, so long will the mails on several routes be carried with irregularity and with loss of time.

In most cases the contractors on the main and great lines of road, look upon the mails as a secondary matter only,—the accommodation, comfort and convenience of the passengers, being the first object of their consideration.

To enable the mails to travel with punctuality, and at a speed of six or seven miles an hour, at all seasons of the year, and in this climate, the contractors should, in my opinion, be required to convey them in light strong waggons, constructed for the purpose, and never to carry at one time more than one passenger and his luggage. Until some such arrangement is adopted, I fear the causes and complaints of irregularity and delay will be as frequent in the future as they have been in the past, and which the exaction of fines can never effectually prevent.

The breaking down of a mail waggon is not an unfrequent occurrence, and in many cases may be traced to the number of passengers and weight of luggage in addition to the mail.

I have, &c.

A. WOODGATE.

The hon. JOSEPH HOWE, &c. &c. &c.

REPORT No. 1.

Statement of the revenue and expenditure of the post office department, for the year ended 5th October, 1852.

REVENUE.

Amount of postage of towns in Nova Scotia, including Halifax,	£4808 10 9½
Amount of unpaid letters from Great Britain for Halifax,	926 0 2½
Amount of letters for Great Britain, paid at Halifax,	618 4 11
Amount of way letter postage,	122 17 0
Amount of ship letter postage,	82 3 2
Amount of postage on unpaid letters received from, and on letters paid at Halifax sent to, Bermuda, Newfoundland, the United States, and Canada via the United States,	477 18 7½
Amount of letters returned to the dead letter office from offices in the interior, and delivered in Halifax,	7 17 0½
Amount of fees collected at Halifax on letters addressed to towns in Nova Scotia,	8 10 0
Amount received from merchants and others for the accommodation of private boxes,	52 2 0
Amount of postage on letters posted in Halifax for city delivery,	7 16 8
Amount of postage stamps sold in the year,	335 2 6
	£7447 2 11
Returned, refused, mis-sent and re-directed letters,	346 4 9½
	7100 18 11½
Net revenue within the year after deducting dead letters,	7100 18 11½
Deduct "packet postage" due to Great Britain,	1591 5 1
	5509 13 0½
Total revenue,	5509 13 0½
Deficiency on the year ended 5th October, 1852,	2641 3 6½
	£8150 16 7
	Expenditure.

EXPENDITURE.

VOUCHER.

A. Salaries,		£2913	2	7½
B. Conveyance of mails by land and by steamboat,		4456	10	1
C. Tradesmen's bills,	£62	15	10	
D. Rent of apartments in Dalhousie college, occupied as the general post office, Halifax,	181	5	0	
E. Printing and advertising,	200	19	0	
F. Coals, wood, gas, &c., for the department,	70	2	0	
G. Miscellaneous disbursements,	116	14	11	
H. Buildings and repairs,	0	13	9	
I. Law expenses,	19	10	0	
J. Ship letter gratuities to ship masters,	80	9	9½	
K. Compensation for loss of franking privilege,	36	5	0	
L. Discount of 5 per cent. on the purchase of postage stamps by stationers, &c.,	12	8	7	
			781	3 10½
Total expenditure during the year ended 5th October,			£8150	16 7

E. E.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW, clerk account branch.

REPORT No. 2.
(B. in report No. 1.)

A return of all payments made and charges incurred for mail carriage in Nova Scotia, during the year ended 5th October, 1852.

Name of route.		Mode of conveyance.	Number miles so- ing and returning.	Number of trips per week.	Amount paid.
From	To				
Amherst,	Barrowsfield and River Hebert,	Horse and waggon,	78	One	£20 0 0
Amherst,	Parisboro',	Ditto	122	One	33 0 0
Annapolis,	Digby and St. John,	By steamboat,	52	Three	90 10 0
Annapolis,	Digby,	Waggon drawn by 2 horses,	44	One	81 11 11
Antigonishe,	Cape George,	On horseback or in waggon,	68	Two	24 0 0
Antigonishe,	Guysboro',	Covered carriages drawn by 2 horses,	88	One	18 15 0
Antigonishe,	Sherbrooke and St. Mary's,	On horseback,	20	Two	19 10 0
Arichat,	Grandance,	Horse and waggon,	50	One	24 0 0
Baddeck,	Whycocomagh,	On horseback,	90	One	15 0 0
Balls Creek,	Sydney, via Narrows,	Ditto,	50	One	41 3 3
Bridgetown,	Granville Ferry and Annapolis Gut,	Horse and waggon,	14	One	24 0 0
Catalone,	Louisburg,	Horseback,	84	One	12 0 0
Digby,	Brier Island,	Horse and waggon,	42	One	42 0 0
Dunlap's,	Lewis' Head,	On horseback or in a waggon,	42	One	48 3 1½
Durham,	New Inaug,	Horseback,	34	One	14 12 6
Forrestalls,	McNair's Cove,	Horseback or waggon,	8	Two	2 9 9
Forks,	St. Margaret's Bay and Lower Ward,	Ditto,	24	Two	10 0 0
Gay's River,	Musquodoboit,	Horseback,	74	One	40 0 0
Guysboro',	Canso,	Ditto,	60	One	19 10 0
Guysborough,	Cross roads of St. Mary's & Country Harbor	Ditto,	80	Three	32 10 0

Guysboro',	Melford,	Ditto,	64	One	24 0 0
Grandance,	Plaister Cove,	Horseback or waggon,	42	One	9 17 6
Halifax,	Annapolis,	Coach, 2 or more horses,	254	Three	492 0 0
Halifax,	Liverpool and Yarmouth,	Waggon, 2 horses,	424	Two	576 0 0
Halifax,	Musquodoboit Harbor,	Ditto,	56	One	0 5 0
Halifax,	Pictou,	Coach, 2 or more horses,	200	Four	470 0 0
Halifax,	Prospect,	Horse and waggon,	50	One	3 15 0
Halifax,	Sambro,	Ditto,	36	One	26 0 0
Ingonishe,	Cape North,	On horseback or on foot,	20	One	25 0 0
Kentville,	Cornwallis, Aylesford, & Willis Foster's,	Horse and waggon,	74	Two	36 10 0
Liverpool,	{ Brookfield, Harmony Corner, Plea- sant River and Lawrencetown, }	Ditto,	136	One	75 0 0
Liverpool,	Port Medway,	Ditto,	40	Two	15 12 6
Londonderry,	Five Islands,	Horseback and waggon,	84	One	29 17 0
Londonderry,	Pugwash, via Wallace River,	Horseback or waggon,	84	Two	35 0 0
Louisbourg,	Gabarouse,	Horseback or on foot,	26	Fortnightly	18 0 0
Lunenbourg,	Bridgewater,	Horseback or waggon,	26	One	9 10 0
Mabou Bridge,	Lake Ainslie,	On horseback,	50	One	11 5 0
Mabou Bridge,	Margaree,	Horseback or waggon,	72	One	15 0 0
Maitland,	The Gore,	Ditto,	25	One	12 9 0
Maitland,	Truro,	Ditto,	26	One	9 0 0
Margaree,	Baddeck,	Horseback,	45	One	30 0 0
Margaree,	Boulardarie,	Ditto,	32	One	14 0 0
Margaree,	Cheticamp,	Ditto,	32	One	10 0 0
Merrigomisho,	Barney's River,	Horseback or waggon,	14	One	7 6 3
Musquodoboit,	Sheet Harbor,	Horse or on foot,	56	One	3 15 0
New Glasgow,	Capo George, via Gulf Shore,	On horseback,	100	One	47 0 0
New Glasgow,	{ East River, Forks, Garden of Eden, } { and Blue Mountains, }	Ditto,	90	Once	34 10 0
Newport,	Newport Landing,	Ditto,	14	One	8 10 0
Newport,	Newport Corner,	Ditto,	4	One	2 1 8
North Sydney,	Sydney,	On horseback or by water,	1	One	7 0 0

REPORT No. 2.—Continued.

Name of route.		Mode of conveyance.	Number miles going and returning.	Number of trips per week.	Amount paid.
From.	To.				
Parrsboro', Parrsboro', Pictou, Pictou, Pictou, Plaister Cove, Plaister Cove, Port Hood, Port Hood, River Inhabitants, River Inhabitants, Scotch Village, Sherbrooko, Shubenacadie, St. Ann, St. Anns, St. Anns, St. Peters, Sydney, Sydney, Sydney, Sydney, Trefkys, Truro,	Apple River, via Advocate Harbor, Five Islands, Amherst, Earlton, New Glasgow, Whycocomagh, serving River Dennis Port Hood, Mabou Bridge and Mabou, Margaree, Whycocomagh and Lake Ainslie, Malagawatch, St. George's Channel, Upper and Lower Rawdon, Indian Harbor, Maitland, Noel, Gore, &c. Baddeck, Boulardarie, Ingonishe, L'Ardoise and Grand River, Baddeck, via Boulardarie, Grandance, Mainadien, Sydney Mines, Walton, Amherst,	Horseback, Ditto, Coach or waggon, 2 or more horses, Horse or waggon, Ditto, Horseback or on foot, Horse and waggon, Waggon or horseback, Horseback, Ditto, Ditto, Horse and waggon, Horseback, Horse or waggon, Horseback, Ditto, Horseback or on foot, On horseback, Ditto, Horse and waggon, Horseback, Ditto, Horse and waggon, Coach, 2 or more horses,	88 One 28 One 200 One 25 One 16 Two 60 One 54 Two 45 One 70 One 36 One 36 One 43 One 25 One 60 One 15 One 100 One 40 One 20 One 120 One 150 One 60 One 48 One 57 One 802 Three	28 9 6 13 15 6 120 0 0 11 19 0 12 0 0 15 0 0 48 10 0 5 9 3 6 5 0 11 5 0 15 0 0 20 0 0 10 0 0 29 15 0 15 0 0 3 0 0 13 18 6 10 0 0 58 0 0 4 10 0 38 0 0 15 0 0 45 0 0 317 8 10½	

Truro, Wallace, Walton, West River, West River, Whycocomagh, Wilmot, Willis Foster's, Windsor, Windsor, Windsor, West River, Yarmouth, Yarmouth,	Earlton and Tatamagouche, Gulf Shore, Noel, New Glasgow, } Plaister Cove and Sydney, including } Guysboro', Forks Margaree, Lawrencetown, via Nictaux, Nicholls Corner and Bridgetown, Chester, Falmouth, Hantsport, Plaister Cove, Digby, Kemptville,	Horse and waggon, Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, 2 horses, with covered carriages from W. River to Antigonish & Guysboro'; waggon and 2 horses to Sydney, Horseback or on foot, Horse and waggon, Ditto, Ditto, Foot messenger, Horse and waggon, Horse and waggon, Waggon, 2 horses, Horse and waggon,	64 One 24 One 32 One 24 Two 444 Two 60 One 35 One 52 One 70 One 10 Once 15 One 184 Two 140 Three 50 One	40 5 0 10 0 0 4 0 0 3 0 0 527 10 0 15 0 0 17 10 0 4 15 0 35 0 0 7 10 0 6 0 0 23 5 0 206 15 0 5 15 0	£4456 10 1
Total for the year ended 5th October,					

F. M. PASSOW,
Clerk account branch.

A. WOODGATE, P.M.G.

REPORT No. 3.

(A. in report No. 1.)

A report in detail of all charges for salaries, showing in each case the name of the office, the service or duty performed, and the amount paid for the year ended the 5th day of October, 1852.

Name.	Service or duty performed.	Amount for the year.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, HALIFAX.		
A. Woodgate,	Postmaster general,	£600 0 0
C. H. Hamilton,	Chief clerk,	187 10 0
F. M. Passow,	Clerk account branch,	143 15 0
*A. O. Creighton,	} Clerks.	62 10 0
*J. Willis,		62 10 0
†W. Small,		93 15 0
‡J. M. Inglis,		93 15 0
H. Kerr,		62 10 0
H. Driscoll,		62 10 0
G. M. Schwartz,	Messenger,	75 0 0
W. Craig,	Letter carrier,	95 0 0
‡W. Gormley,	Ditto,	46 13 4
A. Church,	Ditto,	33 6 8
		£1618 15 0

* Mr. Creighton and Mr. Willis resigned their situations on the 5th April, 1852.

† Mr. Small and Mr. Inglis were appointed on the resignation of Messrs. Creighton and Willis.

‡ Mr. Gormley resigned 5th May, 1852.

Name of office.	Service or duty performed.	Amount for the year.
Albion mines,	Postmaster,	£8 4 1½
Amherst,	do.	54 16 9½
Annapolis,	do.	32 5 5½
Antigonishe,	do.	34 8 8
Arichat,	do.	26 18 1
Baddeck,	do.	11 5 0
Barrington,	do.	18 11 2
Bridgetown,	do.	24 17 9½
Bridgewater,	do.	8 16 4
Chester,	do.	12 15 8½
Digby,	do.	35 8 8
Durham,	do.	8 19 2½
Guysboro',	do.	26 13 6½
Kentville,	do.	52 10 1½

Name

Name of office.	Service or duty performed.	Amount for the year.
Lawrencetown,	Postmaster,	£10 17 9
Liverpool,	do.	37 5 6½
Londonderry,	do.	22 12 4
Lower Horton,	do.	12 13 4½
Lunenburg,	do.	22 4 10
Lower Stewiacke,	do.	7 10 0
M. Musquodoboit,	do.	7 10 0
New Glasgow,	do.	32 4 8
Newport,	do.	17 0 0
North Sydney,	do.	16 18 3
Parrsboro',	do.	16 11 0½
Pictou,	do.	92 0 6½
Plaister Cove,	do.	26 8 7½
Port Hood,	do.	21 3 7
Pugwash,	do.	18 4 0
St. Margaret's Bay,	do.	8 0 1½
Shelburne,	do.	27 8 9½
Sherbrooke,	do.	8 3 3
St. Peters,	do.	8 3 0
Sydney,	do.	63 9 10
Sydney mines,	do.	7 10 0
Shubenacadie,	do.	8 10 10½
Tatamagouche,	do.	1 5 0
Truro,	do.	37 12 5½
Wallace,	do.	22 1 1
Weymouth,	do.	17 1 5
Windsor,	do.	46 18 9
Wolfville,	do.	13 14 1
Yarmouth,	do.	69 13 2½
Gay's River,	do.	8 16 6½
		£1066 3 7½
Advocate Harbor,	Way office keeper,	£2 0 0
Apple River,	do.	2 0 0
Argyle,	do.	1 0 0
Aylesford,	do.	2 0 0
Barney's River,	do.	1 10 0
Blue Mountains,	do.	2 0 0
Boularderie,	do.	2 0 0
Brier Island,	do.	2 0 0
Broad Cove (Intervale)	do.	2 0 0
Broad Cove (Marsh)	do.	2 0 0
Brookfield,	do.	2 0 0
Brookfield, Co. Colchester,	do.	0 10 0
Canard, Cornwallis,	do.	2 0 0
Canning,	do.	2 0 0
Canso,	do.	2 0 0
Cape George,	do.	2 0 0
Cape Sable Island,	do.	0 16 8
Catalone,	do.	2 0 0

Name

Name of office.	Service or duty performed.	Amount for the year.
Cheticamp,	Way office keeper,	£2 0 0
Cheverie,	do.	0 10 0
Clare,	do.	2 0 0
Clements,	do.	2 0 0
Clyde River,	do.	2 0 0
Cornwallis,	do.	2 0 0
Country Harbor,	do.	2 0 0
Cross roads, (Melford,)	do.	1 0 0
Cross roads (St. Mary's,)	do.	2 0 0
Dartmouth,	do.	0 16 8
Diligent River,	do.	1 0 0
Earltown,	do.	2 0 0
East Bay,	do.	2 0 0
Economy,	do.	2 0 0
Falmouth,	do.	2 0 0
Five Islands,	do.	2 0 0
Forks, (St. Mary's,)	do.	1 14 0
Fox Harbor,	do.	2 0 0
Forrestall's,	do.	0 10 0
Fraser's mills,	do.	2 0 0
Gabérouse,	do.	2 0 0
Garden of Eden,	do.	2 0 0
Gaspereau,	do.	0 10 0
Goose River,	do.	2 0 0
Gore,	do.	2 0 0
Grand Narrows,	do.	2 0 0
Grand River,	do.	2 0 0
Granville ferry,	do.	2 0 0
Gulf Shore,	do.	2 0 0
Hantsport,	do.	2 0 0
Head of Amherst,	do.	1 0 0
Hillsboro', C. B.,	do.	2 0 0
Hillsboro', N. S.,	do.	2 0 0
Hopewell,	do.	2 0 0
Ingonishe,	do.	2 0 0
Judique,	do.	2 0 0
Kennetcook,	do.	0 10 0
Lake Ainslie,	do.	2 0 0
Lake Ainslie, east side,	do.	0 10 0
L'Ardoise,	do.	2 0 0
Little Bras d'Or,	do.	2 0 0
Little River,	do.	0 10 0
Locke's Island,	do.	2 0 0
Lower Settlement, Mid. Riv.	do.	0 10 0
Louisbourg,	do.	2 0 0
Lochabar,	do.	0 10 0
Lower Ward,	do.	2 0 0
Mabou,	do.	2 0 0
Mabou bridge,	do.	2 0 0
Maccan,	do.	2 0 0
Mahone Bay,	do.	2 0 0

Name of office.	Service or duty performed.	Amount for the year.
Mainadieu,	Way office keeper,	£2 0 0
Maitland, Co. Yarmouth,	do.	2 0 0
Malagawatch,	do.	0 10 0
Malignant Cove,	do.	1 10 0
Manchester,	do.	1 0 0
Margarec,	do.	2 0 0
Melford,	do.	2 0 0
Merigomishe,	do.	2 0 0
Meteghan,	do.	2 0 0
Middle River,	do.	1 10 0
Mills Village,	do.	2 0 0
Minudie,	do.	2 0 0
Moidart,	do.	2 0 0
Musquodoboit (Upper)	do.	2 0 0
Napan,	do.	2 0 0
New Annan,	do.	2 0 0
New Lairig,	do.	2 0 0
Newport Corner,	do.	2 0 0
Newport Landing,	do.	2 0 0
Nicholls' corner,	do.	0 6 8
Nictaux Falls,	do.	2 0 0
Nine-mile River,	do.	1 10 0
Noel,	do.	2 0 0
North West Arm,	do.	2 0 0
Old Barns,	do.	2 0 0
Oyster Pond,	do.	1 0 0
Peggy's Cove,	do.	0 10 0
Pleasant River,	do.	1 3 4
Petite Reviere,	do.	0 10 0
Portapique,	do.	2 0 0
Port Medway,	do.	2 0 0
Prospect,	do.	0 10 0
Pubnico,	do.	2 0 0
Ratchford River,	do.	2 0 0
Rawdon,	do.	2 0 0
Rawdon, (Upper),	do.	2 0 0
River Hebert,	do.	0 10 0
River Inhahitants,	do.	2 0 0
River John,	do.	2 0 0
River John, (West Branch),	do.	2 0 0
River Philip,	do.	2 0 0
Rogers' Hill,	do.	2 0 0
Sable River,	do.	2 0 0
Sand Point,	do.	1 0 0
Sheet Harbor,	do.	0 10 0
Ship Harbor,	do.	2 0 0
Spring Hill,	do.	2 0 0
Springville,	do.	2 0 0
St. Andrews,	do.	2 0 0
St. Anns,	do.	2 0 0
St. George's Channel,	do.	2 0 0

Name of office.	Service or duty performed.	Amount for the year.
Stewiacke, (Middle),	Way office keeper,	£1 10 0
Stewiacke, (Upper),	do.	2 0 0
Stewiacke,	do.	0 10 0
Tusket,	do.	2 0 0
Tracadie,	do.	2 0 0
Wallace River,	do.	2 0 0
Walton,	do.	2 0 0
West River,	do.	2 0 0
West Chester,	do.	2 0 0
Willis Foster's,	do.	0 6 8
Wilmot,	do.	2 0 0
Whycocomagh,	do.	2 0 0
Maitland, Co. Hants,	do.	2 0 0
Tatamagouche,	do.	1 10 0
M. Musquodoboit,	do.	0 10 0
Sydney Mines,	do.	0 10 0
		£228 4 0

RECAPITULATION.

Department at Halifax, - - -	£1618 15 0
Salaries to postmasters, - - -	1066 3 7½
Ditto to way office keepers, - -	228 4 0
Total for the year, - -	£2913 2 7½

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW,
Clerk account branch.

REPORT No. 4.

Detailed account of expenditure for printing and advertising, and all incidental and miscellaneous items of disbursement, for the year ended the 5th day of October, 1852.

(C. in report No. 1.)

An account of sums paid in discharge of tradesmen's bills for articles supplied for the service of the post office department of Nova Scotia, for the year ended the 5th October, 1852.

Name.	Particulars of disbursements.	Amount.	Total.
QUARTER ENDED 5TH JANUARY.			
D. McPherson—	Carpenters' work, general post office, Halifax,	£23 15 0½	
J. & E. Longard—	Furnishing new stove and pipe for ditto,	9 9 9	
G. S. Bolton—	Making and engraving brass stamps,	3 10 0	

Jno.

Jno. Esson & Co.—Twine, candles, &c., furnished general post office,	1 17 5	
E. Studley—Painting and lettering mail bags,	1 9 3	
H. M. Creighton—Binding books for general post office, Halifax,	0 6 6	
	<hr/>	£40 7 11½

QUARTER ENDED 5TH APRIL.

Nil.

QUARTER ENDED 5TH JULY.

Cragg & O'Bryan—Making canvas bags for the use of the post office department,	10 5 0	
Chas. Fielding—Making mail pouches, and repairing port-manteaus,	5 2 0	
Jno. Esson & Co.—Twine, candles, &c., for general post office,	1 16 8½	
W. & R. Crawford—Winding and regulating the clock at the general post office, Halifax, for one year,	1 5 0	
W. S. Studley & Co.—Lettering mail bags and painting boxes for the inland office, general post office, Halifax,	1 4 9	
A. Cameron—Repairing mail bags, Pictou,	0 2 6	
W. Turnbull—Ditto ditto Sydney,	0 1 3	
	<hr/>	19 17 2½

QUARTER ENDED 5TH OCTOBER.

John Esson & Co.—Twine, matches, &c., for general post office, Halifax,	1 10 2	
W. S. Studley & Co.—Painting and labelling bags,	0 10 6	
G. S. Bolton—Making and engraving brass stamps,	0 10 0	
	<hr/>	2 10 8
Total for the year ended 5th October, 1852,		£62 15 10

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW,
Clerk account branch.

(D. in report No. 1.)

An account of sums paid for rent on account of the post office department in Nova Scotia, for the year ended 5th October, 1852.

QUARTER ENDED 5TH JANUARY.

James Thompson, secretary Dalhousie college—Rent of apartments in Dalhousie college occupied as the general post office,	£31 5 0
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QUARTER ENDED 5TH APRIL.

James Thompson—Rent of apartments in Dalhousie college occupied as the general post office,	*50 0 0
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* The rent was increased in consequence of the additional room required by the department.

Quarter

QUARTER ENDED 5TH JULY.

James Thompson—Rent of apartments in Dalhousie college
occupied as the general post office, £50 0 0

QUARTER ENDED 5TH OCTOBER, 1852.

James Thompson—Rent of apartments in Dalhousie college
occupied as the general post office, Halifax, 50 0 0

Total for the year ended 5th October, 1852, £181 5 0

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW,
Clerk account branch.

(E. in report No. 1.)

*Detailed account of expenditure for printing and advertising, for the year ending the
5th day of October, 1852.*

QUARTER ENDED 5TH JANUARY.

J. Bowes & Son, printing,	£25	6	9	
Wm. Cunnabell, advertising,	0	6	0	
Wm. Annand, do.	5	7	0	
R. Nugent, do.	9	4	9	
J. Barns, do.	1	0	0	
J. Thompson, do.	0	16	3	
J. H. Crosskill, do.	6	11	6	
J. Munro, do.	2	11	3	
English & Blackadar, do.	3	2	6	
A. Grant, do.	3	15	9	
J. Bowes & Son, do.	0	12	6	
J. Ferguson, do.	0	15	0	
E. McDonald, of Pictou, advertising, &c.,	1	10	0	
J. Ward, Sydney, do.	2	5	0	
A. Lawson, of Yarmouth, do.	0	7	6	
				£63 11 9

QUARTER ENDED 5TH APRIL.

Messrs. Bowes & Son, for printing,	£13	15	0	
R. Nugent, for advertising,	2	0	0	
W. Gossip, do.	0	19	6	
W. Cunnabell, do.	0	13	6	
E. McDonald, Pictou, advertising,	1	8	9	
A. Lawson, Yarmouth, do.	0	7	6	
				19 4 3

QUARTER ENDED 5TH JULY.

J. Bowes & Son, printing,	£48	18	9	
E. M. McDonald, advertising, Pictou,	0	15	0	
A. Lawson, do. Yarmouth,	0	7	6	
				50 1 3

Quarter

QUARTER ENDED 5TH OCTOBER.

J. Bowes & Son, printing G. P. O.,	£66	19	3	
E. M. McDonald, advertising, Pictou,	0	15	0	
A. Lawson, advertising, Yarmouth,	0	7	6	
				68 1 9
Total for the year,	£200	19	0	

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW,
Clerk account branch.

(F. in report No. 1.)

An account of sums paid for coals, wood, gas, &c., on account of the post office department in Nova Scotia, for the year ended the 5th day of October, 1852.

QUARTER ENDED 5TH JANUARY.

Halifax gas company—Gas supplied to the general post office,	£13	5	1	
				13 5 1

QUARTER ENDED 5TH APRIL, 1852.

J. Neville—For coals, truckage, and labor, for the general post office,	6	0	6	
Halifax gas company—Gas supplied for ditto,	8	3	2	
				14 3 8

QUARTER ENDED 5TH JULY.

J. Neville—For coals, wood, truckage, sawing, and labor, for general post office,	25	7	9	
Halifax gas company—Gas supplied general post office,	7	0	9	
				32 8 6

QUARTER ENDED 5TH OCTOBER, 1852.

Halifax gas company—Gas supplied to the general post office, Halifax,	10	4	9	
				10 4 9

Total for the year ended 5th October, 1852, £70 2 0

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW,
Clerk account branch.

(G. in report No. 1.)

An account of sums paid for miscellaneous disbursements on account of the post office department in Nova Scotia, for the year ended the 5th day of October, 1852.

QUARTER ENDED 5TH JANUARY.

W. Buckpitt—Repairing portmanteaux,	£0	10	0
R. Nugent—'Peoples' almanack,' for 1852,	0	0	7½
C. H. Belcher—Belcher's almanack, " for use of general post office, Halifax,	0	0	7½

A labourer—Removing ashes from post office yard,	£0	1	3	
Mary Western—Scrubbing and cleaning the post office,	0	7	6	
Signal director, Citadel Hill—Reporting English steamers, &c.,	0	16	3	
Wm. Buckley—Services as extra letter carrier in the general post office Halifax,	6	8	0	
A. Church—Ditto ditto ditto,	6	12	0	
Mrs. C. McPherson—Affording accommodation to couriers,	1	5	0	
				£16 1 3

QUARTER ENDED 5TH APRIL.

Angus McNeil—Fines for loss of time in the carriage of the mails between Grandance and Sydney, remitted by order of the executive,	28	0	0	
David Murray, junr., courier West River of Pictou and Plais- ter Cove—Ditto ditto,	20	0	0	
James and Thomas King, mail contractors between Halifax and Annapolis—Ditto ditto,	7	0	0	
				55 0 0
Wm. Buckley—Services as extra letter carrier,	8	18	0	
A. Church—Ditto ditto,	8	18	0	
Mrs. C. McPherson—Accommodating couriers at Grandance,	1	5	0	
W. Stewart, and others—Repairing coach time-piece,	0	16	5½	
W. & R. Crawford—Putting up clock in new office,	0	5	0	
W. L. Maberly—Stamps and brass seals for post office at Syd- ney Mines, Baddeck, M. Musquodoboit, Lower Stewiacke, and Albion Mines,	6	1	10½	
				26 4 4

QUARTER ENDED 5TH JULY.

Wm. Buckley—Services as extra letter carrier at Halifax,	5	3	6	
Wm. Burns—Ditto ditto ditto,	3	5	0	
A. Church—Ditto ditto ditto,	2	10	6	
Mrs. McPherson—Affording accommodation to the couriers at Grandance, Cape Breton,	1	5	0	
A. Smith—Truckage of official stores in the quarter,	0	5	9	
Mary Western—Scrubbing paint and cleaning post office, Ha- lifax,	0	10	0	
P. Morrissey—Repairing locks at ditto,	0	0	9	
N. S. telegraph company—Messages to Truro and Amherst,	0	1	3	
Mr. Walsh—Glazing pane of glass, general post office,	0	0	9	
W. L. Maberly—Brass seal and dated stamp for Tatamagouche post office,	1	4	4	
				14 6 10

QUARTER ENDED 5TH OCTOBER.

James Smith—Paid truckage of stores for general post office,	0	3	9
Laborer—Cleaning yard, post office, Halifax,	0	1	6
N. S. electric telegraph company—Telegraphic messages to Truro, Amherst and Bridgetown,	0	4	3
James Connell—Services as extra letter carrier,	1	8	0

A. Henderson, Annapolis—Expenses incurred in conveying the mail from Annapolis to St. John, and back,	£2 0 0	
Mrs. McPherson—Affording accommodation to the couriers at Grandance, C. B.,	1 5 0	
	<u> </u>	5 2 6
Total for the year ended 5th October, 1852,		<u>£116 14 11</u>

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW,
Clerk account branch.

(II. in report No. 1.)

An account of sums paid for buildings and repairs on account of the post office department in Nova Scotia, for the year ended 5th October, 1852.

John Brander—Putting new lock on drawers, large bolt, and pair wrought hinges on door of the general post office, in the quarter ended 5th October, 1852,	£0 13 9
Total for the year ended 5th October, 1852,	<u>£0 13 9</u>

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW,
Clerk account branch.

(I. in report No. 1.)

An account of sums paid for law expenses on account of the post office department in Nova Scotia, for the year ended 5th day October, 1852.

QUARTER ENDED 5TH JANUARY, 1852.

The hon. the attorney general—For drafting and engrossing mail contracts and bonds, for the carriage of the mails between Halifax and Pictou, and between West River of Pictou and Sydney, Cape Breton, including Guysboro'; also, drafting form of contracts for mail services in Nova Scotia, to be printed for the use of post office department. Drafting and engrossing bond for Messrs. Bowes & Son, for printing for the post office department, Halifax.	£19 10 0
Total for the year ended the 5th October,	<u>£19 10 0</u>

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW,
Clerk account branch.

(J. in report No. 1.)

A report of sums paid by the several postmasters, at the undermentioned post towns in Nova Scotia, being 'gratuities' to shipmasters, within the year ended the 5th October, 1852.

No. of letters.	Office at which gratuity was paid.	Amount.	Total amount.
QUARTER, 5TH JANUARY, 1852.			
1392	Halifax,	£8 14 0	
45	Annapolis,	0 5 7½	
13	Barrington,	0 1 7½	
129	Liverpool,	0 16 1½	
6	Newport,	0 0 9	
4	Parrsboro',	0 0 6	
277	Sydney,	1 14 8	
25	Windsor,	0 3 1½	
129	Yarmouth,	0 16 1½	
56	North Sydney,	0 7 0	
			£12 19 6½
QUARTER, 5TH APRIL.			
1828	Halifax,	11 8 6	
22	Annapolis,	0 2 9	
27	Barrington,	0 3 4½	
100	Digby,	0 12 6	
135	Liverpool,	0 16 10½	
1	Lunenburg,	0 0 1½	
22	Shelburne,	0 2 9	
87	Yarmouth,	0 10 10½	
			13 17 9
QUARTER, 5TH JULY.			
2753	Halifax,	17 4 1½	
18	Annapolis,	0 2 3	
288	Arichat,	1 16 0	
156	Liverpool,	0 19 6	
13	North Sydney,	0 1 7½	
14	Shelburne,	0 1 9	
1266	Sydney,	7 18 3	
19	Weymouth,	0 2 4½	
53	Windsor,	0 6 7½	
157	Yarmouth,	0 19 7½	
			29 12 1½
QUARTER, 5TH OCTOBER.			
2902	Halifax,	18 2 9	
38	Annapolis,	0 4 9	

No. of letters.	Office at which gratuity was paid.	Amount.	Total amount.
102	Liverpool,	0 12 9	
18	North Sydney,	0 2 3	
507	Sydney,	3 3 4½	
12	Weymouth,	0 1 6	
87	Windsor,	0 16 10½	
177	Yarmouth,	1 2 1½	
			24 0 4½
	Total for the year,		£80 9 9½

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW,
Clerk account branch.

(K. in report No. 1.)

A report of the sums paid to several postmasters and way office keepers in Nova Scotia, as compensation for loss of 'franking privilege,' in the quarter ended 5th January, 1852, when compensation ceased.

Postmaster of Amherst,	- - - - -	£0 15 0
“ Arichat,	- - - - -	2 10 0
“ Barrington,	- - - - -	0 10 0
“ Bridgetown,	- - - - -	1 5 0
“ Digby,	- - - - -	1 5 0
“ Guysboro',	- - - - -	2 10 0
“ Kentville,	- - - - -	0 10 0
“ Liverpool,	- - - - -	1 5 0
“ Newport,	- - - - -	0 10 0
“ Parrsboro',	- - - - -	2 10 0
“ Plaister Cove,	- - - - -	0 10 0
“ Port Hood,	- - - - -	1 5 0
“ Pictou,	- - - - -	2 10 0
“ Shelburne,	- - - - -	1 5 0
“ Sherbrooke,	- - - - -	0 10 0
“ St. Peters,	- - - - -	0 10 0
“ Truro,	- - - - -	2 10 0
“ Wallace,	- - - - -	1 5 0
“ Yarmouth,	- - - - -	2 10 0
Way office keeper at Advocate Harbor,	- - - - -	0 10 0
“ Aylesford,	- - - - -	0 10 0
“ Boulardarie,	- - - - -	0 10 0
“ Brier Island,	- - - - -	0 10 0
“ Baddeck,	- - - - -	0 10 0
“ Canard, (Cornwallis,)	- - - - -	0 10 0
“ Cornwallis,	- - - - -	0 10 0
“ Cape George,	- - - - -	0 10 0
“ Economy,	- - - - -	0 10 0
“ Mabou,	- - - - -	0 10 0
“ Malignant Cove,	- - - - -	0 10 0

Way office keeper at Margaree,	-	-	-	-	£0	10	0
“ Nappan,	-	-	-	-	0	10	0
“ River Inhabitants,	-	-	-	-	0	10	0
“ River John,	-	-	-	-	0	10	0
“ Tracadie,	-	-	-	-	0	10	0
“ Tusket,	-	-	-	-	0	10	0
“ West Chester,	-	-	-	-	0	10	0
“ Wilmot,	-	-	-	-	0	10	0
“ Rawdon,	-	-	-	-	0	10	0
Total,					-	-	£36 5 0

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW,
Clerk account branch.

(L. in report No. 1.)

An account of sums paid to merchants, stationers, postmasters, and others, being a discount of 5 per cent. on the purchase of postage stamps, during the year ended 5th October, 1852.

QUARTER ENDED 5TH JANUARY.

Postmaster of Barrington,	-	-	-	-	£0	1	0
“ Liverpool,	-	-	-	-	0	6	0
“ Newport,	-	-	-	-	0	4	0
“ Pugwash,	-	-	-	-	0	2	0
“ Sherbrooke,	-	-	-	-	0	0	3
“ Windsor,	-	-	-	-	0	1	6
“ Wallace,	-	-	-	-	0	1	6
							£0 16 3

QUARTER ENDED 5TH APRIL.

Messrs. McKinlay,	-	-	-	-	0	5	0
Mr. Fuller,	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
J. S. Morris,	-	-	-	-	0	5	0
Wm. Grant, junr.,	-	-	-	-	0	10	0
Wm. Gossip,	-	-	-	-	0	5	0
J. Dawson, Pictou,	-	-	-	-	0	10	0
J. Graham,	-	-	-	-	0	10	0
Messrs. Fairbanks & Allisons,	-	-	-	-	0	5	0
Postmaster of Antigonishe,	-	-	-	-	0	4	0
“ Barrington,	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
“ Port Hood,	-	-	-	-	0	2	6
“ Sherbrooke,	-	-	-	-	0	1	9
“ Shubenacadie,	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
“ Sydney,	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
“ Wallace,	-	-	-	-	0	1	6
“ Windsor,	-	-	-	-	0	2	0
							4 4 9

Quarter

QUARTER ENDED 5TH JULY.

J. Graham, -	-	-	-	-	-	£0	5	0
Wm. Gossip,	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	0
Postmaster of	Amherst,	-	-	-	-	0	6	0
"	Annapolis,	-	-	-	-	0	2	4½
"	Arichat,	-	-	-	-	0	4	0
"	Newport,	-	-	-	-	0	4	0
"	Pictou,	-	-	-	-	0	5	7½
"	Plaister Cove,	-	-	-	-	0	7	0
"	Pugwash,	-	-	-	-	0	2	0
"	Shubenacadie,	-	-	-	-	0	2	6
"	Sydney,	-	-	-	-	0	3	6
"	Sydney Mines,	-	-	-	-	0	2	0
"	Wallace,	-	-	-	-	0	2	0
"	Windsor,	-	-	-	-	0	5	0
"	Yarmouth,	-	-	-	-	0	16	6
								£3 12 6

QUARTER ENDED 5TH OCTOBER.

Mr. Fuller, -	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	0
" Gossip,	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	0
" Graham,	-	-	-	-	-	0	5	0
Postmaster of	Amherst,	-	-	-	-	0	2	6
"	Annapolis,	-	-	-	-	0	3	7½
"	Bridgewater,	-	-	-	-	0	2	3
"	Chester,	-	-	-	-	0	0	9
"	Digby,	-	-	-	-	0	2	0
"	Lower Stewiacke,	-	-	-	-	0	1	6
"	Pictou,	-	-	-	-	0	0	11½
"	Plaister Cove,	-	-	-	-	0	8	0
"	Port Hood,	-	-	-	-	0	2	6
"	Pugwash,	-	-	-	-	0	2	0
"	Shubenacadie,	-	-	-	-	0	2	6
"	Sydney,	-	-	-	-	0	3	0
"	Weymouth,	-	-	-	-	0	2	0
"	Windsor,	-	-	-	-	0	4	6
"	Yarmouth,	-	-	-	-	1	2	0
								3 15 1

Total for the year ended 5th October, £12 8 7

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW,
Clerk account branch.

Report

Report of all allowances made to mail contractors in Nova Scotia, beyond the sum originally stipulated in their respective contracts, during the year ended 5th October, 1852, with the reasons 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 the additional allowance therefor.

Routes.		Name of contractor.	Original service provided by contract.	Original price.	Additional service required.	Date of commencement of additional service.	Additional allowance therefor per annum.
From.	To.						
Sydney,	Boulardarie,	Thomas Battersby,	Mail once a week between Sydney and Boulardarie, One mail a week each way between St. Ann's and Boulardarie,	£52 0 0	{ Extending the mail service to Boulardarie, }	6 Jan'y. '52,	£8 0 0
St. Anns,	Boulardarie,	Donald Morrison,	Carrriage of the mails twice a week, each way, between Truro and Amherst.	12 0 0	{ Extension of ride to Baddeck, }	6 Jan'y. "	8 0 0
Truro,	Amherst,	{ Messrs. Archibald and Stephenson, }	To convey a mail daily to Kentville, and twice per week to Annapolis,	294 0 0	{ To convey a mail three times a week each way between Truro and Amherst, }	31 May, "	75 0 0
Halifax,	Annapolis,	Messrs. King & Bro's.,	Conveyance of mails twice a week each way between Annapolis and Digby,	499 0 0	{ To convey the mails three times a week to Annapolis, }	1 June, "	NIL.*
Annapolis,	Digby,	John Davis,	Mails to be conveyed twice a week,	73 0 0	{ To carry a mail three times per week to Digby, }	1 June, "	25 0 0
Digby,	Yarmouth,	James E. Young,	Carrriage of mails once per week each way,	211 0 0	{ Mails to be conveyed 3 times pr week to Antigonishe to return by S. River and Fisher's mills, }	1 June, "	NIL.†
Antigonishe,	Sherbrooke,	Angus McLellan,		18 0 0		6 July, "	6 0 0

* Provided the mails for Annapolis, &c., are allowed to remain at Kentville all night.

† With the understanding that the mail is not to travel AT NIGHT.

F. M. PASSOW, clerk account branch.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

REPORT No. 6—continued.

Report of curtailments of expenses on existing contracts, effected by the post office department, within the year ended the 5th October, 1852; 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 reason for the curtailment—the amount of reduction of price—and the date from which the curtailment took effect.

Name of routes.		Name of Contractor.	Original service provided by contract.	Original price.	Reason for curtailment.	Reduction made in price per annum.	Date of commencement of reduction.
From.	To.						
Margaree.	Boulardarie.	James Coady.	{ To convey a mail once a week, each way, between Margaree & Boulardarie. }	£56 0 0	{ It was considered a better arrangement that the courier should travel from Margaree as far as Baddeck only, and terminate his ride there, instead of proceeding on to Boulardarie. }	£16 0 0	5th Jan'y. 1852.
Total curtailment in the year,						£16 0 0	

F. M. PASSOW,
Clerk account branch.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

REPORT No. 7.

Report of all fines imposed, and deductions from, the pay of mail contractors, for failures to deliver the mail, or for any other cause; showing the names of the contractors—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 5th October, 1852.

Name of route.		Contractor.	Nature of offence.	Date of fine.	Amount.	Whether remitted, and for what cause.
From.	To.					
Sydney	Halifax.	H. Hyde.	Delay in arrival of the mails at Halifax.	26th May, 1852.	£5 0 0	Not remitted.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	28th “	5 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	31st “	5 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	3rd June, “	5 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	7th “	5 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto at Halifax and Sydney,	10th “	5 0 0	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		0 0 0	
Total amount of fines for the year,					£30 0 0	

F. M. PASSOW,
Clerk account branch.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

REPORT No. 8.

Report of new post and way offices established in Nova Scotia during the year ended the 5th day of October, 1852.

Name of office.	Whether post or way office.	County.	Name of officer.	When appointed.
Baddeck,	Post office,	Victoria,	Wm. Kidston,	Services commencing 6th Jan. '52.
Lower Stewiacke,	do.	Colchester,	Wm. Holdsworth,	
M. Musquodoboit,	do.	Halifax,	Robt. Kaulback,	
Sydney Mines,	do.	C. Breton,	Douglas I. Rigby,	
Tatamagouche,	do.	Colchester,	Jno. Lombard,	Tatamagouche, 19th May, 1852.
Nine Mile River,	Way office,	Hants,	Hugh McPhee,	6th Jan., 1852.
Barney's River,	do.	Pictou,	Wm. McKenzie,	14th " "
Manchester,	do.	Guysboro',	J. J. Marshall,	21st Feb. "
Oyster Pond,	do.	"	James Carr,	21st " "
Middle River, C. B.	do.	Victoria,	Kenneth McLeod,	24th " "
Sand Point,	do.	Guysboro',	Alexander Fox,	21st " "
Pleasant River,	do.	Queens,	Philip Fancy,	21st " "
Cross Roads, Melford,	do.	Guysboro',	Miss Anderson,	2nd April, "
The head of Amherst,	do.	Cumberland,	James Findlay,	5th " "
Diligent River,	do.	Parrsboro',	Jno. J. Smith,	19th " "
Argyle,	do.	Yarmouth,	Jno. Ryder,	6th " "
Dartmouth,	do.	Halifax,	Edwd. Foster,	29th " "
Cape Sable Island,	do.	Shelburne,	Wm. Cunningham,	3rd May, "
Brookfield,	do.	Colchester,	Robt. Johnston,	2nd June, "
River Hebert,	do.	Cumberland,	Michael Pugsley,	25th May, "
L. Settlement Middle River,	do.	Pictou,	James Grant,	12th " "
Little River,	do.	Sydney,	Levi Irish,	6th July, "
Gaspereaux,	do.	Kings,	Irak Benjamin,	6th " "
Peggy's Cove,	do.	Halifax,	Jno. Crooks,	23rd June, "
East side Lake Ainslie,	do.	Inverness,	Chas. McMillan,	
Kennetcook,	do.	Hants,	Ezekiel Marsters,	
Petite Riviere,	do.	Lunenburg,	Nicholas Wood,	
Kempt or Cheverie,	do.	Hants,	John Burgess,	8th July, "
Locharbar,	do.	Sydney,	Garret Sears,	
Forrestall's, Gut of Canso.	do.	Guysboro',	Edwd. Forrestall,	8th " "
Prospect,	do.	Halifax,	Stephen White,	10th June, "
Malagawatch,	do.	Inverness,	Hugh McKay,	
Sheet Harbor,	do.	Halifax,	Jno. Hall, junr.,	28th July, "
Willis Foster's,	do.	Annapolis,	Willis Foster,	28th " "
Nicholls' corner,	do.	Annapolis,	D. Nicholls,	

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW,
Clerk account branch.

REPORT No. 8—*continued.**Report of new post routes established during the year ended the 5th day of October, 1852.*

Name of routes.		When established.	Number of trips per week.	Distance in miles.
From.	To.			
West River,	New Glasgow,	6th Octr. 1851.	Two,	12
Newport,	Newport corner,	6th May, 1852.	One,	4
Willis Foster's,	Bridgetown,	6th July, "	One,	24
Forrestall's,	McNair's Cove,	} 6th July, 1852.	Two,	7
Yarmouth,	Kemptonville,		One,	26
Walton,	Noel,		One,	16
Halifax,	Prospect,		One,	25
Halifax,	Musquodoboit Harbor,		One,	28
Musquodoboit,	Sheet Harbor,		One,	28

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW,
Clerk account branch.

REPORT No. 8—*continued.*

Report of post and way offices and post routes discontinued or closed within the year ended the 5th October, 1852, shewing in the case of each office and post route discontinued or closed, the reason for the proceeding.

Post and way offices.		Name.	County.	When closed.	Reason for closing.
Post office.	Way office.				
Nil . . .	{ Baddeck, Lower Stewiacke, M. Musquodoboit, Sydney Mines, Tatamagouche,	Wm. Kidston, Wm. Holdsworth, R. Kaulbeck, D. Rigby, Jno. Lombard,	{ Victoria, Colchester, Halifax, Cape Breton, Colchester,	1852. 6th January,	Converted into post offices.

Post route.		Distance in miles.	Service. Times per week.	Date of discontinuance.	Reason for discontinuance.
From.	To.				
West River, Plaister Cove, Pictou, Grandance, Antigonishe,	New Glasgow, Grandance, Plaister Cove, Sydney, Guysborough,	12 21 92 75	Two Two Two Two	1852. 5th January,	{ Consolidated into one route.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW,
Clerk account branch.

Report

REPORT No. 9.

A report of all cases occurring within the year ended 5th October, 1852, of the abstraction or loss of letters containing money, sent through the post in Nova Scotia, shewing the particulars of each case, and stating the result of the proceedings instituted therein by the department.

By whom mailed.	Where mailed.	When mailed.	Stated contents of letters.	Address of letters.		Evidence of loss or abstraction.	Result of the proceedings instituted in each case by the department.
				Name.	Place.		
Thos. Wellington,	Halifax,	Oct. 1851,	1 sovereign,	Mrs. A. Wellington,	Cornwall,	Not rec. at destination,	{ Enquiry unsuccessful.—No trace of the letter could be found, it not having been registered. } { The letter in question not having been registered, there is no evidence to prove that it was posted, or that it reached Halifax, } { Sufficient evidence received satisfactorily to prove that said letter, at the time it was posted, did not contain four notes. } { No evidence obtained implicating any party. } { Letter not registered—overy enquiry unsuccessful. }
Rev. R. Blanchard,	French River,	23 Dec. 1851,	£1 0 0	Hon. Prov. Sec'y.	Halifax,	Ditto,	
Mr. Blanchard,	Londonderry,	25 June, 1852,	4 0 0	Mrs. M. McDonald,	Antigonisho,	{ Letter delivered, } { but only £ 8 } { found therein. }	
John Ekler,	Guysboro',	8 July, 1852,	2 0 0	P. Walsh,	Halifax,	{ Letter delivered } { without inclosures }	
Simon Donovan,	Arielat,	28 July, 1852,	6 15 0	E. G. Fuller,	Ditto,	Not rec. by Mr. Fuller,	

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW,
Clerk account branch.

REPORT No. 10.

A report of the new post and way offices established in Nova Scotia since the year 1847, shewing the name of the office, and whether post or way office, the county where situated, the name of the person holding the office, and the date of his appointment thereto.

Name of office.	Whether post or way office.	County.	Name of officer.	When appointed.
Albion Mines,	Post office,	Pictou,	Hector McKenzie,	15th Nov., 1851.
Baddeck,	do.	Victoria,	Wm. Kidston,	4th Dec., 1851.
Lower Horton,	do.	Kings,	Judah Borden,	2nd July, 1850.
Lower Stewiacke,	do.	Colchester,	Wm. Heldsworth,	4th Dec., 1851.
M. Musquodoboit,	do.	Halifax,	Robt. Kaulbeck,	4th Dec., 1851.
North Sydney,	do.	Cape Breton,	Chas. A. Martin,	22nd Apr., 1851.
Sydney Mines,	do.	Cape Breton,	Douglas J. Rigby,	4th Dec., 1851.
Sherbrooke,	do.	Sydney,	Hugh McDonald,	4th Sept., 1849.
Tatamagouche,	do.	Colchester,	John Lombard,	19th May, 1852.
Apple River,	Way office,	Cumberland,	W. R. Elderkin,	14th Aug., 1849.
Argyle,	do.	Yarmouth,	Jno. R. Ryder,	6th April, 1852.
Barney's River,	do.	Pictou,	Wm. McKenzie,	14th Jan., 1852.
Blue Mountain,	do.	Pictou,	Peter Campbell,	29th Sep., 1848.
Brookfield, Co. Col.	do.	Colchester,	Robt. Johnston,	2nd June, 1852.
Cape Sable Island,	do.	Shelburne,	Wm. Cunningham,	3rd May, 1852.
Cheverie or Kempt,	do.	Hants,	John Burgess,	26th June, 1852.
Clare,	do.	Digby,	Aug. F. Comeau,	6th July, 1851.
Clyde River,	do.	Shelburne,	James McKay,	2nd July, 1850.
Cross Roads, Melford,	do.	Guysboro',	Miss Anderson,	3rd April, 1852.
Cross Roads, (St. Mary's),	do.	Ditto,	Alex. Cumminger,	29th Sep., 1848.
Diligent River,	do.	Cumberland,	Jno. J. Smith,	19th Apr., 1852.
Falmouth,	do.	Hants,	James Wolf,	8th Mar., 1848.
Forks (or Glenelg),	do.	Guysboro',	Rev. T. Campbell,	28th Nov., 1851.
Forrestall's,	do.	Ditto,	Edm. Forrestall,	26th June, 1852.
Fraser's mills,	do.	Pictou,	Alex. Cameron,	24th Oct., 1848.
Garden of Eden,	do.	Pictou,	Wm. Miller,	29th Sep., 1848.
Gaspereaux,	do.	Kings,	Irak Benjamin,	26th June, 1852.
Gore or Douglas,	do.	Hants,	Henry Blois,	5th Aug., 1848.
Grand Narrows,	do.	Cape Breton,	Stephen McPherson,	17th Nov., 1851.
Grand River,	do.	Richmond,	Donald McKenzie,	12th Oct., 1848.
Hantsport,	do.	Hants,	N. I. Harris,	19th Apr., 1849.
Head of Amherst,	do.	Cumberland,	James Findlay,	5th Apr., 1852.
Kennetcook,	do.	Hants,	Ezekiel Marsters,	26th June, 1852.
Lake Ainslie, (E. side),	do.	Inverness,	Charles McMillan,	26th June, 1852.
Little Bras d'Or,	do.	Cape Breton,	James Matheson,	16th Dec., 1851.
Little River,	do.	Sydney,	Levi Irish,	26th June, 1852.
L. Settlement, S. River,	do.	Pictou,	James Grant,	12th May, 1852.
Lochabar,	do.	Sydney,	Garratt Sears,	26th June, 1852.
L. Ward, St. Margaret's Bay	do.	Halifax,	Jno. Fraser, jr.	22nd July, 1850.
Mabou Bridge,	do.	Inverness,	Richard Fynn,	3rd Dec., 1849.
Maccan,	do.	Cumberland,	Elcazer Taylor,	16th Dec., 1848.
Mahone Bay,	do.	Lunenburg,	Henry Knout,	22nd June, 1848.

Name.

Name of office.	Whether post or way office.	County.	Name of officer.	When appointed.
Maitland, Co. Yarmouth,	Way office,	Yarmouth,	Wm. Raymond,	12th May, 1851.
Malagawatch,	do.	Inverness,	Hugh McKay,	26th June, 1852.
Manchester,	do.	Guysboro',	J. J. Marshall,	21st Feb., 1852.
Metaghan,	do.	Digby,	Wm. Brown,	6th July, 1851.
Middle River,	do.	Victoria,	Kenneth McLeod,	24th Feb., 1852.
Mills Village,	do.	Lunenburg,	Law. R. Young,	
New Annan,	do.	Colchester,	Evan Bell,	4th June, 1850.
Newport Corner,	do.	Hants,	Saml. Martin,	1st July, 1850.
Newport Landing,	do.	Hants,	Jas. Allison,	22nd Apr., 1851.
Nicholls' Corner,	do.	Annapolis,	D. Nicholls,	28th July, 1852.
Nictaux Falls,	do.	Ditto,	Charles Barteaux,	27th Jan., 1848.
Nine Mile River,	do.	Hants,	Hugh McPhee,	6th Jan., 1852.
Noel,	do.	Ditto,	Isaac O'Brien,	24th July, 1848.
Old Barns,	do.	Colchester,	Eben. Archibald,	15th July, 1851.
Oyster Ponds,	do.	Guysboro',	James Carr,	21st Feb., 1852.
Peggy's Cove,	do.	Halifax,	John Crooks,	26th June, 1852.
Pleasant River,	do.	Queen's,	Philip Fancy,	21st Feb., 1852.
Petite Reviere,	do.	Lunenburg,	Nicholas Wood,	26th June, 1852.
Prospect,	do.	Halifax,	Stephen White,	26th June, 1852.
Pubnico,	do.	Yarmouth,	Jno. C. Anderson,	30th Sep., 1850.
Ratchford River,	do.	Cumberland,	Michael Pugsley,	25th May, 1852.
River Hebert,	do.	Ditto,	A. G. Howard,	4th Sept., 1851.
Rawdon, Upper,	do.	Hants,		5th Aug., 1848.
River John, (West Branch),	do.	Pictou,	Alex. McKay,	12th May, 1851.
Sand Point,	do.	Guysboro',	Alex. Fox,	21st Feb., 1852.
Sheet Harbor,	do.	Halifax,	Jno. Hall, jr.	26th June, 1852.
Spring Hill Road,	do.	Cumberland,	Wm. Brown, jr.	14th Oct., 1851.
Stewiacke, Middle,	do.	Colchester,	Robt. Putman,	4th Dec., 1851.
Stewiacke, Upper,	do.	Ditto,	Saml. Johnstone,	Ditto,
Wallace River,	do.	Cumberland,	David Purdy,	5th Aug., 1848.
W. River, or Mount Thom,	do.	Pictou,	John Fraser,	12th May, 1851.
Willis Foster's,	do.	Annapolis,	Willis Foster,	28th July, 1852.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW,
Clerk account branch.

Name of route.		When established.	Cost of increased accommodation.	Additional distance travelled.	Remarks.
From.	To.				
Kentville,	{ Cornwallis, Aylesford, and Willis Foster's,	6th July, 1852.	£28 0 0		{ Mails extended from Aylesford to Willis Foster's, and carried from Kentville to Willis Foster's twice instead of once a week.
Willis Foster's, Forrestall's, Walton, Halifax, Halifax, Musquodoboit, Yarmouth,	{ Bridgetown, McNair's Cove, Noel, Prospect, Musquodoboit Harbor, Sheet Harbor, Kemptville,	" " " " " " "	19 0 0 9 19 0 16 0 0 15 0 0 25 0 0 15 0 0 23 0 0		
Total cost of increased accommodation,			£612 0 6		

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW,
Clerk account branch.

No. 11.

Contract for the conveyance of her majesty's mails.

This agreement, made the 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, between Isaac Bedell, Alexander McL. Leely, and Thomas M. Smith, all of the city of Saint John, in the county of Saint John and province of New Brunswick, esquires, for themselves and each of them jointly and severally, their and each and every of their heirs, executors and administrators, of the first part, and John Howe, of the city, county and province aforesaid, postmaster general of the said province, acting for and on behalf of her majesty, her heirs and successors, of the second part,—

WITNESSETH: That for and in consideration of the sum or sums of money hereinafter mentioned, the said parties of the first part do engage and agree, commencing on the day of the date hereof, to convey or cause to be conveyed, her majesty's mails from the city of Saint John aforesaid, across the Bay of Fundy, to Digby and Annapolis, in the province of Nova Scotia, three times weekly each way during the months of May, June, July, August and September,—twice weekly during the months of April, October and November,—and once weekly to Digby during the months of December, January, February and March, in each and every year during the continuance of this contract; the said mails to be received and delivered at the respective post offices at the several places above named, and to be conveyed in a good and sufficient steamboat at such days of the week and at such hours as may from time to time be designated by or under the authority of the postmaster general or other the principal officer for the time being of the post office department in the said province of New Brunswick; and the said parties of the first part do further agree to keep the mail bags or boxes, and their contents, from the weather and other causes of injury, and from damages of every kind, and to keep the said bags or boxes constantly in their own custody of sober, steady, honest and faithful servants or agents, who shall subscribe to the usual post office declaration and take and subscribe such oaths as may from time to time be required of persons in the employ of the post office department in the said province of New Brunswick,—and shall and will obey, observe and keep all such orders, rules, regulations and directions as now are or hereafter may be issued by the said postmaster general or other the principal officer of the post office department for the time being.

It shall not be lawful for the said parties of the said first part, or either of them, to transfer or assign their interest in this contract, without the written approbation of the postmaster general or other the principal officer for the time being of the post office department in the said province of New Brunswick.

And it is further agreed that any default or failure in the faithful observance of the foregoing stipulations, and the diligent performance of the service hereby contracted for, or any neglect, violation or disobedience of any of the orders, rules, regulations and directions above referred to, shall subject the said parties of the first part to a forfeiture or deduction from the allowance hereinafter provided to be paid to them, of a sum not exceeding five pounds for each default, failure or offence, at the discretion of the said postmaster general or other the principal officer for the time being of the post office department in the said province of New Brunswick.

And it is further agreed that should the said parties of the first part fail to provide at any time as aforesaid, for the proper conveyance of the said mails, the said postmaster general or other the principal officer as aforesaid, may at the proper cost and charge of the said parties of the first part, procure and provide sufficient means of conveyance for the said mails, and the expenses thus incurred shall be deducted from the compensation hereinafter stipulated to be paid them.

And it is further agreed that this contract shall continue and be in force for the space of three years from the first day of June last past, determinable nevertheless by any of the parties hereto, at three months' notice, in writing, to be given of their intention to annul and determine this contract.

In consideration of the above named services, and upon the due and faithful performance

of all the stipulations and agreements hereinbefore mentioned, on the part and behalf of the said parties of the first part to be observed, kept and performed, there shall be paid to them by the said postmaster general or other the principal officer for the time being as aforesaid, or by his order, the sum of five hundred pounds of current money of the said province of New Brunswick, per annum, in equal payments quarterly of one hundred and twenty-five pounds, on the fifth day of January, April, July and October, in each and every year during the continuance of this contract.

In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto their hands and seals subscribed and affixed the day and year first herein written.

(Signed)	J. L. BEDELL.
(Signed)	A. McL. LEELY.
(Signed)	THOMAS M. SMITH.
(Signed)	J. HOWE, P. M. G.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in presence of

(Signed) WILLIAM M. HOWE.

Know all men by these presents, that we, Isaac L. Bedell, Alexander McL. Leely, and Thomas M. Smith, all of the city of Saint John, in the county of Saint John, in the province of New Brunswick, esquires, are held and firmly bound unto our sovereign lady queen Victoria in the penal sum of pounds of lawful money of the said province, to be paid to our said lady the queen, her heirs and successors, for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, and each of us by himself jointly and severally our and each of our heirs and executors and administrators firmly by these presents sealed with our seals and dated the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

Whereas an agreement bearing even date with the above written obligation has been made and entered into between the above bounden Isaac L. Bedell, Alexander McL. Leely, and Thomas M. Smith, of the one part, and John Howe, of the city, county, and province aforesaid, postmaster general of the said province, acting for and on behalf of her majesty aforesaid, of the other part, for the conveyance of her majesty's mails between the city of Saint John aforesaid, and Digby and Annapolis in the province of Nova Scotia, at certain times and according to certain modes, stipulations, and regulations, and upon certain terms and conditions in the said agreement particularly expressed and contained as in and by the same reference being thereto had will more fully and at large appear.

Now the condition of the above written obligation is such that if the above bounden Isaac L. Bedell, Alexander McL. Leely, and Thomas M. Smith, and each of them, their heirs, executors, and administrators, shall and do well, faithfully and truly observe, perform, fulfil, and keep, all and every of the articles, conditions, stipulations, and agreements, and all and singular the matters and things in the said agreement contained and expressed on the part and behalf of the said Isaac L. Bedell, Alexander McL. Leely, Thomas M. Smith, to be observed, done, performed, fulfilled, and kept, according to the true tenor and effect of the said agreement and the true intent and meaning thereof, then the above obligation to be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force, vigor, and effect.

(Signed)	I. L. BEDELL,
(Signed)	A. McL. LEELY,
(Signed)	THOS. M. SMITH.

Signed, sealed, and delivered,
in presence of

(Signed) WILLIAM M. HOWE.

No. 12.

Articles of agreement between the post office department of the United States and the post office department of Nova Scotia.

For the purpose of establishing and regulating the interchange of mails between the United States and Nova Scotia, it is agreed between the post office department of the United States and the post office department of Nova Scotia :

1. That there shall be an exchange of mails between the United States and Nova Scotia at the following points, viz.—

On the side of the United States,
At Boston, Mass.

On the side of Nova Scotia,
At Halifax, N. S.

2. The postage to be charged in the United States on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, to or from Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, shall be five cents, (three pence) for any distance within the United States not exceeding three thousand miles, and exceeding three thousand miles within the United States, ten cents (six pence) the single letter ; every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, to be charged as one additional rate ; the rates of this section mentioned having been adopted and agreed upon by the postmaster general of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the president.

3. The aggregate postage to be charged in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, or any one or more of them, on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, to or from the United States, shall be five cents (three pence) for any distance in either of said provinces ; and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, to be charged as an additional rate.

4. Upon all letters posted in the United States to be delivered in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, or posted in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton to be delivered in the United States, these rates shall be combined into one rate, of which payment in advance shall be optional in either country—less than the whole combined rate cannot be prepaid.

5. The post office department of the United States will collect and keep all the postages on the unpaid letters from Nova Scotia above named, as well as the postages on letters to Nova Scotia aforesaid prepaid in the United States, and the post office department of Nova Scotia will collect and keep all the postages on the unpaid letters from the United States as well as the postages on letters prepaid in Nova Scotia aforesaid, to the United States.

6. Each mail despatched from one country to the other shall be accompanied by a letter or post bill showing the number of letters so posted, and distinguishing the paid from the unpaid with their postage in separate columns.

7. The postage on newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, unsealed circulars, and all other printed matter, must be prepaid or sent free to the line in the country where posted, and any postage afterwards accruing thereon, beyond the line, is to be collected and retained by the post office department of the country in which it accrues ; newspapers, pamphlets, &c., if not forwarded in covers open at the end or sides, will be subject to letter postage.

8. The postage stamps of either country shall be taken as evidence of the prepayment of postage.

9. The post office designated for the despatch and receipt of the provincial mails on the side of the United States, will stamp " U. States " upon all letters sent into Nova Scotia for delivery ; and the office designated for the despatch and receipt of United States mails on the side of Nova Scotia, will stamp " Nova Scotia " upon all letters sent into the United States for delivery.

10. The post office department of the United States and Nova Scotia shall each return to the other all dead letters, unopened and without charge, every three months or oftener, as may best suit the general regulations of each department.

11. The expense of transporting the mails by steamboat, between the respective exchange offices, weekly or oftener, as the case may be, shall, on the part of the United States, be borne subject to the provisions of the second section of an act of congress, entitled,

entitled "an act to establish certain post roads and for other purposes," approved August 31st, 1852, authorising, on certain conditions, a contract for the transportation of the United States mail on board the steam vessels at present plying regularly between Boston and Halifax; and on the part of Nova Scotia, by such contract as its post office department may hereafter make for the purpose with the proprietors of the said steam boat line.

12. This arrangement shall go into operation on the 1st of December next, and it may be modified from time to time as may be agreed upon by the parties thereto, and it may be annulled at the desire of either party upon three months' notice.

13. It is further stipulated and agreed that, should it be found desirable, letters and newspapers may be sent in transit through the United States, to and from Havana, (Cuba), and Chagres and Panama, (New Grenada); the post office department of Nova Scotia to account to the United States post office department for the transit and sea postage at ten cents the single rate on letters to and from Havana, and twenty cents the single rate to and from Chagres or Panama, and two cents per newspaper in either case; or "closed mails" may be sent between Nova Scotia and Havana, via the United States, at twenty-five cents per ounce for letters, and two cents per newspaper; and between Nova Scotia and Chagres or Panama, via the United States, at fifty cents per ounce for letters, and two cents per newspaper, the postage on such closed mails to be accounted for quarterly to the post office department of the United States.

In witness whereof, the postmaster general of the United States and the postmaster general of Nova Scotia, have affixed their names and seals of office to these presents, at the dates set opposite to each respectively.

November 12th, 1852.

(Signed) L. D. HUBBARD, (L.S.)
Postmaster general,

(Signed) A. WOODGATE, (L.S.)
P. M. general,
2nd December, 1852.

No. 13.

[COPY.]

TREASURY WARRANT.

Whereas by an act passed in the fourth year of the reign of her present majesty, entitled "an act for the regulation of the duties of postage," certain scales of weight and rates of postage were fixed and made chargeable and payable upon, for, or in respect of letters, newspapers, parliamentary proceedings and printed papers, transmitted and forwarded by the post; and various regulations were made for facilitating the transmission of such letters and papers by the post.

And whereas by an act passed in the eleventh year of the reign of her present majesty, intituled "an act for giving further facilities for the transmission of letters by post, and for the regulating the duties of postage thereon, and for other purposes relating to the post office," the proviso concerning the maximum weight of letters to be sent by the post as fixed in and by the said first mentioned act, is repealed; and in order to prevent packets of unwieldy bulk or an inconvenient size being transmitted by the post, power is given to the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, at any time or times hereafter, by warrant under their hands, to fix a maximum weight of letters to be sent by the post, and from time to time to repeal or revoke such maximum weight, wholly or in part, and declare any other maximum of weight in lieu thereof, and all letters are to be forwarded, conveyed and delivered

delivered by the post in conformity with any such warrant, and also in conformity with and under and subject to all such orders, conditions, limitations, regulations and restrictions, as to the form, size or dimensions thereof, whether in proportion to the weight or otherwise, as the postmaster general, with the consent of the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, shall from time to time direct. And by the said act power is also given to the postmaster general to collect and receive the foreign and colonial postage charged or chargeable on any letters sent by the post; and also, with the consent of the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, to require the postage—British, colonial or foreign—of any letters sent by the post, to be prepaid either in money or in stamps, as he may think fit, on the same being put into the post office; and also, with such consent, to abolish or restrict the prepayment in money of postage on letters sent by the post, either altogether or on certain letters, and to require the prepayment thereof to be in stamps, and to refuse to receive or send by the post any letters tendered contrary to any regulations thereby made. And it also declared and enacted, that it shall be lawful for the postmaster general and any officer of the post office, to detain any letters which shall be posted or sent by the post contrary to the regulations of that act or the first mentioned act, or contrary to the regulations of any treasury warrant to be issued under or by virtue of that act, or which had been or should be issued under or by virtue of the said first mentioned act, and to open such letters, and either to return them to the senders thereof or to forward them to the places of their destination, charged in either case with such rates of postage as the postmaster general, with the consent of the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, shall from time to time direct.

Now we the undersigned, being two of the commissioners of her majesty's treasury, do, in exercise of the powers reserved to us in and by the said before mentioned acts, or either of them, and of all other powers enabling us in this behalf by this warrant under our hands, order and direct that printed books, printed magazines, printed reviews, printed pamphlets, (whether British, colonial or foreign,) may from henceforth be transmitted by the post between any part of the United Kingdom and the province of Nova Scotia, subject to the several regulations and rates hereinafter contained, that is to say:—

On every packet consisting of a single printed book, or printed magazine, or printed review, or printed pamphlet, the several sheets or parts of which, when more than one, shall be sewed or bound together, if not exceeding half a pound in weight, there shall be charged and taken one uniform rate of postage of six pence.

And on every such packet, if exceeding half a pound and not exceeding one pound in weight, there shall be charged and taken one uniform rate of postage of one shilling.

And on every such packet, if exceeding one pound and not exceeding two pounds in weight, there shall be charged and taken one uniform rate of postage of two shillings.

And on every such packet, if exceeding two pounds and not exceeding three pounds in weight, there shall be charged and taken one uniform rate of postage of three shillings.

And for every additional one pound in weight of any such packet above the weight of three pounds, there shall be charged and taken an additional rate of postage of one shilling; and every fraction of such additional pound shall be charged as an additional pound.

And we further order and direct that no such packet, if containing more than one printed book, or printed magazine, or printed review, or printed pamphlet,—or containing any paper or thing besides a printed book, printed magazine, printed review or printed pamphlet,—or containing any printed book, printed magazine, printed review, or printed pamphlet, the several sheets or parts of which, when more than one, shall not be sewed or bound together,—or which packet in length or breadth, or width or depth, shall exceed the dimensions of two feet or twenty-four inches, shall be forwarded by the post under the provisions aforesaid.

And we further order and direct, that, as to any packet hereinbefore authorized to be sent by the post under the provisions aforesaid, which shall be posted in the United Kingdom, the postage thereof shall in every case be prepaid at the time of the same being posted, not in money, but by being duly stamped with the proper postage stamp or stamps affixed thereto, which stamp or stamps shall in every case be affixed or appear on the outside of every such packet near the address, and shall be of the value or amount of the postage duty payable thereon under or by virtue of this warrant; and as to any such packet

posted in Nova Scotia, the postage thereof shall in every case be prepaid, either in money or by the proper postage stamp or stamps being affixed thereto, at the time of the same being posted.

And we further order and direct that every such packet shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover or envelope open at the ends or sides, and shall contain printed matter only with the binding thereof, and there shall be no writing or marks upon the cover or envelope thereof, or upon or within any part of the contents thereof, other than the name and address of the person to whom the same shall be sent.

And in order to prevent any obstacles to the due and regular transmission of letters by the post, we further direct that it shall be lawful for any officers of the post office in the United Kingdom to delay the transmission of any packet posted or forwarded by the post under the provisions of this warrant, either for the space of twenty-four hours from the time at which (or at his option until the despatch of the mail next after that by which) the same ought otherwise to have been forwarded by him.

And we further direct that nothing hereinbefore contained shall be construed to interfere with or affect the transmission by the post of printed votes and proceedings of the imperial parliament, or of printed votes and proceedings of the colonial legislatures, nor of printed papers or other printed publications which are allowed to pass by the post under the newspaper privilege.

And we further order and direct that if any packet sent or tendered, or delivered in order to be sent by the post under the provisions of this present warrant, shall contain any paper or thing besides a printed book, printed magazine, printed review, or printed pamphlet, and the binding thereof, or shall have any writing or marks upon the same or upon the cover or envelope thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is forwarded, or shall not be open at the ends or sides, or shall in length, or breadth, or width, or depth, exceed the dimensions of two feet or twenty-four inches, or shall contain more than one printed book or printed magazine, or printed review or printed pamphlet, or shall contain any printed book, printed magazine, printed review, or printed pamphlet, the several sheets or parts of which, when more than one, shall not be sewed or bound together—or if the postage of any such packet posted in the United Kingdom shall not be duly and properly prepaid by stamps when posted, or if the postage of any such packet posted in Nova Scotia shall not be duly and properly prepaid in money or by stamps when posted, the same shall and may be detained and opened at any place in the United Kingdom, and at the option of the postmaster general shall be either returned or given up to the sender thereof, or be given up to the person to whom it shall be addressed, or be forwarded to the place of its destination; and any such packet on being so returned, given up or forwarded, shall be chargeable with the like amount of postage to which it would have been liable as a letter; and we further direct that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to any packets sent through France or any other foreign country to which a transit rate of postage would be payable thereon, nor to any packets sent by private ships.

And we further order and direct that the term "by the post" used in this warrant, shall, as to the sea conveyance, include the conveyance by packet boat; and that the several other terms and expressions used in this warrant shall be construed to have the like meaning in all respects as they would have had if inserted in the said act passed in the fourth year of the reign of her present majesty.

Provided lastly: and we do hereby declare and direct, that it shall be lawful for the commissioners for the time being of her majesty's treasury, or any two of them, by warrant under their hands, at any time hereafter, to alter or repeal any of the rates hereby fixed or altered, or the regulations hereby made, and to make and establish any new or other rates or regulations in lieu thereof, and from time to time to appoint at what time the rates that may be payable are to be paid.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the 11th day of August, 1851.

(Signed)

W. GIBSON CRAIG.

(Signed)

R. M. BELLEW.

No.

No. 14.

INSTRUCTIONS TO A WAY OFFICE KEEPER.

1st.—Way office keepers are to account, as formerly, to the postmaster to whom they may be subordinate, either quarterly or monthly, as may be preferred by the deputy.

2nd.—A sign board, with the words "*way office*," is to be fastened up in some conspicuous place in front of the building in which the office is kept; and a letter box must be fixed in some convenient and accessible situation, for the accommodation of the public.

3rd.—A lock-up desk or cupboard, you are also expected to provide yourself with, for the letters and papers lying in your office, which are to be kept separate and distinct from all private papers; and if the way office is kept at a public house, the lock-up desk or cupboard, must not be kept in the bar or public room of the house.

4th.—You are to examine carefully the seals of all the mail bags which are brought to your office, to satisfy yourself that they have not been tampered with on the road, reporting to me all irregularities which may come under your notice, and before despatching a bag from your office you are to tie it up carefully and seal it distinctly. Your best guide for this duty will be the bags you ordinarily receive at your office.

5th.—Every letter arriving at your office will bear on its face the amount of postage to which it is liable; this amount is called the "tax" or "rate of postage," and if the letter is unpaid it will be written in *black ink*, but if it has been "prepaid" it will be written in *red ink*. In like manner, you are to tax, or rate to destination, every letter posted at your office to be forwarded by mail; this is to be done in clear legible characters, at the right hand upper corner of the face of the letter,—if unpaid, in black ink; if paid, in red ink, and so as to interfere as little as possible with the address of the letter. Letters prepaid by stamps, however, require no-rate of postage to be written on them; but you are to obliterate the stamps on such as may be posted at your office, before forwarding them by mail, by making a X through each of them, in black ink.

6th.—Every mail which you will receive from the post towns, to which your office is subordinate, will contain a letter bill, and as the accurate checking of the mail received, by this bill, and entering correctly on the bill, the correspondence you may have to return, will form a most important part of your duty, I must beg your careful attention to the following explanation of its use:—

7th.—The letter bill, a pattern of which accompanies these instructions, is divided into two parts; the first for the postmaster, to enter the particulars of the letters so sent by him with the letter bill to your office; and the second for you to enter the particulars of the correspondence sent by you in the return mail, with the letter bill to his office; it also contains three columns, numbered in the pattern, 1, 2 and 3. Column 1 is for the number of letters of each kind. Column 2 for the several amounts of postage which you collect, and which you will have to pay over to the postmaster (from which you receive the mail), at the end of the quarter; and column 3 is for the several amounts, of postage on *local letters*; for which the postmaster is accountable to the general post office.

8th.—In the first division of the letter bill, there are four items for the different entries marked in the pattern, A. B. C. and D.

9th.—Opposite the item A. the postmaster will enter all unpaid letters for your delivery, which have not been posted at his office, but which have already been charged against him by some of his corresponding offices, setting down the amount of postage in column 2 only; for should he enter it in column 3, he would be debiting himself with the same amount twice.

10th.—Opposite B. the postmaster will enter in column 2, the total amount of postage on redirected letters,—and in column 3, the charge on such letters for redirection only; for instance a letter bearing 3d. postage, addressed to Halifax, is redirected by the postmaster to Windsor, it then becomes liable to 3d. more postage for such redirection, making a total charge on the letter of 6d., which amount is charged against the way office keeper, in column 2, as he will receive the whole amount; but 3d. only is entered in column 3, as a
debit

debit against the postmaster, he having already accounted for the first 3d. in his accounts with the general post office.

11th.—Opposite C. he will enter the unpaid *local* letters, that is unpaid letters, *posted at his office for your delivery*, setting down the amount of postage on such letters, in both columns, 2 and 3, (in column 2 because you collect the postage, and pay it over to him, and in column 3, because as *local postage*, the postmaster is accountable for it to the revenue.)

12th.—Opposite D. he will enter the paid *local letters*, posted at his office for your delivery, setting down the amount of postage in column 3 only. (He does not enter the amount in column 2, because you receive no postage on such letters, but he enters it in column 3, because as *local postage*, he is accountable for it to the revenue.)

13th.—The amounts are then to be added up and set down opposite the first total, thus showing the amount due by you to the postmaster,—and also the amount due by the postmaster to the revenue, on the correspondence *sent* by him.

14th.—Opposite the next letter, E., you will fill up in column 2, the amount of postage on overcharged and returned letters, sent by you to the postmaster to whom you are subordinate; and by deducting this amount from the first total, you will receive the proper credit.

15th.—By overcharged and returned covers are meant letters which have been overcharged by the postmaster,—that is, single letters charged as double, &c.; but in such cases the cover of the letter must invariably be forwarded with the bill, stating in red ink the reason, to enable the postmaster to claim the amount when he forwards his dead letters to the general post office; and also, letters “refused” or “gone away,” the postage on which has been charged against you.

16th.—The remainder of the bill is to be filled up by you with the particulars of the correspondence sent by you with the return mail; this includes four items marked in the pattern F. G. H. and I. Opposite F. you are to enter all letters which have been prepaid in money at your office, and which may be addressed to places beyond the delivery of your post town, setting down the amount of such postage in column 2 only. (In column 2, because you will have to pay over the amount to the postmaster, but in column 3, because the postmaster debits himself with the amount, when he forwards such letters to his corresponding office.)

17th.—Opposite G. you will enter *unpaid letters*, that may be redirected by you, for any place within the delivery of the town to which you are sending the mail; and you will set down the amount of postage in column 3 only. (Because you do not receive it, and are not therefore chargeable with it, but the postmaster will receive, and will have to account for it to the revenue, as *local postage*.) Any postage on these letters that may have been charged against you, you will of course claim under the head of returned letters.

18th.—Opposite H. you are to enter in column 3 the postage on all unpaid *local letters*, that is all letters handed you to be forwarded to, and delivered in the particular post town with which you correspond. The reason why the item opposite the letter H. is entered in column 3 only, is simply because you receive no postage on them, but the postmaster to whom they are forwarded does, and by your filling in the amount in column 3, it is properly accounted for, and brought to revenue.

19th.—Opposite the last letter, I., you are to set down the amount collected by you on all paid letters, for delivery in the particular post town to which you send them, and they must accordingly be entered in both columns 2 and 3, for as you receive the postage in the first instance, you must account for it to the postmaster, hence the necessity of entering it in column 2, and as the postmaster receives the amount from you, he again must account for it to the revenue, which is done by placing the amount in column 3.

20th.—Having now filled up all the items, it remains but to deduct the amount opposite letter E., viz:—overcharged and returned letters (if there are any), from the first total, and to this you are to add the amounts opposite F. and I., thus making a second total, which is the amount due by you to the postmaster; and by adding the amounts in column 3, opposite G. H. and I., you show the total due by the postmaster to the revenue, and which

which is accounted for by him in his way letter account, and of which the bills form a voucher.

21st.—In each case, you will enter the numbers of letters in column I.

22nd.—It will be observed that no sums are to be entered where the bill is marked thus

23rd.—You will observe that no mention has been made of letters coming to your office which have been prepaid in money, at places beyond the post town, whence they are sent to you ; nor of unpaid letters sent by you to the postmaster, addressed to places beyond his delivery ; nor of letters prepaid by stamps, either way. The reason is that the letter bill contains an account of no letters except such as you or your corresponding postmaster may receive postage on. All such letters as the above mentioned, therefore, are forwarded with the letter bill, but no entry of them made on it.

24th.—You should understand, with respect to the letter bill, that its use is not only for checking and settling the accounts between you and the postmaster with whom you correspond, but also to furnish to the general post office, whither it is afterwards sent, a correct account of the local correspondence passing to and from the post town and your office, which could be obtained in no other way. This will show you how necessary it is to check accurately, the different classes of letters entered opposite A, B, C, and D ; and column 3 as well as column 2 ; because, for instance, if the postmaster were to enter an unpaid letter, posted at his office for your delivery, opposite A instead of opposite C, or if he were to omit entering a letter prepaid in money at his office for your delivery instead of entering it opposite D, in each case (although it would make no difference in *your* account with the postmaster,) he would gain, and the revenue would lose the amount. Again, in making up a return mail, if you were to enter a letter prepaid in money at your office, and addressed to some place within the delivery of your post town, opposite F, instead of entering it opposite I, or, if you were to omit an unpaid letter, addressed to some place within the delivery of your post town instead of entering it opposite H, it would make no difference to you, but the revenue in each case would lose the amount. You will see, therefore, of how much importance it is to be particular in checking the letter bills received, and carefully entering the particulars of correspondence returned by you. The whole matter, however, both in receiving and despatching mails, really lies in distinguishing the LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE, for which the postmaster is accountable to the revenue. In receiving mails, this is easily done, by the impressions of the office stamps on the backs of the letters ; all letters bearing *only* the impression of the stamp of the post town from which you receive the mail, *being local*, are therefore chargeable on the postmaster, in column 3 of the letter bill ; while such letters as bear the impressions of other stamps also, must have been already charged against the postmaster, if *unpaid*, or against some other postmaster or way office keeper, if prepaid.

25th.—All letters and papers which may be missent to your office, are to be forwarded to the proper direction by the first mail. You will of course claim any postage on them which may have been charged on you, entering the amount opposite E, in the letter bill, with which you return them.

26th.—When letters which have been sent to you cannot be delivered, they are to be kept in your office for certain periods, according to the cause for which they have not been delivered : thus—

27th.—Letters for persons "*deceased*" are to be returned in the first mail (provided, of course, the deceased person has left no family to take the letter out of the office.)

28th.—Letters for persons "*gone away, not known where,*" or, if "*refused,*" are to be kept one week, and then returned in the first mail.

29th.—Letters for persons "*not known,*" or if "*not called for,*" are to be kept three months and then returned in the first mail.

30th.—On every letter thus returned you must write the reason of its not being delivered with *red ink* in plain bold characters, across the face or direction side of the letter as "*dead,*" "*gone away, not known where,*" "*refused,*" "*not known,*" or "*not called for,*" as the case may be.

31st.—If a letter arrives at your office, addressed to a person who has removed to some

other place, of which you are aware, it is your duty to re-direct the letter to the place to which the person has removed. A letter thus re-directed, is liable to additional postage from your office to the place to which you re-direct it, according to the scales of rates.

Letters from the United Kingdom may be re-directed to any part of British North America, at an additional rate of 2½d. according to the scale of weight.

32nd.—All circular instructions and letters on post office business, which you may receive from time to time, are to be carefully arranged so that you can easily refer to them when necessary.

33rd.—Should a letter intended for one person be delivered to and opened by another of the same name, (which you must do your utmost to prevent,) you must carefully re-seal the letter, and write across the back or seal side "opened by A. B. and not for him" (describing the name, residence, &c. of the person opening the letter), and make the person who thus opened the letter in mistake, sign his name underneath, this will show the right owner when he obtains the letter, that it has not been tampered with.

34th.—A letter once posted, becomes the property of the party to whom it is addressed, and no application however urgent will justify you in opening or permitting it to be opened or detained, or delivered back to any person on any pretence whatever.

35th.—Should application be made to you for the return of postage on a letter said to be overcharged, you must refer the case to one of your corresponding postmasters, who will, if necessary, mark the amount to be allowed on the cover, which must be signed by the person claiming the return of postage, or if the cover cannot be spared, he will furnish you with a printed form of receipt to be taken for the amount returned. This cover or receipt you are to forward with the first mail, claiming the amount in the bill opposite E.

36th.—All letters sealed or unsealed, printed or written, are equally liable to postage.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

37th.—All letters sent by post within British North America, with the exception of packet letters, ship letters, and letters to and from the United States, whether between a post office and way office or between two way offices, are liable to an uniform rate of 3d. currency per half ounce, whatever distance conveyed, according to the following provincial scale, payment optional :—

A letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight,	Os. 3d.
“ exceeding ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	0 6
“ “ 1 oz. “ “ 1½ oz.	0 9
“ “ 1½ oz. “ “ 2 oz.	1 0
“ “ 2 oz. “ “ 2½ oz.	1 3

And so on, adding three pence extra for every additional half ounce.

38th.—The same *scale* of reckoning by half ounces is applicable to letters to and from the United States when forwarded by land mail, but the rate on such letters is *sixpence* or ten cents per half ounce, except on letters to and from California and Oregon, and on them nine pence, or fifteen cents per half ounce. The pre-payment of all letters to the United States by land mail is optional, the whole postage or *none*, however, must be paid.

39th.—Letters for the United States intended to be forwarded "by *packet*" must be so directed, and the packet postage 5d. a rate (according to the British scale of taxing letters) in addition to the inland postage of 3d. a rate (according to the provincial scale) must invariably be paid in *advance*.

40th.—The scale of rates to other countries is not always reckoned in this way; thus, on all packet letters to and from the United Kingdom, the scale of rate is as follows, viz :—

A letter not exceeding ½ oz. in weight,	1s. stg.	1s. 3d. c'y.
“ exceeding ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	2s.	2 6
“ “ 1 oz. “ “ 2 oz.	4s.	5 0
“ “ 2 oz. “ “ 3 oz.	6s.	7 6

Here it will be observed that half ounces are not noticed after the first, but two more rates are added as soon as the weight exceeds each additional ounce. 41st.

41st.—In some foreign countries the rates are computed by quarter of ounces, and as such letters are also subject to British rates according to the British scale, it is a little troublesome to find out the amount of postage with which such letters should be taxed when they exceed the weight of a quarter of an ounce. It is presumed that few such letters will pass through your office. In any case of difficulty, however, you must apply to your corresponding postmaster; or should you frequently have foreign letters posted at your office, you must write to me for more full instructions as to charging them.

NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, PRINTED PAPERS AND PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

1st.—Newspapers addressed to any part of British North America, and the United Kingdom, *pass free of all charge*, under the following regulations :

First. They shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends. *Second.* There shall be no words or communication printed on the paper after its publication, or upon the cover, nor any marks or writing upon it or upon the cover of it, except the name and address of the sender, and of the person to whom it is sent. *Third.* There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such paper or publication.

2nd.—Way office keepers are permitted to examine any newspaper, pamphlet, &c., and if any of the foregoing conditions are not complied with, the paper, pamphlet, &c. is *liable to be charged as a letter*.

3rd.—Way office keepers must be careful to write on such newspaper, the cause of its not being delivered to the party to whom it is addressed.

4th.—Pamphlets, printed books and periodical publications, when forwarded to any part of British North America, will be liable to a charge of 2d. per ounce up to six ounces in weight, (*if enclosed in covers open at the ends*), and 3d. for every additional ounce up to 16 ounces, beyond which weight no printed book, publication or pamphlet, is to be forwarded by post. Postage optional.

Parliamentary proceedings pass free of charge.

Printed books, magazines, reviews and pamphlets, (whether British, colonial or foreign,) may be sent by post, between Nova Scotia and the United Kingdom, at the following rates, viz. :

For each packet not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in weight,	Os. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Ditto exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and not 1 lb.	1 3
Ditto exceeding 1 lb. and not 2 lbs.	2 6
Ditto exceeding 2 lbs. and not 3 lbs.	3 9

And so on, adding 1s. 3d. for every additional pound or fraction of a pound.

Provided, however, that the following conditions be carefully observed :

1st.—Every such packet must be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides.

2nd.—It must contain a single volume only, (whether printed book, magazine, review, or pamphlet,) the several sheets or parts thereof, when there are more than one, being sewed or bound together.

3rd.—It must not exceed 2 feet in length, breadth, width or depth.

4th.—It must have no writing or marks upon the cover or its contents, except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent.

5th.—The postage in all cases must be prepaid.

If any of the above conditions be violated, the packet must be charged as a letter, and treated as such in all respects.

Printed books, magazines, reviews and newspapers for Newfoundland, Bermuda, the West Indies and the United States, (when forwarded by packet,) are liable to letter postage from Halifax, in addition to the inland charge from the place of posting.

Your salary is £2 currency per annum, and a commission of 20 per cent. in addition thereto on all sums collected above £8.

Letter bill between post town and way office, or post town and courier.

Post office _____ the _____ day of _____ 185
 Charge on _____ courier or way office keeper.

No sums are to be entered where the bill is marked thus

1 NUMBER.	SENT <i>By postmaster to way office keeper.</i>	2 Acct. between the courier or way office keeper and the postmaster.	3 Account be- tween the post- master and the general post office.
Address of money letters to be en- tered at the back.	—		
A.	Unpaid letters already charged in post town, - - - - }		
B.	Redirected letters, - - - - }		
C.	Unpaid local letters posted at the despatching office, for delivery by the courier or way office keeper, }		
D.	Paid ditto ditto - - - - }		
	1st total £		
E.	(Overcharged and returned letters)		
	RECEIVED <i>By postmaster from way office keeper.</i>		
	—		
F.	Paid letters on which the postage has been received by the courier or way office keeper, - - - - }		
G.	Unpaid letters redirected for deli- very in post town, - - - - }		
H.	Unpaid local letters for delivery in post town, - - - - }		
I.	Paid ditto ditto - - - - }		
	2nd total, £		

Courier despatched at _____
 _____ arrived at _____
 _____ despatched on the return at _____
 _____ arrived at _____

We certify the above to be a true account.

Postmaster.

Courier or way office keeper.

Table of single rates of postage on letters to and from Nova Scotia and other British colonies, foreign countries, &c.

* Signifies that the postage must be paid in advance.

† Signifies that the provincial rate of 3d. cy. must be paid in advance, but that the prepayment of the remainder of the postage is optional.

MEMO.—It must be understood that the rates given in the following table, for places to which the route is through the United Kingdom, are the rates *via Halifax*, by which route all such correspondence should be sent, if not specially addressed "*via United States*" or "*via New York*," in which latter case, the rate to be charged will be 2d. sterling, or 2½d. currency, in addition to the amount given in the following table.

Name of place.	Rates of post-ages to places to which the single rate is under a ¼ of an ounce.		Rates of post-ages to places to which the single rate is under ½ an ounce.		Rate on newspapers.
	Stg.	Cur'y.	Stg.	Cur'y.	
Adelaide, South Australia,			2 0	*2 6	Free.
Aden,	2 10	*3 6½	2 0	2 6	} Free.
Do. via Southampton,					
Alexandria,	2 3	2 10			} Free.
Do. via Southampton,			2 6	3 1½	
Do. by French packet, via Marseilles,	2 3	2 10			
Algeria,	1 10	2 3½			Free.
Antigua, via Bermuda,			0 8	†0 10	} Free.
Do. via United Kingdom,			2 0	2 6	
Ascension,			1 8	*2 1	*1d.
Auckland, New Zealand,			1 8	*2 1	*1d.
Australia,			2 0	*2 6	Free.
Austrian Dominions,	2 8	3 4			} Free.
Do. via France,	2 5	3 0½			
Do. (except Galicia and Silesia) via Hamburgh,	2 7	3 3			
Austria, Galicia and Silesia, via Hamburgh,	2 3	2 10			} *2½d.
Azores, via Bermuda,			1 3	*1 6	
Do. via United Kingdom,			2 10	*3 6½	
Baden,	2 2	2 8½			} Free.
Do. via Belgium,	2 5	3 0			
Do. via Holland or Hamburgh,	2 5	3 0			
Bahamas, via Bermuda,			0 8	†0 10	} Free.
Do. via United Kingdom,			2 0	2 6	
Barbadoes, via Bermuda,			0 8	†0 10	} Free.
Do. via United Kingdom,			2 0	2 6	
Bavaria,	2 2	2 8			} Letter rate.
Do. via Belgium,	2 6	3 1½			
Do. via Holland or Hamburgh,	2 6	3 1½			
Belgium,	2 3	2 10			} Free.
Do. via France (closed mails),	2 3	2 10			
Do. via Holland,			1 8	*2 1	
Belgrade,	2 10	*3 6½			} Free.
Do. via Belgium or Holland,	2 10	*3 6½			
Do. via Hamburgh,	2 9	*3 5			

Name

Name of place.	Rates of post-ages to places to which the single rate is under a $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce.		Rates of post-ages to places to which the single rate is under $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce.		Rate on newspapers.
	Stg.	Cur'y.	Stg.	Cur'y.	
Belize, Honduras, via Bermuda,			0 8	†0 10	} Free.
Do. via United Kingdom,			2 0	2 6	
Berbice, via Bermuda,			0 8	†0 10	} Free.
Do. via United Kingdom,			2 2	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Bermuda,			0 8	†0 10	} Free.
Beyrout, (via Southampton),			2 6	*3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. via Marseilles, by French packet,	2 8	3 4			} Free.
Bolivia, via United Kingdom,			2 0	*2 6	
Brazil, do.			3 9	*4 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	} Free.
Bremen,			1 8	2 1	
Do. via Belgium (closed mail),	2 6	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			} Free.
Do. via Holland,	2 6	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Do. via France,	2 8	3 4			
Brunswick,			1 9	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	} Free.
Do. via Belgium or Holland,	2 5	3 0			
Buena Ventura, New Granada, via Bermuda,			0 8	*0 10	} Free to lines.
Do. via United Kingdom,			2 0	*2 6	
Buenos Ayres, via United Kingdom,			2 0	2 6	*5d.
California,				0 9	} Free.
Canada,				0 3	
Canary Islands, via United Kingdom,			2 10	*3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	*1d.
Canterbury,			1 8	*2 1	*1d.
Cape Coast Castle,			1 8	*2 1	*1d.
Cape Verde Islands, via United Kingdom,			2 10	*3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	*1d.
Cape of Good Hope,			2 0	*2 6	*1d.
Carriacou, via Bermuda,			0 8	†0 10	} Free.
Do. via United Kingdom,			2 0	2 6	
Carthagena, New Granada, via Bermuda,			0 8	*0 10	} Free.
Do. via United Kingdom,			2 0	*2 6	
Ceylon,	2 10	*3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$			} Free.
Do. via Southampton,			2 0	2 6	
Chagres, New Granada, via Bermuda,			0 8	*0 10	} Free.
Do. via United Kingdom,			2 0	*2 6	
Chili, via Bermuda,			1 7	*2 0	*5d.
China (Hong Kong excepted),	2 10	*3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$			} Free.
Do. via Southampton,			2 0	*2 6	
Constantinople,	3 1	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$			} Free.
Cracow,	2 10	3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Cuba, via Bermuda,			1 3	*1 6	} *2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. United Kingdom,			3 3	*4 1	
Curacao, via United Kingdom,			2 5	*3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	*2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cuxhaven,			1 8	2 1	} Free.
Do. via Belgium or Holland,	2 6	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Dardanelles,	2 8	3 4			} Free.
Demerara, via Bermuda,			0 8	†0 10	
Do. via United Kingdom,			2 0	2 6	} Free.
Denmark,			1 10	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Name of place.	Rates of postage to places to which the single rate is under a $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce.		Rates of postage to places to which the single rate is under a $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce.		Rate on newspapers.
	Stg.	Cur'y.	Stg.	Cur'y.	
Denmark, via Belgium or Holland,	2 10	3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$			Free.
Do. via France,	2 10	3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Dominica, via Bermuda,			0 8	†0 10	Free.
Do. via United Kingdom,			2 0	2 6	
Ecuador, via United Kingdom,			3 0	*3 9	*5d.
Egypt, via Southampton,			2 6	*3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Free.
Fayal, Azores, via Bermuda,			1 3	*1 6	*2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Do. via United Kingdom,			2 10	*3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Free.
France,	2 3	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Frankfort,	2 8	3 4			Free.
Do. via Holland or Hamburg,	2 6	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Galatz,	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$			Free.
Galicia,	2 7	3 3 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Do. via Hamburg,	2 5	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$			*1d.
Geelong,			1 8	*2 1	
Gibraltar,			2 0	2 6	Free.
Do. via France,	2 1	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Greece,			2 6	*3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Free.
Do. via Southampton,			2 6	*3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. via Austria,	2 7	3 3			Free.
Do. via Marseilles, by French packet,	2 7	3 3			
Grenada, via Bermuda,			0 8	†0 10	Free.
Do. via United Kingdom,			2 0	2 6	
Greytown, or St. Juan De Nicaragua, via Bermuda,			1 3	*1 6	*2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Greytown, via United Kingdom,			3 3	*4 1	
Guadeloupe, via Bermuda,			0 8	*0 10	Free.
Do. via United Kingdom,			2 5	*3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hamburg,			1 8	2 1	Free.
Do. via Belgium (closed mail)	2 6	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Do. via Holland,	2 6	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			Free.
Do. via France,	2 8	3 4			
Hanover,			1 9	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Free.
Do. via Belgium,	2 7	3 3			
Do. via Holland,	2 7	3 3			2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Havana, via Bermuda,			1 3	*1 6	
Do. via United Kingdom,			2 5	*3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Free.
Heligoland,			1 6	*1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hesse,	2 4	2 11			Free.
Do. via France,	2 8	3 4			
Do. via Holland or Hamburg,	2 6	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			*1d.
Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land,			1 8	*2 1	
Holland,			2 0	2 6	Free.
Do. via France,	2 2	2 8			
Honduras, via Bermuda,			0 8	†0 10	Free.
Do. via United Kingdom,			2 0	2 6	
Hong Kong,	2 10	*3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$			Free.
Do. via Southampton,			2 0	2 6	

Name

Name of place.	Rates of postage to places to which the single rate is under a $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce.		Rates of postage to places to which the single rate is under a $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce.		Rate on newspapers.
	Stg.	Cur'y.	Stg.	Cur'y.	Cur'y.
Ibriali,	3 1	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Do. via Belgium or Holland,	3 4	4 2			
Do. via Hamburg,	3 3	4 1			
India,	2 10	*3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Do. via Southampton,			2 0	2 6	
Ionian Islands, via Southampton,			2 0	2 6	
Do. via Marseilles,	2 8	*3 4			Free.
Do. via Austria,	2 7	*3 3			
Jamaica, via Bermuda,			0 8	†0 10	
Do. (Kingston excepted) via United Kingdom,			2 2	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. Kingston, via United Kingdom,			2 0	2 6	
Jassy,	2 9	3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Do. via Belgium or Holland,	3 3	4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Do. via Hamburg,	3 2	4 0			
Java, via Southampton,			2 4	*2 11	
Do. via Holland,			2 0	*2 6	*6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
La Guayra, Venezuela, via Bermuda,			0 8	*0 10	Free.
Do. via United Kingdom,			2 0	*2 6	
Launceston, Van Dieman's Land,			1 8	*2 1	*1d.
Leppe Detmold,	2 4	2 11			Free.
Do. via France,	2 8	3 4			
Do. via Holland or Hamburg,	2 6	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Lubeck, via Belgium, (closed mail)	2 6	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Do. via Hamburg,	2 6	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Do. via Holland,	2 6	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Do. via France,	2 8	3 4			
Madeira,			2 10	*3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	*2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Do. via Lisbon,			2 9	*3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Majorca,	1 10	*2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$			*2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Malta, via Southampton,			2 0	2 6	Free.
Do. via Marseilles, by French packet,	2 1	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Martinique, via Bermuda,			0 8	*0 10	*2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Do. via United Kingdom,			2 5	*3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Mauritius, via Southampton,			2 0	*2 6	*1d.
Mecklenburg Schwerin,			1 10	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Free.
Do. via Belgium or Holland,	2 5	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Mecklenburg Strelitz,			1 6	*1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. via Belgium or Holland,	2 5	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Meiningen, via France,	2 8	3 4			
Do. via Holland or Hamburg,	2 6	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Melbourne, Port Philip,			2 0	*2 6	
Mexico, via United Kingdom,			3 3	*4 1	
Minorca,	2 1	*2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$			*5d.
Do. via Southampton,			3 2	4 0	*2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Modena,		must be sent unpaid.			Letter.
Moldavia,	3 1	3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Montserrat, via Bermuda,			0 8	†0 10	Free.

Name of place.	Rates of postage to places to which the single rate is under a $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce.		Rates of postage to places to which the single rate is under a $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce.		Rate on newspapers.	
	Stg.	Cur'y.	Stg.	Cur'y.		
Montserrat, via United Kingdom,			2 0	2 6	Free.	
Naples,					Letter.	
Nassau,	2 8	3 4	must be sent unpaid.			
Do. via Holland or Hamburg,	2 6	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			} Free.	
Nassau, Bahamas, via Bermuda,			0 8	†0 10		
Do. via United Kingdom,			2 0	2 6		
Nevis, via Bermuda,			0 8	†0 10		
Do. via United Kingdom,			2 0	2 6		
Newfoundland,			0 8	0 10		
New Grenada, via Bermuda,			0 8	*0 10		
Do. via United Kingdom,			2 0	*2 6		
New Plymouth,			1 8	*2 1		*1d.
New South Wales,			2 0	*2 6		
New Zealand,			1 8	*2 1	*1d.	
Norway,			2 6	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	} Free.	
Do. via France,	2 7	3 3		0 3		
New Brunswick,			1 9	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Oldenburg,					} Free to lines	
Do. via Belgium or Holland,	2 5	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$		0 9		
Oregon,					} Free.	
Panama, New Grenada, via Bermuda,			0 8	*0 10		
Do. via United Kingdom,			2 0	*2 6		
Papal States,			must be sent unpaid.		Letter.	
Parma,			must be sent unpaid.		Letter.	
Penang,	2 10	*3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$			} Free.	
Do. via Southampton.			2 0	2 6		
Peru, via United Kingdom,			3 0	*3 9	*5d.	
Placentia,			must be sent unpaid.		Letter.	
Poland, via Holland or Hamburg,	3 3	4 6 $\frac{1}{2}$			Letter.	
Port Lyttleton,			1 8	*2 1	*1d.	
Port Philip,			2 0	*2 6	} Letter.	
Portugal,			2 9	*3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Do. via France,	2 1	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$			Letter.	
Prince Edward Island,				0 3	} Free.	
Prussia,	2 2	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Do. via Holland,			2 2	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Do. via Hamburg,			2 2	2 8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Puerta Cabello, Venezuela via Bermuda,			0 8	*0 10	} *2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	
Do. via United Kingdom,			2 0	*2 6		
Porto Rico, via Bermuda,			1 3	*1 6	} Free.	
Do. via United Kingdom,			2 5	*3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Reuss,	2 4	2 11			} Free.	
Do. via France,	2 3	2 10				
Do. via Holland or Hamburg,	2 4	2 11				
Russia, via Southampton,	2 6	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			Letter.	
Do. via Holland or Hamburg,	2 6	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$			Letter.	
Do. via France,	2 9	3 4			} Letter.	
Salonica, via Austria,	2 7	3 3				

Name of place.	Rates of postage to places to which the single rate is under a $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce.		Rates of postage to places to which the single rate is under $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce.		Rate on newspapers.
	Stg.	Cur'y.	Stg.	Cur'y.	
Salonica, via France,	2	10			
Santa Cruz, via Bermuda,			1	3	*1 6
Do. via United Kingdom,			2	5	*3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Santa Martha, N. Grenada, via Bermuda,			0	8	*0 10
Do. via United Kingdom,			2	0	*2 6
Sardinia,	2	4	2	11	Letter.
Saxe Altenburgh, via France,	2	8	3	4	}
Do. via Holland or Hamburg,	2	6	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Saxe Coburg Gotha, via France,	2	8	3	4	}
Do. via Holland or Hamburg,	2	6	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Saxony, via France,	2	7	3	3	}
Do. via Holland or Hamburg,	2	5	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Scaumburgh Lippe,	2	4	2	11	}
Do. via France,	2	8	3	4	
Do. via Holland or Hamburg,	2	6	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	} Free.
Schwartzenburgh Rudolstadt, via France,	2	8	3	4	
Do. via Holland or Hamburg,	2	6	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	}
Schwartzenburgh Sonderhauseu, via France,	2	8	3	4	
Do. via Holland or Hamburg,	2	6	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Scutari,	3	1	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	} Letter.
Sicily,	must be sent		unpaid.		
Sierra Leone,			2	0	*2 6
Silesia,	2	7	3	3	} Free.
Do. via Hamburg,	2	10	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Smyrna,	2	8	3	4	} Free.
South Australia,			2	0	
Spain (Cadiz and Vigo excepted)	2	1	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	} Letter rate.
Do. via Southampton by packet,			3	2	
Do. Cadiz and Vigo,			3	2	*3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Domingo, via Bermuda,			1	3	*1 6
Do. via United Kingdom,			2	5	*3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Helena,			1	8	*2 1
St. Jago de Cuba, via Bermuda,			1	3	*1 6
Do. via United Kingdom,			3	3	*4 1
St. Juan De Nicaragua, or Graytown via Bermuda,			1	3	*1 6
St. Kitts, via Bermuda,			0	8	†0 10
Do. via United Kingdom,			2	0	2 6
St. Lucia, via Bermuda,			0	8	†0 10
Do. via United Kingdom,			2	0	2 6
St. Mary, River Gambia,			1	8	*2 1
St. Thomas, via Bermuda,			1	3	*1 6
Do. via United Kingdom,			2	5	*3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Vincent, via Bermuda,			0	8	†0 10
Do. via United Kingdom,			2	0	2 6
Sweden,			2	3	2 10
Do. via Belgium and Holland,	3	0	3	9	} Free.
Switzerland,	2	2	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Name

Name of place.	Rates of postage to places to which the single rate is under a $\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce.		Rates of postage to places to which the single rate is under a $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce.		Rate on newspapers.
	Stg.	Cur'y.	Stg.	Cur'y.	
Switzerland, via Belgium,	2	11			Free.
Sydney, New South Wales,			2	0	*2 6
Syria,	2	8	*3	4	*1d.
Do. via Southampton,			2	6	*3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tampico, via Bermuda,			1	3	*1 6
Do. via United Kingdom,			2	5	*3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tobago, via Bermuda,			0	8	†0 10
Do. via United Kingdom,			2	0	2 6
Tortola, via Bermuda,			0	8	†0 10
Do. via United Kingdom,			2	0	2 6
Trinidad, via Bermuda,			0	8	†0 10
Do. via United Kingdom,			2	0	2 6
Tunis, via Marseilles, by French packet,	2	3	*2	10	
Turkey,	3	1	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Tuscany,	2	7	3	3	Letter.
United Kingdom, via Halifax,			1	0	1 3
Do. via United States,			1	2	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
United States, (except California and Oregon,) by land mail,					Free to lines.
Do. by steamer,			0	8	*0 10
Van Dieman's Land,			1	8	*2 1
Venezuela, via Bermuda,			0	8	*0 10
Do. via United Kingdom,			2	0	*2 6
Vera Cruz, via Bermuda,			1	3	*1 6
Do. via United Kingdom,			2	5	*3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wallachia,	3	1	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Weimer,	2	2	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. via Holland or Hamburg,	2	6	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Free.
Wellington, New Zealand,			1	8	*2 1
Western Australia,			2	0	*2 6
Western coast of America, via Bermuda, Chagres, and Panama,			1	7	*2 0
Do. via United Kingdom, Chagres and Panama,			3	0	*3 9
West Indies, British, via Bermuda,			0	8	†0 10
Do. via United Kingdom, (Jamaica and Berbice excepted,)			2	0	2 6
West Indies, Foreign, via Bermuda, (see rate of postage opposite name of each place in Foreign West Indies,)					Free.
West Indies, Foreign, via United Kingdom, (Cuba excepted,)			2	5	*3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wurtemburgh,	2	2	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. via Belgium,	2	8	3	4	

(PART 2.—See page .)

At a council held at government house on the 1st day of December, 1852.

PRESENT :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

&c. &c. &c.

Whereas a certain agreement has been duly authorized and entered into by and between the postmaster general of the United States and the postmaster general of this province, for establishing and regulating the interchange of mails between the United States and Nova Scotia, in terms or to the effect following :

1. That there shall be an exchange of mails between the United States and Nova Scotia at the following points, viz :

On the side of the United States, at Boston, Mass.

On the side of Nova Scotia, at Halifax, N. S.

2. The postage to be charged in the United States on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, to or from Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, shall be five cents (three pence), for any distance within the United States, not exceeding 3000 miles, and exceeding 3000 miles within the United States, ten cents (six pence) the single letter. Every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, to be charged as one additional rate ; the rates in this section mentioned having been adopted and agreed upon by the postmaster general of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the president.

3. The aggregate postage to be charged in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, or any one or more of them, on a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, to or from the United States, shall be five cents (three pence) for any distance in either of the said provinces ; and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce to be charged as an additional rate.

4. Upon all letters posted in the United States, to be delivered in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, or posted in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, to be delivered in the United States, these rates shall be combined into one rate, of which, payment in advance, shall be optional in either country ; less than the whole combined rate cannot be prepaid.

5. The post office department of the United States will collect and keep all the postages on the unpaid letters from Nova Scotia above named, as well as the postages on letters to Nova Scotia aforesaid, prepaid in the United States ; and the post office department of Nova Scotia will collect and keep all the postages on the unpaid letters from the United States, as well as the postages on letters prepaid in Nova Scotia aforesaid to the United States.

6. Each mail despatched from one country to the other shall be accompanied by a letter or post bill, shewing the number of letters so posted, and distinguishing the paid from the unpaid, and their postage in separate columns.

7. The postage on newspapers, pamphlets, magazines, unsealed circulars, and all other printed matter, must be prepaid, or sent free to the line in the country where posted, and any postage afterwards accruing thereon, beyond the line, is to be collected and retained by the post office department of the country in which it accrues. Newspapers, pamphlets, &c., if not forwarded in covers open at the end or sides, will be subject to letter postage.

8. The postage stamps of either country shall be taken as evidence of the pre-payment of postage.

9. The post office designated for the dispatch and receipt of the provincial mails, on the side of the United States, will stamp " U. States " upon all letters sent into Nova Scotia, &c. for delivery ; and the office designated for the dispatch and receipt of United States mails on the side of Nova Scotia, will stamp " Nova Scotia " upon all letters sent into the United States for delivery.

10. The post office departments of the United States and Nova Scotia shall each return to the other all dead letters, unopened, and without charge, every three months, or oftener, as may best suit the general regulations of each department.

11. The expense of transporting the mails, by steamboat, between the respective exchange offices, weekly, or oftener, as the case may be, shall, on the part of the United States, be borne, subject to the provisions of the second section of an act of congress, entitled, "an act to establish certain post roads, and for other purposes," approved August 31, 1852, authorizing, on certain conditions, a contract for the transportation of the United States mail on board the steam vessels at present plying regularly between Boston and Halifax; and, on the part of Nova Scotia, by such contract as its post office department may hereafter make for the purpose, with the proprietors of said steamboat line.

12. This agreement shall go into operation on the first of December, 1852; and it may be modified from time to time as may be agreed upon by the parties thereto, and it may be annulled by the desire of either party upon three months' notice.

13. Should it be found desirable, letters and newspapers may be sent in transit through the United States to and from Havana, (Cuba,) and Chagres and Panama, (New Grenada,) the post office department of Nova Scotia to account to the United States post office department for the transit and sea postage at ten cents the single rate on letters to and from Havana, and twenty cents the single rate to and from Chagres and Panama, and two cents per newspaper in either case; or "closed mails" may be sent between Nova Scotia and Havana, via the United States, at twenty-five cents per ounce for letters, and two cents per newspaper, and between Nova Scotia and Chagres or Panama, via the United States, at fifty cents per ounce for letters, and two cents per newspaper, the postage on such closed mails to be accounted for quarterly to the post office department of the United States.

Now therefore, in pursuance and exercise of the authority vested in this board by the revised statutes—title fourth, chap. number twenty-three ("of the post office,") sec. number four—his excellency, by and with the advice of the council, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that in conformity with such agreement, which is hereby approved and confirmed, the rates of postage in the said agreement specified, shall be charged and payable according to the force and effect of the said agreement, from and after this date.

And the postmaster general of Nova Scotia, on the part of the province, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

WM. H. KEATING, D. C. C.

No. 4.

(See page 229.)

No. 13.

Downing street, 27th May, 1852.

SIR—

Among the many pressing subjects which have engaged the attention of her majesty's ministers since their assumption of office, few have been more important in their estimation than the questions relating to the protection solicited for the fisheries on the coasts of British North America.

Her majesty's government have taken into their serious consideration the representations upon this subject contained in your despatches, noted in the margin, and have not failed to observe, that, whilst active measures have been taken by certain colonies for the purpose of encouraging the fisheries and of repelling the intrusion of foreign vessels, it has been a subject of complaint in New Brunswick that impediments should have been offered by the policy of the imperial government to the enactment of bounties considered by the local legislature

legislature essential for the protection of its trade. Her majesty's ministers are desirous to remove all ground of complaint on the part of the colonies, in consequence of the encroachment of the fishing vessels of the United States upon those waters, from which they are excluded by the terms of the convention of 1818, and they therefore intend to despatch, as soon as possible, a small naval force of steamers, or other small vessels, to enforce the observance of that convention.

These vessels will, of course, be confined to the performance of the duties with which they are specially charged, and the commanders will be enjoined to exercise a careful discretion in the very delicate office of interfering with vessels belonging to foreign and friendly powers.

With regard to the question of promoting the fisheries of the British colonies by the means of bounties, her majesty's government, although desirous not to sanction any unnecessary deviation from that policy which regulates the commerce of this country, are still disinclined to prevent those colonies, by the interposition of imperial authority, and especially pending the negotiations with the United States of America for the settlement of the principles on which the commerce with the British North American Colonies is hereafter to be carried on, from adopting the policy which they may deem most conducive to their own welfare and prosperity.

Entertaining these views, it is the intention of her majesty's government to advise the queen to give her assent to an act passed by the legislature of Prince Edward Island in the session of 1851, for the promotion of its deep sea fisheries, and they will be prepared to give favorable consideration to any acts for a similar purpose which may be passed by the legislatures of the other North American provinces.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN S. PAKINGTON.

The officer administering the government of Nova-Scotia.

No. 21.

Government house, Halifax, June 9th, 1852.

SIR—

The despatch No. 13, of the 27th May, which I had the honor to receive by the last mail, has been read with extreme satisfaction by myself and the members of the executive council.

The determination of her majesty's government to efficiently protect the North American fisheries, and to leave the colonial legislatures free to encourage them as may be deemed most judicious, will, I am assured, be received with universal satisfaction.

During the last session the legislature of this province made a very liberal provision for the protection of the coast fisheries. The government is prepared to co-operate with the imperial authorities to the full extent of its means; and on the arrival of his excellency Sir George Seymour, I shall, after consulting with him, make a further report on this very important subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN BAZALGETTE,
Administrator.

The right honorable

Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

Government

Government house, Halifax, June 23, 1852.

SIR—

Your excellency is aware that for some years past the importance of protecting the reserved fishing grounds of North America, from unauthorised intrusion, has engaged the attention of the government and legislature of this province.

Of late this subject has assumed a degree of importance from the growth of our commercial marine, of which the produce of the fisheries form the staple export, and from the refusal of the American government, while its citizens annually swarm upon our reserved fishing grounds, to reciprocate the commercial privileges conferred by imperial legislation.

An agreement for mutual co-operation between the provinces, in the protection of our fishing privileges, was entered into by delegates from the three provinces, who met at Toronto in June last, of which I have the honor to enclose your excellency a copy.

During the last session of the legislature, and under the instruction of my predecessor, a very determined spirit was manifested, and very liberal provision was made to increase the force, which, under the provincial act 6, William 4, cap. 8, has from time to time, with the knowledge and sanction of her majesty's government, been employed in this service.

On assuming the government, I found this provision made, and as the season for preparation was short, I deemed it my duty, acting on the advice of the executive council, to give the necessary instructions for fitting out as many cutters as the sum voted would maintain.

These vessels were advertised for, prior to the receipt of Sir John Pakington's despatch of the 27th ultimo, announcing the determination of her majesty's government to employ an additional force of "steamers, or other small vessels" on the coasts of North America this season.

Though this announcement was received with extreme satisfaction by the council, it was still thought desirable that the provincial cruizers should be fitted out and commissioned.

They are—the brigantines '*Halifax*' and '*Belle*,' and the schooners '*Daring*' and '*Responsible*.'

These vessels are now ready for sea, and I have the honor to enclose to your excellency:

1st.—A copy of the commissions given to the commanders.

2nd.—Copy of their general instructions.

3rd.—Copy of an official letter from the provincial secretary conveying their sailing orders and defining the limits of their cruising ground.

I shall feel very much obliged to your excellency for any suggestions which may enable me to make these more complete, and I will most gladly avail myself of the aid of your excellency's more thorough acquaintance with the subject, and long professional experience.

The subject which the imperial and provincial government have in view, I take to be the same—efficient protection of a valuable national resource in spirit of firmness and prudence, which shall not endanger by any rash or ill advised act, the peace between two kindred and friendly nations.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BAZALGETTE, administrator.

His excellency vice admiral SIR G. F. SEYMOUR, &c. &c. &c.

[Enclosures with above.]

Province

PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

BY HIS HONOR,

COLONEL JOHN BAZALGETTE,

*Administrator of the government and commander in chief,
in and over her majesty's province of Nova-
Scotia and its dependencies, deputy quarter
master general to her majesty's forces serving in
the said province, &c. &c. &c.*

L. S.

J. BAZALGETTE.

To captain

By virtue of the authority in me vested, confiding in your ability and discretion, I do by these presents, by the advice of her majesty's executive council for this province, constitute and appoint you to be an officer for the protection of the fisheries, and for the prevention of smuggling, within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of the province, with full power to enforce, within those limits, a strict observance of the stipulations of the convention between his late majesty king William the fourth and the United States of America, bearing date the 20th day of October, A. D. 1818, and of the provisions of any act or acts of the imperial parliament, or of the legislature of this province in relation thereto. And I do further, for this purpose, appoint you to be the commander of the government schooner during pleasure.

Given under my hand and seal at arms at Halifax, this
23rd day of June, in the 16th year of her ma-
jesty's reign, A. D. 1852.

By his honor's command,

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE

[COPY.]

INSTRUCTIONS

For the commanders of the vessels employed by the government of Nova-Scotia for the protection of the fisheries.

1. To keep a correct log, and particularly as to every circumstance connected with the fishery, noting with as much accuracy as convenient, all foreign fishing vessels, tonnage, cargo, crew, and voyage.

2. When you find foreign vessels fishing, contrary to treaty, within three miles of the coast of Nova Scotia, you are to take means to secure and send them in for trial, with the necessary witnesses, when the infraction admits of clear proof.

3. The rights of fishery ceded to the United States, and retained by British subjects, depend on the convention of 1818, and the acts of this province, passed in 1836, and the 59th George 3rd, with copies of which you are furnished.

4. By the said convention the United States renounced forever any liberty previously enjoyed, to *take, dry, or cure* fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of her majesty's dominions in America, and such vessels are liable to seizure for *curing* fish within the limit aforesaid. Due caution must be observed not to interfere

interfere with vessels fishing at other places than the coast of Nova-Scotia, as the convention differs when treating with regard to the Labrador coast, Newfoundland, Bay of Fundy and Magdalen Islands.

5. If a vessel be found violating the treaty, and effect her escape, she is still liable to detention for trial during the same voyage.

6. All seizures must be placed in custody of the nearest convenient custom or excise collector, and information, with a statement of the facts, and the deposition of the master and three of the crew, be sent to the attorney general, through the provincial secretary.

7. When a vessel is found clearly infringing the treaty, compulsory means must be used, if necessary, to detain her for trial; but resort to force can only be justified after every other prudent effort has failed.

8. On capture, it will be prudent to take part of the foreign crew on board the cutter under your command, and place some of your own crew on board the foreign vessel, as a measure of precaution.

9. When any of her majesty's ships are met with in port, you should, when circumstances permit, go on board and confer with the naval commander, and receive any suggestions he may feel disposed to give, which do not conflict with your general instructions.

10. You will report your proceedings briefly in a letter to the provincial secretary whenever you enter a port where there is a post office, always noting where instructions will reach you by return of mail.

(Signed) H. BELL,
Chairman board of works.

Office of board of works, 26th June, 1852.

No. 294.

Provincial secretary's office, Halifax, June 23, 1852.

SIR—

I have it in command from the administrator of the government to transmit to you, herewith, a commission, authorizing you to prevent foreign encroachment on the provincial fishing grounds, together with copies of the imperial and provincial acts, the provisions of which you are thereby appointed to enforce for the protection of the fisheries of the province, and the prevention of illicit trade.

The privileges to which American fishermen are entitled, and your powers and duties as a seizing or as protecting officer, are clearly stated in the acts referred to.

Instructions for your guidance are also enclosed, by which, and the documents above stated, you will be careful to govern yourself, in every particular, with that cautious consideration and deliberate firmness so essentially required from the officer to whom such important and responsible duties are entrusted.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

JAMES LAYBOLD, Esq.,

Commanding the provincial revenue cruiser "*Halifax*."

[A similar letter to the above, sent to PAUL CROWELL, Esq., commanding the provincial revenue cruiser "*Belle*," and also to PHILLIP DODD, Esq., commanding the provincial revenue cruiser "*Responsible*."]]

No. 25.

Government house, Halifax, June 24, 1852.

SIR—

Referring to your despatch, No. 13, of the 27th May, and to mine of the 9th inst., I have now the honor to transmit a copy of a despatch which I yesterday addressed to his excellency Sir George F. Seymour, with copies of several documents therein enclosed.

These papers will put her majesty's government in full possession of the measures taken by the government of Nova Scotia for the protection of the fisheries, and show how deep an interest is felt in the subject in this maritime portion of her majesty's dominions.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOHN BAZALGETTE,
Administrator.

The right hon. Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON, &c. &c. &c.

Cumberland, at Halifax, 30th June, 1852.

SIR—

I herewith enclose, for your honor's information, an extract of a letter I have this day received from lieutenant Kynaston, commanding the *Netley*, tender, reporting a prevalent practice of the United States fishermen of obtaining bait within the limits prescribed by the convention of 1818, at the Grand Manan, and near Digby, Nova Scotia.

Lieutenant Kynaston has seized one United States vessel, for fishing near the former Island, in infringement of the convention, and has sent her into St. John's for adjudication.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

G. F. SEYMOUR,
Vice admiral and commander in chief.His honor lieut. colonel BAZALGETTE,
Administrator of the government, Halifax.

Extract from a report from lieutenant Kynaston, commanding her majesty's cutter Netley, to vice admiral Sir George F. Seymour. June 22d, 1852—sent from St. John's, N. B.

“There is another clause of the convention, which it appears for some time past has been subject to abuse, and in which some restriction may be found necessary.

“By the tenor of the 3rd, the fishermen of the United States are permitted to enter our ports for wood and water, for shelter, and for purpose of repair, but the act distinctly states for no other purpose whatsoever.”

“Now both at Digby, on the Nova Scotia side, and at Grand Manan, on the opposite, I find the Americans congregate in considerable numbers for bait, which they either procure by barter, or by helping themselves, while it appears that they stop the mouths of the inhabitants by the occasional introduction of exciseable goods. The basin of Digby not only abounds in secure nooks and corners, well fitted for carrying on such a traffic with impunity, but the collector tells me that he has not so much as a boat to keep transgressors in check.”

Cumberland,

Cumberland, at Halifax, 1st July, 1852.

SIR—

Having received your letter of the 23d ultimo, enclosing copies of instructions intended for the commanders of the vessels employed by the colonial government for the important object of protecting the fisheries on the coast of Nova Scotia from foreign encroachment, and in which you requested me to offer any suggestions which may enable you to make the instructions more complete, I now do myself the honor of adding some observations to those which I have had personal opportunity of offering for your consideration.

I am well aware of the value of the object to which they refer, and in any remarks which I have already offered, or now do offer, I beg you will believe that I am actuated by a hearty desire that the instructions and conduct of her majesty's vessels and those employed by the colony, should equally conduce to its accomplishment.

In the interview which took place at the government house on the 26th June, when the attorney general, the provincial secretary, and the hon. Mr. Bell, chairman of the board of works, were present, I had an opportunity of urging that the instructions to the provincial vessels and those of her majesty's ships employed on the same service, which enjoin moderation as well as firmness, should be in corresponding language and spirit; and as my observations were received and noted with the utmost attention, I do not consider it necessary to repeat the recommendations I offered on that part of the subject.

I stated at the time the opinion I entertained that the number of men assigned to the vessels was insufficient. The complement appears to have been dependant upon the sum granted by the legislature, and it was intimated that as her majesty's government had now stated their determination to provide additional means for the protection of the fisheries, a smaller number of provincial vessels might be applied, and those better manned and equipped.

With that view I undertook, if the transfer of one or two of the vessels could be arranged, to hire them for her majesty's service for the same object, and manned from the flag ship; and on the 29th ultimo I signified my readiness to employ the brigantine "Halifax" if the government thought fit.

This proposal has not been carried into effect, as it was out of my power to assign the master, as it was proposed, if employed as a pilot in her majesty's service, the same proportion of the produce of any seizures to which he will be entitled under the appointment he holds from the colonial government,—her majesty's order in council and proclamation of the 30th July, 1849, prescribing the scale of distribution in such cases among the officers and crews of her majesty's ships.

Having, whilst the proposed transfer was in abeyance, visited the three vessels, Halifax, Belle, and Responsible, which have been engaged by the colonial government, I consider it my duty to state my opinion of the insufficiency of their general equipment, when applied to control encroachment on the part of foreign fishing vessels said to be well fitted, and to be manned in many instances by a greater number of seamen than those engaged for the provincial vessels (15), which I consider about one half what is requisite; at present they are only equipped and manned as the merchant vessels employed on the coast, and were then armed with a few muskets—though it is proposed, as I understand, to procure a piece of ordnance for each vessel.

It is not unworthy of remark, that the crews of the American fishing vessels are frequently on shares, and that the crews of the protecting vessels, under the existing colonial law which assigns the penalty to the seizing officer, have not the personal interest in the seizure which the crews of the vessels encroaching have in defending their property.

I should therefore recommend that, as opportunities offer, means be taken to man the vessels more suitably for the important duties they have to perform, for if their present weakness should induce resistance, circumstances effecting the public honor and interest

might

might occur, and the task of future protection by the vessels employed on the colonial service would be rendered more difficult.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. F. SEYMOUR,

Vice admiral and commander in chief.

His honor COLONEL BAZALGETTE, administrator of the government, Halifax.

Government house, Halifax, July 2, 1852.

SIR—

I have had the honor to receive, and beg to thank your excellency for, your letter of yesterday's date.

I herewith enclose, for your excellency's information, as also to meet the object expressed in your letter, a copy of the amended instructions given to the commanders of the provincial cruizers, which you will find to embody all the suggestions you were kind enough to offer at the interview to which you refer.

I am not without the hope, as the season approaches when the mackarel fishers from the United States congregate in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, that it may be in my power so to strengthen the crews of the provincial vessels, as to render any unlawful attempt of trespass to resist their authority abortive.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BAZALGETTE, administrator.

His excellency Sir GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, vice admiral, &c. &c. &c.

Government house, Halifax, July 7, 1852.

MY LORD—

I have the honor to report that this government, acting in the spirit of the memorandum signed at Toronto, on the 21st June, 1851, but going far beyond its requirements, has fitted out four vessels for the protection of the fisheries during the present season.

I transmit copies: 1st—of the commissions issued to the commanders. 2nd—of the instructions given to them. 3rd—of their sailing orders. 4th—of an official letter, which I have deemed it but prudent and respectful to address to his excellency the naval commander in chief.

I will be very much obliged to your lordship for any information which you may please to transmit, shewing the nature of the arrangements made by the government of Canada for the protection of the fisheries.

Your lordship will judge how far it may be proper to forward copies of this despatch, with its enclosures, to her majesty's minister at Washington.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BAZALGETTE, administrator.

The right hon. Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, &c.

[A similar letter has been sent to New Brunswick and Newfoundland.]

No.

No. 27.

Government house, Halifax, July 8, 1852.

SIR—

On the 24th June I had the honor to report the steps taken by the provincial government for the protection of the fisheries.

I have now the honor to enclose a copy of the amended instructions, which, at the suggestions of vice admiral Sir George Seymour, have been issued to the captains of the cutters; those, a copy of which was forwarded in my despatch No. 25, having been cancelled.

I also beg to enclose a copy of a despatch, which the vice admiral did me the honor to address to me on the 1st of July, with a copy of my reply, and also a copy of a despatch addressed by me on the 7th of July to his excellency the governor general.

I trust that her majesty's government will perceive that in availing myself of the extensive knowledge and experience of Sir George Seymour, a sound discretion has been exercised; and that while the intentions of the legislature have been zealously carried out, due care has been taken to avoid any thing which might hazard the continuance of the friendly policy and mutual good understanding which at present exists between her majesty's government and that of the United States. 3

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BAZALGETTE, administrator.

The right honorable Sir J. PAKINGTON, Bart. &c. &c. &c.

[COPY.]

Cumberland, at Halifax, July 12, 1852.

SIR—

I beg to acquaint you that I have considered it advisable to take the opinion of the attorney general of Nova Scotia, as to what extent it might be proper to obtain the authority of the governors of her majesty's colonies, to enable the commanders of her majesty's ships to carry fully into effect the act 59, Geo. 3, cap. 38, for the protection of the North American fisheries; and as Mr. Uniacke is of opinion that it would be prudent to have the authority of the governors to enforce the latter part of the 4th section of the said act, as regards foreign vessels, who persist, after due warning, in remaining in, or returning to, any port or harbor in the respective colonies, under circumstances not authorized by the convention of 1818. 4

I have therefore the honor to request you to give commander Colin York Campbell, of her majesty's steam ship *Devastation*, a commission of the peace, which it has been recommended by the queen's commissioner for negotiating with the French government on the Newfoundland fisheries, to confer on the senior naval officer employed near Belleisle; and I consider the officer stationed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence would also be more useful in preventing irregularities, and in being enabled fully to carry into effect the 4th clause of the act 59, Geo. 3, if he had that advantage.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

G. F. SEYMOUR,
Vice admiral and commander in chief.

His honor colonel BAZALGETTE, &c. &c. &c.

Government house, Halifax, July 13, 1852.

Sir—

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 12th inst., and in reply beg to acquaint you that I have given directions that a commission shall be immediately prepared as you desire, for commander Campbell, of her majesty's ship *Devastation*, and that the same shall be forwarded in accordance with your wish.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BAZALGETTE, administrator.

His excellency vice admiral SIR G. F. SEYMOUR, &c. &c. &c.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

L. S.
J. BAZALGETTE.

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.

To COLIN YORK CAMPBELL, ESQUIRE,

COMMANDER OF HER MAJESTY'S STEAM SLOOP "DEVASTATION," NOW ON THE
BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN STATION.

Greeting:

KNOW YE, that we have assigned, constituted and appointed, and do, by these presents, assign, constitute and appoint you, the said Colin York Campbell, to be, during pleasure, one of our justices to keep the peace in our province of Nova Scotia, and to keep, and cause to be kept, all the statutes for the good of the peace and for the preservation of the same, and for the quiet rule and government of our people, according to the force, form and effect of such statutes, and to chastise and punish all persons that offend against the form of those statutes, and to cause to come before you all those who to any one or more of our people, concerning their bodies, or the firing their houses, or destroying or injuring their goods, have used threats, and to require them to find sufficient security for the keeping of the peace, or for their good behaviour towards us and our people; and if they shall refuse to find such security, then them in our prisons until they shall find such security to cause to be safely kept. We have also assigned you to exercise within and for the said province, all other the powers and authorities which, by law, do or may appertain to the office of one of our justices of the peace for the said province. And more especially we do, by these presents, authorize and empower you to execute, and carry into effect, all or any the provisions of the imperial act 9, Geo. 3, cap. 38, passed on the 14th day of June, A. D., 1819, entitled, "an act to enable his majesty to make regulations with respect to the taking and curing fish on certain parts of the coasts of Newfoundland, Labrador, and his majesty's other possessions in *North America*, according to a convention made between his majesty and the United States of America," and of the provincial statutes of Nova Scotia, in relation to the fisheries. And we do hereby command and enjoin all our sheriffs, magistrates, officers, constables, and other our faithful subjects in the said province, if required, to be vigilant in aiding and assisting you in the premises, for the better carrying into effect the provisions

provisions of the before mentioned statutes. In witness whereof we have caused these presents to be made patent, and the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS his honor colonel John Bazalgette, administrator of the government of our said province, at Halifax, this twelfth day of July, A. D. 1852, and in the sixteenth year of our reign.

By his honor's command,

W. H. KEATING, D. S.

Government house, Halifax, July 30, 1852.

Mr LORD—

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a despatch which I have deemed it my duty to address this day to his excellency, her majesty's minister at Washington, with a copy of the return by which that despatch was accompanied.

I have, &c.,
(Signed)

JOHN BAZALGETTE,
Administrator.

The right honorable

Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON, Bart., &c. &c. &c.

Government house, Halifax, July 30, 1852.

Mr LORD—

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a despatch, which I have deemed it my duty to address this day to his excellency, her majesty's minister at Washington, with a copy of the return by which that despatch was accompanied.

I trust that your lordship will see in the importance of the return itself, a sufficient reason for its direct transmission without my having first communicated with your lordship.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN BAZALGETTE,
Administrator.

His excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Provincial secretary's office, Halifax, July 27, 1852.

Sir—

I am commanded by the administrator of the government to request that you will transmit to me, for his honor's information, a return of all American vessels seized for violation of the convention of 1818, between the governments of Great Britain and the United States of America, with the dates of seizure and condemnation or release, as far as relates to this province.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

SCOTT TREMAIN, esquire, registrar court of vice admiralty.

Copy.

[COPY.]

Government house, Halifax, July 30th, 1852.

SIR—

Having observed that many speakers in congress and writers in the United States newspapers, assume that the rights which British subjects claim over the reserved fishing grounds of North America, have never, until recently, been claimed or exercised, I have the honor to enclose for your excellency's information, an official return, taken from the records of the court of vice admiralty, by which it will appear that twenty-eight vessels have been seized and libelled in that court since 1838, and that scarcely a year has elapsed without the rights now more vigilantly guarded, having been asserted in the most public and decided manner.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BAZALGETTE, administrator.

His excellency JOHN F. CRAMPTON, Washington.

Registry of the court of vice admiralty at Halifax.

SIR—

I have the honor to enclose herewith, for the information of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, a return of the vessels prosecuted in this court, belonging to American citizens, and seized for fishing, or preparing to fish, in British waters, from 1817 to 1821, both inclusive. Also a return of the number of American vessels seized for violation of the convention made between the government of Great Britain and the United States of America, in the year 1818, and prosecuted in this court, with the dates of their seizure and condemnation or restoration. Amongst the papers in the cases of the Betsy and Polly, is a notice endorsed on the fishing licenses of these vessels, of which I beg permission to enclose a copy.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SCOTT TREMAIN, registrar.

To the honorable JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Court

COURT OF VICE ADMIRALTY AT HALIFAX.

A return of American vessels seized and prosecuted in this court, for fishing, or preparing to fish, within British waters, from 1817 to 1821. Also a return of the number of American vessels seized for violation of the convention made between the governments of Great Britain and the United States of America, in the year 1818, and prosecuted in this court, with the dates of their seizure and condemnation or restoration.

Name of vessel.	Date of seizure.	Condemnation or restoration.
Schr. John, [seized by H. M. S. Dee, at Ragged Island,]	5th June, 1817.	Restored.
General Jackson,	" " "	"
Isabella,	" " "	"
Enterprise,	" " "	"
Exchange,	" " "	"
Defiance,	" " "	"
Lucy,	" " "	"
Welcome Return,	" " "	"
Superb,	" " "	"
Random,	" " "	"
Native,	" " "	"
Rising Sun,	7th " "	"
Jefferson,	" " "	"
Oliver Cromwell,	" " "	"
Nine Sisters,	" " "	"
Rambler,	" " "	"
Violet,	" " "	"
Fox,	16th " "	"
Boat Hake,	" " "	"
Prudence,	" " "	"
Sally,	28th " "	"
Raven,	8th July, 1818.	24th August, 1818.
Nabby, [seized by H. M. S. Belette, off Pope's Harbour, coast of Nova Scotia, claimed, defence put in,]	28th July, 1818.	24th August, 1818.
Washington, [seized by H. M. S. Saracen,]		24th August, 1818.
Betsy, [seized and sent into Halifax,]	August, "	Restored.

Indorsement on schooner Betsy's fishery license before mentioned.

It is hereby notified, that it is the earnest desire of rear admiral Sir David Milne, commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in North America, and in the lakes of Canada, in endeavouring to preserve the maritime rights of his majesty from infringement, to avoid, as much as possible, subjecting the vessels and people of the United States of America engaged in the fisheries to any loss or interruption which they have made themselves liable as to the just rights which belong to the maritime dominions of his majesty in North America. You are therefore allowed to pursue your voyage without further detention, taking notice, however, that if you are again found trespassing on his majesty's rights you cannot expect to receive further indulgences; and you are requested to notify to the vessels of your nation, as far as in your power, to avoid interfering with these fisheries, which

which exclusively appertain to his majesty's subjects, as they will be hereafter proceeded against as the law directs. Given under my hand at Halifax, 58 year of H. M. reign, 1818.

(Signed) DAVID MILNE,
Commander in chief.

Name of vessel.	Date of seizure.	Condemnation or restoration.
Schr. Polly, [seized on south side Bay of Fundy.] N. B.—Similar indorsement to above on the "Polly's" license,	June, 1821.	
Nancy,	27th May, 1821.	22nd August, 1821.
Rising States, [seized at Gulliver's Hole, Bay of Fundy,]	26th May, 1821.	" " "
Golden Rule, [seized by government brig Chebucto,]	1st July, 1821.	Restored.
Milo, [seized at Gulliver's Hole, Bay of Fundy, by H. M. S. Bellette,]	27th May, 1821.	21st August, 1821.
Caroline, [claimed,]	9th June, 1821.	Restored.
White Oak,		21st August, 1821.
Hero,	1st June, 1838.	28th Jany. 1839.
Combine,	1st Novr., 1838.	28th Jany. 1839.
Shetland,	4th June, 1839.	8th July, 1839.
Java,	May, 1839.	5th August, 1839.
Independence,	26th May, 1839.	5th August, 1839.
Magniola,	25th May, 1839.	5th August, 1839.
Hart,	May, 1839.	5th August, 1839.
Battelle,	June, 1839.	8th July, 1839.
Hyder Alley,	14th June, 1839.	8th July, 1839.
Eliza,	14th June, 1839.	8th July, 1839.
May Flower,	June, 1839.	Restored.
Papineau,	2nd June, 1840.	10th July, 1840.
Mary,	2nd June, 1840.	10th July, 1840.
Alms,	11th Sept., 1840.	8th Decr. 1840.
Director,	18th Sept., 1840.	8th Decr. 1840.
Ocean,	1st Octr., 1840.	8th Decr. 1840.
Pioneer,	6th May, 1841.	18th August, 1841.
Two Friends,	20th May, 1841.	Restored.
Mars,	20th Sept., 1841.	2nd Novr. 1841.
Egret,	20th Sept., 1841.	2nd Novr. 1841.
Warrior,	13th Octr., 1841.	9th Novr. 1841.
Hope,	13th Octr., 1841.	Restored.
May Flower,	13th Octr., 1841.	7th Decr. 1841.
Washington,	7th May, 1843.	1st August, 1843.
Hyades,	10th May, 1848.	5th Septr. 1848.
Leonidas,	11th May, 1849.	29th June, 1849.
Harp,	15th Septr., 1850.	28th Jany. 1851.
Tiber,	29th Octr., 1851.	

SCOTT TREMAIN, registrar.

Dated August 12, 1852.

Registry

REGISTRY OF THE COURT OF VICE ADMIRALTY AT HALIFAX.

Abstract shewing the places at which the respective American vessels herein mentioned were seized for infraction of fishing laws, taken from affidavits and examinations on file in this court.

Name of vessel.	Date of seizure.	Where seized.
Schr. John,	5th June, 1817.	} These vessels were seized while at anchor in Ragged Island harbor.
General Jackson,	" " "	
Isabella,	" " "	
Enterprise,	" " "	
Exchange,	" " "	
Lucy,	" " "	
Welcome Return,	" " "	
Superb,	" " "	
Random,	" " "	
Defiance,	" " "	Seized at the entrance of Ragged Island harbor.
Native,	" " "	Seized at Cape Negro.
Rising Sun,	7th " "	} Seized at the mouth of Cape Negro harbor.
Jefferson,	" " "	
Oliver Cromwell,	" " "	Seized while at anchor under C. Negro, about one and a half miles from land.
Nine Sisters,	" " "	Seized at Cape Negro harbor.
Rambler,	" " "	Seized going out of C. Negro harbor.
Violet,	" " "	Seized in Cape Negro harbor.
Fox,	16th " "	In the basin of Annapolis, lying to under a foresail.
Boat Hake,	" " "	At Gut of Annapolis, within half a mile of the land.
Prudence,	" " "	} Seized in the Bay of Fundy, one mile distant from Trout Cove.
Sally,	28th " "	
Raven,	8th July, 1818.	In Mackarel Cove, Beaver Island, lying at anchor.
Nabby,	28th July, 1818.	Off Pope's harbor.
Washington,	" " "	} In Liscomb harbor.
Betsey,	Aug. "	
Polly,	June, 1821.	} At Gulliver's Hole, Bay of Fundy.
Nancy,	27th May, 1821.	
Rising States,	26th May, 1821.	
Golden Rule,	1st July, 1821.	
Milo,	27th May, 1821.	
Caroline,	9th June, 1821.	
Hero,	1st June, 1838.	
Combine,	1st Novr. 1838.	At Turney's Cove, in the Gut of Canso. Whilst under sail at the distance of about three quarters of a mile from the western shore, Gut of Canso.
Shetland,	4th June, 1839.	Yankee Harbor, White Head.
Java,	May, 1839.	At the north-east harbor of Tusket, for fishing off Tusket harbor.

Name

Name of vessel.	Date of seizure.	Where seized.
Schr. Independence,	26th May, 1839,	Fishing at Tusket Island,
Magniola,	25th May, 1839,	} At Tusket Harbor.
Hart,	May, 1839,	
Battelle,	June, 1839,	} At Beaver Island, for setting nets at Strait of Canso.
Hyder Ally,	14th June, 1839,	
Eliza,	14th June, 1839,	} At Ellenwood Harbor, Tusket Island, for fishing abreast of Friar Head, within a line drawn from Margurite Island to Cheticamp Point.
Mayflower,	June, 1839,	
Papineau,	2d June, 1840,	} Abreast of Friar Head or Point near Margaree, in Cape Breton, within the headland of Cheticamp, within two miles of the coast.
Mary,	2d June, 1840,	
Director,	18th Sept. 1840,	} Within one mile distance from the shore of Inverness, Cape Breton.
Ocean,	1st Octr. 1840,	
Alms,	11th Sept. 1840,	} Between Petite Passage and Sandy Cove. One mile off Yankee Harbor, county of Guysboro'.
Pioneer,	6th May, 1841,	
Two Friends,	20th May, 1841,	} Off Margaree Island, one mile from shore.
Mars,	20th Sept. 1841,	
Egret,	20th Sept. 1841,	} Off north side Sable Island.
Warrior,	13th Octr. 1841,	
Hope,	13th Octr. 1841,	} Within Margaree Island, Cape Breton.
Mayflower,	13th Octr. 1841,	
Washington,	7th May, 1843,	} Whilst at anchor in the Bay of Fundy, about five or six miles from the land. Off Cape Ann, eight miles from shore.
✓ Argus*	6th Aug. 1844, (Condemned 5th Nov. 1844,)	
Hyades,	10th May, 1848,	} In the Bay of Fundy, off Gulliver's Hole. At the mouth of Liscomb Harbour.
Leonidas,	11th May, 1849,	
Harp,	15th Sept. 1850,	} Within Margaree Island. About one and half miles off Coast of Cape Breton.
Tiber,	29th Octr. 1851,	

* The following abstract is copied from an affidavit made by Philip S. Dodd, seizer, dated 19th August, 1844.

“ And the deponent saith, that he is now in charge of the schooner ‘ Sylph,’ employed by the government of this province for the protection of the trade of the province, and for the prevention of illicit trade. And the deponent saith, that on Tuesday, the sixth day of August instant, when the deponent was proceeding round the said island in the said vessel, in discharge of his duty as seizing officer under the said commission, he saw a vessel at anchor and engaged in fishing off St. Ann’s Bay—that deponent made for and hailed the vessel, and directed the master to send his boat on board, which was accordingly done—that when the deponent hailed the said vessel she was lying at anchor and actually engaged in taking fish, there being several lines over the vessel’s side, and fish were hauled in after he hailed—that the master of the said vessel then came on board the Sylph in his own boat, when the deponent ascertained that the said vessel was an American fishing vessel, called the Argus, of about forty or fifty tons burthen, of and belonging to Portland, in the
state

state of Maine, in the United States of America, and that the master's name was William Doughty—and the deponent saith, that when the master had boarded the Sylph and the deponent had ascertained the character of the vessel, the deponent pointed out to him the headlands of Cape North and Cow Bay, and informed him that he was fishing on grounds prohibited by the said treaty—and the deponent saith, that the said master freely admitted that the place where he was then fishing was inside of a line drawn from the headlands of Cape North and Cow Bay—and the deponent saith, that he informed the said master that his vessel and cargo were liable to seizure, and that deponent accordingly seized the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, for an infringement of the said treaty—and the deponent saith, that the place where the said vessel was at anchor and fishing, when deponent seized her, was off St. Ann's Bay, on the eastern coast of the island of Cape Breton, about eight miles from the nearest land, but at least two miles within the headlands of Cape North and Cow Bay."

SCOTT TREMAIN, Regr. C. V. A.

CAPT. CAMPBELL'S REPORT.

[COPY.]

H. M. S. S. Devastation, Halifax, 10th November, 1852.

SIR—

I have the honor to state that having, in pursuance of your orders, arrived in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, for the protection of British fisheries, on the 20th May, I visited the principal fishing stations along the coast, from time to time, and beg to forward a report of my observations while on that service.

Up to the middle of July there was no encroachment by the Americans on the fishing grounds. The cause is, that the inducement does not present itself till the commencement of the mackerel fishing, about that time, when they arrive in great numbers.

There is no part of the Gulf where fish of all kind abound more than on the shores of Prince Edward's Island; it is however extraordinary, but no less true, that during the summer months a vessel may, in fine weather, pass along the whole shore without seeing twenty boats, until arriving off the North Point, where a considerable fishery has lately been established at Tignish, a well chosen station, for, having boats on each side of the point, they can even in strong winds have shelter on either side, and have this year succeeded well.

It is to be hoped that this will be an encouragement for enterprize on other parts of the coast, for it is indeed to be lamented that so much wealth should be lost to the Island. True it is that from position and soil, Prince Edward's Island may be termed the garden of North America, and that the people are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, but having the one advantage, they seem to overlook the additional, and certainly the greater one, of a coast teeming with fish, an advantage which, in less favoured lands, is counterbalanced by a sterile and unfruitful soil.

If appreciated sufficiently to rouse exertion, the wealth of the Island, through its fisheries, might be great. This would immediately provide a circulation of money now so much required.

During July, when the mackarel strike in, the Americans arrive in their very fine schooners in pursuit of them. The fish are only to be taken close along shore, so that if they do not encroach they must be unsuccessful. In former years I am assured these vessels have been in the habit of taking away two, and sometimes three cargoes from the Gulf, and from the 1st August to the 7th October, in fine weather, you cannot run the North Shore down without seeing 100 United States fishery vessels, sometimes 150, which carry, on an average, 500 barrels, worth, say at least £2 sterling per barrel; supposing that only

36

5

only 100 vessels fill up once, the smallest possible estimate of the value taken away annually, from the coast of that island alone, is £100,000 sterling. The mackerel, as the season advances, are both more numerous and of finer quality, indeed the spring fish are very poor, and it would add greatly to the value of the fisheries if they were not taken early.

Nature has provided that at this their spawning season, they do not readily take bait, but from seining and other means adopted by the Americans, if it had not been checked, the fish would have been exterminated in a few years, while the protection of the coast this year will, in all probability, cause a great increase in future seasons.

The water already abounds with small mackerel about three inches long; this, I am told, has not occurred before to any extent, and is imputed to the protection of the spawning fish during spring.

It seems to be a clearly established fact, that not only is the mackerel valuable in itself, but, where that fish is plentiful, the cod is also so.

Proceeding north from Prince Edward's Island, the Bay of Chaleur is the next important fishing ground; at its mouth, on the south side, is the island of Miscou, where there are two considerable fishing establishments connected with Jersey houses. On Shippigan Island up the bay, on the same side, are also several establishments. Again, higher on the main land, is Caraquette, from which there are 150 boats; the people are all of French extraction and speak the language; they sell their fish to the Jersey merchants, of whom they loudly complain in summer for grinding them down as to prices, but in winter are often kept from starvation by advances from these houses; they appear to be a most improvident and thoughtless people.

These islands, Miscou, Shippegan and the main land, form a bay of great extent. The water is shallow, and from being land-locked is usually very smooth. This is a very favorite spawning ground for the mackerel in spring, but the Americans have in former years flocked in after them, capturing them in incredible numbers.

The offal, thrown over while cleaning the mackerel, has had a most injurious effect on the cod fishing, for as I before remarked the large number of mackerel would insure a good cod fishing, were it not that they are fed in this way, and prevented from taking bait, so that what would, if the treaty be observed, be a certainty of success to the British fishermen, has thus been made the cause of failure.

It is highly essential that this ground should (in spring and the early part of summer especially) be rigidly protected, not only on account of its great local importance, but, if the mouth of Chaleur Bay is protected, it is all protected.

Crossing Chaleur Bay there is a considerable fishery carried on at Port Daniel, by a race peculiar to that place. They are descended from some French settlers who attached themselves to Indian women; they are very indolent and improvident, and could not succeed if the fisheries were ever so productive; they also find a market in the Jersey houses.

Higher up, at Paspebiac, are the large fishing establishments of Messrs. Robin & Co., and Messrs. Le Boutillier, of Jersey, whose vessels, amounting to about 2,500 or 3,000 tons, assemble in early spring, moor, and dismantle. The crews are then dispersed among the fishing boats and curing establishments till the autumn, when they return to their vessels, load, fit them out, and proceed to the Mediterranean and South American ports.

The cod fishery at Paspebiac has been as good as in former years, and for the first time for many seasons the mackerel have appeared; for although from the number of American schooners which infested their coast formerly, the people were aware the mackerel were there, they never were permitted to see them close to the shore.

This change gives them great hope for the future, for they attribute all their want of success of late years to the Americans taking the mackerel, and especially to their cleaning them in their waters. Few, however, of the intruders have entered the Bay this season, and if they can be kept out in future, great results are expected.

The next, and by far the most important fishing establishments, are at Perce', Point St. Peter, and Gaspé Bay, chiefly connected with Jersey houses. They have been this season

more successful, with fewer men employed, than for many years past, and attribute it to the Americans having been kept off completely by a boat from this sloop, which for the whole season was stationed at Point St. Peter by your orders. So effectually was the duty performed by this boat that I am assured scarcely an American vessel encroached within the limits between Percé and Cape Gaspé.

To the attention, energy and zeal of Mr. Jenkins, mate of this sloop, the service is alone indebted for the very satisfactory performance of this important duty, as well as for the creditable and steady behaviour of the boat's crew, of whom there was not a single complaint during the whole season.

I would respectfully suggest the expediency of stationing a boat at that Point each season, as from it, in clear weather, the officer can see a great extent of the most important fishing ground in the Gulf.

A great number of the fishermen employed on this part of the coast are from Quebec, but much time is lost in consequence of their not arriving early enough in the season. In Chaleur Bay, as far north as Gaspé, the fishery is exclusively carried on in open boats.

Round the shores of Anticosti, codfish are very numerous; but from the want of harbors, even for boats, the pursuit of them would be hazardous. There is, however, at the S. W. light house, a fine harbor for boats, and a fishery might be established there without difficulty and with great advantage. On two occasions while the sloop was hove to off there, the ship's company were most successful, catching great quantities of cod, even when under the disadvantage of having no proper bait.

Along the coast of Labrador, between the Bay of Seven Islands and Cape Whittle, there are no fishing establishments; but, in former years, the Americans were in the habit of frequenting Seven Islands very much. They, last year, mustering 100 sail of vessels, committed excesses in stealing, and destroying wood, the property of the Hudson's Bay company's agent, the only European resident there. This year, however, only seven or eight vessels have appeared, and they only for a few days. The "Arrow," hired tender, was fortunately there on their arrival, and on removing her to the Bay of Chaleur, I was enabled, in consequence of the cordial co-operation of the Canadian armed brigantine "Alliance," to keep that coast perfectly protected.

Seven Islands is an excellent harbor, and as, during the early part of the summer, mackerel abound within the shelter of that beautiful bay, it will be a valuable rendezvous for the British fishing vessels in future seasons, but they do not appear yet to frequent it. A boat's crew would be sufficient to prevent their being molested.

The cod fishery is good along this coast, but as the country is not inhabited it is only followed by a few small vessels from the neighboring provinces and the Magdalen Islands.

The harbor of Mingan is a very excellent one, and the fisheries in the neighborhood would, if followed up, be very valuable, while the great number of Islands would be most advantageous for shelter.

Round the Magdalen Islands the fisheries have been very productive in former years, and the people are quite dependent on them. The herring and mackerel fishing commences here in June, and the Americans begin to arrive at this time. A considerable number of vessels also arrive from the British provinces, and as the fishing is all carried on by nets in spring, the number laid down is enormous, especially in Pleasant Bay. The fish at this time are making for the close neighborhood of the shore to spawn, and the people seem surprised that the fish is less productive every year, but it is only wonderful that any escape, and that they are not exterminated.

It would be greatly to the advantage of these Islands, and to that of the fisheries generally, if the spring fishing were confined by law to the ground fish (cod, &c.) and if the mackerel were only pursued during the fall of the year. By this means the fishery would revive, and a far greater quantity of fine fish would reward the labor than those of an inferior kind, now decreasing every year. The herring would still be required for a supply of bait, but they are not nearly so important for commercial purposes as the mackerel, and would be well bestowed in that way.

The people of the Islands do not generally complain of the Americans; on the contrary they

they seem to receive them much more warmly than the people from the provinces. This is easily accounted for; the Americans employ a number of them and pay them well, while they buy their little farm produce, and also their fish, and bring them articles free of duty. The people from the provinces, on the contrary, leave nothing and take much away.

These Islands seem much in want of some kind of government. At present, there is no law except that administered by a few magistrates, who are more acknowledged as such by sufferance than by right. If they require to enforce law they have no one to carry it into effect for the apprehension of criminals, (no one daring to act,) while, if they could arrest, there is no prison in the Islands. It does not seem expedient, where several conflicting interests annually meet, that this state of things should continue.

During the late season the people came to an agreement against seining on the shores of the Islands, but the magistrates appeared doubtful whether they could enforce even that very necessary regulation against the provincial and American vessels.

In Saint George's Bay, Newfoundland, the principal fishery is the herring, which commences towards the end of April, and lasts about three weeks, during which time this spring the vast quantity of 21,000 barrels were caught and cured. This great fishery has the effect of making the people careless as to any other, and indeed although the actual season lasts so short a time, the preparation for it is a work of considerable labour, for in many cases the people make their own barrels, and are employed for a long time after the "catch" in curing. It is a very fortunate provision that this fishery is at a season while the weather is yet cold, for if it were not so, advantage could not be taken of the great quantity caught in so short a period. I am informed that, by herring alone, an industrious man may realise from £50 to £70 sterling. The cod fishing is little followed here, and scarcely at all for exportation; a great many eels are caught for winter use. The salmon fishery had not been good this season, and it is never very productive. The law is very loosely administered, but, on my visit, every thing was quiet, and the people contented, in consequence, I presume, of a plentiful herring season. Agriculture is more followed here every year. The short duration of the lucrative fishery, as well as the season of the year at which it is followed, is favorable to this.

Throughout the Gulf, there is no fishery so valuable as that on the Cape Breton shore, especially between Wolf Island and Port Hood, from about the 1st October to the end of the season. At this time the mackerel being very numerous and of the finest quality, draw to a point nearly all the fishing vessels, both colonial and American. The latter this season have been very persevering in their efforts to evade the treaty, and have run great risks for the purpose. Immediately on arriving there I saw the necessity of placing a boat at Wolf Island, for taking advantage of the liberal interpretation of the treaty by the British government, the Americans were in the habit of anchoring, even in fine weather, for the night, close to the island, 100 sail at a time, and weighing the next morning, (if no cruiser was near) throwing their bait over and drifting off shore, keeping the fish attracted for a considerable distance, making the best of the opportunity that circumstances would admit, renewing this scheme each morning. A boat, however, from this sloop in charge of Mr. Jenkins, mate, at once put a stop to it, and shelter under the island was no longer sought to any extent by them. Finding themselves foiled by this and other boats the American flag disappeared almost entirely about the 20th October, being at least a month earlier than in former years; another proof, that to succeed, the treaty must be evaded. Full and free possession would at this time have been secured to the British colonial fishermen, which could not have failed to have been very lucrative, had it not been that a system of collusion and fraud was got up at some of the out-ports in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island, by which American vessels were supplied with the British flag and papers, the latter in most instances disguised with ingenuity worthy of a better cause.

Having had so large a share in the execution of your orders in performing the duty of keeping the Americans off, under the United States flag, I considered it at least as imperatively my duty to prevent their assuming the British flag to cover their depredations. Having observed the number of vessels under English colors increase greatly in the course of a few days, and it being apparent from this, and other indications, that fraud to a great extent

extent was going on, I took advantage on the 13th, 14th, and 15th ultimo, of a large number of vessels anchoring in Port Hood, to examine their papers, generally an easy matter, and one (especially where British vessels are concerned) requiring a very short space of time.

On boarding the vessels, however, I found from the lax state of the administration of the customs laws in some of the provinces, that it was impossible to detect those really fraudulent, among so many which were sailing (perhaps through carelessness) contrary to law, and the weather at the time being very stormy, aggravated my difficulty. Under such circumstances when the weather cleared up on the 20th, having taken the description of each vessel, and the particulars of her illegal papers, I considered it right to release all except the "Creole," now in the vice admiralty court, Halifax, and two vessels without certificates of registry (afterwards released.)

I beg to annex a summary of the defects in the papers of the vessels detained, which will show the amount of difficulty I was involved in, and the cause of the length of detention. I consider it my duty to call your attention respectfully, but earnestly, to this abstract, which shows that fraud to an enormous extent is perpetrated, and that from the almost total disregard of the several acts of parliament for regulating the mercantile marine of Great Britain and the colonies, especially at the out-ports, it is carried on with comparative impunity, and that it must be so, till the correctness of the papers of vessels of real British ownership, enables an officer to detect fraud, which is impossible under existing circumstances.

I cannot close this part of my report without mentioning my reasons for dwelling so much on the mackerel fishery.

1st. That fishery is the only cause of foreign encroachment in the part of the Gulf in which her majesty's sloop has lately been stationed.

2nd. The mackerel affords the best bait to our fishermen, and while the Americans have encroached, not only have they been deprived of it, but the cod fisheries have been ruined by the offal thrown over on the ground.

3rd. The mackerel can alone be taken within the limit prescribed by the treaty, so that while the shore is protected, that fishery is a rich and exclusive privilege of the British colonist.

The preservation of the mackarel may therefore be considered the preservation of all the other fisheries.

It has been remarked, and with truth, that a number of the best colonial fishermen have hitherto preferred serving in United States vessels, and the reasons are obvious.

The United States' vessels have fished, although contrary to treaty, close to the shore for years, almost without hinderance, and their masters have now great experience. They are superior vessels for the purpose, the capital of the owners being generally larger, and the bait, an article of value, being more plentiful, the "catch" is greater. In each case the men are paid on what is called the half-hand system, that is, each man has half his own "catch," paying for his proportion of the bait used. The American vessel is more successful, therefore the fisherman goes to her and is paid in hard cash, the master buying his share, which is taken into market free of a heavy duty, which, if serving in a provincial vessel, he would have indirectly to pay.

The remedy is simple, viz: to keep the Americans off according to the treaty; the provincial vessel then becomes not only more, but alone successful, and it will be the interest of the experienced fisherman to return to his natural employer, in whose vessel he enjoys an exclusive privilege, more in value tenfold than the amount of duty which the United States' vessel frees him from.

To Great Britain, in connection with her North American colonies, this suggests an important consideration, for it cannot be desirable that so many young men should be employed in United States' vessels, and if they are, it cannot be supposed that their loyalty will not be shaken when they continually hear republicanism loudly applauded.

Again, it is obvious that if the British fisheries are protected, and a rich advantage

secured to the colonist, (though he be tainted by such pernicious intercourse,) he knows when he becomes a citizen that he loses it.

It is a matter of no consequence whether the United States fisherman comes in by treaty, contrary to treaty, or by the last means attempted, under false colors, if he does come in and take away the unbounded wealth which he has of late years been taking. The colonist feels that he has not the exclusive advantage which he ought to have, and thinks, as he has been heard to say, that, if not protected, he might as well have the advantage of a free United States market. The effect on the man who looks to self-interest only, is therefore clear; he does not gain by being a British subject, and has nothing to lose on becoming a citizen of the United States. In short, I respectfully submit that the protection of the fisheries forms the closest bond of union between Great Britain and North America. I have been deeply impressed with this opinion during my intercourse with the people, and feel it a duty to represent it.

Before concluding I beg leave to make a suggestion which I believe, if carried out, would not only be the most efficient but the most economical means of protecting the fisheries along the shores of the Gulf. The efficiency of boats has been proved in several instances during the late season, even to the extent of obliging the American vessels to give up attempting to fish near where a boat has been placed. The reason is that in light winds the mackerel vessels are most successful, and if at that time a boat is near, an encroaching vessel must be captured.

I would therefore suggest that from ten to twelve serviceable cutters, or large whale boats, should be stationed at different points along the shores of the Gulf. The proper position for such boats could be at once pointed out by any officer who has once been employed on the service; and I have no hesitation in stating my belief, that with 12 boats well manned and in charge of officers possessing energy and zeal, the Americans might be kept entirely off all the fishing grounds of that part of the Gulf on which the Devastation was lately stationed. A steam vessel would then alone be required to go round and relieve the sick and supply provisions.

It may be thought that boats would be resisted, but I do not conceive it would be so, for within the limits evidence of it would always be at hand, and the interest of the crew is not sufficient to induce them to run the risk, whatever that of the master may be.

If this plan were adopted the men should be steady, and it would be advisable that they should have a small gratuity at the end of the season, if their conduct deserved it.

Colonial grants would be well bestowed for this purpose.

Trusting that my experience during the last season, and the extreme importance with which I view the question of protection to the British fisheries, will be held to excuse my presuming to offer the remarks and suggestions contained in this letter,

I have, &c.,

(Signed) COLIN YORK CAMPBELL, commander.

His excellency vice admiral SIR GEORGE SEYMOUR, K.C.B., G.C.H., &c.

Light houses visited in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence during the summer.

SAINT PAUL'S ISLAND.

On the North Point is a very good fixed light, about 140 feet above the level of the sea, can be seen from the deck 21 miles from N. by E. to E. by N.

On the south end of the Island is a revolving light, which was seen 20 miles from the deck of this sloop, it is visible from West to S. by E. A bell is tolled at this light house by machinery in foggy weather.

Anticosti.

ANTICOSTI.

On the S. W. point is a revolving light 100 feet above the sea ; was seen 19 miles from the deck of this sloop. It is visible from N. N. W. round by West to S. E.

All these lights were found in good order.

(Signed) COLIN Y. CAMPBELL, commander.

Abstract of the state in which the papers of vessels under the British flag were found at Port Hood, between the 13th and 20th October, 1852, as referred to in Commander Campbell's report on the fisheries in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence.

Vessels with master's names not endorsed on certificate of registry—22.

Vessels without any name on their stern—5.

Vessels on the certificate of registry of which owners' names do not appear—2.

Vessels having the name of master different on certificate of registry and clearance—7.

Vessels without any fishing certificate or clearance—9.

Scarcely in one instance was the tonnage marked on main beam, in accordance with the act of parliament.

(Signed) COLIN Y. CAMPBELL,
Commander.

CAPTAIN DALY'S REPORT.

SIR—

From the various duties performed by the revenue schooner Daring, under my command, during the summer, I fear that the slight knowledge I obtained about the fisheries will not be of the character which the importance of the subject demands.

During the summer I visited many harbors on the south shore of the province, and did not see an American vessel in any of them, with the exception of one at Tusket Islands—the schooner Freeman, of Vinal Haven. That vessel came there direct from the United States, for the purpose of shipping men. I made every enquiry of the settlers in the harbors, and they all said that the American fishing vessels do not frequent the harbors as often as formerly, and that they never attempt to set nets, but will buy bait from the resident fishermen, who are always ready to supply them with that article, in exchange, I have no doubt, for American produce, with which those vessels are always well provided and over-stocked. I visited fifty sail of American fishing vessels in the latter part of August and beginning of September,—a list of which is annexed. I found them in great numbers about the Strait of Canso, particularly at McNair's Cove, Pirate Cove, and Plaster Cove,—while Ship Harbor, the only good and secure harbor in the Strait, is completely deserted by them, in consequence, I think, of its being the residence of the collector of excise ; they would not, therefore, be able to do there what I have been told is frequently done at the other places, such as landing cargoes of herrings caught at the Magdalen Islands, and again fit out for another voyage, without reporting to the collector or bonding their fish. I have also been told that freight is frequently landed from American fishing vessels, and, in most instances, without reporting their vessels ; I have found them taking on board empty barrels and salt without asking permission of the collector at Ship Harbor.

In

In fact the American fishermen have the sole control of the Strait of Canso, and do whatever they please. When their vessels have been boarded by me, although courteous and ready in their answers, they still show a great reluctance to move off when requested, and when they do move, it is generally from one cove to another; in that way they will spend many days, hovering about the Strait, thinking that thus they avoid the danger of being detained by the colonial revenue vessels. I only found one instance where the master refused to move, and that was after I had requested him to do so on three different days. I then gave him one hour to get underweigh; after which time I should detain him until the pleasure of the government could be known on the subject. The vessel was the schooner Lone Star, of Belfast, 90 tons, Carvel, master, with a crew of 14 men. H. M. brig Sappho, commander Cochrane, being at the time in the Strait, I waited on him, and explained to him the step I was about to take; he fully agreed with me, and very kindly offered any assistance I might require with men or boats. On my return to McNair's Cove, the vessel had sailed. At another time I boarded the schooner Leonard McKenzie, of Gloucester, 97 tons, 15 men, commanded by a Shelburne man, of the name of Demins. We came up to him, hove to, about half a mile off shore, in the neighbourhood of Port Hood; found her lines all wet, but all the hooks cut off. The crew were very abusive, and said they would heave me overboard, or take me to the United States with them. They endeavoured to get away from our vessel, but from the position of both vessels they could not, although the Leonard McKenzie could sail much faster than the Daring. I took them into Port Hood, and after a strict search of myself and boat's crew, we having remained on board all the time, I could not find sufficient cause to detain the vessel.

I merely state the above to let you see the necessity of having our vessels well manned and equipped for the service, with arms, boats, and every other requisite, to make them efficient and respectable.

The American fishermen deserve a great deal of praise. Their vessels are of the very best description, beautifully rigged, and sail remarkably fast; well found in every particular, and carry large crews, a great many of whom are men from the provinces. The difference between the American and English vessels is very great, for of all the English vessels in the Gulf of St. Lawrence the past fall, there were only four or five could in any way compete with the American. In fact I was surprised to see vessels of such an inferior description remain in the Gulf so late in the season; it is generally a very boisterous place in the months of October and November, unusually so the past fall, and I am surprised that more fatal results have not been the consequence. I can scarcely convey to you a description of most of the English vessels; they are of the worst models, badly masted, poorly rigged, wretchedly found in sails and rigging, and about half manned. With all those disadvantages, some of them have made fair voyages, and most of them would have had a fair catch, had it not been for their unfortunate detention for nine days at Port Hood, by the commander of H. M. sloop Devastation. The result of this is too well known, not only by our fishermen but the mercantile community at large, for me to enter more fully on the subject.

Many persons accuse our fishermen with want of energy; so far from that, I think our men do wonders, when you come to consider the vessels they have to use; and I am quite sure that had our men a good class of vessels, they would outdo the Americans. I can name the Bonnetta, of Barrington; the Presto, of Liverpool; the Ocean Wave, of Lunenburg; and Merlin, of Port Medway, that are good vessels, and have done as well as most Americans, the past season. None of these vessels had as many in crew as most of the American fishermen carry.

On the 10th September I visited Henry, or Justico Island, a small place situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south-west of Smith, or Port Hood Island. I found there about 450 men, with 120 boats, over 1000 nets and several seines. Up to that time they had taken little or no mackerel. The men inhabit four different coves of the island, and suffer a great deal of hardship; indeed they well deserve a good catch of fish; they are mostly from the shores of Cape Breton, Strait of Canso, and the harbors of George's Bay. They live in huts made of a few poles and covered with bark and turf, and are very wretched. They were

were in good spirits, and very vigilant in the pursuit of the fish, for I have seen them out in very bad weather, hauling their nets. They made sad complaint of the destruction of their nets by the vessels frequenting Port Hood, which dash in amongst them with a heavy press of sail, consequently not seeing the nets a sufficient distance off to pass clear of them. The men told me that they can see the light on Cape Jack very often, the distance is about 22 miles, and the elevation about 90 feet.

On several occasions I went along the shore to Cheticamp, which is a harbor situated about 40 miles to the north east of Port Hood. The harbor affords no shelter unless for vessels drawing not more than six feet of water; the coast between the two places affords no shelter, unless a very indifferent anchorage, that is at Sea-Wolf Island, in a depth of from 7 to 8 fathoms, rocky, and consequently bad for hemp cables; and as there is at all times a heavy roll or swell there, it is equally bad for chains. The fishing vessels very frequently lose their anchors, and have to go to the Straits of Canso to be supplied with others. The coast affording such poor shelter, Port Hood is the general rendezvous; as many as 250 sail have been at times an anchor there, and from the middle of October all the vessels endeavor to get in before dark—American as well as English—which is a great cause of complaint amongst our fishermen.

The mackerel fishery about Sable Island has this year failed. The fishery is done with small boats, close to the shore, and principally close to the north west bar. The weather has been very tempestuous about that Island, as well as on the shores of this province, and consequently the sea has been too rough for fishing.

There is another subject to which I would wish to call your attention, that is, our vessels in the American trade: the law directs that all vessels must have a manifest of all the goods on board, signed by the master at the port where laden. I boarded several vessels in the Bay of Fundy, with cargoes, and in no one instance found a manifest; the only paper was the custom house clearance, and that only stated merchandize. On my asking for the manifest, the masters said they never had such a thing, and they always got that done before they entered their vessels; or, in my opinion, they got one made out for all they could not land before coming to an entry. Another serious inconvenience is felt by the revenue officers, from most of our vessels not having their names painted on their sterns; indeed the practice is becoming quite a general one, and in a few years, unless some step be taken, all our vessels will neglect complying with the law.

In explanation of the words, various duties, used at the beginning of this report, I beg leave to state, that the Daring has been employed during the season, in taking provisions to Canso, for the relief of the poor of Guysborough county; taking the members of provincial parliament to Arichat, Gut of Canso, and Guysborough; taking the judge to Sydney; taking oil and light house stores to all the light houses in the Bay of Fundy, with the exception of Yarmouth; taking the mail and passengers to Newfoundland; visiting Sable Island nine times, and bringing therefrom the materials of schooner Star-of-Hope, wrecked on that island in December, 1851; bringing the crew and materials of American fishing schooner Navara, wrecked on the island in September of the past year; and in bringing the crew and part of cargo and materials of brig. Ottoman, of St. Johns, Newfoundland, wrecked on the island in November last.

I have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES DALY.

To the honorable provincial secretary.

Halifax, January 14th, 1853.

Date.	Rig.	Name.	Where of.	Tons.	Master.	Men.	Cargo.	Where from.	Where bound.
Aug. 23.	Pink	Ametus	Portsmouth	47	Spinny	7	300 qtls. codfish	Bay Chaleur	Portsmouth
" 24.	Schooner	Arrow	Liverpool, N.S.		McKenzie	8		Ragged Island	Bay Chaleur
" "	Pink	Antelope	Beverly	51	Foster	5	400 qtls. codfish	Bay Chaleur	Beverly
Sept. 1.	Schooner	Amanda	Truro, U. S.	55	Hatch	9	105 bbls. mackerel	Ditto	Truro
" 1.	Schooner	Alert	Westport	60	Sewell	9	500 qtls. codfish	Ditto	Westport
Aug. 24.	Schooner	Blooming Youth	Venal Haven		Langly	5		Venal Haven	G. St. Lawrence
Sept. 1.	Schooner	Banner	Hingham	68	Wilder	15	170 bbls. mackerel	Bay Chaleur	Hingham
Aug. 25.	Schooner	Challenge	Westport	50	Dutton	9	"	Westport	G. St. Lawrence
" 28.	Schooner	City Belle	Belfast		Clarke	14		Belfast	G. St. Lawrence
" "	Pink	Columbus	Boot bay	48	Harris	8	200 qtls. codfish	Bay Chaleur	Banquereau
Sept. 1.	Schooner	Coquette	Boot bay	74	Bennet	10	950 qtls. codfish	Labrador	Boot bay
" 1.	Schooner	Challenge	Boot bay	126	Sargent	10	900 qtls. codfish	Labrador	Boot bay
Aug. 22.	Schooner	D. C. Smith	Truro, U. S.	82	Hopkins	11	140 bbls. mackerel	Bay Chaleur	Boston
Sept. 2.	Pink	Defiance	Walbro	47	Waller	6	300 qtls. codfish	Bay Chaleur	Walbro
Aug. 28.	Schooner	Emanu	Newport	70	Stowers	12		Province town	G. St. Lawrence
" "	Schooner	Ellen Osborne	Gloucester	79	McMillan	13	130 bbls. mackerel	G. St. Lawr'o	Gloucester
Sept. 1.	Schooner	Express	Cranberry Isld.	50	Bunker	7	300 qtls. codfish	Labrador	Cranberry Isld.
" 1.	Schooner	Freeman	Venal Haven	34	Cannut	5		Venal Haven	G. St. Lawrence
Aug. 28.	Schooner	Flying Arrow	Venal Haven	89	Carver	13	350 qtls. codfish	Bay Chaleur	Truro
" 29.	Pink	Four Sisters	Truro, U. S.	52	Rich	9		Venal Haven	G. St. Lawrence
" 24.	Schooner	Helen Marr	Castine	80	Coonees	8		Venal Haven	Ditto
" 28.	Pink	Harriet,	Brooklyn	46	Gray	8	98 bbls. mackerel	Bay Chaleur	Gloucester
" 31.	Schooner	J. Howard	Gloucester	40	Reid	8	50 qtls. codfish	Gulph Banks	Portland
Sept. 4.	Pink	Jane	Portland	56	Griffin	8	350 qtls. codfish	Bay Chaleur	Portland
Aug. 23.	Schooner	Legislature	Bremen	62	Fisk	8		Cohasset	G. St. Lawrence
" 28.	Schooner	Lake	Cohasset	75	Wakefield	15	185 bbls. mackerel	Gulph	Belfast
" "	Schooner	Lone Star	Belfast	90	Carrol	14	100 bbls. mackerel	Do.	Gloucester
" 30.	Schooner	Leading Star	Gloucester	73	Lano	11	145 bbls. mackerel	Bay Chaleur	Truro
Sept. 1.	Schooner	Leonard B. Snow	Truro	56	Snow	10	275 qtls. codfish	Ditto	Westport
" 1.	Pink	Louisa	Westport	36	Juet	7		Ditto	P. E. Island.
" 11.	Schooner	Leonard McKenzie	Gloucester	97	Demings	15		Gloucester	

Date.

Date.	Rig.	Name.	Where of.	Tons.	Master.	Men.	Cargo.	Where from.	Where bound.
Aug. 24.	Schooner	Mount Vernon	Venal Haven	68	Lang	10		Venal Haven,	G. St. Lawrence
" 31.	Schooner	Maranda	Truro	58	Cordis	9	100 bbls. mackerel	Bay Chaleur	Truro
Sept. 1.	Schooner	Mayflower	Beverly	64	Hober	7	600 qtls. codfish	Ditto	Beverly
" 4.	Schooner	Maid Queen	Cohasset	74	Holland	14		Cohasset	Bay Chaleur
Aug. 23.	Schooner	Northern Light	Venal Haven	84	Claton	13	150 qtls. codfish	Venal Haven	Ditto
" 24.	Schooner	Ophalin	Cohasset	60	Tuttle	12	30 bbls. mackerel	Bay Chaleur	Cohasset
" "	Pink	Pioneer	Newburyport	39	Coffin	8		Ditto	Newburyport
" 28.	Schooner	Philanthropist	Gloucester	84	Griffin	10		Gloucester	Bay Chaleur
" 30.	Schooner	Perfect	Brooklyn	68	Turner	13	500 qtls. codfish	Brooklyn	Ditto
Sept. 4.	Schooner	Persuader	Newburyport	67	Tuttle	11		Labrador	Newburyport
Aug. 28.	Schooner	Susan & Mary	Deer Island	74	Bunlow	10		Deer Island	Bay Chaleur
" "	Schooner	Star of Hope	Cohasset	88	Parry	14		Cohasset	Ditto
" "	Pink	Sharp Shooter	Brooklyn	36	Blake	7		Brooklyn	Ditto
" "	Schooner	Sybel	Portland	63	Tennet	10		Ditto	Ditto
Sept. 1.	Schooner	Sun	Cohasset	65	Morris	10	80 bbls. mackerel	Bay Chaleur	Cohasset
Sept. 4.	Schooner	Sunbeam	Gloucester	91	Cameron	13	180 bbls. mackerel	Bay Chaleur	Gloucester
" 4.	Schooner	Toledo	Portsmouth	105	Wilson	13	1000 qtls. codfish	Labrador	Portsmouth
Aug. 30.	Schooner	Wentemora	Gloucester	109	Collins	15	130 bbls. mackerel	Bay Chaleur	Undecided
Sept. 1.	Pink	Water Witch	Cranberry Isld.	50	Stanly	6	300 qtls. codfish	Labrador	Country Island
Aug. 26.	Schooner	Young Chief	Portland	39	Kemble	6	220 qtls. codfish	Bay Chaleur	Portland

The above 51 sail of American fishing vessels were boarded by me about the Strait of Canso and Port Hood between August 23rd and September 4th, 1852.

JAMES DALY,
Commander revenue schooner During.

Halifax,

Halifax, 30th November, 1852.

SIR,—

The late administrator of the government having been pleased to appoint me to the command of the brigantine '*Halifax*,' one of the revenue cruisers employed during the past summer in the protection of the fisheries around this coast, and the period of that service having expired, I have the honor to report, for the information of his excellency the lieutenant governor, that, on the 29th June last, having previously received my instructions, I set sail from Halifax for Canso harbor, where I arrived on the 3rd July. On my arrival I found several American fishing vessels at anchor; these I boarded on the following morning, and directed to quit the harbor—they wanting neither shelter, wood or water. On the 4th July, at 8, a.m., I again set sail for Ship Harbor, in the island of Cape Breton, (around which island I had been instructed to cruise,) where I arrived that night. From that time until the 8th November instant, I have been engaged in cruising around and about the island of Cape Breton, St. George's Bay and Gut of Canso, rendezvousing at Sydney, Arichat, Port Hood, Margaree, Ship Harbor, and McNair's Cove, as occasion required. In accordance with my instructions, I boarded and have taken an account of 111 American fishing vessels; to the masters of these I explained my instructions, and warned them against any attempt at violating the convention of 1818, and the laws relating thereto. When found in harbor, as directed, I ordered them out. A list of the vessels thus boarded is hereto annexed. I also, as instructed, placed myself in communication with the several naval officers, whom I met, engaged on the same service. All suggestions made by them to me, or directions given, I carried out to the best of my ability; wherever met, those gentlemen invariably treated me with the greatest courtesy and respect. On the 8th November, all the fishing vessels having returned home, I set sail from Arichat, C. B., for Halifax, where I arrived and delivered over my charge on the 11th of the same month.

Owing to a succession of bad weather, the fisheries have not been as productive for our people the past season as in former years, yet a large number of them has fared well. The protection this year afforded by the imperial and provincial governments has been, to a great extent, ruinous to the interests of those Americans who have visited our coast, few only of them getting full fares, whilst many of them have returned home hardly half laden.

Heretofore, they have been enabled to make two and three trips a season, returning with full fares. The cruisers this year have prevented their making anything like enough to pay their cost of outfit; from what I have seen myself, I am strongly of opinion, that should the same measures of protection be taken next year, the American fishing interests, so far as our coast is concerned, will be so seriously injured, as not to warrant the outfit of vessels from their ports for the business.

Before closing, I would call your attention to the fact, that large fleets of American fishing vessels resort to the Banks only in spring, for cod fishing. These vessels, it is notorious, to the number of 20 or 30 at a time, visit our harbors once a week for the purpose of catching bait, generally of a Saturday night. To prevent a continuance of this practice, I would respectfully suggest that a vessel properly manned and equipped be sent out on the first of May, with orders to cruise from Halifax harbor along shore to Canso. This would effectually stop their bait poaching. I would also suggest that in case two vessels should be sent round Cape Breton next summer, that they be manned by crews of 30 or 35 men each; that each vessel be found with two large boats, capable of holding ten men each; these boats I would station as follows: one at Port Hood, one at Margaree, one at St. Ann's Bay, and one in the Gut of Canso,—the vessels themselves could then be cruising about all the time. The difference of expense would be small, and would be amply compensated for by the benefits conferred on our own people and the revenue. In conclusion, I would respectfully call the attention of the Government:—1st, to the loose manner in which the business of entering and clearing vessels is carried on about the Island of Cape Breton, by some of the provincial officers; and 2nd, to a practice which I believe prevails to a large extent in the neighborhood of Canso, Cape Breton and P. E. Island, viz: American fishing vessels are fitted out and supplied in their own ports, clear out and sail for

for the fishing grounds around our shores, enter our ports, where they are transferred to British subjects, who obtain registers for them, under which they fish and sail throughout the season ; when the fishing is done they return as American vessels to the American port from whence they first sailed. A case of this kind I reported to you, on the 25th September last,—the “Meridian.” This schooner I boarded in the Strait of Canso on the 10th of September, she hailed from Castine, U. S., and had American papers for a fishing voyage ; on the 25th of the same month I again fell in with her, about a mile from the shore, her crew at the time in the act of fishing ; on boarding her, with the intention of making her a prize, I was informed she was a British vessel, and was shewn a register issued by the controller of customs at Guysboro’, to one William O. Heffernan, of Canso, on the 15th Sept., five days only after I had first met her ; the papers were all regular, but the circumstances appeared to me so singular that I determined to detain her register, which I forwarded to you for executive action. What has been done in this case I know not, but if such transfers are allowed under the navigation act and laws regulating the fisheries and coasting trade, the supporting of a force for protecting the interests of the colonists is a mere farce, in fact a waste of public money. The case of the Meridian is not the only one that has come to my knowledge, I have heard of several, and I firmly believe that there are persons in the vicinity of the fishing grounds, who make a business of this kind of fraud ;—a committee of the assembly having power to send for persons and papers would obtain such information as would enable the legislature if not to wholly remedy the evils I have brought to your notice, at least to punish those of our own people, whether in office or out, who might hereafter lend themselves to cover the roguish practices of our American neighbors.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES LAYBOLD.

The honorable JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary.

Date of boarding.	Name of vessel.	No. of tons.	No. of crew.	Master's name.	Port where cleared from.	Quantity of fish on board when visited.	
July 4, 1852.	Schr. Sophia Parker	72	12	J. Foster Luther Studdart Blanchard Collins Marshall These vessels were all boarded coming out of North Bay on their way to their respective homes.	Gloucester, U. S.	200 bbls. mackerel	
"	Russel Chantere	72	14		do.	do.	70 do.
"	Flying Arrow	110	15		Essex, U. S.	Essex, U. S.	400 qtls. codfish
"	Vision	73	13		Gloucester, U. S.	do.	200 do.
"	Debart	52	10		do.	do.	150 do.
5.	Ship C. C. Dow	540	17		New York, U. S.	New York, U. S.	100 bbls. mackerel
"	Schr. Wintymorin	109	15		Gloucester, Mass.	Gloucester, Mass.	165 qtls. codfish
18.	Gazelle	88	15		do.	do.	150 do.
"	Ella Osburn	59	13		do.	do.	100 bbls. mackerel
20.	Northern Light	71	10		do.	do.	165 qtls. codfish
21.	Constitution	67	12		do.	do.	150 do.
"	D. R. Proctor	68	10		do.	do.	150 do.
24.	Ocean Wave	80	14		do.	do.	180 do.
Aug. 2.	Manset	55	8		do.	do.	400 qtls. codfish
"	Ann	56	9		Cape Ann	Cape Ann	100 bbls. mackerel
3.	Amerday	70	12	do.	do.	100 do.	
"	Sebin	83	10	do.	do.	135 do.	
4.	City Belle	97	14	do.	do.	108 do.	
"	A. M. Brunard	80	12	do.	do.	100 do.	
"	Nathan Eldridge	80	14	do.	do.	160 do.	
"	J. King	100	15	do.	do.	102 do.	
5.	N. Bener	72	12	do.	do.	150 do.	
"	Lindia	86	12	do.	do.	150 do.	
"	W. H. Steel	72	12	do.	do.	150 do.	
9.	Zephyrs	65	12	do.	do.	180 do.	
"	Raper	49	9	do.	do.	400 qtls. codfish	
"	Charlotte	69	19	do.	do.	100 bbls. mackerel	
"	F. M. Dyer	130	16	Boston, Mass.	Boston, Mass.	225 do.	
"	Pilot	66	10	do.	do.	66 do.	
10.	Thanwell	58	10	do.	do.	188 do.	
"	Seine	62	10	do.	do.	120 do.	

11.	Fancy Adeline	93	13	Webber H. Flain W. Fry Webb O. Lapkin D. Dlayet J. Brownner J. Jenkins C. Silvester G. Taney J. L. John T. Baley G. W. Dodge W. Webb Mechabo Dinnings Ballins M. Blaster	do.	180 do.	
"	Sarah Adeline	91	15		Ports in Mass.	do.	160 do.
"	A. Paint	83	13		do.	do.	200 do.
"	Twilight	80	16		do.	do.	207 do.
"	Cummings	74	15		do.	do.	200 do.
15.	H. Rogers	88	15		do.	do.	200 do.
"	Gold Hunter	96	14		do.	do.	203 do.
"	Sebin	89	13		do.	do.	180 do.
"	Arrow				do.	do.	
"	Mary & Hope				do.	do.	
19.	Victorine	89	16		Dennis, Mass.	Dennis, Mass.	
"	Walter Baker	146	16		New York	New York	350 qtls. codfish
"	Long Fellow	31	8				
31.	Union	40	8				
"	Sarah Elizabeth			Brooklyn	Brooklyn		
"	Four Brothers	46	8	Gloucester	Gloucester	28 bbls. mackerel	
"	Hazard	64	10	Venal Haven	Venal Haven		
Sept. 5.	Mary Jones	68	11	Castine	Castine		
7.	Mount Vernon	60	11	Gloucester	Gloucester	450 qtls. codfish	
"	Oseold	62	11	do.	do.		
"	Convany	85	13	Portland	Portland		
"	Samuel Jones	86	12	Rockland	Rockland		
"	Hornet	59	10	Portsmouth	Portsmouth		
"	Toronto	64	8	Deer Island	Deer Island		
"	Seabeam	67	10	Castine	Castine		
"	Serdin	84	12	Portland	Portland		
"	Duroc	111	15	Newburyport	Newburyport		
"	Look-out	60	9	Castine	Castine		
"	Alice	56	8	Gloucester	Gloucester		
10.	Meridian	56	11	Belfast	Belfast		
"	Champion	92	14	Gloucester	Gloucester		
11.	Machuka.	97	15	Gloucester	Gloucester		
"	Leonard McKenzie	91	16	Cohasset	Cohasset	3 qtls. codfish	
"	Eliza			Portsmouth	Portsmouth		
"	Five Sisters	35	7				

Date of boarding.	Name of vessel.	No. of tons.	No. of crew.	Master's name.	Port where cleared from.	Quantity of fish on board when visited.
Sept. 11.	Schr. Baltimore	89	10	S. Kines	Westport Mo.	180 bbls. mackerel
14.	Missouri	98	14	W. Woodbury	Gloucester	280 do.
15.	Leonard McKenzie	90	13		do.	155 do.
22.	Alyam	70	11		Cohasset	
"	Redolant	65	10		Gloucester	
25.	Augusta Parker	60	10	W. Downey	do.	133 do.
29.	Ningara	73	11	S. Smith	do.	
"	Susan Young	75	12	E. D. Woston	do.	
"	R. C. Parsons	79	14	J. Doherty	do.	
"	Shooting Star,	80	14	W. Ramer	Moidart	200 do.
"	Brauidard	68	11	B. Harney	Venal Haven	50 do.
"	Arkansa	59	10	J. McQueen	Gloucester	150 do.
Octr. 1.	Coquette	83	14	J. Fisher	Portsmouth	120 do.
"	Ohkeda	60	9	M. Kelly	Gloucester	200 do.
"	Challenge	92	13		do.	250 do.
"	Wintymorin	109	14	Kallaner	do.	200 do.
"	S. J. Collins	93	12	Collins	do.	100 do.
"	Bloomer	84	13	W. Whitney	Belfast	20 do.
2.	Lucy Ann	67	10	A. R. Pienes	Gloucester	20 do.
"	Creolo	63	15	B. B. Stannet	Boston	20 do.
"	Premium	59	10	S. Webb	Deer Island	60 do.
"	Witch of the Wave	94	13	Stephen Smith	Gloucester	130 do.
"	Scyphers	65	11	Dailey	Newburyport	71 do.
6.	Fanny	93	13	Fauboust	Salisbury	112 do.
"	Native American	115	15	A. Laud	do.	15 do.
"	W. F. Tonbaks	47	9	A. Frisborg	Westport	70 do.
"	Eliza	135	17		Portsmouth	300 do.
"	Sarah	83	13		do.	92 do.
"	Jenny Lind	79	11	S. Hanes	Southport	150 do.
"	P. G. Maddocks	73	10	G. Thompson	do.	200 do.
"	James	77	12	Canning	Salisbury	120 do.

"	Nancy	79	12	T. Berry	Boat Bay, U. S.	185 do.
9.	Sea Witch	87	12	E. McQueen	Gloucester	187 do.
11.	Flying Arrow	89	13	Causar	Venal Haven	225 do.
"	Charles Ruber	97	13	C. McDonald	Gloucester	280 do.
15.	Scarlet Feather	85	13	W. Stuart	do.	200 do.
20.	Perignn	60	10	W. Page	Newburyport	180 do.
"	Independence	95	12	Andrew Knight	do.	200 do.
"	Golden Eagle	68	13	Jos. Weeks,	Gloucester	20 do.
21.	B. H. Carless	78	11	Reat	do.	250 do.
"	Susan Young	75	12	E. D. Watson	do.	109 do.
29.	Julia Franklin	92	16	E. Low	Georgetown	300 do.
"	John James	87	14	John Beath	Gloucester	42 do.
"	E. Merchant	88	12	C. A. Bener	do.	225 do.
"	C. E. Haskell	84	13	W. B. Lufkin	do.	240 do.

(A true copy from log of brigantine "Halifax.")

Halifax, November 30, 1852.

JAMES LAYBOLD.

Return of vessels boarded by the revenue schr. Responsible, P. S. Dodd, commander.

Date.	Vessel's name.	Where from.	Tons	Men.	Fish on board.	Vessels in Port Hood, &c.
July 14.	Chas. Rueben	Gloucester	81	13		In Port Hood, bound for the bay.
23.	Arctic	Lubec	99	15		Strait of Canso, bound ditto.
	Red Rover	Barnstable	99	15		do. do.
	Elizabeth	do.	98	14		do. do.
	Paragon	Newburyport	66	13		do. do.
	Andes	Beverly	52	11	250 qtls. codfish	Bound home.
	Brainard	Mount Desert	68	12		for the bay.
	Majestic	Booth Bay	65	10		do. do.
	Sun	Cohasset	65	11		do. do.
	Prescilla	Belfast	66	11		do. do.
	D. Lambord	Truro	95	13		do. do.
	John A. Paine	do.	96	13		do. do.
	C. M. Walton	do.	78	12		do. do.
Aug. 29.	Leon. B. Snow	Gloucester	58	12	145 bbls. mak.	Bound home.
	Ella Osbourne	do.	79	13	100 do.	For shelter.
	Amaranthe	Portland	75	15		Bound in the bay.
	Lake	Cohasset	75	15		do. do.
	Mount Vernon	do.	68	11	10 do.	In for wood, &c.
Sept. 3.	Star of Hope	do.	83	14		Bound in the bay.
	Nicade Queen	do.	75	13		do. do.
Oct. 2.	Ella Osbourne	Gloucester	79	13	300 do.	Bound home.
	Susan Young	do.	76	15		} Reported at the Custom House at Fort Hood, and remained in harbor over 24 hours.
	E. P. Howard	do.	82	16		
	N. C. Parsons	do.	79	15		For shelter.
	Golden Eagle	do.	72	13		Bound in the bay.
	Richard	Truro	90	14		For the bay.
	Itaska	Gloucester	80	14		In for shelter.
	Isabella	do.	87	12		do.
	Lucy Pulcifer	do.	80	13		do.
	Republic	do.	102	14		do.
	Speed	Portland	96	13		do.
	Brandywine	Frankfort	60	10	200 do.	do.
	Wentemoyeth	Gloucester	109	14	250 do.	do.
	S. J. Collins	do.	92	12	200 do.	do.
	Convoy	do.	68	11	86 do.	do.
	Morengo	do.	82	13	200 do.	do.
9.	William Wilson	Plymouth	97	14	80 do.	do.
18.	Atlas	Newburyport	57	11	70 do.	
19.	Richard	Truro	90	14	40 do.	

All the other American vessels that frequented Port Hood for protection, or otherwise, were boarded and examined by commander Campbell, of H. M. steamer "Devastation."

P. S. DODD,
Commanding schooner "Responsible."

Date

Date.	Name of vessel.	Where from.	Master's name.	Tons.	No. of crew.	Barrels of mackerel.	Qtls. of Codfish.	Remarks, &c.
July 26, 1852.	Mary Eliza	Orleans	Crosby	75	9		2	AT JOHN ISLAND. Come in to land sick men.
"	Wave	Gloucester	Davis	77	8		40	Come in for shelter.
"	Helen Maria	Gloucester	Spirry	40	8		40	Come from Argyle.
30	Raven	Belfast	Small	45	5	Few fresh.	4	Come in for shelter.
Sep. 13	Good Hope	Truro	Reed	88	10		1000	From Labrador.
14	Joseph Howard	Gloucester	McLain			95		From Chaleur Bay.
23	Essex	Rockport	Giles	47	9	70		From Chaleur Bay.
"	Harp	Rockport	Lewis	49	9	110		From Chaleur Bay.
25	Itaska	Gloucester		80	14			From Gloucester.
Nov. 8	Charles S. Howard	New London	Samuel Beebe	87	7			For shelter.
8	Science	New London	Anson Beebe	90	7			For shelter.

PAUL CROWELL.

The following resolutions and addresses were unanimously adopted at a large and influential meeting of the citizens of Halifax, held in the hall of the province building, on the 2nd of September, 1852.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY COLONEL

SIR JOHN GASPARD LE MARCHANT,

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

We, her majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the mayor and aldermen of the city, and representatives of the city and county of Halifax, respectfully request that your excellency will be pleased to transmit, by this night's mail, to the right honorable the secretary of state for the colonies, to be laid at the foot of the throne, a dutiful and loyal petition, unanimously adopted this day by a very large and influential meeting of our fellow citizens, held in the province hall.

We also pray that the resolutions, a copy of which is annexed, and which were passed with equal unanimity, may be also forwarded to the right honorable the colonial secretary.

This petition, and these resolutions, have been adopted in consequence of the alarming intelligence having been received, that negotiations are pending between the British government and the American minister in London, for surrendering to the citizens of the United States, the right of fishing on the coasts and within the bays of the British North American colonies, from which they are now excluded by the convention of 1818. We entreat your excellency, as the queen's representative in this province, to convey to her majesty's government, a strong remonstrance against any such concession of fishing rights as appears to be contemplated.

The immediate departure of this mail will not permit our detailing all the disastrous results to be apprehended from the concessions now required by the American government; but we must beg that you will assure her majesty's ministers that the information just received has occasioned the most intense anxiety throughout the community, it being evident that our rights, once conceded, can never be regained.

By the terms of the convention of 1818, the United States expressly renounced any right of fishing within three marine miles from the coasts and shores of these colonies, or of entering their bays, creeks and harbors, except for shelter, or for wood and water.

If this restriction be removed, it must be obvious to your excellency that it will be impossible to prevent the Americans from using our fishing grounds as freely as our own fishermen.

They will be permitted to enter our bays and harbors, where, at all times, *unless armed vessels are present in every harbor*, they will not only fish in common with our own fishermen, but they will bring with them contraband goods to exchange with the inhabitants for fish, to the great injury of colonial traders and loss to the public revenue. The fish obtained by this illicit traffic will then be taken to the United States, where they will be entered as the produce of the American fisheries, while those exported from the colonies in a legal manner are subject to oppressive duties.

We need not remind your excellency that the equivalent said to have been proposed, that of allowing our vessels to fish in the waters of the United States, is utterly valueless, and unworthy of a moment's consideration.

We would fain hope that the reports which have appeared in the public press respecting the pending negotiations between the two governments, are without any good foundation.

We cannot imagine that her majesty's government, after having taken prompt and decided

ded measures to enforce the true construction of the treaty, will ever consent to such a modification of its terms as will render our highly valued rights a mere privilege to be enjoyed in common with foreigners.

We therefore pray your excellency to exert all your influence to induce her majesty's ministers to stay any further negotiations on this vitally important question until the rights and interests of the inhabitants of this province are more fully enquired into and vindicated.

Halifax, 2nd September, 1852.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE MEMORIAL OF THE UNDERSIGNED MERCHANTS AND INHABITANTS OF HALIFAX, AND OTHER PARTS OF NOVA-SCOTIA,

Conveued at a public meeting, held at Halifax, on Tuesday the 2nd of September, 1852.

SHEWETH :

By the mail recently arrived from England, your memorialists have learned, with deep concern, that it is in contemplation of your majesty's ministers to surrender to the United States of America privileges of fishing on the coasts of your majesty's North American colonies, to which, at present, your majesty's subjects are alone entitled.

Time is not afforded to enter at large on this subject, nor is it necessary. Repeatedly have the vital importance of these fisheries and the necessity of preserving unimpaired the restrictions against encroachment by which they are guarded, been urged on the imperial government. It was believed the time had long passed when a question could be raised on either of these points. To stimulate imperial aid in protecting and maintaining acknowledged rights, was all it was imagined that was required of the colonies; and they fondly trusted this consummation had been attained, when, in the present season, your majesty's war steamers came commissioned on this service.

Little, may it please your majesty, was it anticipated these were to be the precursors of a transfer alike injurious and humiliating to your loyal colonial subjects, or for this aid that so large a price would be demanded.

May it please your majesty, when the United States, by the treaty of 1818, solemnly renounced forever, the right to fish within three miles of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of certain portions of your North American territory, the stipulation was neither extraordinary or extravagant. It is matter of common history, that sea-girt nations claim peculiar rights within a league of their shores; and equally plain, that according to the maxims of international law, this claim is defined by lines drawn not only between the formations of bays, but from the headlands of indentations of the coast.

But had it been otherwise, the stipulation was part of a general treaty in which concession on one side may be presumed to have been compensated by concession on the other, and loss in one particular by gain in another; and the engagement was made in language too explicit, and in terms too well understood, to admit the possibility of misapprehension.

Shall nations, may it please your majesty, be absolved from the obligations of their contracts, and complaints be respected when made by a people, which, between individuals, would be treated as puerile!

If conciliation, irrespective of right, be the principle on which is to be withdrawn the restriction against the entry of Americans into the bays and indentations of the coast to fish, limiting them alone to the distance of three miles from the shore, the concession of the privilege to fish within this latter distance must be equally granted,—as, indeed, has been already urged in the American congress,—the restriction in both cases rests on the same authority; and the concession in each would be demanded by the same principle. It may not be the province of your majesty's colonial subjects to suggest how far such a principle is consistent with national honor and independence; they have a right to pray that it be not carried out at their expense.

When the welfare of the empire is supposed to demand extensive alterations in the laws of trade and navigation, the peculiar interests of the colonies are not permitted to disturb the general system, by the continuance of conflicting regulations, however necessary, from long usage, and the competition of foreigners, more powerful and more fostered by their own governments.

In the present case, the possession to be surrendered, is no offspring of artificial arrangements, falling with a complicated policy of which it formed a part.

No, may it please your majesty, your loyal subjects in Nova Scotia raise their voice against the injury of an inheritance conferred upon your North American subjects by nature—connected with their soil by the laws and usages of nations—confirmed to them by solemn compact; and which practically enjoyed by them peculiarly, and as your other majesty's subjects cannot enjoy them, can be surrendered only at their extreme injury and great loss.

Surely, may it please your majesty, your loyal colonial subjects have a right to ask for some better reason for this sacrifice of their peculiar right and interest than the demand of a foreign power—the aggrandizement of a foreign people.

It is reported that the American government, with characteristic diplomatic skill, have offered to concede a similar privilege on their own coast in return for that they seek on the coasts of British North America.

The proffered boon is valueless to the colonists—they want it not, and would derive no benefit from it. The offer may deceive the uninformed, or it may afford an excuse to palliate the sacrifice of your colonial subjects' rights—it may have been made by our sagacious neighbours with this object—but to those who will suffer by the pretext, it is but the addition of insult to wrong. If rights so entirely colonial, and so clear as this, are to be sacrificed to American influence, the colonists should know it. Let them not, may it please your majesty, be treated as children or imbeciles, by nominally granting them a privilege which they know, and the Americans know, to be worthless, as an equivalent for one which both equally know to be of incalculable value. For let it not be urged upon your majesty, that what the Americans seek is of no value; their earnestness is certain evidence to the contrary.

It is, may it please your majesty, of value; of great value in itself; of, perhaps, greater value still, as the best—the only safe-guard against violation of the restriction which prohibits the approach of the American fishermen within three miles from the shore.

Your memorialists deprecate all negotiation—all compromise on the subject. The Americans will not—probably they cannot, grant an equivalent for the privileges they seek, and the only security for the colonies is the entire abandonment of the present negotiations.

Your memorialists most earnestly entreat your majesty that the existing fishery restrictions may be preserved in their letter, and that your majesty's power may be put forth to prevent their violation.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

1. *Resolved*, That the citizens of Halifax feel deeply grateful to her majesty's government for the solicitude evinced by the determination to "remove all ground of complaint on the part of the colonies in consequence of the encroachments of the fishing vessels of the United States upon the reserved fishing grounds of British America," expressed in the despatch of the right hon. the secretary of state for the colonies, dated the 22d of May.

2. *Resolved*, That the citizens of Halifax have regarded with interest and satisfaction, the judicious measures adopted by vice admiral Sir George Seymour, to carry out that determination with firmness and discretion.

3. *Resolved*, That securely relying upon the justice and maternal care of their sovereign, the citizens of Halifax are reluctant to believe that, because a few exciting speeches have been made in congress, and a single ship of war has visited their coasts, the queen's government will relax their vigilant supervision over British interests, or yield up rights secured by treaty stipulations.

4. *Resolved*, That history teaches that the commercial prosperity and naval power of every maritime state have risen, by slow degrees, from the prosecution of the fisheries, in which seamen were trained, and hardy defenders nurtured.

5. *Resolved*, That reading this lesson aptly, the great commercial and political rivals of England—the United States and France—have, for many years, fostered their fisheries by liberal bounties, and freely spent their treasure that they might recruit their navy and extend their mercantile marine.

6. *Resolved*, That by the aid of these bounties, France and the United States maintain on the banks and coasts of North America, 30,000 seamen respectively, which either power, in case hostilities impend, can call home to defend its national flag, and, if need were, launch against the power of this empire.

7. *Resolved*, That without the aid of bounties, the fisheries of British America have been prosecuted, and her maritime interests have expanded, until her shores are peopled with a hardy class of men, who consume, almost exclusively, the manufactures of England in peace, and who, in times of danger, would leap into the shrouds of their national ships to defend the flag they reverence.

8. *Resolved*, That the cession of the Aroostook territory, and the free navigation of the St. John, the right of registry in colonial ports, and the free admission of the productions of the United States into British America at revenue duties only, have been followed by no corresponding relaxation of the commercial system of the United States which would justify a further sacrifice of colonial interests.

9. *Resolved*, That while more than one half of the sea coast of the republic bounds slave states, whose laboring population cannot be trusted upon the sea—the coasts of British America include a frontage upon the ocean greater than the whole Atlantic seaboard of the United States. The richest fisheries in the world surround these coasts. Coal, which the Americans must bring with them should they provoke hostilities, abounds at the most convenient points. Two millions of adventurous and industrious people already inhabit these provinces, and the citizens of Halifax would indeed deplore the sacrifice of their interests, by any concession to a power which ever seconds the efforts of astute diplomacy by appeals to the passions of their people—the full force of which has been twice broken on British America within the memory of this generation, and, in a just cause, with the aid of the mother country, could be broken again.

Basilisk, at P. E. Island, 23rd August, 1852.

SIR,—

I have the honor to forward your excellency, a copy of statements made to the officers of the hired armed tender "Telegraph," as I think it right you should be informed of the notices which are said to have been issued to the fishing vessels of the United States, by the commanders of the provincial vessels employed for the protection of the fisheries; and I am not aware of the lines therein described having been sanctioned by authority.

I have, &c.,

G. F. SEYMOUR,
Vice admiral, &c. &c.

His excellency Sir J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT, &c. &c.

Statements of the masters of four American fishing vessels, touching the information received by them from the commanders of the provincial vessels Halifax and Responsible, respecting the limits within which they were allowed to fish.

1. R. W. Armstead, master of the United States' schooner Angenora, of Frankfort, states,—about the 27th July, he went on board the Responsible, and was informed by her commander, that if he found him fishing within three marine miles of a line drawn from Cape Gaspe to north point of Prince Edward's, he would seize his vessel.

2.

2. Stephen Morey, master of the U. S. schooner R. Roster, of Deer Island, stated that he went on board "Halifax" laying in McNair's Cove, Gut of Canso, about the 23rd of July, and was informed by the commander of that vessel, that his orders were to draw a line from Port Hood to the east point of P. E. Island, thence to the north point of P. E. Island, thence to Birch Point on Mission Island, and that he would seize any vessels that he found fishing within three marine miles of that line.

3. William Page, master of the U. S. schooner Paragon, of Newburyport, stated to Mr. Sutton, that on or about the 23rd of July he was informed by the commander of the schr. Responsible, that he should draw a line from headland to headland on any part of the coast of Nova Scotia, and seize any vessel that he found fishing within three marine miles of such a line.

4. Stephen Randall, master of the U. S. schooner Montezuma, states that on or about 20th July, whilst laying in Pirate Cove, Gut of Canso, he met the master of the Halifax, (James Laybold,) who informed him that he was not allowed to fish within three marine miles of a line drawn from the North Cape to Cape Gaspe', and that he would seize his vessel if he found him fishing within that distance of that line.

Several other masters of American vessels corroborated these statements, but I did not think it necessary to take the particulars.

[COPY.]

Government house, Halifax, August 26, 1852.

SIR—

Referring to your excellency's letter of the 23rd instant, which, with its enclosures, I have had the honor to receive, I beg to remind you that copies of the instructions under which the captains of the provincial cruisers are acting, are in your excellency's possession. On reference to these you can satisfy yourself that they contain no authority whatever to act upon our construction of the convention, except where vessels are actually found fishing within three marine miles of the shore.

Your excellency may be assured that the provincial government have every desire to avoid controversy on the point now under discussion by the governments of Great Britain and the United States.

Copies of the statements made by the masters of the American fishing vessels have been sent to the captains of the Halifax and Responsible, and I will communicate with you again when I have their explanations on each representation respectively that the American masters have made.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT.

Vice admiral Sir G. F. SEYMOUR, &c. &c. &c.

Provincial secretary's office, Halifax, August 27, 1852.

SIR—

I am commanded by the lieutenant-governor to call your attention to the enclosed copy of a despatch from vice admiral Sir George F. Seymour, with statements of certain masters of American fishing vessels enclosed. You will, without delay, furnish me with such explanations as will enable the lieutenant-governor to judge how far the conversations which

which are made matter of complaint, have been accurately reported. And, in the meantime, you will take care to detain no vessel which is not found trespassing *within three miles of land*.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

Captain J. LAYBOLD, P. R. C. Halifax.

[A similar letter addressed to captain P. DODD, P. R. C. Responsible.]

Port Hood, Cape Breton, August 29, 1852.

SIR—

Since my report of the 23rd, I have been down the eastern shore, and returned to Port Hood on the 29th. On Friday last I had the honor of seeing the admiral on board H. M. S. Basilisk, off Port Hood Island, and received from him a copy of two statements made by American fishermen, with reference to information said to have been given by me.

1st. R. W. Armstead, master of the U. S. schr. "Agenora," of Frankfort, states that, about the 27th of July last, he went on board the schr. "Responsible," and was informed by her commander, that if he found him fishing within three marine miles of a line drawn from Cape Gaspé to the north point of Prince Edward Island, he would seize his vessel.

2nd. William Page, master of the U. S. schr. "Paragon," of Newburyport, stated to Mr. Sutton, that, on or about the 23rd day of July, he was informed by the commander of the schr. "Responsible," that he would draw a line from headland to headland on any part of the coast of Nova Scotia, and seize any vessel he found fishing within three marine miles of such a line.

These statements I have copied verbatim, and although not called upon to answer them, I still think it my duty to do so. The first is altogether false; there has not been any American captain on board the schr. "Responsible" since I have had charge of her, except a captain Dixon, of the schooner Empire, which vessel was repairing at that time in the Strait of Canso; and again, on the twenty-seventh of July, the schr. Responsible was coming up from Margaree Island, both which facts can be attested to if required by half the ship's company; and as I had nothing to do at Prince Edward's Island, it is scarcely probable, I should have made any statement with reference to any lines to be drawn on that coast.

The assertion of William Page, master of the schooner Paragon, may be correct, for I did to several American captains (and he may have been one of them) say, that I should draw a line from the headlands of the coast and bays of Cape Breton, and seize all American vessels found trespassing within three marine miles of such line; and such are my intentions until further orders, as I consider myself bound to do so by my instructions, in which I am referred to the convention of 1818; and as it would be great presumption in me to attempt to put any construction on that treaty, I feel myself bound by the opinions of the queen's advocate, and her majesty's attorney general, given in 1841; and also by the result of the trial of the American schooner Argus, which vessel was seized by me within a line drawn from Cow Bay Head to Long Point, near Cape North, Cape Breton, and condemned.

As the Halifax and Daring are about this part of the coast, I shall proceed through the Strait of Canso, and down the south shore of Cape Breton, and return by Cape North.

I have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. S. DODD.

The honorable the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, &c. &c. &c.

Port Hood, Cape Breton, September 1st, 1852.

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 26th August, enclosing a copy of a despatch from vice admiral Sir George F. Seymour, with statements of certain masters of American fishing vessels, a copy of which statements were handed to me by the vice admiral on the twenty-seventh of August, and which I answered on the twenty-ninth.

The orders not to detain vessels unless found trespassing within three miles of land shall be strictly attended to.

I have, &c.

P. S. DODD.

The honorable the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

[COPY.]

Port Hood, Cape Breton, September 1, 1852.

SIR—

In reply to your letter of the 27th August, enclosing, for explanation, the statements of two masters of American fishing vessels, made to the naval commander of the schooner Telegraph, I beg to say that the statements made are incorrect :

1st. Stephen Hanley, master of the schooner R. Roster, of Deer Island, states that he went on board the Halifax, lying in McNair's Cove, about the 23d of July. On reference to my log, I find, that on the 23rd July, I was off Margaree Island, with but one vessel in sight, the schooner New England, of Port Hood, Cape Breton.

2nd. Stephen Randall, master of the American schooner Montezuma, states that on or about the 20th July, whilst lying in Pirate Cove, I informed him that he was not allowed to fish within three miles of a line drawn from the North Cape to Cape Gaspe'. So far from making any such statement, I have refused to answer questions put by several American masters, referring them to the commanders of H. M. ships for the information they required, they having reference to limits without my jurisdiction ; but, I informed several American masters to draw the line from Cape George to Port Hood, which line would include the Saint George's Bay, relative to which I addressed you on the 25th ultimo.

I would further mention, for the information of his excellency, that since I left Halifax, no American captain has been on board my vessel. I hope this statement will prove satisfactory to his excellency.

I have nothing to report, there being no American vessels on the coast.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES LAYBOLD.

The hon. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

Provincial secretary's office, Halifax, September 6, 1852.

SIR—

Referring to a despatch addressed to the lieutenant-governor, by vice admiral Sir G. F. Seymour, enclosing statements made by the masters of several American fishing vessels,

sels, I have the honor, by the lieutenant-governor's command, to enclose for the vice admiral's information, copies of explanatory letters which have been received at this office, from captains Laybold and Dodd.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

W. D. JEANS, Esq., &c.

Provincial schooner Daring, Gut of Canso, August 28th, 1852.

SIR—

On my arrival here this morning from Port Hood, I found an American fishing schooner taking on board empty barrels for her fishing voyage; and as the thing is becoming quite a practice, and as the question has been several times asked me if it can be done, to which I declined giving any answer until I have the opinion of the government on the subject.

I have been told that more than one American vessel has landed a load of herrings from Magdalen Islands in the Strait, and fitted out again for the mackerel fishery.

Our fishermen complain that American vessels, with all their other advantages, should be allowed to fit out so convenient to the fishing ground. As the hook and line fishery has not as yet commenced on Cape Breton shore, I will await your answer in visiting all parts of the Strait and Arichat, calling at Plaister Cove on mail day, where you will please direct.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES DALY.

The honorable JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary, Halifax.

Provincial secretary's office, September 1st, 1852.

SIR,—

Referring to your letter of the 25th ult., I beg to acquaint you, that American vessels which have regularly entered at a port where there is a revenue officer, can land fish or purchase barrels, but they have no right to an irregular use of this privilege at places where no officer is stationed.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOWE.

Capt. DALY, commanding schr. Daring.

No. 22.

Downing street, 19th October, 1852.

SIR,—

I transmit for your information and guidance, the copy of a report of the law officers of the crown, on certain legal questions raised by vice admiral Sir George Seymour, in a memorandum

memorandum (of which I also enclose a copy) on the subject of the fishery convention with the government of the United States in 1818, and on the imperial act 59, Geo. 3, cap. 38.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN S. PAKINGTON.

Lieut.-governor Sir J. G. LE MARCHANT, Nova-Scotia.

Memorandum of legal questions relating to the North American fisheries.

Whether under the act ⁵⁹ George 3, cap. 38, the commanding officers of H. M. ships or vessels, require any commission from the governors, or officers administering the government of the colonies, to carry out the stipulations of the convention of 1818, with the United States, relative to the fisheries on their respective coasts, either in seizing vessels infringing the regulations, or in compelling them to quit any port or harbor when they are not there for the purposes defined by the convention; or whether the orders under which such commanding officers are acting under competent authority from the imperial government, are sufficient to enable them to enforce the terms of the convention. The fishing vessels of the United States are found in great numbers at Port Hood and adjacent harbors in Cape Breton, New Brunswick, and those of Prince Edward's Island, where they pass their Sundays, and the men land in great numbers, which leads to illegal traffic, and to an undue influence over the inhabitants, and, from their numbers, are beyond control.

Such entry not being included under the causes admitted by the third clause of 59 George 3, cap. 38, can a vessel, so offending, be seized by H. M. ships for a contravention of the act? (or if she remains or returns after receiving due notice of the illegality of the practice;) or is the offence only punishable under the 4th clause by the colonial authorities, after notice has been given, by imposition of penalty recoverable in the supreme court of the colony? and how are offenders to be detained in the latter case?

It being agreed in the convention of 1818, that the inhabitants of the United States may take fish of every kind on the shores of the Magdalen Island, Sir John Dodson and Mr. Wylde gave an opinion, in their letter to Viscount Palmerston, in August, 1841, that American citizens have no right to land on those islands or to conduct the fishery from Nova Scotia shores.

Nevertheless, I find that an instruction has been issued on the North American station by successive commanders in chief, commencing in 1828, that practical interference with the United States' fishermen on the Magdalen Islands should be avoided, although their right to fish from the shores, or to dry or cure their fish there, should not be acknowledged.

It is now reported that the crews of the United States vessels interrupt the fisheries of H. M. subjects at the Magdalen Islands.

I have to request instructions, whether United States vessels so fishing from the shores of the Magdalen Islands, or in drying and curing fish on the said islands, shall be seized, and whether with or without warning for infraction of the treaty.

The Magdalen Islands are under the government of Canada, and considered to make part of the county of Gaspé, but I understand there are at present no means whatever of enforcing measures by civil power.

(Signed) G. F. SEYMOUR,
Vice admiral and commander-in-chief.

Cumberland at Halifax, July 8th, 1852.

I subjoin some queries, or points, respecting the construction of the convention, which were held doubtful in this province when the late instructions to their vessels were framed.

1st. Has an American fishing vessel a right to enter a harbor of Nova Scotia in serene weather, and afterwards proceed to sea, without purchasing wood and water, or is she liable to seizure under existing laws?
2nd.

2nd. If an American fishing vessel should approach within the limit, and there violate the terms of the convention, and the existing laws, and escape beyond three miles, can she be seized by a provincial cutter on the high seas beyond the three marine miles ?

3rd. How far do the regulations passed by his majesty, in council, in 1836, extend ? Can a vessel commissioned by the province of Nova Scotia enforce the observance of these regulations in the waters around the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward's Island ? Can a cutter, commissioned by the government of Nova Scotia, enforce the 59 Geo. III, cap. 38 ?

(Signed)

G. F. SEYMOUR,
Vice admiral and commander in chief.

Cumberland, at Halifax, July 8th, 1852.

[COPY.]

Doctors' commons, July 30th, 1852.

MY LORD—

I am honored with your lordship's commands, signified in lord Stanley's letter, of the 26th instant, addressed to the law officers, stating that he was directed to transmit the copy of a memorandum which has been received from vice admiral Sir G. Seymour, requesting information upon points connected with the execution of instructions issued by H. M. government in regard to the North American fisheries, under the convention of London, of the 20th October, 1818, and the act 59, Geo. 3, cap. 38, for carrying that convention into effect, and to request that the law officers would take this paper into consideration, and report to your lordship their opinion as to the answer which should be returned to Sir G. Seymour's questions.

In obedience to your lordship's commands, I have the honor to report, that, in order to enable the law officers of the crown to advise upon this case, it will be necessary that they should be furnished with copies of all the regulations, instructions, and orders in council, which have been issued with respect to the fisheries in question since the passing of the statute 59 Geo. III, cap. 38, (14 June, 1819,) and especially of the "*orders under which H. M. naval officers are acting under a competent authority from H. M. government,*" and also of "*the regulations passed by his majesty in council in 1836,*" expressly referred to by vice admiral Seymour.

If any instructions have been issued, or laws enacted, with respect to these fisheries in the North American colonies, it would also be desirable that the law officers should be informed thereof, and furnished with copies.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. D. HARDING.

The EARL OF MALMESBURY, &c. &c. &c.

[COPY.]

Doctors' commons, Sept. 25th, 1852.

MY LORD—

We are honored with your lordship's commands, signified in Mr. Addington's letter of the 16th instant, stating that with reference to the queen's advocate's letter of the 30th July last, requesting to be furnished with certain documents relating to the North American fisheries, to enable the law officers of the crown to furnish your lordship with a

report upon certain points connected with that subject, he was directed to transmit to us therewith, two letters and their enclosures, from the admiralty, and from the colonial office, containing the information specified in the queen's advocate's letters above referred to; and Mr. Addington is pleased to request that we would report to your lordship, at our earliest convenience, upon the points stated in vice admiral Sir George Seymour's memo., which was referred to us on the 26th July last.

In obedience to your lordship's commands, we have the honor to report that,

First.—We are of opinion that the commanding officers of her majesty's ships or vessels are empowered to seize fishing vessels only in the cases mentioned in the 2nd section of the 59th Geo. III, c. 38, viz.: if found fishing, or to have been fishing, or preparing to fish, within the prescribed limits; and that they do not require any commission from the governors, or officers administering the government of the colonies, to carry out the stipulations of the convention of 1818; but that they may, by virtue of their instructions, enforce the terms of the convention, by interrupting intruders, warning them off, and compelling them to desist from fishing.

Secondly.—With respect to the resort of fishing vessels of the United States to British harbors, in violation of the convention, but without the taking, or curing, or drying of fish, we are of opinion that vessels so offending cannot be seized by her majesty's naval officers, but that such offence is only punishable under the 4th section of the statute 59 Geo. 3, cap. 38; whether persons so offending may or may not be detained during the proceedings depends upon the local law of each colony.

We are also of opinion that, independently of the express provisions of the statute, vessels so offending may be warned off, and, in default of obedience, may be compelled to depart by the exercise of whatever force is reasonably necessary for that purpose, and this may be done, either by the governor, or those acting under his orders, or by the commanders of her majesty's ships acting under the instructions to Sir George Seymour.

If it be deemed expedient that a power to seize vessels in such cases should be conferred upon naval officers, or others, this must be done by order in council.

Thirdly.—We are of opinion that neither the drying and curing fish at the Magdalen Islands, nor the fishing from the shores of those islands, (if the persons so fishing are on the land when fishing) will render vessels liable to seizure for infraction of the treaty.

Upon the general question as to the right of fishing from the shores of the Magdalen Islands, we are disposed to agree with the opinion therein expressed by Sir J. Dodson and Sir Thomas Wylde, in their report, dated August 30th, 1841.

If it should be considered advisable to prevent the commission of any such acts upon the Magdalen Islands (which are in our opinion in contravention of the convention) it may be done after warning and without seizing vessels, by interrupting the fishermen and compelling them to depart.

With reference to the further or additional queries or points, subjoined to the memorandum of vice admiral Sir George Seymour, we have the honor to report as follows:

First—(additional.) We presume that the harbor of Nova Scotia here referred to, is among the waters forbidden by the convention. If this be so, a fishing vessel of the United States cannot lawfully enter it at all in serene weather, or otherwise than for shelter. If such a vessel should enter in violation of the convention, it may be dealt with (not by seizure) but by interruption or compelling the fishermen to depart, or by proceeding under section 4 of 59 Geo. 3, cap. 38.

Second—(additional.) An American fishing vessel, if found either actually fishing, or preparing to fish, or to have been fishing within the waters prohibited, may be pursued by any officer having competent local authority, under the statute 59 Geo. 3rd, cap. 38, in any vessel (whether colonial or of her majesty's navy) beyond the limits of prohibition, and may be, by *any such officer*, seized on the high seas; but we should recommend this course to be adopted only in very clear cases, and with extreme caution.

Third—(additional.) We think that under the colonial act (Nova Scotia) 6 Wm. 4, cap. 8, and the order in council of June 15th, 1836, the right to enforce the observance of the

*Will
have
after*

the regulations in question is limited to the officers specified in that act, and to the coasts of that colony, and that it cannot be exercised beyond those limits by any vessel commissioned by the governor of Nova Scotia only.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

J. D. HARDING.
FRED. THESIGER,
FITZROY KELLY.

The Earl of MALMESBURY, &c. &c. &c.

Port Hood, August 23rd, 1852.

SIR—

In acknowledging the receipt of a copy of a letter addressed to capt. Crowell, (the instructions contained in which shall be particularly attended to,) I beg leave to report, that after having completed the crew of the schooner Responsible at Sydney, I proceeded as far as Cape North, calling at the different bays, with the intention of going round the island by the way of Cape St. Lawrence, but on the night of Monday the sixteenth, experienced a heavy blow from the north west, which obliged me to bear up and run round Scattarie, thence through the Strait of Canso, and I arrived at Port Hood on the twenty-second, and start again to-morrow down the eastern shore.

I would respectfully ask permission to enquire, if American fishing vessels are denied the privileges granted to foreign shipping in the free ports; the question has been suggested, in consequence of American vessels sailing under their fishing licenses only, having on more than one occasion landed freight at the Strait of Canso, by permission of the officer of the port, the duties having been secured; and if this be not contrary to the terms of the convention of 1818, may I presume that they have a right, with or without freights, to enter our free ports for other purposes than those of shelter, and obtaining wood or water; and by reporting to the officers of the customs or excise, can remain unmolested by the commanders of the cutters.

I have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. S. DODD.

The honorable the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, &c. &c. &c.—Halifax.

Provincial secretary's office, August 28th, 1852.

SIR—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, and to acquaint you in reply to your enquiry, that no American fishing vessels are entitled to commercial privileges in provincial ports, but are subject to forfeiture if found engaged in traffic. The colonial collectors have no authority to permit freight to be landed from such vessels, which under the convention can only enter our ports for the purposes specified therein, and for no other.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

Captain P. S. DODD, revenue cruiser Responsible.

Provincial

Provincial secretary's office, August 28, 1852.

SIR,—

I am commanded by his excellency the lieutenant-governor to transmit to you, the enclosed extract of a letter received from the commander of the provincial revenue cruiser *Responsible*, and to request that you will, without delay, furnish, for the information of his excellency, a particular report of any fishing vessel sailing under American license, which may have landed freight or paid duties at your port within the present year.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

P. J. BROUARD, esquire,

Collector of colonial duties, Gut of Canso.

Impost and excise office, Ship Harbor, Sept. 4th, 1852.

SIR—

In answer to your communication of the 28th ult., I beg to state, for the information of his excellency, that no American vessel under a fishing license has been admitted to entry at this port within the present year.

The gentleman from whom captain Dodd received his information, received a few barrels of bread stuffs by an American vessel, from Baltimore, bound to Magdalen Islands to purchase a cargo, and not to fish for the same; the said gentleman being in Halifax at the time of her arrival here, could not tell under what papers she was sailing.

Yesterday I had an opportunity of meeting captain Dodd and his informant, and captain Dodd desires me to say that his information was incorrect.

I beg to enquire if every class of foreign vessels are not admitted to entry in this province.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

PETER J. BROUARD.

The honorable the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

[COPY.]

No. 30.

Downing street, 7th December, 1852.

SIR,—

I transmit herewith for your information and guidance, an extract of a despatch from vice admiral Sir George Seymour, addressed to the lords commissioners of the admiralty, stating his intention of suggesting to the governors of her majesty's North American colonies, the expediency of taking certain steps with a view to the better protection of the British fisheries during the next fishing season.

Her majesty's government consider the recommendations of Sir George Seymour on this subject of great value and importance, and I have to instruct you to take the necessary steps, in concert with your executive council, for carrying them into effect.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN S. PAKINGTON.

Lieut.-governor Sir J. G. LE MARCHANT, Nova-Scotia

Copy.

[COPY.]

Admiralty, 24th November, 1852.

MY LORD—

I am commanded by my lords commissioners of the admiralty to send you herewith, for the information of secretary Sir John Pakington, a copy of a letter from vice admiral Sir George Seymour, dated the 4th instant, No. 185, proposing certain regulations for the future protection of the North American fisheries.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

AUG. STOPFORD.

Lord DESART, &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from vice admiral Sir George Seymour to the secretary of the admiralty, dated Cumberland, at Halifax, 4th Nov., 1852.

“ With regard to the circumstances reported in my letter No. 177, of the 27th ult., the general irregularity of the Nova Scotia vessels, which the custom houses have not sufficiently checked, appear to be now acknowledged, as well as the difficulties in which Com. Campbell was placed, from those irregularities.

“ I have in consequence conferred with the lieutenant-governor of this province on the subject, and have suggested to him that if the same necessity shall exist next season of protecting the colonial fisheries, the task will be much lightened if the fishing vessels of a certain tonnage are numbered, and bear their numbers on the hull and mainsail, like the pilot vessels in the channel, which I think with the proper enforcement of the customs regulations and more care about granting of British registers, may check the growing disposition to carry on an American trade under British colors, with the assistance of the laboring fishermen, who are indifferent under what flag they serve.

“ As Sir Gaspard LeMarchant approves this proposal, I shall communicate it to the governor general and to the lieutenant-governors of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.”

CASE OF THE MERIDIAN.

[COPY.]

Port Hood, Cape Breton, September 25th, 1852.

SIR—

I send for the information of his excellency the following statement :—On the 10th instant while in the Strait of Canso I boarded the American fishing schooner Meridian, of Castine, U. S., bound on a fishing voyage. Finding her this morning within a mile and a half of the shore, with her crew in the act of fishing, I boarded her and demanded to see her papers, when to my surprise the captain produced a British register, granted on the 15th September, 1852, by Mr. Goodman, collector of customs at Guysborough, to William Heffernan of the Strait of Canso, as owner. I understand that this is not the only case of a similar character which has occurred in the Strait of Canso. Our fishermen complain very much of a system that enables American vessels thus to evade the navigation laws. I have detained the register, until I obtain further information on the subject. I hope that his excellency in council will take this matter into serious consideration, and instruct

me what I shall do in this matter and what course I shall pursue in any future case of a similar character. Should the government decide in favor of the Meridian, then we may expect the practice of obtaining British registers for foreign vessels engaged in fishing to become universal.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JAMES LAYBOLD.

The honorable JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary, Halifax.

Provincial secretary's office, September 30.

SIR—

Referring to your letter of the 25th instant, reporting circumstances in connection with the registry at the port of Guysborough of the American schooner Meridian, I have it in command from the lieutenant-governor to direct that you will forthwith transmit to me the register retained by you, so as to enable his excellency to order such investigation as the case may require.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

Capt. JAMES LAYBOLD, revenue cruiser Halifax.

Provincial secretary's office, September 30.

SIR—

I have it in command to enclose to you a copy of a letter just received at this office from captain James Laybold, of the provincial cruiser Halifax, and to request that you will take the necessary steps to ascertain whether in granting the register to which captain Laybold refers, there has been any violation of law by the officer at the port of Guysborough.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

HENRY TREW, esquire, &c. &c. &c.

Port Hood, September 25th, 1852.

SIR—

At the request of captain Laybold, of brigantine Halifax, I beg leave to submit to you the following statement:—

For some time past a practice appears to have prevailed to some extent, by which American fishing vessels are obtaining British registers, under a transfer or pretended transfer from the original owners to British subjects, and under such register are engaged fishing on these shores.

Captain Laybold this day found a schooner called the Meridian, lately belonging to Castine, fishing within the limits, and on boarding her, discovered that she had a British register issued by Frederick R. Goodman, controller of customs at Guysboro', under date September 15th, 1852, and with one John Williams, a British subject, master, but having also on board Joshua Dodge, the former master, an American subject, and some other Americans.

Captain

Captain L. brought the vessel into the harbour, and the late and present masters having come with him to my office, said Joshua Dodge stated that he came into the Strait of Canso about the 10th instant, under an American enrolment and mackerel fishing license, having also with him a bill of sale from the former owners to William O. Heffernan, of McNair's Cove. That the vessel was then surveyed and a British register obtained, and she has since 16th September been engaged in taking mackerel in this Bay as a British vessel.

He also states that he had on board on his arrival in the Strait of Canso, some mackerel lines, a bait-mill, and a very little bait, and her supplies for fishing were furnished by Mr. Heffernan.

Captain Laybold with my consent has permitted the vessel to continue fishing, but the register is deposited with me, and the vessel is to be dealt with as may be directed; and would therefore be very much obliged by your communicating with him and me on the subject as early as possible.

Had this vessel come to the province under a clearance from the United States merely for the purpose of being delivered to the purchaser, the transfer might have been quite legal; but if under present circumstances it is so decided, it will prove a source of great trouble, and an easy method of violating the treaty.

I have no doubt that if it is found that this contrivance will answer, great numbers of American fishing vessels will next season be nominally British property, and in the fall will send home their fish by vessels having American papers—and lay up here during winter, and the next season meet their consorts in the Bay, who will again provide them with supplies and again take home their fish.

I sincerely trust means will be found to suppress this practice before it becomes general.

The present Nova Scotia fishing marine, of which about seventy sail were last night anchored in this harbor, will soon be a great credit to Nova Scotia, if our own waters are kept exclusively for them.

I beg leave most respectfully to submit the foregoing statement to his excellency and council, and to request the favor of an answer at your convenience.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

HIRAM BLANCHARD,
Collector colonial duties.

The honorable JOSEPH HOWE.

Provincial secretary's office, October 4, 1852.

SIR—

Referring to your letter of the 25th September, I have it in command to acquaint you that a communication has already been addressed to captain Laybold, in reference to the "Meridian," and that the collector at Guysborough has been called upon to report fully the facts upon which the register was granted to her at that port.

Your letter has been laid before the lieutenant-governor and the vice admiral; and I will thank you to report to me, weekly, what you may observe in respect to the fisheries, until the navigation closes.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

HIRAM BLANCHARD, esquire, Port Hood.

Custom house, Halifax, 12th November, 1852.

SIR—

With reference to a letter received at this office from the honorable Joseph Howe, enclosing a letter from Mr. James Laybold, and respectively dated the 25th and 30th of September last, relative to the schooner "Meridian," of the port of Guysborough, in this province, I have the honor herewith to transmit copy of a letter on this subject, from Mr. Goodman, controller of customs and navigation laws for the port of Guysborough, together with the original certificate of registry of the said vessel, and copies of the declaration and bond made and entered into by Mr. Heffernan, at the time the said certificate of registry was granted.

The certificate of registry, declaration and bond, appear on the face of them, to be perfectly correct; but it does seem somewhat singular and extraordinary to me that Mr. Heffernan should become sole owner (as declared by him) of three American vessels, at the same period of time. In order to test the truth of the said declarations, I would submit that the provincial government should make an especial application to the collector at the port of Gloucester, in the United States, (where it is alleged in the declaration the Meridian was built,) for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Meridian, and the other two vessels owned by Mr. Heffernan, have been struck off the list of vessels belonging to the said port, or whether their American certificates of registry have been delivered up to be cancelled, and if he still considers them to be sailing under the American flag.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY TREW,

Controller H. M. customs.

W. H. KEATING, esquire, deputy secretary.

Provincial secretary's office, Halifax, November 26, 1852.

SIR—

The attorney general having reported to the lieutenant-governor that a practice has been adopted by Americans of selling their vessels, fitted out for fishing, to subjects of her majesty, resident in this province, such vessels being at the time of transfer in British waters, and having particularly called attention to the case of the "Meridian," detained on the 25th September by captain Laybold, commanding the provincial revenue cruiser "Halifax," who found her on the 10th September, with American papers, bound on a fishing voyage, and on the 25th of the same month sailing and fishing under a British register, granted on the 15th September by Mr. Goodman, controller of customs at Guysborough, to William Heffernan, of the Strait of Canso; and other cases of a similar nature having occurred, whereby the restrictions imposed by the convention of 1818, and laws in aid thereof are evaded, and will (if the practice be not stopped) engender serious detriment to those engaged in the fisheries of the province; I have received the lieutenant-governor's command, to request that the proper officers may be instructed, when any application is made by a British subject for the transfer of a foreign bottom to be registered as a British vessel, that the papers and a full statement be sent to your office at Halifax, and that the previous occupation and locality of the vessel sought to be so transferred be distinctly represented. Your early attention to and report upon this subject is requested.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

WM. H. KEATING,
Dep'y. secretary.

HENRY TREW, esquire,
Controller of customs and navigation laws, Halifax.

No. 294.

Custom house, Halifax, 29th November, 1852.

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 26th inst., relative to a report made by the attorney general to the lieutenant-governor, that a practice has been adopted by Americans of selling their vessels, fitted out for fishing, to subjects of her majesty resident in this province ; and alluding more particularly to the case of the Meridian.

I herewith enclose copy of a circular addressed from this office to the several controllers at the registering out-ports, including Prince Edward's Island, under my survey, and I will thank you to inform his excellency the lieutenant-governor, that I shall prepare a full report on this subject by the next steamer, to the honorable the commissioners of her majesty's customs, for their instructions and directions thereon.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY TREW, controller.

W. H. KEATING, esquire, deputy secretary.

Government house, Halifax, December —, 1852.

SIR—

The attorney general of this province has reported to me that, in several cases, citizens of the United States have sold to British subjects vessels fitted out for fishing, such vessels being at the time in British waters, and my attention has been particularly directed to the case of Meridian, detained on the 25th September last by captain Laybold, commanding the provincial revenue cruizer Halifax, who found her on the 10th September with American papers bound on a fishing voyage, and on the 25th of the same month sailing and fishing under a British register granted on the 15th September, by Mr. Goodman, controller of customs and navigation laws at Guysboro', to William Heffernan of the Strait of Canso, in this province. It is evident that serious detriment to the interests of the provincial fisheries must thus result, and that the restrictions imposed by the convention of 1818 will be evaded, if preventive means be not adopted. With a view to this object, I beg to request that your excellency will cause enquiries to be made at the port of Gloucester, Massachusetts, where the Meridian is alleged to have been built, and at Castine, where she is supposed to have been registered, and that you will be so good as to report whether her name has been struck from the list of vessels of that port, or whether their American certificates of registry have been delivered up to be cancelled, and when, or whether the Meridian is still regarded as a vessel sailing under the American flag ; also any information that it may appear to you to be important to communicate on the subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. LE MARCHANT.

JOHN F. CRANPTON, esquire, &c. &c. &c., Washington.

CASE OF THE HELEN MARIA.

(By telegraph.)

Pubnico, July 27, 1852.

Boarded American schooner "Helen Maria," of Gloucester, having on board fresh mackerel, apparently taken within twenty-four hours. She had been in port forty-eight hours, as stated by the master. I have detained her, and taken the opinion of Simon D'Entremont, as to the mackerel found on board. I have placed schooner with the collector at Pubnico.

PAUL CROWELL.

The honorable the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

(By telegraph.)

Provincial secretary's office, 28th July, 1852.

Send deposition of your mate and two of crew, or others knowing facts. Meanwhile hold on.

W. H. KEATING, D. S.

Capt. CROWELL, Yarmouth.

Yarmouth, 22nd July, 1852.

SIR—

As I cannot receive an answer by telegraph this evening, and the mail leaving this place before I shall receive an answer from you in the morning, I have decided to state a few facts relating to the schooner Helen Maria. On Monday afternoon I boarded her, lying at anchor at John's Island, New Pubnico; he had been in to Argyle on Sunday by his own statement, and had come from Argyle to John's Island but a short time before I boarded him. I made enquiry if he had taken any fresh bait. I understood him to say he had none on board. I discovered some mackerel scales on deck, and in looking in some barrels which stood on deck, I found a barrel covered with an old basket about half or two-thirds full of small mackerel, such as are in our harbors at this time—they appeared to be very fresh. I ordered him into Pubnico, and sent four hands on board. On arriving at Pubnico, I went on shore and brought on board Mr. Willet and Simon D'Entremont, esq., who said they believed the mackerel to have been taken that day, likewise the mate and two of the men which I sent on board say that some of the crew informed them the mackerel was taken from the time they left Argyle until they came to at John's Island. After taking the opinion of the gentlemen before mentioned, I informed the master I should detain the vessel, and put her in charge of Mr. Willet, the officer of the port—accordingly he had her taken to the wharf. The captain left immediately for Argyle. Yesterday morning I left Pubnico for this place with the Belle, but did not arrive here until late in the evening. I immediately communicated by telegraph, in hopes of receiving a decided answer. These are all the proofs I have. The captain says he took the fish on Brown's bank, but my opinion is that they were taken in the harbor. I shall wait your answer by telegraph in the morning, and govern myself for the time to come accordingly, and send your decision to Mr. Willet. I shall then proceed to St. Mary's Bay, where I expect to hear the decision respecting the pilot boat, and take the men I left there, and likewise receive any further instructions you may give. I have not found any Americans in the bay, but the wood coasters require looking after.

I am your obedient servant,

PAUL CROWELL.

The honorable JOSEPH HOWE.

Yarmouth,

Yarmouth, 31st July, 1852.

SIR—

According to your request, by telegraph, I now enclose you the depositions of one of my officers and three of the men under my command. Had I went to Argyle, I doubt not but I could have got other testimony respecting the taking of the fish in the schooner "Helen Maria," than that now sent you. Mr. Willet and Mr. D'Entremont, of Pubnico, stated to me, when the vessel was taken there, that if they were called to give oath respecting the time the fish were taken, that were found on board of the "Helen Maria," they would say, that to the best of their judgment, they were caught the same day they were brought into Pubnico.

Since writing the above, a man by the name of Malone told me that Enoch Goodwin, of schooner Transit, fisherman, of Argyle, told him he saw some of the crew of the "Helen Maria" taking mackerel in Argyle.

I am, &c.

PAUL CROWELL.

The honorable JOSEPH HOWE.

N. B. In the first communication I sent you by telegraph, I stated that the H. M. had been in port 48 hours,—since then I have seen the master, and he says I misunderstood him, that he came in on Sunday instead of Saturday.

YARMOUTH, S. S.

Personally appeared before me, Reuben Clements, one of her majesty's justices of the peace for said county, John Morrison, mate, and James McDonald, Hector McLellan, and Duncan McQueen, seamen, all of the brig. Belle, Paul Crowell, master, who deposes and saith—that on Monday evening, 26th July, instant, we were sent on board the schooner "Helen Maria," of Gloucester, Cape Ann, U. S., which vessel was lying at John's Island, near Pubnico, and we were directed to take said schooner "Helen Maria" into Pubnico. While on board of said vessel we saw a quantity of fresh mackerel, which to all appearance had been taken or caught that day. We also heard one of the crew of the said schooner "Helen Maria" say, that said mackerel were taken while said vessel was on her passage from Argyle to John's Island.

On our arrival at Pubnico, the schooner "Helen Maria" was delivered to the care of Thomas Willett, esquire, officer of said port.

JOHN MORRISON,
JAMES McDONALD,
HECTOR McLELLAN,
DUNCAN McQUEEN.

Sworn before me, this 28th day of July, 1852.

R. CLEMENTS, J. P.

Pubnico, July 31st, 1852.

SIR—

Capt. Crowell, of the revenue cutter, left with me the American fishing schr. Helen Maria, and sailed for Yarmouth on the 27th inst., to communicate with you by telegraph. He promised to inform me on learning your decision, but I have not since heard from him. I put the schooner at Simon D'Entremont's wharf, and on the evening of the 29th instant, the crew, assisted by others, made an attempt to rescue her, but failed. The captain, being an Argyle man, had friends to assist him. After making the attempt the captain and crew

crew left for Yarmouth, and she is now seized and stripped. She has on board about two hundred quintals of green fish, lightly salted, and consequently would not keep long. I wait your reply.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS WILLETT.

To the honorable the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, Halifax.

Pubnico, August 5th, 1852.

SIR—

I beg to state that, in writing to you concerning the American fishing schooner "Helen Maria," I committed an error relating to the quantity of fish on board. I understood that she had eleven thousand fish on board, but she has but eleven thousand pounds, a large part of which is halibut.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

THOMAS WILLETT.

The honorable PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, Halifax.

*Consulate of the United States of America, Halifax, N.S., }
August 7th, 1852.*

SIR—

I take the liberty of enclosing, with a request that you will lay it before his excellency the lieutenant governor, the protest of the master and crew of the American fishing schooner Helen Maria, taken before H. A. Grantham, esquire, the consular agent at Yarmouth, which vessel is now detained by the master of the revenue vessel Belle, at Pubnico, for an alleged breach of the fishing convention between Great Britain and the United States of America.

I trust, on perusing this document, his excellency will feel fully satisfied of its correctness, and I respectfully solicit from him, through you, an order for the release of the Helen Maria.

You will also confer a further favor by returning the protest, when his excellency has decided on the case.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS M. BRAINE,
Acting consul U. S.

The honorable JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary, Halifax.

Provincial secretary's office, August 6th, 1852.

SIR,—

There being reason to hope that friendly negotiation may, before long, adjust the fishery question, his excellency the lieutenant governor is unwilling to press upon captain Spinney,

Spinney, in the meantime, a severe construction of the law ; I have therefore been commanded to authorise you to release the "Helen Maria."

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

THOMAS WILLETT, esquire, &c., Pubnico.

Provincial secretary's office, Halifax, August 6th, 1852.

SIR—

Having laid before the lieutenant-governor your reports, and the depositions forwarded therewith, I have been commanded by his excellency to direct the release of the schooner Helen Maria.

His excellency commands me to acquaint you that, in view of the risks which may follow any indiscretion on the part of the officers commanding the provincial cruisers, his excellency will hold them strictly accountable for any want of prudence ; and commands me to acquaint you that while it is the intention of the government to protect the rights of fishery clearly established by the convention of 1818, it is bound to respect the privileges which others may lawfully enjoy undisturbed by any strained or vexatious construction of those which British subjects enjoy.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

PAUL CROWELL, Esq., P. R. cutter "Belle."

Provincial secretary's office, August 6th, 1852.

SIR—

I have it in command from his excellency the lieutenant-governor to transmit to you the enclosed copy of an official letter, addressed this day to captain Paul Crowell, and to call your attention particularly to the instructions therein contained.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

Captain JAMES LAYBOLD, brigantine Halifax.

[A similar letter addressed to Capt. P. Dodd, also to Capt. James Daly.]

Provincial secretary's office, August 7th, 1852.

SIR,—

Referring to your letter of this day's date, I beg to enclose a copy of a letter, which, by command of the lieutenant-governor, I yesterday addressed to the collector at Pubnico, directing him to deliver up the schooner Helen Maria to her owner.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

THOMAS M. BRAINE, esquire, acting consul.

Pubnico, August 10th, 1852.

SIR—

In your note to release the schooner "Helen Maria," I am not informed to whom I am to look for the expenses I have been to, in stripping and securing the vessel; I have informed Mr. Grantham, the American consul, at Yarmouth, that captain Spinney can have the vessel by paying the expenses of taking care of her and paying the light duty. Please inform me if I am correct in so doing.

I have, &c.

THOMAS WILLETT.

The honorable JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary, Halifax.

N. B.—Captain Spinney and crew, caused considerable expense by the attempted rescue, by getting the schooner on a ledge, the tide being down, and wind on shore.

THOMAS WILLETT.

Provincial secretary's office, August 16th, 1852.

SIR—

Referring to your letter of the 10th instant, I am commanded to instruct you to give up the Helen Maria without further delay.

You can forward the bill for the expenses to this office, and the necessary steps will be taken for the recovery of them through the American consul here.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

THOMAS WILLETT, esquire.

ADDITIONAL FISHERY CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 25.

Custom House, Halifax, 22nd February, 1852.

SIR—

With reference to my letter of the 29th November, 1852, No. 294, I have the honor herewith to enclose, for the information of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, printed copies of two letters received by the last steamer, from the honorable the commissioners of her majesty's customs, relative to the American schooner "Meridian," and the British schooner "Creole," together with the orders thereon, transmitted from this office to the controllers of customs and navigation laws at the several registering ports in this province and Prince Edward's Island, under my survey.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY TREW, controller.

To the honorable the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, Halifax.

Copy.

[COPY.]

No. 4.

Custom house, London, 28th January, 1853.

SIR—

The board having had under consideration your report dated 9th ultimo, No. 68, transmitting papers and correspondence in reference to granting certificates of registry to American fishing vessels, purchased by owners resident in the province of Nova Scotia, and requesting instructions and directions thereon :

I am desired to acquaint you, that as so much of the act of the 8th and 9th Victoria, ch. 89, sec. 5, as provides that no ship shall be registered except such as be wholly of the build of some part of the British dominions, has been repealed by the act of the 12th and 13th Victoria, chap. 29, sec. 1, British registry cannot be refused to American or other vessels of foreign build, upon the parties making the declaration required by that act, and complying with all legal requisites ; and especially with the provisions of the 20th section of the act of 13th and 14th Victoria, cap. 95, which requires that the original names of all foreign vessels purchased by British subjects and registered as British vessels should be recorded on the registry thereof, in order to maintain the identity of such vessel.

I am further to acquaint you, with reference to the provincial secretary's letter, dated 26th November last, that, upon a party complying with all the requisites above specified, you would not be justified in refusing to grant a certificate of British registry, although you might not be in possession of, or be furnished with, a statement of the previous occupation and locality of the foreign vessel about to be registered as a British vessel, unless you shall, in each case, be indemnified by the provincial government against any proceedings which might be instituted against you for declining to register in the absence of the particulars required in the latter part of the provincial secretary's letter above alluded to.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

F. E. GARDNER.

The comptroller H. M. customs,
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Custom house, Halifax, 18th February, 1853.

The foregoing copy of a letter from the honorable the commissioners of her majesty's customs, is transmitted to the controller of customs and navigation laws at the port of _____, for his information and government.

[COPY.]

No. 5.

Custom house, London, 28th January, 1853.

SIR—

The board having had under consideration your report, dated 9th ultimo, No. 69, transmitting a letter from the master of H. M. steam ship Devastation, in charge of the schooner "Creole," which had been detained for a breach of the fishery convention of 1818, and also upon the ground of sailing under a false registry, in which report you advert to

to the circumstance, that prior to the present transaction, the "Creole" had been abandoned at sea, and was subsequently towed into an American port and sold for the benefit of all concerned, the British consul at Boston endorsing the transfer on the certificate of registry, instead of forwarding it to you, for the purpose of being cancelled, and request the board's directions on the subject; also, whether the purchaser, who is a British subject, residing at Boston, in the United States, and who has not taken the oath of allegiance to that republic, is entitled to be owner of the said vessel, with reference to the 11th and 12th sections of the registry act 8th and 9th Victoria, cap. 89, and the 17th section of the act 12th and 13th Victoria, chap. 29.

I am desired to acquaint you, that all vessels proceeded against for breach of the fishery convention, are required by the 5th section of the provincial act of Nova Scotia, 6th Wm. 4, chap. 8, to be delivered into the custody of the officers of the colonial revenue, as signified in the board's order of the 20th August last, No. 43, and so far as regards those proceedings in the present case, you are to govern yourself by the orders you may receive from the provincial government, and you are to report to the board the result of the prosecution.

I am also to acquaint you, with reference to the endorsement made on the certificate of registry of the vessel in question, that although, in strictness, the British consul at Boston, instead of endorsing the same, should have transmitted it to you, for the purpose of being cancelled, and to enable the purchaser to register her *de novo* at your port; nevertheless, the board are of opinion, that enough has not been shewn to justify her forfeiture on that ground.

With respect to the question raised by you, as to the right of a British subject, residing in a foreign country, to be the owner of a British ship, the board have very carefully considered the same, and having conferred with their solicitors, and particularly adverted to the very important words contained in the form of declaration prescribed by the registry act 8 & 9, Vic., ch. 89, and which have been *omitted* in the form of declaration which has been substituted in lieu thereof, in the 19th section of the act 12 & 13, Vic., ch. 29, are of opinion, that, under the provisions of the 17th sec. of the last recited act, all natural born subjects of her majesty, although residing in a foreign country, upon making the declaration prescribed by the 19th sec. of the act, as well as upon complying with all other legal requisites, are to be deemed to be qualified to be owners of British ships.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) F. E. GARDNER.

The comptroller H. M. customs,
Halifax, Nova-Scotia.

Custom house, Halifax, 18th February, 1853.

The foregoing copy of a letter from the honorable the commissioners of her majesty's customs, is transmitted to the controller of customs and navigation laws at the port of for his information and government.

CASE OF THE MERIDIAN.

Further correspondence in continuation of papers communicated to the provincial legislature of Nova-Scotia, on the 28th January, 1853.

[COPY.]

Washington, January 25, 1853.

SIR—

I have this day received your excellency's despatch, dated the 22nd ultimo, and I have the honor to inform you that I have directed her majesty's consul for the state of Massachusetts, to use his best endeavors to obtain the information which your excellency requires in regard to the fishing vessel "Meridian."

The United States' secretary of state, to whom I communicated the substance of your excellency's despatch, informs me that the registers of American vessels, sold abroad, should be delivered up to the American consul residing at the port nearest the place where the sale is effected, and that consequently the American register of the "Meridian," if her sale had been legally effected in a port of Nova Scotia, ought to be found in the possession of the American consul in that province. Registers so delivered up, are ultimately forwarded by the consuls to the department of state at Washington, but this is only done at stated intervals. I have, however, requested the secretary of state to have enquiries made as to whether the certificate of registry of the "Meridian" has been received here.

I have, &c.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

His excellency Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT, &c. &c.

Washington, 7th February, 1853.

SIR—

With reference to my letter of the 25th ultimo, acknowledging receipt of your excellency's letter of the 22nd December last, I have the honor to inclose copies of letters which I have received from the United States' secretary of state and her majesty's consul for the state of Massachusetts, in reply to the enquiries I had adressed to them, respectively, relative to the American fishing vessel "Meridian," which had been detained by the provincial revenue cruiser "Halifax," under the suspicion of having fraudulently obtained a British register.

So soon as the additional information promised me by Mr. Everett and Mr. consul Grat-tan reach me, I shall lose no time in communicating it to your excellency.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

His excellency Sir J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT, &c. &c.

Department of state, Washington, 4th February, 1853.

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 25th ult., expressing a wish to be informed whether the American register of a fishing vessel called the
 39 "Meridian,"

"Meridian," which, on the 10th September last, was found bound on a fishing voyage, with American papers, and, fifteen days afterwards, sailing and fishing under a British register, has been transmitted to the proper department at Washington.

Application having been made to the treasury department with a view to enable me to comply with your request, I have now the honor to enclose to you the copy of a letter on the subject of your enquiry, from the acting secretary of the treasury. You will see from it, that the register referred to has not been received at the treasury department, but that from the fact that the report made to that department on the 28th of December, 1852, by the collector at Penobscot, of the names of vessels claiming fishing bounty, includes the schooner "Meridian," he has been instructed to make enquiry concerning the identity of the two vessels, for the information of your government.

I avail, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD EVERETT.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON, esquire.

Treasury department, February 2nd, 1853.

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 31st ultimo, making enquiry, at the instance of the British government, whether the American register of the fishing vessel "Meridian," supposed to be registered at Castine, had been given up to be cancelled, and if so, when.

The coasting and fishing vessels of the United States, are not by law provided with registers issued by this department. They are enrolled and licensed at the custom house of the district where their owners reside, and copies of such enrollment with the appropriate license, are furnished to such vessels, instead of the registers issued to vessels engaged in foreign trade. They are required to be surrendered on a change of ownership, in the same manner.

The collector of the district of Penobscot, of which the custom house is at Castine, in his report of the 28th December last of the names of vessels claiming fishing bounty, includes the schooner "Meridian," Joshua W. Dodge, master. As this district is very extensive and includes several ports where fishing vessels are owned and fitted out, this may be a different vessel from that referred to in your note. The question of identity cannot be ascertained but by recourse to the collector, who has been required to report at his earliest convenience in answer to your enquiry, as well as any other facts and circumstances within his knowledge, which may throw light upon it.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. L. HODGE,
Acting secretary of treasury.

HON. E. EVERETT.

Boston, February 2, 1853.

SIR—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 25, inclosing a copy of a letter from his excellency the lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, relative to the fishing vessel "Meridian," and desiring me to make certain enquiries in regard to that vessel at the ports of Gloucester and Castine.

I have taken steps to procure the information desired by his excellency the lieutenant-governor, but Castine being in the State of Maine, and somewhat remote from this place, it is possible that some time may elapse before I receive a reply to my enquiry.

I will not fail immediately to communicate to you whatever information I can obtain.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDMUND A. GRATTAN.

J. F. CRAMPTON, esquire.

Washington, 15th February, 1853.

SIR—

With reference to my letter of the 7th instant, I have now the honor to transmit to your excellency, herewith, copies of a letter, and of its enclosures, which I have received from the secretary of state of the United States, from which your excellency will perceive that the enrolment and license of the American fishing vessel "Meridian," which had been detained by the provincial revenue cruiser "Halifax," under the suspicion of having fraudulently obtained a British register, have not been surrendered to the competent authorities of the United States.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

His excellency Sir J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT, &c. &c. &c.

Treasury Department, February 12, 1853.

SIR—

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the report just received from the collector of the district of Penobscot, in reply to the inquiry of your letter of the 2nd inst., and shewing that the enrolment of the schooner "Meridian," therein referred to, has not been surrendered.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

THOMAS CORWIN.

Honorable EDWARD EVERETT.

Department of State, Washington, February 15, 1853.

SIR—

Referring to my note to you of the 4th instant, relative to the case of the fishing schooner "Meridian," I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, a copy of a letter on the subject, from the secretary of the treasury, and of the report of the collector of the district of Penobscot, which accompanied it, from which it appears that the enrolment and license of the vessel referred to, have not been surrendered.

I avail, &c.

(Signed)

EDWARD EVERETT.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON, esquire, &c. &c.

Custom

Custom house, Castine, February 7th, 1853.

Sir—

In reply to your letter of the 2nd instant, relative to the schooner "Meridian," accompanied by a copy of the note of the secretary of state, of the 31st ultimo, I beg leave to say that it appears from the records of this office that a schooner called the "Meridian," built at Gloucester, Mass., in the year 1824, of the burthen of fifty-six $\frac{82}{95}$ tons, was enrolled at this port, April 13th, 1850. That having been employed a portion of the season of 1852 in the cod fisheries, her cod fishery license was surrendered on the 20th of August, 1852, and on the same day a mackerel license was granted to her, and that there has been no surrender of said enrolment, or of the last named license.

It is understood that the "Meridian" has not yet returned from her mackerel cruize, and it is matter of common report here that she had been seized by the British provincial authorities.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. J. ABBOTT, collector.

The honorable THOMAS CORWIN, &c.

(PART. 2.—See page 264.)

[COPY.]

No. 4.

Downing street, 3rd February, 1853.

Sir—

My predecessor, Sir John Pakington, received your despatch No. 13, of the 2nd September last, transmitting two addresses adopted by a public meeting at Halifax on the subject of the pending negotiations between this country and the United States respecting the fisheries; but he postponed the communication of his views on that despatch in consequence of the pressure of other correspondence on the same subject, and left it unanswered on quitting office.

2. You will inform the mayor of Halifax, and the numerous and influential body of memorialists, that their petition was laid before her majesty, who was pleased to receive the same very graciously.

3. The inhabitants of Halifax may rely on the determination of her majesty's government that, in the pending commercial negotiation with the United States of America, the interests of the North American possessions of her majesty will be carefully considered: the prosperity of those parts of the empire being the leading object kept in view by them in the provisions of the intended treaty.

I have, &c.

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

His excellency Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT, &c. &c. &c.

No. 5.

(See page 233.)

Aggregate list of articles purchased for the use of the Halifax asylum for the poor during the year 1852.

Barley, 36 cwt., 0 qrs. 26 lbs.,	£27 18 6	
Beer, 6157 galls.,	47 2 3	
Beef and mutton, 26619 lbs.,	265 2 8	
Butter, 1080½ lbs.,	40 13 3	
Bread, 80 cwt.,	66 17 6	
	<hr/>	447 14 2
Bakery—baker's salary,	36 0 0	
Wood,	5 16 6	
	<hr/>	41 16 6
Coals, 97 chals.,	119 6 6	
Contingencies—expended by the matron, whose account is audited monthly by the acting commissioner,	5 0 0	
Clothing—blankets, sheets, bedding, &c.,	181 0 1	
Chocolate, 1100 lbs.,	20 12 6	
Coffee, 143 lbs.,	4 3 5	
	<hr/>	371 19 0
Cows and horse—hay, bran, shoeing horse, &c.,	38 8 1	
Cottage, field and hospital,		
Rent,	45 0 0	
Ploughing,	8 0 0	
Seed potatoes and oats,	3 7 10	
	<hr/>	56 7 10
Common lots—carpenter putting up fence,	2 2 6	
Fish, 74 qtls.,	44 10 0	
Flour, 333 bbls.,	420 14 11	
Gas company, for gas light,	34 6 9	
Ironmongery, nails, &c.,	5 15 2	
	<hr/>	602 5 3
Interest—bank of Nova Scotia, for interest on money advanced,	18 4 7	
Insurance—Halifax fire insurance company, for prem. insurance on property,	10 12 6	
Lumber for coffins and repairs to buildings,	5 5 9	
Leather for shoes and repairing,	31 8 2	
	<hr/>	65 11 0
Miscellaneous expenses—articles required for the establishment, not of ordinary con- sumption, purchased by the commis- sioners, which do not come under other heads,	58 5 0	
Molasses, 843 galls.,	53 12 1	
Oatmeal, 129 cwt., 0 qrs. 8 lbs.,	78 10 1	
Old junk,	183 19 2	
Pork, 307 lbs.,	6 17 4	
Potatoes, 977 bushels,	127 10 7	
Peas and beans, 86 bushels,	27 7 7	
Painting and glazing,	33 5 0	

Removal of paupers,	£4 12 6	
Repairs to buildings,	8 4 5	
Rice, 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 25 lbs.,	2 19 3	
Straw, 118 cwt.,	11 16 0	
	<hr/>	222 12 8
Salaries—including medicines and medical attendance,	300 0 0	
Salt, 9 hhds.,	4 3 0	
Soap, hard, 486 lbs.—soft, 240 cwt. 3 qrs. 25 lbs.,	65 11 5	
Stationery and printing,	5 0 0	
Sugar, 15 cwt. 1 qr. 11 lbs.,	28 15 2	
Turnips, 41 bshls.,	2 16 11	
Tinware, and repairing,	33 0 9	
Tea, 1261 lbs.,	81 2 10	
Truckages,	11 7 9	
Vinegar, 61 galls.,	1 18 2	
	<hr/>	533 16 0
Waterloo farm and hospital—rent,	25 0 0	
Wool, 127 lbs.	8 12 9	
Water company—for water,	20 0 0	
Wine, for the sick, 101 galls.,	27 8 3	
Wood, 109 cords,	67 0 6	
Balance due the bank of Nova Scotia 31st Decr., 1851,	99 12 7	
	<hr/>	247 14 1
		<hr/>
		£2865 18 6
		<hr/>
Balance due the bank of Nova Scotia, 31st Dec'r., 1852,		£262 17 9

WM. LAWSON, } Auditors to exa-
 J. H. ANDERSON, } mine accounts.

Account of funds received for the use of the Halifax asylum for the poor, during the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and from whence received.

1852.	Commissioners.	Treasury transient poor.	City and county treasurer.	Sales hats, oakum and board—casual.	Total.
January,	Hon. M. B. Almon,			£6 7 6	£6 7 6
February,	Hon. Hugh Bell,				
March,	Henry Pryor, esquire,	£375 0 0	£50 0 0	20 17 6	445 17 6
April,	William Lawson, esquire,				
May,	Chas. Twining, esquire,	350 0 0			350 0 0
June,	Thomas S. Tobin, esquire,				
July,	George N. Russell, esquire,			36 17 3	536 17 3
August,	James W. Nutting, esquire,	400 0 0	500 0 0	39 11 0	439 11 0
September,	Hon. E. Kenny,				
October,	John H. Anderson, esquire,			21 17 6	271 17 6
November,	William M. Allan, esquire,		250 0 0	52 10 0	527 10 0
December,	Andrew M. Uniacke, esquire,	375 0 0	100 0 0		25 0 0
	School grant,				202 17 9
	Balance due the bank,				
		£1500 0 0	£900 0 0	£178 0 9	£2865 18 6

[Errors excepted.]

THOMAS S. TOBIN, chairman.

Halifax, 31st December, 1852.

Account

Account of paupers remaining in the Halifax paupers' asylum on the 1st January, 1852, and received during the year ending 31st December.

Men—Halifax,	35	
Transient,	329	
	<hr/>	364
Women—Halifax,	36	
Transient,	205	
	<hr/>	241
Children—Halifax,	147	
Transient,	57	
	<hr/>	204
		<hr/>
Total,		809

Deaths at the asylum during the year 1852.

Men,	41
Women,	19
Children,	13
	<hr/>
Total,	73

Number of paupers in the asylum on the 31st December, 1852.

Men,	145	of which	24	are lunatic
Women,	125	“	29	“
Children,	87	“	2	“
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total,	357	“	55	“

January 17, 1853—Number of paupers in the house, 365 men, women and children.

J. H. REYNOLDS, secretary.

No. 6.

(See page 233.)

DR. Statement of receipts and expenditure of the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company, to December 31, 1852.

1852.

December 31.—To paid H. Hyde, contractor for building lines, on account,	£10621	5	9	
“ N. S. government, on account of their line,	4000	0	0	
“ Pictou and Truro telegraph company, in full for their line,	1530	9	1	
	<hr/>			16151 13 10
“ N. S. government line, tolls on messages up to Aug. 25, '52,				64 7 0
“ New Brunswick telegraph company, from Aug. 25 to date,				226 15 11
				To

To paid company's offices, including salaries, &c.,	£641 17 10
" fitting up offices, operations, and other expenses, teaching do., salaries of officers, and expenses, head office,	529 0 4
" repairs of line, on account, to date,	57 3 0
To balance,	660 5 2
	<hr/>
	£18331 5 1
CR.	
1852.	
December 31—By cash received for stock,	£9010 16 1
Gross receipts company's offices throughout the province,	1520 9 0
Cash borrowed at different times,	7800 0 0
	<hr/>
	£18331 5 1
	<hr/>
By balance,	£660 5 2
(Errors and omissions excepted.)	

Halifax, January 25th, 1853.

The above account, taken from the books and vouchers of the company, is correct to the best of my knowledge.

E. C. TWINING,
Sec'y. N. S. telegraph company.

Sworn to before me, this }
29th day of January. }
H. BELL, J. P.

DR. *Statement (No. 2) showing gross and net receipts, income and profits, Nova Scotia electric telegraph company, to December 31st, 1852.*

1852.	
December 31.—To paid government line, for tolls on communications up to Aug. 25, 1852,	£64 7 0
" New Brunswick telegraph company, for ditto to date,	226 16 11
To balance due ditto ditto to date,	155 15 0
Expenses of offices throughout the province,	641 17 10
Sundry expenses, including fitting up offices, operator's expenses, teaching ditto, and other incidental expenses,	529 0 4
Repairs of line—say western line,	9 8 5
Eastern do.	47 14 7
	<hr/>
	57 3 0
The following amts. due by the comp'y. :	
C. B. Archibald, repairs eastern line,	17 1 0
H. Hyde, ditto, ditto,	20 0 0
James McKeen, ditto, Gut Canseau,	72 4 8
	<hr/>
	109 5 8
	To

To ditto interest on money borrowed,	£152 14 1	
Sundry amounts, for advertising, printing, stationery, &c.,	188 15 11	
Due for chemicals,	115 10 1	
Palmer & Hall, Boston, for magnetic instruments, materials, &c.,	86 10 5	
		<u>543 10 6</u>
		<u>£2327 16 3</u>
To balance,		£807 7 3

1852.	Cr.	
December 31.—By gross receipts for use of telegraph throughout the province, from the commencement to date,		£1520 9 0
Balance,		807 7 3
		<u>£2327 16 3</u>

(Errors and omissions excepted.)

Halifax, January 25, 1853.

DR. *Abstract statement, showing receipts and expenditure of the different offices N. S. electric telegraph company.*

1852.		
December 31.—To expenses	Halifax office, January to date,	£202 5 8
	“ Chester do. Nov. 8 to date,	5 8 11
	“ Lunenburg do., Jan. to date,	39 15 6
	“ Liverpool do., Jan. to date,	58 14 4
	“ Yarmouth do., June 8 to date,	24 5 6
	“ Weymouth do., July to date,	14 5 3
	“ Annapolis do., Sept. to date,	12 11 7
	“ Bridgetown do., May to date,	27 7 3
	“ Kentville do., May to date,	22 19 10
	“ Windsor do., May to date,	31 14 7
	“ Truro do., Aug. 25 to date,	28 8 2
	“ Pictou do., July to date,	31 13 9
	“ New Glasgow do.,	25 10 10
	“ Antigonish do.,	27 14 2
	“ Plaister Cove do., Aug. to date,	52 11 5
	“ Sydney do., Aug. to date,	13 14 11
	“ Amherst do., Aug. to date,	17 7 7
	“ Sackville do., Oct. 25 to date,	5 9 2
		<u>641 17 10</u>
	To paid government line to August 25, 1852,	64 7 0
	“ and due New Brunswick company to date,	387 5 6
	To balance,	426 9 8
		<u>£1520 0 0</u>

Cr.

		Cr.		
1852.				
December 31.—By gross receipts	Halifax office,		to date,	£844 2 4
“	“	Chester do.	“	3 13 1
“	“	Lunenburg do.	“	42 9 10
“	“	Liverpool do.	“	148 7 8
“	“	Yarmouth do.	“	76 4 10
“	“	Weymouth do.	“	32 0 7
“	“	Annapolis do.	“	21 12 5
“	“	Bridgetown do.	“	29 10 3
“	“	Kentville do.	“	38 18 1
“	“	Windsor do.	“	61 13 5
“	“	Truro do.	“	24 17 8
“	“	Pictou do.	“	93 14 0
“	“	New Glasgow do.	“	19 7 7
“	“	Antigonish do.	“	14 15 9
“	“	Plaister Cove do.	“	25 2 5
“	“	Sydney do.	“	17 2 4
“	“	Amherst do.	“	25 10 5
“	“	Sackville do.	“	1 6 4
				£1520 0 0
By balance,				£426 9 8

[Errors and omissions excepted.]

N. B.—The expenses incurred fitting up the country offices, instructing operators and their travelling expenses, the supply of chemicals and other materials, are from necessity this year charged in the general account (No. 2), which will in future appear against each office.

The receipts, country offices, are augmented by payments for through messages to New Brunswick, Canada and the United States, the principal portion of them belonging to other companies, and paid by the Halifax office to the New Brunswick company, and by them to other companies over whose lines the messages are sent—showing that of themselves, the country offices do not support themselves and pay expenses without the aid of the line from Halifax to Amherst.

E. C. TWINING,
Secretary N. S. elec. tel. company.

Halifax, January 25, 1853.

No. 7.

(See page 235.)

COPY.

No. 17.

Government house, Halifax, June 3, 1852.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit, to be laid before the queen, the enclosed address to her majesty from the house of assembly of this province, received this day, praying her majesty, for the reasons stated in the address, to leave to its operation the act passed by the

the

the legislature of Nova Scotia in the first session of the year 1851, for discontinuing the provincial grant to King's college, Windsor.

I also transmit, to accompany that address, a memorial of the governors, president and fellows of the college, dated 7th May, 1852, with enclosures; a communication dated 5th idem, from the right reverend the lord bishop of Nova Scotia; and a memorial from the associated alumni of King's college, dated 13th May, 1852.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN BAZALGETTE,
Administrator.

The right honorable Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON, baronet.

[COPY.]

Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 5th, 1852.

SIR,—

As visitor of King's college, Windsor, in my diocese, I beg leave to offer some remarks upon the address lately adopted by the house of assembly of this province, praying her majesty to give her royal assent to an act passed in the session of 1851, to deprive the said college of a large part of its endowments.

You will observe in the first place, that there is no attempt in this long address to meet lord Grey's objections to the act, as stated in his lordship's despatch of August 13th, 1851, or to show that "due regard has been paid to vested interests." No answer is given to the statement mentioned in clause 4 of the despatch; and they refuse to make the provision required in clause 5, in default of which his lordship stated "that it would be his duty to advise her majesty to disallow the act." I doubt not, therefore, that in this matter you will at least carry out the declared intention of your predecessor, and that inasmuch as the conditions enjoined have not been complied with, the act will be absolutely disallowed.

But I venture also to express a hope, sir, that you will do more than this, and on a full consideration of the whole case, will repudiate lord Grey's recognition of the right of the legislature to withdraw the grant, and will declare that you cannot sanction the proposed withdrawal, involving as it does a breach of faith and disregard of public pledges, even though the interests of the existing office-bearers should be provided for. For full information upon the character and claims of the college, I beg to refer you to the memorial from the governors transmitted in May last, and noticed in the despatch; to that from the society for promoting christian knowledge, accompanying it, and to the memorials from the archbishop of Canterbury as patron, and from myself as visitor, addressed to his lordship in June last. In the address, clause 2, it is stated, "that the college has long ceased to realize the objects for which it was endowed." This statement is unsupported by any evidence whatever. On the contrary it may be clearly proved, that it is still and always has been conducted upon the principles on which it was founded and endowed by the legislature. That it was to be an institution closely connected with the church of England is evident, for by the act of 1789 the bishop is appointed an official governor, and it is enacted that "*the president is always to be a clergyman of the established church of England.*" But though thus characterized, it is not conducted in any exclusive spirit, for though the professors must be members of the church of England, the only qualifications for the admission of students are, "competent skill in the Greek and Latin languages, and ability to construe the books usually read by boys in the higher classes in the public schools in Great Britain." Subscription to the articles was indeed required by statutes provisionally framed in 1803, but they were disallowed, and the obnoxious clause expunged within three years, so that in fact the requirement has never been part of the law of the college.

This

This modification moreover was not made in consequence of any pressure from without, but by the archbishop of Canterbury as patron, under the authority conferred by the charter, at the urgent solicitation of the bishop of this diocese, who had strenuously objected to the clause when first proposed by the board of governors.

Address, clause 3. The ex-officio governors appointed by the charter, were those previously named in the act, with one addition, the judge of the admiralty court. Thus far it cannot be pretended that the spirit of the act was violated, though the language of the address might lead to the supposition that an entirely different board had been appointed. The only real difference was permission to elect four others, including the president of the college, and I submit that this addition could not possibly "neutralize and defeat the policy of the board proposed by the act," for they are only four, and are to be elected by that very board of eight ex officio governors, and one of them is to be president, appointed by themselves. At the present moment I may add, that one of the *four* is also governor ex officio, being her majesty's attorney general.

Address, clause 4. I have no means of ascertaining the relative proportions of the various denominations in 1789, but I beg you to observe this fact, that in the year 1758, the legislature of this province enacted that "the sacred rites and ceremonies of divine worship according to the liturgy of the church established by the laws of England, shall be deemed the fixed form of worship amongst us," which enactment continued in force until repealed on the revision of the statutes last year.

Address, clause 5. The institution at Pictou was established simply as an academy for the benefit of the eastern part of the province, and on this ground it was aided by some of the most zealous members of the church at that time in the council. The allusions to "a more liberal and enlightened management, &c.," are met by my observations on clause 2. But I would ask how it is that *four* educational institutions, besides King's college, have sprung up? For if "the other religious denominations were alienated from King's college by the exclusive spirit and invidious preferences manifested in its management," surely "one other institution under a more liberal and enlightened management," would have been more beneficial than *four*.

Address, clauses 6 and 7. The relative proportions of the several denominations at present, do not affect the question at issue, for it is certain that our number is greater, and our contributions to the revenue much larger now than when the permanent endowment was first granted. We have not the slightest wish to interfere with other institutions, neither should we complain of any increase in the sums granted to them. We only claim for ourselves what has been granted to us in perpetuity, as it is expressed in the address, "under a permanent act of the legislature."

Address, clause 8. Other institutions of a "kindred character" are mentioned, but they are not in existence,—those referred to are merely academies or grammar schools, whereas King's college is constituted a *university* by a royal charter, with power to confer degrees and all corresponding privileges. We have indeed, in connection with the college, a collegiate school, to prepare students for the higher department, and it is to this alone that the academies can be properly compared.

Address, clause 9. I earnestly pray you to consider the mischief likely to result from the admission of the "full right" of the legislature to withdraw an endowment guaranteed by itself—for if this principle is sanctioned, public faith in this province will henceforth be a delusion; moreover, the honor of the crown itself is concerned, for the charter especially recites *the endowment* as part of the foundation on which it rests. And, indeed, the grant of a charter, constituting a university, where no endowment was secured, would have been altogether anomalous, and without precedent. Although colonial legislatures may "regret" that a regard to vested interests is enforced, I trust that the day is yet far distant when English statesmen will sanction a neglect of the claims of men, who, having relinquished other appointments for the sake of their present situations, are diligently and faithfully performing their duties. Regard should also be paid to the vested interests of the numerous graduates of this university, as well as of the professors.

Address, clause 10. Although the salaries of the officers of the college amount to a larger

larger sum than the grant, it is only by its aid that they can be made up, for though they have been reduced to the lowest amount compatible with the great object of obtaining well qualified men, the total income of the college is even now barely adequate to the expenditure.

The suggestion, that the governors who were authorized and required both by the act and charter to appoint officers, should now be responsible for the remuneration, is too unreasonable to deserve any notice.

Address, clause 11. The grant of £1000 per annum was merely an annual grant without any pledge or guarantee for its permanency, consequently its withdrawal is no precedent whatever for the course pursued by the legislature of this province.

Address, clause 12. This clause is a summary of the misrepresentations contained in the former part of the address, and, as I humbly conceive, exposed and fully refuted above. For I have proved that the act did *not* “contemplate a different board of governors,” and that the college was by its constitution evidently *intended* “to be chiefly managed and controlled by one body of christians,” though open to all. The statement that it is nothing more than a respectable high school, is a gross calumny, which I have already refuted in my observations on clause eight; and I can moreover testify from my own knowledge, that the standard of qualifications for a degree here is not lower than for an ordinary degree in the English universities.

The mention of an “*annual*” grant of £250, is likely to mislead, as it was expressly limited to one year.

I must also object to the mode in which this address was introduced and passed. It was only proposed on the last day of the session, a few hours before the prorogation, so that no opportunity was afforded for discussion or amendment.

In conclusion, I venture to affirm, that the whole province has been and is materially benefitted by King’s college, where many of the principal ornaments of all the learned professions here have been educated; and if it is sacrificed to the miserable feelings of jealousy which tempt men to destroy what they are unable to emulate, I believe that an irreparable injury will be inflicted upon the colony, and the most talented young men, and the sons of all the principal inhabitants will be sent to England for their education, and will finally be induced to remain there, deserting their native country—an evil, the dread of which appears to have influenced Mr. Grenville and the other statesmen of the day, when they determined to afford all possible encouragement to King’s college.

As the act of 1851 was passed *without any suspending clause*, I venture to suggest that it is very desirable that it should be disallowed as soon as you can conveniently advise her majesty to declare her disallowance thereof.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

H. NOVA SCOTIA.

The right honorable

Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON, bart., &c. &c. &c.

[COPY.]

No. 5.

Downing street, 15th July, 1852.

SIR—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 17, of the 3rd June last, transmitting an address to her majesty from the house of assembly of Nova Scotia, praying that the act of 1851, for the discontinuing the provincial grant to King’s college, Windsor, may be left to its operation, together with counter petitions from the governors, president, and alumni of the college, and a letter to the same effect from the bishop of Nova Scotia.

I have to desire that you will inform the assembly, that I have laid their address before the queen, and that her majesty has been pleased to receive it very graciously ; but, that I have been unable to advise her majesty to accede to the prayer of it, as I feel compelled to adhere to the resolution expressed by my predecessor in his despatch to Sir John Harvey, of the 13th August, No. 279, as regards the provision which it is necessary to secure for certain vested interests before leaving the act in question to its operation.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN S. PAKINGTON.

Lieutenant-governor Sir J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT, OF
The officer administering the government of Nova-Scotia.

PART. 2.—(See page 265.)

(NOTE.)—*The following are copies (received 9th February, 1853,) of certain documents forwarded and referred to in colonel Bazalgette's despatch, No. 17, dated June 3rd, 1852, to Sir John Pakington, bart.*

Prov. secy's. office, 10th Feb'y. 1853.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE COLONIES.

The memorial of the governors, president and fellows of King's college, at Windsor, in the province of Nova Scotia.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :

That they beg leave respectfully to submit to the right honorable the secretary of state for the colonies, the copy of a memorial addressed by them to his predecessor, requesting that her majesty would be graciously pleased to disallow an act, passed last year by the provincial legislature, to discontinue the grant made by a permanent law, in the year 1789, to that institution.

The right honorable Earl Grey was pleased to state, in answer to that memorial, that he admitted the full right of the legislature to withdraw the grant if the college had failed to fulfil the object for which it was established, but he could not advise her majesty to allow the act, unless provision were made for those officers who would thereby be deprived of the means of subsistence.

Had the college failed to fulfil the object for which it was established, the governors would not advocate its continuance, but this is by no means the case. The majority of the legislature of the present day appear to think that the college at Windsor was originally designed for all classes and creeds. It is so stated in the address which passed the house of assembly at the close of the late session. But that opinion is altogether erroneous. When the first bishop of Nova Scotia arrived here, in the month of October, 1787, he found himself surrounded by a large number of his fellow loyalists, who had taken refuge in Nova Scotia, many of whom were members of the legislature and of the church of England. He, and they, felt the want of the means of educating their children in the principles of the church, and by their joint exertions the act providing for the establishment of King's college, at Windsor, passed the legislature in April, 1789.

The act placed the government of the college in seven public officers, among whom was the bishop. All those officers were then churchmen, as were their successors for many years ; and it was expressly enacted that the president should always be a clergyman of the

the church of England, which had been declared to be the established religion of this province, by an act passed in the first session of the general assembly in 1758.

The college from its erection was always considered and governed as an institution connected with the church, and when, many years ago, the governors passed a statute obliging students to sign the thirty-nine articles at matriculation, not a voice was even raised against that measure in the legislature, which would have been a strange neglect of duty had it been as is now asserted, an institution intended for all classes and creeds. Many churchmen, and the bishop among them, thought this statute very injudicious, and it was subsequently repealed, not because it was deemed inconsistent with the principles upon which the institution was established, but, because the governors became convinced that by excluding the sons of dissenters, they prevented them from becoming acquainted with the doctrine and discipline of the church, which they would learn at King's college, and which the more they are known the better they will be appreciated.

The governors confidently assert, that King's college has not failed in its object. The great body of our clergy have been educated there; many of the most distinguished members of the bench and the bar, in this, and the neighboring colonies, are among its alumni, and it can boast of several others engaged in the various walks of life.

It was still pursuing its useful course, when without a complaint alleged against it, this attempt was made to withdraw the provision for its support.

The plea alleged for this harsh measure, is, that the members of the church are now and *always have been* a minority of the population. If they always have been in a minority, which may be doubted, the dissenters of a former day dealt more liberally with them than their successors. That churchmen are now in a minority, is admitted, and we regret that we have such cause to lament it. A large portion of the country was a wilderness when the act of 1789 passed; that wilderness has since been peopled by emigration from Scotland and Ireland, in consequence of which the presbyterians and members of the church of Rome now outnumber any other denomination in the province.

But though churchmen have received but little addition to their numbers from this source, they still form a respectable body much more numerous at this day than they were in 1789, and they feel it a serious evil that an institution which they have long fostered, and which has become endeared to so many of them as their alma mater, should thus be threatened with destruction.

The members of the church do not object to grants to other denominations, in such proportion as the legislature may deem fit, but they feel it a grievance to be deprived of the sum which was permanently granted to them out of a revenue of about £8,000 a year, when that revenue has increased to upwards of £100,000, to which they largely contribute.

They are still desirous of combining instruction in the principles of religion with secular knowledge, and therefore wish to preserve an institution in which they know that object will always be kept in view, and the existence of which is deemed by its opponents to present a great obstacle to the establishment of one great college, from which all religious instruction will be banished.

In addition to these observations the governors of King's college respectfully submit the language of the royal charter to the consideration of the right honorable the secretary of state for the colonies—which thus commences and terminates:

“ George the third, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, king, defender of the faith.

To all to whom these presents shall come.

Greeting:

Whereas we have declared our royal intention to establish within our province of Nova-Scotia, in North America, a college for the education of youth in the principles of true religion, and for their instruction in the different branches of science and literature which are taught in our universities in this kingdom.

And whereas the sum of four thousand pounds, granted by our parliament in that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain, hath been applied in erecting a suitable building within

within the town of Windsor, in our said province, on a piece of land which had been purchased by means of a grant of the general assembly of our said province for that purpose.

And whereas the said building hath been fitted for the residence of professors and students, and an endowment of *four hundred pounds currency of that province, (equal to three hundred and sixty pounds British sterling) per annum hath been granted for the support thereof by the general assembly. * * * *

And lastly, we do hereby promise and declare for us our heirs and successors: that we and they shall and will at all times hereafter give and grant to the aforesaid governors, president and fellows, and their successors, such other reasonable powers and authorities as may be necessary for the government of the said college, and more effectual execution of the premises."

They also beg to turn the attention of the secretary of state to the annexed letter, dated "London, 1st June, 1802," and signed by "Scrope Bernard, M. P." "Joseph Planta," "William Wilberforce, M. P." and "John Wilmot," in which the views of the friends of the institution were in that day so clearly expressed to their brother churchmen in England, who were thereby induced to contribute liberally to its support and advancement.

The governors of King's college trust that this statement will convince the right honorable the secretary of state for the colonies that that institution has not failed to fulfil its object—that it has acquired a vested right in the sum thus granted to it—and they humbly conceive that it would be inconsistent with the honor of the crown to assent to an act which will deprive it of that right, and will probably destroy that institution founded by the provincial legislature and fostered by the crown.

In conclusion they would remark, that the assembly have not only failed to provide for the officers alluded to in Lord Grey's despatch, but have suggested, that the burthen of doing so should be thrown upon the governors whom they would deprive of the means of discharging that or any other of those duties which they have always gratuitously performed.

The governors respectfully remind the right honorable the secretary of state for the colonies, that unless her majesty's dissent to this act is expressed before three years elapse from the time of its passing, it will become law.

And, as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

(College seal.)

In the name and by the order of the governors, president, and fellows of King's college at Windsor, in the province of Nova Scotia.

JOHN C. HALLIBURTON,
Secretary of King's college, at Windsor.

Halifax, N. S., May 7, 1852.

* ERRATA.—The amount by the provincial act is £444 10s. 10½d. currency, is equal to £400 stg.

Copy of his majesty's royal charter, for founding and incorporating King's college, at Windsor, in the province of Nova Scotia, dated 12th May, 42d George III, 1802.

GEORGE THE THIRD, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Whereas we have declared our royal intention to establish, within our province in Nova Scotia, in North America, a college for the education of youth in the principles of true religion, and for their instruction in the different branches of science and literature, which are taught at our universities in this kingdom.

And whereas the sum of four thousand pounds, granted by our parliament in that part of our United Kingdom, called Great Britain, hath been applied in erecting a suitable build-

ing within the town of Windsor, in our said province, on a piece of land which had been purchased by means of a grant of the general assembly of our said province for that purpose.

And whereas the said building hath been fitted for the residence of professors and students, and an endowment of four hundred pounds currency of that province (equal to three hundred and sixty pounds British sterling) per annum, hath been granted for the support thereof, by the said general assembly.

And whereas humble application hath been made to us by many of our loving subjects in our said province, that we would be pleased to grant our royal charter for the more perfect establishment of the said college, and for incorporating the members thereof for the purposes aforesaid, and for such further endowment thereof as to us should seem meet.

We have taken the premises into our royal consideration, and duly weighing the great utility and importance of such an institution, are willing and desirous to condescend to their request: Know ye, therefore, that we, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have willed, ordained and granted, and do by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, will, ordain and grant, that upon the said land, and in the building or buildings so erected, or to be erected thereon at our town of Windsor, in our said province of Nova Scotia, there shall be established from this time one college, the mother of an university, for the education and instruction of youth and students, in arts and faculties, to continue for ever; and to be called King's college: and that our trusty and well-beloved Sir John Wentworth, baronet, lieutenant-governor of our said province, or the governor or lieutenant-governor of our said province for the time being; the right reverend father in God, Charles Inglis, bishop of the diocese of Nova Scotia, or the bishop of the said diocese for the time being; our trusty and well-beloved Sampson Salter Blowers, chief justice of our said province of Nova Scotia, or the chief justice of our said province for the time being; our trusty and well-beloved Alexander Croke, judge of our court of vice admiralty in Nova Scotia, or the judge of our court of vice admiralty in our said province for the time being; our trusty and well-beloved Richard John Uniacke, speaker of our house of assembly and attorney general of our said province of Nova Scotia, or the speaker of our house of assembly and the attorney general for our said province severally for the time being; our trusty and well-beloved James Stewart, solicitor general of our said province, or the solicitor general of the said province for the time being; our trusty and well-beloved Benning Wentworth, secretary of our said province of Nova Scotia, or the secretary of our said province for the time being, together with such other person or persons as shall be elected in manner hereinafter mentioned, shall be governors of the said college, and that the said college shall consist of one president, three or more fellows and professors, and twelve or more scholars, at such salaries, and subject to such provisions, regulations, limitations, rules, qualifications and restrictions as shall hereafter be appointed by the statutes, rules and ordinances of the said college, and until such statutes, rules and ordinances shall have been framed, subject, in all respects, to the orders and directions, and eligible and removeable at the pleasure of the said governors, or of the major part of them. And that the said governors, or the major part of them, shall have the power of electing the president of the said college for the time being, to be a governor of the said college, and also of electing any other person or persons, not exceeding three in number (subject to such regulations as shall be appointed by the statutes, rules and ordinances of the said college) to be a governor or governors of the said college.

And we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, will, ordain and grant, that the said governors, president and fellows, and their successors for ever, shall be one distinct and separate body politic and corporate, in deed and in name, by the name and style of the governors, president and fellows of King's college at Windsor, in the province of Nova Scotia; and that by the same name they shall have perpetual succession, and a common seal, and that they and their successors shall, from time to time, have full power to break, alter, make new, or change, such common seal, at their will and pleasure, and as shall be found expedient; and that by the same name, the said governors, president and fellows, and their successors, from time to time and at all times hereafter shall be a body politic

politic and corporate, in deed and in law, and be able and capable to have, take, receive, purchase, acquire, hold, possess, enjoy and retain; and we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant full authority and free license to them and their successors by the name aforesaid, to have, take, receive, purchase, acquire, hold, possess, enjoy and retain, to and for the use of the said college, notwithstanding any statutes or statute of mortmain, any manors, rectories, advowsons, messuages, lands, tenements, rents and hereditaments of what kind nature or quality soever, so as that the same do not exceed in yearly value the sum of six thousand pounds above all charges; and moreover to take, purchase, acquire, have, hold, enjoy, receive, possess and retain, notwithstanding any such statute or statutes to the contrary, all or any goods, chattles, charitable and other contributions, gifts and benefactions whatsoever; and that the said governors, president and fellows, and their successors by the same name, shall and may be able and capable in law, to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, in all or any court or courts of record or places of judicature within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and our said province of Nova Scotia, and other our dominions, and in all and singular actions, causes, pleas, suits, matters and demands whatsoever, in what kind or nature, or sort soever, in as large, ample and beneficial manner and form, as any other body politic and corporate, or any other our liege subjects, being persons able and capable in law, may or can have, take, purchase, receive, hold, possess, enjoy, retain, sue, implead or answer, or be sued, impleaded, or answered in any manner whatsoever.

And we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, will, ordain and grant that the governors of the said college, or the major part of them, shall have power and authority to frame and make statutes, rules and ordinances, touching and concerning the good government of the said college, the performance of divine service therein, the studies, lectures, exercises, degrees in arts and faculties, and all matters regarding the same; the election, qualification and residence of the president, fellows, and scholars, the management of the revenues and property of the said college, the salaries, stipends and provision for the president, fellows, scholars and officers of the said college; and also touching and concerning any other matter or thing which to them shall seem good, fit, useful and agreeable to this our charter: and also from time to time, to revoke, augment, or alter all, every or any of the said statutes, rules and ordinances, as to them or the major part of them shall seem meet and expedient. Provided, that the said statutes, rules and ordinances, or any of them, shall not be repugnant to the laws and statutes of this our realm, and of our said province of Nova Scotia; provided also, that the said statutes, rules and ordinances, or any revocation, augmentation, or alteration thereof, be subject to the approbation of the lord archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, and shall be forthwith transmitted to the said lord archbishop, for that purpose; and that in case the said lord archbishop shall signify, in writing, his disapprobation thereof, within three years of the time of their being so made and framed, or of their being so revoked, augmented or altered, the same or such part thereof as shall be so disapproved by the said lord archbishop, shall, from the time of such disapprobation being made known, be utterly void and of no effect, but otherwise shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

And we do hereby for us, our heirs and successors, charge and command that the statutes, rules and ordinances aforesaid, subject to the said provisions, shall be strictly and inviolably observed; kept and performed, from time to time, so long as they shall respectively remain in full vigour and effect, under the penalties to be thereby or therein inflicted or contained.

And we do by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, will, order, direct and appoint that the said *lord archbishop of Canterbury* for the time being be patron of the said college, and the *bishop of Nova Scotia* for the time being shall be visitor of the said college.

And we do further will, ordain and grant that the said college shall be deemed and taken to be an university, and shall have and enjoy all such and the like privileges as are enjoyed by our universities in our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as far as the same are capable of being had and enjoyed, by virtue of these our letters patent; and that the students in the said college shall have liberty and faculty of taking the degrees of bachelor, master and doctor in the several arts and faculties at the appointed times; and shall have

liberty

liberty within themselves of performing all scholastic exercises for the conferring such degrees in such manner as shall be directed by the statutes, rules and ordinances of the said college.

And we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant and declare, that these our letters patent, or the enrolment or exemptions thereof, shall and may be good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual in the law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be taken, construed and adjudged in the most favorable and beneficial sense, for the best advantage of the said governors, president and fellows of the said college at Windsor aforesaid, as well in all our courts of record as elsewhere, and by all and singular judges, justices, officers, ministers, and other subjects whatsoever, of us, our heirs and successors, any mis-recital, non-recital, omission, imperfection, defect, matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding, without fine or fee, great or small, to be for the same in any manner rendered, done or paid to us in our hanaper, or elsewhere to our use.

And lastly, we do hereby promise and declare for us, our heirs and successors, that we and they shall and will, at all times hereafter, give and grant to the aforesaid governors, president and fellows, and their successors, such other reasonable powers and authorities as may be necessary for the government of the said college and the more effectual execution of the premises.

In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent.—Witness ourself at Westminster, the twelfth day of May, in the forty-second year of our reign.

LIBRARY—KING'S COLLEGE, NOVA SCOTIA.

London, 1st June, 1802.

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, have been desired by the governors of King's college, in Nova Scotia, publicly to express their gratitude for the great assistance received from their friends and benefactors in this kingdom, in forming a library for this infant seminary.

By the munificence of his majesty, and of the British parliament, in addition to the liberal support of the legislature of the province, a spacious and convenient building was erected in 1798, at Windsor, in Nova Scotia, where many young men have already completed their studies; but as the funds of the college were inadequate to the purchase of a sufficient library, many contributions in books and money were received last year for this purpose, under the patronage of his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishops of London and Rochester.

His majesty has been since graciously pleased to grant his royal charter, dated 12th May, 1802, for founding and incorporating the said college, by the name and style of "the governors, president and fellows of King's college at Windsor, in Nova Scotia," for the education of youth in the principles of true religion, and for their instruction in the different branches of science and literature, which are taught at the universities in this United Kingdom. It must be particularly gratifying to every friend of his country, to find that the munificence which has distinguished his majesty's reign, is thus extended to the remotest provinces of his dominions.

The genuine patriot, the sincere christian, and the lover of classical and polite literature and the sciences, will rejoice to see the blessings of the mother country communicated to the distant regions of North America; and from the establishment of this infant college, which, it is hoped, may hereafter become, as the charter expresses it, "the mother of an university," will anticipate the most important and beneficial effects; the general diffusion of sound learning, the promotion of every liberal art and science, and above all, the firm support of the christian religion, as professed and taught by our reformed episcopal church.

Experience has abundantly proved, that as nations advance in wealth and luxury, in commerce and the arts, truths, the most universally received and the most highly respected, are

are apt gradually to lose their estimation : hence the use of articles of faith ; hence the value of schools and colleges, and other learned foundations ; hence the value of the institution for which we presume to solicit the public support. In the new world, such an institution was peculiarly necessary, and is likely to be attended with inestimable benefits. In the American college, for which we are now pleading, the doctrines and discipline of the church of England, fixed on firm foundations, will hand down, from age to age, the genuine principles of the christian religion in their original purity, as the most valuable treasure which could be secured to posterity by the provident wisdom of their ancestors.

These important objects, however, will be greatly promoted by the extension of the patronage already experienced, and by the friendly aid of a generous and munificent public.

Whilst then, in the name of the governors of this institution, we return their grateful acknowledgments to the following subscribers and benefactors, we cannot help earnestly requesting the assistance of others, in promoting its welfare, either by a contribution in books, or by a pecuniary subscription, in order to enable the governors to procure an useful and extensive library, which must be highly conducive to the success and prosperity of this infant university.

SCROPE BERNARD, M. P.
JOSEPH PLANTA,
WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, M. P.
JOHN WILMOT.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS, &c.

CASH :

His grace the archbishop of Canterbury, patron of King's college, Nova Scotia,	£50	0	0
Sir John Wentworth, bart., governor Nova Scotia,	25	0	0
Right rev. Charles Inglis, bishop, visitor of King's college, do.	25	0	0
Hon. S. S. Blowers, chief justice, do.	25	0	0
Richard I. Uniacke, esquire, attorney general, do.	25	0	0
James Stuart, solicitor general, do.	25	0	0
Sir Thomas A. Strange, late chief justice, do.	25	0	0
Alexr. Brymer, esquire, paymaster, do.	25	0	0
The lord bishop of Durham,	20	0	0
Henry Thornton, esquire, M. P.	20	0	0
Scrope Bernard, esquire, M. P.	10	0	0
W. Wilberforce, esquire, M. P.	10	0	0
Hon. George Knox, M. P. for the university of Dublin,	10	0	0
John Wilmot, esquire,	10	0	0
William Lambert, esquire,	10	0	0
Hon. Mr. Eardley,	5	0	0
Rev. J. H. Michell, King's college, Cambridge,	5	0	0
Culling Smith, esquire,	2	2	0
W. Waterhouse, esquire,	1	1	0
Culling Smith, esquire, junior,	2	2	0

BOOKS :

His grace the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord bishop of London, the lord bishop of Durham, the lord bishop of Meath, the right rev. the dean, and rev. the chapter of Westminster, the university of Oxford, the society for propogation of the gospel, trustees for the British museum, society for bettering the condition of the poor, the right honorable lord Eardly, Scrope Bernard, esquire, M. P., Mr. Baron Maseres, Mrs. H. More, William Wilberforce,

Wilberforce, esquire, M. P., John Wilmot, esquire, hon. Mr. Eardley, Culling Smith, esquire, junior, Joseph Planta, esquire, captain Sykes, R. N., T. Cadell, esquire, John Guillernarde, esquire, Mr. Edwards, Sir J. B. Warren, bart., K.B., reverend Dr. Kipling, Cambridge, reverend Mr. Gilpin, reverend Dr. Glasse, reverend Mr. Hewlett, reverend Mr. Boucher, reverend Mr. Gray, Thomas Cockran, esquire, chief of Prince Edward's Island, captain Talbot, John Gifford, esquire, Mr. Buckwoods, J. H. Browne, esquire, M.P., reverend Mr. Tocke.

BOOKSELLERS—CONTRIBUTORS.

Messrs. Becket, Bickerstaff, Cadell and Davies, Callow, Carpenter, Cobbett and Morgan, Debrett, Faulder, Harding, Hookham, Law, Longman and Rees, Miller, Nicoll, Payne, Rivington, Robson, Vernor and Hood, White.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL GREY, HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

The memorial of the governors, president and fellows of King's college, at Windsor, in the province of Nova Scotia.

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

That at the termination of the American revolution, a large body of the American loyalists removed into the province of Nova Scotia, where they found that little provision had been made to afford to the rising generation the benefits of a liberal education.

That to remedy this evil, an act was passed by the provincial legislature in 1789, for founding, establishing and maintaining a college—which reciting that, “Whereas the permanent establishment and effectual support of a college at Windsor would, by the blessing of God, become of the greatest public utility to this province and to his majesty's neighboring colonies,” enacted by the first clause, that the sum of £400 sterling should be granted and paid yearly, and every year, to the governors of the said college, towards its maintenance and support.

The act then named the governor of the province, the lieutenant-governor, the bishop of Nova Scotia, the chief justice, the secretary of the province, the speaker of the house of assembly, the attorney general and the solicitor general, as the governors of the said college, and created them a body politic and corporate, and directed them to appoint a president and professors, with a stipulation that the president should always be a clergyman of the established church of England.

The governors and other friends of the church, both in this province and in England, exerted themselves to the utmost to carry the benevolent intentions of the provincial legislature into effect, in which they were most liberally aided by the government of the mother country, and a royal charter was granted, as contemplated by the provincial act under which this endowment was given.

These efforts were very successful ; a building was soon erected at Windsor, affording accommodation for the president, professors, and students. The kind contributions of many zealous churchmen in England provided a valuable library, and the institution has, for nearly sixty years past, supplied this and the neighbouring colonies with many valuable pastors and other public servants, few of whom would have been able to obtain a liberal education elsewhere.

It is with the deepest regret that your petitioners now see this valuable institution threatened with ruin.

While it was quietly pursuing its useful career, without any complaint having been preferred against it—without calling upon your petitioners for any explanation, if any such complaint unknown to them existed—without inquiry or investigation to the knowledge of your

your petitioners, a bill was introduced into the assembly by a private member for a second time during the last session, and which, to the astonishment of all the friends of the institution, then passed, depriving the college of the annual sum of £400, which was permanently given to it by the act of 1789.

By that act your petitioners were directed to procure and employ a president and professors, and to pay them their salaries out of the sum so permanently granted. In compliance with these directions, a president and a professor have been long appointed and employed, and while they were in the faithful discharge of their duties (without a complaint being urged against them) the means of paying them are withdrawn. The president was induced some years ago, to leave a situation in the college of New Brunswick, to become president of King's college at Windsor, where he had been educated, and of which he has long been an ornament. The professor of mathematics was more recently induced to quit England, and remove to Windsor, where his services are deservedly valued.

Notwithstanding the exertions of the alumni and other friends of the institution, these gentlemen must be left without their stipulated salaries, if her majesty allows this act to become a law; and your petitioners feel it their duty to bring these circumstances under your lordship's consideration, without further comment, in the humble hope that your lordship will be of opinion that good faith ought to be kept with them and with those they were not only empowered but directed to employ.

And, as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

(College seal.)

In the name, and by the order of the governors, president, and fellows of King's college at Windsor, in the province of Nova Scotia.

JOHN C. HALLIBURTON,
Secretary King's college, at Windsor.

Halifax, N. S., May 13th, 1851.

*Extract from the journals of the legislative council of 4th April, 1851,
pages 123-4.*

A bill, entitled, an act to discontinue the grant to King's college, Windsor, was read a third time, and the question was put by the president,

Whether this bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Dissentient:

1. Because the act of 29 Geo. 3, was passed for *founding, establishing, and maintaining a college in this province*, and by the first clause thereof, the sum of four hundred pounds sterling, was given *in perpetuity* for the *permanent establishment and effectual support of this college*, in anticipation of great public utility therefrom to this and the neighbouring colonies, which has been realized beyond the expectations of its wise and benevolent founders.

2. Because from the very long period during which the said act has been in force, (now 62 years) the sanction of time has also been given to this permanent endowment, and the approbation of successive provincial parliaments has ratified the wisdom of our ancestors in making it.

3. Because such an institution, from its very nature, requires a permanent endowment, and to deprive it of this, is not merely to cripple its resources and to diminish its usefulness, but to destroy that which the other unrepealed clauses of the act still uphold.

4. Because, therefore, in repealing this first clause, whilst the legislature still continues the others in force, they recognize the advantage of this institution, which they at the same time tend to destroy, and are thus inconsistent with themselves.

5. Because confiding in the permanent and effectual support on which this college was established, many pious and beneficent individuals have, from time to time, given to it pecuniary

pecuniary and other gifts, and now to withdraw this permanent support, and to risk its very existence, would be unfair and unjust to these contributors.

6. Because it would be unfair and unjust to the numerous graduates of this college to destroy that upon which their honorary distinctions and honors depend, and which must fall with it.

7. Because the 4th clause of the 29 Geo 3, directed the governors of the college to procure and employ the officers requisite to carry the intention of the legislature, as expressed in that act, into execution, and therefore in so doing, the governors acted as the agents of the province.

8. By this act repealing the first clause of the 29 Geo. 3, depriving the institution of the permanent grant made for its support, the governors are deprived of the power of paying the officers they were directed to employ, when it is not even alleged that the governors have exceeded their powers, or that the officers have failed to fulfil the duties they engaged to perform.

9. Because, that if this were a transaction between private persons, the ordinary tribunals of the country would compel the principal to fulfil the contract which his agent had made by his authority.

10. Because it is unworthy of the province of Nova Scotia to deprive its agents of the means of fulfilling the contracts entered into by them on behalf of the province, because there is no tribunal that can compel the province to fulfil them.

11. Because the institution, has ever since its establishment, widely diffused abroad, learning, science, taste, and refinement, and extensively promoted the cause of good morals and religion, and good government, of which these are the basis, and thus has returned, in ample measure, all the pecuniary aid which it has derived from the provincial grants, and that to check such public benefits, by a repeal of its grant, is unworthy of an enlightened age, and the legislature of a free and liberal people.

12. Because this college offers the strongest proofs of its usefulness and excellence in the many able and learned men whom it has educated, and of whom some are the ornament and honor of our Legislature, and others fill the highest offices in this and neighbouring countries, and having thus largely contributed to raise the character of the province here, and its reputation abroad, has ill-deserved the ungrateful requital of this present measure.

13. Because no complaint has ever been alleged against the college, nor a single petition presented for the repeal of the grant, which is consequently a pure gratuitous wrong to this institution.

14. Because the present measure is a great discouragement to literature in general, shewing at how low an estimate it is held, when for so small a saving this long established college, the oldest in British North America, is thus endangered by an act, which will be held in future times a blot and blemish on the legislature by which it is passed.

15. Because the act to repeal the permanent endowment is, under all these circumstances, in our opinion, a palpable and direct breach of public faith.

16. Because at the time when a great public work is in contemplation, for the completion of which the credit of the province may be staked, it is especially unwise to show to the world how easily an act may be repealed by which a permanent grant has been pledged for a most useful purpose, and on how insecure a foundation rests the dependence upon the public faith of the province.

M. B. ALMON,
W. A. BLACK,
H. G. PINEO,
JOHN E. FAIRBANKS.
A. KEITH.

[COPY.]

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR JOHN PAKINGTON, BART., HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

The memorial of the associated alumni of King's college, Windsor, in the province of Nova-Scotia.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :

That in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, an act of the provincial legislature was passed, granting a sum of four hundred pounds sterling per annum, to be paid "yearly and every year," in order to the "permanent establishment and effectual support of a college at Windsor," as appears by the preamble of the act.

That by the fourth clause of the act, the governors of the college are empowered and directed to appoint a president and professors, and to assign them respectively, out of the sum granted, such salaries and allowances as they shall think fit.

That when the office of president became vacant, several years ago, the governors, in discharge of that duty, appointed to the office the able and learned gentleman who now holds it. He then held a professorship in the college in New Brunswick, which he resigned, upon the firm conviction, entertained equally by himself and the governors, that he was to hold his office, and receive its emoluments, so long as he discharged its duties faithfully.

That the professor of mathematics was within these few years induced to quit a situation in England and come to this country, under a similar understanding.

That in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, an act was passed in the provincial legislature, to repeal that part of the act of the year 1789, which grants the sum of four hundred pounds sterling per annum, leaving still in force the other portions of the act which confer the control of the college on a board of governors, composed almost entirely of public and legal functionaries, who may be, with the single exception of the bishop of the diocese, dissenters from the church of England, and some of whom, at this moment, are not only dissenters, but actuated by feelings of avowed hostility to the college.

That the royal assent having been hitherto withheld from that act, (of 1851), a memorial has passed the house of assembly of this province, praying that such assent may be given, but that should the act of 1789 be repealed, in accordance with that memorial, it will be impossible for the governors of the college to retain the services of the above named gentlemen, and equally impossible to dismiss them without a flagrant breach of faith.

That your memorialists humbly beg to deny, in the most emphatic manner, that the college at Windsor is of an exclusive character, or that it has failed to "realize the objects for which it was originally endowed," as stated in the memorial of the house of assembly.

That in proof of the benefits which have resulted from the establishment of the college, they can point with pride to many of the most eminent men in the British North American provinces, who have received their education within its walls; but in order to place their assertions beyond dispute, they beg leave to adduce the testimony of a witness above impeachment, and to refer to the following extracts from a public address delivered by the late lieutenant-governor of this province, Sir John Harvey, at the encenia of the college, in the year 1846 :—

"In the cause of education generally, and more especially as respects its widely extended diffusion, I have at all times felt a deep degree of interest; and with reference to this particular establishment, I may be permitted to say, that the respect which I have always entertained towards it, during a connection with the British North American colonies, extending over a period of thirty-four years, has been founded, not upon any intimate individual acquaintance on my part with the institution itself, but upon the fact that its benefits are co-extensive with all those colonies, in every, the most remote parts

“ of which, (in which I have resided or which I have visited) the alumni of Windsor college are to be found prominent among their most enlightened inhabitants.”

They also beg leave to refer to the following extract from the same address, in order to refute the charge of exclusiveness. After acknowledging the merits and claims of the institution upon the public support, his excellency proceeded to say, “ but those claims are greatly strengthened in my estimation, when it is considered that by the absence of all stringent regulations, tests or conditions of admission, any character of “ *exclusiveness*” which it may have been attempted to affix upon it is best refuted.”

That in corroboration of this testimony, they refer to the fact, that dissenters have availed themselves, and do still avail themselves of the advantages offered by the institution, and that they have, as is well and publicly known in this province, obtained the highest honors in the gift of the college.

Your memorialists would further state, in proof of the estimation in which this college is held by the public, that when the grant formerly made by the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts to the institution was withdrawn, and an appeal was made to supply the deficiency, your memorialists' association was at once formed, who have raised a sum of two thousand pounds as the nucleus of a permanent fund in aid of the college, in addition to an annual subscription of upwards of one hundred and twenty pounds for the same object.

That with respect to the charge contained in the third clause of the address of the house of assembly, your memorialists beg to state, that it is calculated to create an impression directly opposed to fact : that the ex-officio governors of the college form the large majority of the board, and that the only governors holding seats at the board, in addition to the ex-officio members, are Mr. Justice Bliss, the senior puisne judge of her majesty's supreme court of this province, and a master of arts of the college, Lewis M. Wilkins, esquire, one of her majesty's counsel learned in the law, formerly a member of her majesty's executive council, and also a master of arts, and the reverend George M'Cawley, doctor of divinity, the president of the college ; while the ex-officio governors number eight, of whom but one, the bishop of the diocese, is necessarily a member of the church of England.

Your memorialists therefore pray that you will be pleased to advise her majesty not to allow the passage of the act for repealing the grant, or in any case to require such a provision for the present incumbents as shall enable the governors to keep their faith unbroken.

And your memorialists, as in duty, &c.

(Signed)

H. H. COGSWELL, D. C. L., president.
P. CARTERET HILL, A. B., secretary.

Halifax, May 13, 1852.

No. 8.

(See page 249.)

[COPY.]

Provincial secretary's office, Halifax, September 9th, 1852.

SIR—

I have the honor to acquaint you, that I have been commanded by the lieutenant governor to call your attention to the enclosed copy of a report of a select committee of the house of assembly, and a copy of a resolution unanimously adopted by that body on the 8th of April.

Will you have the kindness to submit this report and resolution to the general mining association at your earliest convenience, and let me know, for the information of the lieutenant governor, whether “ and upon what terms they would consent to give up their claims to the unworked mines of this province.”

I need not remind you of the very deep interest that is felt in this country, to have a fair adjustment of a controversy which has, for so many years, agitated the legislature, and I am commanded by the lieutenant governor to assure you, that his excellency will rejoice, if, while the vested interests of the association are preserved, the undeveloped mineral resources of Nova Scotia can be opened to the industry and enterprise of its inhabitants.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

J. B. FOORD, esquire, general mining association, London.

[COPY.]

General mining association, London, September 29, 1852.

SIR—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, transmitting the copy of a report of the select committee of the house of assembly, and a copy of a resolution unanimously adopted by that body on the 8th of April last, in relation to the unworked mines of the province.

In reply, I have been instructed to acquaint you, for the information of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, that the subject matter of your communication will engage the immediate attention of the board of directors of this association.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. B. FOORD, secretary.

[COPY.]

General mining association, London, 24th December, 1852.

SIR—

With reference to the letter which I had the honor of addressing to you on the 29th of September last, I regret to be under the necessity of acquainting you, for the information of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, that the board of directors are not yet in a position to enter into the full consideration of the subject matter of your letter of the 9th of that month, with a view to any practical action upon it, pending the final settlement of all the law proceedings with the representatives of his royal highness the late duke of York.

This protracted business has been productive of expensive and harrassing litigation, which together with the extra and unlooked for outlay caused by the falling in of the mines at Pictou, and the influx of water at the Sydney mines, thereby compelling the company to abandon the old and sink new pits, has greatly depressed the value of the stock of the company.

As however there is reason to believe that all points of difference will shortly be adjusted, the directors will then enter upon the consideration of your letter, with every desire to meet the proposal it contains in a fair and equitable spirit.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. B. FOORD, secretary.

The honorable JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary, Halifax.

No. 9.

(See page 249.)

[COPY.]

Halifax, April 9, 1852.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR,—

We, the undersigned members of the executive council, with a view to meet the emergency which arose last evening, from the unexpected refusal of the legislative council to sanction the vote for paying the members of the representative branch, most of whom were about to leave the capital, at once deemed it our duty, promptly, to advise the receiver general to issue the amounts which are annually paid to members of the house of assembly, and which had been passed in committee of supply.

This step appeared to be the only one which offered a satisfactory solution of the difficulty that had arisen, and which we doubt not, a little mutual forbearance and good sense will obviate on the re-assembling of the legislature.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES B. UNIACKE,
MICHAEL TOBIN,
JAMES McNAB,
JOSEPH HOWE,
HUGH BELL,
ALEXR. McDOUGALL,
SAMUEL CREELMAN,
WM. A. HENRY.

His honor the administrator of the government, &c. &c.

In council, 9th April, 1852.

Ordered, That the foregoing letter be entered on the minutes, and that the circumstances to which it refers, be reported to the right honorable the secretary of state for the colonies.

No. 8.

[COPY.]

Government house, Halifax, April 14th, 1852.

SIR,—

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter addressed to me by the members of the executive council on the 9th instant, with the order in council thereupon.

The receiver general having paid the amounts usually issued, no present inconvenience has resulted from the course taken by the legislative council, and the duty will devolve upon the gentlemen who have assumed the responsibility of meeting the emergency, to obtain the sanction of both houses when they meet again.

The question of whether or not the members of the legislative council should have their expenses paid as those of members of the assembly are, is not a new one, but it has not been brought very prominently forward in this province since 1845. In that year lord

Falkland

Falkland called the attention of her majesty's government to the subject, in an elaborate despatch dated 19th June. The decision of the earl of Derby (then colonial secretary) was conveyed in these terms :

“ The first proposal made is, that the members of the legislative council should be remunerated for their services in that capacity, on the same terms as a similar remuneration is granted to the members of the house of assembly. It is most remote from the design of the ministers of the crown to entertain or to suggest a doubt that the duties imposed on the members of the legislative council, well merit such a pecuniary acknowledgment. But we must venture to doubt whether their acceptance of it, even if it were offered, would be judicious. The members of the assembly are elected by the people, and may, I doubt not, without any disparagement to their position, receive from their constituents a direct pecuniary reward for the services they are so chosen to render. It is otherwise with the members of the legislative council. They are nominees of the crown. Their high and delicate duty is to arbitrate between the opposite tendencies of the monarchical and democratic branches of the constitution, and when necessary, to control and harmonize both. To become pensioners, either of the crown or of the people, would be to detract, materially, from their qualifications for the uncompromising discharge of this important trust.

“ Our great solicitude is to secure to the legislative council the weight so justly due to their suffrages on the measures of the local legislatures. We conceive that the absolute independence of their position is mainly conducive to that end, and that to assign salaries to them would be to diminish that independence, and consequently would be unwise and impolitic.

“ I might, perhaps, have evaded this difficulty by the more obvious and concise objection that the crown does not possess, and there is no reason to suppose that the assembly would grant, the requisite funds for this purpose. But I have thought it better to distinctly avow the grounds which indispose her majesty's government to apply to the assembly for such a grant.”

The decision of the representative branch during the past session coincided with that of the colonial secretary in 1845. The attorney general having moved a resolution for paying members of the legislative council, with a view to test the opinion of the house, but six gentlemen, including both sides of politics, could be got to vote for it.

In all the North American provinces, the members of the representative branch are paid. In this the practice has obtained from the earliest formation of the legislature, embracing a period of ninety-four years ; in none of them are legislative councillors paid, except New Brunswick.

What has been done here by the executive, you will perceive, has been to interpose its discretionary power, on a sudden emergency, in such a way as to prevent inconvenience, and carry out the settled policy of her majesty's government sustained by a very recent and almost unanimous vote of the representative branch.

Fortunately it was not deemed prudent to include the pay of the members in a general supply bill, the rejection of which must necessarily have occasioned the more fatal consequence of involving the province in unavoidable perplexity and confusion.

Upon the policy or impropriety of paying members of the legislative council, I refrain from expressing my opinion, nor do I think it necessary to enter at present into any discussion of the constitution of that body. Should her majesty's government require from me a general report upon the whole subject, it shall be forwarded without delay.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN BAZALGETTE,
Administrator.

The right honorable Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON, baronet.

[COPY.]

Downing street, 6th May, 1852.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 8, of the 14th April, reporting the refusal of the legislative council to concur in the vote passed by the house of assembly for the payment of its members, and the proceedings taken by the executive council thereupon.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOHN S. PAKINGTON.

The officer administering the government of Nova-Scotia.

No. 10.

(See page 254.)

REPORT ON THE SCHOOLS OF NOVA-SCOTIA, FOR THE YEAR 1852.

To the hon. JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary.

SIR,—

I have now the honor to transmit, through you, to his excellency the lieutenant governor, my third annual report on the schools of Nova Scotia, being for the year ending December 31, 1852.

The subjects to which it will be necessary to refer in this report, may be arranged under the following heads:—

- I. Proceedings from January 1 to May 1, 1852.
- II. Proceedings from May 1 to December 31, 1852.
- III. Review of the present educational system, and of improvements required in a new school law.
- IV. Statistical report, and remarks on the tables.

In the appendix are extracts from the reports received from the several school districts, and plans and descriptions of school-houses.

I. PROCEEDINGS FROM JANUARY 1 TO MAY 1.

After sending in my report for last year, I had the honor to prepare a draft of a bill for a new school law, which was submitted to the legislature and printed. I was afterward occupied for some time with the printing and distribution of my report, attendance on the educational committee of the house of assembly, and other duties connected with the meeting of the legislature, and the probability of the enactment of a new school law.

It was with much regret that I found that the subject of education could not be satisfactorily disposed of in the past session, and that feeling has been deepened by what I have since learned of the action of the legislatures of other colonies. The law of Upper Canada was taken as a model in the proposals made last winter. The act of 1851 has given to Lower Canada all the improvements contemplated in our late school bill. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have also in the past winter advanced beyond our present law in making provision for inspection, training schools and assessment. These facts, so hopeful in their promise of colonial progress, but so humiliating to us as a province, shew that the measures which I had the honor to recommend last year were not eutopian or premature, but on the contrary absolutely necessary to enable us to keep pace with the progress

of

of improvement. Lower ground could not have been taken without imputing to the legislature an unworthy pusillanimity, or to the people whom they represent a degree of backwardness not found in other colonies.

On being freed from engagements connected with the legislature, I employed the months of March and April in visiting schools which I had been unable to reach in the previous autumn, and in otherwise closing the business of the educational year.

II. PROCEEDINGS SINCE MAY 1.

Since the first May I have acted under an arrangement made in accordance with an offer tendered by me and accepted by his honor the then administrator of the government, at the close of last educational year, and under which I engaged to act for the present year without salary, on condition of being relieved from the duties of holding educational meetings and visiting schools throughout the province, and of being allowed to defray the expenses incident to the discharge of the other duties of the office, out of the sum of £100 granted for travelling and incidental expenses.

Such an arrangement appeared to me to be desirable, for the following reasons : “ the school act had been limited to a period of two years, and in the circumstances it seemed evident that its provisions for public agitation and school inspection by the superintendent, though eminently useful in a law of so short duration and preparatory to an improved system, could not be continued for another year without material diminution of their benefits, unless some novelty could be infused into them by the appointment of a new officer ; and this did not appear desirable in the last year of an expiring law, and when the necessary information for the construction of an improved system had been procured and a sketch of that system prepared.

On the other hand, by being relieved from these duties, I might be enabled to devote greater care and attention to other departments of the work, previously comparatively neglected, and could, without any serious injury to my private interests, take effectual measures for keeping the subject of education before the public mind, and stimulating and aiding the progressive improvement of the schools ; while the salary of the superintendent would remain in the treasury, and would form an important aid to the contemplated normal school, if re-appropriated for that purpose. Under this arrangement, the following duties have engaged my attention :

The journal of education has been continued. Much of the matter contained in it has been original, and all has been carefully selected, with the view of acting directly on the improvements of the schools. Five numbers have been issued, containing in all forty quarto pages of educational matter. 2000 copies of each number have been distributed gratis to commissioners, teachers and trustees of schools, and it is hoped that the arrangements for its distribution have ensured its delivery to every teacher in the province. The journal has also been offered to subscribers, but I believe without success. I have also procured the insertion of extracts from the school bill of last session, with explanatory notes, in some of the public newspapers.

About one hundred applications have been made during the year for information and guidance on various points connected with the school law. I have endeavored to attend to all these with punctuality, and have inserted a few of the answers which seemed to be of general utility, in the journal of education.

In preparing forms of returns for trustees and commissioners, a few improvements have been introduced ; and to promote the growing uniformity and completeness of our school statistics, the clerks of the several boards of commissioners have been supplied with blank forms for distribution to all the schools.

The grant for books and apparatus has been expended in a manner similar to that of last year. The greater part of the books have been procured directly from the publishers at very low rates, and subject only to a commission of 5 per cent. paid to the importers in this province for receiving and putting up the parcels. Accounts of the expenditure of the grant and vouchers for the same, as well as a copy of the scale of distribution, accompany

pany this report. The following list shows the total quantities and kinds of books and apparatus, &c., distributed to the commissioners in the present year. It will be seen that that the grant has afforded a total of 12541 books, in addition to those for Halifax, or an average of nearly 3 books to each free scholar. It has also procured 893 maps, or nearly one to every school in operation :

- 1752 Chambers's first book.
- 1752 do. second book.
- 1566 do. simple lessons.
- 1334 do. rudiments of knowledge.
- 744 do. moral class book.
- 504 do. introduction to arithmetic.
- 378 do. geographical primer.
- 312 do. bookkeeping.
- 412 Johnston's catechism of agricultural chemistry.
- 390 Lennie's grammar.
- 570 Murray's spelling.
- 360 Morse's geography.
- 120 Seldon's mental arithmetic.
- 72 Colburn's do. do.
- 1420 vols. elementary books of Scottish association of teachers.
- 396 " Leitch's series of books.
- 30 Mitchell's hemispheres.
- 518 Philips' do.
- 345 map of Nova Scotia.
- 459 geography of Nova Scotia.
- 36 copy books.
- 3 sets chemical apparatus, 2 of which sold, as per account.
- Books to value of £35 purchased by commissioners of schools, city of Halifax.
- French books to value of £2 purchased by commissioners of schools, Clare.
- 2000 copies each of five numbers of journal of education.
- 120 quires of blank forms of returns.

As the present law places the purchase and distribution of school libraries in the hands of the government, my share in this part of the work has been limited to the preparation of lists of books and scale of distribution. A copy of the list of books, as required by the law, accompanies this report.

Though the rules for the distribution of the school libraries are sufficiently simple, and no difficulty has been experienced in the greater number of districts, yet from the novelty of the experiment and other causes, some of the boards of commissioners were unable for some time to dispose of the books. When I have received information of such cases, I have endeavored to remove the difficulties experienced, and I trust that now the books are very generally in use. In so far as I have been able to ascertain, the appropriation of a sum of money for libraries, is generally approved, and the advantages likely to result from it fully appreciated. In this department of educational improvement, Nova Scotia, I believe, has the honor of having taken the lead among the British colonies. Upper Canada is now making a vigorous effort in the same direction.

From one district I have received several urgent applications for a relaxation of the library rules in favour of vacant districts. Believing, however, that where a school is not actually in operation, it will in most instances be impossible to provide proper arrangements for the safety and due use of the books, I have declined to recommend any such relaxation.

The legislature having re-appropriated the undrawn grammar school monies to aid in procuring books and apparatus for such schools, I gave notice to that effect, and have since had correspondence with several boards of commissioners on the subject. None of the arrangements made in consequence are yet completed ; but if it should be necessary to draw any of these monies, accounts of their expenditure will be furnished before the close of the session.

At

At the request of a number of persons interested in the schools, I have prepared and circulated forms of petition for improvements in the school law. Viewing this as a means for eliciting an expression of public opinion on the subject, I trust that in complying with this request, I shall not be considered as overstepping the path of duty.

III. REVIEW OF THE STATE OF EDUCATION AND OF IMPROVEMENTS REQUIRED IN A NEW SCHOOL LAW.

As I have already in the report of last year, in the draft of a bill prepared for last session of the legislature, and in the journal of education, entered fully into these subjects, I shall here merely give a short recapitulation of statements already made, with some additional facts and suggestions derived from the recent school acts of other colonies, and from the experience of another year.

I. *The superintendent of education.*

The utility of the office of superintendent has been established by the experience of all the neighboring States of the union and British provinces, and is now generally admitted in this province. The following are the modifications of its duties introduced into the school bill of last session, and still believed to be necessary :—

The superintendent should be relieved from the duties of school inspection and holding educational meetings. The former can be much more effectually performed by local inspectors acting under him. The latter, however useful as a preparatory measure, can scarcely be usefully maintained as a part of a permanent system. If a normal school be established, the time now devoted to these duties can be much more usefully devoted to its management.

He should be required to print and distribute to all the school trustees throughout the province, copies of the school law, accompanied with the necessary forms and instructions, and to publish an educational journal. For these purposes a sum of not less than £100 annually should be placed at his disposal. (School bill of 1851, sec. 26, 1, 3 and 7.)

Institutes of instruction for teachers should be held under his management. As these can be most usefully conducted in connection with the normal school, it was proposed in the school bill of last session that any balance of the grant for fuel and repairs of the normal school, might be expended for this purpose. (Sec. 4.)

The purchase of additions to the school libraries comes very naturally within the province of the superintendent, and can be more economically managed in connection with the purchase and distribution of school books than in any other way. (Sec. 26, 6.)

He should take the management of the normal school, and do all in his power to render it efficient. The importance of this to the full utility of the normal school, as the proper fountain head of our common school education, I have frequently insisted on ; and it has been recognized in the organization of the normal institutions of Upper Canada and Connecticut, two of the most perfect in America. (Sec. 3.)

Not having any personal interest in the remuneration to be given to the superintendent, I may freely state my conviction that the salary proposed in the bill, £300, is sufficiently moderate. The office is not one of those which can be filled by the services of an ordinary writer or accountant, during a few hours of each day. It requires, especially with the additional responsibility of the care of a normal school, the constant and undivided labour of an able, educated and judicious man. It would be more economical to double the sum proposed, than to render necessary or excusable the appointment of an unsuitable person. It will be observed also, that under the proposed arrangements, no allowance for any other incidental expense than postage is proposed.

The above recommendations correspond in general with the provisions of the school laws of Upper Canada and New Brunswick, except that in those provinces there is a council of instruction or provincial board of education. In the former, the council is appointed by the

the government ; in the latter, the governor and council constitute a board of education, of which the superintendent is secretary.

I do not consider a provincial board necessary in Nova Scotia. In the management of the normal school, the superintendent should act under a board of trustees ; but in the general work of superintendence, the whole labour must practically fall on him ; and the provisions of the law will sufficiently regulate his procedure, more especially as the distribution of the school grant and other important functions, which in Canada and New Brunswick devolve on him, are here removed from his jurisdiction by the functions of the commissioners of schools, who for these purposes constitute local boards of education.

2. *Commissioners of schools.*

I take it for granted that the legislature will be disposed to continue the present system of managing the local affairs of the schools by boards of commissioners. I am not aware that any better method can be substituted, at least until the counties are incorporated, and the people habituated to local self-government.

The importance of the duties of the clerk of the commissioners, has suggested the propriety of defining these duties more particularly, and of providing powers in reference to cases in which the clerks are now often obliged to act on their own responsibility. (Sec. 39.)

The licensing of teachers is now conducted in a very arbitrary manner, and the grounds of license and of division into classes are different under different boards and at different meetings of the same board. This has caused much dissatisfaction, to obviate which I have proposed the addition to the school law of forms of examination for first and second class teachers, similar to those now in use in Upper Canada. (Sec. 30.)

The law has also been defective in not fixing the duration and local limitation of licenses with sufficient precision, and also in leaving doubts as to whether the license from the commissioners or agreement with the trustees should be first in order of time. Much difficulty has arisen from these defects. The bill of last year, therefore, provides that licenses shall be held during good behaviour, and shall extend to all parts of the district under jurisdiction of the board, and that at least an application for license shall precede an engagement with trustees. (Sec. 29 and 30.)

The distribution of the legislative grant to schools, is the most important part of the duties of the commissioners, but under the present law it has been very imperfectly performed, and this principally because the grounds of distribution were stated in very general terms, and did not admit of very exact application to the circumstances of individual schools, at least without a larger amount of calculation and inquiry than the commissioners could be expected to undertake. The most readily ascertained as well as most equitable criteria for this distribution, are the number and time of attendance of pupils, and the class of teacher. These criteria indicate with sufficient certainty the amount and quality of instruction, and they hold out the strongest inducements to trustees and parents to hire good teachers and keep well filled schools. These were therefore the criteria proposed in the bill of last session ; but to meet exceptional cases a discretion was allowed to the commissioners in the expenditure of a portion of the grant.

The following manner of expressing the mode of distribution, as above indicated, is proposed as an improvement on the terms of the bill as printed last winter. (Sec. 32.)

“ 32. The commissioners shall draw half-yearly, as provided in sects. 18 and 24, the sums allowed by this act to their district from the provincial treasury, and shall distribute the same and the sum raised by county assessment, in the following manner :

(1.) The clerk's commission and account for stationery to be deducted.

(2.) Such sum, not exceeding one-sixth of the whole, as may be necessary to aid very poor and scattered districts, on such terms as the commissioners may deem reasonable, to be deducted.

(3.) The remainder to be distributed to the schools according to the number and time of attendance of the pupils, and the class of teacher employed, in such a manner that teachers of the same class receive at the same rate per pupil per month, and that second class

class

class teachers shall receive an allowance per pupil not exceeding three-fourths of that paid to first class teachers."

In the provisions relating to grammar or high schools some important modifications are required, with the view of raising them from the inefficient condition in which most of them at present are. The present law requires grammar schools to be maintained for a year. In some of the smaller districts this holds out, I fear, too strong temptations to "getting up" sham schools in summer, when an actual grammar school with the required number of pupils in higher branches cannot be maintained. In many such districts, it would be more beneficial to allow two winter grammar schools to be established, instead of one for the whole year. In the summer these schools might receive their share of the common school fund. For these reasons the clause limiting the grant to yearly schools is omitted; and to give additional facilities to the poorer districts, only eight pupils in the higher branches are required in the bill of last year.

In the existing grammar schools it is a matter of serious complaint that the younger pupils are neglected in consequence of the employment of the teacher in instructing the advanced pupils, and thus in many sections the parents object to a grammar school as less useful than a common school. To avoid this, it is proposed that in schools in which both classical and mathematical instruction are given, pupils under 8 years of age shall not be admitted, unless an assistant be employed to instruct the younger children; and to encourage the appointment of these assistants, they should receive an allowance out of the common school fund.

Under the method of assessment which I have proposed, a grammar or high school will be entitled to receive out of the county assessment a sum equal to its provincial grant, and a like sum from the people of the section. This will increase the remuneration of the teachers, while the schools being made free, the benefits of the higher branches of instruction will be extended to the children of the poorest parents; and as sections having grammar schools are usually more wealthy than others, there will be little danger that they can draw from the county assessment a larger share than that which they contribute.

The following are the terms on which grammar or high schools should be established as provided in the bill of 1851, with some emendations now introduced and printed in italics:

"36. Where high schools are authorized under this act, *they shall receive from the county assessment a sum equal to their provincial grant*, and shall be established on the following terms:

- (1.) That a good and sufficient school-house be provided.
- (2.) That the teacher, in addition to the first class common school qualifications, be competent to teach algebra and mathematics, with their practical applications; and, if required by the commissioners, the classics and agricultural chemistry, or one of the modern languages.
- (3.) That the inhabitants raise by subscription or local assessment for the teachers' salary, a sum at least equal to the provincial grant to the school.
- (4.) That the school be free to all children over 8 years of age, and able to read easy prose, to write legibly, and to spell.
- (5.) That when the classics are taught in addition to mathematics, *or when it is necessary to admit pupils under 8 years of age*, the trustees shall provide an assistant to teach the younger pupils, which assistant shall receive out of the common school fund an allowance for all pupils exceeding 20, *and shall be examined by the commissioners, and if competent licensed as a second-class teacher.*
- (6.) That there shall be in regular attendance during the half year, at least eight pupils studying some of the higher branches above enumerated."

It is hoped that the above conditions will render the high schools more worthy of the name than at present, and will at the same time render their maintenance easier.

The name high school is preferred to "grammar" school, as more precisely designating the place of these schools in the system, and avoiding the confusion between grammar schools and common schools teaching grammar. In cases where several sections compete for

for the grammar school allowance, serious difficulties have arisen. To remove these, a simple way of settling such controversies is provided in section 37.

Among minor improvements in the provisions relating to commissioners, are the clauses regulating the division of districts, and the time of meeting and mode of procedure of the board, and the power given to decide controversies between trustees and teachers. I may also mention that the improved provisions relating to trustees will enable them to settle many details of school business which have heretofore occupied much of the time of the commissioners, but which more properly belong to the trustees in their capacity of representatives of the people. Under this head, I may also place the provision referred to in the following extract from the journal of education :—

“ A very important addition to the powers of commissioners is made in section 40, which empowers the boards to employ itinerant teachers for the poor and scattered districts, many of which are now entirely excluded from the benefits of the school act. The commissioners are also authorised to apply the high school grants to this purpose, in cases where it proves impossible to establish high schools. It has been objected that this may tend to injure the high schools. This, however, cannot be, as the commissioners have no power to divert the money from its original destination, unless it has been found that no grammar school exists to receive it. Further, the very counties which cannot sustain grammar schools are those which have the greatest proportion of destitute districts ; and by the appropriation of the money to those schools which they can sustain, they are only placed on an equality with the older and wealthier districts ; whereas under the present system these counties altogether lose the high school grants.”

3. *Inspectors of schools.*

Under this head the bill provides that an inspector of schools shall be appointed for each district under a board of commissioners. He is to be selected by the superintendent, and is to visit each school annually, provided with a form of questions, prepared by the superintendent. These forms, when filled up, he is to present as his report to the commissioners, by whom they are to be forwarded to the superintendent. He is also to do all in his power to diffuse information, especially such as may be furnished to him for that purpose. He is to receive 5s. for each school visit.

Without these officers, there cannot be any useful and general school inspection. This was pointed out by the present superintendent in his first report, and he then insisted on the necessity of local inspectors acting under a general head, as in Upper Canada and several parts of the American union. Since that time Lower Canada and New Brunswick have adopted this method of inspection, convinced of its necessity from the example of the countries which had previously adopted it, and there can be no question that they will soon feel its beneficial influence both on the teachers and supporters of the schools.

It has been objected that the remuneration proposed is too small. It is based on that given in Upper Canada, and is the same in proportion to the labor required. If thought desirable, however, no friend of education would object to the same remuneration provided in the new law of New Brunswick, which is as follows :

“ Salaries, or remuneration for such inspectors, shall in no case exceed seven shillings and sixpence for each inspection made, except in counties where the remuneration by such compensation would amount to less than fifty pounds, which shall be the minimum allowance per annum for the inspection of schools in any one county.” The last clause would not suit our small counties or districts.

I still believe, however, that with proper care in the selection of men, the work can be well done for the sum proposed in the bill. If any change be made, a half-yearly instead of an annual inspection should be provided for. This would be much more serviceable, and would well repay its cost ; but I have not ventured to insist upon it, lest in the meantime the legislature should not be disposed to incur the necessary expense.

4. *School trustees.*

Under this head are some of the most important improvements in the new bill. The trustees constitute the popular element in our school system, and represent that power of selecting the instructors of their children and managing the affairs of their schools, which the people of every free country should regard as one of their dearest rights. When the duties of this office are neglected or misunderstood, the affairs of the schools fall into disorder, or they pass out of the control of the people into that of the officers appointed by the government or into that of self-constituted leaders. In either case serious evils result, and it is in truth to this cause, in combination with the difficulties opposed to the exertions of active trustees by the want of more systematic provision for raising money, that we must attribute many of the most serious deficiencies of the schools. The remedies proposed in the new bill are mainly borrowed from the school law of Upper Canada, and are as follow :

1. An annual district school meeting, at which in the first instance three trustees are to be elected, and in all subsequent meetings one trustee to supply the place of a retiring member. The trustees must report to this meeting on their management during the past year, and must present an estimate of expenses for the ensuing year, on which the meeting may decide as to its amount and the manner of collection, but cannot reduce below the lowest amount which the trustees may declare to be necessary to the efficient maintenance of the school.

2. The trustees must appoint a secretary, who may be one of themselves or any other person, and whose duty it will be to collect and pay school monies, keep the accounts, &c. This officer will receive a commission on his collections of 5 per cent. This last provision is necessary, in order to induce competent persons to act with energy,—as experience has amply shown that in small communities like school districts, the onerous and thankless duty of collecting school monies will rarely be properly performed gratuitously.

3. Full directions are given for the performance of the duties of trustees—in erecting and repairing school houses—hiring teachers—examining the school, &c., so that there will be no excuse for the non-performance of these duties on the ground of want of information.

4. A few clauses have been added to accommodate the provisions for the performance of the duties of trustees to the case of towns and villages.

The principle of all the provisions relating to trustees, is that they are the representatives of all the householders of the section, and bound to provide, as far as possible, good common school instruction for all the children without exception. Their duty in the latter respect requires them to possess large though well defined powers, in providing by local assessment or otherwise, schools accessible to all. Their relation to the people as their elected representatives, renders the possession of such powers safe, and divests them of an arbitrary character.

With proper exertion on the part of the superintendent and commissioners, the provisions relating to trustees would in a few years come into universal and active operation, and would introduce into the affairs of the schools a degree of uniformity, promptitude and certainty, altogether unattainable in the present lax and uncertain condition of the legal provisions relating to the election and duties of these important officers.

In event of county assessment, and the provisions above referred to for the office of trustee being adopted by the legislature, they may be applied to the circumstances of the city of Halifax, in the same manner as provided by the law of Upper Canada for the cities and incorporated towns of that province.

5. *Provincial normal school.*

This subject has been frequently and fully discussed in previous reports, and is now very generally understood ; and, I believe, that scarcely any doubts of the necessity of such an institution remain in the minds of intelligent persons throughout the province. The following extracts from the journal of education embrace all that is now required in illustration of the utility and mode of operation of the proposed institution. They refer to the provisions on the subject in the bill of last session :—

“ The objects to be attained by a normal school are,—1. To enable the people to obtain better teachers for their children. 2. To place within the reach of young persons desirous of entering on this profession, the means of qualifying themselves for it. 3. To save the time of children, by giving them a larger amount of instruction in a given time than they ordinarily receive now. 4. To introduce uniform and systematic teaching. 5. To open a useful profession to our young men. 6. To introduce and bring within the reach of all the young people of our province, those improved methods of mental and moral training which have been adopted in the best schools of this and other countries, and which are being daily extended and increased. In short, the object is to teach the teachers, that they may be competent to teach the children. In establishing such an institution, Nova Scotia will be merely following the example of all the best educated countries of the old and of the new world.

“ The estimate of expense is suited to a country locality, under the impression that the cheapness of board and the facility for supervision in a country village will far more than counterbalance the advantages offered by the capital. Many pupils would be able to attend for six months or a year, in a place where board can be obtained for 7s. 6d. or 8s. per week, who would be unable to remain sufficiently long where it would cost from 15s. to 20s., and where the facilities and inducements to extra expenditure in dress, &c., would be much greater. Farther—the object is to train teachers for the country, and the city schools must, for a long time at least, be conducted on methods not strictly applicable to country schools. Were it necessary, other arguments might be adduced still farther to strengthen the preference for a country locality. The reasons for a *central* locality are sufficiently obvious, as are also those for restricting the tuition to the training of *common school* teachers.

“ The building provided should include a large class room to seat 100 pupils, two smaller class rooms, and lobbies and closets. It should have a space of ground attached, for cultivation as a garden, &c. The sum stated is the lowest for which such a building, fitted up in such a manner as might serve as a model for school buildings throughout the province, could be erected and furnished.

“ The salaries proposed in section 3 are the same with those given to the teachers in the normal schools of Massachusetts. They are much lower than those paid in Canada.

“ The union of the offices of superintendent and principal is proposed on the following grounds: 1. The inspection of schools cannot be efficiently performed by one officer, it is therefore proposed to have district inspectors. 2. After the removal of this part of the work, the duties of school superintendence in Nova Scotia are not so onerous as to require the whole time of an officer, and it is on all accounts desirable that the time thus saved should be bestowed on the source whence the teachers are to be furnished. 3. Many conveniences result from the union of offices, one of which is the uniformity of the training of teachers, with the regulations and supervision to which they are to be afterwards subjected. 4. A person of very high attainments and character is necessary for the head of the training school, and there is some danger that if two offices be created, neither may be properly supported or filled. With the staff provided in this section, one of the assistants might have the departments of English reading, grammar, composition and writing, and the other those of arithmetic, geography and mathematics, while the principal might lecture on the art of teaching, and carry forward the pupils in some of the higher departments of the English and arithmetical courses, and take the general management of the school. Such branches as drawing, music, agricultural chemistry, &c., to which a part of the time would have to be devoted, might be shared among the teachers, according to their various abilities or the time which they could spare.

“ The 4th section requires no remark, except that the amount stated is barely sufficient for the purposes indicated.

“ Section 5 provides a committee of management, and it might be well to add to this section that the governors should be visitors of the school, and might at any time inspect its order and progress. In Upper Canada the governor and heads of departments display great interest in the training school, and are generally present at its examinations.

“ Section

“ Section 6 provides for model schools, or schools of practice, for the teachers in training. Two methods may be followed respecting such schools—either there may be a model department in the normal school itself, or the schools of the vicinity may be used as model schools. The latter has been preferred here, as being the cheaper of the two, and as giving the pupil teachers practice in the kind of schools in which they are likely afterwards to be employed. This method appears to have worked well in Massachusetts. The people of the place in which the normal seminary is situated, should be willing to consent to this arrangement, since the agency of the pupil teachers and the supervision of the principal would greatly benefit their schools.

“ In illustration of the remaining clauses, we might give a statement of the progress of the pupil teacher, from his leaving his home till he returns a graduate of the school. The young man or woman, desirous of taking advantage of the training afforded by the normal school, must be of 16 years of age, of good moral character, and must have received an ordinary common school education. On satisfying the commissioners of schools for the district in which he resides, that he possesses these qualifications, he receives from them an order for admission to the normal school, and may if necessary receive a mileage for travelling expenses. On appearing at the normal school, he is required to give a pledge or declaration of intention to teach within the province on the expiry of his term of training. He is then admitted as a free pupil, and classed according to his attainments, and is recommended to a lodging house, where he boards under regulations provided by the governors and principal. His first studies consist of a thorough review of the subjects which he has already learned or is supposed to have learned in the common school, with the best methods of explaining and illustrating them to children. In the second part of the course, these studies are combined with instruction in the art of teaching, in the higher scientific principles connected with the branches taught in the common schools, and in such departments of history and mental and natural science as may most tend to enlarge the sphere of his general intelligence, and fit him more wisely and in a more practical manner to train the minds of his future pupils. In the third part of the course, practice in teaching in the normal school and the model schools will occupy a considerable part of his time.—At the close of 12 months, unless he apply for it earlier, he is examined, and if found competent, receives a certificate as a graduate of the school, which entitles him to receive a license from any board of commissioners without examination, so long as his moral character continues to be unobjectionable. It will be observed, that each board of commissioners is to send only as many pupils as the population of its district warrants, the provincial school aid being distributed on that basis. The benefits of the school will thus be equally extended over the province. The principal however can admit a small number of additional pupils to fill up any vacancies that may occur. These will not be entitled to travelling expenses, but in other respects will enter on the same terms with other pupils. Licensed teachers will have free access to the school at all times, without any restriction as to studies or time of attendance. As it is not intended that any instruction in classics shall be given in the normal school, and it will not be practicable to spend much time on mathematics, permission is given to the principal to send a small number of graduates desiring to become teachers of grammar schools, to any college or academy receiving public aid, with the view of prosecuting their studies in the higher branches taught in grammar schools.

“ From an institution so constituted, it is hoped that nearly 100 young men and women may be sent forth annually, well trained to fill the important office of the teacher. Some of these will become permanent teachers, others will teach for a few years and then enter into other occupations, and will be replaced by others similarly trained. Thus the province will be annually gaining a number of valuable teachers, and the place of those leaving their profession, will be supplied not by raw and inexperienced bunglers, but by trained and efficient workmen furnished with the latest improvements in their art. The character and remuneration of the profession will be elevated, and the confidence of parents in the schools immensely extended. It may be asked, how many of these young men and women will continue to fill the great office of the teacher. The experience of other countries shows that of teachers so trained many remain permanently in the profession. Others, it is true, teach

teach only for a few years, yet even these amply repay the cost of their education, and the permanent existence of the normal school secures a succession of well trained and skilful men and women prepared to practice all the latest improvements in their art, to supply the places of those who leave the profession. Thus the best systems of teaching will be introduced throughout the province. The people will soon be able to distinguish between these and old routine methods. The character and remuneration of the profession will be raised, and the children will go forth from our schools far better fitted than heretofore for the duties and struggles of life. The province now pays £35,000 per annum to support teachers; would it not be well to spend a little more if we can thereby nearly double the value of their work?"

6. *Teachers.*

The duties of the teacher do not require any elaborate legal enactments for their regulation. An attempt was, however, made in the bill of last session, to specify some of the more important points requiring attention in the regulation of the school and in the teachers' relations to educational officers. Most of these clauses require no remark. One, however, can scarcely be passed over without a few observations:—it regulates his procedure in relation to the all important matter of religious instruction. On this subject the law requires that he shall "inculcate by precept and example a respect for religion and the principles of christian morality," "but that he shall not give denominational instruction except by desire of the parents." This short clause, which agrees in substance with the provisions of the law of Canada and New Brunswick on the same subject, when taken in connection with the other provisions of the law, leaves the whole subject of religious instruction within the control of the parents in each school district. The commissioners are required to satisfy themselves of the good moral character of the teachers before licensing them. The trustees, acting for the people, are bound to select a teacher who shall be unexceptionable to the whole or the majority in his moral and religious character. The teacher on his part is bound to inculcate those great principles of christian truth and morals on which all christians are agreed. This gives him, if a good man, a wide and useful scope. In addition to this, however, he can give all instruction of a more particular character which the parents may require, and which his own religious views may make it possible for him to give. It must be remarked, however, that it is a very mistaken view to suppose that the whole or even a very large portion of the work of religious instruction devolves on the common school teacher. His place as a religious instructor must be subordinate to that of the parent at home, and that of the church, through its ministers. In this respect, the teacher of a day school is in a very different position from that even of the head of a boarding school, who has the children always under his care. Taking this limited view of the teachers' duties in this department, which however in no respect derogates from the responsibility of his position, we think that every christian should be disposed to admit that the provisions above referred to, give all the guarantees for religious instruction possible in the circumstances. The only other alternatives are the adoption by the legislature of some form of instruction as the religion of the state, or the division of the school money among the several sects. The first, even those who believe it desirable, know to be impossible. The second would dissipate and waste the small means available for public instruction—would deprive many poor districts of schools, and would excite an incalculable amount of politico-sectarian animosity.

In the report of the superintendent of education for Upper Canada, for 1851, I find a very able summary of the facts and arguments bearing on this subject, to which I beg leave to refer.

I add for comparison the provision on religious instruction in the new school law of New Brunswick. It is in effect precisely the same with that proposed here:—

"Also to exert his best endeavors both by example and precept, to impress upon the minds of his scholars the principles of the christian religion, morality and equity, provided that no child shall be required to read or study in or from any religious book, or to join in any exercise of devotion or religion which shall be objected to by his or her parents or guardians."

7. *Assessment for the support of free schools.*

This part of the bill of 1851, has been referred to in all my previous reports, and very fully explained by public lectures and the journal of education, in all parts of the province. Its principle may be summed up in the following general statements:—(1.) The only method which can practically give a good education to the whole people is that of *free schools*. (2.) Free schools can be efficiently supported only by a *contribution from all persons in proportion to their amount of property*. Experience has proved that the cheapest and best education for the whole people can be secured on these principles, and that the benefits to the contributors considered merely as owners of property, far more than repay the cost.

The particular method which I have proposed for the introduction of assessment for schools into this province, is based on that now in force in Upper Canada. On this method the schools are supported by the provincial grant, a like sum raised by county assessment and distributed on the same terms with the provincial grant, and such further sums as the people of the sections think proper to raise, with the inducements and facilities afforded by the improved arrangements for the distribution of the public money, and the performance of the duties of the trustees.

That this province is now prepared for the introduction of this method, I have not the slightest doubt; and it commends itself as a wise medium between the position of these districts that are prepared for a larger amount of assessment, and that of those poorer and recently settled districts which are scarcely ready for any amount of assessment. To make more plain its precise bearing on the circumstances of the schools; I shall briefly state the manner in which it will come into operation, if enacted in the present session in the manner provided in the bill of last year.

(1.) Until the first meeting of general sessions after the passing of the act, the distribution of public monies and support of the schools will remain as at present.

(2.) The clerk of the commissioners for each district, will furnish to the grand jury and sessions, (or county council, if counties be incorporated) a statement of the amount which they will be required to assess; and such assessment to an amount equal to the school grant to the county, will be assessed in the same manner and at same time with the usual county rate.

(3.) In April, 1854, the commissioners, on informing the government that the assessment has been made and is in process of collection, will be entitled to draw from the treasury the whole amount of the provincial grant for the year, and will thus be enabled to pay to each teacher in April, 1854, double the amount now paid to each school as a half-yearly allowance. In consideration of this additional bounty, the inhabitants of each section will have been required, for the half year ending April, 1854, to make their school free under the general provisions of the act, and instructions in accordance with these previously furnished to the trustees by the superintendent.

(4.) The same free school system will continue during the summer of 1854, and the commissioners will in November draw from county treasurer the avails of the county tax; and thus be enabled to pay for the summer half year a sum equal to that paid out of the provincial grant for the preceding winter half year.

(5.) In order that all may be ready for the establishment of the system, a public meeting of the inhabitants of each section will be called by the clerks of commissioners on the first Tuesday of November following the passing of the act; at which meeting all the arrangements already referred to in relation to trustees, will come into operation.

(6.) In event of the grand jury neglecting to assess, the clerk of the commissioners will notify the trustees of each section that in order to obtain a share of the provincial grant, they must establish a free school either by local assessment or general subscription. The trustees will then call a meeting—submit the alternative of a school supported by fees per scholar and no provincial aid except for poor scholars, or a free school and the usual provincial aid. The meeting will decide, and the trustees will find in the law the necessary facilities for making their arrangements accordingly. The disadvantage, where there is no county tax, will be that the burden would then as now fall too heavily on the less

wealthy districts, unless the wealthier districts should refuse to establish free schools, in which case their share of provincial aid might go to their poorer neighbours in other sections.

With reference to the alternative provided in case of no county assessment being made, I beg to propose the following as a better provision, in form at least, that that in section 24 of the bill of last winter :

“ 24. In event of no county assessment being made, the commissioners shall draw from the treasury, in each half year, so much of the grant to their district as shall be sufficient to allow to each school, which by local assessment or voluntary subscription has been made free, an annual allowance on the terms stated under sections 32 and 36, but not in any case to exceed twenty-five pounds per annum to a common school, or fifty pounds to a grammar school ; and to each school supported by fees or subscription per scholar, the sum of ten shillings per annum for each free poor scholar attending the same ; and the commissioners may also draw a sum not exceeding one-sixth of the whole to aid very poor districts, if necessary.”

The advantages to be derived from the method of support which I have thus endeavoured to explain, may be summed up as follows :

The affairs of the schools will be more systematically managed. Strong inducements will be offered to keep good schools, well filled and constantly in operation. Teachers will be better supported. All will have access to the schools, and in such a manner as to induce them to avail themselves of their benefits. The poorer districts will be greatly aided, as will the poor and large families in wealthier districts. In short, after a very careful study of the present condition of the schools, I am firmly of opinion that this method will either directly or indirectly meet all the present difficulties of the schools, and the impediments which now exist to the universal diffusion of education.

With the exception of parts of the school system not in any way effected by the bill of 1851, and which I trust will be continued as formerly, and a few minor alterations in that bill to which I do not now consider it necessary to refer, the above remarks embrace all the subjects to which it will be necessary to call the attention of the legislature in the enactment of a new law.

In closing this report, probably the last that I shall have the honor of presenting, I may briefly advert to the proceedings of the last three years.

In commencing the work in 1850, I was much embarrassed by the difficulty of procuring information respecting the actual state of the schools and the directions in which improvement was required. Difficulties of this kind have, I trust, been removed from the path of those who may succeed me. My short visit to schools in the United States pointed out many directions in which beneficial changes might be effected ; and in my tour of visitation in 1850, I carefully noted every important fact in relation to the state of education that came under my observation. I soon learned that in all parts of the province the evils that affect the schools are the same in kind though different in degree. Accordingly in my report for 1850, I was prepared to enter fully into the existing state of education, and to recommend measures for its improvement.

In so far as these are capable of being carried out in the separate districts under the existing law, they have been explained and enforced in school visits, lectures, reports, and other publications, and in teachers' institutes.

In so far as they required legislative interference, they have been stated in public meetings, reports, and the journal of education, and have been embodied in the draft of a school bill prepared for last session.

The labours of the two years ending May, 1852, include fifty-six public meetings, one hundred and thirteen lectures, eight teachers' institutes, attended in all by two hundred and thirty teachers, more than five hundred school visits, a large amount of correspondence, and several educational publications. In the past summer, the work has consisted principally of correspondence and other writing, but has occupied a large part of my time, which, however, I have given ungrudgingly, in the hope that it may produce permanently beneficial effects.

The benefits which have resulted from the office of superintendent and other new features in the act of 1850, are—improved methods of teaching in a great number of the schools—a better supply of books and apparatus—improvements in school houses—increased attendance—the organization of associations of teachers—the wide spread diffusion of more just views of general education—the introduction of greater system and order into the management of the schools—the establishment of school libraries—the collection of a large amount of statistical information, and the diffusion of a desire for improvement and an agitation of the subject of education, which cannot now stop short of the establishment of a thoroughly efficient system.

It now remains for the government and legislature to avail themselves of the improved aspect of educational affairs, and to give to the province a school law which shall further promote the healthy development of its popular instruction.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN WILLIAM DAWSON.

January 19, 1853.

IV. STATISTICAL REPORT.

REMARKS ON THE TABLES.

It is gratifying to observe that the tables are yearly becoming more complete and satisfactory. The returns of 1852 are in all respects superior to those of 1851, and very much more accurate and complete than those of 1850.

Little change appears in the support of schools. The apparent improvement in support of schools and salaries of teachers in the past year is mainly attributable to the establishment of a greater number of grammar schools. These, it will be seen, have been steadily increasing from 25 in 1850 to 43 in 1852. This shows an increasing desire for a higher education than that afforded by the common schools, and is a hopeful symptom of increased interest in the more central and wealthier districts of the several counties.

The number of pupils has increased very slightly, and the melancholy disparity between the average attendance and the average number of children per district still continues to testify to the unequal diffusion of education. If to the total number in the column of persons between 4 and 15 years of age, we add a proportionate number for the 224 districts which send in no returns and of course had no schools last year, we find that the number of children not at school amounts to over 28,000, the number at school in the summer half year being 33,024. If we add 8000 for children who may have been at school in winter and not in summer, which is a large allowance, we still have 20,000 children destitute of education. We must also take into account the notoriously inefficient character of many of the schools, and the circumstance that many children entered in the school lists attend only a very short time, or very irregularly. The column of average attendance shows that, on this last ground alone, we are entitled to deduct one-third from the nominal attendance. No stronger argument for assessment and free schools can be obtained than that afforded by these facts, when compared with the statistics of free school countries, which often show ten-fourteenths of the persons between 4 and 15 to be in regular attendance on the schools.

The duration of the schools will still bear comparison with that in other parts of America, and appears to be the only element in the organization of good schools which is properly fostered by our present system.

The experiment of establishing school libraries, is shown by the present returns to have been highly successful. About one-third of the schools have already had the use of portions of the books; and this number is constantly increasing, and will increase more rapidly as the stocks of books in the several counties become larger.

The number of schools that have received portions of the school books for poor schools, is smaller than might have been anticipated. It appears, however, from the reports from the districts, that in some the books have been retained for sale at cost price, and that in others they

they have been given gratis only to some of the poorest schools. The return on this subject having been required for the first time in the present year, was also neglected by many of the teachers.

It is very satisfactory to find that the supplies of useful apparatus in the schools continue to increase. This is in part owing to the distribution of maps under the present law; but the increase of other apparatus is an indication at once of improved methods of teaching and of greater interest in the schools on the part of the people. The number of schools having improved furniture is very small, but I have reason to know that it is much under the truth.

It is to be hoped that under a new law, improved methods of support, better organization and management of the school sections and a higher class of teachers, will not only give us more full and accurate statistical information, but will largely increase the actual amount of instruction.

The tables of this year, for the first time, present complete returns, on all essential points, from the whole of the districts.

TABLE I. Number of Schools and Districts—Support of Schools.

District.	No. of Schools.		Number of Districts	Support from District.			Support from Province.			Total.	Amt. from District for Cl. from province			
	Winter.	Summer.		Winter.	Summer.	Total.	Winter.	Summer.	Total.					
City of Halifax,	14	15	14	4308	8	2341	4	7	2689	19	3	10	19	10
E. Halifax,	21	28	—	297	6	384	16	6	683	13	0	10	8	9
W. Halifax,	29	29	24	488	7	479	10	9	967	18	7	14	9	1
Lunenburg,	40	35	—	614	13	719	2	8	1333	15	9	10	0	1
Queen's,	31	34	30	621	3	579	13	4	1200	16	6	0	0	0
Annapolis,	58	67	68	897	6	1066	11	1	1962	11	7	348	5	0
King's,	66	59	60	1132	4	983	0	3	2115	14	9	6	1	0
N. Pictou,	48	51	60	662	5	760	16	2	1413	11	2	319	1	0
S. Pictou,	48	50	52	782	16	1064	10	8	1582	10	7	329	10	0
Parsonsborough,	10	8	17	122	8	110	16	8	233	5	6	63	15	7
N. Cumberland,	48	47	56	832	18	757	1	3	1590	0	1	238	17	9
S. Colchester.	59	68	45	717	16	693	1	11	1410	16	11	227	8	0
Stirling,	13	14	17	168	0	177	19	4	330	17	4	71	0	0
E. Hants,	22	27	31	359	0	392	2	9	741	3	7	133	13	4
W. Hants,	30	34	34	610	15	709	7	10	1311	3	6	204	6	8
Chro,	13	18	—	123	2	144	6	1	267	8	5	76	4	6
N. Digby,	30	37	27	619	8	594	15	6	1214	1	0	204	6	8
Yarmouth,	26	31	34	469	5	397	9	11	866	15	4	155	17	0
Argyle,	14	18	26	121	1	139	4	0	260	18	9	77	0	0
Barrington,	11	17	20	131	13	167	7	0	299	0	3	97	0	0
St Albans,	20	24	—	177	9	296	18	7	384	17	9	122	10	0
St. Mary's,	6	9	17	61	13	101	2	9	162	16	7	76	16	4
E. Guysboro',	27	34	39	319	17	400	9	8	730	6	5	176	12	10
Sydney,	52	68	—	694	2	640	17	0	1355	0	2	337	2	0
N. Inverness,	51	45	51	476	0	382	6	4	868	0	4	245	3	3
N. Inverness,	24	24	36	239	17	227	18	6	467	11	3	129	16	7
*Capo Breton,	51	56	—	994	1	685	19	1	1680	0	6	461	17	2
Victoria,	—	—	—	0	0	362	6	0	862	0	0	20	0	0
Richmond,	52	29	32	277	1	272	7	8	549	8	5	208	13	1
Tombia & Avon,	928	884	704	13253	17	13598	0	11	24851	18	3	6897	13	10
Do. for 1861,	825	1004	712	11489	16	11942	16	10	23102	14	1	5073	11	7
Do. for 1860,	886	843	—	9645	1	12316	17	5	25139	0	8	3863	9	8

The averages are calculated for the summer half year alone.

* Winter half year includes both Capo Breton and Victoria.

TABLE II. Number, Age and Sex of Pupils.—Total number of children.

District.	Paid Pupils		Free Pupils.		Total.		Ages of Pupils.				Sex of Pupils.				Persons from 4 to 15 yrs. of age	Districts not rep'd.
	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	Under 8.		Over 8		Male.		Female.			
							W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.		
City of Halifax,	668	736	760	842	1428	1578	343	426	1083	1102	847	536	611	672	4500	
Eastern Halifax,	700	777	72	198	772	975	165	344	544	631	372	508	326	467	1253	4
Western Halifax,	1154	1098	122	165	1276	1263	273	385	1004	357	732	696	565	567	2176	
Lunenburg,	1211	1240	183	184	1394	1424	311	444	1083	980	842	777	552	647	1393	20
Queen's,	729	806	129	150	853	950	146	273	713	978	561	487	298	267	1246	
Annapolis,	1556	1701	326	396	1882	2097	317	660	1565	1437	1221	1948	661	1049	3402	10
King's,	2050	1617	380	383	2000	2092	392	562	2038	1438	1637	903	793	1097	2454	15
Northern Pictou,	1727	2000	129	172	1856	2172	283	618	1572	1555	1068	1122	786	1032	2343	17
Southern Pictou,	2377	2334	174	161	2551	2665	402	683	2149	1982	1888	1495	1042	1170	2435	7
Parrshoro',	287	164	20	28	307	192	44	60	204	132	202	102	114	90	343	7
N. Cumberland,	1499	1461	183	171	1682	1632	475	455	1207	1177	1027	908	655	724	1384	23
S. Colchester,	1514	1523	153	156	1667	1679	353	534	1314	1107	1014	917	649	762	1659	
Stirling,	498	537	29	45	527	582	63	142	464	440	310	341	217	241	929	4
E. Hants,	715	746	55	59	770	803	146	266	631	519	443	418	333	380	1052	7
W. Hants,	903	1012	140	179	1043	1191	155	291	876	880	703	610	322	591	2100	
Clare,	254	349	54	93	308	442	46	69	262	373	172	198	136	244	1164	
N. Digby,	932	936	127	154	1059	1090	150	302	909	788	692	573	367	517	1185	8
Yarmouth,	830	724	191	230	1021	954	106	316	915	688	783	519	238	434	1817	3
Argyle,	185	236	48	76	233	362	65	155	168	203	156	169	77	155	740	8
Barrington,	331	374	52	91	383	465	53	176	330	289	269	225	114	240	797	9
Shelburne,	397	418	56	79	453	497	63	168	300	324	307	233	146	258	628	
St. Mary's,	158	208	21	37	179	345	23	76	156	169	113	154	66	91	296	8
E. Guysboro',	553	722	161	229	790	951	127	242	663	708	464	471	326	480	994	13
Sydney,	1400	1483	168	233	1568	1716	185	305	1483	1409	1013	1071	555	645	1681	22
S. Inverness,	1145	1010	232	200	1377	1210	154	213	1223	997	915	760	462	450	2329	5
N. Inverness,	596	583	59	75	655	663	77	141	578	522	408	385	247	278	1295	13
Cape Breton,	2324	1654	306	275	2630	1927	469	530	2161	1399	1601	1113	1029	816	2630	12
Victoria,		906		80		986		193		741		594		381	1103	
Richmond,	640	654	238	273	878	927	189	234	658	683	537	556	321	371	1541	9
Totals,	27333	28209	4568	5415	31901	33624	5575	9263	26326	24761	19987	18208	11914	15416	46869	224
Do. in 1851.	24269	25918	4259	4713	28528	30631	5375	9352	23205	21835	17537	16430	10901	14470	46886	
Do. in 1850.					22818	27838										

TABLE III. Average attendance.—Duration of Schools.—Sex and salaries of Teachers.—Libraries, &c.

	Ar. attendance, winter.	Ar. number on list, winter.	Av. number from 4 to 15 per district.	Duration of schools in weeks.		Sex of Teachers.				Average Salary of Teacher.			No. schools having books from Prov. libraries.		No. schools having school books from commrs.								
				W.	S.	Male.	S.	Femal.	S.	District.	Province.	Total.	W.	S.	W.	S.							
																	W.	S.	W.	S.			
City of Halifax,	79.	102.	321.4	24.	22.	11	11	10	10	497.	5s. 8d.	497.	16s. 5d.	997.	2s. 1d.	13	15	14					
Eastern Halifax,	21.	36.7	49.1	21.6	24.8	17	20	4	8	25	8	7	16	17	10	45	6	5	12	18			
Western Halifax,	28.2	47.2	83.7	22.2	23.4	22	22	3	5	34	11	4	14	5	0	48	15	4	24	24			
Lunenburg,	21.4	28.4	48.	22.5	18.1	25	25	27	27	31	17	6	17	0	8	48	18	2	2	9	38	35	
Queen's,	21.	27.6	40.1	21.3	22.4	20	14	11	20	37	10	6	18	8	8	55	19	2	1	14	13	12	
Annapolis,	22.5	32.4	59.4	22.1	23.1	47	37	11	20	31	13	1	10	18	7	42	11	8	21	25	7	23	
King's,	20.1	31.	48.1	23.	22.	54	34	12	25	34	2	6	10	13	3	44	15	9	14	8			
N. Pictou,	28.6	43.1	54.4	22.6	21.5	38	38	5	13	30	1	5	13	3	4	43	4	9	15	19	2	36	
S. Pictou,	26.6	53.1	60.4	20.5	20.6	46	47	2	3	31	5	3	11	8	1	42	13	4	28	33			
Parrshoro',	13.6	30.7	34.3	18.6	18.7	9	6	1	2	25	18	4	12	9	4	38	7	8		7	1		
Cumberland,	19.2	35.	44.6	22.9	21.1	42	36	6	11	35	19	1	10	1	8	49	0	9		16		13	
S. Colchester,	17.7	29.2	39.2	17.8	18.8	46	26	13	32	27	15	5	7	15	5	35	10	10	30	25	2	6	
Stirling,	17.5	40.5	71.4	23.3	22.1	11	11	2	3	25	18	2	10	18	4	36	16	6		13			
E. Hants,	19.4	35.	42.	21.7	17.	15	14	7	13	30	17	7	11	2	9	42	0	4	5	8	8	3	
W. Hants,	20.4	34.7	70.	24.9	24.5	22	18	8	16	41	0	1	14	3	6	55	3	7	6	18		6	
Clare,	14.3	19.5	63.6	19.	20.7	7	4	6	14	17	16	6	10	7	5	28	3	11					
N. Digby,	33.4	33.3	59.	22.8	23.8	27	20	3	17	36	15	10	12	7	4	49	3	2					
Yarmouth,	27.	39.2	69.6	17.6	22.7	25	8	1	23	30	19	1	11	12	5	42	11	6	16	15			
Argyle,		16.6	43.8	14.8	19.8	13	5	1	18	16	6	1	10	16	3	27	2	4	3	2		2	
Barrington,	21.4	34.8	53.1	19.2	23.1	10	3	1	14	21	5	8	14	5	6	35	11	2	6	7	11	8	
Shelburne,	16.	32.3	48.1	19.1	21.5	15	5	5	19	17	9	10	11	2	8	28	12	6	2	3			
St. Mary's,	13.3	29.8	26.4	18.6	21.3	6	6	6	3	23	5	1	24	1	0	47	6	1	3	5	6	6	
E. Guysborough,	18.6	29.2	55.9	23.4	21.1	23	24	4	10	24	0	2	11	13	3	35	13	5	8	6	26	11	
Sydney,	18.4	30.1	56.	22.3	19.8	44	45	8	13	35	5	8	18	10	10	53	16	6	7	20	12	22	
S. Inverness,	17.6	27.	55.4	23.1	21.2	49	43	2	2	17	16	9	10	3	10	28	0	7			43		
N. Inverness,	16.	27.2	54.	21.1	22.5	20	17	4	7	19	1	2	10	16	1	29	17	3			7	8	
Cape Breton,	20.9	34.4	62.6	24.4	21.7	72	46	9	10											15		35	
Victoria,		34.9	45.9		20.4		28														4		5
Richmond,	19.4	27.4	67.	24.3	24.2	24	22	8	7	18	6	3	13	2	8	31	18	11	1	1	16	10	
Totals & av'ges,	22.3	35.3	64.6	21.4	21.5	760	635	174	365	28	13	9	14	7	8	43	1	5	217	330	206	247	
Ditto 1851.	21.4	32.7	58.7			662	588	163	344	25	9	10	13	1	9	38	11	7					
Ditto 1850.	23.9	32.5	52.8			718	604	149	321	24	15	3	11	11	10	36	7	1					

TABLE IV. Character of Schools—Apparatus—School Houses.

District.	No. of Schools Winter.	Grammar Schools.	Common Schools teaching classics or matric.	Schools not having grammar or geography.	Reg's of errors and merits.	APPARATUS.				SCHOOL HOUSES.								
						Globes.	Wall Maps.	Black-boards.	Other apparatus.	Under 18x20.	Under 20x30.	Over 20x30.	Frame or stone.	Log.	Good.	Bad or un- inhab.	Furni- ture im- proved.	
City of Halifax.	14		7	2	4	5	12	10	2			15	15		15			
E. Halifax.	21	1	5	2	8	4	18	11	5		11		14	2	15		2	
W. Halifax.	29	1	6	3	7		22	8	3		7	16	4	27	2	25		4
Lunenburg.	49	3	4	27	5	2	9	16			8	16	6					
Queen's.	31	3	4	10	3	2	6	6	1		7	10	4	21		27	4	1
Annapolis.	58	4	19	5	24	4	19	28			13	19	9	58		50	8	
King's.	66	4	10	26	13	3	18	34	1		19	38	5	63	3	18	11	
N. Pictou.	43	2	8	6	12	5	36	27	3		15	18	2	29	10	34	9	
S. Pictou.	48	2	9	15	17	3	29	24	1		21	23	3	40	8	38	10	
Parrsborough.	10		1	7				1			5	3		9	1	7	3	
N. Cumberland.	48	4	4	12	13	3	12	16	1		12	21	5	45	3	38	1	
S. Colchester.	59		13	8	5	1	36	16	2		13	25		49	2	38	10	
Stirling.	13		1	2	4	1	6	8			6	4	2	9	3	6	6	
E. Hants.	22	1	6	2	6	5	14	11	2		8	9		20	1	16	4	
W. Hants.	30	2	11	7	6	2	9	12	1		7	14	2	27	1	26	4	
Clare.	13		2	11	2			1			5	3		13		13		
Digby.	30	2	4	6	3	2	5	6			10	12	2	25	1	23	3	
Yarmouth.	26	1	8	7	15	2	7	14	3		1	16	5	22		21	1	
Argyle.	14		2	8				4			1	7		12		13	1	
Barrington.	11	1	4	2	7	1	4	7	1		8	3		10	1	3	2	
Shelburne.	20	1	3	10	4		3	2			9	3		8		7	1	
St. Mary's.	6	1	2	3		1	5	6			4	1	1	4	2	4	2	
E. Guysboro'.	27	2	2	12	2	2	20	7			16	4		15	12	20	7	
Sydney.	52	2	7	21	3	1	15	4			33	9	1	34	15	41	8	
S. Inverness.	51		2	16	2	1	10	4			35	12		8	43	12	38	
N. Inverness.	24		1	16	11	1	5	7	1		15	6	1	9	15	22	2	
Cape Breton.	81	3	2	32	11	1	10	9			37	8	6	24	29	41	15	
Victoria.		3		9	5	1		2			18	7	1	4	5	6	2	
Richmond.	32		1	16	5	2	8	3			15	3		2	7	3	1	
Totals.	928	43	149	308	202	55	346	304	28		355	331	75	626	166	582	158	9
Do. 1851.	825	31	125	262	155	29	221	208	24		334	287	58	567	156	590	137	18
Do. 1850.	912	25	102	384	46	16	118	109	13		215	216	51	443	115	444	125	

TABLE V. Abstract of Returns of Grammar Schools.

Name of District.	Teacher and Place.	No. of Pupils.				Average attend- ance.	Pupils in higher branches.	Support from District.	Support from Province.	Floors.	W. Maps.	Black- boards.	Inhabit- ants of House.	Higher Branches Taught.							
		Winter. Pd.	Summer. Pd.	Fr.	Fr.																
E. Halifax.	A. Russell, Musquoboit,	51	13	48	11	35	33	19	18	50	0	0	47	10	0	1	11	2	29x18	Ag. Chem., Geom., Com., Hist.	
W. Halifax.	J. Davison, Sackville,	52		57	2	24	31	15	17	45	7	6	23	15	0	3	2	20x30	Lat., Math., N. Phil., Ag. Ch.		
Lunenburg.	W. B. Lawson, Lunenburg,	39	8	39	8	39	40	15	15	80	0	0	40	0	0	2	12	138x32	Latin, Agr. Chem., Math.		
"	W. D. Marshall, Bridgewater,	51	9	51	9	39	39	16	16	40	0	0	30	0	0	2	4	136x25	Ditto ditto.		
"	J. McKinnon, Chester,	42	3	42	3	37	37	10	10	61	15	0	30	0	0	2	10	130x20	Algebra, ditto.		
Queen's.	J. Parks, Liverpool,	45	8	24	24	29	24	29	11	65	5	0	31	13	4	2	6	3	130x20	Lat., Geom., Trig., Mens., Nav.	
"	A. F. Willard, Milton,	56	1	55	2	35	56	14	7	150	0	0	31	13	4	1	8	130x55	Latin, Surveying, Phil., &c.		
"	M. H. Ambrose, } Pr. Medway	40	9	24	7	28		26	8	49	0	0	31	13	4	8	2	23x53	Trig., Nav., N. Phil., Ag. Ch.		
Annapolis.	H. DeBlois, Annapolis,	33		35		29	35	19	12	160	0	0	25	0	0	6	2	36x21	Lat., Gk., Tr., Alg., Mat., N. Ph.		
"	W. Shipley, Bridgetown,	43	6	30	7	39	37			55	0	0	25	0	0	1		160x30	Lat., Math., N. Phil., Ag. Ch.		
"	T. Hardy, Nictaux,	39	4	41	4	25	45			60	0	0	22	10	0	4	3	124x26	Math., Nat. Philosophy.		
N. Pictou.	D. McDonald, West River,	71	3	70	6	40	40	16	8	45	0	0	26	17	6	1		23x28	Latin, Greek, Geom., History.		
"	C. E. Henry, River John,	40	3	30	4	25	21	11	15	49	10	0	25	3	0	4	3	21x36	Classics, French, Drawing, &c.		
S. Pictou.	J. McKay, New Glasgow,	69	5	44	6	50	50	15	15	70	10	0	33	6	8	1		130x30	Latin, Greek, Algebra, Math.		
"	G. Fraser, Merigomish,	80		61		28	36	13	10	45	0	0	28	16	10			122x24	Latin, French, Mathematics.		
Cumberland.	D. McKay, Wallace,	94	11	101	15	50	70	19	24	50	0	0	25	0	0	2		221x30	Alg., Mat., N. Phil., Ag. Ch.		
"	A. McLeod, Puggwash,	67	4	57	6	50	43	9	9	75	0	0	25	0	0	12		230x22	Latin, Greek, Algebra.		
"	S. O'Donnell, Amherst,	45	1		21			13		20	0	0	9	7	6	2		1		Alg., Maths., Nat. Phil.	
"	J. Cullen, do.	34	3	40	1	20	22	34	14	47	10	0	21	17	6	1	9	1	16x20	Lat. Gr., Fr., Al. Nav., Ag. Ch.	
E. Hants.	J. W. Teas,	65			31			11		20	5	0	15	16	8	14		120x19	Lat., Mens., Geom., Ag. Ch.		
"	Mary Gauld, Maitland,			55	9	23		10		36	10	6	15	16	8	1	9	1	24x19	Latin, French, Surveying, &c.	
W. Hants.	B. Curran, Windsor,	52	6	38	5	40	35	13	11	75	0	0	31	13	8	2	1	2	40x30	Lat. Gr., Fr., Ag. Maths., &c.	
"	G. F. McDonald, Newport,	43	7	40	10	31	30	17	11	100	0	0	31	13	8			2	18x27	Alg., Maths., Ag. Ch., N. Ph.	
N. Digby.	T. Meldon, Weymouth,	38	2		58			25		70	0	0	12	10	0	1	15		26x20	Latin, Maths., &c.	
"	J. Souter, Westport,			39		30		8		35	0	0	12	10	0	3			24x24	Geometry, Mensuration, &c.	
"	W. Loudett, Digby,	34	6	34	6	25	35	14	14	60	0	0	41	13	4	2	8		22x32	Lat., Fr., Maths., &c.	
Yarmouth.	A. Murray, Yarmouth,	30	4	37	5	26	27	15	16	40	17	6	48	14	4	2	6		240x40	Lat., Fr., Maths.	
Barrington.	A. Doane, Barrington,			33	7			30		12	25	15	0	23	15	0	2	8		123x33	Maths., Nat. Phil.
Shelburne.	D. W. Hill,	23	2	17	4	22	18			7	35	0	0	37	10	0	6		420x20	Alg., Nav.	
"	J. Freeman,			31	1	25		5		20	0	0	12	10	0	5			326x26	Alg., Maths.	
St. Mary's.	J. McKinnon,	42	3	40	7	19	22	12		50	0	0	33	6	8	7			126x36	Classics, Alg., Maths.	
E. Guysboro'.	S. R. Russell, Guysboro',	29	7	25	10	30	20	11	15	40	0	0	30	6	8	2	3		13x15	Alg., Mens., Ag. Chem.	
"	T. Taylor, Cape Canse,	42	8	22	1	18	21	11	12	41	13	0	30	6	8	4			217x27	Maths., Nat. Phil.	
Sydney.	R. McDonald, Antigonish,	38	2		29		10			26	0	0	23	2	0				135x24	Lat., Maths.	
"	W. Chisholm, St. Andrews,	24	14	34		22	20	10		28	12	0	35	0	0	2			123x23	Lat., Alg., Maths.	
"	J. McLellan,	23						10		10	11	6	14	8	5	2			122x22	Lat., Gr., Algebra.	
Victoria.	J. McDonald,		44	1		30		10		20	0	0	15	10	10	1			130x20	Lat., Gr., Alg., Maths.	
"	W. Sinclair,		34			20		12		20	0	0	15	10	10				124x20	Alg., Maths.	
Cape Breton.	A. Monro, Boulardarie,		65	6		50		11		20	0	0	15	10	10	2	5		128x22	Lat., Alg., Maths.	
"	J. McKay, Sydney,		27	8		21		12		21	0	0	13	17	10	7			120x17	Lat., Ag. Chem., &c.	
"	R. Arnold, Mines,		18	4				10		20	17	8	16	13	4	1				Lat., Gr., Alg., Geom., &c.	
"	J. E. McDonald,		74	11		50		8		41	10	0	16	13	4	10			232x22	Alg., Nav., &c.	
King's.	Rev. W. Somerville, Cornwallis,	31	2			20		30		30	0	0	13	10	10	2	1		18x20	Lat., Gr., Alg., Nav., Surv'g.	
"	W. Eaton, Kentville,	49	12	28	10	37	29	13	11	57	10	0	26	0	10	1			120x20	Ag. Chem., Maths., &c.	
"	H. Kerr, Aylesford,	78	7	62	4	35	37	10	10	45	15	0	26	0	0	1			127x22	Alg., Geom., Mens.	
"	J. Leard, } Horton,	46	6	49		28	26	20	21	50	0	0	21	7	6	8			130x24	Geom., Trigon., Nav., Land	
"	J. R. Hen,																			[Surv., Greek, Lat., Fr.	

Apportionment of books, apparatus, &c., purchased with grant for that purpose, to the several boards of commissioners, 1852.

City of Halifax, to be expended by commissioners,	-	-	-	-	-	-	£35	0	0
Eastern Halifax, as per invoice to clerk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	13	0
Western Halifax,	"	"	-	-	-	-	18	12	4½
Lunenburg,	"	"	-	-	-	-	30	18	6
Queen's,	"	"	-	-	-	-	18	9	3
Annapolis,	"	"	-	-	-	-	31	10	3
King's,	"	"	-	-	-	-	28	16	6
Northern Pictou,	"	"	-	-	-	-	28	0	0
Southern Pictou,	"	"	-	-	-	-	28	0	0
Parrsboro',	"	"	-	-	-	-	5	3	11
Northern Cumberland,	"	"	-	-	-	-	20	9	9
Southern Colchester,	"	"	-	-	-	-	23	1	6
Stirling,	"	"	-	-	-	-	6	19	0
Eastern Hants,	"	"	-	-	-	-	10	16	6
Western Hants,	"	"	-	-	-	-	18	2	6
Clare, per invoice, £6 6s. ; cash, £2,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	0
Northern Digby, as per invoice to clerk,	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	2	6
Yarmouth,	"	"	-	-	-	-	15	2	3
Argyle,	"	"	-	-	-	-	9	18	7½
Barrington,	"	"	-	-	-	-	9	18	1½
Shelburne,	"	"	-	-	-	-	9	17	1½
St. Mary's,	"	"	-	-	-	-	5	13	0
Eastern Guysboro',	"	"	-	-	-	-	14	4	3
Sydney,	"	"	-	-	-	-	28	2	6
Southern Inverness,	"	"	-	-	-	-	23	11	9
Northern Inverness,	"	"	-	-	-	-	12	0	6
Cape Breton,	"	"	-	-	-	-	26	11	3
Victoria,	"	"	-	-	-	-	14	11	6
Richmond,	"	"	-	-	-	-	20	8	6
Journal of education, returns, &c., distributed to all the districts, as per account and vouchers,							47	17	10
Carriage parcels, as per account and vouchers,							9	14	10½
Cost of engravings of school-houses for publication in annual report,							10	6	3
Apparatus to Barrington grammar school, to be repaid out of grammar school grant to that district,							17	17	0
Balance in hands of superintendent,							0	14	10
							<u>£623</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8½</u>

CONTRA.

Balance from 1851,	-	-	-	-	-	-	£0	4	11
Grant from treasury,	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	0	0
Apparatus sold,	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	15	8
Journal of education, surplus paper,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	10
Additional discounts on books, ascertained after making out invoices to clerks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	9	3½
							<u>£623</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>8½</u>

APPENDIX.

(A) EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS, &c.

1. *City of Halifax*.—“The half-yearly returns, dated October 31, 1851, exhibit an attendance at the schools of the city receiving provincial aid, of 1269 pupils; the returns for the same period of 1852 give 1211 as the number. The fees of 1852 are about ten per cent. less than those of 1851. The diminution in numbers is cause of much regret. Increase was hoped for; and a great increase is very desirable, as several hundred children in Halifax are growing up without school education, while accommodation for some of these is offered at very low fees or free of charge.

Morse interest in the cause of education, as regards teachers, trustees, parents, and the public generally, is greatly to be desired. Better school accommodation, and a system more in accordance with the progress of education, are also objects of much solicitude.

In these circumstances the commissioners would most earnestly and respectfully call the attention of your excellency's government to the establishment of a well equipped *normal institute*, and the adoption of some general mode of *assessment* for the support of education, as in their opinion two indispensable pre-requisites for the improvement of the common education of this province, both in point of quantity and quality. The commissioners would also take this opportunity of expressing their opinion of the importance of general superintendence and efficient local visitation.”

(A committee of the city board of commissioners regularly visit the schools for the purpose of examining and advising, and have in the past summer held a public examination and awarded prizes to the best readers in the several schools.)

2. *Eastern Halifax*.—*Extract of letter from clerk*.—“There is little improvement in the state of education this year in this district, entirely owing, I believe, to the scarcity of good teachers.

Two of the schools have adopted the principle of assessment, viz., Musquodoboit harbor, and No. 10, the district in which I reside. They are both likely to work well; in the former the average attendance has doubled, and in the latter nearly trebled. What it would be I cannot say, if the house was large enough, but the school is full, and many have been refused admittance. The district pays the teacher £50 a year. The present average attendance is 60.”

“The library books are all out, and are a great boon to the river districts. They are eagerly sought for and read, but I have not enough to supply the demand. Of the shore districts I can say nothing, not having received any information from the librarians.”

3. *Western Halifax*.—“By the statement of the clerk, it appears that the library books received from Mr. Dawson, numbering three hundred and four volumes, are still in the library, none of them having been lost; that they have been kept in good order, have been several times exchanged, and are all now in use in the several school districts.

School books and maps, amounting in value to eighteen pounds twelve shillings and four pence half-penny, have lately been received from the superintendent, and directions have been given by the board to the clerk to distribute all the said books and maps gratuitously.”

4. *Lunenburg*.—(The clerk states that the school books for 1852 have been received, and distributed gratuitously. It appears from the return that during last summer nearly all the schools have had the use of portions of the library books. At a meeting held February 1, the board of commissioners passed the following resolution, two members, Messrs. Heckman and Ernst, dissenting:)

Resolved, That this meeting very cordially approve of the suggestions of the superintendent of education, in reference to the establishment of a normal school, and also of the proposed plan of assessment for the support of teachers.”

5. *Queen's County*.—(The clerk's report shows school books to the value of £25 to be
on

on hand. Only a few schools have received gratis books during the year, and less than half of the schools have had library books. The following extract of a letter from Mr. Willard, master of Wilton grammar school, shows very creditable efforts on the part the people of that district :—)

“ We have furnished our rooms with Wales’ best cherry desks and chairs. We have a set of outline maps, an outline globe, three large blackboards, and an eight-day clock. All we have done thus far has been by voluntary subscription. We are still in need of more funds to carry out our wishes. I have two assistants, and I think we shall soon employ another teacher part of the time to teach drawing and vocal music.”

6. *Northern Pictou*.—(The supply of school books for 1852 has been received and distributed gratuitously. Less than half of the schools have as yet received library books.)

7. *Southern Pictou*.—The school books for 1852 have been received, and left, by order of the board, with the clerk for sale. More than half of the schools have had the use of library books.)

8. *Parrsboro’*.—(Difficulties have been experienced in disposing of the library books, owing to the vacancy of a number of the schools.)

9. *Colchester*.—(School books for 1852 received. Those for past years in part sold and in part given gratis. Two-thirds of the library books are in circulation. The Truro academy appears to be in a flourishing condition. The following is an abstract of its return for the half year ending May 1, 1852 :)

“ Paid pupils, 93 ; free do., 6 ; total 99. Support from people, £57 18 4 ; support from province, £50. Branches taught, Latin, Greek, French, mathematics, natural philosophy, agricultural chemistry, history, composition, English grammar, geography, reading, writing, arithmetic.”

10. *Cumberland*.—(School books for 1852 received ; but not yet disposed of. Libraries in use in about one third of the schools.)

11. *Stirling*.—(School books for 1852 received, and one half given gratis ; the other half in hand. Libraries in use in most of the districts. From the report of the Stirling teachers’ association, it appears that its numbers are increasing, and that it has produced good effects.)

12. *Eastern Hants*.—(School books for 1852 received. Those for former years have been distributed gratuitously. Libraries in use in a few districts.)

13. *Western Hants*.—“ With reference to the common school teachers, the commissioners would desire to speak of them with respect, as a body of men occupying an important station in society, and performing services for which many of them are poorly remunerated ; but we feel bound in faithfulness to state, that as a body they do not possess those literary attainments, nor receive that support and respect, which are requisite to give them influence in the community, and to ensure efficiency and success in the management of their schools. Some now engaged in teaching the commissioners might have felt themselves justified by a strict interpretation of the act in rejecting it altogether ; but to have done so in the present inadequate provision for the support of schools, would only have been to have thrown the district without a teacher, or to have had it occupied by another perhaps equally objectionable. Until some better and more adequate provision is made for securing the services of more competent teachers, especially in the weaker districts, we have no reason to expect that their character will rise much above what it now is.

With respect to the clause in the present school act requiring trustees to indemnify themselves by a subscription list and then by a written agreement to bind themselves to pay the teacher a certain amount for his services, we are not aware of a single instance in which it has been bona fide complied with. The fact is that trustees will not make them-

selves responsible for the teacher's salary, nor even give themselves much trouble about seeing it collected. Upon the whole, however, there is some improvement going on; and as the old school houses moulder away, their places are supplied by others of a much better class, and connected with some of the conveniences of teaching."

(The school books for 1852 have been received. Library books have been in use in about half of the districts.)

14. *Clare*.—(Books for 1852 received. Most of those for former years distributed gratis; none sold. No report is made of the disposal of the library books. An attempt was being made to establish a grammar school at Beaver River.)

15. *Yarmouth*.—(School books for 1852 received, and distributed gratis, with the exception of books to value of £1 7s. 6d. sold, and proceeds expended in purchase of writing paper for poor schools. Library in circulation, except 9 vols. in hands of the clerk.)

16. *Argyle*.—"The state of education in this district, as will be seen from the returns, is very low, and the apathy of the people generally extreme. The qualifications of teachers as a class are not such as would be desirable; yet they are such as will teach for small remuneration, which we are sorry to say appears in many instances to be the chief qualification. This state of things calls loudly for some modification in the present law, and we would earnestly recommend: First: the establishment of a training school for teachers; and secondly, the introduction of the principle of assessment, on something of the plan recommended by the superintendent of education, as reported in the journal of education."

(Two of the commissioners, Messrs. Ryder and Borque, dissent from the above, in so far as it relates to assessment.)

17. *Barrington*.—(The clerk reports that "it is the intention of the commissioners to hold meetings in different parts of the township, to make an effort to stir up the minds of the people in the cause of education," to supply some vacancies in the schools, and to try the sense of the people on the subject of assessment. Four new school houses had been opened in the course of the summer. School books for 1852 were received, and were to be sold, except when required for poor scholars. Those for former years had been given gratis, except books to value of 17s. 6d. sold, and to value of 25s. on hand.)

"The school library is in good order. No books have yet been lost or sold. For the last six months most of the scholars have been of the junior class, and it was thought best by trustees and teachers to let the books remain till the winter season."

18. *St. Mary's*.—(School books for 1852 received, and most of them distributed gratuitously. Libraries in use in several schools, and apparently much prized.)

19.—*E. Guysboro'*.—(School books for 1852 received, and distributed gratuitously. Libraries in use in a few of the schools.)

20.—*Sydney*.—(School books for 1852 received, and on hand for sale. Those for former years distributed gratuitously. Library books in use in nearly one half of the schools.)

21. *S. Inverness*.—(School books for 1852 received. The library books for 1850 and '51 were not received until September last, having remained for some time at the Strait of Canso, to which place they were shipped from Halifax.)

22.—*Cape Breton*.—(School books for 1852 received.)

23. *Victoria*.—(School books for 1852 received, and in part distributed. Also library books for 1850 and '51. The school books for 1851 were forwarded from Halifax at same time with the library books; and as the board of commissioners for Victoria was not then organized, were sent to the care of the clerk of the commissioners for Cape Breton. They were not received by the commissioners for Victoria, and inquiries have been instituted as to

to the cause of their loss or detention, though as yet without success. The following are extracts from the report of the commissioners:)

“ That in consequence of the county being as yet in an infant state, and at present subjected to a heavy expenditure, the commissioners are of opinion that the time for county assessment has not yet arrived. That the commissioners fully agree with the views of the superintendent of education, as to the necessity of there being established a provincial normal school for training teachers, without which they can scarcely hope to realize the expectation that such advances will be made in the method of communicating information and consequently enlarging the ideas of the inhabitants of the county generally, as the enlightened spirit of the age requires.”

(The commissioners also state their belief that the grant for common school purposes is insufficient to enable them to establish schools in all the districts of the county, or even to sustain the schools now in operation. They also express their approval of the school books of Chambers's educational course as the basis of a uniform series for the county.)

24. *Richmond*.—(The school books for 1852 have been received, and distributed gratis. The library books for 1850 and '51 have also been distributed to the schools.)

(B) PLANS OF SCHOOL HOUSES.

The defects of the school-houses of this province, and the want of attention to comfort and convenience in their construction and furniture, induced the superintendent of education in 1850 to publish a pamphlet on school architecture, which was circulated in all parts of the province, and has been the means of inducing trustees in many districts to make material improvements in their schools.

With the view of following up the impression thus made, he applied to the honorable Henry Barnard, of Connecticut, the author of a standard treatise on school architecture, for copies of plans and engravings of school houses selected from that work, which he very kindly consented to furnish at the cost of taking casts in type metal. These casts should have arrived in time for insertion in the journal of education, but, owing to neglect on the part of an agent to whom they were intrusted, they were not received until the 4th of February, 1853. With the view of giving the country the benefit of these plans, in time to allow them to be used in the construction of school houses to be erected hereafter, a selection of them, with short explanations, is attached to this report.

I. HIGH SCHOOL OF HARTFORD.

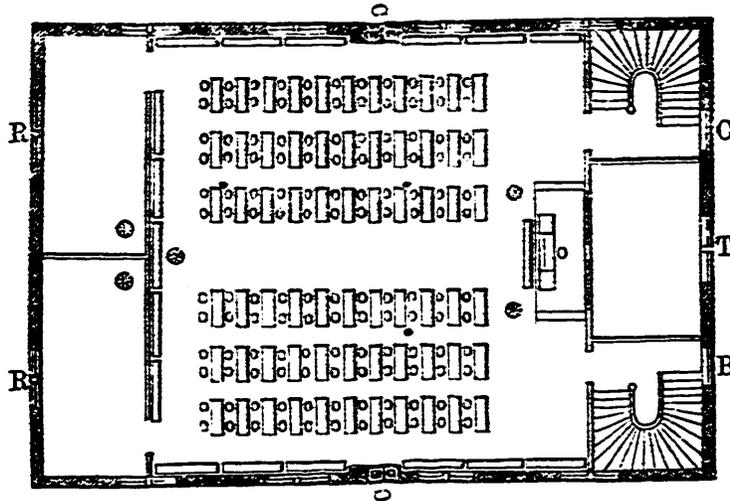


Fig. 1. Plan of second floor.

Size 50 feet by 75—three stories in height.

B. Girl's entrance. C. Boy's entrance.

Centre aisle, 8 feet. The smaller aisles between the tiers of seats, 2 feet 4 inches. The side aisles 4 feet 4 inches. Space behind the seats 6 feet wide.

o. Teacher's platform and desk, and piano.

R. Recitation rooms, each 23 feet by 12—furnished with chairs.

T. Room for library and apparatus, 11 feet by 14.

⊕. Hot air registers. c. Ventilating flues.

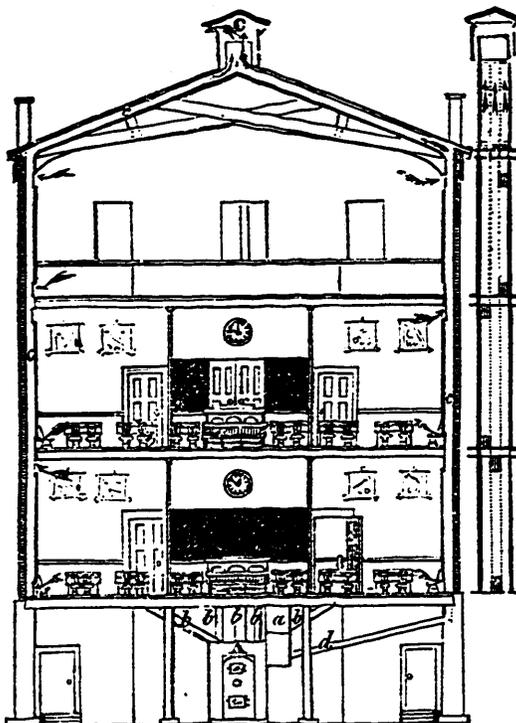


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2. Plans exhibiting mode of ventilation.

Fig 2. Transverse section, showing the manner in which the hot air flues are carried up on the inside of the walls and under the roof, till they terminate in the stationary top or ejector. A. furnace. a. cold air ducts. b. warm air ducts. c. foul air ducts or ventilating flues. d. smoke pipe. C. ejector.

Fig. 3. Lateral section of the flues, showing the manner in which they are packed together and connected with the several rooms.

A full description of this building may be found in Barnard's school architecture.

II. SCHOOL HOUSE OF CENTREMILL, R. I.



Fig. 4. Front elevation.

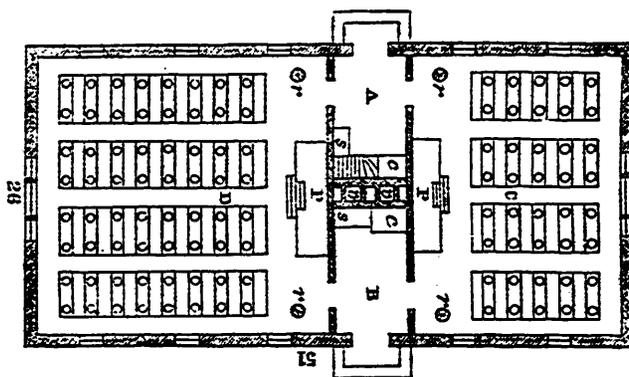


Fig. 5. Ground plan.

A. Boy's entrance, 6 feet by 10. B. Girl's ditto. C. Primary department, 20 feet by 25, with desks and seats attached for 40 pupils. D. Secondary or grammar school department, 25 feet by 25, with desks and chairs for 64 pupils. *r*. Registers for hot air. *v v*. Flues for ventilation. *c*. Closets for dinner pails. *s*. Sink. *P*. Teachers' platforms.

Mr. Barnard remarks that this school-house "for beauty of design and convenience of arrangement, is not surpassed by any in New England." Cost, \$1500.

III. SCHOOL HOUSE IN WASHINGTON, RHODE ISLAND.

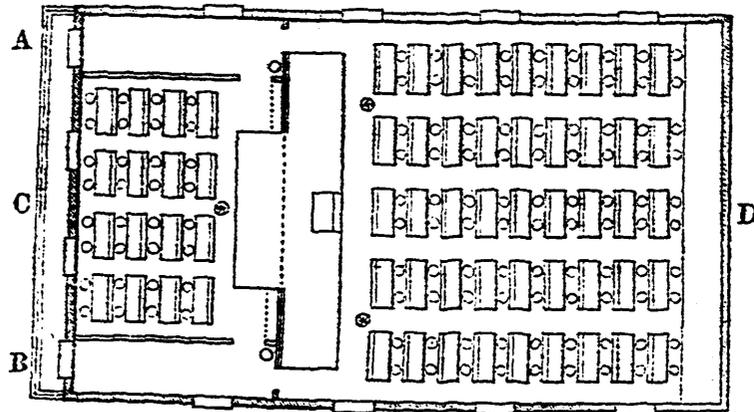


Fig. 6. Ground plan.

A. Boy's entrance. B. Girl's entrance. C. Primary school room. D. Secondary or grammar department. Desks for two. Chairs supported on iron pedestals. ⊕. Register for hot air. ○. Flues for ventilation, within which is carried up the smoke pipe..

IV. SCHOOL HOUSE IN A COUNTRY DISTRICT IN RHODE ISLAND.

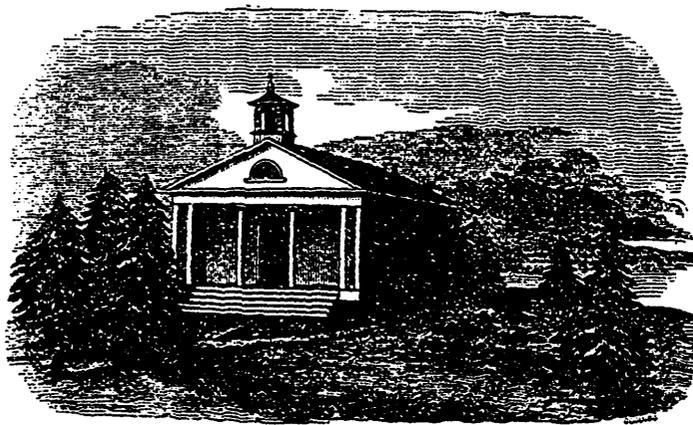


Fig. 7. Front elevation.

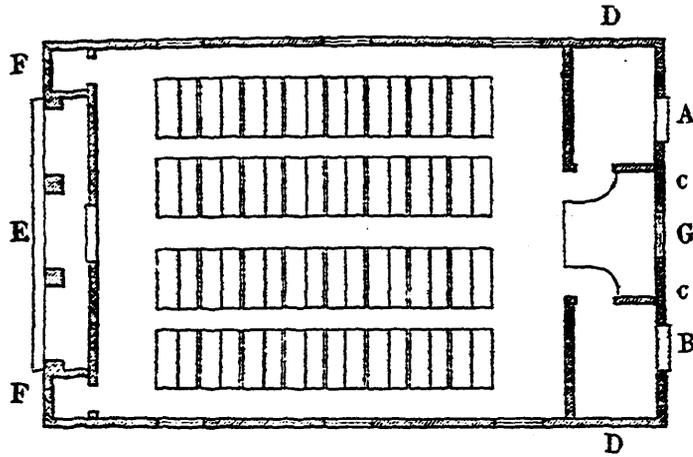


Fig. 8. Ground plan.

A B. Separate entrances for boys and girls. C. Teacher's platform. D. Lobbies or recitation rooms. E. Front entrance. F. Closets for books, &c. G. Flue. Size, 25 feet by 36; height within, 12 feet. Cost, with furniture and site, \$1200. Seats for 64 pupils.

V. SCHOOL HOUSE IN WARREN, RHODE ISLAND.



Fig. 9. Front elevation.

Fig.

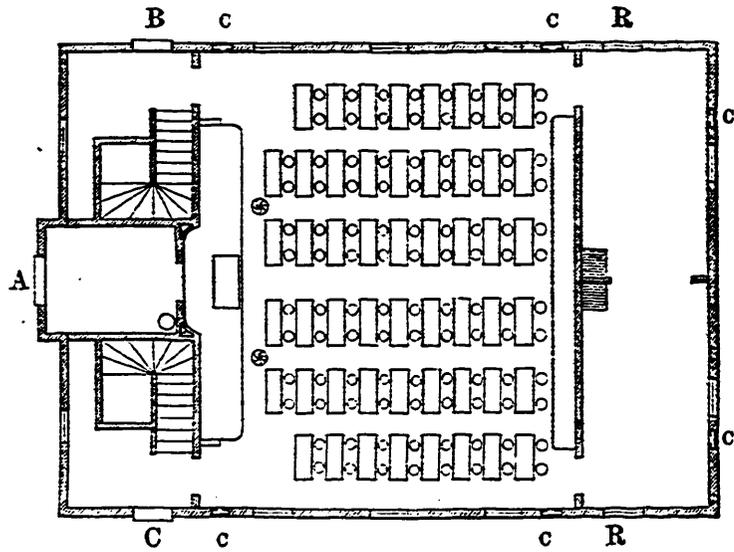


Fig. 10 a. First floor.

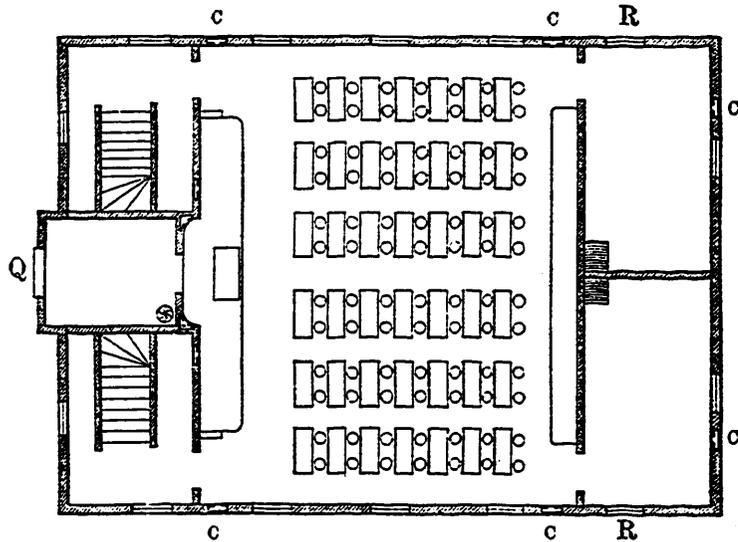


Fig. 10 b. Second floor.

A. Front entrance. B. Girl's entrance. C. Boy's entrance. R. Recitation rooms connected by sliding doors. Q. Library and apparatus. c. Flues for ventilation. ⊕. Hot air registers. Size of building—62 feet by 44. Cost, with site, furniture, &c., \$8,594. (For play-ground see fig. 16.)

VI. PLAN OF A TWO-STORY SCHOOL HOUSE.

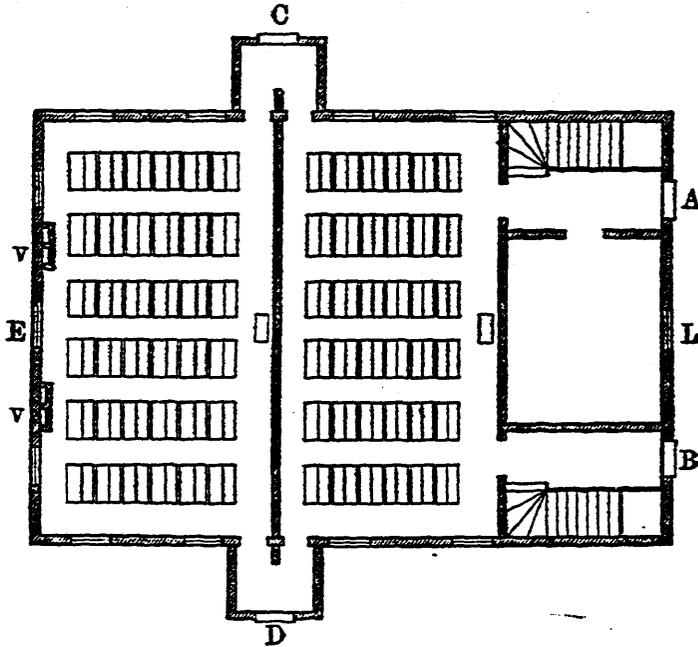


Fig. 11 a. First floor.

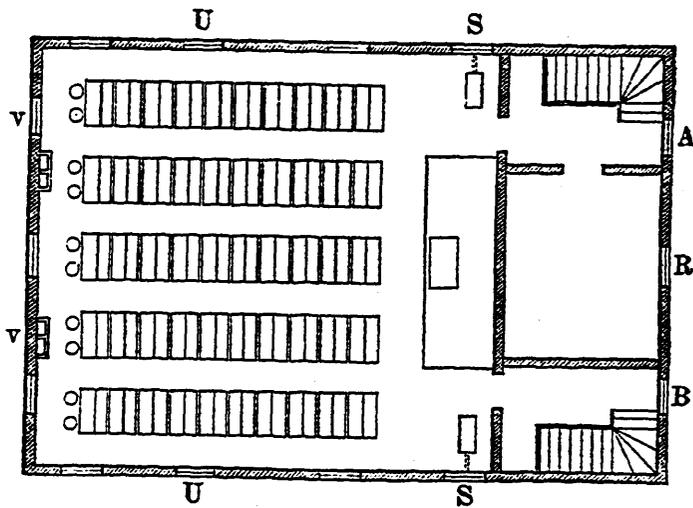


Fig. 11 b. Second floor.

A. Entrance for girls to secondary school U. B. Entrance for boys to ditto. C. Entrance for girls to primary E and intermediate schools. D. Entrance for boys to primary and intermediate schools. R. Recitation room. L. Library. S. Stove. V. Flues for ventilation.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS PLANS.

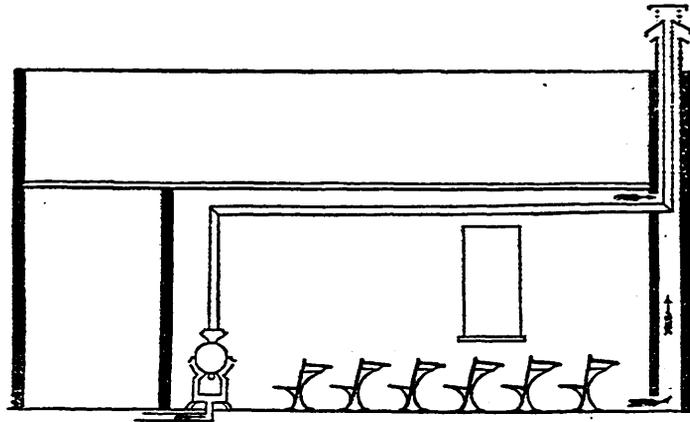


Fig. 12. Section of a small school-house.

This section shews the manner of heating and ventilating a school-house with Mott's ventilating stove, or any similar contrivance; and also the arrangement of the seats and desks.

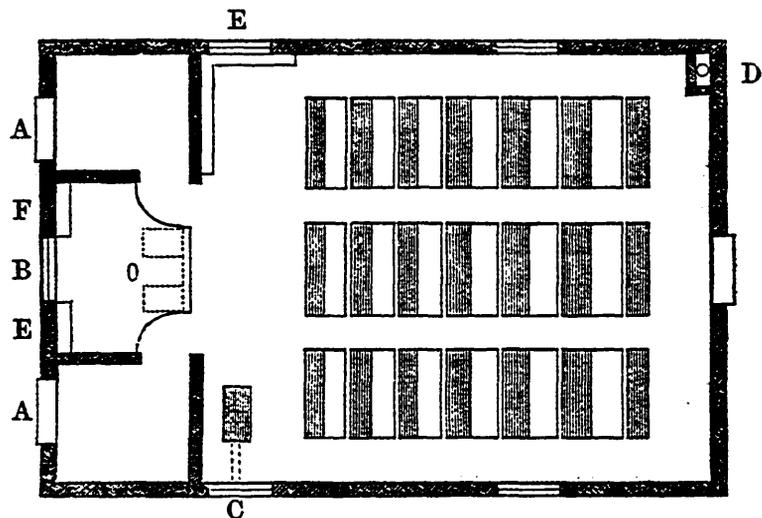


Fig. 13. Ground plan of above school—seated for 42 scholars.

A A. Entrances. B. Teacher's platform. C. Stove. D. Flue. E. Seats for small scholars. F. Cases for library, &c.

The stove and flue are in the opposite corners, and fresh air enters by a pipe leading from without, and opening under the stove. Size, 19 feet by 28. Cost, \$500.

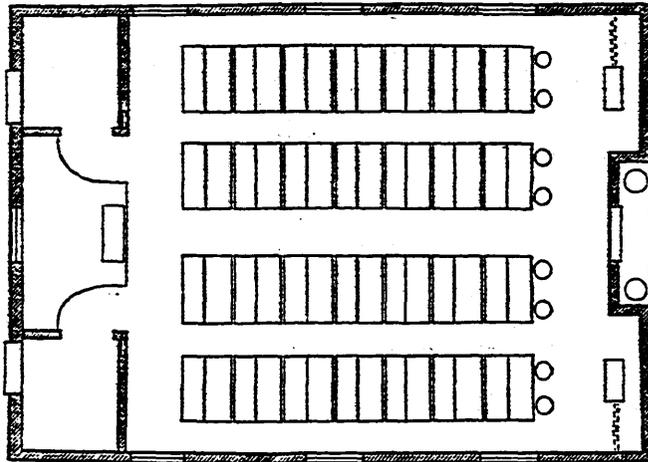


Figure 14.

Fig. 14. Plan of a school-house similar to the above, with two stoves, and seated for sixty-four pupils. Size 28 feet by 36.

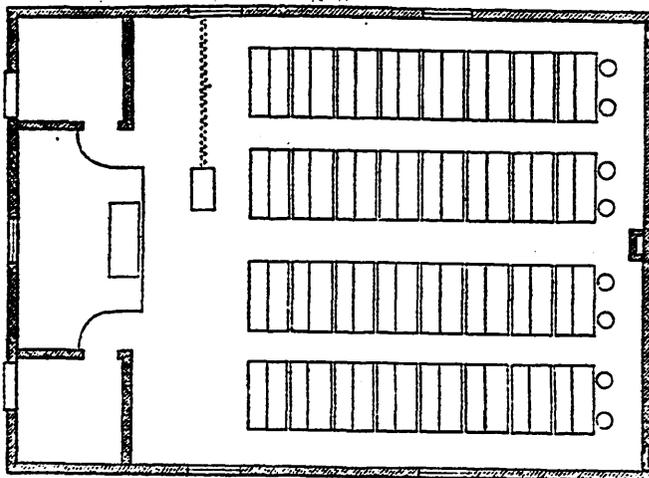


Figure 15.

Fig. 15. Plan of a school-house for 64 pupils, with one stove, flue in centre of opposite end, and flues for ventilation in the corners.

It will be observed that, in several of the above plans, the teacher's desk is in the same end with the entrances. Much space is saved by this arrangement. All the plans are taken from school-houses actually in use, and of modern construction. Attention is especially directed to the separate entrances for boys and girls, the arrangement of the seats for scholars and teachers' desks, and the provision for thorough ventilation, in these plans.

Fig.

VIII. PLANS OF THE ACADEMY BUILDING, ROME, N. Y.

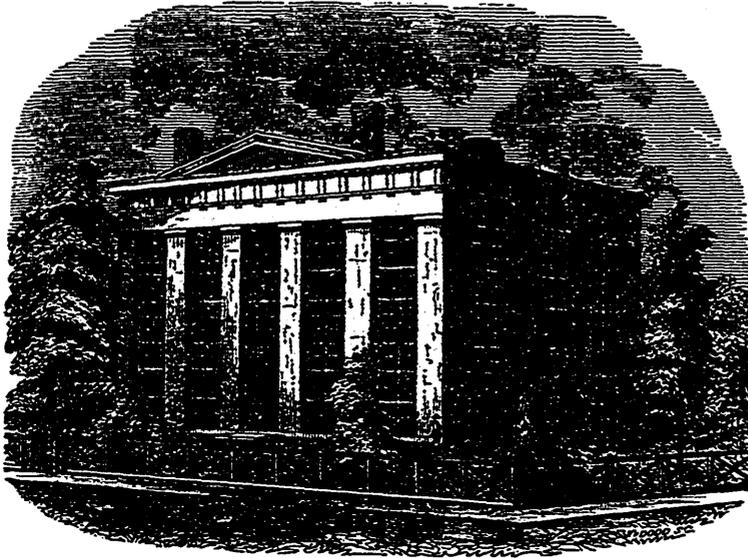


Fig. 19. Perspective view.

This building is 70 feet by 44 feet on the ground.

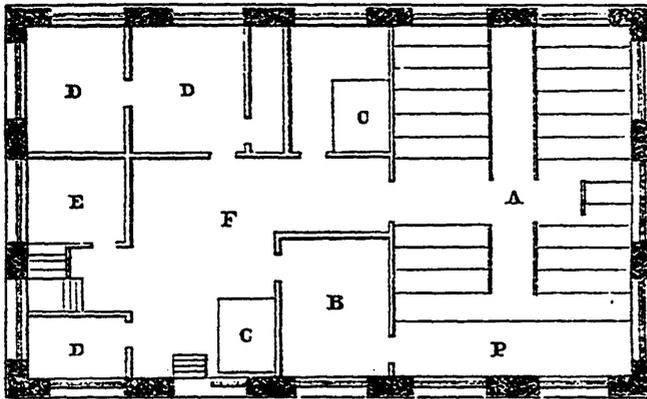


Fig. 20. Basement.

A. Lecture-room and chapel. B. Laboratory. C C. Furnace. D D D. Janitor's rooms.
E. Entry. F. Hall.

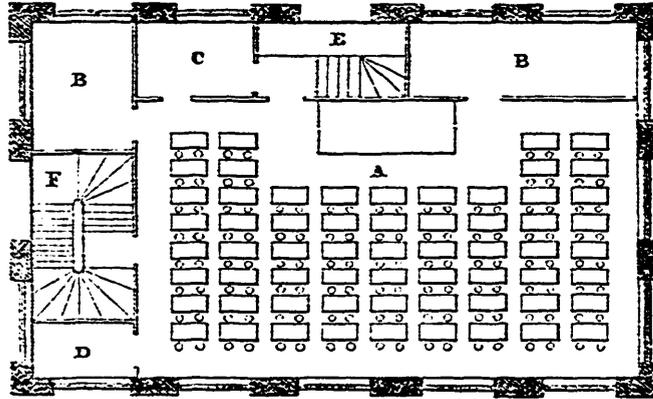


Fig. 21. Plan of first floor.

A. Boys' school-room, with 124 seats. B B. Recitation rooms. C. Dressing room. D. Closet for apparatus. E. Entrance for boys. F. Entrance for girls.

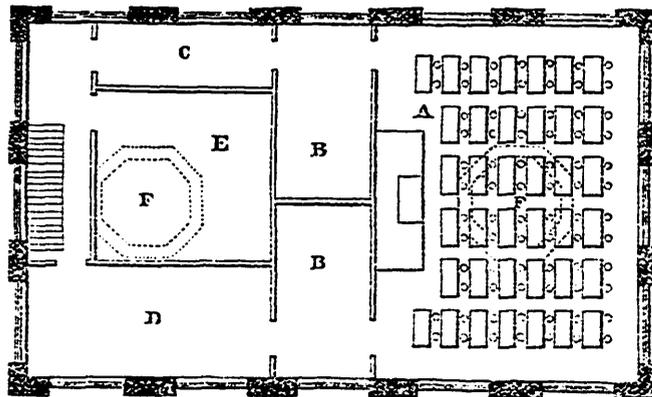


Fig. 22. Plan of second floor.

A. Girls' school-room, with 76 seats. B B. Recitation rooms. C. Dressing-room. D. Primary department. E. Library, lighted by skylight. F. Skylight in ceiling.

IX. REMARKS ON SCHOOL HOUSES, EXTRACTED FROM THE MAINE SCHOOL REPORT, 1852.

The floor should be horizontal. The scholars should sit facing the teacher. There should be a broad aisle next to the walls of the room, and a narrow aisle between the successive tiers of seats and desks, so arranged that each pupil can go to and from his own seat, be seen and approached by the teacher, without discommoding any other one.

The seats and desks should be adapted to each other and to the size of the children who are to occupy them. For a school composed of scholars of all ages from four to twenty-one years, the seats should vary in height from ten to seventeen inches, and in width from nine and a half to thirteen inches. Scholars properly arranged on seats thus graded can place their feet square upon the floor—the upper and lower part of the leg forming a right angle at the knee. The desks to correspond should vary in height from sixteen to thirty inches, and in width from eleven to eighteen inches. The back of the seat should recline to correspond to an easy position of the spine and shoulders. The length of desk allowed to each pupil should not be less than two feet, and the width should vary to correspond to the size of the occupant. The upper surface of the desk should form a plane a little inclined towards the scholar, making an elevation of about one inch in a foot. Three or four inches of the desk, farthest from the scholar, should be horizontal, and along the line of the level part a groove should be made for pens and pencils. The end pieces of the desk should be so constructed as to interfere as little as possible in taking and leaving the seat. In most of our old school houses the distance from the edge of the desk to a vertical line passing through the front edge of the seat is from six to ten inches. A child cannot occupy a seat and desk thus arranged without leaning forward and bringing his head and neck into an unhealthy position. The front edge of the seat should be in a vertical line beneath the edge of the desk, and the desk should be elevated above the seat just the distance requisite to prevent any awkward or inconvenient position of the limbs, chest or spine. A proper adjustment of the seat and desk to the physical condition of the person who is to occupy it, is of the utmost importance. This rule cannot be violated with impunity. Every violation will be followed by a corresponding penalty. And there is not the slightest reason in the world, why this arrangement should not be carried out. Seats and desks fitted for convenient and health postures, and graded for scholars of different ages, cost no more than those made without reference to these conditions.

I have spared no pains to ascertain from actual observation and experiment the proper dimensions of seats and desks for children of different ages. The following is the result of my investigations on this point:

No.	Age of children.	Height of seat.	Width of seat.	Height of desk.	Width of desk.
1.	4 and 5 years.	10 inches,	9½ inches,	16 inches,	11 inches.
2.	6 and 7 “	11 “	10 “	18 “	12 “
3.	8 and 9 “	12 “	10½ “	20 “	13 “
4.	10 and 11 “	13 “	11 “	22 “	14 “
5.	12 and 13 “	14 “	11½ “	24 “	15 “
6.	14 and 15 “	15 “	12 “	26 “	16 “
7.	16 and 17 “	16 “	12½ “	28 “	17 “
8.	18 and upwards.	17 “	13 “	30 “	18 “

I have given above the dimensions of seats embracing eight different sizes and the dimensions of desks corresponding to each size. In practice, however, desks for the smaller sizes will not usually be required. Children under seven years of years of age do not need them.

In most of our common school houses the seats and desks are made of pine and spruce lumber,

lumber, fastened together with common nails, and without paint. Such furniture makes an excellent material for jack-knife carving, and so faithfully has this operation been applied in some of our school houses, that the desks are not more than half of their original width, whilst the remaining part is completely covered with figures of all sorts and kinds. As far as the experiment has been tried, hard wood furniture is preferable in every point of view. Whether cherry, black walnut or birch lumber is used, it should be thoroughly seasoned, firmly fastened together with screws, and stained and varnished. Seats and desks thus constructed are firm, neat and durable, and entirely unfit for experimental carving.

Blackboards, recitation seats, apparatus rooms, entries and clothes rooms, are all necessary appendages to a good school room; and due consideration should always be given to each of these items in preparing a plan.

There should be a sufficient amount of blackboard surface in every school room to allow the largest class, all to work at the board at the same time. There should also be a sufficient number of recitation seats to accommodate the class; and the relative position of recitation seats and blackboards should be properly adjusted. It is convenient even in our small country school houses, to have a room for apparatus and books, or at least a closet which would answer as a substitute. In poor districts, where large houses cannot be built, the entries will have to be used as clothes rooms. In every school house, however limited in size, there should always be two entries, one for the boys and the other for the girls. Each entry should be furnished with a scraper and mat for cleaning the feet, with a wash bowl and towel for cleansing the hands, and with shelves and hooks for hats, cloaks, bonnets and shawls. There should be as many hooks as there are scholars: each hook should be numbered; each scholar should have his number, and always place his overclothes on the same one. Such an arrangement systematically carried out would tend very much to promote habits of neatness, order and propriety, and at the same time prevent much noise, confusion and unruly conduct.

There has been much investigation, and many experiments have been tried, within a few years, to determine the cheapest, the most convenient, and the healthiest mode of warming school rooms. Although this investigation and these experiments have elicited much truth, still I am inclined to think, that for a small country district, where the means are necessarily limited, the cast iron box stove, with certain modifications and improvements recently made, is as good an arrangement as any thing that has yet been devised. It is certainly as cheap a method as any, and as convenient. The only objection is, that it is not so healthy. But if the room is well ventilated, the heat kept at a medium temperature, and a basin of pure water constantly on the stove for evaporation, little or no inconvenience will be felt.

One modification in the common stove for school rooms, consists in inclosing the stove in a sheet iron case, leaving a space of about four inches between the plates. A tube extends down from the under surface and connects with an air duct which is placed beneath the floor. Apertures are made in the upper part of the casing for admitting the warm air into the room. By this arrangement pure air from the outside of the building enters the hot air chamber under the stove, is warmed in passing round and comes out at the top; the casing will never become very hot, children will not be burned in falling against it, and those sitting near will not suffer from too great heat.

Another improvement in the cast iron box stove, is exhibited in "Miller's patent ventilating school-house stove." In this the air is conducted from without, into a chamber below the fire plate, passes through the stove in cast iron pipes, and, well warmed, enters the room from the top. A few of these stoves have been recently introduced into this state. There is one in each room of the new school house at Augusta, erected the past season. Considered as a warming and ventilating stove combined, it works admirably. It is not so expensive but any district might procure one. It is perfectly simple in its construction, and requires no more skill in tending than the common stove.

A very cheap and convenient way of bringing in fresh air, consists in placing an air duct under the floor extending from the outside of the underpinning to a point directly under the stove; the outer end should be covered with wire netting work; the other end should

communicate,

communicate, by means of an upright tube, with the air chamber of the stove. For a school of fifty scholars, the air duct should not be less than fourteen inches in diameter. It should be made of well seasoned pine boards, the inside planed smooth and the joints made tight. In speaking of the air chamber of the stove, I have supposed a stove involving substantially the principles of those described on page 57. But even if the common box is used, an aperture can be made in the floor, directly under it, connecting with the air duct. An iron register should be placed on the opening. When the stove becomes heated, the cold air will rush up rapidly against the bottom of the stove, and become somewhat warmed before it spreads out into the room.

No. 11.

(See page 254.)

Halifax, 25th January, 1853.

SIR,—

In compliance with his excellency's instructions communicated to us in your letter of the 3rd ultimo, directing us to survey and report on the practicability of a new line of road direct from Halifax to Windsor, in accordance with a plan prepared for that purpose by Mr. William Hendry, in order to open up the country and shorten the distance between these points:—

We beg leave to report that we have explored the country minutely between the "Three Mile Plains," near Windsor, and Bedford Basin. The country, generally, within these points, is mountainous, rocky and broken.

The line explored leaves the Three Mile Plains near the present road leading to Mosher's mill, and crosses the St. Croix river near said mill, thence following up the river to the foot of Ponkook lake; about half a mile from thence it follows an open valley for about three miles to the water shed of the St. Croix, and the waters emptying into St. Margaret's Bay; thence for two miles skirting small lakes and streams and nearly level; from thence to near Fox's mill, and down said mill stream to near the head of the Great Indian lake; the ground is broken and rocky—and from thence to the Pocwock lake (3½ miles) the line passes through a broad open valley quite level, and good land for agricultural purposes.

This lake appears to be the greatest obstacle on the whole line, the natural valleys on each side strike the lake about 1½ miles from the outlet; therefore an increase of distance to the extent of about 2½ miles, or an expensive bridge would have to be built. On the east side of Pocwock lake there is a high ridge of land lying across the course, and which terminates at the Sackville river at Webber's lake, and in order to follow the best level, the line would have to come to this point; consequently the distance would not be shortened to the extent anticipated.

From Webber's lake the line passes through a broad open valley to Sandy lake (the land on this section is of superior quality) and joins the present road about ½ mile southwardly of the 8 mile house. A line might be had passing the south end of Pocwock lake through Hammond's Plains, and falling into the new road near Kearney's farm, but it would pass over high ground, and would not shorten the distance.

The red line on the accompanying map will give a general idea of the proposed route. At the point where the line crosses Pocwock lake it is 2350 feet wide, and from 20 to 50 feet deep—to throw a rough wooden bridge across it would probably cost about £1800.—

It is proper to state that the line passes for nearly its whole extent through a dense forest, and that there are thousands of acres of cordwood, ship timber and spruce saw logs of the best description—with abundance of water-power for the erection of any sort of machinery; and were a road opened up in that direction, it would add to the developement of the resources of the country very materially.

We entertain no doubt whatever but that a line of road can be had in this direction on as favorable levels as the present road to Windsor, but it will be expensive to make, will pass only through a limited quantity of land suitable for agriculture, and by crossing the Pocwock lake, the distance saved will be only 4 miles, and by going round the south end of said lake only 2 miles.

The distance between Windsor and Halifax in a straight line is about 36½ miles.

By the proposed line crossing the Pocwock lake about 41 miles.

The distance by going round the south end of the lake 43½ miles.

By the present road 45 miles.

The present exploration has cost about £20. To make a thorough survey with levels, sections and plans, to give the general features of the country, would probably cost over £100, which we did not feel satisfied in expending, knowing that the object in view to shorten distance could not be accomplished to the extent anticipated.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

WILLIAM FAULKNER,
JAMES POLLOCK.

The hon. the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, Halifax, N. S.

No. 12.

(See page 255.)

DR. THE PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA,

In account current with the Receiver General, between 1st January and 31st December, 1852.

1852.

January 1st to December 31st.	To cash paid sundry advances,	£2476 11 0
	Commissioners poor, Halifax,	1300 0 0
	Criminal prosecutions,	383 9 6
	Coroners' inquests,	255 0 0
	Drawbacks,	2609 8 6
	General education,	15467 11 0
	Interest on funded debt,	2830 14 8
	Indian grant,	309 11 6
	Support of light houses,	7326 5 8
	Legislative expenses,	5847 13 3
	Militia expenses,	181 11 4
	Miscellaneous expenses,	1396 11 11
	Oat mills,	201 5 0
	Penitentiary,	907 6 9
	Packets and ferrys,	897 10 0
	Post communication,	1057 17 6
	Salaries of officers,	14968 15 0
	Sable Island,	1548 17 8
	Transient poor,	214 15 8
	Revenue expenses,	7008 2 9
	Judiciary expenses,	304 10 0
	To	

To cash paid—Agriculture,	£1070	16	8
Troops on route,	67	17	6
Immigrant expenses,	12	10	0
Public buildings,	1331	18	3
Statistics,	1562	3	9
Public printing,	395	0	8
Piers and breakwaters,	455	1	8
Fisheries,	5000	0	0
Funded debt,	10000	0	0
Electric telegraph,	75	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£87463	17	2

Road service.

Road advances,	£1127	14	8
Old roads,	1220	6	5
Road compensation,	1328	13	3
Annapolis,	1498	4	0
Colchester,	1803	13	2
Cumberland,	1802	4	11
Cape Breton,	1511	5	1
Digby,	1487	8	2
Guysboro',	1347	0	2
Halifax,	2502	6	9
Hants,	2020	16	8
Inverness,	1642	4	6
King's,	1613	5	1
Lunenburg,	1930	0	0
Pictou,	2045	11	7
Queen's,	1506	9	6
Richmond,	1305	4	4
Sydney,	1703	4	6
Shelburne,	1519	10	9
Victoria,	1428	0	0
Yarmouth,	1567	10	0
Casualty vote,	21	1	7
	<hr/>		
	33931	15	1
	<hr/>		
	121395	12	3
Balance,	4396	2	7
	<hr/>		
	£125791	14	10

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH RECEIVER GENERAL.

CR.

1851			
December 31st.	By balance at this date,		£5067 17 10
1852			
January 1st to December 31st.	Colonial duties—		
	Antigonish,	£53	0 0
	Annapolis,	1161	18 0
	Amherst,	1219	10 0
	Argyle (Tusket),	309	15 0
	Arichat,	858	4 0
	Barrington,	277	15 0

Cornwallis,

Cornwallis,	£350	7	2		
Canso Strait,	0	0	0		
Digby,	1193	2	5		
Halifax,	76483	0	6		
Lunenburg,	118	5	6		
Liverpool,	1141	1	10		
Londonderry,	181	2	3		
LaHave,	41	13	1		
Pictou,	2736	11	4		
North Sydney,	656	9	1		
Parrsboro',	90	14	2		
Port Medway,	40	14	11		
Ragged Islands,	357	15	6		
Shelburne,	158	11	3		
Ship Harbour,	375	11	6		
Truro,	256	16	4		
Windsor,	767	6	6		
Westport,	259	0	0		
Weymouth,	327	19	10		
Yarmouth,	1704	10	1		
Sheet Harbour,	8	13	5		
Givan's wharf,	45	0	0		
Pugwash,	129	15	5		
Sydney, C. Breton,	299	3	3		
Tatamagouche,	172	17	3		
Wilmot,	574	7	0		
Horton,	234	7	8		
Cape Canso;	103	5	10		
Pubnico,	102	16	11		
Wallace,	230	8	7		
Beaver River,	63	7	9		
Maitland,	314	9	11		
Joggin's,	112	17	11		
Walton,	131	0	0		
Canada Creek,	96	8	0		
Clements Port,	47	16	3		
Hants Port,	60	14	11		
Sandy Cove,	30	1	3		
Port Hood,	25	3	6		
Cape Canso,	409	7	4		
St. Mary's River,	39	3	4		
Church Point,	45	0	0		
Advocate Harbour,	1	1	3		
Guysboro',	43	19	10		
Strait of Canso,	515	1	6		
Halifax light duty,	1262	12	3		
From captain Laybold,	17	11	0		
From Jacob Miller,	0	15	6		
				96238	2 1
By this sum received on account of electric telegraph,				4476	16 2
From savings' bank,				9000	0 0
On account of advances,				163	5 10
From Canada for support of light houses,				519	14 6
On account of copy right,				13	5 1
On account of fines and forfeitures,				162	7 4
					By

By this sum from Prince Edward Island for support of light houses,	£37 10 0
From home government on account of support of Sable Island, £400 stg.,	504 8 10
Returned on account of troops on route,	1 2 6
On account of casual revenue,	7276 11 10
On account of passenger head money,	69 2 3
On account of distilleries,	2261 10 7
	£125791 14 10
Dec. 31. By balance brought down,	£4396 2 7

[Errors excepted.]

Receiver general's office,
Halifax, 31st December, 1852.

JAMES McNAB, receiver general.

Financial secretary's office.

Examined and found correct.

SAM'L. CREELMAN, financial secretary.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Of the amounts certified by the financial secretary for payment on account of the different public services of the province, for the year ended 31st December, 1852.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total curr'y.
CIVIL LIST. Act 12 Vic., cap. 1.			
His excellency Sir John Harvey—	Salary as lieut. governor		
	from 30th Sept'r. 1851 to 22d March, 1852,	£1772 0 0	
His excellency Sir G. Le Marchant—	Do. do. from 6th		
	August to 30th September, 1852,	570 13 0	
Colonel Bazalgette—	Salary as administrator of government		
	from 22nd March to 6th August, 1852,	1407 7 0	
B. Haliburton—	Twelve months' salary as chief justice, to		
	30th September, 1852,	1250 0 0	
W. B. Bliss—	Do. do. assistant judge, do.	812 0 0	
E. M. Dodd—	Do. do. do. do.	700 0 0	
T. C. Haliburton—	do. do. do. do.	700 0 0	
W. F. DesBarres—	do. do. do. do.	700 0 0	
Alex'r. Stewart—	do. master of the rolls, do.	700 0 0	
Joseph Howe—	do. provincial secretary, do.	700 0 0	
J. B. Uniacke—	do. attorney general, do.	500 0 0	
A. McDougall—	do. solicitor general, do.	125 0 0	
Sir R. D. George—	Twelve months' pension as late provin-		
	cial secretary, to 30th September, 1852,	500 0 0	
Miss Cox—	Twelve months' pension, to 30th Sept'r., 1852,	125 0 0	
		10562 10 0	

CIVIL LIST. Act 11 Vic., cap. 22.

J. McNab—Twelve months' salary as receiver general, to 30th September, 1852,	£600	0	0	
S. Creelman—Ditto as financial secretary, ditto,	600	0	0	
Edw. Duckett—Do. as clerk to receiver general, ditto,	250	0	0	
D. McCulloch—Do. as clerk to financial sec'y., ditto,	200	0	0	
	<hr/>			1650 0 0

CIVIL LIST. Act 4 Vic., cap. 3.

W. Q. Sawers—Twelve months' pension as late judge of court of common pleas, to 30th Sept., 1852,	300	0	0	
Thomas Ritchie—Ditto ditto ditto,	300	0	0	
J. G. Marshall—Ditto ditto ditto,	300	0	0	
	<hr/>			900 0 0

CIVIL LIST. Acts 11 Vic., cap. 23, and 13 Vic., cap. 18.

H. W. Crawley—Fifteen months' pension as late commis- sioner of crown lands, Cape Breton, to 30th September, 1852,	375	0	0	
Sir R. D. George—Twelve months' pension as late registrar of deeds, to ditto,	200	0	0	
	<hr/>			575 0 0

CIVIL LIST. Acts 14 V., cap. 1, and 15 V., cap. 14.

Joseph Howe—Twelve months' salaries of clerks in provin- cial secretary's office, to 30th Sept., 1852,	575	0	0	
Do. —Grant for contingencies of ditto, to ditto,	125	0	0	
Salary of private secretary of late lieutenant- governor, from 30th Sept., 1851, to 22nd March, 1852,	147	13	6	
J. Bazalgette—Salary as ditto to administrator of govern- ment, from 22nd March to 1st April, 1852,	8	11	6	
J. W. Nutting—Twelve months' salary as clerk of the crown, to 30th September, 1852,	100	0	0	
James Venables—Ditto as keeper of the province building, to ditto,	60	0	0	
Joseph Skallish—Ditto as messenger of governor and coun- cil, to ditto,	40	0	0	
	<hr/>			1056 5 0

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.

J. Halliburton—Grant to defray contingencies of legislative council, session 1852,	878	14	2	
Wm. Young—Six months' salary as speaker of assembly, to 31st March, 1852,	100	0	0	
Do. —Salary as speaker of assembly, session 1852,	118	10	0	
W. A. Henry—Salary as speaker pro. tem., session 1852,	81	10	0	
The speaker et als.—Allowance for travelling expenses and attendance as members of assembly, session 1852,	2716	10	0	

Joseph Whidden—Six months' salary as clerk to assembly, from 30th Sept., 1851, to 31st March, 1852,	£100	0	0
Do. —Salary and grant for extra services as clerk assembly, session 1852,	300	0	0
Do. —Grant to defray contingencies of assembly, session 1852,	162	7	10
H. C. Twining—Salary and grant for extra services as assistant clerk of assembly, session 1852,	200	0	0
Postmaster general—Postages of legislative council and house of assembly, extra session 1851,	36	15	7
Do. —Ditto ditto ditto session 1852,	258	8	7
Richard Nugent—Proportion of grant for reporting and publishing debates of assembly, extra sess. 1851,	10	0	0
J. H. Crosskill—Ditto ditto ditto	75	0	0
Wm. Annand—Ditto ditto ditto	10	0	0
G. R. Grassie—Grant for services as sergeant-at-arms to house of assembly, session, 1852,	50	0	0
Philip Brown—Ditto as assistant do., ditto	30	0	0
J. Fitzgerald—Ditto as messenger, ditto	30	0	0
J. T. Twining—Ditto as chaplain, ditto	25	0	0
A. & W. McKinlay—Grant for amount due for stationery, &c., of assembly,	364	17	1
Otto Weeks—Proportion of grant for reporting and publishing debates of assembly, session 1852,	100	0	0
J. H. Crosskill—Ditto ditto ditto,	140	0	0
A. Grant—Ditto ditto ditto,	20	0	0
Wm. Annand—Ditto ditto ditto,	20	0	0
R. Nugent—Ditto ditto ditto,	20	0	0
		5847	13 3

REVENUE EXPENSES.

B. B. Oxley—Six months' salary as clerk to board of revenue, to 31st March, 1852, at £60 per ann.,	30	0	0
Do. Ditto ditto to 30th September, 1852, at £80 per ann.,	40	0	0
Wm. G. Fife—Twelve months' salary as acting collector of excise, Halifax, to 30th September, 1852,	250	0	0
Joseph Austin—Ditto as warehouse keeper, ditto,	150	0	0
Edwd. Binney—Ditto as 1st clerk in excise office, ditto,	125	0	0
J. Richardson—Ditto as 2nd ditto, ditto,	100	0	0
Do. —Allowance for extra services in warehouse department, ditto,	40	0	0
Thomas Pyke—Three month's salary as clerk in warehouse department, to 31st December, 1851,	31	5	0
P. Donaldson—Eleven months' salary as clerk to warehouse keeper, Halifax, to 30th September, 1852,	114	11	8
H. B. Paulin—Twelve months' salary as landing waiter, do.	200	0	0
John U. Ross—Do. do. do. do. do.	200	0	0
A. Richardson—Do. do. do. as guager, weigher and proof officer, do.	300	0	0
W. G. Fife—Pay of shipping officers of excise department, Halifax, for twelve months, do.	411	15	0
Do. do warehouse lockers, do do,	869	15	0
Do. do tide surveyer and waiters, do do,	1264	12	6

W. G. Fife—Pay of messenger and truckmen, for twelve months, to 30th Sept.,	£29	6	0
Do. do do overseers of distilleries from 30th September, 1851, to 1st May 1852,	406	0	0
Do. —Incidental expenses of excise department for 1851, and to 30th June, 1852,	120	18	2
Thomas Dickson—Twelve months' salary as collector of excise, Pictou, to 30th September, 1852,	200	0	0
Do. do do wages of two boatmen and waiters,	100	0	0
Do. Grant of 1851, and portion of grant of 1852, for a revenue boat at Pictou,	39	12	10
J. H. Freeman—Collector Liverpool, commission on excise duties collected to 30th September, 1852,	96	13	1
H. Blanchard—Do Port Hood do collected in 1849 and 1850,	1	6	0
Do. Salary as controller of customs for 1851,	20	0	0
A. Barclay—Collector Shelburne, salary as controller of Customs for 1850 and 1851,	35	0	0
Do. do do Commission on excise and light duties, to 30th June, 1852,	9	16	1
Robt. McCully—Do. Amherst, do do, to 30th September, 1852,	108	17	5
Do. do do salary as controller of customs, for 1851,	20	0	0
C. E. Leonard—Do. Sydney, C. B., grants of 1851 and 1852, for revenue boat at Sydney,	80	0	0
J. B. Davison—Do Wallace, commissions on excise and light duties, to 30th September, 1852,	20	17	9
Do. do do salary as controller of customs, for 1851,	10	0	0
Wm. Bryden—Twelve months' salary as surveyor and searcher at Liverpool, to 30th Sept., 1852,	75	0	0
Robt. Robertson—Collector Barrington, commission on excise and light duties, do,	24	10	4
Do. do. salary as controller of customs for 1851,	35	0	0
J. S. Bown—Do North Sydney, salary for 1851, and for nine months, to 30th September, 1852,	87	10	0
Do. do do wages of boatmen, do,	80	0	0
R. B. Porter—Do Windsor, commission on excise and light duties, to 30th June, 1852,	69	5	9
Thos. E. Moberly—Do Yarmouth, salaries of officers of department, to 30th September, 1852,	218	15	0
Do. do do commission on light duties, to do,	9	14	3
Do. do do grant for incidental expenses,	1	6	2
Jas. Annand—Do Digby, commission on excise and light duties, do,	116	0	4
Wm. Stalker—Do Ragged Islands, do on excise duties, do,	33	3	4
Do. do do salary as controller of customs for 1851,	20	0	0
T. C. Tobias—Do Annapolis, do do do	20	0	0
Do. do do commission on excise and light duties, to 30th September, 1852,	112	2	11
James McNab—Do Pugwash do on excise duties collected December quarter, 1851,	14	5	9

Adam Roy—Collector, Maitland, commission on excise and light duties collected in 1851,	£31	3	0
Do. Salary as collector of customs, for 1850,	15	0	0
Robt. Stone—Do Wilmot, do do for 1851,	20	0	0
Do. Commission on excise and light duties, collected in 1851,	42	17	5
Do. Grant of 1852, for services as revenue officer,	20	0	0
Thomas Willett—Collector, Pubnico, commissions on excise and light duties collected in 1851,	8	1	8
Do. Salary as controller of customs for 1851,	20	0	0
Abram Lent—Collector, Tusket, commissions on excise and light duties collected in 1851,	18	12	6
D. Van Norden—Salary as controller of customs at Argyle for 1850,	15	0	0
William Campbell—Collector, Tatamagouche, salary as controller of customs for 1851,	20	0	0
Nelson Corning, jr.—Do Beaver River, do do,	20	0	0
Do. Commission on excise and light duties collected in 1850 and 1851,	7	10	10
M. Spinney—Grant for services of R. Spinney, late seizing officer at Argyle,	10	0	0
P. J. Brouard—Collector, Ship Harbor, commission on excise and light duties for 1851, and to 30th September, 1852,	39	3	1
Do. Salary as controller of customs for 1851,	20	0	0
A. D. Morrison—Do Londonderry, commission on light duties collected in 1851,	1	7	3
A. N. McDonald—Salary as controller of customs at Sherbrooke, St. Mary's, for 1851,	20	0	0
H. D. Ruggles—Collector, Weymouth, commission on excise and light duties, collected in 1851,	15	15	10
Do. Salary as controller of customs for 1850 and '51,	35	0	0
C. R. Allison—Do Walton, do do for 1851,	20	0	0
A. McDonell—Do Antigonish, do do	20	0	0
J. G. Reynolds—Do Port Medway, do do	20	0	0
Jos. Browner—Do Sheet Harbor, do do	20	0	0
Chas. Owen—Do Lunenburg, grant for amount of guager's commissions, surcharged him in 1849,	15	11	11
Do. Commission on excise duties collected to 30th June, 1852,	4	15	0
W. H. Rogers—Do Pugwash, commission on excise and light duties collected to 30th Sept., 1852,	9	11	10
B. H. Ruggles—Do Westport, salary as controller of customs for 1851,	20	0	0
R. B. Boggs—Do Joggins Mines, do do	20	0	0
Joseph Crane—Do Horton, do do	20	0	0
George Norrris—Do Cape Canso, do do	20	0	0
E. Lockwood—Do Cornwallis, do do	20	0	0
Do. Commission on excise and light duties, to 30th June, 1852,	11	15	10
C. Rawding—Do Canada Creek, do do 30th September, 1852,	9	9	5
G. F. Ditmars—Do Clementsport, do excise duties collected to do,	4	11	2
J. B. Bond—Grant for amount of guager's commission at Yarmouth, surcharged him in 1849,	40	15	8

EDUCATION.

The governors—Grant to King's college for twelve months ended 30th September, 1852,	£444	8	8	
The trustees—Grant to Acadia college, ditto,	250	0	0	
Do. Grant to St. Mary's college, ditto,	250	0	0	
Do. Grant to Sackville academy, for twelve months ended 30th June, 1852,	150	0	0	
Do. Grant to Halifax grammar school, for twelve months ended 30th September, 1852,	137	10	0	
Do. Grant to Pictou academy, ditto,	250	0	0	
The managers—Grant to free church academy, for six months ended 30th September, 1852,	125	0	0	
				1606 18 8

EDUCATION. Act 13 Vic., cap. 39.

The commissioners.—For city schools, Halifax, for the year ended 31st October, 1852,	£700	0	0	
Do. For grammar and common schools, west division, Halifax county, for the year ended 31st October, 1852,	439	0	0	
Do. Ditto east division, Halifax county, for the year ended 31st October, 1852,	439	0	0	
Do. Ditto Lunenburg county, ditto,	752	0	0	
Do. Ditto Amherst district, Cumberland county, ditto,	507	0	0	
Do. Ditto Parrsboro' district, Cumberland county, ditto,	120	10	0	
Do. Ditto King's county, ditto,	700	0	0	
Do. Ditto N. district, Pictou county, ditto,	594	6	8	
Do. Ditto S. district, Pictou county, ditto,	627	13	4	
Do. Ditto Guysboro' district, Guysborough county, ditto,	368	13	4	
Do. Ditto St. Mary's district, ditto, ditto,	153	6	8	
Do. Ditto Sydney county, ditto,	675	0	0	
Do. Ditto Queen's county, ditto,	490	0	0	
Do. Ditto west'n. dist., Hants county, ditto,	453	13	4	
Do. Ditto east'n. dist., Hants county, ditto,	265	6	8	
Do. Ditto Annapolis county, ditto,	711	10	0	
Do. Ditto Cape Breton county, ditto,	842	10	0	
Do. Ditto Shelburne district, Shelburne county, ditto,	245	0	0	
Do. Ditto Barrington district, Shelburne county, ditto,	220	0	0	
Do. Ditto Victoria county, for six months, to 31st October, 1852,	250	0	0	
Do. Ditto Yarmouth district, Yarmouth county, for the year ended 31st October, 1852,	345	5	8	
Do. For common schools, Argyle district, Yarmouth county, ditto,	107	10	0	
Do. Ditto Stirling district, Colchester county, for eighteen months, to 31st October, 1852,	213	0	0	
Do. Ditto south district, Colchester county, for the year ended 31st Oct'r., 1852,	479	0	0	

The trustees—Grant for Colchester academy, for the year ended 31st October, 1852,	£100	0	0	
The commissioners—For grammar and common schools, Digby district, Digby county, ditto,	408	13	4	
Do. For common schools, Clare district, Digby county,	171	0	0	
Do. Ditto south district, Inverness county, ditto,	518	0	0	
Do. Ditto north district, Inverness county, ditto,	259	0	0	
Do. Ditto Richmond county, ditto,	433	0	0	
				12588 19 0
Provincial secretary—Grant for 1852 for purchase of school libraries,	500	0	0	
Superintendent of schools—On account of grant for 1852, for purchase of books, &c., for poor schools,	535	0	0	
Do. Salary for six months, ended 30th April, 1852,	125	0	0	
Do. Grant for travelling expenses for 1852,	100	0	0	
Do. Grant for balance of postages in 1851,	11	13	4	
				1271 13 4

AGRICULTURE.

President & secretary—Amount assigned C. Breton society from grants of 1851 and 1852,	67	10	0
Do. Ditto Mahone Bay society, Lunenburg county, ditto,	33	6	8
Do. Ditto Lunenburg society, Lunenburg county, from grant of 1852,	16	13	4
Do. Ditto Chester society, do. do.	16	13	4
Do. Ditto Merigomish society, Pictou county, from grant of 1851,	10	0	0
Do. Ditto Pictou society, Pictou county, from grant of 1852,	20	0	0
Do. Ditto Hopewell society, Pictou co., ditto,	15	0	0
Do. Ditto Stewiacke society, Colchester county, from grants of 1851 and 1852,	33	6	8
Do. Ditto Londonderry society, Colchester county, ditto,	33	6	8
Do. Ditto Sable River society, Shelburne county, ditto,	50	0	0
Do. Ditto Barrington society, Shelburne county, from grant of 1852,	25	0	0
Central board—Grant of 1852,	200	0	0
President and secretary—Amount assigned central society, Sydney county, from grant of 1852,	50	0	0
Do. Amount assigned Manchester society, Guysboro' county, ditto,	25	0	0

President

President and secretary—Amount assigned St. Mary's society, Guysboro' county, from grant of 1852,		£25 0 0
Do.	Amount assigned Amherst society, Cumberland county, ditto,	12 10 0
Do.	Amount assigned Parrsboro' society, Cumberland county, ditto,	12 10 0
Do.	Amount assigned Wallace society, Cumberland county, ditto,	12 10 0
Do.	Amount assigned River Philip society, Cumberland co., ditto,	12 10 0
Do.	Amount assigned Annapolis society, Annapolis county, ditto,	16 13 4
Do.	Amount assigned Bridgetown society, Annapolis county, ditto,	16 13 4
Do.	Amount assigned Wilmot society, Annapolis county, ditto,	16 13 4
Do.	Amount assigned Baddeck society, Victoria county, ditto,	25 0 0
Do.	Amount assigned Middle River society, Victoria county, ditto,	25 0 0
Do.	Amount assigned to Clare society, Digby county, ditto,	25 0 0
Do.	Amount assigned Digby society, Digby county, ditto,	25 0 0
Do.	Amount assigned W. Cornwallis society, King's county, ditto,	10 0 0
Do.	Amount assigned Aylesford society, King's county, ditto,	10 0 0
Do.	Amount assigned Cornwallis society, King's county, ditto,	15 0 0
Do.	Amount assigned Horton society, King's county, ditto,	15 0 0
Do.	Amount assigned Musquodoboit society, Halifax county, ditto,	16 13 4
Do.	Amount assigned Dartmouth society, Halifax county, ditto,	16 13 4
Do.	Amount assigned Halifax society, Halifax county, ditto,	16 13 4
Do.	Amount assigned Margaree society, Inverness county, ditto,	25 0 0
Do.	Amount assigned Strait of Canso society, Inverness county, ditto,	25 0 0
Do.	Amount assigned Windsor society, Hants county, ditto,	25 0 0
Do.	Amount assigned Newport society, Hants county, ditto,	25 0 0
Do.	Amount assigned Caledonia society, Queen's county, ditto,	50 0 0

 1070 16 8

OAT MILLS.

John Higgins—For a mill and kiln at Musquodoboit, Halifax county, from grant of 1851,	£15	0	0	
James Innis—Ditto at Lake Porter, Halifax county, from grant of 1852,	10	0	0	
Donald McGregor—Ditto at St. Anns, Cape Breton county, from grant of 1851,	15	0	0	
Wm. McCulloch—Ditto at Sydney, Cape Breton county, from grant of 1852,	12	10	0	
Donald McDonald—Ditto at Cow Bay, Cape Breton county, ditto,	8	15	0	
James Grant—Ditto at Lower Stewiacke, Colchester county, from grants of 1851 and 1852,	15	0	0	
Alex'r. Campbell—Ditto at Tatamagouche, Colchester county, from grant of 1852,	10	0	0	
David McLellan—Ditto at Londonderry, Colchester county, ditto,	10	0	0	
Stephen Humphrey—Ditto at Amherst, Cumberland county, ditto,	15	0	0	
M. McKenzie—Ditto at west branch River John, Pictou county, ditto,	10	0	0	
Alexr. Archibald—Ditto at West River, Pictou county, ditto,	10	0	0	
John Munro, junr.—Ditto at Boularderie, Victoria county, ditto,	15	0	0	
John McNaughton—Ditto at St. Patrick's channel, Victoria county, ditto,	10	0	0	
M. McNair—Ditto at Cape George, Sydney county, ditto,	10	0	0	
D. Thompson—Ditto at Antigonish, Sydney county, ditto,	10	0	0	
James McDaniel—Ditto at St. Mary's, Guysboro' county, ditto,	15	0	0	
John McLellan—Ditto at Broad Cove, Inverness county, ditto,	10	0	0	
				201 5 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Joseph Skallish—For attendance on offices of receiver general and financial secretary, for the year ended 30th September, 1852,	10	0	0
Do. For fuel of ditto ditto,	5	17	3
A. & W. McKinlay—For stationery of financial secretary's office, for 1851,	6	19	7
Do. Ditto of receiver general's office, do.	12	5	7
Joseph Whidden—Grant of 1851 to the commissioners for publication of revised statutes,	150	0	0
Master of the rolls—For contingencies of vice admiralty and and chancery courts, for twelve months to 30th June, 1852,	25	0	0
Judge of probate—For contingencies of probate court, 1852,	12	10	0
Sheriff, Digby county—For return of three members to serve in general assembly,	4	10	0
Do. Cumberland county—Ditto of two members,	3	0	0
Do. Hants county—Ditto of one member,	1	10	0

R. Stoddart—Grant of 1851 to the person in charge of the Mud Islands,	£20	0	0
A. F. Comeau—Grant of 1852 for relief of colored population in Digby county,	10	0	0
W. A. Henry—Ditto in Sydney county	10	0	0
John C. Hall—Ditto in King's county,	10	0	0
John Esson—Ditto in Halifax county,	50	0	0
John Campbell—Ditto in Queen's county,	10	0	0
J. D. Fraser—Ditto in Hant's county,	10	0	0
S. Campbell—Ditto in Guysborough county,	10	0	0
Joseph Howe—Ditto in Cumberland county,	10	0	0
Thomas Coffin—Ditto in Shelburne county,	10	0	0
J. J. Marshall—Grant for relief of distressed settlers at Canso,	100	0	0
The commissioners—Grant for expenses incurred on account of industrial exhibition in London,	180	13	1
W. Hill, et als.—For furnishing returns on subject of reciprocal trade with the United States,	25	0	0
Wm. Hill—For furnishing returns of shipping for house of assembly,	30	0	0
Clerk to financial secretary—Grant for services to the board of statistics,	50	0	0
Mrs. Hoffman—Grant for services of late Dr. Hoffman, as health officer,	50	0	0
J. P. Miller—Grant for attending the erection of new light houses in 1849, 1850, and 1851,	100	0	0
J. Ferguson, et als.—Grant for investigating Cape Breton county road accounts for 1850 and 1851,	22	10	0
Rebecca Langley—Grant to aid her in keeping a house of entertainment on new Guysboro' road,	15	0	0
Pictou telegraph company—Grant to Truro and Pictou electric telegraph company,	15	10	6
James Marshall—Grant to repay advances made by him,	30	0	0
J. H. Crosskill—Grant for balance due for printing journals of legislative council in 1848,	37	5	0
The commissioners—Grant for services in issuing province notes to 1st February, 1852,	45	0	0
Clerk of the peace—Cumberland county, for preparing copies of assessment lists previous to general election,	5	0	0
Do. Queen's county, ditto,	5	0	0
City treasurer—Halifax county, ditto,	7	10	0
Clerk of the peace—Guysboro' county, Guysboro' district, ditto,	5	0	0
Do. Guysboro' county, St. Mary's district, ditto,	2	10	0
Do. King's county, ditto,	5	0	0
Do. Annapolis county, ditto,	5	0	0
Do. Richmond county, ditto,	5	0	0
Do. Cape Breton county, ditto,	5	0	0
Do. Sydney county, ditto,	5	0	0
Do. Colchester county, ditto,	5	0	0
Do. Yarmouth county, ditto,	5	0	0
Do. Hants county, ditto,	5	0	0
Do. Digby county, ditto,	5	0	0
Do. Shelburne county, ditto,	5	0	0
Do. Lunenburg county, ditto,	5	0	0

The sheriff—Guysboro' county—return of fees paid on his commission in 1851,	£2	6	8
Do. Pictou county, ditto,	2	6	8
Do. Shelburne county, ditto,	2	6	8
Do. Queen's county, ditto,	2	6	8
Do. Lunenburg county, ditto,	2	6	8
Do. Annapolis county, ditto,	2	6	8
Dr. McKeown—Grant for services to H. Latters, a Nova Scotian, at P. E. Island,	10	12	6
Dr. Grigor—Grant of 1852 in aid of Halifax dispensary,	50	0	0
Went. Taylor—For preparing returns of paupers in Guysboro' district, county of Guysboro',	4	0	0
Hugh McDonald—Ditto St. Mary's district, ditto,	1	0	0
W. H. Chipman—Ditto county of King's,	4	0	0
A. McDonald—Ditto county of Sydney,	3	0	0
Joseph Dickson—Ditto county of Colchester,	4	0	0
H. G. Farish—Ditto county of Yarmouth,	2	6	8
Thomas Logan—Ditto county of Cumberland,	2	6	8
Jacob Deal—Grant for expenses incurred in a prosecution for encumbering a highway,	1	12	6
E. Crowell—Grant of 1852 in aid of establishment at Seal Islands for relief of shipwrecked persons,	20	0	0
James Reid—Bounty for killing a wolf at Musquodoboit,	5	0	0
Edward Jennings—Bounty for killing three wolves, at do.	15	0	0
William Higgins—Bounty for killing one wolf at ditto,	5	0	0
Thomas Dickson—For preparing certificates of fees paid by Nova Scotia vessels to British consuls in U. States,	4	0	0
Joseph Crane—Ditto ditto ditto	2	0	0
Geo. J. McDonald—Grant for province notes destroyed by fire,	4	0	0
Dr. Sawers—Grant for services as health officer in visiting ships of war,	3	13	4
S. Sellon—Grant for road from Coffin's Island light house to the landing,	10	0	0
Charles B. Owen—Grant for expenses incurred in a crown prosecution at Lunenburg,	9	14	9
Locke & Churchill—Bounty on schr. 'Aurora,' engaged in the mackerel fishery,	20	14	0
J. B. Bonnett—Return of light duty paid on a vessel lost on her first voyage,	2	5	6
J. Wilkie—Grant of 1847, for clearing the channel of Antigonish harbor,	30	0	0
Gray & Pickman—Return of duty paid on fire hose at Annapolis,	0	15	0
Jas. Warrington—Grant of 1852, for public slip at Digby,	5	0	0
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	1396	11	11

JUDICIARY EXPENSES.

Judge Dodd—Travelling fees on western shore circuit, spring 1852,	42	0	0
Do. Ditto on Cape Breton circuit, autumn 1852,	52	10	0
Judge Bliss—Ditto on western circuit, spring 1852,	23	6	8
Do. Ditto on eastern circuit, autumn 1852,	24	10	0

Judge

Judge T. Haliburton—Ditto on eastern circuit, spring 1852,	£31	10	0
Do. Ditto on western circuit, autumn 1852,	30	6	8
Judge DesBarres—Ditto on Cape Breton circuit, spring 1852,	60	13	4
Do. Ditto on western shore circuit, autumn 1852,	39	13	4

304 10 0

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

S. P. Fairbanks—Witnesses' fees in criminal prosecution in supreme court at Halifax, April 1852,	5	0	0
Wm. Young—Costs of conducting criminal prosecution in supreme court at Yarmouth, May 1852,	5	10	2
Chas. Twining—Ditto at Pictou, June 1852,	7	6	6
J. C. Hall—Ditto at Digby, May 1852,	7	3	6
Do. Ditto at Annapolis, May 1852,	14	10	0
John Creighton—Ditto at Lunenburg, April 1852,	7	6	0
Do. Ditto at Lunenburg, October 1852,	12	16	2
Do. Ditto at Shelburne, May 1852,	7	10	0
Do. Ditto at Shelburne, October 1852,	5	16	8
Do. Ditto at Yarmouth, May 1852,	42	2	0
Do. Ditto at Yarmouth, October 1852,	19	13	2
Do. Ditto at Liverpool, October 1852,	20	16	4
Cath. McDonald—Witnesses' fees in criminal prosecution in supreme court at Arichat, June 1852,	1	5	6
Rod. Johnston—Ditto at Arichat, June 1852,	1	5	6
John McNeil—Ditto at Arichat, June 1852,	1	5	6
J. McEachen, et. als.—Ditto at Guysboro', June 1852,	2	16	0
S. Campbell—Costs of conducting criminal prosecution in supreme court at Guysboro', June 1852,	16	3	6
Do. Ditto at Guysboro', October 1852,	5	16	6
W. A. Henry—Ditto at Cape Breton county, June 1852,	7	10	0
Do. Ditto at Cape Breton county, October, 1852,	15	0	0
Do. Ditto at Guysboro', June 1852,	21	5	0
Do. Ditto at Guysboro', October 1852,	7	0	0
L. M. Wilkins—Ditto at Windsor, May 1852,	27	12	6
Do. Ditto at Windsor, October 1852,	21	11	8
Do. Ditto at Kentville, October 1852,	21	2	2
Do. Ditto at Annapolis, October 1852,	48	8	0
J. C. Hall—Ditto at Digby, September 1852,	7	9	2
W. A. Henry—Ditto at Port Hood, October 1852,	15	0	0
H. A. Grantham—Ditto at Yarmouth, June 1852,	7	8	0

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CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Dr. Grigor—Fees as coroner on inquisitions in county of Halifax, 1852,	50	0	0
Thos. Wallace, J. P.—Ditto in county of Halifax, 1852,	2	10	0
John Jenkins—Ditto in county of Hants, 1852,	2	10	0
W. Dennison—Ditto in county of Hants, 1852,	5	0	0
A. V. Buskirk—Ditto in county of King's, 1852,	2	10	0
J. E. Forsyth—Ditto in county of King's, 1852,	2	10	0
Chas. Hamilton—Ditto in county of King's, 1852,	7	10	0
J. Fisher—Ditto in county of King's, 1852,	15	0	0
J. Borden—Ditto in county of King's, 1852,	2	10	0

C. W. Harris—Fees as coroner on inquisitions in county of King's, 1852,	£2 10 0	
John Creighton—Ditto in county of Lunenburg, 1852,	2 10 0	
A. Morse—Ditto in county of Lunenburg, 1852,	2 10 0	
J. Kaulback—Ditto in county of Lunenburg, 1852,	10 0 0	
L. Robertson—Ditto in county of Cape Breton, 1852,	12 10 0	
J. L. Hill—Ditto in county of Cape Breton, 1852,	5 0 0	
Dr. Muir—Ditto in county of Colchester, 1852,	2 10 0	
D. V. Crowe—Ditto in county of Colchester, 1852,	7 10 0	
J. Forbes—Ditto in county of Queen's, 1852,	7 10 0	
Freeman Tupper—Ditto in county of Queen's, 1852,	5 0 0	
S. Croscup—Ditto in county of Annapolis, 1852,	2 10 0	
P. Bonnett—Ditto in county of Annapolis, 1852,	5 0 0	
John Ross—Ditto in county of Annapolis, 1852,	2 10 0	
J. B. Bonnett—Ditto in county of Annapolis, 1852,	2 10 0	
D. Hall—Ditto in county of Annapolis, 1852,	2 10 0	
W. J. Bigelow, J. P.—Ditto in county of Guysboro', 1852,	2 10 0	
S. Campbell—Ditto in county of Guysboro', 1852,	5 0 0	
Chas. Brodie, J. P.—Ditto in county of Guysboro', 1852,	2 10 0	
Geo. E. Jean—Ditto in county of Richmond, 1852,	10 0 0	
W. J. Bell—Ditto in county of Shelburne, 1852,	2 10 0	
Thomas Page—Ditto in county of Cumberland, 1852,	7 10 0	
W. W. Bent—Ditto in county of Cumberland, 1852,	2 10 0	
W. Currie—Ditto in county of Sydney, 1852,	10 0 0	
R. Stephen—Ditto in county of Digby, 1852,	5 0 0	
C. Campbell—Ditto in county of Digby, 1852,	2 10 0	
John Munro—Ditto in county of Inverness, 1852,	2 10 0	
M. Hawley, J. P.—Ditto in county of Inverness, 1852,	2 10 0	
J. D. Tremain—Ditto in county of Inverness, 1852,	2 10 0	
M. Jeffrey—Ditto in county of Yarmouth, 1852,	2 10 0	
John Mitchell—Ditto in county of Pictou, 1852,	2 10 0	
John McKay—Ditto ditto,	10 0 0	
J. Anderson—Ditto ditto,	15 0 0	
D. Matheson—Ditto ditto,	2 10 0	
Edw. Roache—Ditto ditto,	2 10 0	
	<hr/>	255 0 0

POOR ASYLUM.

The commissioners—Balance of grant of 1851 in aid of the establishment,	175 0 0	
Do. On account of grant of 1852, in aid of the establishment, including grant to poor house school,	1125 0 0	
	<hr/>	1300 0 0

TRANSIENT POOR.

Overseers of poor, Chester—Grant of 1850 for expenses incurred in 1849,	4 13 6	
Do. Horton—Grant of 1852 for expenses incurred in 1851,	21 6 0	
George Harvey, Horton—Grant to pay his accounts for 1850 and 1851,	12 19 6	

Overseers of poor, Cornwallis—Grant of 1852 for expenses incurred in 1851,	£27	8	11	
Do. Pictou, 1st section—Grant of 1852 for expenses incurred in 1851,	27	18	9	
Do. Pictou, 4th section—Grant of 1852 for expenses incurred in 1851,	4	0	0	
Do. Pictou, 1st section, Egerton—Ditto ditto,	9	9	0	
Do. Pictou, 1st section, township—Ditto ditto	8	1	5	
Do. Shelburne, township—Ditto ditto,	17	5	6	
B. Martell, Arichat—Grant for expense of keeping a transient pauper,	4	10	0	
B. LeBlanc, Arichat—Ditto ditto,	3	15	0	
Overseers of poor, Guysboro' township—Grant for expenses incurred in 1851,	8	17	3	
Do. Dorchester township—Grant for expenses incurred in 1851,	14	9	6	
Dr. Madden, Arichat—Grant for services in the case of S. Pizarro,	10	0	0	
Overseers of poor, Queen's county, Mills Village—Grant for expenses incurred in 1851,	4	10	0	
Dr. Ruggles, Weymouth—Grant for services to transient paupers in 1851,	3	0	0	
Overseers of poor, Clements—Grant for expenses incurred in 1851,	15	12	0	
Do. Annapolis—Grant for expenses incurred in 1851,	11	4	4	
Do. Douglas township, No. 2—Grant for expenses incurred in 1851,	5	15	0	
				214 15 8

IMMIGRANT EXPENSES.

Dr. Carritt—For services and attendance on sick immigrants, grant of 1852,	9	10	0	
Dr. Creed—For funeral expenses of an immigrant at Tatamagouche, ditto,	3	0	0	
				12 10 0

PENITENTIARY.

The commissioners—From balance of grant of 1852 in aid of the establishment, undrawn 31st of December, 1850,	282	6	9	
W. Bennett—For services as chaplain for the year ended 1st May, 1852,	25	0	0	
Board of works—From grant of 1852 in aid of the establishment,	600	0	0	
				907 6 9

SABLE ISLAND.

The commissioners—Sundry payments for this service for expenditure to 30th June, 1852, including imperial grant for 1852, and undrawn balance of grants for 1851,	1350	0	0	
Board of works—On account of expenditure of 1852, balance of grant in aid of the establishment,	198	17	8	
				1548 17 8

LIGHT HOUSES.

The commissioners—For balance of expenditure in 1851,	£2334	14	7		
Do. For expenditure on account of this service, to 30th June, 1852,	3791	11	1		
Board of works—For expenditure on account of this service, for 1852,	700	0	0		
Do. From grant of 1852 for the erection of new light houses,	500	0	0		
				7326	5 8

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The commissioners—Grant for balance due for expenditure in 1851,	481	18	3		
Do. For expenditure on account of this service, to 30th June, 1852,	650	0	0		
Board of works—For ditto ditto ditto,	200	0	0		
				1331	18 3

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

H. J. Gisborne—Twelve months' salary as superintendent for the year ended 30th September, 1852,	300	0	0		
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POST COMMUNICATION.

Post master general—For postage of lieutenant governor for twelve months, ended 30th September, 1852,	42	3	4		
Do. For postage of provincial secretary, ditto ditto,	182	3	4		
Do. For postage of financial secretary, ditto ditto,	38	16	2		
Do. For postage of receiver general, ditto,	27	19	0		
Do. For postage of board of revenue, ditto,	4	13	3		
Do. For postage due the United Kingdom for the quarter ended 5th Oct. 1851,	391	18	0		
Do. Ditto ditto, 5th January, 1852,	320	4	5		
J. & T. King—For conveyance of mails between Digby and St. John, N. B., ditto,	50	0	0		
				1057	17 6

STEAMBOATS, PACKETS AND FERRIES.

James Peake—Grant for 1851 for steamboat between Pictou and Charlottetown, P. E. Island,	200	0	0		
S. Cunard—Grant of 1851 for steamboat between Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland,	375	0	0		
Archibald & Co.—One half of grant of 1851 and grant of 1852 for steamboat between Sydney and St. Peters,	112	10	0		
Michael Reddy—Grant of 1851 for packet between Guysboro' and Arichat,	50	0	0		
D. McPhee—Grant of 1851 for ferry between Low Point and Sydney mines,	10	0	0		

John Carter—Grant of 1851 for ferry over the Strait of Canso,	£10	0	0
John Copeland—Grant of 1851 for ferry across the mouth of Shubenacadie river,	10	0	0
Eliphalet Reid—Grant of 1851 for ferry from Amherst to Minudie,	15	0	0
Thos. Morrell—Grant of 1851 for ferry over Grand Passage, Digby,	5	0	0
Forristall & McMillan—Grant of 1851 for ferry between McMillan's Point and Auld's Cove,	30	0	0
John McPherson—Grant of 1851 for ferry over the Strait of Canso,	10	0	0
Peter Fraser—Grant of 1851 for ferry at north side of Grandique river,	10	0	0
M. Wood—Grant of 1851 for ferry at south side of do.	10	0	0
David Low—Grant of 1851 for ferry over Sheet Harbor,	10	0	0
Terris & Outhouse—Grant of 1851 for ferry on each side of Petite Passage, Digby,	5	0	0
R. McNutt—Grant of 1851 for ferry over River Philip,	5	0	0
L. Pye & W. Lang—Grant of 1851 for ferry over Liscomb harbor,	10	0	0
Ken. Matheson—Grant of 1852 for ferry at Big Harbor, Big Bras d'Or,	10	0	0
Charles Pernette—Grant of 1852 for ferry on east side of LaHave river,	10	0	0
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	897	10	0

NAVIGATION SECURITIES.

M. Therian—Grant of 1852, for breakwater at Bellevou's Cove, Clare,	50	0	0
S. D'Entremont—Grant of 1851, to replace the buoys in Pubnico harbor and Cochewith Passage,	10	0	0
Chas. Troop, et al.—Ditto for breakwater at Troop's Cove, Annapolis,	60	0	0
W. LeBlanc—Grant of 1852, for breakwater at Cape Cove, Clare,	30	0	0
Helaire Sonia—Ditto for breakwater at Sonia's Cove, Clare,	50	0	0
Ephr. Patterson—Ditto for breakwater at Ogilvie Brook, King's county,	50	0	0
Aug. Melanson—Ditto for breakwater at Gros Coque, Clare,	50	0	0
B. Rogers, et als.—Ditto for a beacon at Butler's Point, Yarmouth,	83	18	3
John Hilton—Ditto for a breakwater at Kelly's Cove, Yarmouth,	24	3	5
James Corbet—Ditto for a breakwater at Freeman's Creek, Cumberland,	25	0	0
J. Farnsworth, et al.—Ditto for a breakwater at French Cross, King's county,	22	0	0
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	455	1	8

INDIAN GRANT.

Rev. Mr. Townshend—For relief of Indians at Amherst, from grant of 1851,	5	6	3
Dr. Croker—For medicine and attendance on Indians, in Queen's county,	2	19	6

Bishop McKinnon—For relief of Indians in county of Sydney,	£30	0	0
A. F. Comeau—Ditto in Clare, county of Digby,	15	0	0
A. Whitman—Ditto in county of Annapolis,	20	0	0
Nathan Tupper—Ditto in county of Digby,	5	0	0
A. G. Archibald—Ditto in county of Colchester,	3	0	0
Dr. Gesner—Ditto in western counties,	70	0	
Newell Jedore, Indian—Pursuant to report of committee of assembly,	3	0	0
Daniel Carter—Expenditure for relief of deserted Indians in county of Colchester,	8	14	9
Dr. Wielobycki—For attendance on Indians in Queen's county,	7	2	6
Prov. secretary—For relief of Indians in Cumberland county,	10	0	0
John Creighton—Ditto of Indians in Lunenburg county,	10	0	0
James McLeod—Ditto of Indians in Cape Breton county,	40	0	0
Dr. Forbes—For attendance on Indians in Queen's county, in 1850 and '51,	10	8	9
Dr. Farish—Ditto in Queen's county, in 1850 and '51,	5	7	9
Prov. secretary—Pursuant to report of committee of assembly,	2	9	3
T. S. Harding—To aid Chris. Francis, Indian, in erection of a house,	5	0	0
Dr. Fraser—For services to Indians at Windsor, in 1851,	3	11	3
J. B. McDonald—For relief of Indians in county of Pictou,	27	12	10
Do. Ditto in county of Cape Breton,	4	18	8
Rev. Mr. Corteau—Ditto in county of Richmond,	20	0	0

309 11 6

MILITIA.

Edwd. Wallace—Grant for services as adjutant general of militia, for 1851,	30	0	0
Geo. N. Russell—Ditto as quarter master general of militia, for 1851,	20	0	0
Do. For storing and cleaning arms of Halifax regiments of militia,	30	17	10
Chas. Randall, ditto of 2nd batt. King's county militia,	3	5	0
R. Stoddart, ditto of 2nd batt. east Annapolis militia,	7	12	0
Jos. Dickson, ditto of 2nd batt. Colchester militia, for 1851 and '52,	10	2	0
S. O. Doane, ditto of 2d batt. Shelburne militia,	4	11	0
J. R. Dewolf, ditto of Queen's county militia,	7	7	0
R. M. G. Dickey, ditto of Cumberland militia,	6	0	6
J. Ratchford, ditto of Parrsboro' militia,	2	10	0
Edwd. O'Brien, ditto of 1st regt. Hants co. militia,	9	19	6
James Norman, ditto of 1st batt. east Annapolis militia,	6	1	3
John Marshall, ditto of 2nd batt. Pictou militia,	8	6	6
Thomas Brown, ditto of 1st batt. 1st regt. Cape Breton militia,	15	11	9
John Wells, ditto of 1st batt. King's county militia,	8	0	0

Richd. Smith—For storing and cleaning arms of 2nd batt.				£4	5	6	
		Hants county militia,					
John Burke,	ditto	of 2nd batt. Lunenburg		1	16	6	
		militia,					
W. Rudolf,	ditto	of 1st batt.	ditto	5	5	0	
				<hr/>			181 11 4

RATIONS TO TROOPS.

Dep. qtr. master gen.—Rations to troops en route from An-							
		napolis to Halifax,		2	0	6	
Do.	do.	from Halifax to Windsor					
		and Annapolis, and back					
		to Halifax,		1	16	0	
Do.	do.	from Annapolis to Halifax,		20	5	0	
Do.	do.	from Windsor to Halifax,		22	19	0	
Do.	do.	do.		1	7	0	
Do.	do.	from Halifax to Windsor,		0	18	0	
Do.	do.	from Halifax to Annapolis					
		and Windsor, and back					
		to Halifax,		2	0	6	
Do.	do.	from Pictou to Halifax,		1	4	0	
Do.	do.	from Halifax to Windsor,					
		and back to Halifax,		1	2	0	
Do.	do.	from Windsor to Halifax,		2	0	6	
Do.	do.	from Halifax to Windsor,		1	2	6	
Do.	do.	from Pictou to Halifax,		4	4	0	
Do.	do.	do.		3	0	0	
Do.	do.	from Halifax to Annapolis,					
Do.	do.	and back to Halifax,		1	10	0	
Do.	do.	from Halifax to Pictou,		2	8	0	
				<hr/>			67 17 6

INTEREST.

Bank of Nova Scotia—Interest due on account to 31st Dec.,							
		1851,		£18	15	11	
Do.		to 31st July, 1852,		48	18	9	
				<hr/>			130 14 8
Savings' bank—Interest due depositors to 30th June, 1851,				500	0	0	
Do.	do.	to 31st Dec., 1851,		800	0	0	
Do.	do.	to 30th June, 1852,		800	0	0	
				<hr/>			2100 0 0
Union marine insurance company—Interest due on provin-							
		cial stock certificates, to 31st Dec'r., 1851,		31	5	0	
S. B. Robie,	Interest due on	do.	do.	17	10	0	
John Willis,	do.	do.	do.	10	0	0	
Wm. Murdoch,	do.	do.	do.	20	0	0	
J. Brown's estate,	do.	do.	do.	3	15	0	
Nicholas Vass,	do.	do.	do.	2	10	0	
Edward Binney,	do.	do.	do.	5	0	0	
C. & M. Newton,	do.	do.	do.	15	0	0	
H. H. Cogswell,	do.	do.	do.	3	15	0	
M. A. Uniacke,	do.	do.	do.	40	0	0	
Uniacke's estate,	do.	do.	do.	20	0	0	
W. Bennett,	do.	do.	do.	2	10	0	
							S.

S. N. Binney—Interest due on provincial stock certificates,						
	to 31st December, 1851,			£50	0	0
Susan Binney,	do.	do.	do.	2	10	0
W. Cogswell's estate,	do.	do.	do.	11	5	0
Bishop Inglis' estate,	do.	do.	do.	12	10	0
W. B. Bliss,	do.	do.	do.	65	0	0
R. M. Brown's estate,	do.	do.	do.	5	0	0
James Cogswell,	do.	do.	do.	2	10	0
Wentworth's estate,	do.	do.	do.	7	10	0
Clark's estate,	do.	do.	do.	5	0	0
W. H. Tapp,	do.	do.	do.	2	10	0
M. Samuels,	do.	do.	do.	15	0	0
S. N. Binney, et als.,	do.	to 30th June, 1852,		250	0	0
				<hr/>		
					600	0 0

DRAWBACKS.

Halifax—Return of duties on goods exported, allowed by						
	the board of revenue,			2204	12	10
Do.,	do.	on wines to officers of the garrison, for 1851,		300	0	0
Yarmouth,	do.	overpaid on goods exported, allowed by board of revenue,		1	12	1
Piotou,	do.	on goods imported, ditto ditto,		40	6	2
A. D. Dewolfe, do.	on flour, legislative grant, 1852,			18	5	7
Acadia iron mining co.—ditto	on machinery, ditto,			17	4	5
G. & W. Eaton,	do.	do.	do.	4	2	9
Lequille mills company,	do.	do.	do.	10	1	8
W. Curry, et als.,	do.	do.	do.	10	6	9
Joseph Wheelock,	do.	on flour,	do.	2	16	3
				<hr/>		
					2609	8 6

PUBLIC PRINTING.

John Munro—Grant for amt. due for this service, for 1851,				4	12	10
A. Grant,	do.	do.		8	0	0
Wm. Annand,	do.	do.		13	7	6
Queen's printer,	do.	do.		301	6	5
J. H. Croskill,	do.	do.		8	8	8
R. Nugent,	do.	do.		36	19	0
E. McDonald,	do.	do.		4	2	6
English & Blackadar,	do.	do.		5	6	3
Wesleyan & Athenæum,	do.	do.		3	17	6
A. Lawson,	do.	do.		1	10	0
J. Bowes & son,	do.	do.		5	0	0
James P. Ward,	do.	do.		2	10	0
				<hr/>		
					395	0 8

FUNDED DEBT.

S. N. Binney, et als.—For amount of provincial stock certificates held by them,						
					10000	0 0

STATISTICS.

Clerk of the peace, county of Sydney—For expenses of taking the census of the county in 1851,				£45	0	0
Do.	Annapolis,	do.	do.	75	4	8
Do.	King's,	do.	do.	81	5	0
Do.	Colchester,	do.	do.	89	14	5
Do.	Inverness,	do.	do.	114	10	0
Do.	Guysboro'	do.	of Guysboro' dist. in 1851,	62	10	0
Do.	Queen's,	do.	of the county in 1851,	44	1	3
Do.	Lunenburg,	do.	do.	94	7	5
Do.	Yarmouth,	do.	do.	44	4	4
Do.	Cumberland,	do.	do.	61	10	0
Do.	Pictou,	do.	do.	134	0	0
Do.	Shelburne,	do.	do.	51	17	6
Do.	Hants,	do.	do.	75	18	9
Do.	Digby,	do.	do.	51	17	6
Do.	Richmond,	do.	do.	135	0	0
Do.	Halifax,	do.	do.	150	12	4
Do.	Cape Breton,	do.	do.	250	10	7
				<hr/>		
				1562	3	9

FISHERIES.

The commissioners—Grant of 1851 for encouragement of the mackerel fishery,	2000	0	0
Board of works—Grant of 1852 for the protection of the fisheries,	3000	0	0
			<hr/>
			5000 0 0

ADVANCES.

Wm. Faulkner—For survey and report on point of intersection of railways to connect with Halifax,	17	4	0
Do. For examination and report on claims for road damages at Boulardrie, C. B.,	21	15	0
Do. For survey of new line of road from East River to Middle River, Pictou,	8	12	6
R. Nugent—On account of public printing,	350	0	0
Do. For printing 2nd volume of revised statutes,	138	5	7
Queen's printer—On account of public printing for 1852,	250	0	0
Provincial secretary—On account of mission to Canada,	75	0	0
G. A. Blanchard—For examination and report on claims for road damages at Boulardrie, Cape Breton,	20	0	0
B. Wier & Co.—For conveyance of 72 passengers of brig "Fanny," from Halifax to Boston,	144	0	0
Charitable Irish society—For supplies furnished to the above passengers,	19	5	9
J. C. Hall—For investigating a complaint against a magistrate in county of Annapolis,	25	0	0
J. W. Harris—For expenses attending the above investigation,	13	10	9
Board of health, Pictou—To replace clothes of small pox patients, destroyed before liberation,	8	10	9

Postmaster general—In aid of post communication for quarter ended 5th July, 1852,	£350	0	0	
Charles Wilson, mayor, Montreal—For relief of sufferers by late fire in that city,	500	0	0	
Postmaster general—In aid of post communication for quarter ended 5th October, 1852.	400	0	0	
Dr. Gesner—For relief of Indians in western counties,	25	0	0	
J. B. McDonald—For relief of Indians in county of Cape Breton,	7	6	0	
Chris. Morris, Indian—To aid her in erecting a house,	5	0	0	
Wm. Faulkner—For examination and report on Shubenacadie canal property,	6	0	0	
Attorney general—To repay advances made by him in the case of the brig Fanny,	92	0	8	
				2476 11 0

CASUALTY VOTE.

John A. Moore—For repairs of bridge over Leitch's creek, county of Cape Breton,				21 1 7
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ADVANCES FOR ROADS.

Wm. Faulkner—Over-expenditure on new road from Annapolis to Digby, county of Digby,	53	11	10
J. D. Clarke—For alteration of road at Long Island, Barasois, county of Cape Breton,	80	0	0
George Lewis—For repairs of bridge at Muggah's creek, ditto,	4	13	7
R. McLellan—Ditto at Big Glace Bay, ditto,	3	12	5
Archd. McDonald—Ditto at Black Brook, Mire', ditto,	5	10	0
Archd. McInnis—For repairs of road at Grand Lake, ditto,	5	0	0
Duncan McPhee—For building a bridge over McPhee's creek, Low Point, ditto,	26	0	0
F. Boutilier—Ditto over Southwest Brook, Bridgeport road, ditto,	5	0	0
J. D. Clarke—Ditto over Northwest Brook, ditto, ditto,	13	15	11
A. McInnis—For repairs of road from J. Campbell's, Back Settlement, N. W. Arm, ditto,	0	17	0
Angus Morrison—For building a bridge over Black Brook, Mire' road, ditto,	21	0	0
J. D. Clarke—Over-expenditure on Little Bras d'Or bridge, ditto,	82	18	1
George Moffat—For repairs of road from George's Cove to Maloney's mill, ditto,	5	0	0
John Spruhan—For repairs of Big Brook road, Low Point, ditto,	10	0	0
Jas. Gillis—Over-expenditure on Middle Mire' bridge, ditto,	14	7	4
Do. ditto on bridge at Burke's ferry, ditto,	31	10	4
John McLeod—Ditto on bridge over River Barasois, ditto,	34	6	3
James Archibald—For repairs of bridge between Guysboro' road and Archibald's mills, county of Halifax,	8	16	6
H. R. McKenzie—For opening up the new road from Harbor Bouche' to Canso, county of Sydney,	63	12	8
A. & A. Chisholm—For building a bridge over east branch Pomquet river, ditto,	142	7	0

Adam McKenzie—For building a bridge over South River, near St. Andrew's, county of Sydney,	£233	13	3
Allan Corbet—For repair of bridges on road from St. Peter's to Salmon River, county of Richmond,	4	4	3
James Harris—For repair of bridges on main post road at Salmon River, ditto,	7	5	0
Wm. Faulkner—For survey of road from Arichat to D'Escousse, ditto,	6	5	0
Alex. Murcheson—Over-expenditure on Black River bridge, ditto,	17	6	3
Geo. Mattitall—For repairs of a bridge at Lockerby's, county of Colchester,	1	6	3
John McKay—For building a bridge over McKenzie's brook, county of Colchester,	17	10	6
S. McConnell—For rebuilding a bridge on Point Brule' road, county of Colchester,	8	0	0
Tim. Sullivan—Over-expenditure on road through the Irish settlement, county of King's,	2	10	0
Oliver Stevens—Over-expenditure on bridge near W. E. Angevine's, county of Cumberland,	13	0	0
Wm. Faulkner—For survey and plan of road at Bent's hill, near Amherst, county of Cumberland,	6	3	0
Chas. Morgan—Over-expenditure on bridge at Salmon river, county of Guysboro',	59	0	0
George Scott—For repairs of a bridge on great eastern road, county of Guysboro',	2	15	0
Wm. Faulkner—For survey of disputed line of road between Annapolis and Maitland, county of Annapolis,	8	2	0
James Hamilton—For repairs of bridge at Hamilton's, Merigomish, county of Pictou,	8	11	6
Robert Reid—For repairs of bridge at Barney's River, Merigomish, county of Pictou,	5	0	0
Kenneth McLean—For repairs of River John bridge, county of Pictou,	35	2	5
David Ross—For repairs of two bridges at Merigomish, county of Pictou,	13	19	6
Donald McDonald—For building a bridge over Little Judique river, county of Inverness,	15	1	10
John McLellan—Over-expenditure on bridge over McIsaac's brook, county of Inverness,	31	0	0
Jacob Hirtle—For repairs of main road between LaHave and Lunenburg ferries, county of Lunenburg,	15	0	0
Albert Graves—For repairs of bridges from Pernette's ferry to county line, county of Lunenburg,	5	0	0
	<hr/>		
	1227	14	8

ROAD COMPENSATION.

H. Weinacht—For fences on new road from Mahone Bay to Bridgewater, county of Lunenburg,	54	0	0
G. F. Veino et al.—For land and fences on ditto,	60	0	0
R. Gibbons—For fences on alteration of road at Sydney, county of Cape Breton,	5	0	0
Patrick Howley—For damages on alteration of road from Little Bras d'Or to Big Bras d'Or, ditto,	38	0	0

Ben. Young—For land and fences on new road from Boylan's Brook to Middle River, county of Cape Breton,	£12	0	0
John Ross—Amount allowed him for damages at Boulardrie, by W. Faulkner's report,	28	0	0
Euph. Sutherland—Ditto ditto ditto	6	10	0
John McLeod—Ditto ditto ditto	7	0	0
Gammell & Moore—Grant for advances made on claims for damages at Boulardrie,	180	15	0
Aulay McAulay—Amount allowed him for damages at Boulardrie, by W. Faulkner's report,	2	10	0
Colin McDonald—Ditto ditto ditto	3	0	0
Wm. Matheson—For fences on new road from Pictou to West River, county of Pictou,	10	0	0
P. Crerar et al.—Appraisers' fees and expenses on ditto,	3	15	0
George Patterson—For land and damages on ditto,	17	15	0
Wm. Beck, senr.—For land on ditto,	0	15	0
Charles Evans—For fences on ditto,	5	0	0
John Cameron—For fences on new road from New Glasgow to Merigomish, county of Pictou,	1	10	0
Allan McLeod—Ditto ditto ditto	1	0	0
John Rankin—Ditto ditto ditto	15	10	0
John Devine et als.—For fences on new road from New Glasgow to Antigonish, ditto,	8	5	0
Donald Robertson—Ditto ditto ditto	1	10	0
Jonathan Rae—For land and fences on ditto,	1	15	0
James Patten—For land and fences on alteration of road at east end of Merigomish, ditto,	1	15	0
John McCabe—For land on ditto, ditto,	0	10	0
D. Vance, et als.—For land on new road from Mass Town meeting house to Folly, county of Colchester,	20	13	0
D. Chisholm, et als.—Ditto ditto, ditto,	32	15	0
F. M. Pearson—For land and fences on ditto, ditto,	21	0	0
J. McKinlay, et als.—Ditto ditto ditto,	72	3	6
Samuel McCurdy—Ditto ditto ditto,	17	2	0
R. Vance—For land and damages on ditto, ditto,	2	0	0
R. Fletcher, et als.—For land and fences on ditto, ditto,	5	15	0
D. Power, et als.—For land on new road from Harbor Bouche to Canso, county of Sydney,	29	12	6
E. & J. McDonald—Ditto ditto ditto,	3	0	0
W. Power—For land and fences on new road from Harbor Bouche to Canso, county of Sydney,	3	19	0
P. Helan, et als.—Ditto ditto ditto,	26	14	6
H. Bouche, et als.—Ditto ditto ditto,	5	16	6
J. McKenzie, et als.—Appraisers' fees & plan of ditto, ditto,	6	7	9
R. Forristall, et als.—For land on road from Harbor Bouche to Canso, county of Sydney,	4	0	0
A. McDonald, et als.—For land and fences on new road from Harbor Bouche to Canso, county of Sydney,	21	1	0
Wm. Chisholm—Ditto ditto ditto,	6	4	0
P. Forristall, et als.—For fences on new road from Harbor Bouche to Canso, county of Sydney,	4	5	0
Michael Webb—Ditto ditto ditto,	0	15	0
D. McMillan, et als.—For land and fences on new road from Harbor Bouche to Canso, county of Sydney,	20	10	0

D. Cameron—For land and fences on new road from Antigonishe to Guysboro', county of Sydney,	£10	10	0
Val. McKenzie—Ditto ditto ditto,	50	10	0
Donald Fraser—Ditto ditto ditto,	13	1	0
John Fraser —Ditto ditto ditto,	6	19	8
John Chisholm—For land on ditto ditto,	0	10	0
A. McGilvray, et als.—Appraisers' fees on ditto, ditto,	1	2	6
D. Chisholm, et als.—Appraisers' fees and plan of alteration of road from Antigonishe to New Glasgow, county of Sydney,	1	10	0
John Murray—For land and fences on alteration of road from Antigonishe to St. Mary's, ditto,	4	10	0
John Stewart—Ditto ditto ditto,	4	0	0
Thomas Potter—For land and fences on new road from Annapolis to Digby, county of Digby,	8	3	4
John G. Sulis—Ditto ditto, ditto,	6	10	0
J. H. Roop—Grant for fences on new road from Annapolis to Digby, county of Digby,	6	3	0
J. Holdsworth, et al.—Appraisers' fees on ditto, ditto,	2	0	0
Jas. Poole, et al.—For land and fences on new road from Grand Joggin to the back road, county Digby,	15	5	0
George Walsh—Ditto ditto ditto	49	0	0
William Jones—Ditto ditto ditto	52	15	0
Geo. Turnbull—Ditto ditto ditto	23	16	3
Ambrose Poole—Ditto ditto ditto	5	0	0
Robt. Woodman—Ditto ditto ditto	37	7	6
J. Cogswell—Ditto ditto ditto	6	0	0
Joseph Nichols—For land ditto ditto	3	15	0
W. & G. Sulis—Ditto ditto ditto	3	0	0
J. & S. Rice—Ditto ditto ditto	1	10	0
N. Tupper et als.—Appraisers' fees on ditto ditto	3	0	0
James Harris—For land and fences on new road from Purdy's to Bear River bridge, county of Digby,	50	16	0
Jos. Harris et als.—Ditto ditto ditto	75	16	3
Nelson Miller—Ditto ditto ditto	10	19	0
W. S. Purdy—Ditto ditto ditto	10	1	0
George Harris—Ditto ditto ditto	11	19	0
Edwin Vroom—For land on ditto ditto	7	0	0
N. Tupper et als.—Appraisers' fees on ditto ditto	3	0	0
H. A. Gladwin—Grant for land and fences on new Guysboro' road, through Musquodoboit, county of Halifax,	40	5	0
D. Archibald et als.—For land and fences on ditto ditto,	20	0	0
Charles Smullen—For land and damages on ditto ditto	1	0	0
John McLean—For land on ditto ditto	5	10	0
Finlay Beaton—For land on new road from Mabou to Broad Cove, county of Inverness,	6	10	0
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	1328	13	3

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

County of Annapolis—Paid on account of this service from grants of 1852,	1498	4	0
Do. Paid on account of old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1851,	17	0	0
	County		

County of Cape Breton—Paid on account of this service from grants of 1852,	£1511	5	1
Do. Paid on account of old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1851,	82	16	2
County of Colchester—Paid on account of this service from grants of 1852,	1803	13	2
Do. Paid on account of old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1851,	60	12	8
County of Cumberland—Paid on account of this service from grants of 1852,	1802	4	11
Do. Paid on account of old road votes undrawn 31st Decsmbcr, 1851,	54	2	10
County of Digby—Paid on account of this service from grants of 1852,	1487	8	2
Do. Paid on account of old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1851,	285	0	0
County of Guysboro'—Paid on account of this service from grants of 1852,	1347	0	2
Do. Paid on account of old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1851,	276	15	8
County of Halifax—Paid on account of this service from grants of 1852,	2502	6	9
Do. Paid on account of old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1851,	40	0	0
County of Hants—Paid on account of this service from grants of 1852,	2020	16	8
Do. Paid on account of old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1851,	66	13	0
County of Inverness—Paid on account of this service from grants of 1852,	1642	4	6
Do. Paid on account of old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1851,	191	12	0
County of King's—Paid on account of this service from grants of 1852,	1613	5	1
Do. Paid on account of old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1851,	1	10	0
County of Lunenburg—Paid on account of this service from grants of 1852,	1930	0	0
Do. Paid on account of old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1851,	20	3	0
County of Pictou—Paid on account of this service from grants of 1852,	2045	11	7
County of Queen's—Paid on account of this service from grants of 1852,	1506	9	6
County of Richmond—Paid on account of this service from grants of 1852,	1305	4	4
Do. Paid on account of old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1851,	74	1	1
County of Shelburne—Paid on account of this service from grants of 1852,	1519	10	9
Do. Paid on account of old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1851,	10	0	0
County of Sydney—Paid on account of this service from grants of 1852,	1703	4	6

County of Sydney—Paid on account of old road votes un-			
drawn 31st December, 1851,	£20	0	0
County of Victoria—Paid on account of this service from			
grants of 1852,		1428	0 0
County of Yarmouth—Paid on account of this service from			
grants of 1852,		1567	10 0
Do. Paid on account of old road votes un-			
drawn 31st Decemder, 1851,	20	0	0
	<u> </u>	1220	6 5
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		£121395	12 3

Financial secretary's office,
February, 1853.

SAML. CREELMAN, financial secretary.

Comparative

Comparative statement, exhibiting the increase and decrease of amount of excise duties collected at the different ports of this province, for the years 1851 and 1852.

Ports.	Duties, 1851.	Duties, 1852.	Increase.	Decrease.
Halifax,	£62542 11 7	£61045 17 1		£1496 14 6
Advocate Harbor,		1 17 5	£1 17 5	
Amherst,	690 18 4	976 5 3	285 6 11	
Annapolis,	724 19 5	959 5 4	234 5 11	
Antigonish,	57 15 8	6 4 4		51 11 4
Arichat,	594 12 0	593 17 3		0 14 9
Barrington,	153 1 6	174 13 3	21 11 9	
Beaver River,	31 0 0	61 2 8	30 2 8	
Canada Creek,		126 14 10	126 14 10	
Cape Canso,	46 18 4	86 18 10	40 0 6	
Church Point,		103 15 7	103 15 7	
Clementsport,		77 4 8	77 4 8	
Cornwallis,	321 7 6	230 12 9		90 14 9
“ West,	29 6 4	24 0 0		5 6 4
Digby,	804 7 0	940 1 0	135 14 0	
Guysboro',		23 13 10	23 13 10	
Hantsport,		52 16 9	52 16 9	
Horton,	164 19 10	145 18 3		19 1 7
Joggins Mines,	96 16 4	88 12 2		8 4 2
LaHave,	11 8 6	71 18 3	60 9 9	
Liverpool,	771 8 6	852 2 2	80 13 8	
Londonderry,	200 9 2	289 10 7	89 1 5	
Lunenburg,	84 16 10	66 8 9		18 8 1
Maitland,	249 4 0	291 3 2	41 19 2	
Parrsboro',	52 10 1	75 14 7	23 4 6	
Pictou,	1776 13 2	1935 16 2	159 3 0	
Port Hood,		4 2 5	4 2 5	
Port Medway,	4 6 8	15 15 8	11 9 0	
Pubnico,	48 8 1	51 19 9	3 11 8	
Pugwash,	745 19 4	51 0 10		694 18 6
Ragged Islands,	232 3 1	206 19 0		25 4 1
Sandy Cove,		32 7 10	32 7 10	
St. Mary's,	16 12 1	15 3 2		1 8 11
Sheet Harbor,		7 8 0	7 8 0	
Ship Harbor (Canso)	53 8 2	273 14 1	220 5 11	
Shelburne,	179 9 10	107 16 3		71 13 7
Sydney, C. B.,	362 12 8	111 5 4		251 7 4
“ North,	229 9 6	303 10 5	74 0 11	
Tatamagouche,	87 8 2	85 18 10		1 9 4
Truro,	151 12 1	288 6 1	136 14 0	
Tusket,	136 18 10	221 2 4	84 3 6	
Walton,	40 2 9	74 5 2	34 2 5	
Wallace,	88 0 0	155 3 3	67 3 3	
Westport,	129 15 3	204 15 11	75 0 8	
Weymouth,	109 6 4	175 3 0	65 16 8	
Wilmot,	333 0 10	512 12 6	179 11 8	
Windsor,	455 18 6	380 12 6		75 6 0
Yarmouth,	2199 4 6	1846 16 9		352 7 9
Amount rec'd. from distilleries,		1809 4 6	1809 4 6	
	£75009 0 9	£76237 8 6	£4392 18 9	£3164 11 0
	Net increase, stg., £1228 7 9			

SAM'L. CREELMAN, financial secretary.

Financial secretary's office, February, 1853.

Comparative -

Comparative statement of the gross amount of light duties collected at the different ports of this province, for the years 1851 and 1852.

PORTS.	1851.	1852.	Increase.	Decrease.
Halifax,	£1459 14 0	£1367 14 9		£91 19 3
Advocate Harbor,		2 12 6	£2 12 6	
Amherst,	24 2 0	55 19 0	31 17 0	
Annapolis,	68 16 0	79 8 6	10 12 6	
Antigonish,	17 11 6	14 2 6		3 9 0
Arichat,	182 8 6	224 10 6	42 2 0	
Barrington,	82 4 0	59 12 6		22 11 6
Beaver River,	6 1 0	9 9 0	3 8 0	
Canada Creek,		5 10 9	5 10 9	
Cape Canso, (Norris),	6 3 6	6 12 6	0 9 0	
Do. (Bigelow),	562 16 0	401 14 0		161 2 0
Canso, Strait, (Heffernan),	114 19 6			114 19 6
Canso do. (McKeen),	1065 18 0	1172 5 6	106 7 6	
Church Point,		2 1 0	2 1 0	
Clementsport,		2 5 6	2 5 6	
Cornwallis,	23 5 0	26 17 3	3 12 3	
Do. West,	9 5 0			9 5 0
Digby,	90 7 6	64 16 0		25 11 6
Guysboro',	7 0 0	8 3 6	1 3 6	
Hantsport,		31 5 0	31 5 0	
Horton,	12 4 6	16 13 3	4 8 9	
Joggins Mines,	25 8 6	39 3 6	13 15 0	
LaHave,	2 2 0	9 1 0	6 19 0	
Liverpool,	186 12 0	172 19 9		13 12 3
Londonderry,	27 5 0	20 18 6		6 6 6
Lunenburg,	24 16 6	28 8 3	3 11 9	
Maitland,	39 6 6	52 16 0	13 9 6	
Parrsboro',	68 7 9	56 15 6		11 12 3
Pictou,	376 4 0	454 2 6	77 18 6	
Port Hood,	9 6 0	23 5 0	13 19 0	
Port Medway,	38 1 0	21 18 0		16 3 0
Pubnico,	40 14 6	41 17 6	1 3 0	
Pugwash,	49 2 0	79 7 6	30 5 6	
Ragged Islands,	21 0 0	28 12 9	7 12 9	
Sandy Cove,		5 6 0	5 6 0	
St. Mary's,	34 5 6	37 15 6	3 10 0	
Sheet Harbor,	1 14 0	11 8 0	9 14 0	
Ship Harbor, (Canso),	10 11 0	14 1 6	3 10 6	
Shelburne,	20 18 0	31 13 0	10 15 0	
Sydney, C. B.,	54 5 6	20 12 6		33 13 0
Do. North,	238 0 0	324 4 0	86 4 0	
Tatamagouche,	10 9 6	34 18 6	24 9 0	
Truro,	1 14 6			1 14 6
Tusket,	30 10 6	33 8 6	2 18 0	
Walton,	43 15 6	55 16 0	12 0 6	
Wallace,	38 16 6	33 3 6		5 13 0
				Westport,

Ports.	1851.	1852.	Increase.	Decrease.
Wesport,	45 6 0	45 11 6	0 5 6	
Weymouth,	53 19 3	83 19 6	30 0 3	
Wilmot,	24 16 0	23 17 0		0 19 0
Windsor,	139 1 9	300 11 9	161 10 0	
Yarmouth,	219 9 6	184 3 0		35 6 6
Amount received from } captain Darby, }	3 9 0			3 9 0
Ditto from captain Lay- } bold and J. P. Miller, }		18 6 6	18 6 6	
	£5612 3 9	£5839 15 6	£784 18 6 557 6 9	£557 6 9
		Net increase,	£227 11 9	currency.

Financial secretary's office, February, 1853.

SAM'L. CREELMAN, financial secretary.

Abstract of articles imported into this province, on which duty was collected in the year 1852.

Apples, 536¼ bbls. at 4s. per bbl.,	£107 5 0
Beef, 241 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs. 6s. per cwt.,	72 8 8
Brandy, 33,277¾ gals. at 2s. 8d. per gal.,	4437 0 8
Candles, tallow, 16,803 lbs. at 1d. per lb.,	70 0 3
Do. other kinds, 5,077 lbs. at 3d. per lb.,	63 9 3
Cheese, 154 cwt. 0 qrs. 12 lbs. at 5s. per cwt.,	38 10 7
Chocolate, 367 lbs. at 1d.	1 10 7
Clocks, cost under 20s. each, 394 at 5s.	98 10 0
Do. cost over 20s. each, 48 at 10s.,	24 0 0
Coffee, green, 166,959 lbs. at 1d. per lb.,	695 13 3
Do. roasted, 1,592 lbs. at 2d. per lb.,	13 5 4
Crackers, 187 cwt. 0 qtrs. 26 lbs. at 3s. 4d. per cwt.,	31 4 1
Flour, 59,846½ bbls. at 1s. per bbl.	2992 6 6
Geneva, 16,698½ gals. at 2s. 8d. per gal.	2226 9 4
Hams, 4 cwt. 1 qtr. 25 lbs. at 9s. per cwt.,	2 0 4
Lard, 184 cwt. 1 qtr. 14 lbs. at 8s. per cwt.,	73 15 0
Leather, sole, 115,527 lbs. at 1d. per lb.	481 7 3
Do. upper, 2,756 lbs. at 2d. per lb.	22 19 4
Molasses, 1,041,085 gals. at 2¼d. per gal.	10844 19 9
Onions, 1,624 cwt. 2 qtrs. 18 lbs. at 2s. 6d. per cwt.,	203 1 8
Figs 2, at 2s. each,	0 4 0
Pork, 685 cwt. 3 qtrs. 27 lbs. at 6s. per cwt.,	205 16 0
Raisins, boxes, 145,835 lbs. at ¼d. per lb.,	303 16 6
Do. other packages, 39,216 lbs. at ¼d. per lb.,	40 17 0
Rum, distilled in the province, 11,156 gals. at 11d. per gal.,	511 6 4
Do. imported, 24,387 gals. at 1s. 6d. per gal.,	1829 0 6
Shrub, 64 gals. at 1s. 4d. per gal.,	4 5 4
Sugar, brown, 26,325 cwt. 1 qtr. 26 lb. at 7s. per cwt.,	9213 18 5

Sugar, crushed, 1,788 cwt. 3 qtrs. 23 lbs. at 10s. per cwt.,	£894	9	6
Do. refined, 398 cwt. 3 qtrs. 4 lbs. at 14s. per cwt.,	279	3	0
Tea, black, 844,597 lbs. at 2d. per lb.,	7038	6	2
Do. green, 1,801 lbs. at 4d. per lb.,	30	0	4
Tobacco, 308,211 lbs. at 1½d. per lb.,	1926	6	5
Whiskey, distilled in the province, 418¾ gals. at 11d. per gal.,	19	3	10
Do. imported, 2000 gals. at 2s. 8d. per gal.	266	13	4
Wine, 16,482½ gals. at 1s. 3d. per gal.,	1030	3	6
Do. 5,177½ gals. at 2s. 6d. per gal.,	647	3	9
Do. 663½ gals. at 3s. per gal.,	99	9	7
Value of goods at 2½ per cent.	£63,447	6	10
Do. 6¼ do.	383,321	0	6
Do. 10 do.	19,876	8	10
Do. 20 do.	114	7	2
Add amount of duty on horned cattle collected at Joggins mines,		0	10
Do. received from West Cornwallis, no returns made,		24	0
Do. received from Sheet Harbor, do.		7	8
	£74428	4	0

Financial secretary's office,

February, 1853.

SAM'L. CREELMAN, financial secretary.

Comparative

Comparative statement of articles imported into this province, and the amount of excise duties collected thereon, for the years 1851 and 1852.

Articles.	Imports, 1851.	Imports, 1852.	Increase.	Decrease.
Apples, bbls.	276 $\frac{1}{4}$	536 $\frac{1}{4}$	260	
Beef, cwts.	48 2 10	241 1 20	192 3 10	
Brandy, glns.	30951	33277 $\frac{3}{4}$	2326 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Butter, cwts.	6 0 24			6 0 24
Candles, (tallow), lbs.	22074	16803		5271
Do. (other kinds), "	6403	5077		1326
Cheese, cwts.	97 3 13	154 0 12	56 0 27	
Chocolate, lbs.	397	367		30
Clocks, (cost under 20s.)	438	394		44
Do. (cost over 20s.)	11	48	37	
Coffee, (green), lbs.	175181	166959		8222
Do. (roasted), "	1048	1592	544	
Crackers, cwts.	182 3 20	187 0 26	4 1 06	
Flour, bbls.	77938 $\frac{1}{2}$	59846 $\frac{1}{2}$		18092
Geneva, glns.	17265 $\frac{1}{4}$	16698 $\frac{1}{2}$		566 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hams, cwts.	62 3 12	4 1 25		58 1 15
Lard, "	187 1 26	184 1 14		3 0 12
Leather, (sole), lbs.	130956	115527		15429
Do. (upper), "	3121	2756		365
Molasses, glns.	921817	1041085	119268	
Onions, cwts.	1405 0 02	1624 2 18	219 2 16	
Pigs, "	5	2		3
Pork, cwts.	1962 2 08	685 3 27		1276 2 09
Raisins, (boxes), lbs.	147334	145835		1499
Do. (other pkgs.) "	41584	39216		2368
Rum, <small>distilled in this province,</small> glns.	39424	11156		28268
Do. imported, "	24225	24387	162	
Shrub, "		64	64	
Sugar, (brown), cwts.	24755 1 01	26325 1 26	1570 0 25	
Do. (crushed), "	1824 2 01	1788 3 23		35 2 06
Do. (refined), "	438 2 26	398 3 04		39 3 22
Tea, (black), lbs.	771309	844597	73288	
Do. (green), "	2716	1801		915
Tobacco, lbs.	328100	308211		19889
Whiskey, <small>distilled in this province,</small> glns.	560 $\frac{3}{4}$	418 $\frac{3}{4}$		142
Do. imported, "	1837	2000	163	
Wine, at 1s. 3d., "	16005 $\frac{3}{4}$	16482 $\frac{4}{5}$	477	
Do. at 2s. 6d., "	7336	5177 $\frac{1}{2}$		2158 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. at 3s., "	713	663 $\frac{1}{5}$		49 $\frac{4}{5}$
Value of goods at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.,	£82568 16 1	63447 6 10		19121 9 3
Do. 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	388418 9 5	383321 0 6		5097 8 11
Do. 10 "	14442 1 4	19876 8 10	5434 7 6	
Do. 20 "	127 6 11	114 7 2		12 19 9

Articles.

Articles.		Duties, 1851.	Duties, 1852.	Increase.	Decrease.
Apples,	bbls.	£55 5 0	£107 5 0	£52 0 0	
Beef,	cwts.	14 11 7	72 8 8	57 17 1	
Brandy,	glns.	4126 16 0	4437 0 8	310 4 8	
Butter,	cwts.	2 9 9			£2 9 9
Candles (tallow),	lbs.	91 19 6	70 0 3		21 19 3
Do. (other kinds)	"	80 0 9	63 9 3		16 11 6
Cheese,	cwts.	24 9 4	38 10 7	14 1 3	
Chocolate,	lbs.	1 13 1	1 10 7		0 2 6
Clocks, cost under 20s.		109 10 0	98 10 0		11 0 0
Do. cost over 20s.		5 10 0	24 0 0	18 10 0	
Coffee (green),	lbs.	729 18 5	695 13 3		34 5 2
Do. (roasted),	"	8 14 8	13 5 4	4 10 8	
Crackers,	cwts.	30 15 4	31 4 1	0 8 9	
Flour,	bbls.	3896 18 6	2992 6 6		904 12 0
Geneva,	glns.	2302 0 8	2226 9 4		75 11 4
Hams,	cwts.	28 5 9	2 0 4		26 5 5
Lard,	"	74 19 10	73 15 0		1 4 10
Leather (sole),	lbs.	545 13 0	481 7 3		64 5 9
Leather (upper),	"	26 0 2	22 19 4		3 0 10
Molasses,	glns.	9602 15 3	10844 19 9	1242 4 6	
Onions,	cwts.	175 12 6	203 1 8	27 9 2	
Pigs,		0 10 0	0 4 0		0 6 0
Pork,	cwts.	588 6 8	205 16 0		382 10 8
Raisins, (boxes),	lbs.	306 19 0	303 16 6		3 2 6
Do. (other pkgs.)	"	43 6 4	40 17 0		2 9 4
Rum, <small>(distilled in this province.)</small>	glns.	1806 18 8	511 6 4		1295 12 4
Do. (imported),	"	1816 17 6	1829 0 6	12 3 0	
Shrub,	"		4 5 4	4 5 4	
Sugar (brown),	cwts.	8664 6 10	9213 18 5	549 11 7	
Do. (crushed),	"	912 5 1	894 9 6		17 15 7
Do. (refined),	"	307 2 3	279 3 0		27 19 3
Tea (black),	lbs.	6427 11 6	7038 6 2	610 14 8	
Do. (green),	"	45 5 4	30 0 4		15 5 0
Tobacco,	"	2050 12 6	1926 6 5		124 6 1
Whiskey, <small>distilled in this province.</small>	glns.	25 14 1	19 3 10		6 10 3
Do. (imported),	"	244 18 8	266 13 4	21 14 8	
Wine, at 1s. 3d.	"	1000 7 3	1030 3 6	29 16 3	
Do. at 2s. 6d.	"	917 0 0	647 3 9		269 16 3
Do. at 3s.	"	106 19 0	99 9 7		7 9 5
Value of goods at 2½ p. c.		2064 4 5	1586 3 8		478 0 9
Do. 6¼ "		24276 3 2	23959 11 8		316 11 6
Do. 10 "		1444 4 1	1987 12 11	543 8 10	
Do. 20 "		25 9 4	22 17 5		2 11 11
Add amt. received from Londonderry, in 1851,		1 9 4			1 9 4
Rec'd. fm. Joggins Mines, duty on horned cattle,			0 10 0	0 10 0	
Rec'd. from West Cornwallis—no returns made,			24 0 0	24 0 0	
Do. fm. Sheet Harb'r—do.			7 8 0	7 8 0	
Received from distilleries,			1809 4 6	1809 4 6	
		75010 10 1	76237 8 6	5340 2 11	4113 4 6

Net increase Stg. £1226 18 5

SAM'L. CREELMAN, financial secretary.

PART 2 —(See page 270.)

PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

DR.

Amount of province notes in circulation, 31st December, 1852,		£59862	0	0
Of funded debt,		49000	0	0
Undrawn for roads and bridges,		1993	2	3
Undrawn for other services,		12626	19	4
Due commissioners of public buildings,	394	3	9	
Board of works, for do.,	809	13	1	
			1203	16
			1474	7
Board of works, for light houses,				
			£126160	6
				0

CR.

Balance in hands of receiver general, 31st Dec'r. 1852,	4396	2	7	
Due from excise office, Halifax, including old bonds,	1618	18	9	
Collectors of colonial duties at outports,	6544	9	5	
Casual revenue,	6069	16	8	
Canada, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island, for lights,	1479	9	10	
Counties for advances for road service,	1145	7	0	
Dalhousie college,	5000	0	0	
Canal property, Dartmouth,	1200	0	0	
			27454	4
				3
			£98706	1
				9

Financial secretary's office, February, 1853.

SAM'L. CREELMAN, financial secretary.

Statement of the probable assets of the province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1853.

Balance in hands of receiver general, 31st December, 1852,		£4396	2	7
Probable amount to be realised from old excise bonds,		650	0	0
Due from collectors of colonial duties, 31st December, 1852,		6826	15	8
Casual revenue,		6069	16	8
Canada, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island, for lights,		1479	9	10
Counties for advances for road service,		1145	7	0
			£20567	11
				9

PROBABLE RECEIPTS.

From collector of excise, Halifax,		£80000	0	0
Collectors of excise at outports, £16750	0	0		
Less 10 per cent. commission, 1675	0	0		
		15075	0	0
Collectors of light duty,		4500	0	0
Casual revenue,		6500	0	0
			106075	0
				0
			126642	11
				9
				Deduct

Deduct undrawn monies for roads and bridges,	£1993	2	3	
For other services,	12626	19	4	
Balance due board of works for light houses,	1474	7	7	
				16094 9 2
				£110548 2 7

Deduct ordinary and legislative appropriations, viz :

Salaries of lieut. governor and other public officers,	14362	10	0	
Legislative expenses,	5850	0	0	
Revenue department, Halifax,	4180	0	0	
General education,	16280	0	0	
Interest on funded debt,	2000	0	0	
For support of light houses,	7600	0	0	
Sable Island, 400 <i>l.</i> ; protection of the fisheries, 3000 <i>l.</i> ,	3400	0	0	
Militia service, 180 <i>l.</i> ; Halifax dispensary, 50 <i>l.</i> ,	230	0	0	
Poor asylum, 1350 <i>l.</i> ; provincial penitentiary, 800 <i>l.</i> ,	2150	0	0	
Post communication,	2500	0	0	
Public buildings, including balance due for 1852,	1700	0	0	
Steamboats, packets and ferries,	1500	0	0	
Casualties,	1000	0	0	
Indians, 300 <i>l.</i> ; immigrants, 200 <i>l.</i> ,	500	0	0	
Transient poor, 250 <i>l.</i> ; rations to troops, 250 <i>l.</i> ,	500	0	0	
Drawbacks,	3000	0	0	
Road compensation,	1200	0	0	
Miscellaneous services,	1000	0	0	
				68952 10 0
				£41595 12 7

For general purposes,

Financial secretary's office, February, 1853.

SAM'L. CREELMAN, financial secretary.

No. 13.

(See page 260.)

[COPY.]

Provincial secretary's office, Halifax, October 18, 1852.

SIR—

It having been suggested that a company would be formed to complete the Shubenacadie canal, provided the property recently purchased by the government were sold or surrendered to such company, it becomes advisable to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the actual value of that property.

I have it therefore in command from the lieutenant-governor, to instruct you, without delay, to report for his excellency's information, the state of the canal property, its value generally, either for the purpose of a canal or otherwise,—the extent of water power which

which it now includes, and the value of those tracts of land which the government own upon the river.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

WILLIAM FAULKNER, esquire.

Lower Stewiacke, 15th December, 1852.

SIR—

Referring to your letter of the 15th October last, instructing me to examine and report for the information of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, the state of the canal property, its value generally, either for the purposes of a canal or otherwise, the extent of water power which it now includes, and the value of those tracts of land which the government own upon the river; in order that the executive may be prepared to deal with a company that may be formed for the completion of the said canal, by the sale or surrender of such property, I beg leave to submit the following opinions relative thereto:

The several properties have been carefully examined, and as far as was practicable, all the information collected respecting their value. In arriving however at any accurate estimate of the water power in Dartmouth, so much depends upon the demand therefor to be created by the erection of machinery thereon, that there is no certain data on which any calculation may be based. According to Mr. Fairbanks' report, the whole stream descending to the cove at Dartmouth was sold 50 years ago by the then proprietor for one dollar. After the failure of the canal, Messrs. Black and Hosterman found it advantageous to take an 18 years' lease of the mill property for £2600, cash down—thus shewing that if there be only a demand, the value increases very materially; at present it does not appear likely that the water power in question could be rented at all, what may be its future value it is impossible to form any correct idea.

The mill at Dartmouth is much decayed and out of order, and could not again be leased for any such rent as has been received for it heretofore, without a large outlay in repairs—say to the extent of £500, which would not be warranted under present prospects. Water power is so exceedingly plentiful within short distances of the capital, that however valuable that at Dartmouth may be from its proximity to the city, it is in my opinion materially lessened when we consider that by travelling west along the south shore road, a distance of 30 miles, we find there are no less than seven rivers all emptying into St. Margaret's Bay, viz.: Housies, East, North East, Indian, Ingram's, the Puddle and Hubbert's rivers—all of which are fed by large lakes extending for miles into the interior of the country, and available for any extent of water power. The stream at the North West Arm is also a powerful one. Northwardly of Halifax and within ten miles, we have Nine Mile and Sackville rivers, of almost unlimited power. Eastwardly, and within twelve miles, are Big and Little Salmon Rivers, Taylor's mill stream, and the stream on which is situated Allen's bucket factory, and numerous lesser ones; and, in fact, in all parts of Nova Scotia it is most abundant. These circumstances in my opinion tend to lessen the value of the Dartmouth water power, as well as that of the Shubenacadie, very materially. I may also observe, that the miller who has had charge of the mill at Dartmouth informs me that the whole supply of water had been run off, but this could be guarded against by raising a dam at the outlet of Lake Charles, as also one at Port Wallace, thereby retaining the waters of Lake Charles as a reservoir, and enough water could be had by this means, to keep up a supply during the whole year for any machinery required at Dartmouth, not exceeding 140 horse-power.

As to the value of the property for canal purposes, there can be little doubt that it is much better adapted to that purpose than any other—the route by the lakes being perhaps the most natural one for a canal to be found in this or any other country,—but even for this purpose,

purpose, I cannot conceive that the property is of any more than half the value set forth in Mr. Fairbanks' report of 13th February, 1850, viz. : £40000 ; and particularly when it is considered that the only property on the lakes held in fee simple, being the works already erected, and some small lots of land, together with the right of way for a canal,—that the whole range of lakes which this canal has to pass through not being granted, the crown has the power (if exercised) to make any use of these waters it judges most advantageous.

As it is proposed (should the canal be again revived) to substitute inclined planes for some of the present locks—viz., at Dartmouth and Marshall's—it is evident, in that case, that the present works will not be available, with the exception of the dams, and four out of the thirteen locks, consequently much of the work will only be valuable for the stone used in its construction.

The real property vested in the company therefore, appears to have been the right of way from Dartmouth, and through the lakes into the Shubenacadie, and the natural course of the Shubenacadie river to its outlet, with some small lots of land at various points along the line, and the meadows at Horn's on the Shubenacadie.

As regards the building of dams or other works on the Shubenacadie river having for their object the retention of the waters of said river, or of diverting them in any way from their natural flow, I am decidedly of opinion that it would be attended with manifest injury to the alluvial lands lying on the river.

For the past twenty years I have resided in the vicinity of the Shubenacadie and Stewiacke rivers, and am intimately acquainted with the nature and force of the freshets and tides of these rivers.

Any dam erected or obstruction made to the free passage of the Shubenacadie, below or about Elmsdale, must result in the flowage of the intervalles of this fine farm, as a slight freshet in summer when the Shubenacadie is up, invariably causes damage to the hay and grain crops thereon, and this will be increased by the back water caused by any such erections across the stream. This will apply as we descend the river, and particularly so to the vast body of intervalle on the McHeffey and other properties in that neighborhood. On reaching that part of the river where the tides have power, any rise made will have the effect of filling every marsh with salt water at the full and change of the moon. The high tides are often within six inches of the tops of the dykes, and the least freshet happening at these times runs it over and fills the marshes, often to the destruction of much valuable property. Should a dam be erected at Fort Ellis, or between that point and Parker's bridge, only calculated to raise the water two feet, all the marshes must fill at high tides. Also a dam at Fort Ellis will probably cause much back water in the Stewiacke river, and with the tides cause damage to the marshes and intervalles of that river. All these lands are valued at from £15 to £20 per acre—and what sales have been effected lately, have been at these prices.

Every intelligent person residing on the above rivers with whom I have had conversation on the subject, entirely agrees with me ; and it is further observable that of late years the freshets are more frequent, and the force of the tides on the increase, thereby causing the washing away of much valuable land, and curtailing the limits of the marshes. In very many cases the dykes have had to be moved in, so great has been the washing away of the banks, and it is generally thought that every dyke on the rivers above named will have to be raised to prevent further damage from flowage.

I am aware that Mr. Fairbanks, in his report, does not coincide in these opinions, but his knowledge must be limited on this subject, as an acquaintance with the working of the tides of the Shubenacadie can only be obtained by continued observation—so changeable are they. In proof of this, I may mention that the course of low tides in August last did not reach within half a mile of Parker's bridge, while at times the same tides run swiftly for miles above it ; the same course of tides in August, only raised the river 4 inches at Stewiacke bridge, where it usually rises 7 to 10 feet, and that at the next full moon the river was up to the top of the dykes. At the last new moon, (10th inst.) the rivers overflowed the dykes, and the marshes were completely filled with water. From these circumstances, it is evident that nothing short of actual eye-sight—and that from time to time—can enable any person to judge correctly in this matter. I

I have dwelt at some length on this subject, as I conceive it important that the government should be in possession of all the information to be had on this head, to be able to exercise that caution so highly necessary in granting an act of incorporation or charter to any company that may be formed to finish the canal.

The Shubenacadie river is probably available for navigation by steamers of small size and light draft of water, say from eighteen inches to two feet, as far up as Parker's bridge; and but little doubt exists, on my mind, that, at some future period, such will be the case, particularly in the event of a railway being laid down through this country; and if the construction of dams, or other like works, below the tides, be dispensed with, such navigation would not be interfered with—much expenditure in erection of works, and a very large amount of land damage would be saved.

The three blocks of land before mentioned, I conceive as not of much (if any) value for canal purposes. It may be, however, that materials for building, wood, &c., may hereafter cause them to become more valuable; at present their value is only as so much land, and I have accordingly rated them as such.

The property, therefore, apart from canal purposes, may be considered to be at a low estimate, of the following value, say—

The water privileges enjoyed by Messrs. Black & Hosterman,	£2500	0	0
The water power in Dartmouth, not used,	1500	0	0
Old mill and machinery, say	150	0	0
New store on the mill property,	250	0	0
Ground for building on, &c., including small building,	200	0	0
Stone in the locks in Dartmouth, for building purposes,	750	0	0
Ditto at Port Wallace, ditto,	100	0	0
Ditto at Marshall's, Fletcher's, G. Lake, ditto,	50	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£5500	0	0
No. 1. A block of land situated on the main post road between Hall's and Keys', on the south side of Shubenacadie river, and in the county of Halifax, 2800 acres, per plan, average value per acre, 2s. 6d. There are parts of this block good land, other parts are rocky and barren. A house and stables have been erected on the side of the main road by one Carrigan, who can only be considered as a squatter. Value of building, £60.	350	0	0
No. 2. This block is situated on the new Antrim road leading from King's to Musquodoboit, as per plan, and contains 1200 acres, say	30	0	0
No. 3. This block is situated on the west side of the Shubenacadie river, and about 2½ miles from that river. It is generally good land, well fitted for cultivation, plentifully wooded, but has been much trespassed on for timber, &c. Contains 3123 acres, per plan, at 3s. 6d.	546	10	6
	<hr/>		
	£6426	10	6

In submitting the foregoing, I would remark that the difficulty of arriving at any very decided opinion on this subject, has been much enhanced in consequence of not having had access to any documents or papers connected with the property, and calculated to clear up many uncertain points. Under these circumstances, the information now afforded will, I trust, be satisfactory.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM FAULKNER.

The hon. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, Halifax, N. S.

No. 14.

(See page 261.)

No. 7.

Government house, Halifax, April 12th, 1852.

SIR—

I have the honor to enclose, at the request of the legislative council, a copy of an address to the crown, passed in that chamber by a majority of one, together with a copy of a protest recorded on the journals by the minority who opposed its passage. Ten members voted for the address, nine against it. One member who usually acts with the dissentients being absent from illness, and one seat, which will be filled before the house meets again, being vacant.

I do not deem it necessary to enter at large into the discussion of the question raised by those documents ; further than to say, that the subject was fully debated in the representative branch in 1851, prior to the general election, and that a bill introduced by the leader of the opposition, was, during the session which has just closed, defeated in the new house by a majority of one—while two of the usual supporters of government who had been unseated on a petition, but have since been returned, were running their elections.

It is not likely therefore, when both branches are full, that this question can give any serious embarrassment to her majesty's government.

I have, &c.

J. BAZALGETTE, administrator.

The right honorable

Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON, bart., &c. &c. &c.

[COPY.]

Downing street, 5th May, 1851.

SIR—

I have received your despatch No. 7, of the 12th ultimo, transmitting an address to the queen, from a majority of the members of the legislative council, praying that the elective principle may be applied to the constitution of their body ; together with a copy of a protest recorded on the journals by the dissentient members who opposed the passage of the address.

I have had the honor to lay this address before the queen.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) JOHN S. PAKINGTON.

The officer administering the government of Nova Scotia.

No. 15.

(See page 262.)

At a council held at government house, on the 7th day of July, 1852.

PRESENT :

HIS HONOR THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT,

&c. &c. &c.

The honorable Mr. Bell having called the attention of the council to a suggestion made by persons who take an interest in the erection of a lunatic asylum, that the government should proceed to appoint commissioners before the subscriptions contemplated by the legislature were raised.

The report made to the house of assembly on the 30th March last, and also chapter 13 of the laws of last session, having been read, and it appearing from the said report that the action of the executive is made contingent upon £5000 being "first raised by subscriptions;" and from the 7th section of the statute, "that this act shall not go into operation until the sum of £5000 shall have been contributed by devise or otherwise, and secured to the satisfaction of the governor in council," his honor is advised, that he cannot proceed to act under a law which is only made operative by the amount of money which it was contemplated would be raised by voluntary subscriptions being first secured.

Provincial secretary's office, October 29th, 1852.

SIR—

I have it in command from the lieutenant-governor, to call your attention to the enclosed copy of a report of a select committee of the house of assembly, adopted at the last session, with a copy of the law founded thereupon, to make provision for the erection of a lunatic asylum.

The copy of a minute of council, dated 7th July, I have also the honor to enclose.

You will perceive by these documents, that the government can appoint no commissioners until the amount contemplated to be raised by voluntary subscription has been secured, nor can the single commissioner, whom the law gives the subscribers the power to appoint, be selected until it is known who the subscribers are.

With a view to obviate the difficulties which had arisen on this point, and to show the desire of the executive to produce harmony on a measure which involves the interests of humanity, it was suggested a month ago, that, if the subscribers were content, the lieutenant-governor would be prepared, whenever compliance with the pre-requisites of the law would permit him to act, to sanction a commission of

The chairman of the board of works,
The honorable Mather B. Almon, and
Miss Dix.

In suggesting the arrangement, it was assumed that Miss Dix's high character, great experience, and neutral position, as a stranger to local jealousies and feelings, would enable her to exercise a gentle and salutary influence, and it was also distinctly stated that the commissioners should serve without remuneration. This offer having failed to secure the co-operation of those with whom objections to strict compliance with the provisions of the law first originated, Miss Dix left for her own country, and the executive determined to report the facts to the legislature, with a recommendation that the whole amount required should be granted, and that the commissioners to erect the asylum should be named in the bill which made provision for it.

His

His excellency has deemed it respectful to you, as the chief magistrate of the city, to call your attention to the state in which this question stands, and to suggest the propriety of some cordial action through the instrumentality of the city authorities to meet, in a generous and becoming spirit, the liberality of the legislature.

His excellency has no desire to withhold from those who contribute, an influence in the control of the institution about to be called into existence, in proportion to the aid they give to it; but his excellency desires me also to intimate that, to secure general satisfaction and confidence, those who have granted an interest on three-fourths of the sum required, must not be lost sight of in any desire to conciliate those who are assumed to be willing to contribute the other fourth.

His excellency commands me to say, that he will be very happy to receive any suggestions you may wish to offer, and will be much gratified if, by the harmonious co-operation of the provincial and city authorities, an asylum can be reared, which it is but little creditable to Nova Scotia that she should so long have been without.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

His worship the MAYOR OF HALIFAX.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GASPARD LE MARCHANT,

&c. &c. &c.

May it please your excellency :

The subject of a suitable asylum for the insane having for several years in succession been brought under the consideration of the legislature, and as I have been in some measure connected with the steps taken in respect to its progress,—I beg leave to report to your excellency the position in which the question now stands.

The legislature at its last session appropriated the sum of £15,000, on condition of £5,000 more being raised by subscription. In the course of the past summer, the commissioners of the poors' asylum, knowing from the number of insane persons already in that establishment, and the frequent application for the admission of others, that could not be received for want of accommodation, the urgent necessity for an institution for the care and cure of lunatics, nominated three of their board, as a committee, of whom I was one, to solicit subscriptions to the extent required by the act of the legislature. This not succeeding, an appeal was made through the press to the province generally, but both modes having failed to produce the desired result, nothing now seems to remain but for the legislature to provide the whole of the necessary funds.

From a careful attention to the subject for several years, and from information furnished by reports of such institutions, both in England and America, and a personal inspection of them in both countries, I am confident that a less sum than £20,000 will not suffice to construct, in the most economical way, even a moderate sized establishment, say for the reception of 150 or 200 patients; and it has been ascertained that there are at least 300 such persons in the province. And, after that expenditure, there will still be ample scope for the liberality of the benevolent, in providing necessary and desirable appendages to such an institution.

I have reason to believe from information received from different parts of the country, that the people generally see and feel the necessity for some decisive action being taken in this matter, and will sanction whatever their representatives may do in regard to it.

Your excellency has, I know, submitted the subject to the consideration of the mayor and city council, but I have not learned the result. While I beg leave to decline having
again

again any official connection with the subject, permit me respectfully to request that your excellency will direct the attention of the legislature to the urgent necessity of carrying into effect, without further delay, a work already too long deferred, and respecting which we are behind nearly the whole of the civilized world.

I have the honor to be,

Your excellency's most obedient servant.

(Signed) H. BELL.

Halifax, 1st December, 1852.

No. 16.

(See page 263.)

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN GASPARD LE MARCHANT,

&c. &c. &c.

May it please your excellency:

Since the first report of the commissioners appointed on the 29th of July, 1851, to enquire into the practice and proceedings of the courts of law and equity, was laid before the government on the 29th of March last, the board have received the statute passed by the imperial parliament, for the amendment of the practice and mode of pleading in the courts of common law at Westminster.

The board have directed a bill to be framed in accordance with the principles of this act, with such changes and additions as our local situation seemed to require.

This bill has been drawn up by the secretaries, Messrs. Ritchie and Whidden, under the superintendance of the board, and is now submitted for your excellency's consideration, to be laid before the legislature, should it be thought advisable so to do.

The board gave early and earnest consideration to the subject of the practicability of transferring the jurisdiction of the court of chancery to the courts of common law, and caused interrogatories to be published and circulated among the members of the profession both in the town and the country, which, with the answers received, are herewith submitted.

Frequent discussions upon this important subject took place during the last session of the legislature, and such members of the board as thought the transfer expedient and practicable, were then requested to submit their views in writing to the board.

After the prorogation, the circuits rendered it difficult to convene the board, although occasional meetings were held without eliciting the opinion of any individual member in favor of the measure.

As the period drew near in which your excellency might expect a report upon the subject, the chief justice, as chairman of the board, wrote a circular letter to the members, of which the following is a copy:

“ Halifax, January 5th, 1853.

“ GENTLEMEN,—

“ When the autumnal circuits compelled the board to suspend their proceedings, until after the sittings of the supreme court at Halifax, in Michaelmas term, you will doubtless remember that the members of the board who were of opinion that it was desirable to transfer the equitable jurisdiction, now exercised by the court of chancery, to the courts of common law, would favor the board at its next meeting with their views upon this important point, and suggest the mode in which this object could be best effected.

“The sittings after Michaelmas term terminated a few days before Christmas, and immediately after new year the board were summoned to resume their labors. We have since had two meetings, which were adjourned without proceeding to business, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Justice Bliss, and William Young, esquire, the speaker of the assembly, who were unfortunately confined to their homes by indisposition.

“The near approach of the meeting of the legislature renders me, as chairman of the board, very desirous that we should be prepared with some report, to lay before his excellency the lieutenant governor, upon this important subject.

“Having assented to act with each other under the commission, I think we owe it to ourselves and to the public, frankly to communicate our individual opinions to the board upon this grave question.

“Our views of it may be different, but they should become the subject of free and fair discussion among each other, in the hope of arriving at some beneficial result.

“I therefore request that the board will meet again at the usual place, at 12 o'clock on Monday, the 10th instant, and that each member will come prepared to give his opinion upon the three following points :

“1st. Is such transfer desirable.

“2nd. Is it practicable in the present state of the country.

“3rd. If practicable, by what means is it proposed to effect it.”

The meeting of the 10th January, was attended by the chief justice, the attorney general, the secretary of the province, the speaker, and Mr. Johnston, all of whom, excepting the chief justice, appeared to think the transfer desirable, if it were practicable ; but none came prepared with any plan for carrying it into effect, except Mr. Young, a copy of whose views upon the subject is herewith enclosed for your excellency's consideration.

Mr. Justice Bliss was still confined to his house, and Mr. Henry was not in town.

Your excellency will perceive by the perusal of Mr. Young's paper, that he recommends submitting a bill to the legislature for the abolition of the court of chancery, and the subsequent appointment of a committee to frame an entire new code of practice, which he admits the transfer of equity jurisdiction to the courts of common law will require.

Some members of the board, however, are of opinion, that before such bill is submitted to the legislature, it would be wise to consider, in the language of the commission, whether “it is practicable and beneficial to make such transfer,” or whether it would not be more practicable to simplify and improve the practice of both courts, without destroying either. Upon this subject, the board were so much divided, that they are unable to make any specific report upon it.

The board found it necessary, very early, to appoint two professional gentlemen to assist them as secretaries, and they selected John W. Ritchie and Joseph Whidden, esquires, gentlemen well qualified to perform the duty required of them.

These duties have been performed to their entire satisfaction, and they request that your excellency will be pleased to recommend it to the legislature, to provide an adequate compensation to them for their valuable assistance and labours.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your excellency's obedient servants.

BRENTON HALLIBURTON,
W. B. BLISS,
JAMES B. UNIACKE,
WM. YOUNG,
J. W. JOHNSTON,
JOSEPH HOWE,
W. A. HENRY.

February 4th, 1853.

10th January, 1853.

MEMORANDUM ADDRESSED TO THE HONORABLE THE LAW COMMISSIONERS.

It being a principal part of our duty to inquire into the practicability and benefit of transferring the equity to the common law jurisdiction in this province, and the honorable the chief justice having requested our individual opinions on this important subject in his letter of the 6th inst., I have in the first place to remark, that the question has undergone a very material change since the date of our last report. The court of chancery and rolls court, forming in fact but the one court, were founded here upon the model of the high court of chancery in England. Its proceedings are adopted in all cases not expressly regulated by our own statute and rules of practice; and the introduction into a young and comparatively poor country of forms and modes of proceeding, which have been found most oppressive and have been at last universally condemned and abandoned, has been one cause of the unpopularity of the court here. It has been long felt, for example, that although the oral examination of witnesses has been for some years permitted, still the enormous expense and methods of taking evidence in chancery have been serious grievances. The system of references to a master, clothing a ministerial officer with an authority almost judicial, and yet in every case subjecting his decisions to a review by the judge, who could much more conveniently and efficiently adjudicate in the first instance, has long appeared to me most objectionable, cumbrous in its operation, and entailing very heavy expense. Now it is to be noted, that in these two distinguishing features of chancery practice, as in some others of scarcely less importance, an entire revolution has been effected in England during the present year. The master's office has been abolished by statute; and by the new orders in chancery, issued in London on the 2nd September last, evidence is to be taken in most cases by affidavit, subject to cross-examination, and is to be closed within nine weeks after issue joined. Again, in the Irish court of chancery, founded, like our own, upon the model of the English court, a plaintiff is enabled in every case to proceed by petition, and bills in chancery have been in effect superseded, only 36 having been filed out of 1252 suits commenced since January, 1852. In the view of these extensive and highly beneficial changes, it is plain, that if the chancery court is to be retained in this province, its practice and proceedings must undergo very large modifications, and the functions of the equity judge, like those of the vice chancellor in England, must assume a new character. Many improvements, it is true, have been recently introduced by him, but these are confessedly far short of the fundamental and sweeping reforms which the pressure of public opinion has produced in England.

If, then, so large a change has become inevitable, the second and more important question arises, whether it be not expedient and practicable to transfer the whole of the business in equity to the supreme court. I am of opinion that it is both wise and practicable, and I shall state my reasons as concisely as possible. The change in this country would in the first place be much less violent than in England. Our legislature has for many years been paving the way for it. The act for the foreclosure of mortgages in the supreme court, originally introduced, I believe, by the present master of the rolls, has been gradually extended, till at last, by the revised statutes, the supreme court is invested with the same powers as the court of chancery in reference to the proceedings in such suits and for the "equitable adjustment of the rights of the different parties interested." It requires only some few modifications in this act and in the fee table to transfer this large branch of equity jurisdiction, amounting probably to two-thirds of all the suits commenced in chancery, to the supreme court. So also the settlement of partnership dealings of limited amount—the partition of lands—the custody and estates of lunatics, and other branches, have been entrusted to the supreme court, with a concurrent or exclusive jurisdiction. The extension of the remedy by writ of replevin has enabled the owner of a specific chattel to resume the possession of it, and the necessity of bills of discovery will be superseded by the power which we propose to confer in all causes for each party to examine the adverse party as a witness. In cases of injunction, can there be a greater incongruity than to force a party at common

common law into chancery, at an expense sometimes exceeding the whole subject matter in dispute, for a writ, which is granted by one judge sitting in the rolls court to restrain the five judges sitting in the supreme court, two of these very judges exercising in effect an appellate jurisdiction to set aside that same writ. What reason can there be urged why the supreme court should not, in the first instance, determine, as in the case of mortgages, the equitable rights of the parties, and save the heavy expense of an useless appeal to another court.

The perpetual encroachments by the legislature upon the peculiar subjects of equity jurisdiction, arise partly from a dislike to the proceedings and costliness of a chancery suit, and partly from a desire to have such matters adjudicated upon in the several counties. Two of the strongest practicable objections to the court are, the necessity of transacting its business at Halifax, and the exclusion on that account of many causes which are left without remedy.

It must not be forgotten that the division of common law from equity jurisdiction is peculiar to English jurisprudence. It has never obtained on the continent of Europe—it is unknown in Scotland and in Lower Canada—it prevails only in a few of the adjoining States; and even in England, its parent and stronghold, a large, influential, and most intelligent class are arrayed against it. Its abolition is the favorite object of the society for the amendment of the law, presided over by Lord Brougham, and numbering in its ranks some of the ablest lawyers in the mother country. In their ninth annual report, the society say, “they have only to express their conviction that it (the fusion, that is, of law and equity) is as practicable and advisable in this country as it has been proved, by experience, to be practicable and advisable in the United States of America.”

The bill recently introduced into the house of commons by Mr. Whiteside, the solicitor general, for the amendment of the common law procedure in the Irish courts, is highly eulogised by the leading organs of public opinion in London as being far in advance of the English act of this year, but is found fault with as not pursuing its own provisions to their legitimate consequence by abolishing the distinction between law and equity.

It is for us also to consider whether the extensive changes we have already recommended, and are about to embody in a bill for the consideration of the assembly, be not justly open to the same objection. We have suggested (in that particular going beyond the imperial act) that the writ shall contain the declaration,—and secondly, in the words of the imperial act, that it shall not be necessary to mention any form of action in the writ. This permission has been found in practice to amount to an abolition, and the form of action is rarely mentioned in the English writs issued under the new law. One of the main distinctions between a suit at law and in equity has thus been abrogated, and the abandonment of all the technicalities of special pleading is another material step in the same direction.

In our bill we have pursued the English act 15 and 16 *Victoriæ*—and certainly the innovations it contains are sufficient to startle all who have been trained in the old school; yet it would seem to be only a beginning. Mr. Whiteside's bill, as I have already mentioned, goes far beyond it. It has the sanction of the lord chancellor and of the chief justices and other judges in Ireland, and in the recent debate in the house of commons Sir Alexr. Cockburn expressed his warm approval of it as an advance upon the English act, and trusted that the government would apply the same principle to both countries. Now, it is a main feature of the Irish bill to extend the equitable powers of the courts of common law. It proposes to make choses in action assignable at law; it gives the same remedies to courts of law in the cases of lost notes, bills and other securities, as are now confined to courts of equity; it provides that a contract for the purchase of land without title shall be a good defence to an action of ejectment; and comprehends other provisions of a like character as to outstanding legal estates.

But, supposing our legislature were to enact nothing beyond the present law and the bill we have now framed, it will leave very little for a court of equity to do in this province. If we look at the returns which were prepared in 1851, and allow for the operation of the new law, I believe that not above eight or ten suits would require to be brought in

in the court of chancery in a year. It is true that a larger number would be brought were there a cheaper and easier remedy, but this is one of the advantages of the proposed change. For these and other reasons, and especially the objection I have always had to the adjudication of the most important rights, involving character and large amounts of property, by a single judge, I would anticipate what seems to me to be the inevitable result, and would approve of the transference of equity jurisdiction and powers to the supreme court. It could not be expected that this commission should frame a bill for that purpose, comprehending the details, which will require much thought and labor. To mould the practice of the court of chancery on the new principle recognised in England and Ireland, and which of course we must adopt if the court is to be retained, would be a task almost as laborious as to frame the new code, which would become indispensable on a fusion of the two courts.

I think, therefore, that we ought to concur in recommending the abolition of the court of chancery in this province; and if the two houses of the provincial parliament shall unite by resolution or otherwise in affirming the general principle, it will be competent for them to pass a bill transferring the cases then pending in equity with equity jurisdiction to the supreme court, and authorising the governor to appoint three or more suitable persons to frame a body of rules for regulating the practice, with such guards and checks, and to go into operation at such time, as may be thought most advisable.

Till the sense of the legislature is ascertained upon the main question, whether the court of chancery is to be preserved or not? it is in vain to expect that the labor and expense of framing an entirely new code of practice will be incurred.

This appears to me, therefore, the only practicable mode of effecting the change, should it be determined on.

If, on the other hand, after a candid and full discussion of a question of such importance, and which ought to be in no way mixed up or connected with party, a majority should decide that it is wiser to retain the court, they will probably take measures also to improve it, and the agitation on this subject will cease.

I have said nothing in this memorandum of the existing rights of the master of the rolls and other officers of the court, because these are not properly within our province, and it is to be presumed that they will be duly considered and provided for in any legislative act.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

Halifax, February , 1853.

SIR—

On perusing the report of the commissioners appointed to consider and enquire into the practice and proceedings of the courts of law and equity, with a view to the transfer of the equity to the common law jurisdiction, your excellency will perceive that I differed from a majority of the commissioners as to that measure being desirable.

In the situation which I have the honor to hold I deem it right that I should explain to your excellency why I felt it my duty to differ from so many of my colleagues on this important subject.

I shall endeavor to do so very briefly.

1st. No such transfer has yet taken place in the mother country, and I deem it of great importance to preserve all possible similarity between our system of jurisprudence and that of the parent state; for so long as we do, we have the decisions of the able judges who preside in the courts at Westminster to guide us in all similar cases.

2nd. I think it unwise, if not unconstitutional, to concentrate the whole judicial power, equitable and legal, in one tribunal.

3rd. Independent of the abuse which arbitrary men might make of such power, when equitable and legal principles are blended together in the same mind, upright judges may occasionally

occasionally compound them in such way as to introduce much uncertainty into our proceedings.

4th. The courts of common law and equity have always formed distinct branches of jurisprudence under the English constitution ; and it cannot be doubted, that while they remain distinct, the judges of each will be more conversant with the principles of their respective courts than they will be when their attention is divided between the two.

5th. I think such transfer would increase both expense and delay. I am aware that a contrary opinion prevails. It is said that cases in equity might be commenced in the country, and speedily decided by the circuit judge. My experience of the business on the circuits induces me to think that this would rarely occur. Justice to the jurors would require that all issues to be tried by them should take precedence of cases that were to be argued before the judge, for it would be hard to keep them idle from their homes while the court was occupied with arguments. It would, therefore, often happen that the circuit judge would be obliged to leave the county, and the court be closed before the cause was called; in which case it would remain in *statu quo* until the next sittings in that county.

If the judge arrived at it, and the argument proceeded before him, he might feel a difficulty upon some point, which would induce him to reserve it for the consideration of his brethren; or if he decided it, the losing party might be dissatisfied with his decision, and bring it before the court in Halifax.

In either case the expense and delay might be greater than if the cause had been originally brought in the court of chancery, which is always open, and where, under the rules which have been established by the present master of the rolls, a diligent suitor or solicitor may generally obtain a speedy decision, from which, if dissatisfied, he can appeal to the chancellor, who always calls the judges of the supreme court to his aid, and such appeal would often be decided in a shorter time than a case from the circuits would be.

For these reasons I think such transfer not desirable; but admitting it to be so, surely it is unwise to abolish the one court before we have devised the mode by which its powers can be exercised by the other. The means by which a measure of this importance can be effected should be considered and matured before the measure itself should be adopted.

Those who attempt to frame a code of rules to accomplish this object will not be assisted, as we have been in our efforts to improve the practice of the courts of common law, by the reports and suggestions of the commissioners of law reform in England,—for the improvement of the practice, not the abolition, of the court of chancery, appears to engage their attention; nor have any of our sister colonies on this continent adopted such a change in their systems of jurisprudence.

In some of the United States it is true that experiments of this nature have recently been made. These changes have their advocates and opponents in that country.

Experience will decide between them. I think it would be prudent in us to await that decision before we follow the example.

I have the honor to remain

Your excellency's obedient servant,

BRENTON HALLIBURTON,
Chief justice of Nova Scotia.

His excellency Sir JOHN GASPARD LE MARCHANT,
Lieutenant-governor, &c. &c. &c.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN GASPARD LE MARCHANT, LIEUTENANT
GOVERNOR, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your excellency—

As a difference of opinion exists among the law commissioners with regard to the transfer of the equity to the common law jurisdiction, I deem it my duty to submit my own view of the matter to your excellency in the few following observations:—

Those who are in favor of such a measure cannot, I suppose, intend to give merely to the supreme court, in addition to its own, the powers and jurisdiction as now exercised by the court of chancery: that would be a nominal, but no real or effective change—a transfer only of the same business in the same way from one judge to five; and whatever may be thought the advantage of having a case decided by several, rather than by a single mind, would scarcely of itself be considered a sufficient reason for so great an alteration of the jurisprudence of the county. Its obvious disadvantages, too, may be fairly opposed to any such supposed benefit. The expense of litigation, by the multiplied copies of papers, and in other ways, would be increased,—the unavoidable delays greater, not only because the judgment of one can be more expeditiously exercised in the investigation of the involved and voluminous matters so often mixed up with cases in equity, but mainly because the court of common law has its periodical terms at long intervals; whereas the court of chancery sits from week to week, and the adjournment of a cause in its different stages would be attended with very different and serious consequences if the business had to be transacted in the common law court. Something, too, might be said with respect to imposing new duties on this court, which at present has its whole time fully occupied—of the delays in its own legitimate business, occasioned by the crowding in of that from another court, and of the unreasonableness and, to the suitors, the positive disadvantage of transferring the hearing and decision of cases from one, whose study and experience have been directed to that peculiar branch of our law, to others who are comparative strangers to it, and certainly not familiar with its principles and practice. I can say with unfeigned sincerity, that this would be the case as regards myself. The court of exchequer in England had formerly its equity side as well as its common law jurisdiction. This incongruity was removed a few years ago by the former being taken away from it. I can hardly suppose that we shall make such a retrograde step in legislation as thus again to unite the two here.

But it is unnecessary to dwell more on this point. I may assume, I think, that here a different course is contemplated, and that in the fusion of the two courts in one, a fusion of some kind, and by some means, of the principles, and proceedings and practice of the two courts, is to be attempted. Now, to effect such a purpose, the whole system of our jurisprudence must be revised and altered. New principles and a new practice must be introduced—the machinery of the court must be remodelled—in fact, an entirely new code, skilfully adapted to the ends required, is the first and indispensable requisite. That this will demand much pains, labor and study, no one who is capable of understanding the subject will for a moment deny, and the most ardent supporters of the contemplated change will, I think, readily admit that upon the manner in which it is carried out will depend the whole success of the scheme. It appears to me, then, quite impossible to decide in the abstract that it will be wise to abolish the court of chancery, and that its extensive powers and peculiar aptitude to deal with many and intricate matters can be transferred to the court of common law, unless the mode and means by which this great change can be effected are at the same time fully and clearly understood. No one, I presume, would for a moment think of adopting a measure of such vast importance and consequences, but from a firm belief in the superiority of the projected system over the present one—a conviction that the new was better adapted to the circumstances of the country—that it was more simple, and would, at less cost and with less delay, promote the administration of justice and give satisfaction to suitors and to the public generally. But how is it possible to predicate this of a system of which nothing is known, and all is left to the future? or how can any opinion be pronounced that such a measure is either “practicable or beneficial,” with-
out

out having it well considered and matured ; and if not the detail, at least a general and comprehensive outline of the proposed system prepared and understood ? To decide, then, in the first place, that the present court of chancery should be abolished, and to leave every thing that is most important in the scheme—the practical working of it—that on which the whole depends, to be settled afterwards, appears to me to be a mere leap in the dark. I have always thought and stated, that it was incumbent on those who advocated this change, and were prepared to recommend it, to be prepared at the same time with some effectual plan for carrying it out. Without this, neither could the commissioners report that they found this transfer of jurisdiction practicable and beneficial, nor could your excellency or the legislature form any judgment thereon.

Though enquiries on this point have been widely disseminated by the commissioners, no one has suggested to them how such a measure can be carried out. The subject has also been prominently and repeatedly before themselves, yet no one has attempted a solution of this difficulty. I cannot myself devise any satisfactory scheme by which beneficially the proposed transfer can be accomplished. I will not be rash enough to say that it may not be done ; but the combination of distinct principles of widely different powers, heretofore exercised by two courts, into one common jurisdiction,—the adaptation of a new practice to this new state of things, carefully as it may be effected, if effected it be, cannot but lead, in my apprehension, to great confusion and uncertainty—evils of the first magnitude in the administration of the law. These I should consider of far more importance than any or all of the benefits, supposing them to be realised, which are anticipated from the proposed change. I cannot, however, persuade myself that this will produce a diminution of expense to suitors, or greater expedition in disposing of their causes ; on the contrary, I believe that more frequent grounds of complaint, attributable solely to the new system, will spring up under it, than now exist.

It is objected by some to the present court of chancery, that causes from all parts of the province must be carried from their own locality to this tribunal at Halifax, at great inconvenience and expense. These they hope to avoid, by giving to the supreme court on its circuit in the several counties, a chancery jurisdiction. I feel well assured that the evils to which I have adverted, would be inevitably multiplied if such were the case. The proceedings in these suits require various steps to be taken, and frequent applications must arise for time ; nor can justice be properly administered in many cases without granting it. Two such postponements of a cause on circuit, which the shortness of notice—the necessity of bringing in another party—the mistake of the attorney, and the numerous other legitimate grounds on which it may be sought, render by no means improbable, and a whole year will be spent before the cause is brought to a hearing. If the cause can be heard and decided, then, the evil of which some complain—that of chancery matters being determined by a single judge—would be extended in its most objectionable shape : for without time for consideration, without books to consult, and under other obvious disadvantages, the single judge must give his opinion. But every one knows that causes on circuit, are not, and cannot, even if time permitted, be so well argued as a bar ; nor is it likely, that the still less familiar cases of equity, more especially a newly introduced system, will form an exception to this. The judges themselves, cannot on the instant, undertake to decide the questions which will arise ; nor, if they did, would their decisions be satisfactory or submitted to. Whether reserved by themselves, or taken by parties under rule—contested points would be brought before the full bench at Halifax, and thus, with additional delay and expense, the business will still ultimately centre in Halifax as before, in defiance of this measure which is intended to prevent it.

I do not forget that men of great eminence and learning in England, are in favor of abolishing the courts of equity ; but many of the evils there complained of, do not exist here : and great and many as they are supposed to be, the imperial parliament has thought it more wise and beneficial, instead of abolishing these courts, to modify and improve them. Of the changes there made, some, it may be remarked, have already been introduced into this province by the learned judge who presides here at the rolls. It would be an easy matter, if thought advisable, to adopt others. The experiment of combining all courts in one, has, indeed,

indeed, been lately tried in the state of New York, but there they appear rather to have made one universal court of chancery, and whether that measure on the whole is considered an improvement of the old system, is still there *voxata questio*. The evidence of one gentleman most strongly in favor of it, was given before the English law commissioners—and by them submitted to parliament—which still preferred to retain its own system, and to improve it.

This of New York appears to require a great addition of judges to carry it out; and if I can form any opinion from the only case which has come under my observation, the proceedings do not appear to be in any degree abridged under their new code. With regard to costs, the only difference seems, that though they are not taxable to the same extent against the losing party, there is no diminution in their amount, but the successful litigant has himself to pay them.

I am in favor of following in this matter, the example of the imperial parliament. We shall thus have the benefit of their experience in effecting our own legal reforms, and the decisions of the courts in England will still, as heretofore, be the guide of our own. So extensive a change as the entire remodelling of our judicial system is an evil itself, and nothing short of a paramount necessity, or the most ample and certain benefits can justify its adoption. I prefer the gradual amendment of the law, and its practice, to the more violent remedy which is proposed—the mode of effecting which, no one pretends to point out, and the results of which no one can foresee.

I have the honor to be,

Your excellency's most obedient servant,

W. B. BLISS.

Halifax, 4th February, 1853.

No. 17.

(See page 266.)

[COPY.]

No. 3.

Downing street, January 22, 1853.

SIR—

I have had under my consideration your despatch No. 30, of the 23rd of November last, together with the act passed by the legislature of Nova Scotia, in 1851, for revising and consolidating the general statutes of the province.

The amending acts subsequently passed by the legislature appear to me to have removed that portion of the objections entertained by my predecessor to certain chapters of the revised statutes, which arose from apprehended interference with interests to the support of which the faith of the crown might be considered as pledged; and I do not consider such objections as have been put forward by other parties as justifying any further delay in giving the sanction of the crown to provisions of a purely local character.

I have therefore advised her majesty no longer to withhold the royal assent, and the necessary order in council will be transmitted to you by an early opportunity.

You will communicate this decision to the several parties in the province who have addressed to my predecessors representations on the subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieut.-governor Sir J. G. LE MARCHANT, Nova Scotia.

No. 18.

(See page 270.)

Estimate of the expenses of the civil government of the province, for the year 1853.

Salary of his excellency the lieutenant-governor,	£3750	0	0
“ Of private secretary to ditto,	312	10	0
	<hr/>		
	4062	10	0

Administration of justice.

Salary of the chief justice,	£1250	0	0
“ Judge Bliss,	812	10	0
“ Other assistant judges,	2100	0	0
“ Master of the rolls,	700	0	0
“ Attorney general,	500	0	0
“ Solicitor general,	125	0	0
“ Clerk of the crown,	100	0	0
Judges' travelling fees,	300	0	0
Conveyance of judges on Cape Breton circuit,	60	0	0
Costs of criminal prosecutions,	380	0	0
Coroners' inquests,	250	0	0
Contingencies of chancery, vice admiralty, and probate courts,	37	10	0
	<hr/>		
	6615	0	0

Provincial secretary's office.

Salary of the provincial secretary,	700	0	0
Salaries of clerks to do.	575	0	0
Contingencies of office,	125	0	0
	<hr/>		
	1400	0	0

Receiver general's office.

Salary of the receiver general,	600	0	0
“ Clerk to do.	250	0	0
Contingencies of office,	15	0	0
	<hr/>		
	865	0	0

Financial secretary's office.

Salary of the financial secretary,	600	0	0
“ Clerk to do.	200	0	0
Contingencies of office,	15	0	0
	<hr/>		
	815	0	0

Pensions.

Sir Rupert D. George,	700	0	0
Miss Cox,	125	0	0
Judges of common pleas,	600	0	0
H. W. Crawley, commissioner of crown lands, Cape Breton,	300	0	0
	<hr/>		
	1725	0	0

Legislative.

Salary of the speaker of house of assembly,	200	0	0
“ Clerk of ditto,	200	0	0
Pay and travelling expenses of members of assembly,	2756	0	0

Clerk

Clerk of legislative council,	£200	0	0	
Law clerk,	150	0	0	
Postage of legislative council and house of assembly,	260	0	0	
Chaplain to legislative council,	25	0	0	
“ House of assembly,	25	0	0	
Clerk assistant to do.	100	0	0	
Gentleman usher of the black rod,	75	0	0	
Sergeant-at-arms to house of assembly,	50	0	0	
Assistant do. do.	30	0	0	
Messengers, assistant messengers, stationery, fuel, and contingencies of legislative council and assembly,	930	0	0	
Printing,	600	0	0	
Reporting and publishing debates of assembly,	300	0	0	
				5901 0 0

Revenue.

Acting collector of excise, warehouse keeper, clerks and revenue officers of Halifax department,	1190	0	0
Guager, weigher and proof officer,	300	0	0
Clerk to the board of revenue,	80	0	0
Lockers and extra lockers, warehouse department,			
Extra and temporary waiters,			
Drawbacks,			
Revenue boats,			

Militia.

Adjutant general and quarter-master general,	130	0	0
Cleaning and storing militia arms,	200	0	0
Billeting troops,			

Education.

For support of colleges and academies,			
“ Grammar and common schools,			

Miscellaneous.

For support of light houses,	6000	0	0
“ Sable Island,	400	0	0
In aid of post communication,			
Steamboats, packets and ferries,			
Poor asylum, Halifax,	1350	0	0
Provincial penitentiary,	750	0	0
Interest on deposits in savings' bank,	2000	0	0
Service of roads and bridges,			
Casualties to do.			
Commissioners for Indians,	300	0	0
Public buildings,			
Fisheries,			
Halifax dispensary,	50	0	0

Financial secretary's office, February, 1853.

SAM'L. CREELMAN.

No. 19.

(See page 270.)

[COPY.]

No. 11.

Government house, Halifax, April 29th, 1852.

SIR—

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a report from a select committee of the house of assembly to which my attention has been called, and the suggestions in which I am reluctant to carry out until they have been considered by her majesty's government.

It would perhaps appear unadvisable to dispose of these arms, inferior as they are represented to be, until a prospect offers of their being replaced by some of a more improved description, as the country should not be left entirely without the means of defence, to meet any unexpected emergency.

Considering that at the present moment the improvement of the soldiers' arms and equipments are occupying public and very general attention, it may be permitted me to suggest that, should the idea of selling the old arms not meet with your concurrence, some arrangement might be made, under the sanction of the master general and board of ordnance, for replacing them with a more modern and serviceable description, and afterwards receiving into the government arsenals the old musquets, &c., or disposing of them in any other way deemed more expedient.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. BAZALGETTE, administrator.

The right honorable Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON, &c. &c. &c.

Military.

No. 1.

Downing street, 22nd May, 1852.

SIR—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 11, of the 29th April, with the report therein inclosed, from a select committee of the house of assembly, in which it is recommended that the arms of the provincial militia be sold.

I concur with you in opinion that it might be unadvisable to dispose of those arms until they shall have been replaced; and if the assembly should upon further consideration be of the same opinion, I shall be happy to facilitate any ulterior arrangement which may be proposed for the exchanging the old musquets for a smaller number of improved arms, or for supplying the province with any number of new musquets which may be required.

But I must request that any proposition which you may have to make should be distinct and clear, and that it be founded on the understanding that the province is to make good the expense attending the arrangement.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN S. PAKINGTON.

COLONEL BAZALGETTE,

Administrator of the government of Nova Scotia, &c. &c. &c.

No. 20.

(See page 270.)

[COPY.]

Provincial secretary's office, Halifax, 3rd April, 1852.

SIR—

I have been commanded by his honor the administrator, to call your attention to a copy of a resolution, passed by the house of assembly of this province, and to request you to inform me, for the information of his honor, whether the government of Prince Edward Island will be prepared to co-operate with this government, in the erection of light houses on Pictou Island.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

The honorable JAMES WARBURTON, &c. &c. &c., Prince Edward Island.

Secretary's office, Prince Edward Island, April 29th, 1852.

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, enclosing copy of a resolution of the assembly of Nova Scotia, offering to erect light houses on Pictou Island, "provided the government of Prince Edward Island will assist in the erection and maintenance of such light houses, in such fair and equitable proportions, as may be agreed upon between the government of this Island and Nova Scotia." I am commanded to state for your information, that the government of this Island have no funds at their disposal for the purpose, but that your communication shall be laid before the legislature next session.

I am further directed to state, that a sum has already been appropriated for the erection of a light house at Boughton Island, which, it is presumed, will be sufficient, together with the one at Point Prim, for all vessels running through the straits.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES WARBURTON,

Colonial secretary.

The honorable JOSEPH HOWE, &c. &c. &c.

No. 21.

(See page 270.)

Department of crown lands, 15th February, 1853.

SIR—

In reply to your communication of the 5th, requiring me to furnish a report for the information of the lieutenant governor, of any improvements that have taken place in this department, during the past year, and begging that I would suggest such further alterations as might appear to me calculated still further to improve the system, so that any arrears of business in the office might be the sooner overtaken and disposed of.

I beg to inform you, that the most obvious improvement to me, is that of the appointment of a principal deputy surveyor for each county, under whose direction and supervision all the crown lands are now laid out and disposed of. This I consider a very great improvement, as it will tend very much to prevent interferences with previous surveys made by different surveyors, who had neglected to set up and establish the necessary metes and bounds, so that those coming after them were frequently misled; but now the work being done by one person, this cannot often happen.

It is further desirable to have an efficient person, responsible for his acts to the government, to examine into and report upon the facts alleged in the various applications for land; one who will not be likely to mislead or to delay, unnecessarily, the public business, which sometimes happened under the system of land boards.

With reference to any further improvements in this department, as a preliminary step, I beg leave to suggest that an act of the legislature should pass to prevent trespassing upon the crown lands, either by cutting the wood or intruding upon them in any shape; as any unlicensed settlement must tend very much to prevent any regular allotment of the lands, and at the same time, it discourages those who would otherwise be disposed to purchase, and affords a bad example to persons disposed to plunder their neighbour's property; besides that it very often perplexes the government in deciding upon conflicting applications.

Having passed such an act, I would further suggest that the remaining ungranted lands should be surveyed; but as this would necessarily involve the expenditure of a large sum, without the prospect of any speedy return, it would perhaps be prudent to commence with a section of each county, or to limit it to those most likely to attract settlers.

In carrying out this last measure, it would seem to be indispensable that the head of the department—in cases where grants have passed without surveys, or the establishment of metes and bounds, and discrepancies are found to exist between the plans and descriptions of the lands—should have the power of fixing the limits of such grants, otherwise it may happen that the holder of one thousand acres may claim two, which I have known to be done, and that, too, after the bounds had been set and recognized by authority, and when it was clearly evident that the less quantity only was intended to be granted.

It frequently happens that alterations are made without any corresponding improvement, and the head of a department may sometimes justly complain of additional duties being entailed upon it when its business is already in arrears. During the past year one hundred and seventy grants, in duplicate, have passed this office; one hundred and eighty-one land petitions have been reported on; and one hundred and fifty-seven grants have been advertised, delivered and transmitted for delivery, to the principal deputies. In addition, the head of the department has constantly to communicate with his deputies and others throughout the province, upon the subject of grants and boundaries, whilst the continual reference which is being made to plans and descriptions of land, make it impossible to increase the number of persons employed, as there is not room for more to work.

In order that the lieutenant-governor may be able to form some estimate of the increased duties of this department, I think it proper to inform him, that when I received the appointment of commissioner of crown lands in 1827, all grants of land were then prepared by the provincial secretary, and the island of Cape Breton was then a separate and distinct government. At this time, and for ten years preceding, the average number of grants of land made annually in Nova Scotia proper did not exceed fifty, and in Cape Breton they were not more than half that number. Our duty then was simply to direct the surveys, and prepare plans and descriptions of the lands; but now all the proceedings from the commencement to the end are conducted by this office.

It is true an additional clerk has been added, and I am happy to bear testimony to his efficiency and readiness to perform any duty required of him; but then he brought with him additional duties, and could not aid us in bringing up arrears of business which had previously accumulated in the departments of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. His chief employment has been in entering petitions for land, and recording the reports and decisions made upon them; copying letters, transmitting applications to the several deputies, making quarterly returns, attending the committee of council when required, and occasionally performing duties for the government, not incidental to this office.

Salary of F. LeBlanc,	£200	0	0
Amount paid surveys,	706	17	7½
“ “ postage,	18	2	9
“ “ advertising,	29	16	5
	<hr/>		
	1804	16	9½
	<hr/>		
Balance paid to the receiver general,	£387	9	9

Department of crown lands,
Halifax, N. S., March 3rd, 1853.

JOHN SPRY MORRIS,
Comm'r. crown lands

No. 22.

(See page 271.)

No. 4.

Government house, April 3rd, 1852.

SIR—

I have the honor to acquaint you that I have this day appointed, provisionally, Mr. William A. Henry and Mr. James McLeod to fill vacant seats in the executive council. These vacancies would have been filled up earlier in the session, but it was thought advisable to delay new appointments until all the election committees had reported, and members unseated had been returned. The selections made, I trust, will meet the queen's approbation.

Mr. Henry represents the county of Sydney; Mr. McLeod the county of Cape Breton. Both gentlemen have been some years in the legislature, and in consideration of the former having temporarily filled the office of speaker of the assembly, I have thought it proper to confer upon him the rank of queen's counsel.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BAZALGETTE.

The right honorable Sir J. PAKINGTON, bart.

[COPY.]

MY DEAR CHIEF JUSTICE—

I have learned from one of those numerous monitors by which we are just now surrounded, that the administrator has erred in not having consulted with you previously to conferring the silk gown.

If this be true, I beg to offer you the fullest assurance that ignorance of the rule alone has been the source of my inadvertence, for I would on no account willingly permit myself to fail in offering every attention to your high position and most estimable private worth.

Believe me, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BAZALGETTE.

Belvidere, 14th April, 1852.

Halifax,

Halifax, April 14th, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR—

I have to return my thanks to your honor for your kind letter of this day's date, and I beg to assure you that I felt from the first convinced that no slight was intended to me *by you*, in not having communicated with me prior to Mr. Henry's appointment to a silk gown.

I gladly, however, avail myself of the opportunity thus afforded to me of giving you some information of the nature of these appointments, which give important privileges in the profession to those upon whom they are conferred; and I commence with laying before you a copy of a letter from lord Stanley to lord Falkland, dated

“Downing street, 20th May, 1844.

MY LORD—

I have received your lordship's despatch of the 1st May, 1844, No. 229, on the subject of conferring on some members of the bar in Nova Scotia the rank and precedence of queen's counsel. On such a question as this, her majesty will be advised to act in deference to the judgment of the proper local authorities, but amongst these authorities must be numbered, not merely the officer administering the government of the province, but the chief justice and the master of the rolls as presiding over the superior courts, legal and equitable, of Nova Scotia. In this country the royal prerogative of raising members of the bar to a rank attended, not with mere formal honors, but with substantial advantages from which their competitors are excluded, is never exercised except on the advice of the lord chancellor, who, in his selection of candidates from the common law bar, is guided by the reports of the chief judges of each of the three superior courts of record at Westminster. In dispensing corresponding preferment in the British colonies, I take that analogy as the best rule of conduct.

Her majesty will therefore be prepared to sanction any appointment of queen's counsel which your lordship may make with the concurrence of the chief justice and the master of the rolls of Nova Scotia; nor would it be necessary that the announcement of such nominations, on the issuing provisionally of commissions for carrying them into effect, should be postponed for the further signification of her majesty's pleasure.

I have, &c.

(Signed) STANLEY.”

In pursuance of this letter lord Falkland consulted with me, and I believe with the late master of the rolls, also, upon the appointment of Messrs. Creighton, Fairbanks and Wilkins, to be queen's counsel. Why his successor did not pursue the same course I have never been informed. On looking over my papers, I find that on the appointment of Messrs. Young and Doyle I had commenced the draft of a letter to Sir John Harvey upon the subject of that omission; but as the bar made no remonstrance to me, and I was unwilling to add to the many perplexities in which I knew Sir John was about that time involved, I let the matter pass in silence.

Now, however, the circumstances are very different. Mr. Young and Mr. Doyle passed over the heads of but a few members of the bar, but Mr. Henry passes over the great majority of the profession, many of whom, I am sure, he would himself admit are deservedly respected for their talents and attainments; and the subject was this day brought before me in open court, with an intimation that the bar understood that the concurrence of the master of the rolls and myself were necessary to such appointments. I therefore feel called upon, in justice to those who have thus appealed to me, formally to announce that I do not concur in this appointment.

I beg your honor will understand that I do not suggest that Mr. Henry is not qualified to sustain the position to which he has been advanced, but he is not more so than many of his seniors who feel aggrieved by his being placed over their heads.

I have promised to give the gentlemen of the bar an answer when the court meets on
Wednesday

Wednesday morning. Should any subsequent despatch from the secretary of state have rendered my concurrence in such appointments unnecessary, your honor would oblige me if you would direct it to be communicated to me before that day.

If it be your honor's intention to report Mr. Henry's appointment to her majesty by to-night's mail, I respectfully request that you will allow this representation to accompany that report.

I remain, with great respect,

Your honor's obedient servant,

BRENTON HALLIBURTON.

The administrator of the government.

Halifax, April 15th, 1852.

SIR—

Several gentlemen of the bar have this moment waited on me, and requested to be informed whether I had concurred in the appointment of the hon. Mr. Henry as queen's counsel, and I have deferred replying to the question until the next court day (Tuesday), when it will, probably, be put by them in open court. I told the gentlemen that I had not been consulted.

I understand that it is intended to bring the legality of your honor's patent under judicial consideration, and that, with this view, a preliminary enquiry has already been made by Mr. Ritchie, on behalf of the bar, in the supreme court yesterday.

This investigation may be made in any of the queen's courts, and I deem it my duty to bring before your honor what has occurred, to avail myself of the occasion to respectfully state that I do not concur in that appointment, and that this will be my reply to the bar if the proposed enquiry be made in either of the courts over which I preside. When Messrs. Young and Doyle were gazetted, I should have suggested that their appointments might be open to question, but the bar made no remonstrance, and circumstances existed which, in my judgment, rendered it inexpedient to do so.

I do not, however, wish to be regarded as objecting to these gentlemen retaining the distinction then conferred on them. The efficient administration of criminal justice (especially now that the principal crown officers are much engaged in the business of the executive government) renders it essential that queen's counsel should be the most able and experienced members of the profession. These considerations probably induced her majesty's secretary of state to stipulate for the concurrence of the heads of the law and equity tribunals in selecting them; and as the queen's representative would of course withhold the distinction from such as might be obnoxious to his executive advisers, the due administration of justice, as well as other public interests, would seem to be thus adequately provided for. In England the office, as lord Stanley intimates, is a judicial far more than a ministerial appointment. If more recent instructions have modified or withdrawn those under which lord Falkland acted, I should be glad to be informed thereof, and in that case I have to apologise for troubling you; if otherwise, and you should communicate with the secretary of state by this mail, I have to beg your honor will have the goodness to let this letter accompany the announcement of Mr. Henry's appointment.

I have the honor to be, with much respect,

Your honor's most obedient,

Humble servant,

ALEXANDER STEWART.

His honor the administrator of the government.

Provincial

Provincial secretary's office, April 17th, 1852.

SIR—

Having reference to a paragraph in your letter of the 14th inst., I am commanded by his honor the administrator to inform you that the last despatch from the colonial office on the subject referred to, dated 24th of May, 1848, conveyed to the late lieutenant-governor her majesty's confirmation of the appointments of Messrs. Young and Doyle as queen's counsel, although the prerogative of the crown had been exercised in that case without reference to the judges.

His honor commands me also to acquaint you that it is his intention to make a full report of the case now under discussion, to the right honorable the secretary of state for the colonies, by the next mail.

I have, &c.

JOSEPH HOWE.

His honor the CHIEF JUSTICE, and

His honor the MASTER OF THE ROLLS, respectively.

Government house, Halifax, April 26, 1852.

SIR—

Referring to my despatch, No. 4, of the 3rd April, I have now the honor to enclose copies of correspondence which has passed between the provincial government and the chief justice and the master of the rolls, on the subject of Mr. Henry's appointment as queen's counsel.

I do not regard as necessary to enter at any very great length into the question of whether the judges should or should not be consulted in making such appointments. I can see no objection to it in ordinary cases, although I can imagine many in which serious embarrassment would be occasioned to the provincial government and to the judges themselves.

In England, the lord chancellor dispenses this description of patronage. Here, the governor himself is the chancellor, and appeals are brought up to him from the master of the rolls.

Formerly the chief justice sat in the executive council, but latterly the policy of the imperial and of the colonial governments has been to withdraw the judges from all participation in local politics. If consulted, and their advice not taken, the judges might be embroiled with the provincial government; if their advice were to definitively determine such questions, they might sometimes be decided in a way to weaken rather than to give strength to the administration. Judges, in a colony, pass to the bench from the active contentions of the legislature. They leave behind their legal friends and opponents. To suppose that their personal predilections and prejudices are always left behind, is to attribute to them an exemption from human infirmity which colonial society rarely accords; and perhaps the executive council, acting under a strict sense of accountability to the legislature and to the constituencies, is as safe a depository of patronage as the bench who are exempt from so stringent a responsibility.

In Mr. Henry's case my advisers may have erred, but yet the reasons given for his elevation are entitled to much weight.

Though he passes over many members of the bar, there are sixty gentlemen his juniors: among those who stand above him, some have partially relinquished their profession for other pursuits, while others hold appointments under government, in this province. That some gentlemen, who are his seniors and his equals, have not been so rewarded, is true; but few, if any, even of those, have been so long in the legislature as Mr. Henry, and none but himself ever occupied the speaker's chair.

Under those circumstances, whatever rules may be laid down for the guidance of the executive

executive in future, I should regret if a mark of distinction, warranted by precedents not previously objected to, and conferred on Mr. Henry—who resides in one of the eastern counties, and who may be very useful on a circuit not usually frequented by other gentlemen holding the rank of queen's counsel—did not meet the approval of her majesty's government.

JOHN BAZALGETTE, administrator.

The right honorable Sir J. PAKINGTON, baronet, &c. &c. &c.

Halifax, April 27th, 1852.

SIR—

On behalf of several members of the bar, I beg leave to enclose a duplicate of a letter forwarded by the last mail to the right honorable the secretary of the colonies, touching the recent appointment of the honorable W. A. Henry as queen's counsel, and which, on their behalf, I respectfully request that your honor would be pleased to transmit to the right honorable the secretary of the colonies by the next packet.

I beg leave to state, that in forwarding this paper by the last mail direct to the right honorable the secretary of the colonies without sending it through the official channel, the persons who have signed it did not intend the slightest disrespect to your honor as the administrator of the government, but were under the necessity of adopting that course for want of time alone to forward it through the official channel, the letter being too late for the mail, and having been put into the letter bag on board the steamer.

It was the intention of those members of the bar whom I now represent, to have forwarded a memorial to the right honorable the secretary of the colonies on this subject, but the pressing engagements of the court now in session have compelled them to defer it until the ensuing mail, when they intend to submit the same through your honor.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CHARLES TWINING.

To his honor colonel JOHN BAZALGETTE, &c. &c. &c.,
Administrator of the province of Nova Scotia.

[COPY.]

Halifax, Nova Scotia, April 16th, 1852.

SIR—

The undersigned members of the bar of Nova Scotia, ever entertaining a strong conviction that in the promotion of its members to the high station of one of her majesty's counsel, legal attainment and merit alone should form its basis, as is the case in England, have hitherto viewed with gratification that such impression has been entertained by our queen, as evidenced by a despatch from earl Derby, when lord Stanley, dated the _____ 1844.

The undersigned have therefore seen this principle invaded by the government of this province, in the recent appointment of William A. Henry, esquire, to be one of her majesty's counsel, learned in the law, thereby giving him precedence over a number of the gentlemen of this bar who are senior to him, and establishing the principle that political services, and not legal attainment and merit, shall in future be rewarded by legal promotion.

The

The undersigned having ascertained from their honors the chief justice and master of the rolls, that no intimation has been given to them, and their assent not required to this appointment, have no alternative but humbly to submit this question to her majesty's colonial minister, so that they may be informed on what footing their future prospects of promotion in their profession are to rest, so that some settled and established rule may be laid down for their guidance.

(Signed)

SCOTT TREMAIN,
CHARLES TWINING,
JAMES R. SMITH,
ALEXANDER PRIMROSE,
JAMES STEWART,
J. W. RITCHIE,
WILLIAM SUTHERLAND,
H. HARTSHORNE,
HENRY PRYOR,
W. A. JOHNSTON,
S. L. SHANNON,
WILLIAM TWINING,
ED. J. MONK,
P. CARTERET HILL.

The right honorable Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, &c. &c. &c.
H. M. colonial secretary.

No. 12.

Government house, Halifax April 29th, 1852.

SIR—

I have the honor to transmit at the request of certain gentlemen of the bar, a copy of a letter, which, I presume, in ignorance of the standing rules and regulations, was forwarded by them to Downing street, by the last mail.

I have also the honor to enclose a copy of a report made by a committee of the executive council to whom this communication was referred.

I have, &c.

JOHN BAZALGETTE, administrator.

The right honorable Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON, &c. &c. &c.

The undersigned, being a committee of the executive council, to whom was referred copies of letters addressed by certain members of the bar to his honor the administrator and to the right honorable the secretary of state for the colonies, beg leave the report :

That the fact of but fourteen barristers, out of about one hundred and fifty whose names are on the roll, having signed these papers, may be taken as prima facie evidence that Mr. Henry's elevation is not very generally disapproved.

That of the fourteen not one has ever held a seat in either branch of the legislature, though several have offered themselves to constituencies and been rejected.

That four of the fourteen held offices of emolument under the government, which are adequate rewards for any services they may have rendered.

That two of the fourteen abandoned their profession for some years and only returned to it when speculations in mills and lumbering had resulted in bankruptcy.

That seven out of the fourteen even if their qualifications and standing were equal to his, are Mr. Henry's juniors on the roll.

Under those circumstances the committee do not attach great weight to the remonstrance ; but, should it be transmitted to Downing street, would suggest the propriety of sending this explanation with it.

(Signed)

HUGH BELL,
SAM'L. CREELMAN.

Halifax, April 28th, 1852.

[COPY.]

No. 9.

Downing street, 22d May, 1852.

SIR—

I have to acknowledge your despatch, No. 4, of the 3rd ultimo, informing me that you had conferred on Mr. William A. Henry the rank of queen's counsel ; and your further despatches of the numbers and dates in the margin, enclosing a correspondence with the chief justice and master of the rolls for Nova Scotia, on the subject of that appointment, and the remonstrances of several members of the bar against it.

2. Although my predecessor, on a particular occasion, allowed the appointment of two queen's counsel, without reference to the chief justice and master of the rolls, her majesty's government are not prepared to sanction, as a general rule, that deviation from the principle laid down in lord Stanley's despatch of the 20th May, 1844. They consider, therefore, that the appointment should have been previously submitted to those functionaries, although they fully perceive, from the correspondence, that you acted in ignorance of the rule, and under the impression naturally produced by the circumstances of the latest appointments above referred to.

3. But, while fully recognizing the fitness of the rule laid down in that despatch for the exercise of that her majesty's prerogative, namely, that the crown will regard the chief judicial officers of the colony as its advisers, concurrently with the officer administering the government, it does not follow that her majesty's government should consider themselves bound to refuse her sanction to an appointment of this nature merely because the judges consulted announce that they object to it. The crown itself is the source of this honor, and acts in the first instance through the governor of the province, who himself proceeds under the counsel of his responsible advisers. Although a reference to the judges is regarded as essential, in order to prevent this honor from being improvidently conferred on parties unworthy of it, their advice can only be followed in opposition to the recommendation of the governor, if they specify distinct and sufficient reasons for their decision.

4. I cannot think that such reasons have been adduced here. It is no sufficient ground for the refusal to confirm such an appointment, that the gentleman so honored is junior to many other members of the bar ; or even that others might be selected, in the judge's opinion, of equal or greater experience and talent ; or that it is objected to by a certain number of the members of his profession, amounting, in the present instance, to 14, out of (as I see it alleged) about 150.

5. Therefore, however reluctant I may be to prolong this correspondence, or to throw on the judges a duty which must be invidious, I should not think myself justified in recommending her majesty to confirm it without one more reference to those functionaries, to whom you will accordingly communicate the contents of this despatch. I am willing to abide, as far as possible, by the recommendation of the officer to whom the government of the province is entrusted ; but I will not, on the part of her majesty, sanction a course of distribution of this patronage which shall either render it the reward of political services only, or wholly exclude from it gentlemen of one class of opinion, and thereby destroy the independence of the bar.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

(Signed)

JOHN S. PAKINGTON.

The officer administering the government, Nova Scotia.

No.

No. 18.

Government house, Halifax, June 9, 1852.

SIR—

I have had the honor to receive your despatch, No. 9, of the 22nd of May, and have caused copies of it to be communicated to the chief justice, the master of the rolls, and to Mr. Scott Tremain.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BAZALGETTE.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, &c. &c. &c.

[COPY.]

Halifax, 12th June, 1852.

SIR—

A copy (printed) of a despatch addressed to your honor by the right honorable the secretary of state for the colonies, No. 9, dated 22nd May last, was yesterday received by me from Mr. Keating, accompanied by a letter, in which he states that your honor's commands had been conveyed through the provincial secretary to him, that he should transmit the same to me.

My health requiring me to visit the country, it is my intention to avail myself of the usual summer vacation for that purpose, and I shall leave town early next week. Being desirous of giving an immediate reply to it, I called this morning upon the chief justice to consult with him preparatory to doing so, but learned that he was too unwell to confer with me.

I must therefore defer my reply until I return. Mr. Henry's position can in no respect be prejudiced by the delay; but lest it should appear strange, or I should seem insensible of the respect which has been accorded to my judicial office by the right honorable the secretary, I have respectfully to request that your honor will transmit this letter to him by the next mail.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALEXR. STEWART, M. R.

His honor the administrator of the government.

Halifax, June 15, 1852.

SIR—

I have received from the provincial secretary's office the copy of a despatch from the right honorable Sir John Pakington to your honor, relative to the appointment of Mr. Henry to be one of the queen's counsel in this province.

That her majesty is the source of this as well as every other mark of honor which she may see fit to confer upon any of her subjects is unquestionable; but as I read lord Stanley's despatch of the 20th May, 1844, her representative here could not confer it upon any one without consulting the chief justice and the master of the rolls, whose concurrence, it appears to me, that despatch renders necessary before such appointments can be made by the local authorities.

This is generally understood by the profession, who naturally consider that these officers would always advise that professional honors should be awarded with a due regard to professional merit and standing.

The

The communications between the queen's representative and these judges upon such a subject should, I think, be quite as confidential as those which he holds with his political advisers, for it would be very invidious if the judges were called upon to make a written statement of their objections. This would not only be painful to them, but might be very prejudicial to an individual, whom they might not desire unduly to advance, but had no wish to injure; and such, I assure you, are my feelings towards Mr. Henry.

Happily I am not placed in that predicament upon this occasion. In my letter to your honor of the 14th of April last, I told you that I did not suggest that Mr. Henry was not qualified to sustain the position to which he had been advanced, for of Mr. Henry's qualifications I am quite ignorant; he resides in a distant county, has never practised at the Halifax bar, where only the full court meets, nor in any of the circuit courts at which the chief justice occasionally presides, nor have I ever heard that his career as a lawyer has been so distinguished as to call for his advancement over the heads of so many of his brethren *upon professional grounds*.

For these reasons I was and am anxious that it should be distinctly understood that I was not consulted upon this appointment, and never knew of it until it was announced in the royal gazette.

My feelings towards members of the legal profession are almost fatherly, and have been formed under no ordinary circumstances. There is not one of them, either beside me on the bench, or before me at the bar, who has not entered it since I was appointed a judge of the supreme court; I have ever been treated by them with kindness, courtesy and respect, and when I see many of them much hurt at having one so much their junior placed over their heads, I cannot be indifferent to their feelings; and therefore my sense of what is justly due to them compels me to withhold my concurrence in Mr. Henry's appointment.

That gentleman was first called to the bar in 1841, and your honor has resided long enough among us to know that there are several highly respectable members of the profession who were admitted long before he could have commenced the study of it.

I have the honor to remain,

Your honor's very obedient servant,

BRENTON HALLIBURTON,
Chief justice of Nova Scotia.

His honor the administrator of the government of Nova Scotia.

Halifax, June 15, 1852.

SIR—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt, on the 11th instant, of a copy (printed) of a despatch, addressed to your honor by the right honorable the secretary of state for the colonies, No. 9, dated 29th May last, it having been sent to me by Mr. Keating in a letter, in which he states that he had received your honor's commands, through the provincial secretary, to transmit it to me.

When, on the 15th April last, I addressed your honor, the appointment of Mr. Henry had been gazetted, without *any* reference to me. I notice this in passing, as the secretary of state speaks of "*one more* reference to the judges." The time for suggesting reasons against it to your honor having then gone by, I offered none.

To afford to the gentlemen who had waited on me an opportunity of ascertaining, judicially, whether his patent was intrinsically good, and therefore incapable of confirmation by the formal expression of my non-concurrence, and directing it to be judicially recorded, was, on my part, a simple act of duty. By performing it I certainly did not intend to enter into any controversy before the secretary of state, relative to that appointment, otherwise I should, from respect to that high officer, have gone into details, as it is now my purpose to do.

The

That the queen is the sole source and dispenser of honor in the colonies, as elsewhere in the British dominions, and that, as her highest constitutional adviser, her majesty's principal secretary of state for the colonies could at once place Mr. Henry's position beyond controversy, by directing that a *new* commission should issue to him, I well knew,—as I did also that the mode prescribed by the earl of Derby for the exercise of this branch of the prerogative in Nova Scotia, could be at any time dispensed with by the secretary of state.

But I also felt, that in a court of law, judges are sometimes constrained to uphold objections of a temporary or technical nature and easily remediable, and such as occurred to me might be urged against the appointments of Messrs. Young and Doyle, although they had been (as I conjectured they had been) retrospectively sanctioned by a *despatch* from earl Grey. As these considerations, amongst others, induced me to turn the attention of the executive government to the possible invalidity of their patents, as well as Mr. Henry's.

I also wished to be informed whether, by instructions other than lord Stanley's, the chief justice and myself had been relieved from the duty which they had imposed; and although my enquiry was not directly responded to, I gathered sufficient to enable me to conclude that they were still in force.

I was moreover desirous of ascertaining, from the highest source, whether the new principles of government affected the administration of justice, so as to withdraw from the judges all control over the office of queen's counsel;—to ascertain, in fact, if it were thenceforth to be the reward of political merit only, Messrs. Young and Doyle's appointments having taken place without reference to us, concurrently with the introduction of these principles.

And therefore, I begged your honor to transmit my letter to Sir John Pakington. As I understand it, his despatch recognizes and re-enacts the rules prescribed by lord Stanley, whereby the exercise of this branch of the prerogative is in the colony confided to three of her majesty's highest colonial functionaries.

I cannot but express the gratification I feel at this determination. The office of queen's counsel has in Nova Scotia a peculiar local importance, for he who holds it has, by a provincial law, in the absence of the crown officers, the exclusive conduct and control of the administration of criminal justice—in these eventful times every day and every where becoming of deeper moment, and in the pure and efficient administration whereof, in a colony, *any* subject has or *may have* a personal interest.

Your honor's long residence amongst us enables you to form an opinion on the subject under discussion, and you may be able to furnish reasons other than political for Mr. Henry's appointment; but for myself, I must say, with all sincerity, that I can imagine none other, and of these Sir John Pakington says, "I will not, on the part of her majesty, sanction a course of distribution of this patronage which shall render it the reward of political services only."

There are not even reasons of a local character, so far as I am informed, to justify it; for the solicitor general and Mr. Henry reside in the same village, and I understand that on the circuit which he attends there are several senior resident barristers by whom the criminal prosecutions have long been satisfactorily conducted, affording to them emoluments of which this appointment has denuded them. But I forbear further details. Under any circumstances to give them were an invidious task, yet one that, in the freedom of confidential intercourse with the representative of the crown, might be satisfactorily performed. Sir John Pakington's reference to the chief justice and myself having been made public, I have no doubt this case will become the subject of angry political controversy. Already for merely signifying our non-concurrence, and directing it to be recorded, in order to judicial enquiry by those whose pecuniary as well as professional interests were affected by the selection of Mr. Henry, we have been subjected to the coarsest and fiercest denunciations; and if Sir John Pakington's decision affirm your honor's act, it will be published as a *political* triumph throughout the colony. The effect upon the administration of justice, and upon ourselves as its chief administrators, is too obvious to dwell upon.

While I may not shrink from the performance of a duty enjoined upon me by my superior, I must earnestly entreat that, as the judges are in future to be consulted, the right honorable

honorable the secretary of state will be pleased to direct that the advice we give may be confided only to him and the queen's representative, just as advice given to him by his chief political advisers is entrusted to the high functionaries only. I have recently had occasion to remark to earl Grey, in a letter which received his lordship's favorable consideration, that "the judges of these lower colonies exercise their solemn and responsible functions in small communities, rarely taking their seats on the bench without seeing before them, as suitors or solicitors, one or more of those who, under the present administrative system, for the time command or influence every act of legislation and government."

Need I remark, that the discussions as to the appointment of queen's counsel will, unless guarded by the privacy I suggest, certainly and frequently lead the chief justice and the master of the rolls into unpleasant collision with the members of the bar and their friends and political colleagues.

In the present instance we have felt it to be our duty to object to the appointment of a gentlemen to that office, who, I have no reason to doubt, is well entitled to receive from his political friends the higher and more influential office of an executive councillor.

I enclose certificates as to this gentleman's not having had any practice in the courts of chancery and vice admiralty as solicitor or proctor, advocate or counsel, not having had a single case in either; nor has he, as I am informed, ever conducted a trial at the metropolitan bar, or argued a cause in banco in the supreme court.

I pray your honor to convey to the right honorable the secretary of state for the colonies my grateful acknowledgments for the respectful consideration which he has awarded to the offices I have the honor to hold, and that you will permit me to subscribe myself, with much respect,

Sir,

Your honor's most obedient,

Humble servant,

ALEX'R. STEWART,
Master of the rolls, province of Nova Scotia.

His honor the administrator of the government.

Halifax, 8th July, 1852.

SIR—

At a meeting of the members of the bar resident in the city of Halifax, held on the 6th instant, we were appointed a committee to wait upon your honor with certain resolutions, which were adopted by them on that occasion, with a request that you would be pleased to forward them to the right honorable the secretary of state for the colonies.

We fulfil that duty in thus waiting upon your honor, and presenting you with the resolutions referred to.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

SAML. P. FAIRBANKS,
CHARLES TWINING,
J. W. RITCHIE.

To his honor the administrator of the government of Nova Scotia.

BAR MEETING AT HALIFAX, N. S.

At a meeting of the members of the bar, resident in Halifax, held in the law library on Tuesday, the sixth day of July, instant, the following resolutions were adopted :

S. P. FAIRBANKS, esquire, Q. C., in the chair.

A copy of the despatch of the right honorable the secretary of the colonies to his honor the administrator of the government, dated 22d May, 1852, touching the appointment of Mr. W. A. Henry, as queen's counsel, having been submitted to the meeting :

It was therefore resolved, That while the members of the bar cheerfully recognize the principle, that all appointments of that character rest solely in the crown, they cannot but feel that it is indispensable to the preservation of the independence of the bar in the colonies, that the distribution of its honors should be made with reference to professional character and standing, and should not be the reward of political services only as in the late appointment by the provincial government of Mr. Henry as queen's counsel, whose seniority and standing, although respectable, were not such as would in any probability have led to his nomination, were it not for his being a member of the assembly and government.

Resolved also, That S. P. Fairbanks, esquire, Q. C. ; J. W. Ritchie and Charles Twining, esquires, be a committee to wait upon his honor the administrator of the government, and communicate to him the foregoing resolution, with a request that the same may be forwarded by the first packet to the right honorable the secretary for the colonies.

Resolved also, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in one or more of the city newspapers, and a copy of such paper be sent to each member of the bar resident out of the city.

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS, Q. C., chairman.

WILLIAM HOWE, secretary of bar society.

July 7, 1852.

Halifax, July 12th, 1852.

The undersigned, being a committee of the executive council, to whom were referred :

- 1st. A despatch, No. 9, dated 22d May, from the right honorable the secretary of state for the colonies ;

- 2nd. A letter, dated June 15th, from his honor the chief justice ;

- 3rd. A letter dated 15th June, from his honor the master of the rolls, with documents annexed ;

- 4th. A letter from Messrs. Fairbanks, Twining, and Ritchie, enclosing a report of the proceedings of a meeting held by certain members of the bar ;

Beg leave respectfully to report—that, to the general principles laid down by the right honorable the secretary of state for the colonies, the undersigned take no exception. They admit that silk gowns ought not to be conferred for political services *only*, without respectability of character, and such fair standing at the bar as, taken in conjunction with extended public confidence, legislative training and experience, and valuable support to the queen's government, may be assumed to constitute a legitimate claim.

Of the degree in which these elements were mixed, whatever might be the precedent formalities, the history of the mother country shews that practically each succeeding administration judged for itself. The undersigned, from the records of the courts of the three kingdoms could readily prove, that in every reign, and under the direction of every party, political service not only largely influenced the gift of mere honorary distinctions, but in most cases directly paved the way to the highest seats upon the bench.

Seniority supplies no safe rule in any branch of the public service. When Nelson hoisted his flag in the channel, and Wellington assumed the command of the British army, on the peninsula, there were as many officers passed over, as there were lawyers when lord Lyndhurst took his seat on the woolsack, or when Mr. Butt or Mr. Roebuck were appointed queen's counsel, but a short time ago.

In

In all professions, those who, without the enlarged capacity, varied information, and versatility of talent, so much required in the public service, devote themselves to particular branches, or to the grovelling pursuit of gain, are surprised and annoyed, when men of a different stamp pass over their heads; but the undersigned would suggest the propriety of following the example of the mother country, without hoping for higher standards for the dispensation of patronage than she has been able to maintain.

In this country seniority has never been regarded but as constituting a *single* ground of claim. The present chief justice was elevated to the bench after less than four years' practice at the bar. Each of the four judges who sit beside him, and the master of the rolls, passed over the heads of many seniors, and all of them were quite as much indebted, and some of them infinitely more, to political position and general service to the government which promoted them, as they were to their forensic superiority or profound study of the law.

While the undersigned freely admit the general fitness of these gentlemen for the offices they fill, they humbly conceive that they ought not to be permitted to press against Mr. Henry the strict observance of a rule, to the violation of which, in his own case, each one cheerfully consented.

The objections urged, upon other grounds, by the judges and barristers who complain, ought not, the undersigned humbly conceive, to have much more weight. The chief justice reports that Mr. Henry was only admitted in 1841; if so, he has been eleven years at the bar. Coke had been only fourteen years when he was made solicitor general. Hale but sixteen when he was made a judge; and chief justice Halliburton himself, who now urges this objection, had not served quite four years at the bar when he was promoted to the bench, over the heads of his senior cotemporaries.

If Mr. Henry has not had the honor to practice before the chief justice, he is not to blame. Lawyers in the British provinces are not cloistered as they are in London, but are scattered all over the country. Perhaps not one-third of the whole ever practice before the full court in the metropolitan city. The great age and declining health of the chief justice confining him now chiefly to Halifax. He never goes the eastern circuit, including six counties, in which Mr. Henry's practice lies; but the undersigned would respectfully suggest that, if he does not, his honor's absence can constitute no valid objection to the queen having efficient legal advice on a circuit including nearly one-third of the province; and it is satisfactory to find that the chief justice does "not suggest that Mr. Henry was not qualified to sustain the position to which he had been advanced."

The undersigned cannot but regret that the master of the rolls should have written the intemperate and extraordinary letter upon which it becomes their painful duty to report. They will indeed regret, but shall not be much surprised, if the promulgation of that letter is followed by the impeachment of the judge. If, in his dealing with the suitors in his court, as he attempts to do in dealing with the colonial secretary, material facts are concealed, and inferences drawn at variance with the natural stream of all the evidence, then the undersigned would respectfully suggest that his honor might be better employed in improving his practice than in attempting to destroy, by inuendo, a gentleman's reputation, or to asperse the system of government which his country, after many struggles, has obtained.

Mr. Stewart's antecedents, and the present position of his court, ought to have restrained him from embarking in the controversy which he seems desirous to provoke. The "times" would indeed be "eventful" if he could dispute the patents issued by the provincial government, and which, until formally revoked by the crown, all its officers are bound to respect. They would indeed be "eventful" if the imperial government, at the instigation of persons whose political and personal feelings, unfortunately, even the crime cannot conceal, were to degrade a gentleman whom the provincial government only selected for legal promotion, after he had won the highest office in the gift of the commons, and a seat in her majesty's council.

Mr. Stewart's letter may be estimated less by its contents than by the studious omission of what it should contain.

Mr. Stewart should have told your honor, if he wished the colonial secretary to be accurately informed, that Mr. Henry, in the session of 1850, introduced a bill to abolish the court of chancery, and combine the equity and common law jurisdictions; that the bill passed the lower house, and led to the appointment of a commission, of which Mr. Henry is a member, now sitting to improve the practice, and, if possible, to consolidate the functions of both courts.

Mr. Stewart should also have informed your honor, that although prior to the introduction of that bill, he had selected the gentleman who he says never practised in the court of admiralty, to be surrogate of that court, passing over three barristers, living in the same town, one fifteen, another fourteen, and a third four years Mr. Henry's seniors, and then your honor could have estimated the delicacy which would, after the bill had been introduced, deny to the government the right to follow his own example, in the dispensation of patronage.

Mr. Stewart assumes Mr. Henry's unworthiness of the honor conferred upon him from his not having argued a cause "in banco," or practised in the courts of chancery or vice admiralty, concealing the fact, that out of more than one hundred barristers, not resident in the metropolitan city, half a dozen cannot be found who have ever practised in either of the courts over which he presides; and that nearly all the cases sent up from the circuits are argued before the full bench by a very few lawyers resident in Halifax. The rule which judge Stewart would apply to Mr. Henry, would exclude from all the honors of their profession, the distinctions of the bar, and the retirement of the bench, at least one hundred and thirty out of one hundred and fifty barristers, whose names now stand upon the roll. Causes would still be argued, even if all those gentlemen were excluded; but the undersigned respectfully urge that, in that case, it would not be very easy, without their occasional aid, and in the face of their united opposition, to carry on her majesty's government in Nova Scotia, even if sustained by the combined talents of the metropolitan minority.

Mr. Stewart conceals the very important facts, that in 1845, the government, of which he was a member, made three queen's counsel, passing over seniors in every case, selecting the whole not only from one political party, but from the ranks of a political majority in the lower house, so small, that the fate of the government might be said to hang upon the individual vote of every man selected.

He also withholds facts not less important, and which show how little value he set on practice in the chancery and admiralty courts, while rewarding "political merit only" in 1845. The official returns which we append to this report, show that, of the three gentlemen then selected, Mr. Wilkins, who had been twenty-three years in practice, had been engaged but four times in the chancery court,—Mr. Fairbanks during twenty-seven years, twice,—and Mr. Creighton, in twenty-nine years, not at all; while neither of the three had ever conducted a cause in the court of vice admiralty. Scarcely less curious is the fact, which one of these returns discloses, that Mr. Stewart himself only appeared but once as an advocate, and never as proctor in the court of vice admiralty, before (for "political merit only," we are constrained to apprehend,) he was selected to preside over that tribunal.

Mr. Stewart informs your honor that he was not consulted upon the appointment of "Mr. Young." He might go further, and inform you, that Mr. Young, though a barrister in large practice in all the courts prior to Mr. Stewart's elevation, and whose practice is second to that of no other gentleman in the courts, which he still frequents, has never entered the admiralty or chancery court since Mr. Stewart presided over them; giving reasons publicly, to which we deeply regret such a letter, as that which Mr. Stewart has addressed to your honor, will invest with much significance.

That the time may come when the provincial government can, with advantage, consult the judges in the dispensation of legal patronage, the undersigned hopefully anticipate. They would respectfully suggest, however, for the reasons already given, and others that might be urged, that it has scarcely yet arrived.

Within the last twelve years the judges have been excluded from the executive and legislative councils of this province, and at least in theory, withdrawn from all political contention. They have been restrained from taking fees of doubtful legality, and while

secured in positions of dignified independence, have yet been subjected to such wholesale checks and guards, as British subjects have been taught to esteem.

With the facts which we have disclosed before him, the secretary of state will be enabled to decide, how far gentlemen who have aided the people of Nova Scotia to effect these changes, would be always secure of justice at the hands of those by whom they have been resisted; and whether the provincial administration, responsible to the queen's representative, and bound to explain and defend on the floors of parliament the advice given by them in the cabinet, are not as safe a depository of patronage as the "secret" judicial tribunal which Mr. Stewart desires to erect. Even where the judges are consulted in England, we presume they are consulted by her majesty's ministers, and that the advice they give, when their advice is asked, is not breathed into the sovereign's ear to embarrass the government, but any moment may be submitted for discussion by the queen's confidential advisers.

To the proceedings of the bar meeting, at Halifax, the undersigned attach very little importance. Of fifty-two barristers residing in town, but twenty-eight appear to have attended the meeting; of those who did attend, but eighteen could be got to condemn the appointment. But, if all had attended, and had been unanimous, two-thirds of the barristers of Nova-Scotia, scattered over the eighteen counties, and whose interests in this controversy Mr. Henry may be said peculiarly to represent, were not present or parties to these proceedings.

The undersigned would deeply regret, if they were capable of advising such a dispensation of legal patronage, as should, in the language of the right honorable the secretary of state, "wholly exclude from it gentlemen of one class of opinion, and thereby destroy the independence of the bar."

There are six silk gowns in this province, three are worn with honorable independence, by gentlemen who oppose the administration; and we respectfully submit whether the other three, including that bestowed by your honor on Mr. Henry, constitute rewards disproportionate to the merits and services of the barristers, by whom the government is sustained.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH HOWE,
HUGH BELL,
SAML. CREELMAN.

To his honor the administrator of the government, &c. &c. &c.

Halifax, 22nd June, 1852.

SIR—

I have carefully searched the records of the court of chancery, and find that prior to the 31st March 1846, the honorable Alexander Stewart was engaged as council in twelve causes, and as solicitor in twenty-eight.

I also find that prior to 1st May, 1845, S. P. Fairbanks acted as solicitor in two, and Lewis M. Wilkins, esquire, in four causes.

I cannot discover that John Creighton, esquire, had been engaged in any cause, either as solicitor or counsel.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. W. WHITE, registrar of chancery.

The honorable the secretary of the province.

Registry

Registry of the vice admiralty court, at Halifax, June 24th, 1852.

SIR—

I have the honor to enclose for the information of his honor the administrator, a return of all causes commenced and prosecuted in this court, since the year 1840, with the names and places of residence of the advocate and proctor in each case respectively; and I beg permission to state that all barristers of the supreme court, are by an act of the provincial legislature, re-enacted by chapter 133 of the revised statutes, authorized to practice in the court of vice admiralty, and that they take their precedence in the court of vice admiralty, by their standing on the roll of the supreme court, and that I have no means of ascertaining where the cause of action arose in the respective suits in this court.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,

SCOTT TREMAIN,
Registrar court of vice admiralty.

The honorabe JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary.

COURT OF VICE ADMIRALTY OF HALIFAX.

A return of all suits commenced and prosecuted since 1840—shewing the names and places of residence of the advocates and proctors, in each case respectively.

No. of cause.	Advocate and proctors names and residences.
90	Frances Ross vs. William Phillips. A. Primrose, Halifax.
91	John Gilbert vs. William Phillips. P. Lynch, Halifax.
92	The queen vs. the Pioneer. J. W. Johnston, A.G., Halifax.
93	John Naas vs. the Corsair. William Sutherland, Halifax.
94	Louis J. Peters vs. the Francis. William Sutherland, Halifax.
95	The queen vs. the Two Friends. J. W. Johnston, A.G., Halifax.
96	James Kennedy vs. the Chester. William Sutherland, Halifax.
97	Elias Fuvrie & al. vs. Saml. Vignous and the William. P. Lynch, Halifax.
98	George Thomas & al. vs. the Captain Cook. William Sutherland, Halifax.
99	J. Barton and others, vs. the Voyager. Do. Do.
100	J. H. Kirby vs. Samuel Long. A. Primrose, Halifax.
101	David Verger vs. Bazer James. William Sutherland, Halifax.
102	Isaac Tereau vs. Joseph Fousher. Do. Do.
103	David Milligan vs. the Lavinia. P. Lynch, Halifax.
104	The queen vs. a quantity of gin and the shal- J. W. Johnston, A.G., Halifax. lop George Henry.
105	The queen vs. a quantity of timber and deals, Do. Do. cargo of the Cora.
106	The queen vs. the Mars. J. B. Uniacke, S. G., Halifax.
107	The queen vs. the Egret. Do. Do.
108	C. M. Fadgeon vs. the Mary Ann. Do. proctor, Halifax.
109	P. Wambolt vs. the Mary Jane. P. Lynch, Halifax.
110	The queen vs. the Black Warrior. J. W. Johnston, A.G., Halifax.
111	W. Games vs. the C. W. E. B. William Sutherland, Halifax.
112	The queen vs. the Hope. J. W. Johnston, A.G., Halifax.
113	The queen vs. the Mayflower. Do. Do.

No.

No. of cause.		Advocate and proctors names and residences.
114	Isaac Gamby vs. the Peterel.	William Sutherland, Halifax.
115	Joseph Leavy vs. the Mary.	H. C. D. Twining, Halifax.
116	Neering & McLeod vs. the Mary Lively.	J. B. Uniacke, Halifax.
117	John Rooney vs. William Walker.	William Sutherland, Halifax.
118	G. H. Folger vs. the Orb.	W. M. Hoffman, Halifax.
119	Exparte, James Marshall.	H. Hartshorne, Halifax.
120	James McGill vs. the Advocate.	William Sutherland, Halifax.
121	John Naas vs. the Corsair.	Do. Do.
122	Robert Walsh et al. vs. the Jane.	W. Q. Sawers, Halifax.
123	Edward Dawson vs. the Jane.	Do. Do.
124	Edward Dawson vs. the Joseph T. Taylor.	Do. Do.
125	John Moore vs. the Wellington.	William Sutherland, Halifax.
126	The queen vs. the Washington.	J. W. Johnston, A.G., Halifax.
127	Stephen Fox vs. the Prince George.	William Sutherland, Halifax.
128	Lewis Smith vs. Thomas Boole.	A. Primrose, Halifax.
129	Robert Williams vs. John Paynter.	William Sutherland, Halifax.
130	The queen vs. the Saladin.	J. W. Johnston, A.G., Halifax. W. Young, proctor for seven claimants. G. R. Young, advocate. C. Twining, for one claimant, Halifax.
131	Cunningham vs. the Saladin,	John Johnston, Halifax.
132	Archibald vs. the Saladin,	P. S. Archibald, Halifax.
133	O'Bryan vs. the Saladin,	J. F. Gray, adv. and proctor, Halifax.
134	The queen vs. the Argus,	J. W. Johnston, A.G., Halifax.
135	Trescowthien vs. the Warrior,	W. M. Hoffman, Halifax. Jos. Whidden, for imp., Hlfx.
136	The Hx. Steamboat company vs. the Eagle,	H. Hartshorne, Jas. Stewart, and hon. A. Stewart, adv., Halifax, for defendants. C. Twining and J. W. Johnston, Halifax.
137	John Meagher vs. the Charles.	H. C. D. Twining, Halifax.
138	The queen vs. W. Annand.	J. W. Johnston, adv. gen., and C. Twining, proctor.
139	Cuddahie vs. the Mariner.	Hon. J. B. Uniacke, proctor, Halifax.
140	W. B. Fairbanks and others vs. the Helena.	C. Twining, J. W. Johnston, J. B. Uniacke, & Beamish Murdoch, Halifax. W. Sutherland, Halifax.
141	Lasley vs. McNeil.	J. W. Johnston, A. G., Halifax
142	The queen vs. James Laughlan.	A. James, Halifax.
143	Henderson & al. vs. the Woodpoint.	J. F. Gray, Halifax.
144	Sands and Davis vs. the Margaret.	William Sutherland, Halifax.
145	Chas. Appleton et al. vs. the Crusader.	C. J. Stewart, Halifax.
146	John Townsend et al. vs the Mayflower.	William Sutherland, Halifax.
147	Roach vs. Pinkney.	William Sutherland, Halifax.
148	The queen vs. the Declaration.	J. W. Johnston and J. F. Gray, for salvors, Halifax.
149	Sheppard vs. the Despatch.	C. J. Stewart, Halifax.

No. of cause.		Advocate and proctors names and residences.
150	Slocumb vs. the Three Sisters.	F. S. Beamish, Halifax.
151	McDonald vs. the Elizabeth.	John Johnston, Halifax.
152	M. Jevain vs. the Albion.	C. J. Stewart, J. Johnston and J. B. Uniacke, for imp., Halifax.
153	Armstrong et al. vs. the Albion.	J. B. Uniacke and H. C. D. Twining, Halifax.
154	William Offen vs. the William Wise.	H. C. D. Twining, Halifax.
155	The queen vs. the Hyades.	J. B. Uniacke, attorney gen'l.
156	The queen vs. the Shylock.	J. W. Johnston, advocate gen'l.
157	The queen vs. the Leonidas.	J. B. Uniacke, attorney gen'l.
158	Murphy et al. vs. the Euphrates.	J. W. Johnston, Halifax.
159	Foley vs. the same.	Ditto.
160	Donald Scott vs. the Emperor.	J. B. Uniacke and Lenoir, J. Stewart, and C. Twining, imp., Halifax.
161	Richard McLean vs. the Star.	G. Blanchard & A. James, J. B. Uniacke & P. H. Lenoir, Halifax.
162	Thomas Williams vs. the Star.	Ditto.
163	Lovett vs. the Magii.	J. W. Johnston, Halifax.
164	The queen vs. the Harp.	J. B. Uniacke, Halifax.
165	Marlin vs. Evelina.	P. H. Lynch, Halifax.
166	Cooper vs. Maria Dauphiney.	William Sutherland, Halifax.
167	The queen vs. the Florence.	J. B. Uniacke, Halifax.
168	Lock vs. the same.	S. L. Shannon, Halifax.
169	Lewis vs. the Sarah Milledge.	P. Lynch and J. R. Smith, Halifax.
170	Price vs. the same.	P. Lynch, Halifax.
171	Vernon Loch vs. the Florence.	S. L. Shannon, Halifax.
172	The queen vs. the Tiber.	J. B. Uniacke, advocate gen'l.
173	Jenkins vs. Sarah Milledge.	P. Lynch, Halifax.
174	The Edmonston, Monition against Churchill et als.	J. B. Uniacke, advocate gen'l.
175	Fynn vs. the Fanny.	J. B. Uniacke and J. W. Ritchie, Halifax.
176	C. White vs. Sarah Milledge.	J. W. Ritchie, Halifax.

In undefended cases, the practitioners above named acted as advocates and proctors.

I have no means of ascertaining where the causes of actions arose in the respective suits commenced in this court.

SCOTT TREMAIN, registrar.

June 24, 1852.

*Registry of the court of vice admiralty, at Halifax,
July 5, 1852.*

SIR—

In reply to your letter of the 21st June last, requesting me to make a return, for the information of his honor the administrator of the government, of the number of causes in this court, in which, prior to the 31st March, 1846, the hon. Alexander Stewart acted

as advocate or proctor ; and also in which, prior to 1st May, 1845, S. P. Fairbanks and John Creighton, esquires, and the hon. Lewis M. Wilkins, respectively acted as advocates or proctors, I beg respectfully to return :

That, previous to 30th March, 1846, the hon. Alexander Stewart acted as advocate on the part of the promonent in the cause of the Halifax steam boat company against the ship Eagle, for salvage, tried before the late judge Archibald. He was also engaged on the part of the impugnant, in the cause of the Prince George, for subtraction of wages. He does not appear, from the minutes, to have acted as proctor in any case, but James Stewart, esquire, his partner, acted as proctor in several cases.

I cannot find that S. P. Fairbanks, John Creighton, esquires, or the hon. Lewis M. Wilkins, acted as proctors in any cause previous to 1st May, 1845. I cannot state whether these gentlemen were employed as advocates or not ; they may have been so without my knowledge.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SCOTT TREMAIN, registrar.

The hon. JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary, &c. &c.

Halifax, 6th July, 1852.

SIR—

In further compliance with the direction of his honor the chancellor, I beg to state, that the practice in the court of chancery is, in fact, almost exclusively confined to gentlemen of the bar residing in Halifax.

In the very few cases in which barristers residing in the country are engaged, they are in the habit of employing members of the profession residing in town to conduct them.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. W. WHITE, registrar.

No. 30.

Government house, Halifax, July 21, 1852.

SIR—

Referring to the correspondence which has been transmitted, and particularly to your despatch, No. 9, of the 22d of May, I have now the honor to enclose :

1st. A letter from the chief justice.

2nd. A letter from the master of the rolls, with the documents annexed.

3rd. A letter addressed to me, by Messrs. Fairbanks, Twining and Ritchie, enclosing minutes of the proceedings at a meeting of a portion of the bar, held in Halifax.

4th. The report of a committee of the executive council, to which those papers, together with your despatch, No. 9, of the 22nd of May, had been referred.

Upon these papers I have no other observation to make, than the expression of a wish that her majesty's government may promptly close a controversy which, I fear, will not, by being protracted, either increase the influence of the bench or promote the public service.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BAZALGETTE.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, &c. &c. &c.

No.

No. 34.

Government house, Halifax, August 4th, 1852.

SIR—

With reference to my despatch, No. 30, dated July 21st, 1852, enclosing the letters of the chief justice, the master of the rolls, the gentlemen of the bar of Nova Scotia, and the report made by a committee of the executive council, to which they were referred by my direction, I deem it to be quite consistent with my duty to make you acquainted with certain additional circumstances that have come to my knowledge, relative to the subject matter of those documents, and which have been gathered by me while they were under discussion.

It would appear that it has not been usual in this province, as in England, to confer as a matter of course, on gentlemen of the bar appointed to the office of attorney general, the additional distinction of being queen's counsel.

In the year 1848, when the present government of Nova Scotia assumed office, the honorable J. W. Johnston was succeeded by the honorable James B. Uniacke, neither of these gentlemen having previously received the rank and precedence which the silk gown confers. The former has long since returned to his original station at the bar, below several of his juniors on the roll of barristers who have received that distinction.

In Mr. Johnston's case, it could only have proceeded from the accident of the attention of government not having been called to the point, as her majesty was graciously pleased when he resigned his office, to direct that he should retain the honorary designation which attaches to those gentlemen who are appointed members of the executive council, and are the constitutional advisers of the governor.

If upon a change of the administration, Mr. Uniacke should be succeeded by another officer, the same consequence will inevitably result, unless provision be made for the contingency.

Having thus brought under your notice a deviation from English practice, and feeling most fully confident of the concurrence of my venerable and esteemed friend the chief justice, in the recommendation I propose to make, may I take the liberty with all due deference, to offer the suggestion, that after you have decided upon the case to which my despatch of the 21st of July refers, the present would prove a favorable opportunity for rectifying the omission, and assimilating the practice here with that which prevails in England.

I would therefore respectfully request that the appointment of queen's counsel may be conferred by her majesty, upon the honorable J. W. Johnston, and the honorable J. B. Uniacke, to take rank and precedence respectively, from the date of their several appointments as attorney general.

Should this request be acceded to, the number of barristers in this province, honored with this distinction, would not be disproportionate to the aggregate number of members of the bar.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN BAZALGETTE, administrator.

The right honorable Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON, &c. &c. &c.

No.

No. 13.

Downing street, 25th August, 1852.

SIR —

I have to acknowledge the receipt of colonel Bazalgette's despatch, No. 30, of the 21st of July, enclosing copies of letters from the chief justice and the master of the rolls, on the subject of the appointment of Mr. W. A. Henry to the rank of queen's counsel, in Nova Scotia.

In making the provincial appointment, the officer administering the government overlooked (under circumstances which he has stated) the instructions contained in lord Stanley's despatch of the 20th May, 1844, a due attention to which would have obviated much of the embarrassment and difficulty which has arisen in this case.

While I regret that the judges were not previously consulted, I have to express to them my sense of the temperate and dignified manner in which they have advanced their objections to those appointments, and my thanks for the manner in which they have thus acquitted themselves of the unpleasant duty which I felt it necessary to impose on them. I do not consider those objections of sufficient weight to justify me in advising the crown to disallow an honor granted by the acting governor of the province, on the advice of his executive council, especially as the reasons alleged against it are not such as to shew that the individual gentleman on whom this distinction has been conferred, is unworthy of it, by reason of defects of conduct or ability, but only that the selection has been made without such regard, as in the opinion of the judges—an opinion in which I fully coincide—ought to have been had to professional position.

In communicating this despatch to the chief justice and the master of the rolls, you will acquaint them that I shall in future regard their recommendation, or at least a statement of their opinions as an indispensable preliminary, before advising her majesty to confer honors of this nature, and that I consider that professional distinction ought to be the main ground of such recommendation.

In submitting, therefore, the name of any member of the provincial bar, all whom you may consider deserving of a similar mark of her majesty's favor, you will state that you do so after consultation and with the concurrence of the chief justice and the master of the rolls; and in the event of both or either of those officers dissenting from the appointment, a statement of the reasons on which the objections are founded should be forwarded, together with the full explanation of the grounds upon which you persevere in recommending that the honor should be conferred, in opposition to the opinion of the legal authorities of the province.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN S. PAKINGTON.

The lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia.

[COPY.]

Downing street, 28th August, 1852.

SIR—

With reference to colonel Bazalgette's despatch, No. 34, of the 4th August, recommending that the honor of queen's counsel should be conferred on Mr. J. W. Johnston, and Mr. J. B. Uniacke, I have to acquaint you that I am not unwilling on my part to accede to this suggestion, but that I do not feel prepared to do so, without a fuller statement of the views of yourself, and of the provincial judges, on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN S. PAKINGTON.

Lieutenant-governor SIR GASPARD LE MARCHANT, &c. &c.

Government

Government house, Halifax, 11th October, 1852.

SIR—

Having given my best consideration to the whole of the correspondence that has passed between the colonial department and the executive here, with regard to the recommendation made by the officer administering this government, previous to my arrival, that the honor of queen's counsel should be conferred on Mr. J. W. Johnston, and Mr. J. B. Uniacke, the former the late, and the latter the present attorney general of this province; I now beg leave to acquaint you that I have been in personal communication with both these gentlemen, as also with the chief justice and the master of the rolls.

Copies of that correspondence I now have the honor of forwarding to you, and their perusal will show that both these officers concur in the recommendation that this honor should be conferred on these two gentlemen; and I also accompany this despatch with a copy of Mr. Johnston's letter to myself, stating his readiness to accept the appointment so kindly proffered, and likewise expressing his gratitude for the manner in which I brought this subject under his consideration.

Under these circumstances, I hope you will be pleased to accede to the application, and recommend to her majesty the conferring the honor of queen's counsel on Mr. J. W. Johnston, and Mr. J. B. Uniacke, their precedence at the bar to take place from the date of their respective appointments as attorney general, which is moreover especially recommended by the chief justice, who remarks in his letter, "that no injustice will be done to any one by giving to Mr. Johnston and Mr. Uniacke precedence from the date of their respective appointments as attorney general, it will only place them where they are entitled to stand at the bar, for it cannot be questioned that they were qualified to become queen's counsel, if they were qualified to fill the higher office of attorney general."

I have further to observe, that it is with much personal satisfaction, that I add my own recommendation to the one previously made for conferring this mark of distinction on these two gentlemen; and it is very gratifying to myself to be able, independent of all party feeling and political rivalry, to have it in my power to pay this mark of respect to Mr. Johnston, who, for so many years, conducted the administration of the affairs of this province.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT.

The right honorable Sir JOHN S. PAKINGTON, bart., &c.

Halifax, 7th October, 1852.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.

Agreeably to your excellency's desire, I have carefully considered the papers sent me by your direction, and the communication verbally made me by your excellency at the interview to which you did me the honor to invite me.

The recommendation of colonel Bazalgette, as administrator of the government, in his despatch, of the 4th of August, to the secretary of state, that Mr. Uniacke and myself should be appointed queen's counsel, with retrospective rank and precedence from the respective dates of our patents as attorney general, is made in connexion with a system of general application, against which, as I conceive, no objection can be raised, while the embarrassment which might have attended the offer of office in consequence of the political relations I hold toward your excellency's advisers, is further relieved by the expression of your opinion that such professional preferment ought not to be limited by political considerations, and by the tender of the appointment entirely on professional grounds, accompanied by the declaration that, independently of the act of your predecessor, you would have

pleasure in conferring the distinction he had suggested, from considerations alike gratifying to me professionally and personally.

Acceptance on my part, under these circumstances, becomes, I conceive, a duty. The contemplated appointment connects, as portion of a system, my professional precedence with the period when I had the honor to receive her majesty's warrant as attorney general, without inducing any abridgment of my political freedom of judgment and action, and it recognises a general principle of administration of which I approve.

To decline the honor tendered me, would, as far as lies in my power, practically obstruct that principle; and would return the unsolicited kindness of the queen's representative, and the favor of the secretary of state, in a manner only to be justified by some plain dictate of public duty, which I cannot discern in the present instance.

I have, therefore, the honor to express my readiness to accept the appointment so kindly proffered, and I beg to assure your excellency of the grateful sense I entertain of the very gratifying manner in which your excellency has presented the subject to my consideration.

I have the honor to be,

Your excellency's most obedient servant,

J. W. JOHNSTON.

I have returned to the provincial secretary the papers transmitted, namely: copy of colonel Bazalgette's despatch of 4th of August, 1852; copy of Sir John Pakington's despatch in reply, dated 28th August, 1852; the letters of the chief justice and the master of the rolls to the lieutenant-governor, reporting upon colonel Bazalgette's recommendation, dated severally, 28th September, 1852.

[COPY.]

Downing street, 10th November, 1852.

SIR—

I transmit to you warrants for the appointment of Mr. James W. Johnston and Mr. James Boyle Uniacke to the dignity of queen's counsel, and have much satisfaction in thus conveying to you her majesty's recognition of the claims which your despatch, No. 17, of the 11th ult. (hereby acknowledged) acknowledges on their part.

The absence of dates, and other particulars of detail, has rendered it difficult for me to cause to be introduced into the warrants, any words conveying the right to the precedence which your despatch suggests for those gentlemen. But I am quite ready to concur in your recommendation; and you are therefore authorized to ensure to them, in such manner as you may be advised, the rank which I presume you to recommend, namely: precedence, respectively, of all gentlemen who have been appointed to the rank of queen's counsel, since Mr. Johnston and Mr. Uniacke were respectively appointed attorneys general.

You will obtain from each of these gentlemen, and remit to Mr. Smith, the chief clerk of my department, the sum of one pound ten shillings, the amount of stamp duty, payable on each of the enclosed warrants.

I have, &c.

JOHN S. PAKINGTON.

Lieutenant-governor Sir J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT, &c. &c. &c.

No. 23.

(See page 272.)

[COPY.]

Provincial secretary's office, Halifax, September 8, 1852.

SIR—

I have been commanded by the lieutenant governor to enclose to you a copy of a report of a select committee of the house of assembly, adopted at the last session.

Will you have the kindness to lay this report before his excellency vice admiral Sir George F. Seymour, and obtain permission that the provincial government may be informed as to the progress made in the survey of the coasts of Nova Scotia.

I am also commanded to inquire whether any of the modern surveys have been officially published, and if so, in what mode copies can be obtained by the mariners of this province.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

WILLIAM D. JEANS, esquire.

[COPY.]

Cumberland, at Halifax, 1st November, 1852.

SIR—

I have the honor to enclose, for your information, letters I have received from captain Bayfield and commander Shortland, the officers employed on the surveys of Nova Scotia and the Bay of Fundy, stating the progress which has been made in their operations.

In consequence of defects having been found in the former surveys of Halifax harbor, captain Bayfield has been directed to survey it afresh, and has made all the preparatory observations to enable a new chart to be made, excepting of Bedford Basin, which will be completed early in the next summer.

I have, at your suggestion, requested the hydrographer of the admiralty to appoint an agent at Halifax, for the sale of the charts published under their lordship's authority, and have recommended that Mr. Mackinlay, as the agent, may be furnished with a supply for disposal.

I have also stated that it is desirable that the publication of the surveys should be expedited through the hydrographical office.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

G. F. SEYMOUR,

Vice admiral and commander-in-chief.

The honorable JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary, Halifax.

[COPY.]

Gulnare, McNab's Cove, 21st September, 1852.

SIR—

I have the honor to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of yesterday's date, that our surveys of the coast of Nova Scotia, exclusive of the harbor of Halifax, now in progress, extend

extend from Bay Verte through the Strait of Northumberland and Gut of Canso to Cranberry Island light and Cape Canso, inclusive; and that the whole of the sea coasts of Cape Breton have been surveyed, excepting the S. E. coast from the island of Scattarie to Point Michaux.

The western side of the Bras d'Or also remains to be completed.

Of these surveys, the portion included within the Strait of Northumberland and George's Bay have been published, together with the harbors on the west coast and north coast of Cape Breton.

Copies of surveys, officially published by the admiralty, may at all times be obtained by mariners or others without difficulty from the agent, S. D. Potter, 31 Poultry, London. It appears to me exceedingly desirable that there should be a sub-agent at Halifax.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) HENRY W. BAYFIELD,
Captain, surveying the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Vice admiral Sir G. F. SEYMOUR, K. C. B., G. C. H., &c. &c.
Commander-in-chief.

P. S.—I have omitted to state that I have had no opportunity of forming an exact estimate of the rise and velocity of the tides near the head of the Bay of Fundy, but the people at the Bend of the Petticodiac informed me that the rise there amounts to 49 feet, and that the first of the flood ascends in a great wave or bore. In the Bay of Verte the ordinary spring tides rise only 9 feet.

(Signed) HENRY W. BAYFIELD.

[COPY.]

H. M. S. Columbia, St. John, N. B., 30th September, 1852.

SIR—

In reply to your letter of the 20th instant, I beg to inform you that I have completed the survey of that part of the coast of Nova Scotia from Baccaro Point to the Tusket Islands, inclusive; and that part from the Tusket Islands to the Yarmouth light house is in hand. My predecessor completed Annapolis and part of St. Mary's Bay, none of which has, I think, been published. Accurate observations on the tides at various points within these limits have been made; two self-registering tide gauges were employed by admiral Owen, one at St. John and the other at Campobello, in New Brunswick, and the results transmitted to the hydrographer.

The investigation of the tides of the Bay of Fundy might be facilitated if, in addition to the means at my disposal, two self-registering gauges were employed in conjunction with our observations, the expense of which might be very properly borne by the colonies of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, respectively.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) P. F. SHORTLAND, commander.

Vice admiral Sir G. F. SEYMOUR, K. C. B., G. C. H.,
Commander-in-chief.

No. 24.

(See page 272.)

[COPY.]

H. M. S. Columbia, Halifax, April 14, 1852.

SIR—

The subject of lighting the coast of Nova Scotia having occupied my attention during the last ten years, I am induced to address you thereon, in hope that the general principles hereafter stated, and their application to that part of the coast washed by the Atlantic, may prove useful to this branch of the public service.

2. Positions suitable for *coast* light houses, are : first—points, islands, or detached rocks, projecting beyond the general coast line, and which approach nearest to the coast course, or to where that course changes its direction.

These places should be free from outlying dangers in those directions from which they will generally be made.

3. They should be capable of safe approach in thick weather, with lead and look-out.

4. They should lead to some safe anchorage.

5. Places near dangerous parts of the coast where a light may serve to denote the position of, and enable vessels to clear the dangers.

It is very seldom that places will be found to embrace all these advantages ; but in selecting positions, we can choose those that possess the greater number. Applying the foregoing to the coast of Nova Scotia, and commencing eastward, the first point that attracts notice is White Head : here the coast deflects to the northward, towards Canseau ; it is therefore frequently made by vessels from Europe, and is the point where those passing along the coast, bound to or from the Gut of Canseau, Arichat, &c., must alter course. The coast near White Head island is bold and free from dangers, except two rocks, which generally break about $\frac{2}{3}$ mile from the shore, one in a south-east and the other in a south-west direction ; but a vessel under command, with lead and look-out, can generally approach without danger. There is safe anchorage between the island and the main, and also in White Haven ; hence a light is very much required on White Head island. Passing on to the westward, and towards Halifax, about 56 miles, a light will be seen on the Beaver Islands. Between this and Halifax the coast about Jedore requires attention ; here it is necessary to alter course, if bound to or from Halifax,—besides, several dangerous rocks and shoals lay a considerable distance off shore, and require to be avoided. It will therefore be very desirable to place a light on Egg Island, to the eastward of these dangers.

From Sambro to Cape Sable, steering the shore course, a vessel will near the land at Little Hope, a small island about two miles from the shore, with good water all round. This is a most important place, on which a light will render a very dangerous part of the coast perfectly safe.

I may here observe, that Ragged Island, twelve miles to the westward of Little Hope, is not nearly so good a place for a light house, because, from its nearness to Shelburne, (about eight miles,) that light will in clear weather serve to enable the vessels to avoid the dangers off it, and in thick weather the Bear Rocks and Blow Breaker renders its approach from the westward unwise, and from the eastward, that dangerous place, Little Hope, has to be passed twelve miles before arriving at Ragged Island.

Cape Sable, which ought not to be approached nearer than two miles, should be marked by a light, because it is the general turning point of all vessels passing along the coast ; but the three first named are particularly in want of lights to render the coast navigation safe.

I have not entered into the subject of *harbor* lights, because heretofore the lights appear to have been placed more with regard to particular harbors than to the general requirements of the coast navigation, and are therefore now less required.

I am, &c.,

P. FREDERICK SHORTLAND,
Commander H. M. S. Columbia.

The hon. J. HOWE, provincial secretary.

No. 25.

(See page 274.)

No. 7.

Downing street, 17th July, 1852.

SIR—

I transmit herewith, for your information, and with a view to the attention of the provincial legislature being directed to the subject, copy of a treasury minute of the board of treasury, upon the subject of certain acts recently passed by the legislatures of Canada and New Brunswick, for regulating the currency of those provinces.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

JOHN S. PAKINGTON.

GOVERNOR SIR G. LE MARCHANT, &c. &c. &c.

[COPY.]

Copy of treasury minute, dated June 29th, 1852.

My lords have before them, the act passed by the Canadian legislature, on the 31st August, 1851, entitled, “an act to provide for the introduction of the decimal system into the currency of this province, and otherwise to amend the laws relative to the currency,” which was transmitted to this board in the letter from the board of trade, of the 2nd April last.

My lords have also before them, an act passed by the legislature of New Brunswick on the 7th April, 1852, entitled “an act for establishing a tender in all payments to be made in this province, and for consolidating and amending the laws relating to the currency therein,” which was submitted to their lordships in the letter from the board of trade of the 3rd instant. Their lordships advert to the correspondence which passed between this board and the secretary of state for the colonial department in the years 1850 and 1851, on the subject of the currency of Canada.

My lords have at the same time before them, a memorandum dated the 30th December, 1851, prepared by the late chancellor of the exchequer, on the general question of the currency of the British provinces in North America; a copy of which memorandum was communicated confidentially by lord Grey to the governor general of Canada, who has stated that it may be taken as a satisfactory basis for the settlement of the question.

This memorandum was in the following terms :

“The subject of the currencies in our North American colonies has been frequently brought before the government by the proposals of various kinds which have been made from the different provinces, and it is one upon which it is most desirable to arrive at some satisfactory conclusion. Nothing can be more unsatisfactory than their present state. The law and regulations differ in every colony, and in some instances the law and the practice differ in the same colony; and many of the proposals which have been made for remedying partial inconveniences arising from the state of things, would only have added further sources of discrepancy.

“By the existing regulations in Canada, the eagle of the United States coined since 1834, containing about 232 grains of pure gold, which coin at present forms the basis of the currency of the colony, is rated at 50s. currency.

“In New Brunswick the old eagle coined previously to the alteration of the mint law of the United States, in 1834, and containing about 247 grains of pure gold, is rated at 50s.; but

but it is probable that the new eagle, though a coin of inferior value, passes at the same rate. In Canada the silver dollar is rated 5s. 1d., and in this rating are included Spanish and South American, as well as United States coins of this denomination, though differing slightly in intrinsic value. With this exception, which is only trifling, the rate of 5s. 1d. was a correct adjustment (taking the price of standard silver at 5s. per ounce) of the dollar to the pound, sterling, after the currency of the province had become depreciated from the old rate of 5s. for the silver dollar, by the admission of the new eagle into circulation as equivalent to fifty shillings Canadian currency, which sum had been formerly payable only by ten silver dollars.

“In New Brunswick the rate assigned to the United States dollar is 5s.

“In Nova Scotia the dollar is rated at 5s. 2½d., and other coins are adjusted to that rate calculating silver relatively to gold at the average of 5s. per ounce for standard silver.

“In Newfoundland there is no legal rating for any coins, but a dollar is considered to be worth 5s.

“In Prince Edward’s Island, where the greatest depreciation has taken place, a dollar is rated at 6s. 2d., and the half dollar at 3s.

“The discrepancies in the currencies of the different colonies are not the only, or indeed the most pressing inconveniences which have arisen from the present state of things. As the denomination of account employed, does not in any case correspond with the sub-divisions of the coins in circulation, there is great difficulty in adjusting the smaller coins to their proportional rates in reference to the larger coins; and, in order to avoid inconvenient fractions, the former frequently pass in retail transactions at a value differing from that which they bear by law.

“The rating of all these coins in the different colonies is derived with more or less discrepancy from the conventional rate of 5s. or one-fourth of a pound, assigned in old times to the Spanish dollar, which was then the usual medium of exchange in the British colonies. This rate, which was originally an over-valuation of the coin, was nominally adhered to after the dollar became depreciated in value, and, as is usually the case when coins are rated to a new denomination upon no fixed principle, other coins came into circulation without due regard to their relative intrinsic value, and that coin which was most over-valued in any colony became, for the time, the measure of its currency.

“In Prince Edward’s Island an extravagant issue of treasury notes and bonds has carried the depreciation to a very much greater length.

“These sources of error were increased by the course pursued in the United States in regard to their currency. In adopting the decimal system with the dollar as the unit of account, the Spanish dollar was proposed as the basis of the currency of that country, but in the regulation of its coinage the proportion of fine silver assigned by law to the United States dollar was less than that contained in the Spanish dollar, and the currency was further depreciated in 1834 by an alteration of the gold coins, which diminished the quantity of pure gold in the eagle, and reduced its value according to the relative price of silver and gold below the intrinsic value of ten silver United States dollars.

“The effect upon the currency of Canada, where the dollars and eagles are both legal tender, has been a corresponding depreciation, for, whereas formerly 50s. currency could only be paid by ten Spanish dollars, it might have been paid for some years by ten United States dollars, and it may now be paid by an United States eagle, which is of less intrinsic value not only than ten Spanish dollars but than ten silver dollars of the United States.

“The disproportion above adverted to between the gold and silver coins of the United States has been recently increased by the fall in the value of gold, in consequence of the large supplies of that metal from California. It is understood that some measures are in contemplation for an alteration of the mint laws of the United States, with the view of remedying the inconvenience which is at present felt from the want of silver coins.

“The uncertainty which at present exists with regard to the relative value of the precious metals, while it brings under more prominent notice the inconvenience of the present system, increases the difficulty of adjusting the relative rates of gold and silver coins. It would also be very desirable to know what measures may be adopted by the United States government

government upon the subject of their currency, as it would obviously be a convenience to the inhabitants of our colonies bordering on the United States if their currency can be made readily convertible into some denomination of that of the United States.

“ The existing circumstances also shew very strongly the evils which have arisen from partial and unconnected proceedings in different colonies, and give additional reasons against a course of legislation which, proceeding on the principle of correcting inconveniences as they arise, and with little (if any) reference to general principles or more enlarged views, tend only in the end to aggravate the difficulties of dealing with the question satisfactorily. It is desirable therefore to consider whether some course may not be adopted for placing the currency of the whole of the North American provinces on a sound and uniform basis.

“ The most obvious measure for this purpose would be that which has been formerly suggested, of superseding the various local currencies and reverting to the sterling money and denomination of account of this country as has been done in our West Indian colonies. There are however some practical difficulties in doing this, and it is understood that objections are entertained in some of the colonies to this course. The constant intercourse which takes place between the United States and the British provinces bordering on them, affords a reason for not unnecessarily disturbing a system which though defective in itself, has the advantage of easy adaptation to the currency of the neighbouring country with which so much intercourse takes place even in small retail transactions, and thus facilitates this description of traffic across the border. It would appear therefore to be the most expedient course to introduce amendments on the basis of the system, which with minor variations and points of difference prevails in four of the British North American colonies, rather than attempt a complete alteration of the existing currency.

“ The coins which at present constitutes the basis of the circulation in Canada are, as has been observed, the gold coins of the United States which correspond in value very conveniently with the denominations of Canadian currency. The pound sterling is rated in Canadian currency at £1 4s. 4d. and therefore looking to the intrinsic value of the eagle, as compared with the sovereign or pound sterling, this latter coin is correctly rated at 50s. currency. The legal currency of New Brunswick, though presenting some anomalies and differing to a slight degree in its relation to British sterling, probably in practice assimilates to that of Canada, and might be adjusted without much difficulty to like rates.

“ In Nova Scotia it does not appear that the United States eagle is rated for circulation, but gold and silver coins of Spain, Mexico, &c., are correctly adjusted (according to recent valuations) to the local currency at the rate of £1 5s. currency to the pound, sterling.

“ In Prince Edward's Island, the United States eagle is slightly undervalued relatively to the sovereign, and the currency has been depreciated to the proportion of £1 10s. currency to the pound, sterling.

“ In these two colonies any change for the purpose of introducing a sound and uniform system must lead to some alteration of the value assigned to the pound currency, and in this case it will be necessary to make provision for the payment of existing contracts.

“ In Newfoundland, as has been observed, the rates at which the coins in circulation are current are merely conventional, but as what is usually termed Halifax currency, or the rating of the dollar at 5s., appears to be considered as the basis of the currency of the island, it proximates to that of Canada.

“ Assuming, then, the Canada pound as the basis of the new arrangement of the currencies of the North American colonies, it would appear that a pound of that value might be advantageously adopted as the pound of all the currencies of the North American colonies, and that, with the object of giving a clear and fixed value to this denomination of “ pound North American currency,” a coin might be struck at her majesty's mint, containing 101.32 grains of standard gold, or 92.877 grains of fine gold, which is the proportion in quantity to the sovereign which the pound in Canadian currency bears in value to the pound sterling, and that such a coin, to be termed the North American pound, might be taken as the unit, to which the various currencies of the British colonies in North America should be adjusted.

“ If the principle of fixing a gold standard with a coin representing an unit, peculiar to those provinces, is adopted, it will be necessary to consider what arrangements should be made for a subordinate silver and copper currency.

“ If the attempt is made to adjust silver coins to a gold standard, according to their intrinsic value, a double measure of value is in effect constituted, and a slight over-valuation of the coins of either metal will cause a preference to be given to such coins in circulation. It is impossible to arrive at any settlement of the relative value of the two descriptions of coins on this principle which will not be liable to disturbance as the supply of one or other of the precious metals prevails, and it has been found in practice that whenever this system has been attempted, the arrangement has ended in one metal alone becoming practically the measure of value.

“ In such cases a slight under-valuation of the gold coins is attended with less practical inconvenience than results from an under-valuation of silver coins, because the facilities for transport which gold coins afford will always give them a preference for some purposes over silver coins, and they may pass in exchange at a small premium (as was the case in France until lately,) without disturbing the silver circulation.

“ An under-valuation of the silver coins, on the other hand, is attended with obvious inconvenience, because as a premium cannot be exacted in the small transactions in which such coins pass in payment, there must, when these coins are undervalued, be a constant tendency to their exportation, and an extraordinary rise in the price of silver, or (which, as regards this matter, produces the same result,) fall in the price of gold, must render it impossible that any such coins, unless they are worn and debased, should long continue to circulate with the gold coins of the country. The present condition of the currency of the United States (where they have been reduced to coining a dollar in gold, a piece apparently too small in so valuable a metal for the purposes of circulation) affords a pregnant example of this effect. It shews the inexpediency of adopting their valuation of the silver dollar, as was proposed in Canada, at a time when, in consequence of the under-valuation of that coin, it had mainly disappeared from the circulation of the United States, and even from Canada, where a higher rating was assigned to it.

“ These considerations lead to the conclusion, that there is no other plan on which the subordinate silver currency can be conveniently adjusted to a gold standard, as that which has been adopted in this country of coining silver tokens of intrinsic value less than that which they represent, for the fractional parts of the gold unit, and imposing a limitation on the sum for the payment of which they shall be a legal tender. It would however be essential to an efficient working of such a system, that the auxiliary coinage be kept altogether subordinate to that which forms the standard of value, and if the proposed course be adopted, it will be necessary to devise some means for restricting the quantity of the silver token coins to be put into circulation, within such a limit as is indispensable for the minor transactions of the retail trade of the provinces.

“ It is true that a limitation of the tender as it restricts the uses of the coin, will, if strictly observed, contribute to produce this effect ; but it may be difficult in the first instance to insure the observance of such a regulation in colonies in which the circulating medium has been subject to frequent changes upon no fixed principle ; and depreciation, or at any rate inconvenience, would ensue if, in consequence of too great a facility for obtaining supplies of token coins, their circulation should be extended beyond the proper requirements of such a description of currency.

“ The extensive use of 5s. currency notes in Canada, renders it the more necessary that this part of the subject should receive careful consideration. For the reasons already mentioned in reference to the United States gold dollar, it would not be desirable that a gold coin should be struck for circulation in the North American colonies, of a smaller value than half a pound Canadian currency, and in such case the 5s. note would represent no coin of the same intrinsic value.

“ In the United States the dollar notes have hitherto been payable in coins, either silver or gold, of intrinsic value corresponding with that expressed in the note ; and there have

also hitherto existed in the United States coins of smaller denomination, but still of intrinsic value equal to their denomination in which the dollar notes may be paid. If, however, in the North American provinces, no limitation is placed on the issue of the proposed token coins, and if notes for so small a sum as 5s. currency are allowed to circulate to an unlimited extent, each of which can only be paid in a coin of less intrinsic value than the sum represented by the note, and for several of which notes the holders could only demand such token coins up to the amount for which they are made legal tender, the effect upon the currency of the colony cannot but be most prejudicial. If a subordinate silver coinage of this description were established, it would probably be the most convenient course that it should represent decimal fractions of the proposed pound. The advantage of a decimal sub-division is obvious; and though the designation of shillings and pence is used in all the North American colonies, the terms do not agree with the value of any coin in circulation there, and the change therefore would not be attended with many of those difficulties which ordinarily attend an alteration of the denomination of account.

The establishment of a currency on the above principle would necessarily lead to the exclusion of foreign silver coins from being legal tender, except, perhaps, to a limited amount; but the gold coins of the United States might continue to be legal tender at their relative value to the Canadian pound, subject to an alteration of the rates at which they are admitted as a legal tender in the event of any alteration in their contents of pure gold, and the coins of Great Britain, as by law established in this country, with the same limitation on the tender of the silver coins, would continue to be legal tender.

“The foregoing observations contain only a general outline of the proposed scheme, the detailed arrangements for carrying out which must be reserved for future consideration.

“December 30, 1851.”

My lords concur in the views stated by Sir Charles Wood in the foregoing memorandum, and they proceed to consider the Canada and New Brunswick acts now before them with reference to the scheme which is proposed in the memorandum for an uniform currency in the British North American colonies.

It would have been more satisfactory if arrangements could have been made for the simultaneous adoption of that scheme throughout those colonies, or at any rate in the three principal provinces, Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but there is difficulty in obtaining the concurrent action of independent legislatures on the subject; and my lords are inclined to hope that when the proposed plan is established in Canada and New Brunswick, the other colonies will follow in the same course, and that the important object of an uniform system will thus be sooner obtained than it would be if legislation on the subject were suspended until the whole of the colonies united in the measure.

The Canadian act was passed before the government of that province received an intimation of the views of the late chancellor of the exchequer; but with the exception of the fifth section, so far as it applies to silver coins and especially to the silver dollars and half dollars of the United States, the provisions of the act are not inconsistent with the scheme proposed in the memorandum.

It is not necessary to enter further into the question of the rating proposed by the Canadian legislature for the silver dollar, which formed a subject for discussion in the previous letters from this board on the subject of the Canadian currency, because the United States congress has, by an act passed this year, revised their silver currency, and adopted the measure, which was anticipated, of reducing the intrinsic value of the silver coins, and making them a subordinate token currency, with a limitation of the tender on a principle analogous to that adopted in this country in 1816. The silver dollar therefore no longer constitutes an integral part of the currency of the United States, and it will be essential not only to the scheme proposed by her majesty's government, but also to the object which the Canadian government has had in view, of assimilating their currency to that of the United States, either that the silver dollar should be excluded altogether from the circulation of Canada, or if the United States dollar be rated at all, that a limitation on the tender be established similar to that imposed by the recent law of the United States. In this respect

respect, therefore, it will be necessary to revise the provisions of the Canada act, now before this board ; and my lords think that it may be left to the Canadian government, either to amend that act, in order to bring it into conformity with the proposed arrangement, or to introduce a new act, repealing all the existing currency acts of the province, and establishing new regulations in accordance with the proposed scheme.

The latter course would afford the advantage of bringing the laws relating to the currency under one view, and of simplifying the regulations on the subject.

It appears to my lords that in this case the enactment to be adopted may be of a very simple character, and they would suggest it should contain provisions to the following effect :

1. To declare the pound currency to be equivalent to, and to represent the quantity of 101.32 grains of standard gold, or 92.877 grains of pure gold ; and that coins which her majesty may think fit to direct to be struck at her majesty's mint, of that value or divisions, or multiplies thereof, and shall declare by proclamation to be current coin in the British colonies of North America, shall be the legal standard measure of value within the province.

2. That the gold coins of the United Kingdom shall continue to pass current, and be legal tender at the rates now assigned to them, viz. : the sovereign at £1 4s. 4d. currency, and other coins at equivalent proportions.

3. That the gold coins of the United States issued from the mint of that country, according to the laws now in force therein, shall pass current, and be the legal tender at existing rates, viz. : the eagle at £2 10s. currency, and other coins at equivalent proportions.

4. That it shall be lawful for the governor general, in council, to declare, by proclamation, that other gold coins shall pass current and be legal tender within the province at rates proportionate to their contents of pure gold as compared with the quantity of pure gold assigned to the pound currency.

5. That no foreign silver coins shall pass current within the province.

6. That British silver coins shall continue to pass current at the rates now assigned to them, until other silver coins shall be issued from her majesty's mint for circulation in the province, but that they shall not be legal tender for sums exceeding 50s. currency.

7. That silver coins which her majesty may direct to be struck at her majesty's mint, representing one shilling currency, or other proportionate parts of the pound currency, and containing the same proportion of standard silver with reference to the pound currency which the silver coins of the United Kingdom have to the pound sterling, shall pass current within the province for the value assigned thereto by proclamation of her majesty in council, but shall not be legal tender for sums exceeding 50s. currency.

Clauses to the foregoing effect would embrace the principal objects for which it is necessary to provide with regard to the proposed coinage, and the adoption of a defined standard of value would render easy the rating relatively thereto of any gold coins which may be hereafter issued from the United States mint, or of any gold coins of other countries which it may be desirable to bring into circulation.

My lords, in considering the proposed arrangements, have adverted to the question whether or not it would be expedient to admit the silver coins of the United States, struck under the new law of that country, into circulation in the British colonies, with a limitation on the amount for which they may be a legal tender. Their lordships observe, with reference to this point, that the late chancellor of the exchequer has, in the memorandum above referred to, justly adverted to the importance of restricting the quantity of silver token coins to be put into circulation, within a proper limit, in order to keep such auxiliary coinage altogether subordinate to that which is to form the standard of value.

My lords, with a view to this important object, are of opinion that it will be desirable to retain their power of supplying from time to time such amount of silver coins as may be required for the retail trade of the provinces, in the hands of her majesty's government, acting in communication with the local governments, and that no foreign silver coins therefore should be admitted into circulation after the establishment of the proposed system of currency in the North American provinces.

The

The arrangements proposed by my lords would not interfere with the project contemplated in the Canada act now before them for establishing a decimal system of currency in the province, and provisions for that purpose may be easily incorporated with those above suggested if the Canadian legislature shall decide upon adopting a new act as proposed, for consolidating and amending the laws relating to the currency of the province.

My lords observe in the Canada act, No. 969, a clause which directs that the gold coins to be struck at the mint shall be legal tender by sale so long as they shall not want more than two grains of standard weight, to be assigned to them by her majesty, subject to the same deduction for want of weight, as is now provided with regard to British gold coins, and shall also be a legal tender to any amount by weight in sums not less than 200 dollars, or £50, of the present currency, at the same rate and on the same conditions as are now provided with regard to British gold coins.

This clause is an extension of a similar provision contained in the Canada act 4 and 5 Vic., cap. 93, sec. 5. My lords are not aware that any practical inconvenience has arisen therefrom; but as gold coins have been little in use in Canada until recently, those in circulation cannot as yet have been subjected to much deterioration by wear, and the effect of the provision cannot therefore have been fully tested. My lords are of opinion that this provision is very objectionable on principle, as its obvious tendency is to keep light coins in circulation to the injury of the ignorant and unwary, and they are led to apprehend that when it comes into practical operation it may occasion great inconvenience and discontent.

They would therefore strongly recommend as the preferable course, that power should be given by law (as in the case in this country) to persons to whom light gold may be tendered, to cut, break, and deface the same. Inconvenience to the public from the adoption of this course would be obviated by an arrangement similar to that adopted in this country, for receiving defective coins by the collectors of the revenue at a fixed rate, and the great advantage of maintaining the currency in its integrity would thus be attained.

The provision is also defective in regard to the allowance for wear as it gives the same amount for all coins of whatever weight and value, instead of a proportionate allowance for each. With regard to this point, my lords are inclined to think that instead of providing for it by enactment, it would be better that the proclamation which will give currency to the new coins, should assign the weight at which they shall continue to be legal tender, and that with respect to the gold coins of the United Kingdom, the allowance for loss by wear should be the same as that fixed in the United Kingdom by royal proclamation.

My lords having thus expressed their opinion with regard to the Canada act No. 969, would suggest that their observations thereon should be communicated to the governor general through the secretary of state, and that the act should not be submitted to her majesty in council until her majesty's governor shall have ascertained the further measures which the Canadian legislature may adopt on the subject. My lords will be prepared as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed to take measures for providing for the issue of the coins required from her majesty's mint. The description of gold coins to be struck are sufficiently indicated in the memorandum of the late chancellor of the exchequer, the names to be assigned to the coins will be fixed by her majesty in council, and it appears to my lords that the denomination of a "royal" will be a suitable term to apply to the superior gold coin which will be of the value of a pound Canadian currency, equivalent to 4 United States gold dollars.

With regard to the silver coins, my lords apprehend that it will not be necessary to provide any larger coin than a half-crown (currency), which will be equivalent in circulation to the United States half dollar, and that the smaller silver coins should consist of shillings, half shillings, and quarter shillings, currency. My lords propose the latter terms, instead of those of six-pences and three-pences, because in the event of the proposed decimal question being fully carried out, it will be necessary to divide the shillings into ten instead of twelve-pence; the half-penny would in that case be equivalent to the cent, United States currency.

My lords defer the consideration of a subordinate copper coinage, until they shall be apprised

apprised of the wishes of the colonial legislature on the latter subject. My lords understand from the provisions both in the Canadian and New Brunswick acts, relating to the cost of obtaining and importing the proposed coins, that the preliminary charges will be defrayed by the respective governments of those colonies, and as soon as the necessary funds are provided, and intimation is conveyed regarding the quantity of coins of the several descriptions which will be required, my lords will give directions to the master of the mint for proceeding with the coinage, and for supplying the gold coins to the agent of the local governments.

With regard to the silver coins, it appears to their lordships that the most convenient course will be for her majesty's government to transmit them to the commissariat officers in the respective colonies, with instructions to receive and withdraw from circulation the British silver coins now current in the colonies, and substitute the new coins for them. The change will thus be effected without charge to the colonies, and the seignourage on the silver coinage will indemnify her majesty's government for the expense. With regard to the New Brunswick act, No. 2143, the provisions of which are framed with a view to carrying into effect the scheme proposed by the late chancellor of the exchequer, and which are correct in principle and calculated to remove the existing anomalies of the currency of that province, my lords are of opinion that the same may be properly submitted to her majesty for confirmation. Their lordships, however, entertain doubts whether this act can be allowed to stand as a permanent settlement of the currency of the province, inasmuch as they apprehend its provisions will still create difficulty regarding the legality of the tender of the current gold coins of the United States.

The act legalises the currency of the United States eagle, coined between the 1st July 1834, and 1st March 1852, but it does not legalise the currency of the half eagles or other gold coins of that period.

It also empowers the lieutenant governor to extend by proclamation the provisions of the act to the gold coins of the United States coined on or after the 1st March 1852, but this can only be done when such coins, "having been assayed at the royal mint, shall have been found equal in fineness to the coins mentioned or referred to in this act." My lords apprehend that the legal effect of these provisions will be to exclude from circulation coins newly issued from the United States mint, until they shall have been assayed in this country, and declared by local proclamation to be legal tender. My lords suggest that with the view of remedying this difficulty, an amending act should be passed in the terms suggested with regard to the legislation to be adopted in Canada. The clause in this act, regarding the legal tender of the proposed new gold coins, is open to the same observations with respect to the circulation of light coins as my lords have offered upon a similar clause in the Canada act. My lords suggest that their remarks upon the New Brunswick act should be communicated to the governor general of Canada, as they apprehend it has been prepared in communication with the Canadian government. They also suggest that the arrangements proposed in the memorandum of the late chancellor of the exchequer, and further developed by this minute, should be communicated by the secretary of state to the respective lieutenant governors of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island.

No. 26.

(See page 274.)

[COPY.]

No. 1.

Downing street, 30th December, 1852.

SIR—

I have received and had under my consideration, an act passed by the legislature of Nova Scotia, in the month of March last, and transmitted to me in your despatch noted in the margin.

This act having been referred by the queen in council to the lords of the committee of privy council for trade and foreign plantations, that committee have reported to her majesty in council their opinion, that the said act should be left to its operation; and I have the honor to transmit to you herewith an order of her majesty in council, dated the 28th December, approving that report.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant-governor Sir G. LE MARCHANT, Nova Scotia.

[COPY.]

At the court at Windsor, the 28th day of December, 1852.

PRESENT :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

&c.

&c.

&c.

Whereas the lieutenant-governor of her majesty's province of Nova Scotia, with the council and assembly of the said province, did, in the month of March, 1852, pass an act, which has been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz :

No. 3080. An act to continue and amend the revenue laws.

And whereas the said act has been referred to the committee of the lords of her majesty's most honorable privy council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations, and the said committee have reported, as their opinion to her majesty, that the said act should be left to its operation—her majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of her privy council, to approve the said report; whereof the governor, lieutenant-governor, or commander in chief for the time being, of her majesty's province of Nova Scotia, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed) C. GREVILLE.

No. 27.

(See page 274.)

[COPY.]

No. 24.

Downing street, 25th October, 1852.

SIR—

Thirty-five acts, passed by the legislature of Nova Scotia in the months of March and April last, having been referred by the queen in council to the lords of the committee of privy council for trade and foreign plantations, that committee have reported to her majesty in council their opinion, that the said acts should be left to their operation.

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, an order of her majesty in council, dated the 16th instant, approving that report.

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOHN S. PAKINGTON.

Lieutenant-governor SIR GASPARD LE MARCHANT, &c. &c., Nova Scotia.

At the court at Windsor, the 16th day of October, 1852.

PRESENT :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

&c. &c. &c.

Whereas the lieutenant-governor of her majesty's province of Nova Scotia, with the council and assembly of the said province, did, in the months of March and April, 1852, pass thirty-five acts, which have been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz :

No. 3079. An act for further improving the administration of criminal justice.

No. 3086. An act for regulating distilleries.

No. 3088. An act to authorise a provincial loan.

No. 3089. An act for founding a lunatic asylum.

No. 3090. An act for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and for other purposes.

No. 3091. An act to enable the inhabitants of Digby to improve the town common.

No. 3092. An act to amend the act for regulating the Lunenburg common.

No. 3093. An act concerning the counties of Cape Breton and Victoria.

No. 3096. An act to provide for the opening of a road between Annapolis and Liverpool.

No. 3097. An act to enable the city of Halifax to borrow one thousand pounds, and a further sum of five hundred pounds, for the improvement of the common.

No. 3098. An act to authorise a loan for the erection of a court house and jail in the county of Victoria.

No. 3099. An act further to amend the acts regulating the town marsh at Annapolis.

No. 3100. An act relating to the Oakland common, in the township of Lunenburg.

No. 3101. An act to provide for the erection of a bridge over the River Philip.

No. 3103. An act to amend the act for regulating the common at Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton.

No. 3104. An act to authorise the sale of the Sydney academy, and the lot of land on which it stands.

No.

- No. 3106. An act to incorporate the Acadia lodge, number twenty-six, of the independent order of odd fellows.
- No. 3107. An act to incorporate the Weymouth wharf company.
- No. 3108. An act to incorporate the Canard temperance hall company.
- No. 3109. An act to incorporate the Louisburg fishing company.
- No. 3110. An act to incorporate the Troop Cove pier company.
- No. 3111. An act to incorporate the Acadian iron mining company.
- No. 3112. An act to amend the act for the incorporation of certain bodies connected with the Wesleyan methodist church.
- No. 3113. An act to alter and amend the act to incorporate the union marine insurance company of Nova Scotia.
- No. 3114. An act to incorporate the trustees of the presbyterian church at Lunenburg.
- No. 3115. An act to incorporate the Dartmouth dry dock company.
- No. 3116. An act to incorporate the proprietors of the lower Port LaTour union chapel burial ground.
- No. 3117. An act concerning the St. Mary's college at Halifax.
- No. 3118. An act to incorporate the Cornwallis steam saw mill and manufacturing company.
- No. 3119. An act to incorporate the trustees of Burns's free church in the county of Sydney.
- No. 3120. An act to incorporate the kerosene gas light company at Windsor.
- No. 3121. An act to incorporate the trustees of the free church congregations at Catalogne, Mire, Cow Bay, and Forks, in the county of Cape Breton.
- No. 3122. An act to incorporate the mutual fishing and trading company at Pugwash.
- No. 3123. A act to incorporate the trustees of the baptist meeting house at Chester Basin, and for enabling them to finish and enlarge the same.
- No. 3125. An act to naturalize Daniel N. Ellenger.

And whereas the said acts have been referred to the committee of the lords of her majesty's most honorable privy council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations, and the said committee have reported, as their opinion to her majesty, that the said acts should be left to their operation; her majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of her privy council, to approve the said report; whereof the governor, lieutenant-governor, or commander in chief for the time being, of her majesty's province of Nova Scotia, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed)

WM. L. BATHURST.

No. 28.

(See page 280.)

Statement shewing the sources and amounts of the crown revenues in Nova Scotia for each year, from 1843 to 1852, both inclusive.

Year.	Mines.	Lands, (surplus.)	Fees.	Fines.	Total.
1843	3473 10 4		620 10 11		£4094 1 3
1844	3473 10 4	475 16 1	545 15 9		4495 2 2
1845	7045 8 11	1856 13 5	612 3 0		9514 5 4
1846	5545 18 11	2714 1 0	731 12 6		8991 12 5
1847	7148 13 5	2116 15 3	686 13 0		9952 1 8
	£26687 1 11	£7163 5 9	£3196 15 2		£37047 2 10
1848	6697 9 6	833 3 9	763 16 2	189 0 8	8294 9 5
1849	5719 5 0		776 10 4	532 8 4	6684 16 0
1850	6579 11 3	1011 11 2	708 12 5	320 0 0	8832 3 2
1851	5784 10 8	1158 2 10	675 14 4	162 7 4	7938 7 10
1852	6792 3 0	387 9 9	766 8 11		8108 9 0
	£31572 19 5	£3390 7 6	£3691 2 2	£1203 16 4	£39858 5 5

Increase, £2811 2 7

No. 29.

(See page 283.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, 1852.

The central board of agriculture, in submitting their annual report to the honorable the legislature, refer with pleasure to the evidence adduced by the annexed reports of the local societies receiving the provincial grant, that the bounty of the legislature is duly appreciated; its beneficial effects on every branch of agriculture being now so manifest, as to secure the approbation of the most intelligent portion of our rural population. These reports also testify that the past season proved very propitious to the interests of agriculture; the crops usually cultivated yielded, in general, a fair average return, while the surplus products of the farm meet with ready sale at fair remunerative prices. Under so many distinguished advantages, it would be a subject of surprise if our provincial agriculture did not exhibit signs of healthy vitality. That the germs of prosperity are now becoming active in various departments of the agricultural profession, is fully demonstrated; though when we contemplate the ordeal of adversity through which agriculture has recently passed, we may not be surprised if general improvement does not assume a very striking and impressive attitude. If the scourge were entirely removed, years must elapse before its withering influence can be wholly obliterated. The cultivation of wheat and potatoes are still very precarious, though partial success is fast restoring confidence in these crops. The potato blight and wheat fly may not be entirely avoided, though experience has now pointed out easy and rational means by which their virulence may be neutralized; whatever the primary cause of the blight may be, it is now quite evident that superabundant moisture, either in the soil, the atmosphere, or the luxuriant crop, is a certain predisposing agent. Reason warns us therefore of the consequences of planting in wet retentive soils, or using stimulating manures, or such as induce an exuberance of viscous sap. Dry porous, fresh soils, especially new lands containing a good proportion of alkilene matter, should be preferred. A frequent change of seed is also very essential to success; adopting the earlier varieties, and those recently obtained from the seed balls, a change from a poor to a richer soil is also advantageous.

The depredations of the wheat fly are now becoming more circumscribed, as the habits of the insect are more generally known. By adopting the early varieties of spring wheats, and sowing sufficiently late to avoid the period at which the fly deposits its larvœa in the milky ear, secures certain success. For this purpose, the golden straw and black sea varieties are exclusively adopted, as these early varieties ripen well within three months—are not liable to rust in the straw,—possessing very fair prolific and milling qualities. If these wheats were generally cultivated under a strict adherence to the rules pointed out by experience, the fly would soon cease to exist; then the good old varieties of bauld wheat might succeed.

The successive failure of the potato crop has induced a more general introduction of green crops as auxiliary food for cattle. This improvement, if duly appreciated, and carried out to that extent which circumstances demand—and which our soil and climate warrant—would soon produce a happy revolution in our agricultural prospects. Without a more extended system of green crop husbandry, Nova Scotia can never enjoy that high degree of agricultural prosperity which nature has fitted it for. In vain may we look for improvement in our live stock till we raise sufficient esculent food to develop the growing muscle. Our best breeds of imported stock will rapidly degenerate unless the long period of dry stall feeding is meliorated by a due proportion of esculent food; neither can we, in the absence of green crops, introduce any profitable system of alternate husbandry,—our cereal grains degenerate fast, unless we can grow them in the wake of the green crops. These considerations the board have constantly urged upon the attention of farmers; nor have they let slip any opportunity of disseminating such instruction as tend to accomplish these objects, though they have never assumed the privilege of giving instruction in a didactic form.

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The central board, fully aware of the great natural resources of the province—requiring only the exercise of ordinary skill and rational forethought, together with a continuation of action upon the principle of mutual advantage, to develop and mature these advantages, have strenuously endeavored from year to year to introduce and establish annual fairs and exhibitions of the products of the soil, the workshop and the domestic hearth, as well as to facilitate an exchange of commodities, peculiar to various parts of the province, and from which all classes might derive a mutual advantage. These considerations, rather than mere puppet sham exhibitions, have prompted the board to devote their time, and such portion of the slender means at their disposal as could be spared from the numerous objects claiming attention, to general fairs in the various central districts. Horton, Windsor, Truro and Pictou have successively responded to the board's call, and fairs have been held in these agricultural districts with various degrees of success, all of which have been duly recorded except that of Pictou. This fair took place at Durham Village, near Pictou, on the 6th day of October last, when premiums amounting to £88 18s. 9d. were awarded on the best specimens of live stock—the field, the garden and the dairy produce—agricultural implements and domestic manufactures. In all these departments competition was well sustained. The various articles exhibited was highly creditable to the agricultural population of the country, as demonstrating their skill, industry, and emulative spirit. In addition to the general prize list, his excellency Sir Gaspard Le Marchant offered from his private purse the handsome sum of £10 as a premium for the production of a bull and heifer of pure blood. This premium, so kindly and generously offered by his excellency, was honorably contested and carried by John Taylor, esquire, of Pictou, with his thorough bred Ayrshire bull and heifer. The proceedings of the day was opened by the honorable John E. Fairbanks, president of the central board, in a very appropriate address, which was listened to by a very numerous and highly intelligent and respectable audience. At the close of the competition, Mr. Fairbanks delivered the premiums to successful competitors with encouraging and well-timed remarks. These duties the president performed in a happy manner peculiar to himself. The spirit which the board originally sought to inspire was so fully manifested at Pictou, that there is no cause to despair of this spirit becoming more general as its importance is better understood. The board have experienced sufficient to convince them that the bounty of the legislature could not be applied to a more legitimate object than the establishment and encouragement of annual fairs in various parts of the province, when the marsh farmer might purchase his stock from the upland breeder at prices which would enable breeder, feeder and butcher to have their profits without increasing the price of beef to the consumer. By our present practice, breeding and feeding are followed by all promiscuously without reference to the advantages or disadvantages of local position—hence the want of success and the absence of a uniform supply of good beef. No country can offer more inviting facilities for systematic stock farming than Nova Scotia, with its due proportions of upland for breeding and rich low land for feeding. The improvement of these natural advantages by mutual consent deserves our serious attention.

The board believing that Nova Scotia has much to gain from the introduction of flax husbandry, with its recent improvements in culture and preparation of the fibre, have opened a correspondence with the royal Irish society, and the board of agriculture at Toronto—who imported Donlan's rolling and scutching machine, by which flax taken from the field in the morning, may be converted into an article fit for exportation in the evening of the same day, and at a cost so trifling as cannot fail to yield the farmer a handsome return. These machines are now manufactured in Toronto at £30 currency. Having satisfactorily ascertained the suitability of our soil and climate for the successful cultivation of the flax plant, the board have ordered out from Scotland 20 bushels of best Riga seed, for distribution among such of the societies as shall undertake its cultivation according to improved practice. Steps have also been taken to ascertain whether Donlan's patent combines all the desirable requisites of cheapness, durability, portableness and efficiency in operation. If so, means will be adopted for its introduction, and for proving the merits of flax husbandry in this province.

In addition to the importation and distribution of a variety of of good agricultural publications,

cations, the board have purchased and appropriated to each society, 3 copies of a very valuable publication, by J. W. Dawson, esquire, entitled "scientific contributions to agriculture." This publication is a desideratum to our agricultural literature; the selections are very judicious,—the remarks on soil and climate are convincingly correct, and ought to be familiar to every farmer; the chapter on the principles of alternate husbandry is also founded on correct data and should form the rule of practice.

Finally, the board, in reviewing the proceedings of the past term of the provincial grant, would remark, that the special objects of solicitude has been, the introduction of improved stock, labor-saving implements, and genuine seeds, and the diffusion of correct agricultural instruction—the encouragement of a spirit of rivalry and honorable emulation which agricultural exhibitions are calculated to inspire. These objects, as far as the small means at the disposal of the board would permit, has been fostered with the utmost diligence and care, and the board now refer with unmixed satisfaction to the annual reports of the forty local societies corresponding with them and receiving the provincial grant, as indicating that to an appreciable extent the original objects of the board have been realised; though the board consider it their duty to state, frankly and openly, that there is still much room for improvement in our agricultural system. Considering the importance attached to domestic life, and its corresponding duties, it is impossible without concern to observe the slow progress made in many departments of rural art. It seems that, of all professions hampered by erroneous custom, agriculture leads the van. Farmers subscribe to good agricultural publications, read them, acknowledge the precepts they inculcate, and even profess to embrace their principles; yet, if the experiment involves the least extra outlay, study or systematic preparation, all thought of it is abandoned. Error disputes the entrance of truth into the empire of reason, and generally prevails; erroneous customs are pursued with exemplary diligence; great zeal is manifested in matters of small moment, involving misdirected industry; while objects of the highest importance are daily neglected. The public grant, to produce the greatest amount of general good, must be directed to objects of more permanent utility than premiums on ordinary crops, and the prevailing custom of granting prizes to every plough that enters at a common-place ploughing match. Where premiums are so numerous, with little distinction of value, there is little inducement to excel; and thus the funds of societies are dissipated without producing any appreciable improvement. Large quantities of American implements are imported annually—worn out—cast aside—and replaced by fresh importation; thus the money which would support our own mechanics is sent abroad for articles which the province might produce, not only for our own wants, but for exportation. Societies pay too little attention to the improvement of live stock; nor will this neglect be remedied so long as the matter rests with themselves. The central board should be the medium through which a constant stream of judicious importations should flow into the stock and seed departments. These fresh supplies sold and distributed over the province under proper restrictions, would soon produce the desired effect. For this purpose the sum originally granted to the board should be renewed, with the grants to the counties. A strict supervision over these county expenditures is indispensable. The board, to be thoroughly efficient, should possess the power and the means to foster and encourage special objects of general improvement, which local societies cannot well effect; such as a system of general under-draining—the extension of green crop husbandry—the construction of farm-buildings, embracing comfort, economy and ornament—the establishment of annual district fairs for the mutual accommodation of breeders, feeders and cow-keepers. The board have experienced the importance of improving these departments of our rural system, and are convinced that these improvements can only be carried out in their integrity by some body quite independent of local feelings and interests. Apart from pecuniary aid, our agricultural institutions, to render them popular, require a certain degree of patronage. Nor are they unworthy this boon. While the honorable the legislature continues to extend to this primary source of provincial wealth its fostering care, we have assurances that the high patronage of the executive will not be wanting to elevate the character and give tone to our agricultural institutions.

The board are also duly impressed with the belief that the time has now arrived when
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the scientific principles upon which successful agriculture depend should be introduced into district schools, that the young may be early and thoroughly taught the nature of those immutable laws which govern the animal and vegetable kingdoms and produce harmony between the animate and inanimate works of creation. This system of instruction is now successfully introduced into the common schools of Ireland and Scotland, where the zeal of the teachers (amounting to enthusiasm) is quite equalled and amply rewarded by the progress of the children. The board are convinced that in carrying out these humble suggestions, the high qualifications and zealous industry of Mr. Dawson, superintendent of education, might, by sufficient encouragement, be made a blessing to the province. The board are still desirous of carrying out their former resolution respecting the proposed provincial industrial exhibition. It seems a very desirable object, that for the success of this very laudable scheme, and the credit of the province, the agricultural department should be well sustained, embracing a collection as rich and varied as the capabilities of our soil, and the skill and industry of the rural population, can produce. To achieve this object the board propose, under the continuance of the grant, and with the concurrence of the legislature, to contribute a portion of their funds (corresponding to the sum usually appropriated to general district fairs) to the premium fund of the exhibition for the agricultural department; trusting that a respectable scale of premiums may be the means of producing a corresponding character of variety and excellence in the various classes of articles entered in this department.

The board, in all their appropriations and expenditures, (as they trust the accounts and vouchers will shew,) have been guided by principles of economy; endeavoring, on all occasions, to effect the greatest amount of improvement at the least cost. With the balance in hand it is intended that a small importation of choice breeding sheep and swine shall be made during the ensuing spring.

JOHN E. FAIRBANKS, president.
ALEXR. FARQUHARSON, vice president.
J. N. SHANNON, treasurer.
JOHN KING.
J. JENNINGS.
ANDREW SHIELS.
M. RICHARDSON.
JOHN MORTON.

No. 30.

(See page 287.)

Sydney, Cape Breton, January 12th, 1853.

SIR—

I have the honor to report to you, for the information of the lieutenant-governor, that on assuming the duty of Indian commissioner in this district of Cape Breton, in the month of May last, I received from H. W. Crawley, my predecessor in office, a quantity of cornmeal and clothing, which I distributed amongst the most needy of the Indians in this district; and also five pounds nine shillings and eight pence one half-penny, which, together with forty pounds placed at my disposal by the government, was distributed as follows, viz: seven pounds sixteen shillings and three pence to assist in finishing the Indian chapel at St. Peters; five pounds thirteen shillings and nine pence to repair chief Tomma's dwelling house; three pounds seven shillings and six pence in the purchase of implements of husbandry, &c., and twenty-five pounds eight shillings and six pence one half-penny in divided sums amongst them to purchase seed; leaving a balance in hand of three pounds three shillings and eight pence, as will appear by reference to the accompanying account and vouchers.

The condition and prospects of the Indians as compared with their state last year may be considered to be improving ; the crops of the past season were better and more abundant than for some years back. These people are becoming more alive to the importance of cultivating the soil, and less disposed to their original roving practices. The scarcity which prevailed amongst them for some years past, in consequence of the failure of the crops, so reduced their stock of cattle, as to render them incapable to farm, but to a very limited extent. Their present chief, Frances Tomma the second, was elected in July last ; I have had frequent conversations with him respecting the present condition and future prospects of his people, and he always expressed himself warmly in favour of their permanent settlement on the lands reserved for their use. From his counsel, industrious habits, and the esteem they entertain for him, I have reason to expect material improvement in their social condition. That fell disease consumption, I regret to state, has of late become very prevalent among these poor people ; several fatal cases occurred during the past season, and many more of them are now suffering from the same cause. This I think may be attributable to the privations they have endured since the commencement of the failure of the crops in their different settlements. I would strongly recommend an increase of the annual legislative grant to these people, so as to enable me to purchase for them a stock of cattle, to enable them to prosecute their farming operations more effectually.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES McLEOD, Indian commissioner.

The hon. JOSEPH HOWE, provincial secretary, &c. &c.

No. 31.

(See page 291.)

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT,

Lieutenant-governor and commander-in-chief, in and over the province of Nova-Scotia, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

I beg leave, as chairman of the board of works, to submit to your excellency, for the information of the legislature, the following report in reference to the several departments now placed under the supervision of that board.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The buildings connected with this institution are still in an unfinished state, and must progress towards completion very slowly on account of the material (granite stone) of which they and the enclosing walls are constructed requiring much labour to prepare, and that labour, with only one mason to direct, being performed wholly by the prisoners, not more than half of whom can be employed at such work, the rest being either incapable or engaged in other necessary avocations connected with the establishment. The men are now chiefly occupied in dressing stone and building the wall of the court yard, and until this is done, and the workshops which are to be placed against one side of it are finished, no work to any extent of a manufacturing kind can be engaged in,—indeed it is doubtful whether any other labour would be so profitable. The enclosing wall now in course of erection being constructed chiefly by the prisoners, would cost at the usual rate per perch for such work,

work, £2000, and even when finished there is perhaps no more useful and profitable employment for the prisoners than dressing granite stone for sale, the demand for which material will no doubt increase as the population and wealth of the city advance, and as more safe and durable buildings are consequently required, an unfailing and profitable source of employment will thus be afforded.

To what extent the labour of the prisoners will contribute to their support, will depend on their number ; but the establishment can scarcely be maintained at less than its present cost. There are but three keepers beside the superintendent, and one of these is employed as a blacksmith and messenger, leaving but two to guard the prisoners when at work. The salaries are not exorbitant, considering the constant attendance night and day, Sundays included, and the risk and responsibility. The dietary is as course and cheap as can, or certainly as ought to be offered to any human being, and not in greater abundance than is necessary for those who are required to labour every day. Calculations have been made as to the cost, varying from eight pence to less than five pence per day for each. This, of course, will depend on the price of provisions—some months higher, some lower. The average cost for sustenance alone for the last six months does not exceed four pence per head. The official charges will be nearly the same, whether there be few or many prisoners.

The discipline of the prison since it came under the supervision of the board of works, has been conducted under the consideration that it was not merely a place of punishment, but, as its name imports, a penitentiary, whose penitence for past offences and reformation of character might be promoted ;—that fallen and degraded as the greatest criminals may be, they are still members of the human family, possessing minds and susceptibilities akin to our own, and having therefore a kindred claim to our sympathy. The rule in this view has been, “ as much kindness as is consistent with the strictest discipline.” In accordance with this, in July last the chains were removed from their legs. What may be the effect of this mode of discipline it would perhaps be premature to decide. Among such a class of persons there will always be some incorrigible and irreclaimable. Thus far there has been but little cause for measures of severity or restraint, except in the case of one foreigner, who, no doubt, is a maniac ; and of one hardened offender sentenced to the prison for the second time.

The present superintendent, by his evenness of temper, and kindness yet firmness of manner, is admirably qualified for his position. He has obtained the respect and the gratitude of the prisoners, so that the government of the prison is made easier and the work of the prisoners more effective. The mason who superintends the building of the wall states that since the chains have been taken off the men do a much greater amount of work, and more willingly. The work done this season, if paid for at the usual rate, as estimated by him, would amount to £207.

The medical attendant advised that, to prevent sickness, the pipes of the stoves should be extended along the front of the cells, which were damp and cold. This, with other necessary outlay, and some accounts remaining undischarged, has increased the expenditure ; but all has been done with as much economy as the board could exercise, and the strictest supervision they can apply is maintained. Some of the prisoners, unable to do heavy work, are employed in picking oakum, making shoes, and such other work as they can do. The making and repairing tools for the stone dressers, and for other purposes—making grates, and other iron work, is done by the blacksmith on the premises. Sickness to a considerable extent has prevailed since October last in the prison, of which the doctor's report, annually made, will give a more particular account. His attention at all times both night and day, has been faithful and unremitting.

There are now in the prison 23 males and 2 females. The average number for the last six months has been 22. There have been 15 received and 10 discharged.

There has been expended since the month of May last (the time when the present board took charge) to 31st December :

For salaries—superintendent and keepers, - - - -	£181	5	0
For mason, who receives during winter only the allowance of a keeper,	65	16	2
			For

For allowance for sustenance for keepers,	-	-	-	-	£32	0	0
For provisions for prisoners,	-	-	-	-	89	10	10½
For clothing,	-	-	-	-	46	12	2½
For granite stone,	-	-	-	-	35	0	0
For miscellaneous and incidental accounts,	-	-	-	-	138	6	9½
For physician and chaplain's salaries,	-	-	-	-	60	0	0

There is stock on hand, an account of which is taken every month, of the value of £42.

There will be required for the current year, for the above named and for other necessary services, £1100.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The state of these required a large outlay, notwithstanding all that had been done by the former commissioners, who probably did not proceed in repairs and improvements to the extent they would have done had not the board of works been formed. In the province building the joice of the lower floor resting on the foundation wall, are decayed, and are now propped up in only a temporary manner. A large expenditure is indispensable for the preservation of the building. The board would suggest that a competent person be appointed to examine and report as to the state of the building and the probable expense of the repairs required, and that directions be given and means provided accordingly.

The wooden pillars in the hall were decayed, and to replace them with wood was deemed unadvisable. After estimating the comparative cost between stone and iron, the latter was decided on as the best and cheapest. Advertisements were issued for tenders from the proprietors of iron foundries here, and enquiries were made as to the rate at which they could be imported from Scotland. It was gratifying to find that they could be furnished from one of our own foundries (the Chebucto) at a less rate than they could be imported, and by that establishment they are therefore supplied.

The government house also required a large expenditure both in repairs and furniture. The latter it was not easy to decide at what precise point to stop, as there is no definite rule or regulation on the subject. Transfers have been made from one governor to another. A considerable portion of the furniture having been the property of the late governor, and sold after his death, the requirements were thereby increased. What has now been supplied is such as is deemed requisite, and only such as appears necessary for such an establishment. The accounts connected therewith are submitted. A considerable expenditure was also necessary in repairing the stables belonging to government house. These are in such a decayed, delapidated state, that new buildings must in a short time be erected. The wall on the eastern front of government house is also so much decayed as to need repair or rebuilding;—this also the board submits should be inspected and reported upon.

The directions of the house of assembly to have double windows and venetian blinds attached to the lower windows of the assembly room have been attended to, and the work performed by tender and contract at a very low rate.

FISHERY PROTECTION.

The sum appropriated for the employment of vessels for the protection of the fisheries has been expended in that service, so as to carry into effect, as economically and usefully as possible, the intentions of the legislature. Four vessels were employed from the early part of the season—three constantly, and one (the schooner Daring) partially in the first part of the summer, and constantly when the principal fishing season commenced; and all were continued till the middle of November, about which time the American fishermen retire, and the season for that employment closes. It is believed that the vessels so engaged, in connexion with the very efficient and zealous aid afforded by her majesty's ships under the direction of admiral Sir George Seymour, who manifested to the board a lively interest in giving every information and assistance, have proved highly beneficial in checking the encroachments of the American fishing vessels, and, it is hoped, will lead to such results.

results as will promote the interests of that branch of industry, and of the province generally.

There have been furnished from the ordnance department, and from other sources, arms and ammunition for the protection of the fisheries, and paid for out of the grant for that service. The arms thus owned by the province are 3 cannon, 30 pistols.

LIGHT HOUSES.

Of the five light houses for the constructing of which a sum was appropriated by the legislature in the last session, only two have been undertaken during the year past. Respecting two of the five, questions arose which rendered it proper to wait for further consideration. Advertisements were published respecting three, but the tender for one of them at Pubnico was so high, in comparison with the other two, that it was thought best to defer the building it for the present, especially as the season was far advanced, and the completing of the work before winter doubtful. That at Parrsboro' is finished with the exception of the lanthorn, which cannot be furnished till next spring. It is, however, temporarily lighted so as to be useful during the winter. This light will be of essential service in the Bay of Fundy, especially in stormy weather, there being no place of shelter on that part of the coast, except a small harbor formed by the beach, and immediately behind where the light house stands. There are frequently, it is said, 40 or 50 vessels waiting for an opportunity, when the tide serves, to enter for shelter; this light will guide them directly into it.

The light house at Devil's Island is finished with the exception of the apparatus for gas, but, in consequence of having no supply of asphaltum, is lighted this winter with spirit fluid. The lanthorn for this is made entirely, both roof and sides, of cast iron, at the foundry of Mr. Mitchell, called the Chebucto. If it is found to answer, a considerable saving, it is hoped, will be effected. This and the light house at Parrsboro' are prepared for being lighted with gas. There has been some interruption as to the supply of asphaltum, and at Mauger's Beach, which had been lighted with gas, oil had to be again used; but the keeper prefers gas, and asserts that, if a supply could be constantly had, it is better and cheaper than oil. There is reason to believe, from correspondence had, that arrangements may be made for any quantity required. To secure a certainty of supply, such arrangement should be under the direction and control of the board.

The experiment of using gas instead of oil is now being tried in some of the light houses in the United States and in other places. The calculations made in the reports on the subject shew a considerable saving as compared with oil. The question as to its benefits can only be decided by experience and observation. Mr. Miller, who for many years has had the light house department under his special superintendence, will furnish any information that may be required respecting it.

SABLE ISLAND.

The humane establishment on this island is, there is reason to believe, answering satisfactorily the purposes for which it was undertaken. The present superintendent discharges the duties of his position with much judgment and fidelity; he has made many improvements since his appointment, and there are others which he recommends. Among these is the building of a store for protecting wrecked goods. There are materials on the island, both timber and iron saved from wrecks, and workmen only are required. He has applied for a carpenter and a blacksmith, and suggests that there should always be two persons of those trades connected with the establishment: in this opinion the board concurs, and two such persons will be sent as soon as they can be procured.

Another improvement that has long been talked of, and which has been attempted—but not yet with success—is the raising of neat stock, instead of, or in addition to, the horses on the island. There is abundance of fodder, the whole island being covered with grass. The risk is, their living through the winter unhoused; or if they could not thus survive,

whether the advantage would overbalance the expense of building sheds, and having additional help to attend them. It is stated that calves cannot be reared there,—that both them and sheep die. It has been thought advisable to send young cattle of a year old. This mode will be tried in the ensuing spring; and for this purpose the board have given directions for the purchase of 20 head, to be there delivered. As the breed of horses on the island has greatly deteriorated, the board have it in contemplation to send a stallion and a mare, when they can find such as they consider suitable.

It is thought by some that there should be a light house—some say two—one on the east and another on the west end of the island. Others are of opinion that the island being low and the shoals extending many miles out, a light would be of very little service. The board will not venture to give an opinion in a case of this kind where even nautical men differ; but if there be two light houses, or even one, persons must live in them, and the expense of the establishment will be greatly increased. If, however, on due consideration, the benefits should appear indisputable, the expense of course should be incurred. There is now a house at the west end, and the superintendent states that it should be repaired and a flag staff erected.

There being a large number of horses on the island, the board concluded to make as many shipments from there as practicable, and to try some new markets. It was designed to send a shipment to Boston, and one to Newfoundland, the other to be brought here, and vessels were engaged for that purpose. The shipment, however, intended for Boston, was, in consequence of unfavorable weather, brought here; and one vessel, because of the surf which breaks heavily on the shore when the wind is high, could not get any shipped, and had to return without. A shipment was made to Newfoundland, but the weather being boisterous, 16 out of 40 died. The net proceeds, however, of the remainder, exceeded that of the shipment brought here, and is sufficiently encouraging to induce further trial. The duty in the island being high, equal to about 2½ dollars per head, is a large deduction on the sales. The board has appealed to the legislature of Newfoundland for a refunding of the duty paid, and a remission of it on further shipments, on the ground that Sable Island establishment is for humane purposes, for the preservation of life and property, in which Newfoundland is also interested; and in this view there is reason to believe that the address will receive favorable consideration.

There have been two wrecks last autumn, one of them from Newfoundland. The people and cargoes of both were saved.

In concluding this report, it is due to the gentlemen associated with me in the board of works, to bear testimony to their readiness, at all times, to attend to whatever may be required connected with the departments under the supervision of the board, and to render that effective aid for which their extensive knowledge of business so well qualifies them. The absence of the honorable S. Cunard during much of the time, has caused the greater part of the duty to devolve on Mr. Murdoch, to whom I feel under obligations for his zealous and efficient co-operation.

Respectfully submitted.

H. BELL,
Chairman of board of works.

Halifax, 15th January, 1853.

No. 32.

(See page 293.)

The committee on pilotage and harbour masters beg leave to report, and do report as follows :

1st. That they have considered the petition of the inhabitants of Pugwash, and recommend that one penny instead of one half-penny per ton, be chargeable on all vessels above forty tons, to pay harbor master for attendance discharging ballast at the ports of Pugwash and Wallace.

2nd. That they have considered the petition of the inhabitants of Arichat, relative to pilotage at Pictou, and recommend that provincial vessels pay one third pilotage for speaking money at Pictou, instead of one-half as is now enforced, provided the pilot is not taken on entering said port ; and that any provincial vessel from a foreign port having landed cargo at Halifax, or any other port in the province, and having entered and cleared at the customs thereat, shall not on entering any other port in the province be obliged to pay pilotage, when the services of a pilot is not required.

3rd. That they have considered the petition of the inhabitants of Sydney, and do not recommend any alteration in the laws regulating pilotage and harbour masters at that port.

THOMAS COFFIN, chairman.
JOHN ESSON,
H. MUNRO,
JOHN J. MARSHALL.

Halifax, 1st March, 1853.

No. 33.

(See page 298.)

The committee to whom were referred the petitions of certain persons residing on the Gulf Shore, in the county of Pictou, claiming remuneration for damages sustained on account of roads passing through their lands, and asking the house to confirm the line of road laid out by Peter Crerar on the Gulf Shore ; and also the petition of George McDonald and others, in opposition thereto ; beg leave to report as follows :

That they have examined persons well acquainted with the line of road desired by petitioners to be confirmed, which line was laid out by Peter Crerar on the old main post road from Pictou to Antigonish, by the Gulf Shore ; and after full investigation, they are unanimously of opinion that the Crerar line ought to be confirmed, and the few miles unmade ought to be finished on the track surveyed by Crerar. Your committee concur in believing such line to be the best and most level, and the sum claimed by the parties, through whose land the alteration passes, they recommend should be paid.

Your committee would further remark, that only small sums have been paid for lands through which the Marshy Hope road passes ; and that at certain seasons of the year, the mail has to be carried over the Crerar line on the Gulf Shore road, and will continue to be so carried, until the Marshy Hope road is finished.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. MARSHALL,
JOHN C. WADE,
STEPHEN FULTON.

Committee-room, 5th March, 1853.

No. 34.

(See page 298.)

Statement of fees collected at the secretary's office, in the years 1850, 1851, and 1852.

	1850.	1851.	1852.
Marriages licences,	£589 0 0	£574 0 0	£644 0 0
Commissions of { Justices of the peace,	9 0 0	34 10 0	24 10 0
{ Sheriffs,	5 3 4	0 0 0	20 6 8
{ Collectors,	31 15 0	13 6 8	21 13 4
{ Notaries,	13 19 9	16 6 8	6 18 1
{ Coroners,	2 6 8	11 13 4	4 13 4
{ Registrars,	18 0 0	7 10 0	1 10 0
{ Fish inspectors,	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 6 8
{ Judges of probate,	0 0 0	5 13 4	4 13 4
{ Registrars of probate,	0 0 0	0 0 0	2 6 8
{ Sewers,	3 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0
On certificates,	12 5 0	4 15 0	15 15 0
Copies of papers,	5 17 8	1 14 4	3 19 0
Searches,	1 15 0	1 5 0	0 16 10
Copyrights,	0 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
Grant of lands,	6 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Patents.	10 10 0	0 0 0	1 0 0
Total	£708 12 5	£675 14 4	£766 8 11

Provincial secretary's office, Halifax, March 5th, 1853.

The province of Nova Scotia in account with the provincial secretary.

1851.			
February 5th.	Paid the receiver general,		£708 12 5
1852.			
December 31.	Paid for safes, per account,	£342 2 4	
	Balance paid to receiver general,	333 12 0	
			675 14 4
1853.			
February 19.	Paid to receiver general,	£593 0 0	
	[Error—should be £598 12s. 3d.]		
	Difference paid March 5, 1853,	5 12 3	
	3 safes,	167 16 8	
			766 8 11
			£2150 15 8
Amount of fees collected at secretary's office, in 1850,		708 12 5	
Do. do. do. 1851,		675 14 4	
Do. do. do. 1852,		766 8 11	
			£2150 15 8

No. 35.

(See page 302.)

Return of the amounts charged by the respective commissioners of light houses, public buildings, Sable Island, penitentiary, and fisheries, for commissions and salaries to clerks, for the years 1850 and 1851.

Services.	Sums charged in 1850.	Sums charged in 1851.
Light houses,	£366 5 4	£374 5 11
Public buildings,	47 1 6	27 14 2
Sable Island,	165 11 7	156 1 2
Penitentiary,	12 0 0	12 0 0
Fisheries,	0 0 0	100 0 0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£590 18 5	£670 1 3

SAML. CREELMAN.

Financial secretary's office, March, 1853.

No. 36.

(See page 302.)

MINES AND MINERALS OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

The following return is made on the requisition of A. G. Archibald, esquire, M. P. P. :

1. Copy, herewith enclosed, of a letter, dated London, 6th June, 1828, from Edmond Waller Rundell, esquire, to R. W. Hay, esquire, being the memorandum referred to in a despatch dated 2nd December, 1828, from the right honorable Sir George Murray to lieutenant governor Sir Peregrine Maitland.

2. No copy of any formal lease to the general mining association of the mines of Cape Breton, including the reserved mines of Pictou, can be found.

3. The government have no official information by what legal tenure the said mines are held and rented by the association, except that which has been communicated to the provincial legislature, and has been published on its journals.

4. Returns of coal raised in 1852 are herewith enclosed, from the agents of the general mining association at Sydney, Pictou, and the Joggins mines.

5. Returns from the excise officers at North Sydney and the Joggins, as required by resolution of the house of assembly, in March, 1851, are enclosed. It does not appear that any other return has been received.

WM. H. KEATING, deputy secretary.

Provincial secretary's office, Halifax, 8th March, 1853.

Copy of memorandum referred to in despatch dated 2nd December, 1828, from Sir George Murray to Sir Peregrine Maitland.

London, 6th June, 1828.

SIR—

I have the honor to inform you that at a board of directors of the general South American association, held this day, to whom your communication was submitted, it was resolved that, referring to the memorial of the 21st January last, presented to the right Honorable Wm. Huskisson, they would increase their offer for the lease therein requested from three thousand to three thousand three hundred pounds per annum.

I beg to express the confidence the directors feel that his majesty's government will concede the minor points which I had the honor of mentioning to you, and to which I beg very respectfully again to call your attention.

They are—

That the rent may be paid, as the royalty now is, in currency. That if, contrary to the expectation, there should be a deficiency in the sale of coals, so that the quantity sold in any one year or two years should not amount to 20,000 chaldrons, Newcastle measure, and in the other one or two years, on an average of three, there should be a surplus, the surplus of the said one or two years, as the case may be, be brought in aid of the deficiency of the other one or two years. This principle is very commonly acted upon in this country.

To illustrate it: suppose one year to produce 10,000 chaldrons, another 20,000 chaldrons, more or less, and another 30,000, or upwards; the association should pay, besides their fixed rent of £3,300, two shillings per chaldron upon the excess beyond 60,000 chaldrons, the average of three years. That, as it will be necessary for the association to establish depots to facilitate the sale of coals, the coals, wherever deposited for sale, shall only be accounted sold when they are sold.

I have, &c.

(Signed EDMOND WALLER RUNDELL,
Chairman.

[copy.]

Return of the quantity of coal, raised, sold and exported, at her majesty's coal mines at Sydney, in the island of Cape Breton, in the year ending 31st December, 1852.

Total quantity of coal raised and sold in chaldrons, Newcastle measure.	Number of chaldrons sold for home consumption.		Number of chaldrons exported to the United States.		Number of chaldrons exported to the neighbouring colonies.			
	Large coal.	Siftings or slack.	Large coal.	Siftings or slack.	Large coal.	Siftings or slack.		
	Chal.	Bu.	Chal.	Bu.	Chal.	Bu.		
Newcastle measure. 26387 6	1759	6	11698 6	611 6	4336	929	10353	219

I do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct account of the coal shipped from the Sydney mines in the year 1852, as charged in the books at this office.

Sydney mines, Cape Breton, }
1st January, 1853. }

Sworn before me,

(Signed) THOMAS CALDWELL, J. P.

(Signed) ROBT. BRIDGE, accountant.

Copy.

[COPY.]

Return of the quantity of coal raised, sold and exported at her majesty's Albion coal mines, in the county of Pictou, in the year ending 31st December, 1852.

Year.	Total quantity raised and sold in chaldrons—Newcastle measure.			Number of chaldrons sold for home consumption.			Number of chaldrons exported to the United States.			Number of chaldrons exported to the neighboring colonies.					
	Large coal.		Siftings or slack coal.	Large coal.		Siftings or slack coal.	Large coal.		Siftings or slack coal.	Large coal.		Siftings or slack coal.			
	Chals.	Bush.	Chals.	Bush.	Chals.	Bush.	Chals.	Bush.	Chals.	Bush.	Chals.	Bush.			
1852.	28548	24	6325	12	3653	24	1081	12	23849		4421		1046		823

The above is a copy of the total sales of coal entered in the Albion mines upper sales book for 1852.

(Signed)

HENRY POOLE, agent.
D. W. DICKSON, accountant.

Sworn, Albion mines, January 3, 1853, before me—

(Signed)

WILLIAM H. DAVIS, J. P.

Copy.

[COPY.]

Return of the quantity of coal, raised, sold and exported at her majesty's Joggins coal mines, in the county of Cumberland, in the year ending 31st December, 1852.

Total quantity of coal, raised and sold, Newcastle measure.			Number of chaldrons sold for home consumption.			Number of chaldrons exported to the United States.			Number of chaldrons exported to the neighbouring colonies.			
Large coal.		Slack coal.	Large coal.		Slack coal.	Large coal.		Slack coal.	Large coal.		Slack coal.	
Chals.	Bush.	Chals.	Bush.	Chals.	Bush.	Chals.	Bush.	Chals.	Bush.	Chals.	Bush.	
1473	50	323	70	161	32	88	34	61	235	18	1251	18

The above is a copy of the total sales of coal entered in the Joggins mines upper sales book for 1852.

(Signed) B. BEAUMONT BOGGS, agent.

Sworn to, at Joggins, the 12th day of January, 1853.

(Signed) FRANCIS REGAN, J. P.

No. 37.

(See page 302.)

Abstract of returns received from inspectors of pickled fish for the year 1852.

	MACKAREL.						HERRING.						ALEWIVES.			SALMON.							
	Barrels No. 1.	Barrels No. 2.	Barrels No. 3.	Barrels.	Half bis. No. 1.	Half bis. No. 2.	Half bis. No. 3.	Half barrels.	Barrels No. 1.	Barrels No. 2.	Barrels No. 3.	Barrels.	Half bis. No. 1.	Half bis. No. 2.	Barrels No. 1.	Barrels No. 2.	Barrels No. 3.	Half barrels.	Barrels No. 1.	Barrels No. 2.	Barrels No. 3.	Barrels.	
Halifax,	2071	1963	11428	15462	20850	7360½	28210½		28210½						692	164½			544	290	270	1104	
Lunenburg,	1750	120	130	2000	1800	1950	3750		7500						1				1			1	
Queen's,	644	122	330½	1134	833	168	1001	1	1001	45									7			7	
Shelburne,	844	110	5052	6046	5552	387	5939		5939	250					492				2			2	
Yarmouth,	47	23	2478	3007	487	295	782		782						543								
Digby, (3 qtrs.)			1410	1410	370	1952	2322		2322														
Cumberland,	47	40	4	91																			
Guysborough,	1457½	897	7579	9933½	5125	586	5711	382	5711	332	62				630				36		12		
Cape Breton,				881			492		492														
Richmond,	486½	200½	3752½	4439½	1304	28	1332		1332						223½	40			33			33	
Inverness,	362½	262	459	1083½	971½	931½	1903		1903						296				4½			4½	
Victoria,				1831½																			
	7749½	3775½	33082	47319	37292½	13658	3750	55192½	377	312					2877½	204½			627½	290	282	1270½	

Provincial secretary's office, Halifax, 8th March, 1853.

No. 38.

(See page 303.)

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Andrew Downs, praying such aid as will enable him to form an establishment for the improvement of domestic poultry, report as follows :

That they have visited the establishment of petitioner, and admired the collection of birds which he has made, and the attention paid to their breeding, and think the object he has in view would be highly beneficial to the province, and is worthy of the encouragement of the legislature.

The rearing and management of poultry is assuming in England and the United States among agriculturists the importance which it demands. In January last, an exhibition took place in London, at which 2000 fowls, consisting of Spanish, Cochinchina, Dorking and Malay fowls, were exhibited ; the Cochinchina were very superior, and a cock and three hens produced sixty guineas ; a pen of three geese, weighing together forty-eight pounds, were also exhibited ; some of the Cochinchina sold from 19 guineas to forty-nine pounds seven shillings per pair at Birmingham ; the shew was extremely fine, and the prices have increased from eight pound a hen, to £100, which is now quoted as a common price ; the ducks were very numerous and excellent, several Aylesbury breed weighing upwards of twelve pounds a pair ; and turkeys from eighteen to twenty-five pounds. And petitioner in referring to the value of poultry sales, has called the attention of the legislature to the comparative light weight of our poultry.

The shews of poultry in the United States are frequent and excellent, and recently a present was sent by Mr. Bunham, of Boston, to her majesty queen Victoria, of two males and seven pullets, bred by him. They were eight months old, and of mammoth size and exquisite plumage. They are called grey Shanghais,—are a fine variety of the Chinese, and at maturity weigh upwards of twenty-three pounds the pair, and are prolific and good layers. The committee therefore recommend a grant of one hundred pounds, to be placed at the disposal of his excellency, to enable Mr. Downs to import poultry, and distribute the eggs in such manner as will best improve the breed of domestic poultry in this province.

JAMES B. UNIACKE.
PETER SMYTH.
JOHN C. HALL.
MARTIN I. WILKINS.
B. WIER.

Halifax, 7th March, 1853.

No. 39.

(See page 303.)

PORT OF HALIFAX, NOVA-SCOTIA.

An account of duties paid on all articles imported into the port of Halifax, from the United States, during the year 1852, distinguishing the articles.

Articles.	Amt. of duty paid.
Axes,	£54 0 11
Apples, 288½ barrels,	57 14 0
Agricultural implements,	142 7 3
Almonds,	5 9 1

Burning

Burning fluid,	£ 97	18	9
Boots and shoes,	312	6	2
Brooms, (corn,)	38	13	3
Buffalo robes,	22	15	2
Bristles,	1	16	9
Beef, 206 cwt. 1 qr. 0 lbs.,	61	17	6
Brushes,	9	11	5
Randy, 133 gallons,	17	14	8
Blacking,	0	11	10
Burr stones,	0	11	10
Currants,	27	13	0
Crackers, 119 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs.	19	19	7
Confectionary,	9	3	7
Copper manufactures,	2	17	3
Coffee, 62783 lbs.,	261	1	11
Coffee, ground, 60 lbs.,	0	10	0
Candles, tallow, 1644 lbs.,	6	17	0
Candles, sperm, 1077 lbs.,	13	9	9
Cigars,	153	5	8
Cheese, 124 cwt. 2 qrs. 11 lbs.,	31	3	1
Clocks,	57	19	0
Chairs,	26	12	2
Cotton and woolen manufactures,	1244	3	4
Cordage,	70	9	1
Cement,	3	6	1
Corks,	1	13	1
Combs,	2	0	11
Drugs and medicines,	199	13	3
Daguerrotype materials,	5	10	9
Dye woods, (ground),	1	5	2
Flour, 29817 barrels,	1490	17	0
Figs,	11	14	3
Furniture,	21	4	2
Fire arms,	1	11	3
Fireworks,	4	11	0
Glassware,	64	11	10
Ginger,	11	1	2
Gin, 482 gallons,	64	5	4
Hops,	65	10	6
Hardware,	199	1	8
Hats and caps,	117	6	10
Hose leather,	17	0	0
India rubber manufactures,	143	0	7
Ink, printing,	0	13	3
Leather, sole, 72360 lbs.,	301	10	0
Leather, upper, 400 lbs.,	3	6	8
Lead ware,	12	4	2
Molasses, 2340 gallons,	24	7	6
Musical instruments,	13	6	8
Mills, bait,	1	18	10
Malt,	1	3	9
Nuts,	6	10	2
Nail machine,	10	10	9
Onions, 1331 cwt. 0 qrs. 1 lb.,	166	7	6
Oranges and lemons,	14	15	3

Oil clothes,	£ 7 8 5
Oakum,	4 4 5
Oil, olive,	8 0 7
Oil, lard,	8 2 8
Ornaments, alabaster,	4 7 2
Pork, 248 cwt. 0 qrs. 24 lbs.,	74 9 3
Paper,	178 14 9
Piano fortes,	28 7 11
Pickles and sauces,	15 3 11
Printing materials,	1 7 4
Pepper,	10 6 10
Pitch,	3 8 1
Pimento,	1 17 1
Plaister, calcined,	2 2 1
Peaches,	2 9 3
Quinces,	1 1 9
Raisins,	54 13 8
Rum, 2215 gallons,	166 2 6
Stoves,	147 0 4
Stationery,	19 16 11
Saleratus,	33 19 8
Sail cloth,	20 4 5
Sleighs,	1 6 6
Soap,	6 3 1
Steam engine,	4 7 2
Starch,	2 12 10
Snuff,	2 7 1
Sugar, loaf, 205 cwt. 2 qrs. 10 lbs.,	143 18 3
Sugar, crushed, 571 cwt. 2 qrs. 11 lbs.,	285 16 0
Sugar, unrefined, 121 cwt. 2 qrs. 13 lbs.,	42 11 4
Tea, black, 325149 lbs.,	2709 11 6
Tea, green, 1191 lbs.,	19 17 0
Tobacco, 258071 lbs.,	1612 18 10
Turpentine, spirits,	15 14 0
Telegraph apparatus,	12 6 0
Tar,	21 3 7
Telegraph wire,	10 15 4
Trunks, leather,	5 3 6
Varnish,	3 17 0
Vinegar,	3 9 9
Wooden ware,	67 7 3
Wicking,	12 18 4
Wine,	60 1 11
Wool cards,	16 11 9
Waggons,	22 3 10
Whips,	1 18 3
Zinc,	8 6 10
Total amount in sterling,	£11617 8 3

Impost and excise office, }
Halifax, 9th March, 1853. }

WM. G. FIFE, acting collector.

No. 40.

*(See page 305.)**(Circular—Nova Scotia.)**Downing street, 2nd January, 1853.*

SIR—

Her majesty's government having had many applications made to them relative to the grant of patents for inventions so as to extend to the colonies, and being desirous to adopt some general rules of practice in regard to such applications, I am directed to request that you will favor the secretary of state with answers to the following questions :

What is the present state of the law of the colony under your government as to the powers which exist for the grant of patents within the colony by the local authorities, and also as to the mode of proving, in the colonial courts, patents granted in this country, regard being had to the recent patents act 15 and 16 Vict., cap. 83, and also to the act to amend the law of evidence, 14 and 15 Vict., cap. 99. Further,—what is your opinion, and that of your executive council, as to the expediency of the grant of patents in this country extending to the colony under your government, and what facilities would it be necessary for the legislature to give (supposing no sufficient facilities at present to exist) for rendering such a patent available by proof in the colonial courts in case of infringement of the inventor's rights.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

HERMAN MERIVALE,

Under secretary.

Lieutenant-governor Sir J. GASPARD LE MARCHANT, &c. &c. &c.
Nova-Scotia.

[COPY.]

Provincial secretary's office, Halifax, February 4, 1853.

SIR—

By the command of the lieutenant-governor, I transmit copy of a despatch, marked circular, from the under-secretary of state for the colonies ; and I am to request from you, for the information of his excellency and the executive council, an official report on the state of the law relating to patents in this colony, with reference to the heads of enquiry specified in that despatch.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

The honorable JAMES B. UNIACKE, &c. &c., Halifax.

[COPY.]

Halifax, 16th February, 1853.

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours, 4th instant, requesting an official report on the state of the law relating to patents in this colony, with reference to the heads of enquiry specified in a despatch, 2nd January, 1853, putting the following questions :—What is the present state of the law as to the powers which exist for the grant of patents within the colony by the local authority, and also as to the mode of proving, in the colonial courts, patents granted in Great Britain, regard being had to the patents act 15th and 16th Vict., cap. 3, also of the act 14th and 15th Vict., cap. 99.

The

The law of patent in this colony is extremely defective, and has been so since the publication of the revised statutes. I cannot perceive any disadvantage that would result from patents granted in England extending to this colony, in which case the laws of 15th and 16th Victoria, chapter 88, and 14th and 15th Victoria, chapter 99, might be passed and made the law here.

I enclose a copy of the only statute regulating patents before alluded to—(chapter 120).

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES B. UNIACKE,
Attorney general.

The honorable JOSEPH HOWE, &c. &c. &c.

No. 41.

(See page 305.)

The committee to whom was referred the following petition do report as follows :

1st. The petition of D. B. McNab, civil engineer, of Baddeck Bay, claiming a balance of £22 3s. 6d. for engineering on roads and bridges in the island of Cape Breton, under the direction of W. H. Munro, esquire, former member from that island.

The committee are of opinion that the present members for the county are the fair legitimate parties, in the first instance, to settle such claims—best qualified to judge of its merits ; that only after such application has been made, and that it shall appear clearly that injustice has been done, that this house would be warranted in interfering,—which application does not appear by the petitioner to have been made. The committee do not therefore recommend the prayer of petitioner.

But they may observe that, could they consider the subject as coming fairly before them, the knowledge of such large sums having been paid out of the Cape Breton road money for engineering, as appears by documents in the receiver general's office, they would feel no inclination to view the petition favorably, as they are of opinion that no injustice is done to parties who are concerned in any improvident expenditure of the public money, if such parties are not quite paid in full tail.

2nd. The petition of C. W. Harrington, manager of the Caledonian house, at Sydney, C. B., for £100 claimed as balance for materials for certain bridges in that island, and for payment of laborers thereat, by orders from John G. McKenzie, esquire, commissioner.

As the running up accounts at stores against road commissioners are always voluntary, frequently much sought after, and sometimes with little profit to either laborer or province, the committee are therefore of opinion that great injustice would be done, not only to that county but the public, to either compel or allow the members of the county to provide for the payment of this claim out of their road money, as they cannot see any difference between a commissioner's account and any other common store debt, as the money is admitted by petitioner to have been drawn from the treasury.

G. W. McLELLAN.
SAMUEL CHIPMAN.
ANSELM F. COMEAU.

Halifax, March, 1853.

No. 42.

(See page 308.)

The committee on trade and manufactures, having considered the petitions referred to them, beg leave to report—

That they recommend there be granted to Robert S. Eakins, for services performed by him as clerk of customs at Argyle, £3 14s. 3d. To

To the executors of David Van Norden, in full for services up to the time of his decease, £3 15s.

To the following persons for return duties on machinery imported into this province :

Lequille mills company,	£3 15 0
Alexander Stewart,	3 3 2
Timothy Barnaby,	15 12 6
Jonathan Archibald,	1 11 0

Also to relieve Timothy Barnaby of the payment of £10 claimed for duties on a steam boiler imported by him.

To Atcheson Moffat, for duties paid on one puncheon of molasses—lost—£1 16s. 5d.

To the following persons for return duties paid by them on American middlings flour, manufactured into navy bread :

A. C. Condon,	£16 16 0
Edward Jost,	16 15 0

To the following persons for return of light duties :

Melanie Beausejaur,	£1 14 6
Benjamin Nason,	2 13 6

To hon. Alexr. Keith, for duties paid by him on 428 gallons home manufactured whiskey, being the excess over the amount charged previous to the distillery act going into operation, £46 16s. 3d.

They recommend that David Rugg be relieved of the payment of the amount of £200, being for one quarter's rent due 1st April next, he having discontinued his business as a distiller in December last on account of severe indisposition, under which he still labours.

They recommend that all sole leather imported into the province be sealed and stamped, and subject to the same regulations as home manufactured leather.

From information before your committee, they are induced to recommend that a small vessel, of about 25 tons, be employed to protect the revenue from Forchie to Cape North, in Cape Breton—discontinuing the boat stationed at Sydney; and that seizing officers be appointed at Gabarous, Louisburg, Manadieu, St. Anns and Baddeck,—their remuneration to depend on the seizures they make.

The committee decline to recommend the house to grant the prayer of the following petitions :

The Lequille mills company for bounty, leaving the matter for the decision of the house.

The Nova Scotia telegraph company for duties on a submarine cable.

A. S. Blackhorn, with reference to importation of merchandise from New Brunswick.

Edward Duckett, asking for increase of salary.

James Richardson, a clerk in the excise office, for remuneration for extra services performed by him during the illness of the warehouse keeper at the port of Halifax.

Stephen McGuire, asking aid for a spruce beer manufactory.

Robert Fulton, complaining of being fined and his vessel detained by the collector of excise at Londonderry.

Donald McDonald, asking remuneration for services as surveying officer in 1844.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

B. WIER, chairman.
 THOMAS KILLAM.
 JOHN LOCKE.
 S. S. THORNE.
 DANIEL MOORE.
 W. W. BENT.
 JOHN MUNRO.
 G. W. McLELLAN.
 PETER SMYTH.

No. 43.

(See page 311.)

The joint committee of the legislative council and house of assembly, appointed to examine the public accounts, beg leave to report as follows :—That they have examined the various accounts submitted to them from the offices of the financial secretary, receiver general, provincial secretary, board of works, and crown land office, and have agreed to report, and do report as follows :

THE RECEIVER GENERAL.

The funds in the hands of the receiver general 31st Dec'r., 1852, £4396 2 7

LIGHT, IMPOST AND EXCISE DEPARTMENTS.

They find the state of the accounts connected with these departments to be as follows :

Since paid.		<i>Halifax.</i>		
		Due on old bonds, 31st Decr. 1852,	£1336 12 6	
£282 6 3		“ by collector of excise, do.,	282 6 3	
			<hr/>	1618 18 9
196 8 9		Due by collector of light duties, do.,		196 8 9
		<i>Amherst.</i>		
259 14 2		Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,		257 13 2
		<i>Annapolis.</i>		
438 5 3		Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,		438 5 4
		<i>Antigonish.</i>		
20 0 0		Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,		20 17 11
		<i>Arichat.</i>		
75 0 0		Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,		253 13 1
		<i>Barrington.</i>		
46 0 0		Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,		45 19 0
		by J. Crews, late collector,	24 16 10	
		<i>Beaver River.</i>		
26 18 7		Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,		24 11 1
		<i>Canada Creek.</i>		
67 11 3		Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,		67 11 4
		<i>Canso, (Hadley.)</i>		
		Balance due as reported, 31st December,	46 1 5	
		<i>Cape Canso, (Norris.)</i>		
1 11 1		Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,		1 11 1
		<i>Cape Canso, (Bigelow.)</i>		
		Overpaid by collector on light duties, collected in 1852,	9 3 0	
		85		Canso,

			<i>Canso, (McKeen.)</i>			
£422	4	1	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	£868	4	2
<i>Church Point.</i>						
86	15	5	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	86	15	5
<i>Clementsport.</i>						
50	17	6	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	50	17	10
<i>Cornwallis.</i>						
72	10	0	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	72	10	0
<i>Digby.</i>						
454	14	11	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	454	14	11
<i>Givan's wharf.</i>						
No returns—Balance due for 1851,				21	13	10
Amount paid by collector in 1852,				45	0	0
<i>Guysboro'.</i>						
Due by late collector, as formerly reported, £5 7s. 2d.						
<i>Hantsport.</i>						
34	19	10	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	34	19	10
<i>Horton.</i>						
50	2	9	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	50	2	9
<i>Joggins mines.</i>						
49	19	11	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	49	19	11
<i>LaHave.</i>						
53	3	8	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	73	2	3
<i>Liverpool.</i>						
309	18	1	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	309	17	3
" late collector, J. Newton,				40	1	9
<i>Londonderry.</i>						
201	14	5	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	201	14	5
<i>Lunenburg.</i>						
Due by late collector, C. B. Owen,				4	18	4
9	1	2	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	9	1	2
<i>Maitland.</i>						
206	14	2	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	206	14	2
<i>North Sydney.</i>						
196	4	1	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	196	7	6
<i>Parrsboro'.</i>						
18	10	0	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852, including old balance,	190	11	10
						Pictou.

	<i>Pictou.</i>		
£381	9 6	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	£381 9 6
	<i>Port Hood.</i>		
6	4 5	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	6 3 5
	<i>Port Medway.</i>		
1	2 6	Due by late collector, J. G. Reynolds,	2 16 7
		“ collector, 31st December, 1852,	1 2 6
	<i>Pubnico.</i>		
19	0 10	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	19 0 10
	<i>Pugwash.</i>		
12	0 0	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	12 1 8
	<i>Ragged Islands.</i>		
10	8 7	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	10 8 7
	<i>Sandy Cove.</i>		
16	0 0	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	15 14 6
	<i>Saint Mary's.</i>		
		Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	13 15 6
	<i>Sheet Harbor.</i>		
		Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	13 0 6
	<i>Ship Harbor.</i>		
14	11 3	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852	29 11 3
	<i>Shelburne.</i>		
		Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	46 17 0
	<i>Sydney, C. B.</i>		
64	15 4	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	64 15 4
	<i>Tatamagouche.</i>		
		Due by collector, 31st December, 1852, including old bonds,	44 3 3
	<i>Truro.</i>		
139	19 11	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	150 4 3
		“ S. J. Blair, former collector,	6 3 8
	<i>Tusket.</i>		
73	15 0	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	73 15 0
	<i>Walton.</i>		
34	5 0	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	34 15 8
	<i>Wallace.</i>		
34	16 7	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	34 16 6
			Westport.

<i>Westport.</i>		
£73 10 0	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	£74 7 2
<i>Weymouth.</i>		
85 18 5	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	85 18 5
<i>Wilmot.</i>		
304 2 7	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	304 2 7
<i>Windsor.</i>		
8 0 0	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	7 15 2
<i>Yarmouth.</i>		
947 4 11	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	947 3 9
<i>Advocate Harbor.</i>		
	Due by collector, 31st December, 1852,	3 18 0
<hr/> £5858 10 2		<hr/> £8163 18 2

Amount due by above account to 31st December, 1852, eight thousand one hundred and sixty-three pounds eighteen shillings and two pence, of which sum five thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight pounds ten shillings and two pence have been paid to the receiver general since the 31st December, 1852, leaving a balance due from the offices of excise and collector of light duties of the sum of two thousand three hundred and five pounds eight shillings.

Of this balance the sum of one thousand three hundred and thirty-six pounds twelve shillings and six pence is due upon old bonds, taken at the office at Halifax, under the law existing previously to the introduction of the system of paying all duties in cash.

These bonds have been, since 1849, in the hands partly of the late and partly of the present attorney general for collection; and your committee are of opinion that the matter should be brought to a close as speedily as possible, and so much of the amount as is available be realized.

Your committee observe that the sum of one hundred and thirty pounds five shillings and nine pence, also part of the above balance, is due from various late collectors, and that the amount has been carried on from year to year in the accounts of the last several years. They think that these balances, if correct and available, should be collected, and such of them as are desperate should be struck off the books by the committee of public accounts to be appointed at the next session.

Your committee observe that no returns for 1852 have been made by the collector at Givan's wharf, though that officer has, during the year, paid into the treasury, the sum of £45. The officer should be required forthwith to furnish returns.

The collector at Parrsborough should be required to pay over the money in his hands; and all officers engaged in the collection of any branch of the revenue, whether impost and excise, light duties, or casual and territorial revenue, should be required to pay over to the receiver general all monies in their hands, at least once a quarter, and as soon after every quarter day as practicable.

The accounts of light and excise duties have been included in the foregoing account under the one head of colonial duties.

The amount collected for light duties in 1852 is five thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine pounds fifteen shillings and six pence—of which the sum of two hundred and eighty-four pounds eleven shillings consists of notes and drafts, taken by the collector at the Strait of Canso, Mr. McKeen, in cases where money could not be taken.

Of the sum of two hundred and eight pounds nineteen shillings and nine pence, which
was

was due on 31st December, 1851, on similar notes and drafts, taken by him in that year, the sum of forty-seven pounds ten shillings and nine pence has been paid during the year 1852. The whole amount so remaining due on such notes and drafts is four hundred and forty-six pounds; and of this sum, your committee are of opinion, a considerable part is doubtful.

The committee observing a large increase in the amount of light and excise duties collected at the Strait of Canso, since the appointment of Mr. McKeen, are of opinion that it would be judicious to appoint a collector of excise on the Nova Scotia side of the Gut, who, however, should not be authorised to collect light duties.

Your committee have also examined the accounts of the commissioners of light houses and public buildings, and also those of the board of works, for the year 1852, and find the result as follows :

LIGHT HOUSES.

Expenditure by commissioners,	£4918 11 7
Board of works,	2717 18 8
	<hr/>
	7636 10 3

Receipts.

Received by commissioners from receiver general,	4626 5 8	
Ditto from New Brunswick,	254 4 3	
Sale of oil casks,	38 1 8	
Received by board of works from receiver general,	1200 0 0	
Sale of oil casks,	18 9 3	
Received by commissioners for condemned stores, St. Paul's Island,	19 11 10	
Received from Commissioners,	5 0 0	
	<hr/>	6161 12 8
Balance due board of works,	£1474 17 7	

Memorandum.

There is due from New Brunswick for Seal Islands,	255 18 4	
Ditto ditto St. Paul's and Scatarie,	250 0 0	
	<hr/>	505 18 4
From Canada, for St. Paul's and Scatarie,	500 0 0	
Proportion of over-expenditure,	216 10 6	
From P. E. Island, for St. Paul's and Scatarie,	30 0 0	
Proportion of over-expenditure,	12 19 9	
	<hr/>	1265 8 7
Leaving to be provided for,	209 9 0	

Of the amount expended in light houses for 1852, the sum of £283 9 10 was incurred: in the erection of a light house on Devil's Island, and £156 11 1 of one at Parrsboro, making in all £440 0 11. Besides these sums a further expense of considerable amount was incurred in fitting three light houses with apparatus for gas.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

1852. Commissioners—	
Expenditure on government house,	£851 4 0
Province building,	143 5 4
Commission,	49 14 5
	<hr/>
	1044 3 9
	Board

Board of works—

Expenditure on government house,	£712	11	3
Province building,	297	0	10½
	<hr/>		
	1009	12	1½

Total expenditure. £2053 15 10½

Expenditure by commissioners,	1044	3	9
Balance due them, 1851,	481	18	3

1526 2 0

Receipts from receiver general,	£481	18	3
Do. do.	650	0	0

1131 18 3

Due commissioners 394 3 9

Expenditure by board of works,	1009	12	1½
Receipts from receiver general,	200	0	0

809 12 1½

Due for public buildings, 1203 15 10½

SABLE ISLAND.

The commissioners find that there is due to the Commissioners,	55	13	7
To the board of works,	71	12	9
To the owners of the brig Ottoman, wrecked on the Island, the owners of which are credited by the board,	160	0	0

The expenditure by the commissioners to 30th June, was £1679 6 9

The receipts.

Cash from receiver general,	1350	0	0
Sales on account of the Island, and salvage, Board of works,	135	9	4
	137	3	10
Leaving a balance due them of	56	13	7

£1679 6 9

The expenditure by the board of works to Decr. 31st, £1365 0 10½

The receipts.

Cash from receiver general—balance of grant for 1852,	198	17	8
Cash from S. Cunard & Co.—charter and passage money to St. John's, Newfoundland, of Daring,	126	10	0
Salvage on schooner Navarro,	35	0	0
Freight, per Daring,	6	0	0
From W. Ackhurst—proceeds cargo Sable Island ponies,	100	0	0
From Baine, Johnston & Co., St. John's, Newfoundland— proceeds cargo of Sable Island ponies,	112	8	10

Sales

Sales of oil, wool, &c.,	£29	5	6		
60 barrels cranberries,,	74	16	5		
3½ barrels mackarel,	7	15	0		
Cargo and materials brig Ottoman,	202	19	9		
Cash for services of schooner Daring, in fishery protection,	399	14	11½		
				<u>1293</u>	<u>8 1½</u>
Leaving due the board of works December 31st, 1852,				71	12 9
Balance due ex-commissioners,				56	13 7
Probable amount due owners of cargo and materials brig Ottoman,				160	0 0
				<u>£288</u>	<u>6 4</u>

BOARD OF WORKS.

Summary.

Expenditure for protection of fisheries,	£3000	0	0		
Light house service,	2717	18	8		
Sable Island and schooner Daring,	1365	0	10½		
Public buildings,	1009	12	1½		
Charges for salaries of board of works, as per statement hereunder,	316	15	10½		
				<u>8409</u>	<u>7 6½</u>
Expenditure for penitentiary,	660	7	5½		
				<u>£9069</u>	<u>15 0</u>

Receipts.

From receiver general—					
For fishery protection,	£3000	0	0		
Light house service,	1200	0	0		
Penitentiary,	625	0	0		
Public buildings,	200	0	0		
Balance of grant for Sable Island, 1852,	198	17	8		
Charged amount for services of schooner Daring in protection of fishery account,	399	14	11		
Credit amount received from Sable Island, including charge against that service for schr. Daring,	694	15	6		
Credit amount charged against light house service for services of schooner Daring,	43	1	1		
Cash from penitentiary,	1	6	3		
				<u>6362</u>	<u>15 5</u>
Balance due board of works for all services to 31st Dec'r., 1852,	£2706	19	7		
Wm. Condon—salary to 1st July, 1852,	£11	10	0		
Hon. H. Bell—salary to 1st October, 1852,	62	10	0		
Wm. Condon—salary to 1st October, 1852,	37	10	0		
Hon. H. Bell—salary to 31st December, 1852,	62	10	0		
Wm. Condon—salary to 31st December, 1852,	37	10	0		
J. P. Miller—salary to 31st December, 1852,	75	0	0		
English & Blackadar,	1	8	9		
Gazette office,	0	17	6		

Post

Post office account,	1	2	4
A. Grant,	1	6	6
W. Annand,	2	7	6
R. Nugent,	2	15	6
A. & W. MacKinlay,	12	6	3
Contingencies, 1852,	8	1	6½
	<hr/>		
	£316	15	10½

The penitentiary accounts having been referred to a separate committee on that subject, they were not audited by this committee.

Amounts now due for different public services :—

To board of works for light houses,				£1474	17	7
Public buildings,				809	12	1½
Penitentiary,				34	1	2½
Sable Island and schooner Daring,				316	15	10½
				<hr/>		
				2635	6	9½
To commissioners of public buildings,	394	3	9			
Sable Island,	56	13	7			
	<hr/>					
				450	7	4
				<hr/>		
				£3086	4	1½

CROWN LAND OFFICES.

The following account has been referred to your committee, but without vouchers :

—1851.—

Amount received for purchase of crown lands,	£2535	10	11½			
“ “ upon sales of preceding years,	150	7	5½			
Balance upon £50 advanced in 1849 to repay deposits in Cape Breton,		1	13	8		
		<hr/>				
		2687	12	1		
Less repaid purchasers,		127	11	11½		
		<hr/>			£2560	0 1½
Salary of commissioner crown lands,	600	0	0			
Allowance for clerks and contingencies,	250	0	0			
Amount paid surveys in 1851,	534	12	4			
“ “ postage,	17	4	11½			
		<hr/>			1401	17 3½
Balance paid to the receiver general,					£1158	2 10

—1852.—

Amount received for purchase of crown lands,	£2169	9	2½			
“ “ upon sales of preceding years,	114	18	4½			
		<hr/>				
		2284	7	7		
Less repaid purchasers,		92	1	0½		
		<hr/>			2192	6 6½
						Salary

Salary of commissioner crown lands,	£600	0	0	
Allowance for clerks and contingencies,	250	0	0	
Salary of F. LeBlanc,	200	0	0	
Amount paid surveys,	706	17	7½	
“ “ postage,	18	2	9	
“ “ advertising,	29	16	5	
				1804 16 9½
Balance paid to the receiver general,				£387 9 9

Your committee observe, that out of the sum of £4752, the proceeds of crown land^s during 1851 and 1852, the sum of £1545 only has been paid into the general revenue.

Your committee are of opinion that it would be desirable for various reasons, and more particularly for the purpose of having a uniform system of public accounts, that the whole proceeds of the crown land department should be paid over to the receiver general's office once a quarter; and every sum expended by that department, in salaries or surveys, should be drawn for, in the usual way, through the office of the financial secretary, and the accounts and vouchers submitted from year to year to the committee of public accounts, in the same manner as accounts connected with other public services.

Your committee have also examined the accounts submitted to them relating to the fees of registry of deeds.

By these it appears that from the 1st May, 1848, when the arrangement with Sir Rupert, commuting his claim on the registry fees for £300 sterling per annum, took effect, up to the 20th November, 1850, when the new registry act came into operation, the whole amount of fees collected from deputies in the country, was

	£1357	7	0
From Halifax office,	1075	16	5
			£2433 3 5

Of this sum Sir Rupert D. George received his commu- tation to 1850, at £300 sterling,	937	10	0
Paid clerks, &c. in deputy registrar's office, at Halifax,	407	16	10
Deputy registrar at Halifax, for his services as deputy registrar, collector, &c.	306	9	7
			1651 16 5

Leaving a clear surplus of	781	7	0
Of this amount the provincial secretary has received and applied in payment of safes,	615	13	5

In Mr. Keating's hands,	£165	13	8
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On examining the account, it appears that no fees have been received from Mr. Ward, the deputy at Cape Breton. The amount due by that officer, is stated by Mr. Keating, to be about £100; and your committee would suggest that the same should be collected, unless some sufficient reason exists for remitting the amount to that officer. Your committee are not acquainted with any facts to justify, in the case of this officer, an exemption from the rules that have been applied to other deputy registrars.

The amount due by the deputy at Truro, as appears by Mr. Keating's statement, is £97 18 6. Of this amount the sum of £84 is secured by mortgage, on which interest has been paid to the extent of £10 7 10.

The committee understand that the security given by Mr. Dill is ample, and they are unwilling to press hardly on an old man and faithful public servant; but as they are anxious to enforce strict punctuality on the part of the recipients of public monies, and as they are besides of opinion, that on such security as Mr. Dill has given to the province, he would

not find it difficult to borrow the amount due elsewhere, they would recommend that the amount should be called for and paid over to the treasury.

Amount in the hands of Mr. Keating,	165	13	8
Do. for interest from Mr. Dill,	10	7	10
	<hr/>		
	176	1	6

Outstanding—			
Mr. Dill's debt,	£97	18	6
Mr. Ward's debt, about	100	0	0

Your committee also annex an account of the purchase, by the provincial secretary, of fire proof safes.

The province of Nova Scotia in account with Joseph Howe.

By amount received from William H. Keating, on account of fees of registration,	£615	13	4
Fees of office for 1851,	675	14	4
	<hr/>		
	£1291	7	8
To Milner & Son's bill for iron safes, £721 19 7	906	9	8
Freight and insurance,	36	17	3
Shipping to out-ports,	13	13	9
Ditto	0	15	0
	<hr/>		
	957	15	8
Paid to receiver general,	333	12	0
	<hr/>		
	£1291	7	8

Also—an account current between the provincial secretary's office and the province, in respect of the fees received for 1850, 1851, and 1852 :

1851.			
February 5th.	Paid the receiver general,		£708 12 5
1852.			
	Paid for safes, per account,	£342	2 4
December 31.	Balance paid to receiver general,	333	12 0
		<hr/>	
		675	14 4
1853.			
February 19.	Paid to receiver general,	593	0 0
	[Error—should be £598 12s. 3d.]		
	Difference paid, March 5, 1853,	5	12 3
	3 safes,	167	16 8
		<hr/>	
		766	8 11
		<hr/>	
		£2150	15 8
Amount of fees collected at secretary's office, in 1850,	708	12	5
Do. do. do. 1851,	675	14	4
Do. do. do. 1852,	766	8	11
	<hr/>		
	£2150	15	8

Also,

Also—a memorandum of fees received at the secretary's office for 1850, 1851 and 1852, showing the sources from which they are derived :

	1850.	1851.	1852.
Marriages licences,	£589 0 0	574 0 0	644 0 0
Commissions of Justices of the peace,	9 0 0	34 10 0	24 10 0
Sheriffs,	5 3 4		20 6 8
Collectors,	31 15 0	13 6 8	21 13 4
Notaries,	13 19 9	16 6 8	6 18 1
Coroners,	2 6 8	11 13 4	4 13 4
Registrars,	18 0 0	7 10 0	1 10 0
Fish inspectors,			2 6 8
Judges of probate,		5 13 4	4 13 4
Registrars of probate,			2 6 8
Sewers,	3 0 0	4 0 0	
On certificates,	12 5 0	4 15 0	15 15 0
Copies of papers,	5 17 8	1 14 4	3 19 0
Searches,	1 15 0	1 5 0	0 16 10
Copyrights,		1 0 0	2 0 0
Grant of lands,	6 0 0		
Patents.	10 10 0		1 0 0
Total,	£708 12 5	£675 14 4	£766 8 11

Also—a statement shewing the amount of the crown revenue in Nova-Scotia, from 1843 to 1852 :

Year.	Mines.	Lands, (surplus.)	Fees.	Fines.	Total.
					Currency.
1843	£3473 10 4		£620 10 11		£4094 1 3
1844	3473 10 4	£475 16 1	545 15 9		4495 2 2
1845	7045 8 11	1856 13 5	612 3 0		9514 5 4
1846	5545 18 11	2714 1 0	731 12 6		8991 12 5
1847	7148 13 5	2116 15 3	686 13 0		9952 1 8
	£26687 1 11	7163 5 9	3196 15 2		37047 2 10
1848	6697 9 6	833 3 9	763 16 2		8294 9 5
1849	5719 5 0		776 10 4	189 0 8	6684 16 0
1850	6579 11 3	1011 11 2	708 12 5	532 8 4	8832 3 2
1851	5784 10 8	1158 2 10	675 14 4	320 0 0	7938 7 10
1852	6792 3 0	387 9 9	766 8 11	162 7 4	8108 9 0
	£31572 19 5	3390 7 6	3691 2 2	1203 16 4	39858 5 5

Increase, £2811 2 7

Your

Your committee have also examined an account of undrawn monies for roads, and annex an abstract thereof :

Halifax.

No. 19	W. Glazebrook, 1852,	£0	0	9
32	Benjamin Umlah, 1852,	0	3	0
40	Ditto, “	0	4	6
52	Forbes Black, “	50	0	0
63	“	50	0	0
77	Simon Julien, “	7	0	0
82	Duncan Byers, “	0	2	0
86	William Anderson, “	10	0	0
87	Ditto, “	7	10	0
88	Ditto, “	7	10	0
90	Ditto, “	10	0	0
93	William Geddes, “	5	0	0
126	Wm. J. Lydiard, “	5	0	0
153	Pollock & Buckley, “	0	1	3
				£155 3 2

Annapolis.

116	E. Morton, 1848,	4	8	0
110	Geo. Bruce, 1849,	5	0	0
5	James Anderson, 1852,	7	10	0
7	John McCall, “	25	0	0
8	John Litch, “	0	5	0
24	Elijah Durland, “	10	0	0
29	James Miller, “	5	0	0
42	Nathaniel Mott, “	0	10	0
57	John Eager, “	10	0	0
68	William Reid, “	5	0	0
69	J. S. Harris, “	12	0	0
79	George Troop, “	10	0	0
121	John Gates, “	2	0	0
126	Wm. Wilkins, “	1	0	0
132	LeBain and Bartaux, 1852,	0	2	6
141	Benaiah Morse, “	7	10	0
				105 5 6

Cumberland.

129	Stephen Spencer, 1850,	5	0	0
74	David Hewett, 1852,	0	6	0
86	Josiah Fulton, “	0	2	6
91	Wm. Faulkner, “	293	6	8
98	John Glennie, “	5	0	0
104	Daniel McLeod, “	10	0	0
110	Morris and Ward, “	41	13	4
111	Wm. Eldriken, “	9	0	0
141	“	20	2	9
				384 11 3

Colchester.

	Sundry small sums,	0	8	6
11	Dickson Baird, 1852,	5	0	0
32	Thos. Chisholm, “	5	0	0
51	Robt. Anderson, “	15	0	0

No.

No. 120	James Drysdale,	1852,	£5	0	0	
135	Jacob Durning,	"	3	0	0	
138	John McLauchlin,	"	5	0	0	
147	Steele Knight,	"	0	4	0	
152	Ebenezer Beattie,	"	3	0	0	
160	J. N. McElhenny,	"	15	0	0	
166	Robert Corbett,	"	20	0	0	
189	James Hamilton,	"	10	0	0	
196	Subdivision,	"	5	16	6	
205	Morrison and Smith,	"	1	19	2	
208	Subdivision,	"	15	4	8	
						754 12 9

Digby.

95	David Rice,	1850,	9	17	0	
4	Dennis McGrath,	1852,	20	0	0	
46	George Ross,	"	10	0	0	
55	Thomas Ross,	"	8	0	0	
104	Claude Temere,	"	8	0	0	
106	Anselm D. Sonia,	"	8	0	0	
						63 17 0

Lunenburg.

72	J. Parks,	1848,	1	17	6	
52	Robert Fancy,	1851,	7	0	0	
86	Peter Herman,	1852,	10	0	0	
						18 17 6

King's.

81	J. G. Patterson,	1850,	10	0	0	
	No. 83, 2s. 6d.; No. 124, 1s. 3d.;	1851,	0	3	9	
19	William Foot,	1852,	6	0	0	
21	Jeremiah Bligh,	"	10	0	0	
38	Hugh Kerr,	"	8	0	0	
53	Rupert Eaton,	"	5	0	0	
54	Geo. T. Allison,	"	4	0	0	
71	Arnold Burbridge,	"	10	0	0	
75	C. V. Rawding,	"	5	0	0	
118	Thomas Walton,	"	10	0	0	
120	S. Selfridge,	"	5	0	0	
131	Abner Kinne,	"	5	0	0	
164	Geo. Gilmore,	"	7	10	0	
174	Stephen Gould,	"	10	0	0	
178	Robert Pineo,	"	0	4	11	
						95 18 8

Pictou.

11	Duncan Campbell,	1852,	66	13	4	
34	Donald McDonald,	"	30	0	0	
53	"	"	0	7	6	
63	J. M. P. Fraser,	"	20	0	0	
74	John Fraser,	"	6	14	6	
108	Alexr. Cameron,	"	10	0	0	
						133 15 4

		<i>Queen's.</i>			
No. 19	Snow P. Freeman, 1852,		£ 3	0	0
42	James Douglas, "		20	0	0
47	Owen Cole, "		5	0	0
51	Albert Harlow, "		0	10	0
68	L. Chandler, "		0	0	6
73	Smith Jones, "		5	0	0
86	Gamucl Gardiner, "		5	0	0
			<hr/>		
				38	10 6
		<i>Hants.</i>			
31	J. Miller, 1851,		7	0	0
46	William McKay, "		3	0	0
1	Gideon Reid, 1852,		1	6	2
11	Theodore Harding, "		8	0	0
23	William McKay, "		7	0	0
27	John Miller, "		7	0	0
30	William Greene, "		5	0	0
79	Dougald McDonald, "		5	0	0
97	James Wood, "		7	0	0
131	Chambers & Sanford, "		127	9	11
142	Davison & Smith, "		1	7	3
			<hr/>		
				179	3 4
		<i>Guysboro.'</i>			
14	John Ehler, 1851,		7	10	0
	Unpaid on No. 30, 2s.; No. 61, 7s. 6d.,		0	9	6
17	Andrew Sangster, 1852,		12	10	0
36	Thomas Cooper, "		1	0	0
39	Davis & Pye, "		0	6	10
76	John Carr, "		0	5	0
85	John Godfrey, "		1	12	0
			<hr/>		
				23	13 4
		<i>Sydney.</i>			
	Small sums due 1851,		1	0	3
	Fraser and McKenzie, 1851,		2	12	0
23	Boyle and Flinn, 1852,		8	0	0
24	O'Connor and Durney, 1852,		15	0	0
37	McRae and McDonald, "		14	10	0
46	Allen Cameron, "		0	10	0
64	Donald Henderson, "		6	0	0
65	John Brien, "		4	0	0
74	Richard Irvin, "		4	0	0
77	Angus McDonald, "		5	0	0
86	Boyle and Bailey, "		7	10	0
98	Robert Henderson, "		6	0	0
			<hr/>		
				52	15 1
		<i>Yarmouth.</i>			
62	David Hatfield, 1851,		25	0	0
52	David Stemwood, 1852,		5	0	0
84B.	Mark Killam, "		5	0	0
			<hr/>		
				35	0 0 Cape

Cape Breton.

48	Balance, 1851,	£0	4	7	
1	Sub-division, 1852,	1	0	0	
13	Gillis and McKay, 1852,	0	6	6	
34	George McKay, “	1	6	0	
36	Sub-division, “	0	4	1	
44	Ditto, “	2	0	0	
					5 1 2

Inverness.

103	McKeen and Forrestall, 1850,	10	0	0	
1	James McKeen, 1851,	25	0	0	
	Sundry small sums, 1851,	0	16	2	
13	William McDonald, 1852,	20	0	0	
17	Hugh Smith, “	15	0	0	
18	“	10	0	0	
19	John Kennedy, “	10	0	0	
24	Walter Fortune, “	15	0	0	
15	Hugh McMaster, “	10	0	0	
54	Malcolm McKay, “	4	16	0	
61	John Meagher, “	20	0	0	
63	John Murray, “	15	0	0	
66	Peter Nicholson, “	7	0	0	
73	Angus Beaton, “	7	0	0	
82	John McGregor, “	7	0	0	
94	John Wright, “	10	0	0	
95	John McDonald, “	12	0	0	
96	William McKeen, “	7	0	0	
104	John McKinnon, “	7	0	0	
130	Allen McDonald, “	7	0	0	
133	Donald McLellan, “	10	0	0	
134	Camphell and McMillan, 1852,	130	0	0	
148	P. Godet, “	3	0	0	
156	McDonald and McKeen, “	18	0	0	
157	John McGregor, “	7	0	0	
158	Hon. W. McKeen, “	10	0	0	
					397 12 2

Richmond.

1	James Reeves, 1851,	10	0	0	
58	Reserved for Arichat bridge, 1851,	32	0	0	
111	“	3	0	0	
	Sundries No 7, 4s. 9d.; No. , 2s.; No. 98, 10s., 1851,	0	16	9	
7	Alexander Morrison, 1852,	8	0	0	
40	Edward Poor, “	0	2	6	
41	No commissioner, “	15	0	0	
42	Josiah Hooper, “	0	4	8	
49	Little Arichat Bridge, “	60	0	0	
80	J. Martell, “	0	11	6	
87	John McAuley, “	6	0	0	
97	Edmund Cash, “	1	5	0	
	Subdivision, “	4	8	4	
					141 8 9

Victoria.

			<i>Victoria.</i>					
No. 12	F. W. McKenzie, 1852,		5	0	0			
13	Ditto, "		47	0	0			
			<hr/>			£52	0	0
			<i>Shelburne.</i>					
60	Unexpended, 1851,		0	7	9			
18	W. Atwood, 1852,		0	3	3			
34	Jas. Smith, "		0	6	0			
			<hr/>			0	17	0
			<hr/>					
Total,						£1993	2	7
<p>Abstract of advances made for roads and bridges in 1852, to be provided for in the road appropriation of 1853 :</p>								
			<i>Cape Breton.</i>					
1852.								
Aug. 7.	G. Lewis,		£4	13	7			
27.	A. McDonald,		5	10	0			
	Rory McLellan,		3	12	5			
30.	A. McInnes,		5	0	0			
31.	D. McPhee,		26	0	0			
Sept. 1.	F. Boutilier,		5	0	0			
4.	J. D. Clark,		13	15	11			
9.	A. McInnes,		0	17	0			
16.	A. J. Morrison,		21	0	0			
Oct. 20.	J. D. Clark,		82	18	1			
Nov. 10.	G. Moffat,		5	0	0			
16.	J. Spruhan,		10	0	0			
30.	J. Gillies,		31	10	4			
	J. Gillies,		14	7	4			
Dec. 23.	J. McLeod,		34	6	3			
			<hr/>			263	10	11
			<i>Pictou.</i>					
Sept. 30.	J. Hamilton,		8	11	6			
	R. Reed,		5	0	0			
4.	K. McLean,		35	2	5			
Oct. 14.	D. Ross,		13	19	6			
			<hr/>			62	13	5
			<i>Colchester.</i>					
June 16.	George Mattatell,		1	6	3			
Dec. 22.	S. McConnell,		8	0	0			
16.	John McKay,		17	10	6			
			<hr/>			26	16	9
			<i>Sydney.</i>					
Nov. 19.	A. & A. Chisholm,		142	7	0			
Dec. 28.	A. McKenzie,		233	13	3			
			<hr/>			376	0	3
			<i>Lunenburg.</i>					
Oct. 26.	J. Hertle,		15	0	0			
Nov. 26.	A. Graves,		5	0	0			
			<hr/>			20	0	0
						Guysborough.		

		<i>Guysborough.</i>		
Oct. 26.	C. Morgan,	£59	0	0
Dec. 18.	George Scott,	2	15	0
				61 15 0
		<i>Inverness.</i>		
Oct. 20.	D. McDonald,	15	1	10
26.	J. McLellan,	31	0	0
				46 1 10
		<i>Richmond.</i>		
Dec. 31.	A. Murcheson,	17	6	3
	W. Faulkner,	6	5	0
				23 11 3
		<i>Cumberland.</i>		
Aug. 31.	O. Stevens,	13	0	0
Dec. 28.	W. Faulkner,	6	3	0
				19 3 0
		<i>Annapolis.</i>		
Dec. 28.	W. Faulkner,			8 2 0
		<i>King's.</i>		
July 8.	Timothy Sullivan,			2 10 0
		<i>Also—Hants.</i>		
For this sum not provided for in 1852, left by resolution of the house to be provided for in 1853,				235 2 7
Advances in 1853 to be provided for :				
<i>Sydney.</i>				
1853.				
Jan. 29.	To David Chisholm & McMillan, building a bridge,			293 3 4
		<i>Pictou.</i>		
Feb. 1.	John McKay,			23 15 0
				£1462 5 4

Also—an account of undrawn monies for grammar schools, for the year 1852 :

County of Annapolis,	£37	10	0	
Cumberland, Parrsboro' district,	12	10	0	
Digby, Clare district,	33	6	8	
Inverness, north district,	*33	6	8	
Do. south district,	66	13	4	
Richmond,	100	0	0	
Shelburne, Barrington district,	25	0	0	
Sydney,	25	0	0	
Yarmouth, Yarmouth district,	15	7	8	
Do. Argyle district,	33	6	8	
				£382 1 0

They have also examined the accounts of expenditure of monies granted to provide seed for poor colored persons.

The accounts for Halifax in 1850, 1851 and 1852, they find correct.

* Of this sum £16 13 4 have been paid since the 31st December, 1852.

For Annapolis and Yarmouth for 1851, also correct.

For the expenditure in other counties there are no returns.

All monies granted for this purpose have been drawn from the treasury, except the grant of 1852 to counties of Annapolis and Yarmouth.

Your committee subjoin a memorandum of the present state of the province :

Province of Nova-Scotia. Dr.

Province notes in circulation 31st December, 1852,	£59862	0	0
Due to savings' bank,	49000	0	0
Undrawn for roads and bridges,	1994	0	6
Other services,	12626	19	4
Due commissioners of public buildings,	394	3	9
Board of works for do.,	809	12	1½
Board of works, for light houses,	1474	17	7
Do. for Sable Island,	71	12	9
Commissioners of do.,	56	13	7
Probable amount due owners of Ottoman, (wrecked,)	160	0	0
	£126449 19 7½		

Cr.

1852.

December 31.	Balance in hands of receiver general,	4396	2	7
	Due from Halifax excise office,	1618	18	9
	Outports,	6544	9	5
	Casual revenue,	5902	0	0
	Canada, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island, for light houses,	1265	8	7
	Counties for advances for road service,	1145	7	0
	Dalhousie college,	5000	0	0
	Canal property,	1200	0	0
		27072 6 4		
	Balance against province,	£99377 13 3½		

Your committee have received from the office of the provincial secretary, a bundle containing two thousand pounds old province notes, which they have counted and destroyed.

Your committee have to express their satisfaction with the manner in which the accounts of the financial secretary and receiver general have been made up and presented.

The accounts of the department of public works have necessarily, in consequence of the changes in the management made during the last year, been somewhat involved, and occasioned trouble in the investigation ; but these difficulties are not likely to occur again.

The sum of two thousand seven hundred and sixteen pounds and ten shillings appears in the receiver general's account as paid for members' pay. For this sum there appears to be no certificate signed by the speaker, as usual, but the amounts received by the members are the same to which they would have been entitled had the resolution, passed by the assembly last year, received the assent of the legislative council.

Ⓢ All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,	} Com. of legislative council.	THOMAS KILLAM,	} Committee of the house of assembly.
chairman.		chairman.	
JAMES D. HARRIS,		A. G. ARCHIBALD,	
A. CAMPBELL.	JOHN ESSON,		
	JOHN J. MARSHALL, ALFRED WHITMAN.		

No. 44.

(See page 313.)

Mr. Marshall presented to the house several petitions for aid to roads in the county of Guysborough, viz. :

A petition of Henry McArt and others, of Manchester.
 Michael Mann and others, of Guysborough.
 Michael O'Brien and others, of Manchester.
 Alvares Atwater and others, of Manchester.
 Abner Atwater and others, of Tracadie.
 Jacob Nauffts and others, of St. Mary's River.
 Michael Pilrang and others, of Torbay.
 William Sangster and others, of New Harbor.
 Jestea Richards and others, of Torbay.
 Thomas Glencross and others, of St. Mary's.
 James Cameron and others, of Fraser's Brook.
 William Rich and others, of Indian Harbor.
 Asa Rude and others, of Indian Harbor.
 Henry Suttees and others, of Indian Harbor.
 Alexander Boudrot and others, of Molasses Harbor.
 William Kennedy and others, of Holland's Harbor.
 Peter Carr, of Carey's Bridge.
 John Carr, of Ragged Head.

Mr. S. Campbell presented to the house several petitions for aid to roads in the county of Guysborough, viz. :

A petition of Christopher Jost and others, of Guysborough.
 Wm. T. Morris and others, of Guysborough.
 Duncan McMillan and others, of Isaac's Harbor.
 Michael Kelley and others, of Lake Settlement.
 David Dobson and others, of Southside Chedabucto Bay.
 John Hatter and others, of St. Mary's.
 Joseph Sangster and others, of New Harbor.
 Thomas O'Flavin and others, of Marie Joseph.
 William Moir and others, of Guysborough.
 James Whitman and others, of Manchester.
 David Condon and others, of Tracadie.
 Frederick Matthews and others, of Tracadie.

Mr. Archibald presented to the house several petitions for aid to roads in the county of Colchester, viz. :

A petition of William A. Brodrick and others, of Five Islands.
 William McDonald and others, of Salmon River.
 Henry Brown and others, of Pleasant Valley.
 Barnabas McNutt, of Kemptown.

The honorable provincial secretary presented to the house several petitions for aid to roads in the county of Cumberland :

A petition of Walter Barteau and others, of Advocate Harbor.
 James Mason and others, of Moose River road.
 Stewart Purdy and others, of West Chester.
 Thomas Giles, Wallace road.

The honorable Mr. McLeod presented to the house a petition from John Scott and others, praying for aid to repair old Louisburg road, in county of Cape Breton.

The honorable attorney general presented to the house two petitions for aid to roads in the county of Cape Breton, viz :

A petition of Dougald McDougall and others, of Loch Lomond.
Alexander Chisholm and others, of Loch Lomond.

Mr. Hugh Munro presented to the house a petition of J. W. Burke and others, praying for aid to build a bridge over Dundas Brook, in the county of Victoria.

Mr. Esson presented two petitions to the house for aid to roads in county of Halifax, viz :

A petition of Thomas Raine and others, of New Antrim.
The commissioners of streets of the city of Halifax.

Mr. B. Smith presented to the house two petitions for aid to roads in the county of Hants, viz :

A petition of George Miller and others, of Douglas.
David Faulkner and others, of Burntroat.

Mr. Chipman presented to the house two petitions for aid to roads in the county of Kings, viz :

A petition of Gideon Cogswell and others, of Cornwallis.
W. A. Davidson and others, of Cornwallis.

Mr. Moore presented to the house a petition of John E. Starr and others, praying for aid to repair a part of the road leading from Kentville to Townplot, in King's county.

Mr. Hall presented to the house a petition of Alexander Pattenson and others, praying for aid to alter the Morden road, in King's county.

Mr. Thorne presented to the house several petitions for aid to roads in the county of Annapolis, viz :

A petition of John Litch and others, of North Mountain.
Abraham Young and others, of Granville.
Martin Van Blaren and others, of Granville.

Mr. Bourueuf presented to the house two petitions for aid to roads in the county of Digby, viz :

A petition of Samuel Bacon and others, of Digby.
John Robinson and others, of Digby.

Mr. Wade presented to the house several petitions for aid to roads in the county of Digby, viz :

A petition of James Thomas and others, of Digby.
James W. Toole and others, of Digby.
G. Bragg and others, of Digby.
Robert Journeay and others, of Clare.

Mr. Thomas Coffin presented to the house a petition of Andrew Barclay and others, for aid to erect a bridge in the county of Shelburne.

Mr. John Campbell presented to the house several petitions for aid to roads in the county of Queen's, viz :

A petition of William Hemmeon and others, of Brooklyn.
Edward Barss and others, of Liverpool.
James Whidden and others, of New Dublin.

No. 45.

(See page 313.)

The committee to whom was referred the petition of numerous manufacturers, mechanics and others, interested in the prosperity of Nova Scotia, having carefully considered the subject matter of the petition, beg leave to report and do report as follows :

That your committee have turned their attention to the imports and exports of the port of Halifax for the year 1852, and find that goods, wares and manufactures, to the value of £79314 19s. 6d. have been imported from the United States, principally at a duty of 6½ per cent. and under, which, if imported into the United States, would be charged with duty so high as 20, 30, and even 40 per cent., which description of goods could, if the manufacture thereof were encouraged and protected, be manufactured as cheaply here, if not more so, than in the United States. That the total amount of the imports into Halifax from the United States during the year 1852, including £93,537 1s. 6d. of flour and bread stuffs, was £222,293 12s. 5d., and the total exports of the same year amounted to £85,918 2s. 3d., leaving a balance of £136,375 10s. 2d. in favor of the United States in that port alone, being an increase on the year 1851 of no less than £37,903 10s. 2d., and your committee find that the imports have increased while the exports have diminished during the said two years. Your committee have not been able to procure accurate information as to the value of the imports of manufactured goods from the United States into the province at large, but they are satisfied that it amounts to a very considerable sum, and so greatly exceeds the exports to that country as to constitute a disadvantageous and adverse trade.

That your committee have examined manufacturers established in Halifax and engaged severally in the manufacture of iron castings, clothing and tailoring, domestic wares, syrup, cordials, hats and caps, soap, boots and shoes, furniture, pails and buckets, and marble, who severally complain of the ruinous competition to which they are exposed in their own market by the encouragement afforded by our low rate of duties to foreign manufacturers. We are informed by those whom we have so examined, that were they protected from foreign competition and secured in the enjoyment of the home market in their several lines of business, they would be able to produce the articles they manufacture, not only in sufficient quantities for the supply of the market, but generally of a superior quality to the foreign manufacture, and at as cheap if not a cheaper rate than the consumer now pays for them ; and in this opinion your committee entirely concur, as they feel assured that the articles can be made as cheaply here as elsewhere, and the expense of freight, insurance, and the profits of the foreign merchant would be saved, and competition among our own manufacturers would of necessity soon reduce the price of the home-produced articles.

That by protecting our manufacturers and mechanics, they would be induced to enlarging their operations, and consequently great numbers of our population, both male and female, who will be under the necessity of resorting to the United States for employment, would be retained and furnished with profitable employment in the province, and great numbers of native Nova Scotians who are now laboring at various trades and occupations in the United States would return to the province, bringing with them a knowledge of business in the several branches of industry in which they have been engaged abroad, and the machinery there used to expedite and facilitate the production of useful manufactures.

That from a careful examination into the resources of Nova Scotia, and its capabilities as a manufacturing country, your committee cannot doubt that the manufacturers, whom they have examined, are perfectly justified in asserting that if placed on free and equal footing with the manufactures of other countries, they would be fully able to compete with them, and if reciprocal free trade could be established with the United States, our manufacturers would soon find their way into their markets as successful competitors ; but the legislature of that great republic are too sensible of the value and importance of protecting their native and domestic industry to open their markets to our productions. Is it not therefore unwise

and impolitic in us to open our markets to them? Shall we freely buy from a people that will not buy from us?

In advocating the claims of our manufacturers and other producers upon the consideration of the legislature, we are not in any manner reduced to the necessity of maintaining the position that perfect freedom of trade is not, in a politico-economical sense, sound in principle. Without in any manner offending the most fastidious advocates of free trade, we can, nevertheless, in the relation which we bear to the United States, resulting of necessity from the rigorously exclusive policy of that country, demand for our manufacturers and other industrial classes, that they should be so far brought to a level with their rivals in that country as to receive at the hand of their legislature the same encouragement and protection of the home market as is awarded to their competitors. We therefore claim for our artificers that, as the republicans have shut their markets against them and their productions, the manufacturers of the republic shall not be allowed to interfere with them in their own market. If the United States would take off their duties we shall not seek for protection, but so long as they refuse to purchase from us, self-defence requires that we should abstain from purchasing from them. To buy from those who will not purchase from us, is not free trade, but of all other the most foul and unfair system of dealing,—free it certainly is on the one side, but unnatural and excessively impolitic on the other.

Your committee have the unpleasant duty to inform your honorable house, that in consequence of the unsound state of our foreign trade, the few manufacturers, mechanics and artizans, that have remained in the province, and endeavored to maintain their ground against the ruinous competition to which they are exposed, are discouraged and disheartened; and unless something be done for their protection and relief, and that speedily, they will have to suspend their operations, and give up the one-sided and unfair contest in utter despair. As it is, your committee are informed, and believe, that no sooner has an apprentice to one of the trades served his time, than, despairing of encouragement for his industry here, he is constrained to transport himself to the United States, where labor is rewarded and where industry is protected; and indeed it appears plain that our injudicious system of foreign trade, has caused thousands and tens of thousands of our population to desert the province, and these the very bone and sinew of our people, inasmuch as they consist of the enterprising, the active, and the youthful, who alone are able and willing to seek their fortune abroad; and it is the painful conviction of your committee, that if a change of system do not take place speedily, the population will be thinned down to the aged, infirm, and others, who in consequence of poverty, or the peculiarity of their circumstances, have neither the means nor ability to leave the country.

Your committee are not prepared to enumerate the various sources from which the means of the province to conduct a disadvantageous and adverse trade with the United States are derived, but they are fully warranted in asserting that they are not such as to justify the boldness with which we assume to receive the productions of foreign countries to an unlimited extent, while we are restrained from approaching their markets with the products of our industry. There are, however, certain unmistakable evidences of the imprudence of the course we pursue,—among which we may enumerate the general depression of business of every description,—our agriculturists have no certain cash markets for their produce,—low prices of rural productions prevails even in the presence of scarcity arising from unpropitious seasons, affording, of all others, the strongest evidence of general depression,—manufacturing industry is unrewarded,—property is every where of little or no value,—there prevails on the part of the people a general and almost universal tendency to leave the province; and what other results could reasonably be expected when we purchase from foreign countries hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of goods annually, while those countries refuse to purchase from us. Is it not certain that if we import several hundred thousand pounds worth of goods annually from the U. States, over and above the value of what they receive from us, we must be in their debt at the end of every year to that amount, and that all the money being extracted to meet that debt, its scarcity here must of necessity lead to diminution of the price of everything we have to dispose of, inasmuch as the price

price or value of property is always regulated by the quantity of money in the market,—if money be plenty, prices are high,—if scarce, property falls in value.

We not only import from foreign countries a large excess over what they are disposed to receive from us in exchange, but we do worse, we import from foreign countries manufactures of every description which we are able to produce ourselves as cheap and as perfect as they can be manufactured elsewhere. By this injudicious system we not only discourage our own manufactures, but we actually encourage and support those of other countries.

The wealth and independence of every country depend upon the activity of its productive industry, and the home or domestic market is that from which its prosperity is mainly derived, and in the judicious regulation of which the great source of national improvement will be found. While England exports annually a comparatively few millions to foreign countries, in exchange for those luxuries or necessaries which she cannot produce at home, her internal or domestic sales of property amount to many hundreds of millions. It is from this home trade—not her foreign trade—that her prosperity is derived. Her foreign trade is subservient to her home trade, and domestic production and consumption are the real sources of her abundant wealth, strength and national superiority.

By a judicious cultivation and protection of her domestic industry, Great Britain has attained her position at the head of the nations; she preceded all other countries in the productive powers of her native industry; she outstripped them in the career of manufacturing improvements; she attained a pre-eminence in the arts and sciences—and this under the fostering wing of legislative protection; she attained a decided superiority to all the surrounding nations; and when she found them inclined, by protection, to imitate her example and place themselves in a position of independence, she, perhaps, wisely and judiciously offered to open her markets—threw off the ægis of protection, and invited them to do the same, and meet her in terms of fair and equal competition, well knowing her ability not only to compete with but to outstrip and overshadow them. Like a giant of overpowering strength, she could afford, in the presence of her diminutive rivals, to throw away her shield and her buckler, and challenge to contend with them in her naked strength.

The United States, by a close imitation of her example, have attained a rank second only to Great Britain, while colonies, relying on the parent state for their manufactures, they dragged out a helpless and dependent existence; they threw off their dependence, and, availing themselves of their own resources, and protecting their native industry, they have become what they are—a great, rich and powerful commonwealth. The parent state now imposes no obstacles in the way of our self-government and the regulation of our foreign and domestic trade. Let us avail ourselves of the illustrious examples to which we have referred; let us also foster, cherish and defend our infant domestic industry, and we shall soon cease to occupy the position of dependents, and assume the rank which nature has cordially designed for us; and when we attain wealth, strength and independence, instead of relinquishing our allegiance to the throne of Great Britain, she will find herself strengthened by our strength, and that her true policy consists in improving and elevating our condition,—and that, being an integral part of one great empire, the stronger we become, the stronger will be the empire of which we form a part.

The protection recommended by your committee is not confined to any particular order of men or branch of industry; but your committee have referred principally to manufactures, inasmuch as the imprudent admission of foreign manufactures, whereby vast sums of money are annually extracted from the province, has a tendency to paralyze all the other industrial classes. It reduces in value the property of the farmer, and diminishes the price of his productions. It is injurious to the merchant, as, by crippling the farmer, his principal customer, he becomes less able to purchase his goods and merchandize. By preserving your manufacturers and artisans from injurious competition in the home market, you will call into existence multitudes of manufacturing laborers, whose wages will find their way into the pockets of the farmer, the merchant, and the fisherman, in exchange for the productions of their industry; money will become abundant, and wages and property will rise in proportion to its increase, and life, energy and activity will assume the place of that mournful depression which now so universally prevails.

While

While extending protection to other classes, your committee would not omit to recommend the fisherman to the especial care of the legislature. Nothing is required to recruit the members of this invaluable class of subjects, and to furnish them with abundant and remunerative employment, except simple and even-handed justice. Let the legislature firmly and resolutely require of her majesty's ministers that protection against the encroachments of the fishermen of the United States which ought long since to have been awarded; let her majesty's government be respectfully informed, that in return for that allegiance so cheerfully yielded to the sovereignty of the queen, her colonial subjects are entitled to be protected by the parent state against the invasion of their property by a foreign power; and when the fisheries are rescued from foreign intrusion, thousands of British seamen will find profitable employment on our coasts, and become extensive consumers of the productions of agriculture and the arts.

Your committee are strongly inclined to suspect that there prevails throughout the province a degree of laxity in the collection of advalorem duties, even of the existing low rate, which tends to reduce the amount of revenue collected on the importation of manufactured goods much below the $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. by law chargeable thereon, and that the amount of revenue actually collected on that kind of property is inconsiderable, and at all events no manner of compensation for the loss sustained by the province from the injudicious discouragement of domestic industry, and the unnatural preference shown to the foreign producer, to the injury and utter ruin of our own industrial classes;—and your committee would call your attention to the fact, that the revenue not being considerably augmented by duties paid on the importation of manufactured goods, the admission of which has been shown to have produced universal depression, is principally derived from taxation of articles of the necessary consumption of a depressed and disheartened people. Your committee would also call your attention to the fact, that the amount of revenue annually paid into the treasury, forms no criterion from which the prosperity of the province can be correctly inferred, as the revenue of a country is not always that which a country can afford to expend, but merely that which it chooses to expend, and as countries, like individuals, often spend beyond their means,—which your committee believe to be the condition of the people of Nova Scotia at the present day.

From the foregoing considerations, your committee feel it their duty strongly to recommend to the house the adoption of a protective tariff, and to take all proper steps to have the collection of duties at the various ports so regulated as to render the tariff an effective protection to the farmer, fisherman, and manufacturer.

MARTIN I. WILKINS, chairman.
JOHN HOLMES,
ANDREW COWIE,
BENJAMIN SMITH,
G. W. McLELAN.

No. 46.

(See page 313.)

The committee to whom were referred the several petitions relating to breakwaters, beacons, packet boats, ferries, rivers, light houses, and other matters, report as follows, and recommend that—

Eighty pounds be granted in aid of the breakwater at Troop's Cove, Bay Shore, Granville, Annapolis county.

One hundred pounds to breakwater at French Cross, in Aylesford, King's county.

Forty pounds to breakwater at Cape Cove, Clare, county of Digby.

One hundred pounds to Gates' breakwater, Wilmot, county of Annapolis.

Fifty pounds to breakwater, Canady Creek, Cornwallis, King's county.

Seventy-five pounds to breakwater at Ogilvie Brook, North Western Cornwallis, King's county.

Fifty pounds to breakwater, Gros Coque, Clare, county of Digby.

Twenty-five pounds to Everett wharf, St. Mary's Bay, Weymouth, county of Digby.

Thirty-three pounds to pay James Corbet for one-fourth of amount over-expended in building a public wharf and landing at Freeman's Creek, Amherst, county of Cumberland.

Seventy-five pounds to extend the breakwater at Belliveau's Cove, Clare, county of Digby.

Five pounds to C. Smith, to enable him to keep a ferry over Necum Teuch river, Eastern Shore, county of Halifax.

Seven pounds ten shillings for a ferry over the Liscomb harbor, opposite the highway at Clay Head, in the county of Guysborough.

Twenty pounds to aid in procuring a more efficient and comfortable boat to run as a ferry boat twice a week between Baddeck, county Victoria, and Messrs. Gammel's, in the county Cape Breton.

Ten pounds to establish a ferry between Milford and Ship Harbor, and to provide suitable boats for that purpose, in the county of Guysborough.

Ten pounds to aid in procuring and keeping more efficient boats suited for the use of the ferry near the northern entrance of the Strait of Canso—one half said sum to be paid to each of the ferrymen keeping the ferry.

Fifteen pounds to place buoys in the channel of Port Hood, south western side of Cape Breton.

Ten pounds to place buoys at the entrance of the harbor of Merigomish.

Fifteen pounds to clear obstructions and to deepen the channel of the Back Harbor, in the township of Lunenburg, on the same conditions as grants to breakwaters.

Twenty pounds to cut a channel through the beach into the Back Pond, for the purpose of affording shelter to vessels, boats, &c., near Broad Cove, county Inverness, under the same conditions as grants made to breakwaters.

Fifty pounds to clear out obstructions and improve Sissaboo river, county of Digby, in addition to the sum of one hundred pounds granted last year—provided the sum of three hundred pounds is subscribed and expended in the work.

Ten pounds to clear out obstructions, and otherwise improve St. Croix river, above Lynch's mill, county of Hants, under the same conditions as grants to breakwaters.

Twenty-five pounds for a slip for boats to land at Digby.

One hundred pounds to clear and improve the Liverpool River, Queen's county, under the conditions that the sum of two hundred pounds is raised and expended in the work.

Fifteen pounds to repair the public wharf, and to remove obstructions from the side of the channel of the harbor at the wharf, in Bridgeport, Cape Breton, without the usual restrictions made to breakwaters being applied, as it is considered necessary for the preservation of the harbor.

Two hundred pounds to build and extend Arisaig pier, (or breakwater,) county of Sydney—provided that the sum of two hundred and twenty pounds is raised and expended, including the sum of over-expenditure by commissioners last year of £19 5s. 9d., so that the whole sum to be expended shall amount to four hundred pounds.

Ten pounds to breakwater wharf, Bass Creek, Basin Minas, in King's county.

The committee have also given their attention to the applications for the erection of new light houses, and recommend that the sum of eight hundred pounds, in addition to the balance undrawn from the treasury granted for light houses the past year, be placed at the disposal of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, for the purpose of having erected during the ensuing year, or so soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for so doing, light houses at the following places :

A light house at the Ragged Island, county of Shelburne, as recommended by a committee of the house the past year.

A light house on the south east end of Pictou Island.

A light house on the main land, at the entrance of the harbor of Port Hood, on the western coast of Cape Breton, as petitioned for and recommended by captain James Laybold.

A light house on White Head Island, recommended in the report of captain Shortland.

On petition for a light house at the mouth of LaHave river, county Lunenburg ;

Petition for a light house on Long Island, Boar's Head, Digby county ;

Also a petition for a light house, Red Head, near Spencer's Point, Londonderry,—do not recommend their erection at present, leaving them to be provided for hereafter, as it is believed that the four several places recommended for building of light houses are those first of importance to be provided, for the general interest of navigation, and as many as will be advisable to undertake the present year.

We have had under consideration the correspondence between the provincial secretary of Nova Scotia and the provincial secretary of Prince Edward Island, in reference to the construction of light houses upon Pictou Island by the joint action of the two governments. It appears from the provincial secretary's letter that the subject would be brought to the notice of the legislature of that island at its present session. It is to be hoped that they will favorably entertain the proposals offered. In the meantime we have deemed it advisable to recommend the building of one light on the south east end of said Pictou Island.

And also P. F. Shortland's, commander of H. M. S. Columbia, letter to the provincial secretary of this province, on the subject of lighting the coast of Nova-Scotia, affording much valuable and useful information, a part of which has been acted upon in recommending of a light house to be built on White Head Island. It is also evident that a light placed on Egg Island, at Jedore, is exceedingly desirable, and would be of the utmost importance for the safety and the interest of navigation ; but at present it is advisable to delay further action thereon.

We also recommend that the owners or agents of all steam boats, packet boats, ferry boats and ferry men, should, before receiving the grants made from the public revenues of this province, have a full year's service of their respective business performed, and have made a return to the government of the number of passengers, quantity of merchandize, cattle, horses, or other articles transported by their conveyances—amount received for such service—the number of times which they have been subjected to cross and re-cross their respective ferries by the regulations of the sessions, or otherwise as ferrymen, during the year, properly certified. Also that the regulation heretofore exacted in the expenditure of money on breakwaters, slips, rivers, harbors, &c., be strictly adhered to, unless otherwise expressed in the resolution for granting of such monies. That all persons receiving grants of money from the provincial revenues of this province, for ferrys, be obliged to carry over her majesty's mails, and the same to be properly certified by the sessions that such service has been performed, and before the payment of such allowance so granted.

Also a petition of David Bennett, and a number of other persons, Bay of Fundy shore, in Cornwallis, praying aid for a breakwater at Ira Woodworth's inlet, and recommend that forty pounds be granted.

On petition of the president and managing committee of the Margaretville pier company (so called), Wilmot, county of Annapolis, accompanied with a very large subscription of upwards of £600, praying aid to extend the pier to low water mark, for the accommodation of steamboats and safety of vessels ; and recommend that two hundred pounds be granted to that object.

The two last petitions did not come from the house, but were handed to your committee by the members of those counties.

The committee have had also under consideration, a letter addressed to the chairman, by the honorable Hugh Bell, chairman of the board of works, that there remains unexpended one hundred pounds, a part of the appropriation for providing life boats and other apparatus for the preservation of persons wrecked, suggesting to the committee that it would

would be advisable that the expenditure of the sum so unexpended be applied in procuring life boats for the use of Sable Island, and one or two other places of importance. The committee concur in those views, and recommend its adoption.—Also communicating the information received from a gentlemen in the legislative council, of the necessity of a light house being erected on Margaree Island, on the coast of the island of Cape Breton, suggesting that further inquiry be made in reference thereto. The committee have examined captain Thomas Coffin, a member of the legislature, who confirms the above information, and recommend the erection of a light on said island, so soon as the same can be accomplished, after those lights heretofore recommended be in full operation.

Also recommend that all subscriptions to breakwaters, rivers, harbors, or other works, accompanying petitions asking for money grants, and on which the same hath been granted, be handed over to the respective members of the several counties and townships, to be given to the proper persons appointed to collect and receive their several amounts so subscribed for the purposes intended.

And also further recommend that the requirements requisite to be made by the several parties who may be entitled to receive payment of monies, by grant of the legislature, from the provincial revenues, be published in two or more of the public papers of Halifax, "for one month" after the close of the present session.

SAMUEL CHIPMAN, chairman.
ELKANAH YOUNG,
JOHN C. WADE,
J. COFFIN,
D. N. MACQUEEN,
ROBT. MURRAY,
JOHN J. MARSHALL,
JESSE SHAW,
B. WIER.

Committee room, March, 1853.

No. 47.

(See page 314.)

The committee to whom was referred the subject of consular fees, beg leave to report as follows :

That they have examined the returns furnished by the different collectors of excise throughout the province, of the amount of consular fees paid by Nova Scotia vessels in the ports of the United States, in the year 1852 ; and although your committee are satisfied, that from various causes, a large amount of fees has been paid, for which no receipts have been obtained, it is evident by those returns that a serious burthen is imposed upon Nova Scotia vessels engaged in the trade with that country.

It appears by those returns, which no doubt are correct, as far as they go, that during the past year, 2360 entries were made, chiefly in the ports of Maine and Massachusetts, by Nova Scotia vessels, amounting in the aggregate to 193,911 tons, at a charge, upon each entry, of from \$2.25 to \$12. Consul fee amounting in the whole to £1713 16s. 5d.

Upon the arrival of a Nova Scotia vessel in the United States, the master is compelled to deposit his papers with the British consul, and take a certificate to that effect to the custom house, before being admitted to an entry, and before he can obtain his register,—again he must produce his clearance from the custom house to the consul, who then demands from him payment of his fees, which, in the majority of cases, is \$3.30 in the States of Maine and Massachusetts, except at the port of Boston, where the charge is graduated according

according to tonnage, as follows: Vessels under 75 tons pay \$2.25—above that tonnage they pay \$3.30. In the ports of New York the charge is \$2. In North Carolina \$2. In the islands of Porto Rico and St. Domingo the charge for the custody of the ship's papers is \$2.

In very many cases vessels make from ten to fifteen voyages in one season, paying the above fees on each voyage, which is felt to be exceedingly burthensome, inasmuch as the cargoes are generally of small value, and exceedingly heavy and bulky, consisting of coal, wood, gypsum, stone, and lumber.

In the act 6 Geo. 4, chap. 87, regulating the fees to be paid British consuls in foreign ports, your committee are of opinion that \$1 is all that is there authorised, and want of uniformity in the charge at the ports above named, is strong evidence that a wrong is practised.

Your committee are of opinion that the fees paid by colonial shipping to consuls in the United States, far exceed in amount any thing contemplated by the British government, and feel confident that if the foregoing facts were strongly urged upon their notice by the provincial government, or by an address from this house, that the payment of those fees by Nova Scotia vessels engaged in what is purely a coasting trade, would be either reduced, abolished, or limited to a certain number of trips in one year.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALFRED WHITMAN, chairman.
D. N. MACQUEEN,
THOMAS KILLAM.

Committee room, 16th March, 1853.

No. 48.

(See page 315.)

The committee to whom were referred the several petitions and other papers relating to damages to proprietors of land in laying out and making alterations upon the great post roads, beg leave to make the following report:

Upon the petition of J. M. Chamberlain, complaining that in making an alteration upon the main eastern shore road, that he consented to the opening of a section of the said road through a portion of his land upon condition that the old road across the land of petitioner should be given to him as a compensation for the land occupied in making the alteration, which condition has not been complied with; and that the court of sessions has decided that the said old road cannot be closed or given up to petitioner.

The committee are of opinion that petitioner is entitled to be paid a reasonable compensation for the damage which he has sustained by the making of the said alteration, and beg leave to recommend that the sum of £15 be granted and paid to the said James M. Chamberlain, as a compensation for damage to land and fencing in making the said alteration across his land.

Upon the petition of Murdoch McKenzie, junr., of Boulardrie, stating that he purchased from Roderick Fraser and Murdoch McKenzie two certificates, which, as he believed, would entitle him to receive at the treasury, in Halifax, the sum of £37—that is to say, the sum of £16 as road damages awarded to Roderick Fraser, and £21 awarded to Murdoch McKenzie,—and that upon application being made to the receiver general, payment upon the said certificate was refused; that petitioner has actually paid in cash and goods the sum of £26, viz: to Roderick Fraser the sum of £12, and to Murdoch McKenzie the sum of £14 5s. The committee having had reference to reports made by three several commissioners appointed by the government to investigate the subject of the Boulardrie road, the most favorable report, in reference to the claims of the above named parties, is that made by Mr. Blanchard, who awarded to Roderick Fraser £7 10s., and to Murdoch McKenzie

McKenzie £8. The committee have therefore agreed to recommend that the sum of £10 be granted and paid to Roderick Fraser, and the sum of £10 to Murdoch McKenzie, in full of their claims for road damages, as referred to by petitioner.

Upon the petition of Patrick Howley, of the county of Cape Breton, asking a further sum as compensation for damage sustained in laying out a road across his land; and the subject referred to by petitioner having been fully investigated and reported upon by a committee appointed by your honorable house at its last session, the committee do not recommend any further grant to be made to petitioner.

Upon the petition of Margaret McKay, of the county of Richmond, asking compensation for damage to her property in opening a road between Grand River and L'Ardoise, which road not being one of the great post roads to which payment from the provincial treasury is limited, the committee do not recommend any grant of money to be made to the petitioner, being of opinion that any claims petitioner may be entitled to for road damages should be a charge upon the county funds.

Upon the petition of Robt. A. Kaulback, of Musquodoboit, in the county of Halifax, stating that, in laying out the great eastern road, it was carried across a portion of his land, and for which he did not require compensation provided that other proprietors through whose land the road was laid would agree to the same terms; that several of the said proprietors have since demanded and received compensation for damage sustained in laying out the said road,—upon which grounds the petitioner conceives that he is equally entitled to receive compensation. It has not, however, been made to appear to the committee that in laying out the said road that any real damage has been done to the property of petitioner; and as the committee believe there are many persons throughout the province who may have similar claims,—and the committee being of opinion that when proprietors of land agree to have roads opened across their lands without compensation, that they should not, after the opening of such roads, be allowed for damage to their lands unless under very special and peculiar circumstances. The committee do not therefore recommend any grant of money to be made to petitioner.

Upon the petitions of Henry Blakeley and Thomas Francis, of the county of Digby, complaining that in laying out certain sections of the great post road between Digby and Bear River, and between the Joggins and Abbot's cross road, that petitioners have not been awarded the full amount of damages that they have sustained in laying out and opening the said roads; but the valuation of these damages having been made by appraisers legally appointed, and having such information before them as would enable them to form a just estimate of the damage sustained, the committee do not recommend any additional grant to be made to petitioners beyond the amount awarded to them by those persons who were legally appointed to appraise such damages.

Upon an agreement made between C. F. Harrington, esquire, proprietor of land, and Alexander McMillan, road commissioner, on making an alteration in the main post road between the Strait of Canso and St. Peter's, in the county of Inverness, in which agreement the said parties have agreed that the said C. F. Harrington is entitled to receive the sum of £15 for two and half acres of land, occupied in making the said alteration, and for fencing the said road; and the committee being of opinion that the said agreement has been made in conformity with the law, and having been sanctioned and approved by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the said sum of £15 be granted and paid to the said C. F. Harrington, in conformity with the said agreement.

Upon an agreement made between Adam McKenzie and Alexander McIntosh, road commissioners, and John McIntosh and Alexander McIntosh, esquire, proprietors of land on the main post road between Antigonish and the Gut of Canso, and the said parties having agreed that the sum of £9 15s. is the valuation of land owned by the said proprietors, and occupied in building a bridge over the South River of Antigonish; and the committee being of opinion that the said agreement has been made in conformity with the law, and having been sanctioned and confirmed by the court of sessions in the county of Sydney, beg leave to recommend that the sum of £9 15s. be granted and paid to the said John McIntosh and Alexander McIntosh, esquire, in conformity with said agreement.

Upon an agreement made between Adam McKenzie and Alexander McIntosh, commissioners on the main post road between Antigonish and Gut of Canso, in the county of Sydney, and Colin Chisholm, proprietor of land, it having been agreed by the said parties that the said Colin Chisholm is entitled to receive the sum of £1 4s. as the value of land occupied in building a bridge over the South River of Antigonish; and the committee being of opinion that the said agreement has been made in conformity with the law, and having been sanctioned and approved by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the sum of £1 4s. be granted and paid to the said Colin Chisholm, in conformity with the said agreement.

Upon an agreement made between Adam McKenzie, commissioner on the main post road between Antigonish and Guysborough, in the county of Sydney, and Angus Kenedy, proprietor of land, it having been agreed between the said parties that the said Angus Kenedy is entitled to receive the sum of £1 10s. for damage to land occupied in building a bridge near St. Andrew's; and the committee being of opinion that the said agreement has been made in conformity with the law, and having been sanctioned and approved by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the said sum of £1 10s. be granted and paid to the said Angus Kenedy, in conformity to the said agreement; and also that the sum of ten shillings be paid to Hugh McKenzie, for making plans in reference to road and bridge, agreeably to an account annexed to said agreement.

Upon an agreement made between Angus McMillan and Donald Chisholm, road commissioners on the main post road between Antigonish and the Gut of Canso, in the county of Sydney, and Alexander Chisholm, proprietor of land, the said parties having agreed that the said Alexander Chisholm is entitled to receive the sum of £8 10s. as damage to land, and the sum of £5 for fencing the road in making an alteration in said road at Pompquet river; and the committee being of opinion that the said agreement has been made in conformity with the law, and having been sanctioned and approved by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the above sums, making together the sum of £13 10s., be granted and paid to the said Alexander Chisholm, in conformity to the said agreement.

Upon an agreement made between Angus McMillan and Donald Chisholm, commissioners of roads on the main post road between Antigonish and the Gut of Canso, in the county of Sydney, and Colin Chisholm and Duncan Grant, proprietors of land, and the said parties having agreed that the said Colin Chisholm is entitled to receive the sum of £1, and the said Duncan Grant the sum of 7s. 6d., for damage to their land in making an alteration in the said road at the west branch of Pompquet river; and the committee being of opinion that the said agreement has been made in conformity with the law, and having been sanctioned and confirmed by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the above sum, making together £1 7s. 6d., be granted and paid to the said Colin Chisholm and the said Duncan Grant, in conformity with the said agreement; and that the sum of 17s. 6d. be paid to Donald Chisholm for expenses in laying out said alteration, agreeably to his account annexed to the said agreement.

Upon an appraisement made of damage to land upon the main post road between Yarmouth and Digby, in the county of Yarmouth, in which appraisement there has been awarded to proprietors of land, in making an alteration in the said road at Darling's Lake, the sum of £17 10s. for land, and the sum of £11 9s. 6d. for fencing, with the sum of £1 2s. 6d. for expenses in laying out the said alteration and making the said appraisement; and the committee being of opinion that the said appraisement has been made agreeably to law, and having been approved and certified by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the above sums, making together the sum of £30 2s., be granted and paid to the several persons mentioned in the said appraisement in conformity therewith.

Upon an appraisement made of damages to land in making an alteration in the main post road between Yarmouth and Digby, in the county of Yarmouth, at Chigogin River, in which appraisement there has been awarded to proprietors of land the sum of £10 5s., and for fencing the sum of £9 15s., with the sum of £1 2s. 6d. for expenses in making the

the said appraisement ; and the committee being of opinion that the said appraisement has been made in conformity with the law, and having been confirmed and certified by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the above sums, making together £21 2s. 6d., be granted and paid to the several persons mentioned in the said appraisement in conformity therewith.

Upon the appraisement of damages to proprietors of land in making an alteration in the main post road at Chebogue River, between Yarmouth and Shelburne, in the county of Yarmouth, in which appraisement there has been awarded to proprietors of land the sum of £23 16s. as damages to the soil, and the sum of £24 16s. 6d. for fencing, with the sum of £2 5s. for expenses in making the said appraisement ; and the committee being of opinion that the said appraisement has been made in conformity with the law, beg leave to recommend that the above sums, making together the sum of £50 17s. 6d., be granted and paid to the several persons mentioned in the said appraisement in conformity therewith.

Upon an appraisement of damages to proprietors of land in making an alteration in the main post road near Corbet's, in Londonderry, in the county Colchester, in which appraisement there has been awarded to owners of land, as damage to the soil, the sum of £17 12s. 3d., and for fencing the sum of £2 10s., with the sum of £3 for expenses in making said appraisement ; and the committee being of opinion that the said appraisement has been made in conformity with the law, and having been confirmed and certified by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the said sums, making together the sum of £23 2s., be granted and paid to the several persons mentioned in the said appraisement in conformity therewith.

Upon an appraisement made of damages to proprietors of land at Harris's, in making an alteration in the main post road to Tatamagouche, in the county of Colchester, in which appraisement there has been awarded to Robt. Harris, for damage to land, the sum of £6, and for fencing the sum of £6, and for expenses in making the said appraisement the sum of £1 16s. 3d. ; and the committee being of opinion that the said appraisement has been made agreeably to law, and having been approved and certified by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the said sums, making together the sum of £13 16s. 3d., be granted and paid to the persons mentioned in the said appraisement in conformity therewith.

Upon an agreement made between William B. Crowel, commissioner on the main post road between Barrington and Yarmouth, in the county of Shelburne, and William P. Crowel, proprietor of lands, the said parties having agreed that the said William P. Crowel is entitled to receive the sum of £13 for land and fencing in making an alteration around Crowel's hill ; and the committee being of opinion that the said agreement has been made in conformity with the law, and having been approved and certified by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the said sum of £13 be granted and paid to the said William P. Crowel, in conformity with the said agreement.

Upon appraisement made of damages to proprietors of land in making an alteration in the main post road at Sharp's hill, in the township of Windsor, in the county of Hants, in which appraisement there has been awarded to proprietors of land as damage to the soil, the sum of £23 2s. 9d., and for fencing the sum of £34 17s. 5d., with the sum of £4 11s. for expences in laying out said alteration and making the said appraisement ; and the committee being of opinion that the said appraisement has been made in conformity with the law, and having been confirmed and certified by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the said sums, making together the sum of £62 11s. 2d., be granted and paid to the several persons mentioned in the said appraisement, in conformity therewith.

Upon appraisement of damages to proprietors of land in making several alterations on the Harvey or main eastern shore road at Lake Porter, Chezetcook, Jedore, Musquodoboit harbor, and near Ship Harbor, in the county of Halifax, in which appraisement there has been awarded to owners of land, as damage to the soil, the sum of £56 15s. 2d., and for fencing, the sum of £31 12s.; and the committee being of opinion that the said appraisement has been made in conformity with the law, and having been confirmed by the court of sessions

sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the said sums, making together the sum of £88 7s. 2d., be granted and paid to the several persons mentioned in the said appraisement, in conformity therewith; and the sum of £6 having also been charged in the said appraisement as expences in reference thereto; and the committee being of opinion that the sum of £4 will be a fair and reasonable compensation to the appraisers for their services, allowing them at the rate of 10s. per day in place of 15s. per day as charged in their several accounts, beg leave to recommend that the said sum of £4 be paid to the said appraisers, for their services in making the said appraisement.

Upon an appraisement made of damages to proprietors of land in making an alteration on the main post road between Dakin's and Abbot road, in the county of Digby, and the said appraisement having been submitted to the court of sessions in the said county, the said court approved of the same, so far as therein relates to the several sums awarded to the following persons, viz: Israel Francis, Stephen Marshall, Ephraim Tebo, Edward Young, Edward Dakin, Alexander Bain, Daniel T. Dakin, Thomas Hammon, Oliver Vail, and Richard Marshall, for damages to land, the sum of £25 19s. 9d., and for fencing, the sum of £45 3s., making together the sum of £71 2s. 9d., which sum the committee beg leave to recommend to be paid to the persons above named, in conformity with the said appraisement. The committee also recommend that the sum of £3 be paid to the appraisers therein named, for expences in making the said appraisement. And the court of sessions not having confirmed that portion of the said appraisement which relates to the sums awarded to the following persons, viz: John Baker, Thomas Francis, Jacob Woodman, William Brabazon, Charles Budd, esquires, and John Dakin, on the grounds of the said appraisers not having awarded a sufficient sum for fencing to the said persons last named, the committee beg leave to recommend to the house to direct that the said appraisement, so far as relates to the said last named persons, be referred back to the proper authorities in the said county of Digby to be amended, in conformity with the law.

Upon an appraisement made of damages to proprietors of land in making an alteration on the main post road between Purdy's and Bear River bridge, in the county of Digby, in which appraisement there has been awarded to George Harris the sum of £2 for damages to land, and the sum of £7 16s. for fencing; and the committee being of opinion that the said appraisement has been made in conformity with the law, and having been confirmed and certified by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the said sums, making together the sum of £9 16s., be granted and paid to the said George Harris, in conformity with the said appraisement.

Upon an appraisement made of damages to proprietors of land in erecting a bridge on the main post road at the Joggins, in the county of Digby, in which appraisement there has been awarded to proprietors of land, as damages to the soil, the sum of £11 5s., and the sum of £3 for expences in making the said appraisement; and the committee being of opinion that the said appraisement has been made in conformity with the law, and having been confirmed and certified by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the said sums, making together the sum of £14 5s., be granted and paid to the several persons mentioned in the said appraisement, in conformity therewith.

Upon an agreement made between Alexander Chisholm, road commissioner, for making a new section of road on the main post road between Pictou and Antigonish, at Huggan's Gut, in the county of Pictou, and proprietors of land, and the said parties having agreed that the said proprietors are entitled to receive the sum of £19 10s. for damages to land, and the sum of £74 17s. for fencing; and the committee being of opinion that the said agreement has been made in conformity with the law, and having been confirmed and certified by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the above sums, making together the sum of £94 7s., be granted and paid to the several persons mentioned in the said agreement, in conformity therewith. The committee do not recommend the payment of 10s. charged by the clerk of the peace in the said county for services performed by him in reference to the said agreement.

Upon an appraisement of damages to proprietors of land in making an alteration on the main post road between Pictou and Antigonish, between Thompson's Gulf and Barney's River,

River, in the county of Pictou, in which appraisalment there has been awarded to proprietors of land, as damages to the soil, the sum of £8 5s., and for fencing the sum of £19 15s., with the sum of £5 3s. for expenses in making the said appraisalment; and the committee being of opinion that the said appraisalment has been made in conformity with the law, and having been confirmed and certified by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the said sums, making together the sum of £33 3s., be granted and paid to the several persons mentioned in the said appraisalment in conformity therewith. The committee do not recommend the payment of 10s. charged by the clerk of the peace in said county for services performed by him in reference to the said appraisalment.

Upon an appraisalment of damages to proprietors of land on the Marshy Hope road, on the east side of the French River, in the county of Pictou, the committee are of opinion that the said road is not one of those main post roads to which the payment of damages from the provincial treasury is limited, and do not recommend the payment of those damages awarded in the said appraisalment, but recommend to the house to refer the said appraisalment to the proper authorities in the said county of Pictou, to be provided for from the funds of the said county.

Upon an appraisalment of damages to proprietors of land in making an alteration on the main post road at Calvin Bent's hill, in the county of Cumberland, in which appraisalment there has been awarded to proprietors of land, as damages in making the said alteration, the sum of £35, with the sum of £3 for expenses in making the said appraisalment; and the committee being of opinion that the said appraisalment has been made in conformity with the law, and having been confirmed and certified by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the said sums, making together the sum of £38, be granted and paid to the several persons mentioned in the said appraisalment in conformity therewith.

Upon an appraisalment made of damages to proprietors of land in making an alteration on the main post road at North Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton, in which appraisalment there has been awarded to proprietors of land in making the said alteration, as damages to land, the sum of £12 13s. 4d.; and the committee being of opinion that the said appraisalment has been made in conformity with the law, and having been confirmed and certified by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the said sum of £12 13s. 4d. be granted and paid to the several persons mentioned in the said appraisalment in conformity therewith.

Upon an appraisalment made of damages to proprietors of land in making an alteration upon the main road across Boulardrie Island, in the county of Cape Breton, in which appraisalment there has been awarded to proprietors of land, for damages to land in making the said alteration, the sum of £146 6s., which appraisalment having been submitted to the court of sessions in the said county, the said court has recommended that the said sum awarded by the appraisers to the several persons mentioned in the said appraisalment be reduced to £54; and the committee having had before them several persons acquainted with the extent of damages sustained by proprietors of land in making the said alteration, are of opinion that the amount recommended by the said court of sessions will be a full compensation for damages sustained by proprietors of land in making the said alteration, and beg leave to recommend that the sum of £54 be granted and paid to the several persons mentioned in the said appraisalment, in conformity with the recommendation made by the said court of sessions in full for damages sustained by proprietors of land in making the said alterations.

Upon an agreement made between Ephraim Taylor, commissioner on the main post road in the county of Guysboro', for making an alteration in said road between Fisher's mills and the county line, and John Stewart, proprietor of land, and the said parties having agreed that the said John Stewart is entitled to receive the sum of £1 for damage to land, and the sum of £4 for fencing, with the sum of £1 10s. for expenses in making the said agreement; and the committee being of opinion that the said agreement has been made in conformity with the law, and having been confirmed by the court of sessions in the district of St. Mary's, in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the said sums, making together

ther the sum of £6 10s., be granted and paid to the persons mentioned in the said agreement, in conformity therewith.

Upon an appraisal made of damages to proprietors of land in making an alteration on the main post road between Broad Cove and Clam Harbor river, in the county of Guysboro', in which appraisal there has been awarded to proprietors of land as damages in making the said alteration, as damage to the soil, the sum of £48 12s. 10½d., and for fencing the sum of £28 10s.; and the committee being of opinion that the said appraisal has been made in conformity with the law, and having been approved and certified by the court of sessions in the said county, beg leave to recommend that the above sums, making together the sum of £77 2s. 10½d. be granted and paid to the several persons mentioned in the said appraisal, in conformity therewith. The committee also recommend that the sum of £7 12s. 6d. be paid to the following persons for expenses in making the said appraisal, viz.:

To Wentworth Taylor, esquire, appraiser, 2½ days, at 10s.,	£1 5 0
“ “ “ For plan and appraisal,	1 0 0
To Abner Atwater, esquire, appraiser, 2 days, at 10s.,	1 0 0
Abner Atwater, appraiser, 2 days, at 7s. 6d.,	0 15 0
John Steele, esquire, appraiser, 2 days, at 7s. 6d.,	0 15 0
James Marshall, appraiser, 1 day, at 7s. 6d.,	0 7 6
Abner Myers, commissioner, attending with appraisers, 2 days, at 10s.,	1 0 0
John F. Taylor, commissioner, attending with appraisers, 3 days, at 10s.,	1 10 0
	£7 12 6

BENJ. SMITH,
HUGH MUNRO,
JOSIAH COFFIN,
STEPHEN FULTON,
WILLIAM ANNAND.

House of assembly, March 17th, 1853.

No. 49.

(See page 316.)

The committee on the fisheries report, that an address should be adopted by the house, soliciting her majesty to continue the protection afforded to our fisheries during the last season, and to make more efficient rules and regulations, under the authority of parliament, to preserve to her majesty's loyal subjects in British North America the uninterrupted enjoyment of those rights reserved to them by the convention of 1818, and particularly to confine the fishery to vessels British owned and built, commanded by British masters, and manned by crews three-fourths British subjects.

The committee recommend that the usual sum be placed at the disposal of the lieutenant governor, to be expended in the protection of the fisheries, according to the suggestions contained in the very able report of commander Colin Yorke Campbell, submitted to this honorable house,—and that the thanks of this house should be offered to his excellency Sir George Seymour, admiral of the British North American and West India station, for the prompt and efficient manner in which he and the officers under his command carried out the wise policy of her majesty's government in protecting from aggression the reserved and inherent rights of her majesty's faithful subjects in this part of her dominions, and to convey to that distinguished personage, and the officers under his command, that this house and

the

the people of this province highly appreciate the exertions of those employed in that important national service.

The committee also recommend that there should be paid on the tonnage of all vessels of 30 tons and upwards, prosecuting the deep sea cod fishery three months, between the 1st day of January and 1st day of June, a sum not exceeding 15s. per ton, three-eighths of which shall be payable to the owner of the vessel, and five-eighths to the crew on said voyage, provided that no greater sum than £3,000 shall be expended in any one year, and if such vessels are on a half lay, then one moiety shall go to crew, and the other to the owners.

That the object of John Eshler and others, of Crow Harbor, sought by their petition, is regulated by act chapter 95, revised statutes.

The committee recommend that his excellency the lieutenant governor should be respectfully requested to employ a competent engineer to examine Cheticamp and Aspy Bay, with a view to report what measures should be adopted for the improvement of those harbors, which are becoming much impaired, and will ultimately furnish no shelter to shipping.

The committee have also had under consideration the petitions of Jacob Romkey and James Dowling, and have not been able to agree on recommending any grant on the statement of facts disclosed in said petitions.

HUGH MUNRO,
THOMAS COFFIN,
JAMES B. UNLACKE,
J. J. MARSHALL,
H. S. JOST,
JOHN ESSON,
L. M. WILKINS,*

Halifax, 17th March, 1853.

*Who does not, however, concur in recommending bounty for deep sea cod fishery.

No. 50.

(See page 317.)

The committee to whom were referred the petitions and accounts of persons claiming compensation for the maintenance of transient paupers, have agreed to report as follows, and to recommend the following grants:

To the overseers of the poor for the township of Falmouth—

For Dr. Fraser, 40s.; James Taylor, 55s.;
E. Smith, 10s.; John Akins, 16s. 3d.;

£4 15 0
1 6 3

6 1 3
15 7 3

To the overseers for the township of Dorchester,

To the overseers for the township of Chester,

And for Dr. Kirby,

3 12 6
4 0 0

7 12 6
9 15 0
9 10 6

To the overseers for the township of Liverpool,

To the overseers for the township of Guysborough,

To the overseers for the township of Clements,

For Dr. Leslie,

35 0 0
4 0 0

39 0 0

To the overseers for the township of Horton—

For George Hamilton, £2 12s. 6d.; Alexr. Buchanan, £3 0s. 8d.,

Ebenezer Caldwell, 40s.; Dr. Brown, £4 18 6;

George Harvey,

5 13 2
6 18 6
5 19 0

18 10 8
To

To Charles Weeks, overseer for Amherst,	£10 12 6		
And for John Costin, £8 ; Dr. Page, £7 10s. ;	15 10 0		
	<hr/>	26	2 6
To overseers for township of Cornwallis,	3 18 3		
For John Wood, 30s. ; Dr. Webster, 10s. ;	2 0 0		
	<hr/>	5	18 3
To Dr. Madden, for attendance on Sophia Pizarro,		8	0 0
To the overseers for first section of Pictou—			
For expenses on Nicholas Renouf, 90s. ; Hannah			
Finlayson, 25s. 1d. ;	5 15 1		
James Farrell, £5 12s. 6d. ; Nancy White, 80s. ;	9 12 6		
Thos. Eardly, £5 5s. ; Peggy Benjamin, £6 11s. ;	11 16 0		
Samuel Sharp, 5s. ; J. Randolph and wife, 9s. 9d. ;	0 14 9		
Dr. Anderson,	7 1 9		
	<hr/>	35	0 1
To Eliza Walker, of Isle Madame,		6	5 0
To the overseers for township of Aylesford,		2	2 6
To the overseers for the township of Yarmouth—			
For expenses on W. F. Pickthorne,	7 2 6		
“ “ F. Rysack,	2 0 0		
	<hr/>	9	2 6
		<hr/>	
		£198	8 0

The examinations of David Williams and Wm. Nix, shew them to be residents of Halifax and Hants county respectively ; that of E. McKenzie is imperfect, as it does not show that she has no settlement in the county of Yarmouth.

The committee do not recommend any grant on the following petitions :

Of the overseers for Musquodoboit, because it appears by the examination that the pauper has a settlement in Guysborough.

Of the overseers for Parrsboro', because it is unaccompanied by the examination and oaths required by a resolution of the house.

Of the overseers for the fourth section of Pictou, because it is deficient in the examination of the pauper, and accounts do not present the items.

Of the overseers at the Albion mines, because no items are presented—a gross sum in cash being charged in place of the particulars of expenditure.

Of the overseers of Weymouth, because there is no examination, and because the committee consider the overseers were amply paid by property left by the deceased pauper.

In conclusion the committee would bring to the notice of the house, the fact, that several of the paupers for whom aid is recommended, have been old settlers in the counties where they reside,—two for example, in Pictou, of 26 and 35 years ;—that the conditions constituting a legal settlement in this province are very ineffective, easily evaded or denied. They therefore recommend that the law be amended on this point, and that a residence of some fixed period of time be the only condition required to give a legal settlement.

All which is respectfully submitted.

EDW. L. BROWN,
STEWART CAMPBELL,
I. DIMOCK,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
JOHN RYDER.

Committee room, 18th March, 1853.

No. 51.

(See page 325.)

The committee to whom were referred the accounts of the expenses incurred in managing and sustaining the asylum at Halifax, for the support of the poor, beg leave to report :

That they have examined the accounts submitted to them, and find that the expense of sustaining the institution for the past year has been £2766 5s. 11d., being an excess over the expenditure of last year of £153 6s. 7d.

The commissioners have during the past year drawn from the provincial treasury, the sum of	£1500	0	0
In addition to the school grant of	25	0	0
And from the city and county treasurer the sum of	900	0	0
And have derived from sale of articles manufactured by the paupers, the sum of	-		
	178	0	9
	<hr/>		
	2603	0	9
And have borrowed from bank of Nova Scotia,	163	5	2
	<hr/>		
Making the whole amount expended	£2766	5	11

That the number of paupers remaining in the asylum on the 1st January, 1852, and received during the year ending 31st December last, were 808, that is to say—men, 364, women, 241, and children, 204. Of the men 35 were from Halifax, and 329 transient. Women, 36 from Halifax, and 205 transient. Children, 147 from Halifax, and 57 transient.

That the deaths at the asylum during the year 1852, were 73, viz : 41 men, 19 women, and 13 children.

That the number of paupers in the asylum on the 31st December, 1852, were 357, viz : 145 men, 125 women, and 87 children. Of this number 24 men, 29 women, and 2 children are lunatics, making the number of lunatics 55.

Your committee have visited the institution, and have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficient manner in which it is conducted. They regret, however, to observe the very crowded state of the inmates, in consequence of the insufficiency of the accommodations, whereby 357 persons are crowded into a space not sufficient to accommodate, comfortably, more than half that number ; and they strongly recommend that a sum of money be granted to enable the commissioners to erect an additional building, or enlarge the present establishment.

They regret also to observe that the commissioners are constrained to keep some of the lunatics in close confinement in the same buildings with other paupers, thereby greatly retarding if not altogether preventing their ultimate recovery.

In conclusion, your committee recommend that the sum of £1600 be granted by the legislature towards the support of the establishment during the present year, in addition to the school grant of £25, being the proportion required to be borne by the provincial treasury, and they recommend that a portion of this sum be immediately advanced to the commissioners, who are now in arrear to the bank of Nova Scotia the sum of £754 12s. 10d.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN CREIGHTON,
S. P. FREEMAN,
JOHN MUNRO,
THOMAS COFFIN.

House of assembly, 12th March, 1853.

No. 52.

(See page 325.)

The committee appointed to examine and enquire into the accounts for public printing beg leave to report—

That the following accounts have been submitted to your committee :

Queen's printer's account against the province,	£383	9	4
Secretary's office,	39	8	3
Receiver general,	11	7	6
Financial secretary,	12	12	0
Excise office,	70	8	0
Printing 12 sheets of journals for legislative council, at 52s. 6d.,	31	10	0
25½ sheets of appendix to do., and 1¼ sheet of index, at 55s.,	73	10	0
	<hr/>		
Making in all,	622	5	1
Of this amount he has received	250	0	0
	<hr/>		
Leaving a balance due of	£372	5	1
	<hr/>		
Richard Nugent's account for printing for house of assembly,	326	15	8
Richard Nugent's account for printing 2000 copies of fishery report, 28 pages—3½ sheets folded and stitched,	25	0	0
Printing census returns on superfine foolscap, 24 pages, folded and stitched, in quarto form, on superfine law paper, 24 p., 3 sheets,	3	15	0
Other small charges, amounting to	6	0	0
	5	19	0
	<hr/>		
Making in all,	367	9	8
Of which amount he has received	250	0	0
	<hr/>		
Leaving a balance due of	£117	9	8
	<hr/>		
Mr. Annand's account for printing 47 quires blank magistrates' returns, at 5s.—fine medium paper, ruled,	11	15	0
47 quires blank circulars to magistrates, extra fine foolscap, at 3s. 6d.,	8	4	6
Other small charges, amounting to	5	1	0
	<hr/>		
Amounting to	£25	1	0
	<hr/>		
E. McDonald's account,	£4	17	6
English & Blackadar,	2	10	0
Wm. Gossip,	1	0	0
James Barnes,	0	18	0
A. Lawson,	0	15	0
J. Ferguson,	1	0	0
Angus M. Gidney,	0	14	10½
Wm. Annand,	0	15	0
J. Crosskill,	0	15	0
	<hr/>		
	£13	5	4½

Making in all the sum of one thousand and twenty-eight pounds, one shilling and one penny half-penny.

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The work charged in the foregoing accounts of the queen's printer is certified by the clerks in the provincial secretary's office to have been performed. They have examined the items and compared the charges with the scale fixed by committees of this house, and have been unable to discover any errors therein. They have also examined specimens of the work performed with a view to test the correctness of the charges.

A considerable amount of the charges appear to be for printing for the house of assembly. The amount claimed by the queen's printer appears to be large, and they recommend to the house more rigid economy in this branch of the public service. They have also examined the accounts of Mr. Richard Nugent for printing performed for the house of assembly. The work is certified to have been done by Mr. Whidden, the clerk, and your committee have examined the items and compared them with Mr. Nugent's contract and the scale of charges previously fixed, and believe them to be correct, and recommend that he should be paid the balance due, amounting to £76 15s. 8d. They also recommend that he be paid the further sum of £40 14s., amount of his account, furnished the provincial secretary, for public printing, making in all the sum of £117 9s. 8d.

Your committee have also examined the account of Mr. Annand, amounting to £25 ls., and believe the same to be correct, and recommend that he be paid that amount. They have also examined the various other accounts submitted to them, and, as previously stated, amounting to £13 5s. 4½d., and have no reason to doubt their accuracy, and recommend they should be paid. The whole amount to be provided for will be as follows :

Queen's printer,	£372	5	1
Richard Nugent,	117	9	8
William Annand,	25	1	0
E. McDonald and others, as per foregoing statement,	13	5	4½
	£528	1	1½

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN CREIGHTON, chairman.
STEPHEN FULTON,
JOHN LOCKE,
ANDREW COWIE,
B. WIER.

19th March, 1853.

No. 53.

(See page 325.)

The committee appointed to consider the petitions of Doctors William James Anderson, and George W. Johnstone, health officers of the port of Pictou, and the petition of Thomas Moody, of the same place, report as follows :

That in the year 1847, and the three following years, Messrs. Anderson and Johnstone, were health officers of the port of Pictou, acting under the directions of the board of health, of which they were both members.

That in the year 1848, a number of sick emigrants were landed on a sandy beach, at the entrance of the harbour of Pictou, by order of the board of health, and several having died, were buried on the said beach.

That the said beach had been previously hired from one Mrs. Moody, who received rent therefor, up to the year 1847. That in the year 1848, Messrs. Anderson and Johnstone were threatened with an action by the aforesaid Thomas Moody, (who claimed some right to said beach) for having buried the bodies of the said emigrants thereon; but some explanation having taken place with Mr. Moody's attorney, no suit was commenced against them till the year 1851.

That in the year 1852, the said suit was tried in the supreme court at Pictou, which resulted

resulted in a verdict for the defendants, which verdict was afterwards confirmed by the supreme court at Halifax, with costs.

That the decision of the case turned mainly upon the fact, that the action was not commenced within six months from the time of the act committed, and that the defendants were protected under the 56th chapter of the revised statutes.

That conceding the right of Thomas Moody to commence the action, and that if commenced in time it could have been sustained, your committee are still of opinion that Messrs. Anderson and Johnstone were acting in perfect good faith, and with no desire to violate the law, and that they ought not, as public servants, to be compelled to pay costs, for the excess of authority complained of.

That treble costs were taxed in the suit against the said Thomas Moody, amounting to £54 18s. 1d., and he was subsequently charged in execution therefor, and took the benefit of the insolvent act, after first assigning over to Messrs. Anderson and Johnstone his right in said beach, which was afterwards sold by them for the sum of £10, to one Wm. Scott.

Under all the circumstances of this case, your committee recommend that Messrs. Anderson and Johnstone should be paid the sum of £27 14s. 9d., being the ordinary costs in the suit, including £5 17s. 3ds. for costs out of pocket, and after deducting ten pounds realised from the sale of the beach, and shall release the judgment obtained by them.

And they further recommend that Thomas Moody should receive the sum of ten pounds on his producing a deed to himself, duly registered, from the said William Scott, for the beach in question. All which is respectfully submitted.

18th March, 1853.

JOHN CREIGHTON, chairman.
W. A. HENRY,
STEPHEN FULTON,
SAMUEL CHIPMAN.

No. 54.

(See page 327.)

The committee to whom was referred the provincial penitentiary affairs, beg leave to report: That they have examined the accounts of the institution for the past year, and found them correct, and a balance of former grant of £151 8s. 3d. at the disposal of the board of works, under whose management the institution has been since the month of May last. That they have had before them the report of the hon. Hugh Bell, chairman of the said board, by which it appears that there are now in prison 23 male and 2 female prisoners; that the average number for the last six months in prison was 22, and that during that time 15 was received and 10 discharged. The estimate of the expenses for the current year is £1100. Your committee recommend that that sum be provided for, in the committee of supply. Doctor Black, the medical attendant, reports that sickness to a considerable extent prevailed amongst the convicts during last year. In consequence of his increased duties, your committee recommend an addition to his present salary of fifteen pounds. They also recommend that the mark system be again introduced for the benefit of the prisoners. Your committee visited the penitentiary, and were pleased with its present condition. Mr. Fish, the present superintendent, seems well qualified for the situation. The prisoners for some time back have not worn chains, yet he reports their conduct as orderly.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

21st March, 1853.

JAMES McLEOD, chairman.
HENRY MARTELL,
FRANCIS BOURNEUF,
HENRY S. JOST,
NICHOLAS MOSHER.

No. 55.

(See page 327.)

The committee appointed to investigate certain claims for supplies to sick immigrants and shipwrecked sailors, beg leave to report as follows :

They have considered an account for £60 15s., (submitted to them,) for professional advice and attendance administered under the direction of the board of health for the county of Pictou, by William J. Anderson and G. M. Johnson, health officers, in relation to certain immigrants affected with small pox, and, being satisfied from vouchers and other sources of information that the services were performed and sanctioned by the board of health; but, considering, in the first place, that the charge of "£1 15s. for vaccinating and re-vaccinating" ought not to be a provincial charge; and, secondly, that the charge for visits, which constitute the rest of the account, are too high by nearly three-fourths of the whole amount charged. The committee are of opinion that twenty pounds are a sufficient compensation for the services mentioned in the account. They have considered, also, an account for £54 9s. 9d. of John T. Ives with the said board of health, for supplies furnished by him for sick immigrants confined in the lazaretto at Pictou, and suffering from small pox. This account has been duly certified to the committee, and satisfactorily proved to them to be correct, as has also been an account for £2 7s. 5d. of James D. B. Fraser, druggist, with the board, for medicines supplied to the sick persons last mentioned. It appears to the committee that on account of the above there has been advanced by the government, £66 17s. 2d., which last mentioned sum the committee recommend should be provided for. The committee, therefore, referring to the foregoing subjects of their investigation, recommend, further, that the sum of ten pounds be granted to pay what yet remains due in respect of the accounts and charges referred to.

The committee regret that they cannot recommend a grant to pay the account of A. C. McDonald for services performed by him as clerk to the board of health for Pictou; though, being satisfied that his account is correct, they will be glad to learn that he has received from the funds of the county of Pictou, an adequate compensation therefor.

The petition of the board of health of the county of Cape Breton, stating the services of James P. Ward as clerk to the board, and asking compensation therefor, has presented itself to the minds of the committee as not distinguishable in principle from the case of A. C. McDonald just referred thereto;—the committee therefore do not recommend any grant to the board of health for the county of Cape Breton for the benefit of Mr. Ward.

The committee, having considered the petition of Andrew Madden, of Arichat, in the county of Richmond, surgeon, referring to the several accounts with the province for attendance and medicines furnished to certain shipwrecked passengers, are of opinion that those accounts cannot, in their present forms, be approved, until they have been prepared and submitted in accordance with a resolution passed by the house in the session of 1849, to the effect that "before any advances are made from the treasury for and on account of any expenditures made by the local board of health, whether for sick emigrants or cases of small pox, the vouchers, *setting out the items and details*, and accounts therefor, shall have been previously submitted to the general or special sessions in the county where such expenditures have been made." The items of these accounts are not, in the opinion of the committee, sufficiently *particular* and *distinct* within the meaning of the resolution referred to, though the accounts appear to have been submitted to and approved by the sessions for the county of Richmond. The charges for advice, (which are in many instances mixed up indiscriminately with charges for medicine), the committee would not, under any circumstances, sanction.

The committee recommend that the sum of three pounds two shillings and ten pence be granted to the overseers of the poor for the township of Wilmot, in the county of Guysborough, for articles of clothing furnished by them to Robert Flynn, a destitute seaman and passenger on board the schooner Francis, wrecked at Whitehead.

They also recommend that two pounds seven shillings and six pence be granted unto

Catherine McPherson, in full for her account for board and attendance on Thomas Jones, a shipwrecked seaman.

The committee also recommend that one pound five shillings and three pence be granted unto Christiana Stone, agreeably to the prayer of her petition, for sustenance provided by her for five shipwrecked sailors.

Two several accounts of A. F. Sawers, M. D., health officer for the port of Halifax, with the province, have been submitted to and considered by the committee. As respects the first, viz., a charge for "visiting H. M. ship Cumberland, on her arrival from the West Indies, £1 10s.," the circumstances under which the ship was visited by Dr. Sawers are thus stated in a communication made by him to the committee, viz. : "I visited her on the ground of the report made to me, and in the belief that, though direct from Bermuda, she had been recently at Jamaica, where the cholera and small pox were raging." Dr. Sawers also informs the committee that he had not received orders either from the provincial secretary's office or the board of health previously to visiting the Cumberland. The committee do not feel themselves at liberty to recommend any grant for this service.

As regards the remaining account of Dr. Sawers for visiting brig Fanny, from Galway, examining passengers, and releasing from quarantine, amount £2 6s. 8d.,—as also subsequent visiting for a fortnight, also sundry medicines, £3 10s., the committee cannot recommend that any grant be made by the house. Upon referring to the law, and the circumstances of the case, it would appear that the vessel in question, being at the time of her arrival subject to sanatory orders, could not have been admitted to entry inwards until the master, owner or consignee had paid all fees and charges authorized by such sanatory orders, to be duly accounted for and paid over as therein directed; and your committee are of opinion, that if any peculiar circumstances (of which they have not been informed) existed in this case which prevented the health officer from receiving his fees from the source referred to in the provincial statute, they would not therefore be justified in recommending a grant for this service from the provincial treasury.

L. M. WILKINS, chairman.
SAM'L. CREELMAN,
EDW'D. L. BROWN,
ELKANAH YOUNG,
L. O'C. DOYLE.

Committee room, 23rd March, 1853.

No. 56.

(See page 338.)

No 10.

Downing street, 2nd March, 1853.

SIR—

I have received and had under my consideration 12 acts passed by the legislature of Nova Scotia, in the months of March, 1851, and June, 1852, and transmitted to me in your despatches noted in the margin.

These acts having been referred by the queen in council to the lords of the committee of privy council for trade and foreign plantations, that committee have reported to her majesty in council their opinion that the said acts should be left to their operation; and I have the honor to transmit to you herewith an order of her majesty in council, dated 21st ultimo, approving that report.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant-governor SIR G. LEMARCHANT, Nova Scotia.

At

At the court at Buckingham palace, the 21st day of February, 1853.

PRESENT :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

&c. &c. &c.

Whereas the governor, or 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, 1852, and June, 1852, pass twelve acts, which have been transmitted, entitled as follows. viz :

No. 3069. An act for revising and consolidating the general statutes of Nova Scotia.

No. 3081. An act to continue the militia law.

No. 3082. An act to amend number thirty-four of the revised statutes.

No. 3083. An act to amend chapter thirty-eight of the revised statutes, entitled, "of treasury notes, the funded debt, and the savings' bank."

No. 3084. An act to continue certain acts of the general assembly.

No. 3085. An act to amend certain chapters of the revised statutes.

No. 3087. An act relating to the public buildings and establishments.

No. 3094. An act to extend to the village of Truro the law relating to commissioners of streets.

No. 3095. An act to extend to the village of New Caledonia the law relating to commissioners of streets.

No. 3102. An act to alter the time of holding the sessions for the counties of Inverness and Richmond.

No. 3105. An act to enable Thomas Robson to obtain letters patent for the invention of a horizontal windmill.

No. 3124. An act to naturalize Charles T. Lee, Sherburne Lowell, and John Keayszer.

And whereas the said acts have been referred to the committee of the lords of her majesty's most honorable privy council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to trade and foreign plantations, and the said committee have reported, as their opinion to her majesty, that he said acts should be left to their operation—her majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of her privy council, to approve the said report ; whereof the governor, lieutenant-governor, or commander in chief for the time being, of her majesty's province of Nova Scotia, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. L. BATHURST.

No. 57.

(See page 352.)

The report of the committee on the license laws is as follows :

1. They report the continuance of the law for one year, with these modifications :—

2. They report that so long as the importation and distillery of spirituous liquors be authorized by law, it is the duty of all honest men to endeavor to regulate the sale of the same in that mode which will prove least detrimental to the interests of all classes of the people. The system now pursued in many counties, giving the grand jury and court of sessions power to refuse licences to honest and respectable men, produces this result, as to open the hovels, the brothels, and every abode of vice,—open to be resorted to by the young and unwary, without the slightest check and control, and subject to no restraint.

3. They report, in this state of things, it is advisable that in every county it shall be imperative on the grand jury to recommend, and the court of sessions to nominate, three or more

more respectable citizens, in whom confidence may be placed, to retail an article, the importation of which is sanctioned by the law of the land, and thus prevent the gross immoralities which now exist.

4. They have considered the petition of Arthur King and Lawrence Hall, praying that in case of the recommendation for licences by the grand jury, and refusal of sessions to nominate, it shall be lawful for three justices of the peace to supersede the functions of the court of sessions, and grant licences. They think that it would not be wise legislation to infringe upon the privilege of the court of sessions by acceding to the prayer of petitioners; they trust, that the opinion above expressed, will meet with the concurrence of your honorable house, and thus prevent such necessity to arise.

JOHN C. HALL, chairman.
JOHN C. WADE.

No. 58.

(See page 357.)

The committee to whom were referred the accounts of Richard Nugent and others, in reference to the publication of the revised statutes, beg leave to report as follows:

That it appears to your committee that 425 volumes of the work have been sold by Mr. Nugent on account of the province, at 8s. 9d. per volume, £185 18 9

Against this amount are charged the following items, viz:

Binding 250 vols. local acts per contract, at 1s. 10½. per copy,	£23	8	9
425 vols. revised statutes, at 1s. 3d.,	26	11	3
6 vols. extra, at 2s. 6d.,	0	15	0
12 vols. revised statutes, fine edition, over and above the numbers contracted for, ordered by committee in session of 1852, at 15s. selling price,	9	0	0
Commission on 425 vols. sold, at 10 per cent.,	18	11	10½
	£78	6	10½

That the above charges, with the exception of that of 1s. 10½d. for binding per copy, are correct. This charge, on reference to the contract, your committee find should be but 1s. 9d. per copy. They have therefore reduced that charge by £1 11s. 3d., which deducted from £78 6 10½ will leave the sum of £76 15s. 7½d. chargeable by Mr. Nugent against the gross sales of the work. A balance of £109 3s. 2½d. is therefore due by Mr. Nugent to the province on account of such sales, which your committee recommend should be at once paid into the hands of the receiver general.

Your committee also report that in connexion with this service there appear to be justly due the sum of £5 10s. 2½d. to Messrs. McKinlay for stationery,—the sum of £2 6s. 8d. to H. C. D. Twining, esquire, for drawing contract with Mr. Nugent,—and the further sum of £34 for engrossing done by Mr. Peter Donaldson. These three latter sums, making together £41 16s. 10½d., your committee recommend should be granted to the clerk of the house, to be by him paid to the parties entitled thereto.

All which is respectfully submitted.

STEWART CAMPBELL, chairman.
ROBERT MURRAY,
H. MUNRO.

Committee room, March 30, 1853.

No. 59.

(See page 357.)

The committee to whom was referred the petition of John H. Crosskill, late queen's printer of this province, beg leave to report—

That they have partially examined the accounts submitted to them, and have discovered that Mr. Crosskill has been twice charged with the sum of £18 7s. 6d., which is manifestly incorrect, and recommend that he should be repaid that amount.

Your committee have been desirous of entering into a thorough investigation of the whole accounts of Mr. Crosskill, with a view of doing him ample justice; but have been unable to do so, in consequence of being unable to examine his accounts previously submitted to the assembly, and must therefore beg leave to refer the whole case to the next session of the legislature, when they hope the house will be enabled to afford to Mr. Crosskill that measure of justice to which he may prove himself fairly entitled.

JOHN J. MARSHALL, chairman.
G. W. McLELAN,
JOHN CREIGHTON,
SAMUEL CHIPMAN,
THOMAS KILLAM.

28th March, 1853.

No. 60.

(See page 357.)

The committee to whom was referred the petition of James Wilson, praying for such an alteration in the law as would authorise the manufacture, at a nominal rate of duty, of alcohol for chemical and mechanical purposes, and for exportation to foreign countries, beg leave to report as follows:

That the petition has been referred to them at so late a period in the session, that they have found it impossible to enter on the consideration of that part of the petition which refers to exportation. They would not venture to recommend to the house a change in the policy deliberately adopted by the legislature, without having an opportunity of making investigations, which they could not attempt with the limited time at their command.

With respect to the other branch of the petition, the manufacture of alcohol for chemical and mechanical purposes, they have enquired into the quantity necessary for the supply of the Nova Scotia market.

They find that the importation of burning fluid is largely increasing every year; during the last year about 400 barrels were imported into this province, amounting to £1471 14s. 9d. sterling.

For tinctures, essences, perfumes, and ethers, your committee have been informed that a quantity equal to about 2000 gallons is annually required by the trade in Halifax.

As the law now stands, it gives in effect a bounty to the foreign manufacturer upon these articles.

On the manufacture of a gallon of burning fluid in the province, the duties on the molasses, added to the average duty paid on the distillation of rum under the license system, would amount to about

While imported burning fluid pays only a duty of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. or about

11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Leaving a clear bounty to the foreign manufacturer of 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per gallon.

Your committee are of opinion that it would be right to adopt such a modification of the law as would enable the manufacturer of fluid, essences, perfumes, tinctures, and ethers, with a drawback equal to the amount of duties which have been paid on the molasses and the distillation. All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN ESSON,
HENRY S. JOST,
ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD.

Committee room, 30th March, 1853.

No. 61.

(See page 361.)

COUNTY OF HALIFAX.

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand eight hundred and forty pounds, granted for the service of roads and bridges within the county of Halifax, be applied as follows:—

To repay Michael Kearney, for money advanced on Kearney road,	£77	10	11
For survey through Hammonds Plains,	9	13	9
Benjamin Wier, for advances,	6	8	9
John Esson, “	20	6	10
To repair road from Alexander Hubley's to barracks, Margaret's Bay,	12	10	0
Walker's to William Covey's gate,	12	10	0
William Covey's gate to Knowlan's,	10	0	0
Knowlan's to Peggy's Cove,	10	0	0
St. Margaret's Bay road to Dover,	20	0	0
Allan McDonald's to Chester road,	5	0	0
Croucher's forks to Wooden's bridge,	7	10	0
Piers' mill to chapel, Hammonds Plains,	5	0	0
To alter the road from Stillwater bridge to Chester road,	25	0	0
Repair branch road from William Frizzel's to Hammonds Plain road,	3	10	0
Road from Hammonds Plain to Windsor road,	10	0	0
English's corner to Wright's bridge,	10	0	0
Wright's bridge to Indian River bridge,	10	0	0
Bright's to Davidson's mill,	7	10	0
North West Arm to McIntosh's bridge,	12	10	0
McIntosh's bridge to Wagner's,	5	0	0
New Margaret's Bay road, through Greenhead, to Charles Drysdale's,	10	0	0
New Margaret's Bay road through to old Margaret's Bay road,	7	10	0
Wagner's to Charles Drysdale's,	5	0	0
Charles Drysdale's to Prospect bridge,	17	10	0
Prospect bridge to Prospect,	12	10	0
Preston forks to Colborn's,	5	0	0
Colborn's road to bridge at Terrance Bay,	10	0	0
Bridge to Sandy Cove, Terrance Bay and Lower Prospect,	20	0	0
Main road to Coburn's,	5	0	0
Road from Prospect road to Brookside,	5	0	0
From Terrance Bay road to John Yeadan's,	5	0	0
Open road from Wm. Drysdale's to Terrance Bay road,	7	10	0
Repair road from Sambro road to Bennet's,	5	0	0

T_o

To repair road from Sambro to Sambro bridge,	£5	0	0
Sambro bridge to Shea's, Harrietfields,	12	10	0
Shea's (Harrietfields,) to old Margaret's Bay road,	17	10	0
Margaret's Bay road to Lawson's mills,	5	0	0
Sambro road to Fraser's,	5	0	0
Coot Cove to Marriot's road,	5	0	0
Harrietfields road to B. Umlah's,	5	0	0
Marriot's to main road,	5	0	0
Marriot's road to Pennant,	5	0	0
Pennant bridge to Sambro bridge,	5	0	0
Sandy Cove to Ketch Harbor,	5	0	0
Pennant to Cook's,	5	0	0
McIntosh's bridge to Herring Cove forks,	10	0	0
Herring Cove forks to Portuguese Cove,	10	0	0
Portuguese Cove to Ketch Harbor, including alteration,	25	0	0
Ketch Harbor to Bald Rock,	5	0	0
Herring Cove to York Redoubt,	7	10	0
Lower Flat, Herring Cove, to main road,	5	0	0
Ferguson's Cove to main road,	10	0	0
Lynch's to Stone's,	5	0	0
Ferry, at Purcell's, to Ferguson's Cove,	2	10	0
Moose Town and Hamilton's road, Hammonds Plains,	4	0	0
Kearney road,	15	0	0
North West Arm, through Dutch Village, to three mile house,	15	0	0
From White's, Prospect road, to Gauld's,	5	0	0
This sum at the disposal of township members for contingencies,	15	19	9
To repair road from Creighton's towards the Battery,	10	0	0
Battery to York's corner,	10	0	0
York's corner to Stoney Beach,	5	0	0
Joseph DeYoung's to shore road,	3	0	0
York's corner towards Cole Harbour,	10	0	0
Cow Bay to Cole Harbor,	10	0	0
Caldwell road,	10	0	0
Road from Cole Harbour to Lawrencetown,	10	0	0
Miller's to Cole Harbour,	5	0	0
Old Look-out road,	5	0	0
Road from Look-out road to Nelson's,	5	0	0
Evan's to Lawrencetown,	5	0	0
Bell's to church, Preston,	5	0	0
Fairbanks' mills to Lawrencetown,	10	0	0
Three Fathom Harbour to connect with drawbridge,	10	0	0
Alteration west side Lake Porter, after survey,	10	0	0
West side Chezetcook,	15	0	0
East side ditto,	10	0	0
Petpiswick Harbour,	10	0	0
Musquodoboit Harbour,	10	0	0
Road from Big Lake to Harvey road, including breakwater,	10	0	0
West side Jedore, from B. Day's to George Harpell's, after survey,	10	0	0
Road from George Harpell's to Oyster Pond,	5	0	0
B. Day's to Harvey road, on new line,	10	0	0
Bollong's to Taylor's Bay,	25	0	0
Taylor's Head to Harvey road,	5	0	0
Church, Ship Harbour, to Harvey road, new line,	25	0	0
Sheet Harbour to Salmon River, including bridge,	25	0	0
Salmon River to Necum Teuch,	15	0	0
Necum Teuch to county line,	10	0	0

To

To repair road from Upper Musquodoboit to Sheet Harbour, including survey on new line,	£100	0	0
Charles Dean's to Wallace bridge, including over-expenditure,	20	0	0
Caledonia Settlement, St. Mary's, to Pictou line,	30	0	0
Charles Dean's to Gladwin's meadow, on the main road, including overexpenditure by Alexander Kent,	20	0	0
Stewiacke road, by John Henry's, Musquodoboit,	5	0	0
On Lew line between Daniel Fisher's and Fraser's,	7	0	0
Glenmore Settlement and Stewiacke,	20	0	0
William Guild's bridge to George Higgins's road,	10	0	0
John Lyndsay's, senr., to Simeon Higgins' road alteration,	6	0	0
Higgins' Settlement road to W. Archibald's mills,	5	0	0
Bridge, near Cole's, Little River, to Bruce's Settlement, on Falkner line,	8	0	0
Road from Bruce's Settlement to McKay's mills, by Scott's,	5	0	0
Bridge at McKay's mills,	10	0	0
Road from Canada Settlement to McKay's mill,	5	0	0
Marr's bridge to Marr's mill,	5	0	0
Kent's to Gay's River, on new line,	50	0	0
Gay's River to Musquodoboit, on new line,	50	0	0
Charles Lemmon's to John McMichael's, junr.,	5	0	0
Lemon's to Clearey's,	5	0	0
Alteration between Kerr's and Gay's River,	10	0	0
Road from McHeffy's hill to Black Rock road,	6	0	0
To John Ogilvie's manufactory, Gay's River,	4	0	0
To Sibley's mills,	5	0	0
From Dewolf Settlement road,	5	0	0
Wyse's corner to Meagher's grant,	10	0	0
For survey from Meagher's grant to Little River,	5	0	0
To repair road to Ledgewidg's,	5	0	0
Peter Doyle's,	5	0	0
West's,	5	0	0
Wyse's,	5	0	0
Beaver Bank road,	20	0	0
Old Windsor road by church,	5	0	0
Old Cobequid road,	5	0	0
Beaver Bank road to Shubenacadie,	6	0	0
Windsor road to Hubbert Settlement,	10	0	0
Road east side Basin,	20	0	0
To pay William Anderson overexpenditure on eastern shore road, survey, &c.,	80	0	0
On account first instalment, loan for shore road,	250	0	0
At disposal of county members, to meet contingencies,	95	0	0

£1840 0 0

GREAT ROADS.

To repair road from North West Arm to Lunenburg county line,	120	0	0
Great western road, to rebuild bridge near 3 mile house,	50	0	0
From 3 mile house to the county Hant's line, including advances and overexpenditure,	190	0	0
Eastern road from Dartmouth to Shubenacadie river,	300	0	0
Guysborough road from Pollock's to Brown's bridge,	150	0	0
Harvey road from Dartmouth to Ship Harbour,	100	0	0

£910 0 0

County

COUNTY OF HANTS.

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds, granted for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Hants, be applied as follows :

To pay David Smith, expended in building a pier at Cockmagun bridge,	£48	10	0
Hugh McCallum, expended in finishing bridge at Cheverie,	33	6	7
Oliver Baxter, expended in repairing St. Croix bridge,	22	19	9
A. M. Cochran, esquire, expended in repairing bridge at Five Mile River,	4	15	0
From Parker's mill to Philip Harvey's road,	5	0	0
Philip Harvey's road to John Dimock's,	10	0	0
Daniel Dimock's past Aker's,	4	0	0
For bridge near William McKay's,	5	0	0
From Terrence Cochran's to St. Croix River,	10	0	0
Chambers' to Muddy Marsh,	7	0	0
For new road from Miller's Creek to F. Cochran's farm, in addition to sum undrawn,	5	0	0
New road past Benjamin Harvey's farm,	8	10	0
From Darius Mosher's to Isaiah Dimock's, in addition to sum undrawn,	5	0	0
Felix Cochran's to north side of Village Causeway,	9	0	0
Kennetcook bridge to Douglas line,	4	0	0
Kennetcook road to Knox's,	8	0	0
Isaiah Dimock's to Constantine's,	5	0	0
For Ryan's road,	4	0	0
Road past Major Greeno's,	4	0	0
Road past Henry Vaughan's to Levi Dimock's,	8	10	0
To repair road past methodist chapel, near Meander river,	6	0	0
From Marshall Mumford's to John Cochran's,	6	0	0
Benjamin Mumford's, past Levi Dimock's, to Rawdon,	6	0	0
Richard Anthony's to Rawdon line,	3	0	0
Robert Greeno's to Wilcox ferry,	5	0	0
For road past Philip Harvey's,	5	10	0
To pay Nathan Taylor, expended on old Avon bridge,	21	3	8
To pay Peter Payzant, expended on Allen's bridge,	4	14	3
From Benjamin Curry's to post road,	15	0	0
Old Avon bridge to Horton line,	7	0	0
For road past Barkhouse's to Horton line,	15	0	0
From Peter Payzant's to Aylward's,	5	0	0
To repair hill on east side of Half-way River,	10	0	0
From John Eldridge's to old post road,	5	0	0
Thomas Manning's to Bishop's,	12	10	0
To repair Lime Rock hill,	5	0	0
For road past Oliver Davison's,	5	0	0
Road to Charles Inglis's,	5	0	0
Stoddart's mill,	5	0	0
Hill at Hantsport,	5	0	0
From William Shaw's to old post road,	5	0	0
Richard Lunn's past John Manning's,	5	0	0
Windsor line to Geldert's, in addition to £20 from great road grant,	5	0	0
Forks to Falmouth line, in addition to £15 from great road grant,	5	0	0
New St. Croix bridge to Windsor road,	20	0	0
Isaac Dewolf's to old Avon bridge,	8	0	0
For old Ponhook road,	8	0	0
			From

From Metzler's to the forks, to be paid when certified that £25 subscribed has been expended,	£30	0	0
For Dawson road,	5	0	0
From mouth of new road to Winckworth,	6	0	0
To repair bridge at St. Croix,	10	0	0
To repair hill at John Jenkins',	7	0	0
For alteration near Rawdon road, Douglas,	12	0	0
From Nine Mile River road to Kennetcook bridge,	5	0	0
Kennetcook bridge to John Singer's, Noel road,	7	0	0
John Singer's to Noel mill,	7	0	0
Noel mill to Tenecape,	7	0	0
For bridge at Burncoat, to be paid when certified that £9 subscribed has been expended,	12	0	0
From Jacob Hennegar's to Noel,	7	0	0
Burton's towards Nine Mile River,	8	0	0
Burton's to Rocky Brook,	8	0	0
Rocky Brook to Maitland,	6	0	0
For road past Garey's farm,	5	0	0
From Five Mile River to Daniel Dimock's farm,	12	10	0
Daniel Dimock's farm to Rines' Creek,	17	10	0
Rines' Creek to Indian road, including bridge at Rines' Creek,	9	0	0
John McPhee's to Wallace's mill,	7	0	0
John McPhee's to Rolston's,	7	0	0
Indian road towards Five Mile River,	8	0	0
For road past Nathaniel Nelson's,	6	0	0
Road past Francis Burrows',	3	0	0
McGilligan's to John Murphy's,	7	10	0
From James Nelson's to McGilligan's,	6	10	0
Nine Mile River to Shubenacadie road,	7	0	0
Hall's bridge to McPhee's bridge,	16	0	0
McPhee's bridge to Rolston's,	5	0	0
To open road to bridge at Garden's,	7	0	0
For road to Grand Lake, past Horn's,	4	0	0
From Nine Mile River road to Grand Lake,	5	0	0
Alexander McPhee's to John McDonald's,	6	0	0
John McDonald's to Indian road,	6	0	0
John Caldwell's to Indian road,	6	0	0
John Wright's to Indian road,	8	0	0
Gore, on new road, to Nine Mile River road,	15	0	0
For new road past David McKenzie's,	5	0	0
From James Scott's to Rolston's, on old road,	5	0	0
To repair Kennetcook bridge at Barron's,	12	0	0
From Gore road to Kennetcook bridge,	9	0	0
For road past Michael Wallace's,	4	0	0
From Shubenacadie road to Nowlan's mill,	5	0	0
Rawdon line to Kennetcook road, past Gorman's,	5	0	0
For road past Isaac Colbert's,	4	0	0
From Tenecape to Rany Brook,	10	0	0
Rany Brook to Whale Creek,	7	0	0
Whale Creek to Petite River,	8	0	0
Walton to Rany Cove,	8	0	0
Rany Cove to Bass Creek,	6	0	0
Bass Creek to Cheverie,	6	0	0
Cheverie to Brown's clearing,	7	0	0
Brown's clearing to Cockmagun bridge,	7	0	0
			From

From James Card's to Newport line,	£9	0	0
Knox's to Walton,	17	0	0
Walton road to Cambridge, past Goshen farm,	4	0	0
River Hebert, past E. Murphy's, to Gorman's,	6	0	0
Landerkin's to James Sanford's farm,	5	0	0
Roache's mill to Meander river,	7	0	0
Meander river to Windsor road, and to rebuild bridge at James Caravan's,	15	0	0
For road past Bond's mill,	5	0	0
From James Wood's past William Dimock's,	4	0	0
For road past John Gordon's,	4	0	0
Thomas Moxon's,	5	0	0
Alexander Sims',	6	10	0
From James Withrow's to Gore road,	6	10	0
James Withrow's to Douglas line, past William Whittiar's,	4	0	0
Douglas line to Rolston's,	5	0	0
James Withrow's to Fahie's road,	18	0	0
Fahie's road to county line,	18	0	0
Withrow's mill to Beaver Bank road,	7	10	0
Douglas road, past Wilson's,	6	10	0
To repair bridge at Reach's mill,	7	10	0
From Withrow's mill to Rawdon church,	5	0	0
Rawdon church to Newport line, past Caldwell's,	6	0	0
Beaver Bank road past James Wall's,	4	0	0
Thomas Wallace's,	4	0	0
Nicholson's,	4	0	0
For road past David Withrow's,	3	0	0
From Rawdon road to James Bond's,	4	0	0
Murphy's to Newport line, and bridge at Hebert River,	10	0	0
Kennetcook road to Rawdon, past Liswell's farm,	4	0	0
For new road past James Harvey's,	5	0	0
Road between Samuel Clark's and Indian chapel,	3	0	0
To repair bridge at Pressly farm, Maitland,	6	0	0
From Hugh Burns's to Archibald Ettinger's,—to be paid when certified that £8 subscribed is expended,	8	0	0
Nine Mile River road, past Sloan's,	7	0	0
Joseph Singer's towards Nowlan's mill,	6	0	0
Old Windsor road to Hibbet's farm,	12	0	0
Hibbet's farm to Michael Walsh's,	6	0	0
Michael Walsh's to Beaver Bank road,	5	0	0
To pay in part of advance made to finish old Avon bridge in 1851,	117	10	0
To pay expense of road survey made by William Faulkner,	9	13	3
For bridge at Tucker's Creek, Newport, in addition to sum undrawn,	256	17	6
To repair old Avon bridge,	15	0	0
	£1500	0	0

Resolved, That the sum of seven hundred pounds, granted for the service of the great roads in the county of Hants, be applied as follows :

From Halifax county line to gate at Mount Uniacke,	£75	0	0
Gate at Mount Uniacke to Rawdon road,	85	0	0
Rawdon road to Albro Sweet's,	55	0	0
Albro Sweet's to Martin's,	50	0	0
Martin's to St. Croix bridge,	35	0	0
			From

From St Croix bridge to Sharp's,	£35	0	0
Sharp's to Avon bridge, and alteration at Sharp's hill,	80	0	0
Avon bridge to Horton line, and to pay to John Akins £3 7s. 2d. expended,	100	0	0
Forks to Falmouth line, in addition to £5 from cross road grant,	15	0	0
Falmouth line to Geldert's, in addition to £5 from cross road grant,	20	0	0
Keys' bridge to north line of Hugh Ross' farm, and to pay S. Woodworth £2 3s. 3d. expended,	42	0	0
North line of Hugh Ross' farm to Wardrop's gate,	50	0	0
Wardrop's gate to bridge at Nelson's,	58	0	0
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	£700	0	0

COUNTY OF KING'S.

Resolved, That the sum of thirteen hundred and fifty pounds, granted for the service of roads and bridges in King's, to be appropriated as follows :

TOWNSHIP OF CORNWALLIS.

From the cove road passing John McConnell's to Long Point road,	£7	0	0
For the Cove road, and to pay Michael Shey £2 over expended, 1852,	8	0	0
Road passing O. H. Cogswell's, and to open the same to Aylesford line,	7	0	0
From Turner Point road, passing Jaques', to Aylesford line,	5	0	0
For to open up and complete the new road from Armstrong's to Ogilvie brook,	14	0	0
Open up the new road from Turner Point road to Ogilvie brook,	13	0	0
The Turner Point road, and to make an alteration north of W. Cook's,	6	0	0
From the Givan Wharf, passing David Hamilton's and Mrs. Hall's,	10	0	0
For the road passing Goold's and Joseph Swindle's,	5	0	0
Passing James Goold's and Glaney's,	5	0	0
To open a new road from Black Rock road to James Goold's,	6	0	0
From the Givan road, passing Absolam Brown's, to Black Rock road,	6	0	0
Long Point road passing Baker's,	4	0	0
Givan road passing Joseph Spicer's,	6	0	0
Givan road passing Lewis Norris' to Black Rock road,	5	0	0
For the Long Point road from E. Condon's, and the North Mountain road to the Givan road,	6	0	0
To complete the new road near T. Strong's to Canady Creek, and road to C. Eaton's,	7	10	0
From Black Rock road, passing Beckwith's saw mill, to Canady Creek,	5	0	0
Canady Creek to Murry Mill Brook,	4	0	0
For the road passing C. V. Rawding's and N. Foot's,	5	0	0
From Dooly's, past Patrick Sarsfield's, to Finsy road,	6	0	0
The Sarsfield road, on the new road, to Barnaby Mill road,	8	0	0
To open the new road from John Arnold's through the Irish Settlement,	4	0	0
For to complete the alterations on the Barnaby Mill road to breakwater,	7	10	0
The road passing Jeremiah Hut's over Brimer Vault's,	4	0	0
From the school house, Turner corner, to John White's, past Thompson's, and to pay A. Thompson 20s. expended,	4	0	0
For the Burges Mountain hill and the road passing Clark's,	5	0	0
Petten Mountain hill and road passing W. H. Parker's and J. Bligh's,	6	0	0
From Gideon Cogswell's, to open a new road up the mountain to Canady Creek,	6	0	0
			For

For the road passing Robert Foot's to Hall's Harbor and Bently Mountain hill,	£6	0	0
From Huntington Point road through Irish Settlement,	6	0	0
Huntington road to Hall's Harbour,	5	0	0
From Bay Shore, Huntington Point, to William Hawton's,	4	0	0
Hall's Harbour to Woodworth's, and the road passing D. Usley's,	5	0	0
The Woodworth road, Master's mountain, to Hall's Harbour,	6	0	0
For the bridge and road crossing the Sheffield Vault, W. North's,	7	0	0
Road passing Robert Bennett's to the Bay,	5	0	0
To Long Beach, passing W. H. Thorp's and Orsborne's,	8	0	0
From the Mountain baptist meeting house to Black Hole, Bay shore,	4	0	0
Black Hole, passing Silas Eaton's, to the Simon Newcomb place,	6	0	0
For the Mountain Hill road passing up the Wood Hollow,	8	0	0
New road from Ira Woodworth road to Black Hole,	5	0	0
Ira Woodworth road to the Bay,	7	10	0
Scot's Bay road from front of the mountain,	15	0	0
From the new mountain road to Scot's Bay, on the alteration to J. Sanford's,	4	0	0
Bestor North's, on new road up the mountain, to Scot's Bay,	8	0	0
For the new road passing Nelson Whalen's,	6	0	0
Passing Nathan Woodworth's and road by Pent's mills,	6	0	0
Road passing Pero baptist meeting house and James Sandford's,	6	0	0
Elijah West's to Thomas Doyle's,	6	0	0
From Thomas Doyle's, on the road passing S. Rand's, to Scot's Bay,	8	0	0
Mill Brook, past Jackson's, to White Water Brook,	5	0	0
For the road passing Gorden Sandford's to Basin of Mines,	6	0	0
From the Gorden Sandford road to Bass Creek, and road by Bigelow's,	6	0	0
For the road to the pickets, Porter's Point, and landing place,	6	0	0
Road passing over the Wellington dyke, and to pay W. H. Magee,			
40s. expended 1852 on road,	4	0	0
Embankment, town plot,	4	0	0
From Albert Chase's, on the new road to Obadiah Newcomb's,	8	0	0
The presbyterian meeting house over the middle dyke,	6	0	0
Cornwallis bridge to steam saw mill, and to C. Tobin's,	8	0	0
Steam saw mill to Stephen North's,	5	0	0
William Roberson's to Little Lake, and the alteration,	8	0	0
For the new road from Brandywine road to post road, by Jackson's,	10	0	0
From methodist meeting house, up the mountain, to William White's,	6	0	0
The post road, by Graham Bowls', to methodist meeting house,	7	0	0
The Woodworth road passing Skinner's and David Shaw's,	4	0	0
Post road by J. Tailor's to Aylesford line, and the road by Collins',	7	10	0
For the road passing Richard Woodworth's, South Mountain,	6	0	0
Road passing Foresyth Woodworth's saw mill,	6	0	0
Road passing near Joel Parrishe's to Aylesford line,	5	0	0
To open a new road from the post road, by Benjamin Palmer's, to mountains,	6	0	0
To extend the alteration on the road passing Woodman's, South Mountains,	8	0	0
From the Petton saw mill on the road passing Woodman's to post road,	6	0	0
From the Horton line, past W. Jordain's, to the Isaac Webster road, by			
E. Condon's,	6	0	0
Enoch Condon's to Aylesford line and the Isaac Webster road,	5	0	0
William Foresyth's, to open a new road to the English Mountain road,	6	0	0
For the new alteration on the English Mountain road by John P. Crow's,	7	10	0
Samuel Rockwell mountain road to Hall's Harbor,	5	0	0
To open a new road past William Newcomb's to Athorn Eaton's,	6	0	0
From the Cornwallis bridge to Kidston's cross road,	7	0	0
Brown's, Black Rock road, to Givan road,	5	0	0
For the new alteration at Allen's hill, near Jeremiah Bligh's,	5	0	0

For the road passing Bremen's and Murphy's,	£4	0	0
Gibson road to John Ells',	5	0	0
Road passing Isaiah Shaw's to the baptist meeting house,	4	8	7
Road from Huntington Point passing Gideon Hlsly's,	4	0	0
From the Dooley road crossing the Brimer vault passing J. Hut's,	4	0	0
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	£537	18	7
For to pay John A. Chipman for an over-expenditure,			
per account,	£15	8	8—1852.
John McMullen, for an over-expenditure,			
per account,	7	11	9 “
George N. Rockwell, for a sum expended			
on bridge, per account,	8	5	6 “
John P. Crowe, for a sum expended on alte-			
ration, per account,	12	9	0 “
C. W. F. Rand, for a sum expended on			
bridge, per account,	9	0	0 “
Timothy Sulavan, for a sum expended on			
road, per account,	2	10	0 “
John McConnell, for a sum expended on			
bridge, per account,	2	19	0 “
Timothy Barnaby, for a sum expended on			
road, per account,	3	17	6—1851.
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	£600	0	0

TOWNSHIP OF AYLESFORD.

From the Cornwallis line, westerly, on Canaan road,	£6	0	0
Canaan road, on road to Sherbrooke and Dalhousie,	10	0	0
On the road passing Lake George to Twelve Mile Brook, and to pay 11s. 3d.			
to A. Tupper, over-expended,	10	0	0
For the bridge crossing the road near Spectacle Lake,	10	0	0
Road leading from Lake Paul to Dalhousie,	6	0	0
Atton road, (so called,) Dalhousie,	4	0	0
Road leading from Dalhousie to Aylesford,	8	0	0
By Eason's mills to Nichols' road,	5	0	0
From Vail's River bridge, easterly, on Jackson road,	7	0	0
On the road by Jonathan Morse's to Jackson road, and then easterly,	6	0	0
From Vail's River bridge, westwardly, to improve the hill,	5	0	0
From the post road, passing Gates' mill to Nichols' road, to Canaan, one-			
half to be expended north of or near the mills,	17	0	0
For the Nichols road, westwardly, on Jackson road,	5	0	0
From the Jackson road, southerly, to Palmer's mills,	5	0	0
Jackson road, on south end of Nichols' road, to the Canaan road,	5	0	0
On the new road running west from Glebe to Spinney road,	5	0	0
From the main road, by Abraham Spinney's to Canan road,	6	0	0
Ward road along the Glebe road to the Jackson road,	6	0	0
Post road past Tuft's mills to Walter Welton's, and to build bridge,	25	0	0
Neely road, eastwardly and southerly, to Wheelock's mills,	4	0	0
For the road commencing at the Neely road, and running westwardly across			
John McGregor's, John Saunders' and other lands,	7	0	0
From the Parker road, on the Hall road (so called), to the Woodworth road,	8	0	0
Parker road, on the new road westwardly,	8	0	0

For

For the road from the Bishop road, passing the late Frances Smith's,	£5	0	0
Crossing Wm. and Charles Foster's farm,	5	0	0
Passing over Thomas Tupper's farm across the mountain, and to pay expenditure of last year,	20	0	0
From the post road on the Bishop road, to the Bay,	8	0	0
On the Clermont road, to the Bay,	8	0	0
On the cross road from the Bishop road to Clermont road,	6	0	0
For the road near the Bluff, from Clermont road to French Cross,	7	0	0
On the cross road from Clermont road to Morden road,	6	0	0
From the post road on the Morden road to Joseph Lee's,	25	0	0
Joseph Lee's to the French Cross,	10	0	0
The Dempsey corner to Bay shore, and thence eastwardly to Corn- wallis line,	6	0	0
For the new road passing Thomas Welton's,	10	0	0
From the main road passing Bishop mills to Benjamin Palmer's,	6	0	0
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	£300	0	0

Resolved, That the sum of three hundred and fifty pounds, granted for the service of the great roads in King's county, be applied as follows :

CORNWALLIS.

From Horton line, on the post road, to Winsby's,	£8	0	0
Winsby's to William Pineo's,	12	0	0
William Pineo's to Aylesford township line,	15	0	0
Condon corner, Berwick, to Alfred Skinner's, by the way of the new laid alterations, and to complete the same,	30	0	0
Thomas White's to Canady Creek and breakwater,	15	0	0
For the embankment of road at Canady Creek beach and the road,	7	0	0
From C. Skinner's to Givan Wharf,	13	9	3
Givan Wharf to the front of the mountain	12	0	0
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	£112	9	3
To pay Samuel Beckwith, commissioner, per over-expended on new altera- tions on road from Berwick to Skinner's,	21	10	9
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	£134	0	0

TOWNSHIP OF AYLESFORD.

From the Cornwallis line to Clermont,	10	0	0
Clermont to the Annapolis county line, and to alter the road opposite William Miller's, esquire, upon the condition that the land over which alteration of road passes is to be given by the proprietors free of any charge or expence, and to the width of four roads; and upon this further stipulation, that the commissioner, by and with the advice of jus- tices of the peace disinterested, shall approve of such alteration,	35	0	0
From the Canaan road to the county of Lunenburg, through Sherbrooke to Dalhousie—three pounds of such sum to pay over-expenditure of last year,	21	0	0
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	£66	0	0

Horton.

HORTON.

To repay Harris Turner for over-expenditure,	£3	11	6
Edward Hamilton for over-expenditure,	3	18	1
Wm. Stewart for over-expenditure on main post road,	5	9	9
From Daniel Coyle's to old post road,	10	0	0
Daniel Bishop's towards John Fuller's,	7	10	0
John Fuller's towards Daniel Bishop's,	7	10	0
John Ryan's to the Avery Meadow,	5	0	0
Jacob Kinnes' corner to Jere Graham's, exclusive of £5 undrawn, 1852,	5	0	0
On the new Black River road,	15	0	0
From Irad Benjamin's mill to John Paysant's road,	10	0	0
James Burn's to Moose Horn Lake,	5	0	0
Wm. Griffin's to Scofill's mill,	5	0	0
On Wm. Donald's road,	5	0	0
For a new bridge at Bishop's mill, and to alter road adjoining,	20	0	0
On the road past Samuel Ells',	5	0	0
From John Paysant's to Robert Westcott's land,	5	0	0
To repair the Kinne bridges thence to Jacob Kinnes' corner,	7	10	0
From Benjamin's mills to James Coldwell's corner,	5	0	0
Colin Martin's to Jere Eagle's,	5	0	0
Stephen Benjamin's to saw mill,	5	0	0
Daniel Bishop's to Edward Kelly's,	5	0	0
Thomas Hancock's through Deep Hollow,	40	0	0
Back Canaan road by Hugh Mitchell's,	5	0	0
Sandy Point to New Canaan,	10	0	0
Canaan, by Rand's, to Thos. Quigley's,	5	0	0
Henry Thomas', by Thos. Bishop's, to Sherbrooke road,	7	10	0
Jaconiah Seamen's to Henry Thomas',	10	0	0
Henry Thomas' to Henry Witters',	7	10	0
Sherbrooke road to Daniel Lane's,	5	0	0
Sherbrooke road to Edward Cox's,	5	0	0
Jacob Dodge's to Roddick's mill,	7	10	0
James Caldwell's to Jacob Dodge's,	5	0	0
Frank Caldwell's to Woods', thence to Cornwallis line,	5	0	0
Post road, Kentville, to John Ward's,	5	0	0
John Lawrence's to Simon Fitch's, and for bridge on old post road,	5	0	0
On the old telegraph road,	7	10	0
From Scott's corner to county line, old post road,	15	0	0
Simon Fitch's, past John Trenholm's and Vye's, to post road,	20	0	0
For the new Fielding road,	10	0	0
From George Vye's, by James Pitts', to Amos Armstrong's,	5	0	0
Benjamin Duncanson's, on Mount Denson road, to county line,	10	0	0
Bluff Shore road, past John Earl's, to the shore,	5	0	0
Bluff Shore road to Blue Beach,	5	0	0
Edward P. Borden's to county line,	10	0	0
Mud bridge to James Caldwell's corner,	15	0	0
Little Island to Boat Island, exclusive of £10 undrawn, provided £20 are subscribed and first expended,	10	0	0
Post road, past Oliver Lockhart's, to Bluff Shore road,	5	0	0
James Crowell's to Bluff Shore road,	5	0	0
Bluff Shore road to light house,	5	0	0
Marsden Curry's, on the back road, to old post road,	7	10	0
Andrew Johnson's, past James Nowlin's, to James Lawrence's,	5	0	0
James Lawrence's, past Michael Caldwell's, to Davison road,	5	0	0
			From

From Davison corner, past Thomas Davison's, to Avery meadow,	£5	0	0
Jacob Kinne's corner, past Charles Caldwell's, to Davison road,	5	0	0
Unappropriated,	27	0	8
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	£450	0	0

GREAT ROADS—HORTON.

From Falmouth line to Lockhart's corner,	£35	0	0
Lockhart's corner to Reid's inn,	25	0	0
Reid's inn to Troup's corner, and to cover Horton bridge,	35	0	0
Troup's corner to Kentville,	15	0	0
David Casey's, on Sherbrook road, to Lunenburg line,	40	0	0
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	£150	0	0

COUNTY OF ANNAPOLIS.

Resolved, That the sum of thirteen hundred pounds, granted for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Annapolis, be appropriated as follows, viz :

To pay an over-expenditure on Round Hill bridge in 1852,	£1	11	10
Repair Dalhousie road from Wm. Shields' to Norman's mill,	7	10	0
Norman's mill to Fossey's Brook, in addition to 10s. undrawn in 1852 on commission No. 42,	7	10	0
Fossey's Brook to Perrott road,	7	10	0
Perrott road to the township line,	7	8	2
The Spurr cross road from Dalhousie road to Brenon's clearing,	8	0	0
Brenon's clearing to the front road,	12	0	0
Alteration on the Morse cross road from the front road to the top of the mountain,	15	0	0
Road from Joseph Starrott's, past Jacob Banks, towards the Beals Mountain,	12	0	0
Alteration on the Beals Mountain road,	12	0	0
Road from Lawrencetown lane to DeLancey's farm,	10	0	0
Nictaux Falls, past Joseph Foster's,	10	0	0
The Albany road to Henry Beals',	7	10	0
McLafferty road,	7	10	0
Cross road to J. W. Pratt's,	5	0	0
Liverpool road, by Maitland,	35	0	0
Durlin cross road from the front road, southerly,	6	0	0
Pay one-third of loan for Liverpool road in 1852, and interest thereon,	118	0	0
Repair Shelburne road from the General's bridge to E. Godfrey's,	30	0	0
E. Godfrey's to Frederick Buchler's,	10	0	0
Frederick Buchler's to Virginia road,	5	0	0
Lake Katy towards Shelburne,	6	0	0
Cross road from Sam's Brook to the Guinea road,	8	10	0
Hessian line to Guinea bridge,	11	0	0
The Guinea road from the bridge to Mulligan's Hill,	6	0	0
Mulligan's Hill to Sam Bell's,	6	0	0
Shaw road,	12	0	0
Hessian line road from the corner eastward,	7	0	0
Connect the Virginia road with the Liverpool road,	15	0	0

To repair the Frederick Millnor cross road,	£5	0	0
Negro line road from the F. Millner cross road, eastward,	7	10	0
Cross road from Negro line to Bear River lake,	7	0	0
Middlesex road from H. F. Vroom's to Bear River,	6	0	0
Union road from Digby county line towards Maitland,	10	0	0
Deep Brook bridge, near Peter Criss',	5	0	0
Hill on the east side of Bear River,	8	0	0
On the Mountain road from Victoria Beach to the Everet Settlement,	20	0	0
Shore road from Mussel's mill, east,	7	10	0
Lamberson cross road, from post road to the Bay,	15	0	0
Shore road, from the Lamberson cross road to John Quereau's east line,	10	0	0
John Quereau's east line to James Sloan's,	10	0	0
Robbie's bridge to James Sloan's, to cut down the hill,	7	10	0
Shore road east of the McKinzey cross road, to rebuild the Litch bridge,	20	0	0
McKinzey cross road, from the post road to the Bay,	15	0	0
Shore road, from the mills cross road to George Johns',	7	10	0
Mills cross road, from the foot of the mountain to the shore road,	15	0	0
Parker cross road,	10	0	0
McCormick cross road, from the top of the mountain to the Bay,	10	0	0
Shore road, from George McCormick's, east,	5	0	0
Shore road, from Abraham Young's, west,	7	10	0
Wade cross road, from the foot of the mountain to the east and west road,	10	0	0
East and west road, from the Wade cross road to the lake,	5	0	0
Young cross road, from post road to Hogan's,	12	10	0
Hogan's to the Bay,	5	0	0
Shore road, east from James Young's to Langley's west line, From Elijah Durland's to Gesner's, in addition to £10 granted last year, and undrawn,	7	10	0
Phinney cross road, from the foot of the mountain to the Bay,	15	0	0
East and west road, from the Phinney cross road past Jas. Miller's,	5	0	0
First road over the mountain west from the Phinney cross road, in addition to £5 granted last year, and undrawn,	2	10	0
Chute cross road,	10	0	0
James cross road, from the limits of Bridgetown to the shore road,	15	0	0
Shore road, east from the James cross road, to repair the bridge by Solcmon Foster's,	10	0	0
Shore road, west from the James cross road, to repair the bridge by Gaskill's,	10	0	0
First road over the mountain, from the Chute cross road, west,	10	0	0
Shore road, to repair the bridge by Theodore Hill's,	10	0	0
First road over the mountain, east from the James cross road,	7	10	0
First road over the mountain, to repair the bridge west from Benja- min Rumsey's,	5	0	0
Cross road, from Green Monroe's to limits of Bridgetown,	7	10	0
Sanders cross road,	10	0	0
Granville and Wilmot line cross road,	10	0	0
To pay over-expenditure on bridge from Stronach's mountain to Margaret- ville pier,	20	1	6
For the Perrott road, from the school-house to McNaughton's,	5	0	0
McNaughton's, southerly,	5	0	0
West Dalhousie road, from the township line to 11 mile tree,	8	0	0
			For

For West Dalhousie road, from 11 mile tree to 15 mile tree, and through the township road, (so called,)	£10	0	0
From 15 mile tree to 19 mile tree, on eastern end,	8	0	0
From 19 mile tree to 23 mile tree, on western end,	15	0	0
From 23 mile tree to Bernie's meadow,	15	0	0
Morse cross road, from James Hogan's, southerly,	10	0	0
Morse cross road, for alteration of hill south of Scofield's,	17	10	0
East Dalhousie road, from Liverpool cross to Waterloo river,	15	0	0
Waterloo river to Lunenburg cross,	10	0	0
Lunenburg cross to 47 mile tree,	15	0	0
47 mile tree to King's county line,	12	0	0
Lunenburg road, from the county line to Ross's,	7	0	0
Falkland ridge road leading from Springfield,	7	0	0
Lunenburg road from the cross towards Springfield,	5	0	0
Towards Nictaux, past P. Morse's,	5	0	0
The road through Allen Settlement to Nictaux Falls,	7	0	0
Liverpool road, by Albany, from the cross road to Queen's county line,	60	0	0
Road from New Albany towards Nictaux,	10	0	0
Liverpool road, from Waterman's to Rodine's,	5	0	0
Road from Canaan road, through Wheelock Settlement to Spinney's corner,	10	0	0
New road from Wheelock road, past Samuel Spinney's, to King's county line,	12	0	0
Stronach Mountain road, from main road to the Othol road,	5	0	0
From Othol road to Bent's road,	5	0	0
Road and bridges from Condon school house westward past Rev. E. Stronach's,	7	0	0
New road past Rev. E. Stronach's to Bailey Settlement,	21	0	0
From Stronach Mountain to Margaretville,	7	0	0
Ruggle's road, from top of the Phinney Mountain to Margaretville,	10	0	0
Victoria road, from top of the mountain, north,	7	0	0
To the Spa Springs' road,	7	0	0
The road from the Ruggles road to Gates' Mountain road, past Spa Springs,	10	0	0
Through district No. 40, in Wilmot,	5	0	0
Gates' mountain road, from the post road past the watering place,	10	0	0
Watering place to district No. 31,	5	0	0
Road from Crawford's to the Gates' mountain road,	5	0	0
Ritchie road, Crawford's to the breakwater,	10	0	0
Road from the Clarence meeting house up the mountain,	7	0	0
Road from Marshall Cove road, from John Clark's west towards Granville line,	15	0	0
Road from Marshall Cove road, from John Clark's east to William Graves',	6	0	0
Road from Granville line to Sabine road, leading to Marshall Cove breakwater,	7	0	0
Parker cross road, from the main post road northward,	5	0	0
Morse cross road, from the top of the mountain to Scofield's,	12	0	0
New road leading from the Morse cross road to Paradise Lake,	20	0	0
To pay Samuel Swift an over-expenditure on cross road between the Morse road and Elbau's bridge,	5	0	0
On the road from Springfield to Pleasant Lake,	5	0	0
New road near Margaretville,	13	8	6
Bridge and road in district No. 61, Wilmot,	5	0	0

 £1300 0 0

Changed

Changed appropriation.—Two pounds unexpended of the grant for district No. 31, on Gates' Mountain road, and one pound unexpended of the grant for Handley Mountain, both in 1852, be appropriated as follows :

For the Dalhousie road, from Barron's meadow to the Liverpool cross, £3 0 0

Resolved, That the sum of three hundred and fifty pounds, granted for the main post road service for the county of Annapolis, be applied as follows, viz :

To repair Allen's Creek bridge, in Annapolis,	£250	0	0
Rebuild the Polhemus bridge, in Clements,	18	0	0
Cherby bridge, in Wilmot,	15	0	0
Clay the road from King's county line, westward, in Wilmot,	17	0	0
Repair the road from S. Purdy's to Wm. Trimper's, in Clements,	17	10	0
Trimper's to Bear River,	7	0	0
Dyke the road near Allen's Creek, Annapolis,	10	0	0
Rebuild the bridge at the Stephen Chipman farm, Annapolis,	7	10	0
Repair the road at Clark's ferry, Annapolis,	7	10	0
Bath's bridge, post road, Granville,	5	10	0
And put railing on the Phinney arbitaux, post road, Granville,	5	0	0
	<u>£350</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Changed appropriation.—£4 8s. unexpended for Morton's bridge in 1848, and £7 10s. for Potash bridge in 1852, be appropriated as follows, viz. :

Toward claying the main post road between Edmund Mater's west line and the old Ruggle's farm, in Wilmot, £11 18 0

COUNTY OF DIGBY.

Resolved, That the sum of four hundred pounds, granted for the service of the great roads in the county of Digby, for the year 1853, be applied as follows, viz :

To pay an advance to Henry Blakslee for repairs on Bear River bridge,	£5	13	4
To repair Sissiboo bridge,	25	0	0
Road from Mink Cove to Little River,	20	0	0
Hill at Ellenwood Cove, opposite Lovekin Hilton's,	25	0	0
Bridge at Cheticamp,	12	0	0
Salmon River bridge,	15	0	0
To alter main post road at Kelly's hill,	20	0	0
To repair bank at Gilbert's Cove,	14	0	0
To be placed in the hands of his excellency the lieutenant-governor, to open, repair, and continue the new line of road between Bear River, and the head of Saint Mary's Bay, on Faulkner's line, thence westward,	263	6	8
	<u>£400</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Resolved, That the sum of twelve hundred and twenty pounds, granted for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Digby for the year 1853, be applied as follows, viz :

To repair road near Jacob Roop's, Hillsburgh,	£12	0	0
Morgan road from William Clark's west line to brook, by Benjamin Rice,	10	0	0
To			

To repair Parker road,	£8	0	0
Lake Hill road, to commence where left off last year,	20	0	0
Shaw bridge and Shaw road,	20	0	0
Union road,	20	0	0
Road between Smith's and Sulis farm,	8	0	0
Sissiboo road from lot number 1 to number 4,	10	0	0
Road from township line to P. O'Brien's,	10	0	0
Shelburne road, beginning at number 9, running to south range road,	12	0	0
Shelburne road from Lee's mill, southward,	8	0	0
Cross road from Bloomfield to north range,	12	0	0
Bridge at Lee's mill,	15	0	0
Cross road from main road to Bloomfield,	20	0	0
Abbott road from bridge, northward,	13	0	0
Road from Gilland's farm to Rosway church,	20	0	0
Bridge on cross road from St. Mary's Bay church to south range road,	10	0	0
Cross road from St. Mary's Bay church to north range road,	15	0	0
Tebo road from main road to Lake Hill,	15	0	0
Road from Lake Hill to John Gosson's,	15	0	0
Cross road from Stephen Marshall's to Faulkner's new line of road,	12	0	0
North range road from J. Cook's, westward,	12	0	0
Road from Stony Brook to David Dousett's clearing, Charles McNeil's corner, north range to south range, commencing at McNeil's corner,	25	0	0
Mumford road,	8	0	0
Road from John McBride's to French Settlement, on cross road, Widow O'Brien's to Widow McConnell's,	10	0	0
Mistake bridge to Peter Quin's farm,	13	0	0
Bear River road to Mistake bridge,	15	0	0
Payson's hill, ending at James Dousett's,	20	0	0
From Oakes's corner to Upper Falls, Colin Porter's to south-west angle of township,	8	0	0
Road from south-west angle of township rear line to Provost brook,	10	0	0
From Alder Cove to Brook's line,	8	0	0
Road from St. Mary's Bay road to neck road, between number 1 and number 2,	7	0	0
Hill west of the sea wall,	10	0	0
Road from Donnegan's to D. Ross', mountain road, From Starratt's to Gulliver's Hole, Packet bridge to Green Point,	8	0	0
Gut road, district number 60,	8	0	0
Road from end of Gut road district, westward, Commencing at French road and running to Timothy Devault's,	10	0	0
Broad Cove and Gut road, district number 4,	12	0	0
District number 6, from Cossaboom's bridge, westward, From Thomas Ross' farm westward,	8	0	0
Road from Lemuel Morehouse's corner to the west end of the lake, West end of lake to Sandy Cove, Little River to Petite Passage,	5	0	0
Between John Daniel's and Maurice Melanson's,	10	0	0
To build bridge at Petite Passage, on western side Long Island, Log-up beach, on the north-west side of the north-east cove, Long Island, from John Hains' to Hugh Moran's,	15	0	0
Repair road from harbour to light house, Brier Island, Thomas Settlement to Bloomfield,	10	0	0
William Hains' to Henry Barns', on north range road,	8	0	0
	10	0	0

To repair main post road between Bear River slip and church,	£10	0	0
New road between Luke White's and Chas. Jedre's, from Gilbert's Cove to Abraham Lewis',	10	0	0
Main road from Alder Cove to Lent's, on the Barrens,	10	0	0
Road from main post road near Nathan Seely's, to South Creek,	5	0	0
Road leading to Gilbert's Cove by Thomas Lewis, to meet cross road,	10	0	0
Road from main road to west point of Sandy Cove,	8	0	0
No. 16, south range road to Bear River,	10	0	0
By William Lent's to Bay Shore,	5	0	0
Between township line of Hilsburg and lot number 3, in the township of Digby,	8	0	0
To open road on the north-western side of Bear River, at the bridge,	8	0	0
Level hill and repair road from Lake Hill road to county line,	8	0	0
Repair road and level hill between hill at William Handspiker's, senior, and Abraham Vantassel's,	9	0	0
Old road western side sea wall,	8	0	0
Road from Sissiboo road, along the west line of township, to Grand Joggin,	8	0	0
Road from Joseph LeBlanc's mill, south side of Sissiboo river, west, Bank at Digby,	10	0	0
Road from Luke Therrio's to main post road, near Petite Passage,	28	0	0
Tusket road to Colin Porter's,	10	0	0
Road at Salmon River, on south side of Corning's brook, to the county line,	10	0	0
Salmon River road to Helair Frontain's,	5	0	0
Road from Helair Frontain's to Bonaventure Devault's,	15	0	0
New road from the main road to Pleasant Cove,	8	0	0
Road back of Cheticamp grant, commencing at the main road near Oliver Dousett's,	8	0	0
Between Charles Mallett's and Boudrou's,	7	0	0
From the main road to Round Hill, by Levy Devault's,	6	0	0
Main road to Bear Cove,	6	0	0
Jesse Oakes' line,	9	0	0
Road from Jesse Oakes' line to Widow Therrio's road,	9	0	0
Widow Therrio's road to Francis Therrio's road,	6	0	0
Between Oliver Dousett and Widow Therrio's farm,	7	0	0
Between Nicholas LeBlanc's and the heirs of Joseph Romains, 2nd division,	9	0	0
Francis Therrio's road,	10	0	0
Road between the heirs of B. Sonia and those of Peter Godet, to the Tusket road, 2nd division,	10	0	0
Usebe Tebeau's road,	18	0	0
Road between Joseph M. Comeau's and Joseph Therrio's, 2nd division,	12	0	0
Angel Godet's and Seraphim Sonia's, 2nd division,	10	0	0
From Maurice Lombard's mill to the shore,	7	0	0
John Sonia's road,	7	0	0
Joseph Temer's road,	7	0	0
Road from Joseph A. LeBlanc's farm to Samuel Dousett's road,	7	0	0
Patrick Thebideau's road, from Francis LeBlanc's to Mark Thebi- deau's,	12	10	0
Road from Mark Thebideau's to the Tusket road,	12	10	0
Bonninfaut road,	8	0	0
Placide LeBlanc's road,	18	0	0
Samuel Dousett's road,	15	0	0
			To

To repair road from Michael Lovett's to Tusket road,	£15	0	0
Township line road to Montagen River, Tusket road,	14	0	0
Griffis road,	8	0	0
Bridge over New Edinburgh Creek,	12	0	0
Road between David Lombard and Celestine Comeau, 2nd division,	9	0	0
Patrick Nowlin's road,	10	0	0
Patrick Nowlin's road to Michael Wood's back road,	10	0	0
Main road to Porter's road, on the south side of Salmon River,	12	0	0
Hill near Clement Perry's, on the road leading from Yarmouth north line to Corning's Brook,	10	0	0
Joseph S. Sonia's road to Joseph F. Comeau's road,	8	0	0
Francis LeBlanc's to John B. Godet's,	5	0	0
Samuel Dousett's road, eastward, 2nd division,	7	0	0
Payson's meadow road,	8	0	0
Bonninfaut road to Patrick Thebideau's road,	5	0	0
Road between Tonsin Dugat's and Eusebe Godet's,	7	0	0
Joseph M. Comeau's road to Joseph Mallett's,	6	0	0
Anselm Godet's hill to the pond,	5	0	0
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	£1220	0	0

COUNTY OF YARMOUTH.

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand two hundred and twenty pounds, granted for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Yarmouth for the present year, be applied as follows :

To repair the road from Heaslin's to the Great Pubnico Lake,	£25	0	0
From Walter Larkin's to Hillett's, thence to Barrington road,	8	0	0
The post road to D'Eon's,	5	0	0
J. J. D'Entremont's to Pubnico Point,	15	0	0
Benjamin D'Entremont's to Lobster Bay,	7	0	0
Louis D'Entremont's to John Spinney's,	13	0	0
Abram Van Emburg's to Goodwin's,	8	0	0
Head of Apublic to Joshua Frosts,	30	0	0
To repair the bridge on Roberts' Island, and roads,	13	0	0
From the Fork road past John Williams',	8	0	0
The old Apublic road up the east side of Eel Lake,	17	0	0
The parade to the meeting house, above J. Hatfield's, including repair's to Gavel's bridge,	15	0	0
The meeting house to Kempt bridge, including alterations of the road,	125	0	0
John Harding's to James Morton's,	10	0	0
James Grey's over the bridge at Rankin's, thence to Joshua Morton's,	15	0	0
Nathaniel Churchill's, junr., to Grey's, thence to William Hurlburt's,	10	0	0
To repair the road over the Pas de Pria, on the east side of Tusket River,	10	0	0
From Burnet's line, past Hemeon's, to the Tusket River,	10	0	0
Burnett's line to Little River,	7	10	0
Johnston's to Tusket Wedge point,	15	0	0
Kempt road, past J. Hurlburt's mill, to the Kempt road,	10	0	0
			To

To repair from Gavel's road, past Luke Keo's, to Williams' road,	£7	10	0
Crocker's to Burnett's line,	7	10	0
John Burke's to the head of Eel Lake, thence to the Forks, thence to Isaac Miller's, including repairs to the Fork bridge,	60	0	0
Ricker's Brook to Forbes',	10	0	0
J. J. Porter's to the head of Apublic,	10	0	0
The post road to the river, near Carland's,	7	10	0
P. W. Kinney's to the shore,	6	0	0
Tusket parade to the head of Eel Lake,	7	0	0
Pas de Pria road to John B. Muire's,	6	0	0
Argyle bridge to John McKinnon's Point,	6	0	0
To Thomas Killam, esquire, for advance to Levi Porter, over-expenditure,	17	15	7
For advance to Knowles Crosby, do.	17	9	0
Repair from sea shore, county line, to Lake George road,	20	0	0
Road around S. E. side Cedar Lake,	10	0	0
Lake George road to E. Parry's, including repairs to the bridge,	15	0	0
From James Churchill's to the sea shore,	10	0	0
Nathan Rose's to Ohio,	10	0	0
J. K. Crosby's to Ebenezer Eldridge's,	10	0	0
William Whitehouse's to Gardner's mill,	35	0	0
Crawley's to the old Kempt road, including repairs to bridge at Carlton,	15	0	0
Samuel Crosby's, junior, towards S. Hilton's,	12	10	0
To W. W. Andrew's,	10	0	0
Up E. side Salmon River,	5	0	0
Pleasant Valley road across to F. Durkee's,	5	0	0
To Raynard's,	5	0	0
Raynard's to Tusket bridge,	10	0	0
Wyman's to Mood's, including repairs to the bridge,	10	0	0
J. Scott's to Tusket road,	10	0	0
Salmon River road to Boyd's,	7	10	0
Thurston's corner to Comfort Healy's,	10	0	0
Healy's to Wyman's road,	10	0	0
Wyman's road to Doucett's,	15	0	0
Cranberry Head road to sea shore, by Isaac Foot's, inclu- ding over-expenditure, £3 2s. 6d.,	8	2	6
Wyman's to Fish Point,	5	0	0
Penal's to the old Kempt road,	7	10	0
William Trefry's to Purdy's,	10	0	0
Leonard Parry's to Scott's Island,	5	0	0
Beaver River road to the road from Lake George to E. Parry's,	10	0	0
Joseph Durkee's to Dunn's Cove,	5	0	0
Charles Tedford's, northerly to the old Kempt road,	10	0	0
R. Smith's to Pinkney's Point,	12	0	0
Parade to Healy's road,	15	0	0
Elias Trask's to Nathaniel Harris',	5	0	0
Thurston's corner towards Pleasant Valley,	7	10	0
New road, J. McCormack's, to Joseph Williams',	15	0	0
To repair the bridge and road to Parfit's,	5	0	0
From Samuel Hilton's to William Whitehouse's,	15	0	0
William Whitehouse's to Pleasant Valley, including the bridge,	10	0	0
Pleasant Valley to David Hibbard's,	20	0	0
To			

To repair from David Hibbard's to the county line,	£10	0	0
Knowles Crosby's on new road to Pleasant Valley,	100	0	0
Thomas Brown's to David Robertson's,	5	0	0
S. Bain's to Ritchie's,	5	0	0
Calvin Cann's to F. Churchill's, and the bridge at the mill,	12	10	0
Henry Sanders' to Enoch Crosby's,	7	10	0
To finish the bridge at Elias Trask's,	12	10	0
On the main road from Yarmouth to Killey's Cove,	15	0	0
From main road to Green Cove breakwater,	5	0	0
Gegogin road round the school house to A. Goudy's,	10	0	0
John Crosby's to R. Butler's,	12	10	0
At the disposal of the government, for general road service in the township of Argyle,	80	12	11
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	£1220	0	0

Resolved, That the sum of three hundred pounds, granted for the great road service in the county of Yarmouth, for the present year, be applied as follows :

From Beaver River to Henry Sanders', and to repair the bridge at Sanders',	£25	0	0
Henry Sanders' to Ballam's,	50	0	0
To pay Thomas Killam, esquire, advance on alterations on post road,	23	15	6
From Ballam's to Tusket, including repairs to the Tusket River bridge,	20	0	0
Tusket Village to J. J. Porter's,	15	0	0
J. J. Porter's to James Frost's, including repairs of Argyle bridge,			
and to pay Isaac Frost over-expenditure, 1852, £1 14s. 1½d.,	32	0	0
James Frost's to Carland's,	20	0	0
Carland's to Shelburne county line, and to pay Simon D'Entremont over-expenditure, 1852, £1 5s.,	65	0	0
At the disposal of the government, for the great road service in the township of Yarmouth,	49	4	6
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	£300	0	0

COUNTY OF SHELBURNE.

Resolved, That the sum of twelve hundred and twenty pounds granted for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Shelburne, for the present year, be appropriated as follows :

From Alexander Hamilton's up west side Clyde River,	£35	0	0
John Lyle's to post road,	30	0	0
Lyle's bridge,	12	0	0
Clam Creek to post road,	35	0	0
Goose Creek to David Thomas',	5	0	0
Samuel Smith's to Elam Thomas',	10	0	0
Josiah Smith's to Skinner's,	15	0	0
Nathan Snow's to McGill's,	12	0	0
Elhurah Nickerson's to main road,	5	0	0
New school house to William Watham's,	12	0	0
William Watham's to light house,	22	0	0
Samuel Snow's to Birch Hill, inclusive,	20	0	0
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	101		From

From Birch Hill to Richard Kenney's,	£20	0	0
Baher's brook to Hibbert's brook,	10	0	0
Fork of town road to Kenney's ship yard,	10	0	0
Raspberry Hill to post road,	20	0	0
John Kenney's to Coleman Crowell's,	6	0	0
George Wilson's to Shroe's Island,	10	0	0
Bridge near Dr. Geddes',	10	0	0
Main road to Doctor's Cove,	5	0	0
Atwood's Brook to Shag Harbour,	12	0	0
To repair Shag Harbour Brook bridge,	8	0	0
From David Nickerson's to Richard A. Hopkin's, Bear Point,	12	0	0
Joshua Nickerson's to Shag Harbour road,	8	0	0
To make road round Levi Nickerson's hill, and to repair road to Levi Crowell's, Wood's Harbour,	30	0	0
From Phineas Nickerson's to Malone's,	7	0	0
Malone's to Robert Wilson's,	10	0	0
John Lyons' to Forbes',	10	0	0
Malone's to Yarmouth county line,	10	0	0
Pubnico beach to main road,	15	0	0
Wood's Harbour to Fresh Brook,	35	0	0
Fresh Brook to David Wilson's,	20	0	0
William Cunningham's to Dixon's,	8	0	0
Dixon's to Job Atkin's,	8	0	0
Burnt Woods to Pelig Crowell's,	12	0	0
Pelig Crowell's to West Head,	10	0	0
West Head to Joseph A. Smith's,	9	0	0
Main road to Hawk Inlet,	10	0	0
John McGray's to Penny's,	20	0	0
For cutting canal to drain road near Daniel Penny's,	28	0	0
From post road to Indian Brook,	15	0	0
Indian Brook to Benjamin Perry's,	13	0	0
Samuel Whitney's to John King's,	6	0	0
Benjamin Perry's to Widow Littlewood's,	10	0	0
Road near Round Bay bridge to John S. McKenna's,	12	0	0
Thomas Perry's to Roseway chapel,	11	0	0
Moses Perry's to main road leading to Shelburne,	11	0	0
Dexter's bridge to Beaver Dam, by Gunning Cove,	27	0	0
Church Hill to post road,	15	0	0
Church Hill to William Doane's, junr.	15	0	0
Post road to Henry Shultz's,	5	0	0
Post road to John Harris',	22	0	0
John Harris' to Thomas McKay's,	18	0	0
George McKay's to main road leading to Shelburne,	18	0	0
Main road to Cobscouch mill,	10	0	0
Michael Davis' to Theophilus Harris',	5	0	0
John Dexter's to foot of Long Lake,	20	0	0
Post road to John Dexter's,	21	0	0
Foot of Long Lake to Robert McKay's,	30	0	0
Shelburne to Landing Point,	5	0	0
Robert McKay's to Philip Bower's,	22	0	0
Sandy Point to Widow Creshrou's,	12	0	0
Shelburne to Jordan Ferry,	12	0	0
Widow Creshrou's to Jordan Ferry,	12	0	0
Widow Ryer's to John Dexter's,	8	0	0
			From

From James Purney's to Joseph Holden's,	£9	0	0
James Purney's to William Holden's,	6	0	0
McAlpine's Rock to Shelburne,	14	0	0
Post road to William Nickerson's, and to pay over-expenditure last year to Byron Hayden, £1,	17	0	0
William Nickerson's to Green Harbour, east bridge,	15	0	0
Green Harbour, east bridge, to Locke's Island,	10	0	0
Joseph Williams' to main road,	7	0	0
Main road near James McKenzie's to John Morrison's,	9	0	0
Locke's Island to Thomas Crowell's,	8	0	0
Green Harbour to Richard Walls',	10	0	0
Freeman Crowell's to Lock's Island,	9	0	0
Richard Wall's to main road leading to Lock's Island,	15	0	0
Richard Wall's to Little Harbour,	11	0	0
Little Harbour to Jonathan Craig's,	11	0	0
Widow Ringer's to Angus McAdams',	13	0	0
Angus McAdams' to Christian Robarts',	4	0	0
Sable River to Richard Wall's,	25	0	0
Fox Rock to Widow Ringer's,	14	0	0
Tom Tidney bridge to Sable River chapel,	10	0	0
Cornelius Craig's ferry to main road,	5	0	0
Port LeBear to Sable River,	14	0	0
Lewis Head breakwater to main road,	9	0	0
Daniel Matthews' to George Wall's,	10	0	0
John Dall's to main road leading to Shelburne,	10	0	0
Sable River chapel to Robert Harding's,	14	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1220	0	0

Resolved, That the sum of three hundred pounds, granted for the great road service in the county of Shelburne, be appropriated as follows :

From Queen's county line to Tom Tidney bridge,	£25	0	0
Tom Tidney bridge to David Hamilton's,	20	0	0
David Hamilton's to Jordan bridge,	23	0	0
Jordan bridge to Ebenezer Martin's,	16	0	0
Ebenezer Martin's to Shelburne, and to pay George Lumesburg for over-expenditure last year £4 15 2,	25	0	0
Shelburne to Stephen Acker's,	18	0	0
Stephen Acher's to Beaver Dam,	30	0	0
Beaver Dam to Clyde River,	28	0	0
Clyde River to James Boyd's,	12	0	0
James Boyd's to Barrington bridge,	40	0	0
Barrington bridge to Yarmouth county line,	63	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£300	0	0

COUNTY OF QUEEN'S.

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred pounds, granted for the great road service, and that the sum of eleven hundred and eighty pounds, granted for the roads and bridges generally, in the county of Queen's county, be applied as follows, viz :

GREAT ROAD SERVICE.

From Lunenburg county line to Stephen Park's, and to build bridge by contract,	£30 0 0	
Mill Village to Beach Hill, including bridge,	50 0 0	
Beach Hill to Herring Cove, including hill,	55 0 0	
Herring Cove to Spencer Smith's, including bridge,	10 0 0	
Spencer Smith's to William Dean's,	10 0 0	
Liverpool to John Payzant's, 1st Beach Hill,	15 0 0	
John Payzant's to Benjamin Smith's, 2nd Beach Hill,	10 0 0	
Benjamin Smith's to Broad River, including bridge,	20 0 0	
		200 0 0
Broad River to Fady Harlow's,	10 0 0	
Fady Harlow's to Shelburne road,	10 0 0	
Port Mutton to Two-mile Mark,	10 0 0	
Two-mile Mark to Michael Robertson's,	15 0 0	
Michael Robertson's to Neal McDonald's,	10 0 0	
Neal McDonald's to county line,	20 0 0	
Between Cowie's tan yard and Angus McLoud's shop,	50 0 0	
To repair Milton bridge,	5 0 0	
From T. Ford's shop to G. W. Freeman's house,	10 0 0	
Minard's to Six Mile Hill,	40 0 0	
Six Mile Hill to Eight Mile Mark,	40 0 0	
Eight Mile to Middlefield,	20 0 0	
Thirteen Mile to Sixteen Mile,	45 0 0	
Sixteen Mile to Bear Trap Hill,	45 0 0	
		330 0 0
Bear Trap Hill towards P. Christopher's, and to repair Cameron's Hill,	30 0 0	
James B. McLoud's to Bryden's, including bridges,	15 0 0	
Bryden's to Luther Ledbetter's,	10 0 0	
Luther Ledbetter's to Annapolis county line,	10 0 0	
Brookfield road to Pleasant River,	10 0 0	
Augustus Condon's to Pleasant River road,	10 0 0	
Boynetic road, from John Murky's field,	5 0 0	
Pleasant River to Donald McKay's,	4 0 0	
On Albany road to Murray's,	7 10 0	
Devonshire road,	5 0 0	
From Edward Meachen's house to main road,	5 0 0	
Isaac Mullen's to main road,	5 0 0	
Brookfield road to Caledonia corner,	15 0 0	
Caledonia corner to Annapolis county line,	15 0 0	
		146 10 0
Between Owen Cole's to Butler's,	10 0 0	
Butler's and Low's Lake,	10 0 0	
Frank Martin's and Brookfield road,	7 10 0	
On Westfield road,	5 0 0	
From Middlefield to Morton's mill,	10 0 0	
Morton's mill to Greenfield,	20 0 0	

From

From Greenfield to Wellington,	£10	0	0	
Wellington to Chelsea,	25	0	0	
Between Salmon River bridge and William Dean's,	20	0	0	
Tumbling Dam and Ryno's,	20	0	0	
				£137 10 0
From John Briggins to James Manthorn's,	10	0	0	
Port Medway to Half-way bridge,	25	0	0	
Half-way bridge to Solomon's,	25	0	0	
Cross road, Port Medway, to Blue Berry,	10	0	0	
Mill Village road to Wensel's grist mill,	30	0	0	
Horn's to William Wensel's,	10	0	0	
William Wensel's to Blue Berry,	5	0	0	
Blue Berry to Pudding Pan,	5	0	0	
Between O. Neal's to Frederick Fralisk's,	7	10	0	
Frederick Fralisk's to Cotleb Corkum's,	7	10	0	
				135 0 0
From Nathan Ellis' to Brown's mill,	25	0	0	
Waterloo Strait to the African chapel,	5	0	0	
African chapel to Crookson's,	7	10	0	
Crookson's to Matthew Munroe's,	10	0	0	
Matthew Munroe's to Western Head,	10	0	0	
Main road towards George Tar's,	10	0	0	
George Tar's to Western Head,	15	0	0	
Philip Hutman's to George Nogler's,	7	10	0	
George Leslie's to White Point,	20	0	0	
White Point to Hunt's Point,	5	0	0	
Hunt's Point to Beach Hill,	5	0	0	
Hunt's Point to Broad River,	7	10	0	
Shelburne road towards Lewis',	7	10	0	
				135 0 0
Lewis' towards Robert Fraser's,	5	0	0	
Robert Fraser's towards John Wallace's,	5	0	0	
Black Point road to New Building Cove,	5	0	0	
Alexander Cameron's to Angus McIntosh's,	10	0	0	
Henry Vogler's to Alexander Cameron's,	5	0	0	
Post road, Port Jolly, to Port LeBear,	13	0	0	
Post road to Allen McDonald's,	7	10	0	
Allen McDonald's to Alexander McDonald's,	7	10	0	
Twelve Mile road to Barnaby's mill,	5	0	0	
Guzzle mill to Indian Gardens,	15	0	0	
Milton towards Stephen Kempton's,	15	0	0	
				93 0 0
Mrs. C. Freeman's towards Milton bridge,	10	0	0	
Hay's Brook to Carrigan's,	4	0	0	
Alexander T. Freeman's to Ponhook,	5	0	0	
School house towards Nathaniel Cahoon's,	6	16	9	
Peter Cahoon's down east side Port Medway,	7	10	0	
Main road towards Dean Annis',	5	0	0	
Main road towards James Nickerson's,	5	0	0	
On Northfield road, from main road towards Ringer's,	5	0	0	
From Mill Village to Port Medway, and to complete the alteration,	55	0	0	
				103 8 9
From Boyle's towards Patrick McGinty's,	7	10	0	
Patrick Sweeny's to Duncanson road,	5	0	0	

From Kempt road to Richard Atkins',	£5	0	0	
Kempt, on Grafton road, towards Forest's,	20	0	0	
Joseph F. Harlow's to main road,	7	10	0	
James Dalhanty's farm to Brougham road,	7	10	0	
William McGuire's to Thomas Boyle's,	5	0	0	
Butler's to John McBride's farm,	5	0	0	
Francis McBride's to Whiteburn road,	5	0	0	
On Mount Merrit road,	5	0	0	
From Faulkland bridge to Greenfield road,	10	0	0	
				82 10 0

OVER-EXPENDITURE.

George Conrod, for bridge,	£3	1	3	
Lathrop Dogget, for bridge,	5	10	0	
Stephen Mark,	2	0	0	
Joseph Gardner,	1	8	0	
Henry Wagner,	5	4	0	
				17 3 3
				£1380 0 0

COUNTY OF LUNENBURG.

Resolved, That the sum of nineteen hundred pounds, voted for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Lunenburg, be applied as follows :

LUNENBURG MAIN ROADS.

George Crouse's over-expenditure,	£4	17	0
To repay advance by government,	15	0	0
Matthew Ernst, over-expenditure,	9	4	3
David Barry, over-expenditure,	12	11	8
From Martin's River to Kedy's bridge,	8	0	0
Kedy's bridge to Edward Kedy's gate, including John Weinacht's over-expenditure of £1 10 11	10	0	0
Kedy's gate to Town Common, including over-expenditure,	15	0	0
Lunenburg to Ackers' mills,	15	0	0
Lunenburg to Steverman's corner,	8	0	0
Steverman's corner to Leonard Beck's,	5	0	0
Leonard Beck's to Spectacle Lakes,	8	0	0
Falkland road to Leonard Beck's, (new road,)	15	0	0
Spectacle Lakes to Charles Rudolf's,	10	0	0
Charles Rudolf's to Bridgewater,	15	0	0
Casper Eisenhaur's to John Feener's corner, through James' lot, on survey of William Faulkner,	25	0	0
Casper Eisenhaur's to John Mader's corner,	8	0	0
Henry Weinacht's mill to LaHave bridge, on new post road,	30	0	0
			£213 12 11

CROSS ROADS.

Henry Weinacht's over-expenditure,	5	18	6
Benjamin Zink's over-expenditure,	5	9	2
			To

To build bridge at New Germany,	£70	0	0
From town of Lunenburg to Blue Rocks,	8	0	0
Glebe corner to Heckman's Island,	8	0	0
Garden Lots to John Silver's, and to finish bridge,	5	0	0
White Birch Hill to John Emino's,	5	0	0
Post road to Jacob Koch's,	6	0	0
Jacob Koch's to cross roads,	12	0	0
Rose Bay to Samuel Moser's,	10	0	0
Cross roads to Jacob Kolp's, (south,)	8	0	0
Cross roads to Mrs. Oxner's,	8	0	0
Rose Bay to the Ovens,	5	0	0
Post road to Meisener's mill,	5	0	0
Ritcy's Cove to Park's Creek,	8	0	0
Park's Creek to James McKean's, and to repair bridge at Creek,	10	0	0
Main road to James Dauphiny's,	8	0	0
LaHave bridge to Henry Koch's,	15	0	0
Henry Koch's to Broom's mill,	10	0	0
Broom's mill to Conrod Wentzell's,	8	0	0
Conrod Wentzell's to Chessley's corner,	15	0	0
Chessley's corner to new bridge at Ross' farm,	10	0	0
Ross' farm to county line,	10	0	0
Steverman's corner to meeting house, north-west,	8	0	0
Meeting house, north-west, to Casper Eisenhaur's,	8	0	0
Casper Eisenhaur's to Mader's mill road,	8	0	0
Mader's mill road to Robar's mill,	10	0	0
Robar's mill to Hallamore's bridge,	10	0	0
Hallamore's bridge to Michael Barkhouse's,	10	0	0
Michael Barkhouse's to Jacob Findle's,	35	0	0
Main Germany road to John Crandall's,	10	0	0
To pay George Barss, over-expenditure,	2	0	0
From John Crandall's to David Moor's,	10	0	0
David Moor's to Dalhousie road,	10	0	0
Isaac Delong's to John Crandall's,	10	0	0
North-west road to Peter Zwicker's corner,	8	0	0
New Germany road to the Cape Marsh,	5	0	0
Cape Marsh to Charles Jodrey's,	8	0	0
Charles Jodrey's to bridge, through Vieno's land,	8	0	0
Bridge to Henry Foster's,	10	0	0
Bazeley's corner to Gabriel Spidle's,	15	0	0
Gabriel Spidle's to Henry Foster's,	5	0	0
Frederick Vieno's to Bleistiner's road,	8	0	0
Langille's corner to George Vieno's, and to pay over-expenditure,	10	0	0
£7 17 6,			
James Lohnes' to Northfield road,	8	0	0
Hubly's corner to George Lohnes',	7	0	0
George Lowe's to John Dauphiny's,	15	0	0
Christian Naas' to John Rahmy's,	10	0	0
Meeting house, north-west, to Diemon's corner,	8	0	0
Diemon's corner, passing Casper Kaulback's, to post road,	10	0	0
Diemon's upper corner to Westhaver's corner,	8	0	0
Post road to George Barry's corner,	8	0	0
George Barry's corner to George Vieno's mill,	7	0	0
George Vieno's mill to John Rahmy's,	10	0	0
John Rahmy's to John Silver's corner,	8	0	0
John Silver's corner to George Mackie's,	20	0	0
			From

From Falkenheim's bound to North River bridge,	£10	0	0
School house at James Rahmy's, through Falkenheim's land, to George Mackie's,	20	0	0
Himmelman's corner to Peter Crous',	10	0	0
Peter Crous' to Michael Snyder's mill dam,	10	0	0
Michael Snyder's mill dam to Peter Hirtle's, and southwards through Ohio,	20	0	0
LalHave bridge to George Crous',	20	0	0
George Crous' to Peter Meisener's,	8	0	0
Peter Meisiner's to Wagner's, southwards,	8	0	0
LalHave road, past Mulloch's, to Benjamin Ernst's,	10	0	0
Weinach's corner to James Eichel's,	8	0	0
Henry Weinach's to LalHave River,	10	0	0
Trout Hole bridge, Clear Land, to Ewalt's mill road,	10	0	0
Ewalt's mill road to Peter Vieno's,	10	0	0

CHESTER GREAT ROADS.

To pay John Crandall expense of surveys,	3	0	0
From Halifax county line to George Rufus',	15	0	0
(George Rufus' to Chester,	15	0	0
Chester to the Basin,	10	0	0
Basin to Gold River, and to repair Gold River bridge,	50	0	0
Gold River to Martin's River, and to pay Nicholas Demon £2 15s. over-expenditure,	10	0	0
Basin to Grant,	10	0	0
Grant to Seffercin's,	10	0	0
Seffercin's to Russel's,	30	0	0
Russel's to Sherbrooke church,	15	0	0
Sherbrooke church to King's county line,	40	0	0
Church to Corbin's,	15	0	0
Corbin's to Sherbrooke bridge,	15	0	0
Sherbrooke bridge to King's county line,	15	0	0
Main road to Corbin's Lake,	5	0	0
Frank Vaughn's to Green Card's,	40	0	0
Green Card's to Hants county line,	10	0	0
Frank Vaughn's to Chester town,	15	0	0

CROSS ROADS.

Rose Bank bridge to Sherbrooke church, west side Lake Lawson,	8	0	0
To repair mill road at Sherbrooke,	10	0	0
From Little East River to Bowen's, and to pay Thos. Fleet over-expenditure of £1 5s. 3d.,	30	0	0
Bowen's to Blandford,	30	0	0
County line to Wm. Shatford's,	15	0	0
Wm. Shatford's to North West Cove,	10	0	0
Gold River bridge to Beach Hill and outwards,	15	0	0
Windsor road to Canaan,	10	0	0
Blandford to Sandy Beaches,	10	0	0
Sandy Beaches to North West Cove,	8	0	0
Windsor road to Henry Schweinhammers,	6	0	0
Windsor road to Grant,	7	0	0
Middle River to Windsor road,	5	0	0

NEW DUBLIN GREAT ROADS.

To pay Wm. Newcomb and Joseph Vieno over-expenditure on Seamon's Hill, £162 13s. 10d., and £8 3s. commission and 9 months' interest on money borrowed to pay over-expenditure,	£178	0	0
From Pernet's ferry to Petit Rivere bridge,	15	0	0
Petit Rivere bridge to Broad Cove,	15	0	0
John Smith's, Broad Cove, and to alter Conrod's hill,	8	0	0

NEW DUBLIN CROSS ROADS.

To repay money drawn for casualties,	5	0	0
From Pleasant River road to Chelsea, Butler's road,	12	0	0
Butler's to county line,	10	0	0
Harley's mill to Wm. Newcomb's,	6	0	0
Pleasant River road to Still Brook,	15	0	0
Pleasant River road to Floyd's road,	15	0	0
Floyd's road to Lapland mills,	10	0	0
Pleasant River road to Benjamin Baker's and Nicholas Crous',	7	0	0
Chelsea road, Joseph Baker's, to Queen's county line,	15	0	0
Bridgewater to Wm. McKean's, and to pay Jacob Wentzell 11s. 10d. over-expenditure,	10	0	0
Wm. McKean's to Pernet's,	15	0	0
Getson's Cove to Nicholas Oxner's,	10	0	0
Nicholas Oxner's to Jacob Ramkey's,	10	0	0
Jacob Ramkey's to Petit Rivere bridge,	5	0	0
Wm. McKean's to Faney's mills,	15	0	0
Faney's mills to Peter Himmelman's,	10	0	0
Peter Himmelman's to John Weinacht's,	10	0	0
John Weinacht's to Montreal,	8	0	0
Post road to Cumberland,	10	0	0
New road from Italy to Petit Rivere,	10	0	0
George Bell's to county line, Port Medway,	5	0	0
Post road, Port Medway, towards Montreal,	10	0	0
Crouse town to John Frank's,	8	0	0
John Frank's to Faney's mills,	8	0	0
Mount Pleasant road to Misener's mill,	8	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1900	0	7

COUNTY OF COLCHESTER.

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand four hundred and sixty pounds, granted for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Colchester, be applied as follows :

To repay advance for bridge at McKay's,	£17	10	6
To repair the road from Stewiacke to Pictou county line,	15	0	0
Graham's to Eastville, new line,	14	10	0
D. Upham's to A. Fulton's, N. Meadow,	5	0	0
Through Millen Settlement,	3	10	0
To open new line between B. Davidson's and H. Hamilton's,	20	0	0
Build a bridge near W. Fulton's,	22	0	0
Open new line from J. Kennedy's to Intervale road,	20	0	0
	<hr/>		
	103		To

To repair bridge and road at Fraser's mills,	£7	0	0
Repair the road from carding mill past John Geffer's,	5	0	0
Pay John Cox over-expenditure on bridge last year,	5	0	0
Expenditure on bridge near Tupper's, and to repair road,	6	10	0
Build a bridge near John Johnson's, in Pembroke,	6	0	0
For the new line from main road to J. Power's,	3	9	6
To repair the road running eastwardly from new line of road to Musquodoboit,	3	10	0
Open new line from South Branch to Musquodoboit,	30	0	0
Cover River bridge at Middle Stewiacke and erect breakwater,	17	0	0
Repair the road from South Branch to Middle Stewiacke,	4	0	0
J. D. Kennedy's to South Branch road,	4	0	0
Whidden Settlement to Greenfield,	5	0	0
Fisher's to Lower Stewiacke,	12	0	0
Upper Brookfield to Middle Stewiacke,	4	0	0
To complete the new line from Putnam's to Taylor's, and to repair the road from Middle Stewiacke to Brookfield,	20	0	0
Further improve the new line past D. Dickey's, Lower Stewiacke,	10	0	0
Repair the road from the old Halifax road to Thomas Johnson's,	5	0	0
Sibley's mill to Halifax county line,	5	0	0
Old Halifax road to Sutherland's,	5	0	0
Make any part of the new line from Gay's River to Stewiacke,	15	0	0
Repair the road from old Halifax road to new Halifax road, past Hogg's,	3	10	0
Ryan's to Halifax road,	3	10	0
Past Duncan McPhee's,	3	10	0
Complete the alteration at Cove Creek hill, and make alteration on opposite side of creek, and to pay over-expenditure last year,	10	0	0
Repair the new line from Middle Stewiacke to Truro,	15	0	0
Make an alteration on the road from Brookfield to Upper Brookfield,	10	0	0
Open the road to Lime road,	5	0	0
Repair the road from main road to McMullen's,	3	10	0
To repay William McNutt, expenditure on bridge over Moose Creek,	10	0	0
Repair the road from John L. Fisher's to Upper Salmon River bridge,	5	0	0
Daniel Eaton's to Harmony, by Wilson's mountain, one-half each side of the mountain,	5	0	0
Chas. Archibald's up the river, known as Schede's road,	7	10	0
To open the road from Harmony towards Middle Stewiacke,	20	0	0
Repair the road from William McCallum's towards Harmony,	5	0	0
William Hingley's to Halifax road,	5	0	0
Halifax road to James Lemon's,	5	0	0
Brookfield to Halifax road, by John Kennedy's,	5	0	0
George Russell's, in Greenfield, towards Truro,	10	0	0
To build a bridge over creek at Samuel Soley's, on new road from Truro to Shubenacadie,	6	0	0
Repair the road from Boar's Back to Gray's, by shore,	7	10	0
Black Rock,	10	0	0
Beaver Brook to Shubenacadie, and round Park's hill,	7	10	0
Crow's hill to the south line of Truro township, up Shubenacadie River,	8	0	0
John Parks' to Shubenacadie, by John Creelman's,	5	0	0
To build a bridge over Salmon River, at Robert McNutt's, and to repay John J. Archibald £1 4s. 5d. expended in securing the same,	53	10	0
Continue the opening of new road from Thomas Dart's toward Brookfield meeting house,	20	0	0

To

To repair the road from Samuel C. Yuill's to Anthony Marshall's,	£5	0	0
Build the bridge near McLare's mills, on the road to the Lower Village from the Halifax road,	20	0	0
Repair the road from James Johnston's to Jacob Lynd's mill,	3	0	0
Pay David Lynd's amount expended on bridge over North River last autumn,	27	18	8
Barnabus Lynd's for expenditure, in 1851, on bridge on Earltown road,	3	3	0
Repair the road from Farnham's mills to Hugh Dickson's, and to pay 10s. to Robert Nelson, over-expended on road past his house in 1852,	5	10	0
Samuel McNutt's to Pictou road, by David Whippy's,	5	0	0
Old Tatamagouche road to Francis Lorrain's, past William Smith's,	3	0	0
Robert Blair's mills towards Earltown line,	15	0	0
Wren Johnston's to old Tatamagouche road,	6	10	0
Kempptown to Earltown,	6	0	0
David Johnson's to Pictou road,	3	0	0
John Clifford's to Andrew Christie's, by old Pictou road,	7	0	0
James Wright's to Samuel Bartlett's,	3	0	0
Charles Hall's to old Pictou road,	3	0	0
David Horn's, senr., to David Horn's, junr.,	5	0	0
To secure the bridge at North River,	5	0	0
Repair the road from Onslow meeting house to Crowe's mills,	6	0	0
Complete the bridge at Crowe's mills,	5	0	0
Repair the road from post road to Fort Belcher landing,	2	10	0
Secure the bridge near John Higgins',	5	0	0
Repair the road known as Hemlock Woods road,	3	0	0
From Barna Lynds' to new Pictou road, past widow Upham's,	5	0	0
Raise the road from Chiganois bridge to Alexander Barnhill's, and to secure the bridge,	10	0	0
Secure the bridge over river near Jabesh Rude's, and to pay expenditure thereon by Sol. Rude, 4th,	15	0	0
Repair the road from Onslow to New Annan, by Staples' Settlement,	5	0	0
James Baird's to Crow's mills,	5	0	0
Earltown road to new Tatamagouche road, near John McCallum's past Robert McCallum's,	5	8	4
To repair Thomas Fulmer's road,	3	0	0
Little York road,	4	0	0
To repair the road from D. Morrison's, esquire, to New Boston,	6	0	0
New Boston road,	3	0	0
Road from New Boston towards Macan,	3	0	0
John Morrison's to John Corbet's,	3	0	0
Charles Faulkner's to the valley past Edward Faulkner's,	4	0	0
William Moore's to the new valley line leading to Five Islands,	6	0	0
John Campbell's to Corbet's Valley,	5	0	0
Old River Philip road,	4	0	0
Road from George Murray's to Holiday's landing,	3	0	0
To pay Robert Densmore for money expended in 1852,	2	8	9
Daniel Chisholm do do,	6	3	6
			To

To pay Jas. Moore and Sam. McLauchlan for money expended on Economy bridge in 1852,	£37	1	5
Repair the road from P. Hill's to H. Densmore's,	4	0	0
McLauchlan's to Samuel Cochran's,	3	0	0
Henry Densmore's to Young's road,	4	0	0
Samuel Faulkner's to William Young's,	3	0	0
Samuel Faulkner's to James Crowe's,	7	0	0
Portapique to the new alteration at Birch Hill,	19	6	4
Gravel and repair the road from Samuel James Fulton's, past Joseph Fulton's, to the old Portapique road,	10	0	0
Build a bridge at Bass River, and to alter the road to suit the same,	50	0	0
Complete the new alteration at Castlereagh,	18	0	0
Repair the Major Field road,	4	0	0
Road from James M. Spencer's to the Acadian mines,	12	0	0
Acadian mines to Wallace road,	10	0	0
Complete the bridge and breakwater at John Dill's, and to pay Robert Dill and John Spencer £8 9s. 7d. expended in 1852.	16	0	0
Repair the Daniel Christie road,	3	0	0
Complete the alteration near Folly Lake,	25	0	0
Repair the road from Charles Fleming's to Joel Slack's,	4	0	0
Daniel Totten's to Deburt River, and to pay D. Totten 17s. 6d. expended in 1852,	4	0	0
Joel Slack's to Crowell's,	4	0	0
Deburt River Settlement to Folly Hill,	9	0	0
John Cottam's road,	4	0	0
John McDormont's to Matthew Staple's,	3	0	0
Seaton's to Robert Fletcher's,	4	0	0
Cumberland road to Carritt's,	3	0	0
Past Robert Pearson's,	3	0	0
From Cumberland line to new alteration on the West Macan road,	5	0	0
Samuel Pratt's to Robert Fletcher's,	3	0	0
William Gray's road,	4	0	0
Towards covering the new Deburt bridge,	6	0	0
To repair the road from Deburt new bridge to David Morrison's,	8	0	0
Cox's to Robert Kent's,	6	0	0
Robert Kent's to Waugh's meeting house,	6	0	0
Weatherby's to William Henderson's,	3	0	0
William Henderson's to Henderson's Creek,	3	0	0
Henderson's Creek to county line,	8	0	0
Murdoch's to Stephenson's,	5	0	0
Stephenson's to county line,	6	0	0
George Langille's to Point Brule,	4	0	0
French River bridge,	6	0	0
Road from New Annan to George Patriquin's,	4	0	0
Robert Cuten's to David Gilmore's, and to pay over-expenditure on Creek bridge,	7	0	0
Gilmore's bridge,	4	0	0
Pay over-expenditure to David Langille,	2	9	10
Repair the road from George Tattie's to John Clark's,	4	0	0
John Clark's to county line, and to pay over-expenditure to John Patriquin,	7	0	0
Lake road to McIntosh's mill,	4	0	0
Road from John Millard's to McIntosh's,	4	0	0
			To

To repair the Lake Road to John Joice's, and to include £3 on McMillan's road,	£8	10	0
Lockerby's bridge, and to pay £1 6s. 3d. advanced by government,	7	0	0
The road from Lockerby's bridge to McConnell's,	2	0	0
Repay advance on McConnell's bridge,	8	0	0
Repair the road from Stewart McConnell's to Pictou county line,	7	0	0
Buckler's to Point Brule' road,	5	0	0
James Langille's to James Chambers',	3	0	0
John Millard's to Jacob McBurrey's	5	0	0
James Chambers' to James Weatherby's,	4	0	0
Jacob McBarney's to John Lockerby's,	3	0	0
Higgins' to Edward Tattrie's, and to pay over-expenditure in 1852,	5	0	0
Murdoch's to George McLeod's,	4	0	0
Donaldson's to Portage, Point Brule,	7	0	0
Murdoch's to Mine Hole hill,	5	0	0
Mine Hole hill,	10	0	0
Mine Hole to forks at Mattitall's,	4	0	0
Cameron's to Brown's,	3	0	2
Mattitall's to McDonald's,	2	0	0
McDonald's to Robert Murray's,	8	0	0
Robert Murray's to McKay's mills,	8	0	0
Urquhart's bridge to Sutherland's bridge, and to pay over-expenditure to John Sutherland,	5	10	0
Alexr. McDonald's to widow McDonald's, Spittal Hill road,	3	10	0
John Nelson's to William Hyndman's,	4	10	0
William Hyndman's to David Sutherland's,	4	0	0
David Sutherland's to Donald Ross',	3	0	0
John Millard's, past Wm. Ferguson's, to Donald Ross',	3	0	0
Onslow township line to widow Ross',	13	0	0
Widow Ross' to William McKay's,	8	0	0
William McKay's to Pictou county line,	8	0	0
William McKay's, past McBain's, to Pictou county line,	4	0	0
McKay's mills to McIntosh's,	4	0	0
Paul McDonald's to county line,	7	0	0
Billican road to John McKenzie's,	2	0	0
William Murray's to George McLeod's,	5	10	0
McBain's to Millard's,	4	0	0
Hiram Downing's to Moore's mill, and past John Sutherland's to Earltown,	6	10	0
Moore's mills to Philip Burke's,	4	0	0
Philip Burke's to Rude's,	4	0	0
William Porter's to Cork Town,	4	0	0
Murdoch Studivan's to Donald McLeod's,	3	0	0
Moore's mills to Thomas Watson's,	3	0	0
Tatamagouche to Oliver's school house,	14	0	0
Oliver's bridge to Robert Bell's,	5	10	0
Robert Bell's to Byers' mill, and to pay over-expenditure in 1850,	5	10	0
Byers' mill past Warwick's,	5	0	0
			To

To repair the road from meeting house to Wilson's bridge,	£5	0	0
Wilson's bridge to Oliver's school house,	4	10	0
William Kennedy's to Kerr's,	4	0	0
John Kerr's to Rude's,	2	10	0
Byers' mill to James Munroe's,	2	10	0
James Munroe's to Wilson's bridge,	3	0	0
Wilson's bridge to Robert Cox's,	7	10	0
Bell's bridge to Donald McLeod's,	4	0	0
Langille's to Harris',	4	0	0
James Bell's to Atcheson's road,	3	0	0
Atcheson's road to Lake road,	5	0	0
Atcheson's road to Bonnyman's mill,	3	0	0
Bonnyman's mill past Swan's,	3	0	0
Byers' mill to Donald McLeod's,	3	0	0
Donald McLeod's to county line,	6	0	0
	£1460	0	0

Resolved, That the sum of five hundred and eighty pounds, granted for the service of the great roads in the county of Colchester, be appropriated as follows :

To repair the road from Shubenacadie bridge to Stewiacke bridge,	£55	0	0
Stewiacke bridge to Polley's,	50	0	0
Polley's to Hamilton's,	55	0	0
Hamilton's to Truro,	50	0	0
To repair and paint the bridge at Truro, and to pay S. Archibald, esquire, £1 4 5 expended by him on breakwater,	7	10	0
To assist in building a bridge over Salmon River,	40	0	0
To repair and gravel the road from Barry's to Dickson's,	25	0	0
To repair the road from Thomas Dickson's to Ritchie's road,	20	0	0
Ritchie's road to county line,	37	10	0
The hill at Adam McNutt's,	10	0	0
From McCallum's to new building, south of Welsh's,	40	0	0
New building, south of Welsh's, to Cork Town road, past Rude's,	40	0	0
To remove the stones from the road from McNutt's to Rude's,	10	0	0
To cut down the Berry Hill,	10	0	0
For the alteration near Corbet's, besides £2 1 2 of unappropriated money in 1852,	22	18	10
To repair the new road from McVeal's to Samuel McCully's,	10	0	0
Pearson's hill to Samuel McCully's,	10	0	0
Folly hill to Pearson's hill, to cover the sides of the new bridge, and to pay Daniel Fulton and Robert Morrison, £6 14 2, expended in 1852,	67	1	2
Alexander Spence's to foot of Cumberland mountain,	11	0	0
Cumberland county line to foot of mountain,	9	0	0
	£580	0	0

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand four hundred and sixty pounds, granted for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Cumberland, be appropriated as follows :

To pay Richard Thompson, expenditure on Plaister Creek road, per acct.,	£8	10	0
John F. Seamans, expenditure on bridge over Big Hollow,	3	10	0
William Stevens, expenditure on bridge near Wm. E. Angevine's,	34	6	0
Henry Betts, expenditure on bridge from J. Fillemore's to Victoria Settlement,	5	18	0
Isaac Brown, expenditure near Mrs. McKim's,	10	2	0
Samuel Webb, repairing bridge,	1	2	0
David Purdy, for investigating expenditure by Ebenezer Fisher in 1851,	1	0	0
To repair road from Bland's to Kindress',	5	0	0
Stephen Tuttle's to Hurd's mill, by Doyle's,	5	0	0
Main road, near John Waugh's, to John Robertson's,	5	0	0
Main road, near Samuel Treen's, to Samuel McNeil's,	5	0	0
Henry Stevens' to Jacob Betts',	5	0	0
Harris Webb's towards Rufus Purdy's, new line,	5	0	0
Piers' mill towards Westchester, new line,	5	0	0
William E. Angevine's, on Six-mile road, to Wallace harbour,	5	0	0
James D. Purdy's to Wesleyan chapel, by Stephen Tuttle's,	5	0	0
Widow Moore's, by Webb's, to Elijah Rushton's,	5	0	0
Elijah Rushton's to Isaac Rushton's,	8	0	0
Fillemore's mill to Victoria Settlement,	6	0	0
David Teed's, by Palmer's, towards Moses Teed's place,	10	0	0
Henry Teed's towards Mattatall's lake,	5	0	0
John Forshner's to Pugwash,	5	0	0
John Teed's to Folly Lake,	6	0	0
Bridge near William E. Angevine's to Charles Oxley's,	6	0	0
Samuel Teed's to Malagash Point,	5	0	0
Robert Harrison's to John Brown's, by Graham's,	5	0	0
Pugwash through Gulf Shore Settlement,	6	0	0
H. N. Oxley's to Gulf Shore, and down shore to D. Robertson's place,	6	0	0
Henry Teed's to William E. Angevine's,	5	0	0
Griffin Purdy's, past Ralph's, to John Teed's,	15	0	0
James D. Purdy's to Stevenson's new line,	12	0	0
Hurd's hill to Wm. E. Angevine's, by Kerr's mill,	7	0	0
East Branch road, on road leading to Barr's River,	8	0	0
Pugwash to Thomas Thompson's, by Dewar's,	6	0	0
Thomas Thompson's to main road near Filimore's,	6	0	0
Road leading to Gulf Shore, past David Bett's, to Burbridge's,	5	0	0
R. McNutt's to River Philip road, by Plaister Creek,	10	0	0
River Philip bridge, on Gray's road, to Victoria Settlement,	15	0	0
George Johnson's to Westchester road,	5	0	0
Aden Beebe's to New Annan, by Higgins',	7	0	0
Robert O'Brian's, past Widow Reed's place, to Strange's clear,	5	0	0
			To

To repair road from Daniel Dewar's to Six Mile road, past Stevens' mill,	£6	0	0
Strange's clear to Robert Harrison's, past Chas. Cotter's,	5	0	0
North shore road to school house, past Smith's,	7	0	0
Road leading to Cotter's, past Jesse Montross', to River Philip road,	8	0	0
Levi Stern's to Peter Angevine's, new line,	6	0	0
Alexander McFarlane's to Pugwash, by Roderick Gill's,	6	0	0
James D. Purdy's to George Rushton's,	5	0	0
Six-mile road to William Hurd's,	6	0	0
John McDougall's to road leading down River Philip,	5	0	0
D. Campbell's, past Morrison's, to A. McDonald's place,	5	0	0
John Teed's to David Purdy's,	8	0	0
James D. Purdy's to post road, on Slip road, (so called),	5	0	0
Elijah Tuttle's to methodist chapel, new line, and to pay sum expended last year,	5	0	0
Jacob Betts' to Gehin's,	7	10	0
Gehin's to Victoria Settlement, through Street's ridge,	7	10	0
William Thompson's, on Lake road, past David Ross',	5	0	0
Stake road, on North Shore road, past McKenzie's,	5	0	0
Robert Harrison's clear, through Victoria Settlement,	5	0	0
Collingwood Oxley's to George Johnston's,	5	0	0
Main road past Benjamin Stevens', Oxley's to McKenzie's mill,	7	0	0
Fountain's, Westchester, to Castlereagh,	5	0	0
Cross roads, Malagash, to John Teed's place, new line,	8	0	0
Hodgson's towards Barr's River, new line, (£7 10s. subscription to be expended,)	15	0	0
John Robertson's to road leading from Dewar's to Stern's mill,	8	0	0
Road near Hickey's, past Genisson's, to main road,	5	0	0
John Huestis' to Palmer's Point, to repair bridge,	15	0	0
Kenneth McKenzie's to Wallace harbor,	5	0	0
Wm. Tuttle's to Joshua Stevens',	8	0	0
Amos Trueman's to Goose River,	15	0	0
Leister road on Little River Point, past Geo. Thompson's,	5	0	0
Mickie's to Black Ferry,	5	0	0
Purdy's to Edward Nile's,	10	0	0
Symes' to post road, near Calvin Bent's,	8	0	0
J. W. Oxley's to Chapman's,	6	0	0
Chapman's road to Goose River road,	6	0	0
Tidnish bridge, near James Chapell's, to Brownell's mill pond,	6	0	0
Shinimicash road, near Burns', to ferry, past Timothy Brownell's,	8	0	0
Edward Brownell's mill pond to Mad Creek,	12	0	0
Alfred Black's, Leicester, to post road,	5	0	0
End of Little River road to Benjamin Smith's road,	12	0	0
Isaac Stewart's through Little Forks,	7	0	0
Lodges to River Philip,	10	0	0
Goose River road to Leicester road, by Smith's,	5	0	0
Leicester road to River Philip, by Tate's,	5	0	0
Toby's mills to Bent's,	12	0	0
Little Forks, past L. Hunter's, to Salt Springs,	10	0	0
On cross road, past Henry Smith's towards River Philip,	5	0	0
			To

To repair road from James Atkinson's, past William Sharp's, to River Herbert road,	£6	0	0
Near Daniel Travis' to Leicester, new line,	5	0	0
Bend of main road above B. Smith's to Robt. Ripley's,	5	0	0
Fork Settlement to post road, near Hugh Logan's,	6	0	0
Black River road to post road, new line,	6	0	0
Maccan mountain to Five Islands, past G. Harrison's,	10	0	0
Richard Chapman's to Leicester, on new line,	5	0	0
South Branch bridge, Maccan, past Alex'r. Hannah's,	8	0	0
Leicester, near Daniel Bent's, to Goose River road,	6	0	0
Main road, near West Brook, on Canaan road, to Parrsboro' line,	8	0	0
Liffe Chapel's to Toby's mills, on new line,	5	0	0
James Corbet's to Freeman's landing,	25	0	0
Ben Smith's road, past John Bigelow's, to River Philip,	12	0	0
Salt Springs to River Philip road,	5	0	0
River Herbet, to Maccan bridge,	10	0	0
Ragged Reef to coal mine road,	6	0	0
River Herbert bridge to Barrowsfield,	5	0	0
To repair Baker's mill dam,	15	0	0
Road from Daniel Dickenson's to Thomas Shipley's,	6	0	0
Mount Pleasant, near Matheson's, to Duck Creek,	5	0	0
Henry Ryan's to post road, through Porter Town,	10	0	0
Near Shipley's, past John Forrest's,	5	0	0
Bridge near Burns', past Riever Hunter's, new line,	7	10	0
Road from Charles Roache's past John Black's,	5	0	0
John Baird's to Leicester,	5	0	0
On cross roads, past Daniel Etter's,	5	0	0
To repair road from Logan's barn to Minudie Ferry,	5	0	0
Hugh Logan's, past Isaac Logan's, to Leicester,	5	0	0
Tait's, River Philip, to captain Handley's,	5	0	0
George Atkinson's to Lodge's,	5	0	0
Shinimincash road to landing, near Johnson's,	4	0	0
Near D. Miles' towards Francis Smith's, north side river,	7	10	0
To repair road from Mud Creek to Goose River road,	5	0	0
J. W. Oxley's, on shore road, to Sydney Chapel's,	5	0	0
To pay John Burns' balance of over-expenditure on bridge,	10	0	0
James Fullerton, for repairs of Maccan bridge,	15	0	0
To repair road from Calvin Bent's mill to Leicester road,	5	0	0
Lower Cove, Joggin's, to coal mines, an equal sum to be expended by inhabitants,	7	10	0
To pay advances by government to D. Steven's and Wm. Faulkner,	19	3	0
To repair road from John Roache's to Parrsborough line, on main road,	37	7	0
Ruscoe's to Hoeg's, Canaan, new line,	7	10	0
Harrington's River to Moose River,	6	0	0
Moose River to old school house, Swan Creek,	6	0	0
Old school house, Swan Creek, to Newcomb's bridge,	6	0	0
Through Black Rock Settlement to Diligent River, when surveyed,	10	0	0
To repair the road from Cannon's mills to James York's,	6	0	0
Ramshead River to Ratchford River, latter included,	7	10	0
Ratchford's River to Hanning's,	10	0	0
Hanning's to Spicer's,	10	0	0
Spicer's to Advocate Harbour,	5	0	0
Alexander Grant's to Apple River,	10	0	0
Cross roads to Ramshead River, inclusive,	10	0	0

To repair the road from John Mahoney's towards A. Spicer's, past John Allen's,	£5	0	0
Advocate Harbour to Cape D'Or,	4	0	0
Joshua Word's to Apple River,	6	0	0
Newcomb's bridge to cross roads, through New Prospect,	10	0	0
Mills Village, past Leech's, to Swan Creek,	5	0	0
Cranberry Lake to William Skidmore's,	5	0	0
For alteration between David Jenk's and Robert Harrison's,	25	0	0
To repair road from Wm. Harrison's to Sand River,	7	0	0
Robert Salter's over Wood's mountains,	5	0	0
Widow Lewis', on Canaan road, past Fife's,	6	6	0
Half-way River, on Boar's Back road,	6	0	0
Back road, on Lake road, past James Brown's, to Dugway,	5	0	0
John Lockhart's to John Norris',	5	0	0
William Armstrong's to Sisters,	5	0	0
To complete road and aboiteau at Mills Village, to be drawn when an equal sum is expended by inhabitants, to be certified by commissioner,	75	0	0
To repair road from main road towards New Annan, past Swallow's, Waugh's, to Stake road, past Miller's,	4	0	0
	3	12	0
Towards River Philip bridge,	200	0	0
Reserved to be appropriated by the members,	24	0	0
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	£1460	0	0

SUB-DIVISION OF GREAT ROAD GRANT.

Colchester line to New Brunswick line, main road, and to pay Eleazer Stonehouse, appraisal, £12 10,	130	0	0
Towards building River Philip bridge,	200	0	0
Dewar's bridge to Wallace Harbour,	12	0	0
Forshner's to River Philip,	10	0	0
Road leading to Cotter's, past Mitchell's, to William O'Brian's,	4	0	0
Cumberland line towards Parrsborough to Dugway, to include alteration,	94	0	0
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	£470	0	0

COUNTY OF PICTOU.

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand eight hundred pounds, granted for roads and bridges in the county of Pictou, be applied as follows :

OVER-EXPENDITURES, TOWNSHIP OF PICTOU.

To pay Duncan Cameron, on Little Harbor road,	£8	0	0
Andrew McGilvray, Eight-mile Brook,	24	6	11
John Adamson, Mount Dalhousie,	10	0	0
John Crocket, Middle River,	15	0	0
Sutherland and McIntosh, on new line to church at Roger's Hill,	16	2	1
Alexander McIntosh, Maple Hill, Roger's Hill,	5	11	0
Angus Sutherland, esquire, road to New Spain,	11	8	0
John Murray, west branch River John,	10	0	0
McLean and McCabe, repairing road to River John,	20	0	0
	To		

To pay Duncan Campbell, West River bridge, above Salt Spring's,	£50	17	7
David Matheson, esquire, West River,	2	13	4
Robert Short, bridge at head of West River,	6	12	0
Alexander Rose, River John, over-expended in 1851,	16	7	9
Alexander Colquhoun, on main post road,	1	2	6
Thomas McCabe, River John road,	4	13	6
Robert McIntosh, Dalhousie,	2	2	0
John McCoul, repairing Milford bridge, West River,	17	0	9
James Murdoch, esquire, over-expenditure, Haliburton bridge,	2	5	0
Kenneth Fraser, on road from west branch River John to Pictou,	5	11	9
William Gunn, Six-mile Brook, over-expenditure of 1851,	7	10	0
Peter Crerar, or James Primrose, esquire, over-expenditure Glen- falloch road,	27	7	6
Donald McDonald, West River, repairing bridge U. Settlement,	2	0	0
From Hugh Fraser's, Mount Thom, to McRae's mills,	7	10	0
Charles Melville's to River John,	5	0	0
West branch River John, from county line, to Big Brook,	2	10	0
To cover bridge at Robert Campbell's saw mill, west branch River John,	2	10	0
From David Ferguson's, Garloch, to John Munroe's,	7	10	0
To repair bridge at Campbell's Cove, Cape John,	5	0	0
From church at Roger's Hill to Peter Cameron's,	40	0	0
Peter Cameron's to Angus Campbell's, new line,	20	0	0
Thomas Roger's, Roger Hill, to Four and Six-mile Brooks,	7	10	0
To repair bridge at Boat Harbor,	10	0	0
From Carriboo River to Toney River, Cape John road,	10	0	0
To alter the road and bridge at Kirk's old place, Cape John,	14	12	9
From cross roads to Little Carriboo River, Cape John road,	7	10	0
Bridge at west branch River John, to county line, Earltown road,	7	10	0
Little Cariboo River to Big Cariboo River,	5	0	0
A. D. Gordon's to Graham's, at the Pond,	7	10	0
Graham's to Spring Point, Cariboo,	7	10	0
Spring Point to Ruddock's mill,	7	10	0
Ruddock's mill to Cape John road,	7	10	0
Harbourn's West Branch to George Pivin's, west side River John,	7	10	0
West branch River John to county line, by J. McIntosh's,	5	0	0
Hugh Fraser's, West River, to head of Settlement, east side,	10	0	0
McRae's mills to Garloch, new line,	15	0	0
James Grant's, on Second Division road, to A. D. Gordon's lot,	5	0	0
Salt Spring's to McRae's mills, west side West River,	7	10	0
John Murray's, Mount Dalhousie, to Alexander McKay's,	10	0	0
To build a bridge on head of West River,	7	10	0
From main road, Mount Thom, to old road,	5	0	0
Old road, Mount Thom, to Sinclair's, by Colin McKenzie's,	5	0	0
William Cameron's, West River, to William Cameron's, junr.,	10	0	0
Six-mile Brook to John Gass',	5	0	0
John Rae's, Mount Dalhousie, to Simon Archibald's,	7	10	0
Henry's to George Rae's, to Mount Dalhousie,	7	10	0
Murdoch Munroe's, Six-mile Brook, to William McKay's,	7	10	0
Road at both ends of the new bridge above Salt Springs,	15	0	0
John Rae's to Peter Anthony's, Mount Dalhousie,	15	0	0
Colchester road to Tatamagouche road, (Wilson road,)	5	0	0
The landing to Big Marsh, Carriboo,	5	0	0
Big Marsh to Cape John road,	5	0	0
Robert Henry's upper line to cross roads at John McLeod's, (Auchin- cairn,)	7	10	0
			To

From Main road, Mount Thom, to Salmon River road, Mount Dalhousie,	£5	0	0
Bridge at Smith's Point, River John,	15	0	0
River John to county line, Earlton road,	7	10	0
To build a bridge at John McKenzie's, west side River John,	15	0	0
From River John, west side, to West Branch,	10	0	0
Main old road to the Eight-mile Brook,	5	0	0
Bridge near Campbell's mill, West River,	5	0	0
Lime Rock, West River, to Roderick McKenzie's,	30	0	0
Main road, middle settlement West River, to the Highway Brook wall,	5	0	0
Campbell's, head of West River, to Kenneth McKenzie's, Garlock,	7	10	0
West River bridge to Lime Rock,	7	0	0
McBeath's to McLeod's, north Mount Thom,	5	0	0
To pay over-expenditures on township of Egerton—			
John McKay, esquire, on the Fisher's Grant road,	51	0	0
John McKay, esquire, on bridge at Blair's,	25	0	0
Commissioners of streets, for repairing New Glasgow bridge,	50	0	0
Edward Graham, Little Harbour, for over-expenditure in 1851,	15	0	0
Neil McKay, esquire, repairing bridge at Albion mines,	6	2	5
Robert Fraser, Rocklin, Middle River, for over-expenditure in 1851,	6	17	6
Joseph Collic, Middle River, for over-expenditure in 1851,	5	0	0
George McLeod, esquire, Middle River, on road to John Douglas',	6	12	0
George McLeod, esquire, on road to the mines,	7	18	10
Alexr. McDonald, for bridge at East Branch,	12	6	0
George Logan, over-expenditure on Fisher's Grant road, 1851,	1	11	6
Wm. Grant over-expenditure, Middle River bridge at Arthur's mill,	5	4	4
Thos. Horn, old Middle River road, over-expenditure,	6	12	6
Part of Crerar's and Horn's over-expenditure on Middle River road,	16	0	0
To gravel the new road from Donald McLellan's to Kay's, E. River, and to pay Donald Fraser for an over-expenditure of £2 last year,	10	0	0
Repair Grant's bridge, east branch,	7	0	0
From New Glasgow to Fisher's grant, new line,	80	0	0
Albion mines to Hopewell,	7	10	0
New Glasgow to Little Harbor, and pay £10 over-expenditure last year,	50	0	0
Robertson's mill to Springville,	10	0	0
Fraser's mills, Sutherland's river, to Blue Mountains,	10	0	0
Main road, McLellan's mountain, to widow McDonald's, by Campbell's,	5	0	0
Fraser's Point to New Glasgow, and pay Wm. Dunbar £3 18s. over-spent, 1852,	15	0	0
Fraser's Point, Middle River, east side,	10	0	0
Creelman's bridge to Simon Thomson's, west side E. Branch,	7	10	0
Simon Thomson's to bridge at McDonald's mills, E. Branch,	5	0	0
School house, East Branch, to John Cumming's,	7	10	0
Robertson's mill to David McLean, old road, and pay £2 4s. 3d. to James Cameron, over-expended at Donald McLellan's,	7	10	0
Robertson's mill to McLellan's Brook, at Mr. McGilvery's,	7	10	0
Church, West Branch, to the head of the river,	7	10	0
Rev. Alexr. McGilvery's to Andrew McGregor's,	7	10	0
David Fraser's mills to Angus Cameron's, McLellan's Brook, new line,	7	10	0
McPhee's new farm, Corimoney's, new line,	7	10	0
Church, Springville, to John Forbes' store, and pay over-expenditure of £2 5s.,	10	0	0
			From

From Forbes' store to church, Middle Settlement, and pay Alexr. Fraser			
£2 over-expended on the bridge,	£10	0	0
Creemony to Blanchard's road, by John McKay's,	5	0	0
Grant's mill to Alexander Uquhart's,	5	0	0
Hopewell to church, West Branch,	5	0	0
Hopewell to Campbell's, Fox Brook, Middle River road,	5	0	0
Middle River church to Albion mines, new line,	100	0	0
Fox Brook to the Roman clearings,	5	0	0
Main land, Merigomish, to a bridge to Quarry Island,	10	0	0
Little Harbor to Pine Tree, and to pay N. P. Olding 10s. over-expen- diture,	5	0	0
To pay over-expenditures township of Maxwellton—			
Michael McDonald, bridge on main road, Knoydart,	10	16	2
David Ross, on bridges in Merigomish,	13	19	6
James Hamilton, on Hamilton bridge,	8	11	6
Robert Bird, Barney River bridge,	5	0	0
William Murray bridge on Barney River,	1	0	0
Alexander Grant, head of Barney River,	3	10	0
Alexander Robertson, on bridge, Barney River,	3	12	6
Robert Sutherland, from Garden of Eden to St. Mary's,	6	5	0
Marshy Hope bridge, due George Bruce,	7	13	7
From county line to Bailey's Brook, Gulf Shore,	20	0	0
County line, second division, to Bailey's Brook,	10	0	0
Alexr. McDonald's, blacksmith, Barney River, to Donald McLeod's,	10	0	0
Adam McKenzie's to Dunn's mill,	5	0	0
Dunn's mill to A. Brine's, and to pay over-expenditure of £3 18s. 6d.,	15	0	0
Barney River to Patrick McGrath's,	7	10	0
Moose River, Blue Mountains, to Alexander Meekle's,	10	0	0
Patrick McGrath's to George McDonald's, French River,	10	0	0
George McDonald's to French River bridge,	10	0	0
Piedmont Valleys to Hamilton's,	7	10	0
Hamilton's to main road at Brown's,	7	10	0
Thomas Dillen's to main road, French River, and pay £5 6s. over- expended,	10	0	0
Sutherland's River to French River bridge, to alter road at A. Mc- Donald's,	30	0	0
Hoggan's Gut to Barney River, Crerar's line,	50	0	0
Barney's River to Harris', new line,	50	0	0
Big Island, Merigomish, to	10	0	0
Brown's mill to Alexander Ross', new line,	5	0	0
Ross' gate, Wentworth Grant, to Marshy Hope road, at Munro's,	5	0	0
Alder Meadows to Sutherland's, River Falls, by the McDonald's,	7	10	0
Marshy Hope road, at John Campbell's, to old road at Campbell's gate,	4	0	0
Garden of Eden to St. Mary's,	30	0	0
Fraser's mills, Sutherland's River, to Blue Mountain,	15	0	0
Brora Lake to Garden of Eden,	10	0	0
McLeod's to Brora Lake,	7	10	0
	£1790	4	10

Balance not appropriated, £35 2s. 5d., to pay advance on River John bridge.

GREAT ROADS GRANT.

County line to ten-mile house,	£25	0	0
Ten-mile house to Pictou town,	25	0	0
Pictou to Cassidy's, River John road,	25	0	0
Cassidy's to River John,	25	0	0
Middle River to New Glasgow, new line,	200	0	0
New Glasgow to Donald Cameron's, Merigomish road.	30	0	0
Donald Cameron's to Pine Tree Gut,	20	0	0
New Glasgow to Fisher's Grant,	50	0	0
	£400	0	0

Resolved, That the £100 additional be appropriated to pay £45 of over-expenditure in 1851, by order of Messrs. Young and Robertson, to Richard Jackson and others; the remaining £55 to pay over-expenditure, by Crerar and Horn, on Middle River road in 1852.

COUNTY OF SYDNEY.

Resolved, That the respective sums of £280 for the great road service, and £1220 for the ordinary road and bridge service, in the county of Sydney, be applied as follows:

To repay Adam McKenzie and Alexander McIntosh, amount expended in making a bridge on main post road to the Gut of Canso,	£173	18	3
Henry Carter, on road between James Campbell's and Delaney's,	7	3	2
Donald Cameron, in repairing the road from the Salt Spring to Sutherland's church, and erecting a bridge,	4	4	0
Michael Delaney, in repairing a road through the North Grant,	1	1	0
Angus McDonald, in erecting a bridge on the road between the Glen and the South River,	1	3	0
John McKinnon, expended on the new line of road between the main road at Pomket and Little River,	33	9	4
Angus McDonald, in repairing road between Arisaig and Pictou county line,	3	1	0
John McDonald, in repairing a bridge on Harbour road,	1	0	0
Duncan Grant, in repairing a bridge at Pomket Forks,	1	6	3
John McDonald, in repairing the old Glen road,	0	12	6
Peter McChisney, and John McKinnon, in repairing the cross road from John McKough's to Edward Gorman's,	1	15	0
D. and D. Chisholm, in repairing road and bridge on the old Manchester road,	15	6	5
Angus Campbell and Donald McDonald, in repairs on the old Gulf road,	2	12	6
Donald McMillen, in repairs on the cross road from Lochaber Lake to Ohio,	0	11	9
Adam McKenzie and Hugh McDonald, expended on new road towards Cape George's chapel,	16	2	6
Rory McDonald, in repairing a bridge on the Alder Brook, Black River,	2	14	5
John McMillen, in repairing road between Andrew Gillie's and Ohio road,	3	4	6
			To

To repay Angus Cameron, in repairing road and bridges on the South and North Lakes,	£9	4	7
Michael Delaney and Allan McDonald, on new road from Delaney's to old road,	9	3	3
A. and A. Chisholm, expended on railing, painting, and embankment, on both ends of the new bridge on the East Branch of Pomket River,	66	15	5
Robert N. Henry, in repairs on old Gulf road,	2	17	0
D. Campbell and A. Boyle, in repairing road from Chisholm's saw mill to Guysborough county line,	13	17	0
George Brennan, esquire, on road leading through the Back Settlement, South River,	12	0	0
Donald Gillies', on cross road from South River to Glen road,	5	10	0
John McIsaac, for repairing bridge at Upper South River,	4	12	4
Duncan McRae, in repairing a bridge at Addington Forks,	5	10	0
Alexr. McDonald, in repairing a bridge over Doctor's Brook,	2	6	0
Valentine McKenzie and Donald Fraser, in repairs on Guysboro' post road,	1	4	0
Alexander McDonald, for repairing bridge, Malignant Cove,	3	7	0
To repay amount of advances by the government on post road in 1852, viz :			
To A. & A. Chisholm, for erecting a bridge on the eastern branch of Pomket River, on post road to Gut of Canso,	142	7	0
Adam McKenzie, for erecting a bridge on the Guysboro' post road,	233	13	3
Angus McMillen and D. Chisholm, for erecting a bridge on the western branch of Pomket forks, on post road to Gut of Canso,	293	3	4
This sum at the disposal of government,	225	4	3
	£1300	0	0

Also—The sum of two hundred pounds at the disposal of government for the great roads of the county of Sydney, for 1853.

COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH.

Resolved, That the sum of two hundred and eighty pounds, granted for the service of the great roads in the county of Guysborough for the present year, be applied as follows, viz :—

To explore and open a new line of road from Horton's Brook, at Half-island Cove, to Rocky Beach, and to improve the road thence to Canso,	£50	0	0
To repair the main post road from Guysboro' to old school house at Wells',	10	0	0
Old school house at Wells' to Ehler's mill brook,	10	0	0
Ehler's mill brook to cross roads at Guysborough Intervale, and to repay advance of £2 2s. to Richard Dunphy,	10	0	0
Cross roads at Intervale to school house in Romans' Valley,	10	0	0
School house in Roman's Valley to Martin Doyle's,	5	0	0
Martin Doyle's to county line,	5	0	0
			To

To complete section of new road from bridge at Salmon River to Hyde's Brook, on the main post road to Canso, and to repair Henline's bridge, on said road,	£25 0 0
To complete an alteration from Goose Harbour bridge to Glaskey' bridge, on main post road to Strait of Canso, and to pay over-expenditure of £14 7s. 9d. in 1852,	32 0 0
To open out the Gut road from Milford Haven to Edward Whitman's, on the new line of main road,	30 0 0
To repair great eastern road, between cross roads, Country Harbour, and fork's bridge, Saint Mary's,	18 0 0
To repair and improve great eastern road, from Forks, St. Mary's, to Thos. Glencross', and to pay over-expenditure (if any) in 1852 on bridge at Forks,	40 0 0
To repair and improve great eastern road, from Thomas Glencross' to county line,	35 0 0
	£280 0 0

Resolved, That the sum one thousand two hundred and twenty pounds, granted for the service of roads and bridges in the county of Guysborough for the present year, be applied as follows, viz :—

To explore new line of post road from Wells' corner, by Morgan's farm, to Guysborough,	£15 0 0
Complete the section of the eastern road from Goodman's to Miller's Cove,	15 0 0
Repair the back road from Joseph Hart's to Guysborough,	10 0 0
Complete alteration of road at Halfway Cove,	15 0 0
Build a bridge at head of Crow Harbour on post road to Canso,	12 10 0
On new line of road from Crow Harbor to Molasses Harbor, and to repay advance of £16 18s. on said road,	30 0 0
Over Larry's River,	12 10 0
Repair and improve the road from Denahy's Lake to New Harbor,	10 0 0
Improve road from New Harbour to Isaac's harbour,	12 10 0
Repair the road from Joseph Hart's to John Cunningham's, western line, and to secure embankment at hill near Benjamin Godfrey's,	12 10 0
John Cunningham's, western line, to bridge near Lawlor's,	10 0 0
Repair and secure bridge over Salmon River, near Lawlor's,	10 0 0
Road from bridge near Lawlor's to Edward O'Neal's,	15 0 0
Pembroke's Lake to Black Brook,	7 10 0
Salmon River Lakes bridge to head of settlement, and to pay over-expenditure of £2 10s. 9d. to James Sullivan,	12 10 0
Open road from Lake Settlement to Romans' Valley, as confirmed by sessions,	10 0 0
Repair the old post road from Aikens' to Glen's,	10 0 0
Open a road from Samuel Aikens' to Romans' Valley,	7 10 0
Open a road from the main road at Martin Doyle's gate to John Doyle's, east line, as confirmed by sessions,	7 10 0
Pay over-expenditure rebuilding bridge (Miller's) at Intervale,	31 0 0
Over-expenditure rebuilding bridge near McKay's, at Intervale,	30 0 0
Repair the old Salmon River road to Minister's Brook,	10 0 0
Explore and extend road on the north side of Salmon River, from Cahill's Brook to Lake Settlement road,	17 10 0
	To

To repay government advance on Salmon River bridge in 1852,	£59	0	0
To George Scott, on eastern road, in 1852,	2	15	0
Advance to Robert Johnston, repairing bridges on eastern road,	2	5	7
To repay advance to Lemuel Scott, repairing bridges on eastern road,	8	13	6
Repair and improve the road from Charles Archibald's to John Stewart's,	10	0	0
Between Charles Archibald's and Peter Bezanson's, and to pay Chas. Archi- bald £1 12s. 6d. over-expended in 1852,	11	12	6
To open and repair the road on western side of Country Harbour river,	12	10	0
To repair the road over Cochran's hill, on the road to Sherbrooke,	10	0	0
Between John McDonald's farm and Sherbrooke,	20	0	0
To open road from bridge near John Archibald's tannery to Jerdan's, on Indian Harbour road,	15	0	0
To repair the road from Indian Harbour beach to head of lake, on western side,	10	0	0
On eastern side of Indian Harbour lake,	10	0	0
To repair the road from Indian Harbour to Holland's Harbour,	10	0	0
Wine Harbour to Indian Harbour,	10	0	0
George Hewitt's to Wine Harbour,	10	0	0
Sherbrooke to Ely's Cove,	10	0	0
Ely's Cove down the river,	10	0	0
The bridge at Ecum Secum to Marie Joseph,	7	10	0
Marie Joseph to Clay Head,	7	10	0
East side of Liscomb, opposite Clay Head, to Spa- nish Ship Bay brook,	7	10	0
Spanish Ship Bay brook to Gaspereaux Brook,	7	10	0
Gaspereaux Brook to James Hemlow's,	7	10	0
To build a bridge over West River, near Forks, Saint Mary's,	60	0	0
Repair the road on western side of Saint Mary's River, above Sher- brooke,	13	3	5
To repair the road from the Forks to James Sutherland's, East River, Saint Mary's,	15	0	0
James Sutherland's, East River, to county line,	15	0	0
Archibald's mill to cross roads at Robert Sinclair's, and to pay Robt. Sinclair £2 7s. over-expen- ded in 1851,	8	0	0
County line to Bear Brook, on the post road,	7	10	0
Bear Brook to intersection of new eastern road, near P. Grant's,	10	0	0
West side of College Lake to the post road,	7	10	0
To repair the following roads in Goshen district, Saint Mary's, viz. :—			
The road from Fisher's mill to county line, on Sinclair's road,	£7	10	0
The road from Hugh Polson's, south side of Pringle's lake, to the Back Land road,	10	0	0
The road from old school house to McNiel's, at county line,	10	0	0
The road from widow Bruce's to Bezanson's bridge,	5	0	0
		32	10
		0	0
To repair the road from old cross roads at Country Harbor to A. Sinclair's,	10	0	0
Open the new line from McNeil's, at Back-lands, St. Mary's, to Salmon Rive Lake Settlement, and to pay Alexander Sinclair £4 18s. 8d. over-expended in 1852,	25	0	0
This sum at the disposal of the government to explore and survey new line over Cochran's hill, on main post road to Sherbrooke,	50	0	0

To improve and repair the road from McKay's cross roads to Mich. Reddy's,	£20	0	0
Repair the road from John Tate's to the French Settlement, near Eli Mattie's,	7	10	0
Complete the road from McNair's Cove to Tracadie, and to pay over-expenditure of £20 1s. to James B. Hadley,	55	0	0
Repair the road from Eli Mattie's bridge to Morris' mill, and to pay Eli Mattie over-expenditure £8 14s. 9d.,	17	10	0
Broad Cove to Mahar's, in the reserve,	7	10	0
Mahar's to James Hamilton's,	7	10	0
Archibald Henderson's to the bridge at Atwater's mill, on the new line leading by the widow Whitman's farm,	7	10	0
Hugh Hall's to Jerdan's bridge, on the road to Tracadie,	10	0	0
Milford Haven to Peter Wall's, south line,	7	10	0
Peter Wall's to Half-way Run,	7	10	0
Half-way Run to county line,	7	10	0
Middle Town to Ragged Head,	10	0	0
Ragged Head to Gut road,	7	10	0
Cross road between the Upper and Lower Gut road, and to pay Thomas O'Brien over-expenditure on the same, £6 4s. 5d.,	7	10	0
To repair the road from John Leary's to Clam Harbor bridge, and to pay David Leary over-expenditure of £10 7s. 9d.,	12	10	0
McCull's ferry to Wm. Whooton's,	15	0	0
Finish the road from Morgan's to the Bay shore at Wheaton's,	10	0	0
Repair the road from Benjamin Boudrot's mill to county line on the road to the shore,	10	0	0
Arthur O'Neil's to Gut of Canso,	10	0	0
Goose Harbor bridge, on the lower Gut road, to William Grants, and to pay Joseph G. Hadley over-expenditure of £2,	10	0	0
Anderson's to Steep Creek,	10	0	0
Steep Creek to McNair's Cove, and to build bridge at Pirate Cove, and to pay over-expenditure of £4 16s. 6d. to John McGuire,	80	0	0
McNair's Cove to county line,	7	10	0
Carey's bridge to Goose Harbor,	10	0	0
Morris bridge to Daniel Porper's,	10	0	0
Open the road from Clam Harbor bridge to Hull's,	18	10	0
	£1220	0	0

COUNTY OF CAPE BRETON.

Resolved, That the sum of four hundred and seventy pounds, granted for the great road in the county of Cape Breton, be appropriated in repairing and altering said road, and paying the following over-expenditures :

This sum to Hugh McLellan, for repairs on main post line,	£3	4	8
Donald McDonald, for repairing main post line,	4	12	8
Donald McNeil, for repairing main post line,	2	5	0
Repay government for advances made to Little Bras d'Or bridge,	82	18	1
			This

This sum to John McDougall and Alexr. Gillis, for repairing main post road, Ben Ion,	£28 10 6
John D. Clarke, for repairing draw in Little Bras d'Or bridge,	1 1 11
Alexr. Gillis, for repairing main post road in 1851, by order of county member, W. H. Munro,	1 15 8
John McIsaac (Alexander's son), for repairing main post line in 1852,	3 6 0
John McIsaac (Rod.'s son), for repairing main post road in 1851,	1 17 0
Lachlin Robertson, for over-expenditure on main post line, near North Sydney,	3 6 7
George Ball, for over-expenditure on main post road in 1851, by order of township member, James McKeagney, Esq.,	6 13 6
Alexr. Ball, for balance due for rebuilding bridge over Ball's Creek, main post road,	9 18 0
	£149 9 7
The balance to be expended on main post line,	320 10 5
	£470 0 0

Resolved, That the sum of fourteen hundred and twenty pounds, granted for the cross roads and bridges for the county of Cape Breton, be appropriated as follows :

1853.

This sum to Donald Gillis, for over-expenditure on bridge at Lewis Bay, in 1851,	£
Neil McNeil, for repairing bridge near Shenacaday,	5 9 0
To repay government for advances to Upper Mire bridge,	31 10 4
Lower Mire bridge,	14 7 4
Bridge at Barrasoi, near Long Island,	34 6 3
This sum to John McNeil, for repairing road and bridges from Bennacaday Pond to Grand Narrows,	5 8 0
John D. Clarke, for engineering,	2 17 6
Ranold McEachern, for repairing bridge and road from East Bay to Essanie,	4 5 8

CROSS ROADS IN TOWNSHIP.

To repay government for advances to George Lewis, for repairs to Fresh Water bridge,	4 13 7
Government for advance to A. McDonald, for building bridge over Black Brook, Mire',	5 10 0
This sum to A. McDonald, for over-expenditure for same service,	1 10 0
Repay government for advance to Roderick McLellan, for bridge at Glace Bay,	3 12 5
Government for advance to A. McJames, for road at Grand Lake,	5 0 0
Government for advance to Duncan McPhee for bridge at Low Point, and services in 1851,	26 0 0
Repay Duncan McPhee over-expenditure for same services,	4 4 4
Government for advance to Frederick Boutilier for bridge over South-west Brook bridge, post road,	5 0 0
Government for advance to Alexr. McInnes, Backland road,	0 17 0
	This

This sum to repay government for advance to A. J. Morrison for building bridge over Black Brook, Louisburg road,	£21 0 0
A. J. Morrison over-expenditure for same service,	3 11 11
Government for advances to George Moffat for expenditure on George's River road,	5 0 0
Repay government for advances to James Spruhan for Big Brook and Low Point road,	10 0 0
James Spruhan for over-expenditure for same service,	1 5 9
Repay government for advance to John D. Clarke for building bridge over North-west Brook bridge, post road,	13 15 11
Pay Alexr. McDonald for repairing road near Long Beach, Cow Bay,	9 0 0
Repay government for advance to James McKenzie for erecting bridge over Black Brook, Cow Bay,	6 4 3
Alexander McDonald, Cow Bay, for repairs to road and bridge near Edward Whaten's,	6 1 4
Donald McEaghan, for expenditure on road at Mire', in 1851, by order of James McKeagney, esquire,	10 0 0
Allan McDonald, for expenditure on Cow Bay road, in 1851, by order of James McKeagney, esquire,	7 5 3
John Wilson, for expenditure on road south side Sydney River, per order of James McKeagney, esquire,	5 0 0
Anthony Martin, for expenditure on road between Mire Gut and Cow Bay, by order of James McKeagney, 1851,	12 10 0
William Watson, for expenditure in 1851, on North-west Arm road, per order of James McKeagney, esquire,	1 3 0
Alexander Cameron, for road at Mire', in 1851, by order of James McKeagney, esquire,	5 0 0
J. D. Clark, for over-expenditure in the town of Sydney, near Fresh Water Creek, by order of James McKeagney, esquire, in 1850,	10 0 0
Cornelius Sullivan, for over-expenditure between Mines and Big Pond,	5 0 6
Pay Donald McNeil, for opening road from McLeod's Point to Hardwood Hill, per order of James McKeagney, in 1851,	100 0 0
Dugald B. McNab in full for his engineering for the county in the years 1850 and 1851, by order of W. H. Munro,	7 10 0
	395 17 11

This sum to be applied as follows, viz :

To repair roads and bridges in the township of Sydney, and placed at the disposal of the government, and to be sub-divided hereafter,	365 0 0
	760 17 11

Amount voted,	£1420 0 0
Appropriated,	760 17 11
	659 2 1
Unappropriated,	659 2 1
This amount undrawn in 1852,	5 1 2
This amount under second resolution,	100 0 0
	£764 3 3

This sum placed at disposal of government to be subdivided on main and cross roads in the county,

£764 3 3
County

COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

Resolved, That the sums of £1650 and £420, making in all £2070, be applied to the roads and bridge service in the county of Inverness for the year 1853 :

ON THE MAIN POST ROAD.

From Plaister Cove to Grant's bridge, and to repair one half of Ship Harbor bridge, and pay for over-expenditure, in addition £5 undrawn money in the year,	£25	0	0
Grant's bridge to the head of Ship Harbor,	15	0	0
Head of Ship Harbor to River Inhabitants,	10	0	0
Plaister Cove to Low Point,	45	0	0
Low Point to Long Point bridge,	25	0	0
To build Long Point bridge, and for road thereto,	60	0	0
From Long Point bridge to Thomas McDonald's marsh, and to clear out Graham's River,	20	0	0
Thomas McDonald's marsh to Little Judique, and repair bridge,	20	0	0
Little Judique bridge to Port Hood,	10	0	0
Port Hood to S. W., and repair S. W. bridge, Mabou,	35	0	0
S. W. bridge, Mabou, to new bridge,	15	0	0
For strengthening new bridge, and making embankments,	12	0	0
From new bridge, Mabou, to Wm. Hawley's, southern line,	10	0	0
Wm. Hawley's, southern line, to Alexr. Campbell's,	20	0	0
Alexr. Campbell's to Ainslie township line,	15	0	0
Ainslie township line to John McLean's, and repair bridges,	20	0	0
John McLean's to Ainslie township line,	15	0	0
Margaree township line to John Kennedy's Brook,	100	0	0
John Kennedy's Brook to marsh at Broad Cove,	10	0	0
Marsh at Broad Cove to Chimney Corner,	20	0	0
Chimney Corner to mouth of Margaree,	15	0	0
Mouth of Margaree to Young bridge,	15	0	0
For embankments, and finishing Young bridge,	50	0	0
From Young bridge to half-way to county line,	15	0	0
County line to half-way to Young bridge,	15	0	0

ON THE CROSS ROADS.

From Lower bridge, River Inhabitants, to Dawling's Brook,	15	0	0
Dawling's Brook to Archibald Cameron's Brook,	15	0	0
Archibald Cameron's Brook to upper bridge, River Inhabitants,	15	0	0
Upper bridge, River Inhabitants, to cross roads, River Dennis,	12	0	0
Cross roads, River Dennis, to Duncan McIsaac's,	10	0	0
Duncan McIsaac's to Ronald McEachan's,	15	0	0
Ronald McEachan's to Little Judique bridge,	7	0	0
Main road to Mount Noah,	7	0	0
Little Judique to Big Judique, by the shore road,	8	0	0
Main road at Judique to cross roads, River Inhabitants,	35	0	0
Cross road, River Inhabitants, to cross roads, River Dennis,	25	0	0
Cross roads, River Dennis, to Omen's,	20	0	0
Main road, at Walker's, to River Dennis road,	10	0	0
The shore, at Graham's, to River Dennis road,	7	0	0
Alexr. Chisholm's old mill to River Dennis road,	7	0	0
Main road, at Roderick McNeil's, to River Inhabitants,	10	0	0
Low Point to River Inhabitants, northern line,	10	0	0
Low Point to River Inhabitants, by McInnis' mill,	10	0	0
			From

From Clough's mill to Long Stretch,	£7	0	0
Plaster Cove to Long Stretch bridge, and for bridges,	25	0	0
Long Stretch bridge to road east side, and thence to John McArthur's,	20	0	0
John McArthur's to River Dennis bridge, at Omen's,	15	0	0
Long Stretch to the head of River Inhabitants,	15	0	0
River Inhabitants, up the west side,	15	0	0
Head of St. George's Channel to River Inhabitants,	15	0	0
Big Brook to St. George's Channel,	7	0	0
Head of St. George's Channel to Allan Cameron's brook,	15	0	0
Allan Cameron's brook to George McKenzie's,	15	0	0
George McKenzie's to Seley's brook,	15	0	0
Seley's brook to Omen's,	10	0	0
And a further sum to build a bridge when £5 is subscribed in labor,	10	0	0
From cross road, River Dennis, to Whycocomagh,	20	0	0
River Dennis road to Mabou, new line,	10	0	0
Main road at River Dennis to Donald Cameron's, esquire,	10	0	0
Donald Cameron's, esquire, towards Turk Settlement,	10	0	0
Church, Indian Rear, to Little Narrows, at C. line, and to rebuild Robertson's bridge, with subscription,	60	0	0
Church, Indian Rear, to Blue's Cove,	15	0	0
Saw mill, at Whycocomagh, to county line,	15	0	0
Indian Rear to Mabou, by Campbell's mountain, and to build a bridge,	15	0	0
Indian Rear to Turk Settlement,	10	0	0
Indian Rear to Lake Ainslie,	10	0	0
Indian Rear to James Smith's,	20	0	0
James Smith's to widow James McKeen's,	20	0	0
Indian Rear to McPherson's mountain,	5	0	0
Widow James McKeen's to main post road,	15	0	0
Widow James McKeen's to Allan Campbell's,	15	0	0
Widow James McKeen's to Lake Ainslie, new line,	15	0	0
Widow James McKeen's to New Canada,	7	0	0
New bridge, Mabou, to north east bridge, and to repair the bridge at the chapel,	15	0	0
North east bridge, Mabou, to Donald McMarsters',	10	0	0
Donald McMarsters' to Angus Rankin's, Mabou,	10	0	0
North east bridge to James Doyle's, esquire,	12	0	0
James Doyle's, esquire, to John Fraser's,	12	0	0
John Fraser's to Red Brook, Cape Mabou,	7	0	0
Red Brook to banks of Broad Cove,	10	0	0
DeCast's to Archibald McPhee's, coal mines,	7	0	0
Archibald McPhee's to McDonald's mill brook, coal mines,	7	0	0
McDonald's mill brook, coal mines, to widow McKinnon's,	10	0	0
Junction of coal mines road to Sight Point, new line,	10	0	0
Sight Point to Angus McIsaac's, No. 1, Broad Cove,	10	0	0
Angus McIsaac's, No. 1, at Broad Cove, to main post road,	10	0	0
The shore, at Angus McIsaac's, No. 1, to the intervalle,	10	0	0
Main road at Broad Cove intervalle to John Kennedy's, by the chapel,	10	0	0
John Kennedy's to the marsh, Broad Cove,	5	0	0
Broad Cove intervalle to Sight Point,	7	0	0
Broad Cove intervalle to Cape Mabou,	7	0	0
Broad Cove intervalle to Loch Ban,	12	0	0
Loch Ban to the intervalle,	7	0	0
Port Hood to Hugh the tailor's,	10	0	0
Hugh the tailor's to Mabou mouth,	10	0	0
Mabou mouth to the main post road at S. W.,	7	0	0
			From

From main post road at S. W. to Robt. Power's, and thence to Sugary farm,	£7	0	0
Robert Power's to the head of S. W. Mabou,	7	0	0
Robert Power's to rear intervalle,	7	0	0
Main road at intervalle to S. W. River, at John McDonald's,	7	0	0
Intervale bridge at McInnis', toward Mabou,	7	0	0
S. W. bridge to Alexander McDonald's, Turk Settlement,	10	0	0
Alexander McDonald's, Turk Settlement, to Norman Patterson's, and to build a bridge at B. L.,	12	0	0
Norman Patterson's to River Dennis,	7	0	0
New bridge, Mabou, towards Turk Settlement,	7	0	0
New bridge, Mabou, to Murray's,	7	0	0
Murray's bridge to McFarlane's,	10	0	0
The road near John Beaten's to Black Livingston's, and to build a bridge,	12	0	0
Murray's bridge to main road, east side,	10	0	0
Stony Brook to Lake Ainslie,	7	0	0
John H. McKeen's to Lake Ainslie, £10 of which to be expended between the main road and the F. mill,	20	0	0
David Smith's, at Lake Ainslie road, to main road at widow Angus Campbell's,	5	0	0
Loch Ban to John McIsaac's, east side Lake road, to finish the bridge at Black River,	20	0	0
John McIsaac's to James McDonnell's, part of which to be expended at Angus McInnis',	10	0	0
James McDonald's to the head of the lake,	10	0	0
Head of Lake Ainslie to Little Narrows,	7	0	0
Head of Lake Ainslie to McMullan's Point,	10	0	0
McMullen's Point to outlet Lake Ainslie,	10	0	0
Outlet Lake Ainslie to McFarlane's bridge, east side,	7	0	0
Bridge at outlet of Lake to main road, east side,	7	0	0
Bridge at outlet Lake Ainslie to McFarlane's, west side,	7	0	0
Bridge at outlet Lake Ainslie to Doherty's Brook,	7	0	0
Doherty's Brook to Loch Ban,	7	0	0
McFarlane's upper bridge to bridge at chapel, west side,	10	0	0
McFarlane's upper bridge to chapel, east side,	10	0	0
McFarlane's bridge at chapel to Broad Cove,	10	0	0
McFarlane's bridge to Young bridge, west side,	7	0	0
McFarlane's bridge to Young bridge, east side,	15	0	0
Main road at Mowatt's up Big Brook,	10	0	0
Mouth Margaree to Big Pond,	15	0	0
Big Pond to chapel at Cheticamp,	15	0	0
Cheticamp chapel to Little River and round the shore road,	10	0	0
Little River to half way to Grand Ants,	10	0	0
Grand Ants to half way to Cheticamp,	10	0	0
Mouth of Margaree to chapel, east side,	15	0	0
Chapel at Margaree to Duncan McDonald's,	10	0	0
Duncan McDonald's to Philip's,	7	0	0
Philip's up the north side of the river,	7	0	0
North East Margaree to Big Interval,	10	0	0
North East Margaree to Big Interval, east side,	10	0	0
Big Interval to Cheticamp,	20	0	0
Lake Ainslie to Middle River,	15	0	0
Lake Ainslie to River Johnson,	5	0	0
James Smith's to Ainslie Glen, new line,	7	0	0
Stephen King's to River Inhabitants,	6	17	8
			To

To repay over-expenditures, &c.—

No. 1. John Morrison, for over-expenditure, per acct. No. 1,	£3	3	0	
2. John Graham, for over-expenditure, per acct. No. 2,	9	18	0	
3. Samuel Campbell, for over-expenditure, acct. No. 3,	4	14	6	
4. Malcolm McKay, for over-expenditure, acct. No. 4,	4	16	0	
5. Duncan McKinnon, for comm. on relief note, No. 5,	0	16	9	
6. James Doyle, for commission on relief note, No. 6,	0	12	3	
Donald McDonald, for Little Judique bridge,	15	1	10	
John McLellan, for a bridge at McIsaac's,	31	0	0	
				70 2 4
				£2070 0 0

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Resolved, That the sum of fourteen hundred and eighty pounds, granted for the road and bridge service of the county of Victoria, for the year 1853, be appropriated as follows, viz :

From Bay St. Lawrence to Aspy Bay,	£20	0	0
For opening the road from Aspy Bay to Ingonish,	140	0	0
A road from Barasoi's bridge to North River,	30	0	0
Repairing bridge at McGrigor's Brook, St. Ann's,	12	0	0
Road, North Gut, St. Ann's,	120	0	0
South side St. Ann's,	90	0	0
Great post road from Cape Breton county line, north side Boulardrie, to Ross' Ferry,	160	0	0
Great post road from Big Harbour to Inverness county line,	320	0	0
From Ross's Ferry, north side Boulardrie, to Kempt Head,	15	0	0
South side Boulardrie to Alexander Corbett's,	15	0	0
Kelly's Cove to Slios Bhrocan,	15	0	0
For building a bridge at Watson's, Baddeck River,	40	0	0
Opening a road and building a bridge from Malcom Gillis' to Finlay Morrison's, Baddeck,	20	0	0
A road across Crowdis Mountain,	10	0	0
From Middle River to Lake Ainslie,	15	0	0
Charles McKenzie's to Indian Brook, Middle River,	15	0	0
For road from Middle River to Gairloch,	10	0	0
North side St. Patrick's Channel to Middle River,	30	0	0
Repairing bridge, Beaton's River, Baddeck,	5	0	0
Peninsula of Washabuct,	80	0	0
Painting Indian Brook and Barasoi's Bridges,	7	10	0
This sum to pay D. B. McNab, esquire, for engineering done in 1850,	7	10	0
			£1177 0 0
This sum to be placed at the disposal of the government for contingencies,	303	0	0
			1480 0 0
Also, this sum, unappropriated from 1852, and still in hands of government,	36	8	0
			£1516 8 0
The extra grant of one hundred pounds to be added to commission No. 2,	100	0	0
			£1616 8 0

No. 62.

(See page 361.)

The committee on agriculture report as follows :

They recommend the continuance of the grant to each county for the erection of oat mills and kilns, under the usual restrictions imposed in 1848.

The petition of certain inhabitants of Guysborough, asking the repeal of the agricultural grant, praying that the sum of twenty-five pounds heretofore annually granted to the Guysborough and Manchester society, be placed under the control of the court of sessions, for keeping and maintaining a public ferry across the harbor of Guysborough, they cannot by any means recommend ; there are always those who are inclined to find fault with others, and to divest any sum from the legitimate channels for which the legislature intends its application, would be unwise, without full and ample reasons.

They recommend that the sum of fifty pounds granted last year to encourage the growth and manufacture of flax, and not drawn from the treasury, be appropriated for the purpose for which the grant was given.

The accounts of the central board for the past year have been submitted to your committee, which they find correct, vouchers having been produced which are satisfactory.

The statement of the account are as follows :

Balance in hand, 1852,	£134	4	7
Annual grant,	200	0	0
Returned by Mr. D. Jennings,	3	0	0
	£337	4	7

Payments by the central board are, first, payment to two clerks as secretaries,	£75	0	0
Cash for Pictou fair,	60	0	0
Cash, directors' expenses, coach fare, &c.,	35	0	0
Cash for printing agricultural information,	46	16	0
Cash for rent of room, and other contingencies, and to pay accounts, publication, &c.,	10	4	0½
Leaving balance in hand at present time,	101	14	6½
	£337	14	7

Your committee still retain the opinion expressed the last two or three years, that the publication of agricultural information in the daily papers does not produce any benefit equal to the expenditure, and trust it will be discontinued. Newspapers are seldom preserved after being once read ; and if the money applied in this manner had been expended in procuring the best and most improved works upon agriculture, they would be a valuable acquisition to the family library, and be preserved and taken care of.

Your committee have directed their attention to the returns from the various agricultural societies, and regret that in one or two cases they have not complied with the conditions of the grant. They therefore recommend that a more strict supervision hereof be used by the central board ; and that in all cases where the returns are imperfect, that the corresponding secretary be directed to give notice thereof, and insist upon the requisitions of the law being strictly complied with ; and that those societies whose returns are insufficient, receive no further participation in the public grant, until they are made out as the law directs. The societies referred to are East Cornwallis and Truro, the accounts of which are not attested to, and no accounts have been sent by the Strait of Canso agricultural society.

Your committee have the satisfaction of reporting to your honorable house, that in consequence of the liberality of the legislature, agriculture is progressing in a slow but steady pace—all classes feel its importance ; and if in following this noble avocation with energy

and perseverance, men do not succeed, the fault is theirs. The leading minds of the country have of late years given an impetus to this class of industry, and the happiest results are visible and duly appreciated.

Your committee have given much attention to endeavour to ascertain by which means the fostering care and protection of the legislature would be more usefully employed to advance the interests of the agricultural population. They have had before them the late agricultural bill of Canada West, and if time had permitted, would have endeavored to make more perfect the present system, which they must acknowledge, to a certain extent, to be defective.

Trusting that these opinions may become more ripened and matured by the next session of the legislature, and lead to satisfactory results, they recommend that the agricultural grant be continued for one year only, thereby intimating to the people that a radical change for the better will be likely effected from this. If your honorable house think proper to continue the grant as aforesaid, your committee recommend the approval as follows:

1. The usual sum to the different counties. £200 to be at the disposal of the central board, which, with present balance, leaves in their hands £301 14s. 6d. After paying their officers, and other incidental expenses absolutely necessary, there will remain in their hands about £200; whatever sum it may be, but not to exceed that amount, your committee recommend should be applied to assist in the furtherance and aid of the industrial exhibition to take place the following autumn, or at any future period, and thus prevent, to this extent, any future application to the legislature for purpose aforesaid. Your committee, looking at the importance of the introduction and importation of improved breeds of stock, sheep, swine, &c., into this province, deem it absolutely necessary that our present breeds should be improved.

In cold climates animals deteriorate, unless strict care and attention be given to them, and the experience of the past informs us, and the example of the neighbouring provinces and the republic prove that it is absolutely necessary, in order to accomplish so desirable an object, that new and improved breeds be continually introduced for this purpose. Your committee recommend that a sum not exceeding £400 be placed at his excellency's disposal, to enable him to import and procure stock, sheep and swine, of the most improved breeds, to be sold after imported, and thus reproduce a sum to be applied for a similar purpose. They also recommend that £100 be placed at his excellency's disposal, to enable his excellency to hold a fair or cattle show during the following autumn, either at the time when the industrial exhibition takes place, or when most convenient, and thereby induce the owners of the best stock to bring them forward, with the inducement of obtaining good premiums and ready sales. His excellency having kindly assented to undertake these services, your committee feel it their duty to recommend your honorable house to respond to his feelings and wishes.

The report of the central board of agriculture contains much satisfactory information, shewing the progressive improvement of our provincial agriculture, and your committee take this occasion to express the high opinion they entertain of the desire the board has always evinced in promoting a cause so intimately connected with our provincial prosperity.

JOHN C. HALL, chairman.
 BENJAMIN SMITH,
 JOHN HOLMES,
 JAMES McLEOD,
 JOHN McKINNON,
 B. ZWICKER,
 A. F. COMEAU,*
 WILLIAM ANNAND,
 J. CAMPBELL.

* Excepting exhibition.

No. 63.

(See page 362.)

The committee on education beg leave to make the following report :

The house having already decided not at present to introduce into our educational system the principle of assessment, the committee have been reluctantly relieved from the consideration of this branch of the general subject committed to their charge. They deem it their duty to show, from the petitions referred to them, the state of the public opinion in reference to it, so far as has been expressed in this mode. There have been presented in favor of and against assessment 87 petitions, as follows :

Counties.	Number of petitions.	Signatures for assessment.	Signatures against assessment.
Halifax,	6	743	Nil.
Hants,	12	276	351
King's,	9	172	51
Annapolis,	13	221	122
Digby,	1	38	Nil.
Shelburne,	2	23	151
Yarmouth,	2	42	Nil.
Queen's,	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Lunenburg,	6	153	411
Colchester,	5	58	150
Cumberland,	4	96	Nil.
Pictou,	14	300	60
Guysborough,	6	336	Nil.
Sydney,	1	44	Nil.
Cape Breton,	3	62	Nil.
Victoria,	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Richmond,	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Inverness,	3	57	Nil.
Total,	87	2621	1296

Your committee submit a bill to amend the acts for the government of Acadia college, and leave the same to the action of the house.

They have considered the various applications by petition on the subject of education, and recommend : 1st. That the trustees of grammar schools at Annapolis and Bridgetown be allowed to draw the sum of £37 10s. from the treasury, which became due to the grammar school fund of that county in May, 1852. The committee of last year recommended the payment of this amount, but it could not be drawn in consequence of some inaccuracy in wording the report.

2nd. The committee direct that the commissioners of schools, or the trustees at Barrington, in whose hands soever the same may be, shall repay the superintendent of education the sum of £25, amount of unapplied monies now in their hands, or some of them, who shall refund to the provincial treasury the cost of the apparatus purchased by him for the academy, and expend the balance in purchasing other apparatus. The committee of last year recommended this to be done, but the trustees or commissioners having drawn the money before the report was made, their views could not then be carried into effect.

3rd.

3rd. Trustees of the grammar school of Annapolis and Bridgetown again claim to be paid £50 undrawn from the grammar school fund between May, 1852, and May, 1853; and the committee recommend that the amount to the credit of the county be so appropriated.

4th. The committee of last year referred the petition of Joseph Keating to superintendent of education, in order to ascertain why payment was withheld from him of the amount claimed in his petition of last year. It now appears that Mr. Keating, in 1851, contemplated succeeding a Mr. Robarts, then teaching a school at Walton. In this, however, he was disappointed, as the trustees continued Mr. Robarts in office. Mr. Keating then set up a school on his own account, encouraged by the party opposed to Mr. Robarts, and he taught the time mentioned in his petition. Mr. Keating made no return to the trustees; they would not have signed his return if he had made it; and he made no application to the board for the money. The committee do not wish to interfere with the decision of the commissioners.

5th. Petitions of the inhabitants of Canso, county of Inverness, praying for an academy. Committee recommend that provision be made for it by bill,—the expense to be defrayed as usual from the funds of the county, the people raising an equal amount by subscription.

6th. Petition of ladies managers of infant school at Halifax. Committee recommend the usual grant of £50.

7th. Petition of inhabitants of Weymouth, for a grammar school. It would appear by the petition that Weymouth had still a grammar school, but such is not the case. They had a grammar school for twelve years, but it was subsequently given to Westport by the influence, as stated, of commissioners, only one of whom resides in Weymouth. The county has £100 for three grammar schools; Digby and Westport have each one. The committee see no reason why Weymouth should be deprived of its grammar school, but leave the distribution of the sum granted to the county authorities.

8th. Petitions in aid of Sackville academy, Horton academy, free church academy, have been examined. These institutions are still sustained in a creditable manner, and the committee recommend a continuation of the usual grant.

9th. The committee have examined superintendent's accounts for expenditure of £608 2s. 5d., and find the same correct and properly vouched.

10th. The committee have examined superintendent's accounts for expenditure of undrawn grammar school money, and find the same correct. Amount £56 19s. 9d.

11th. No vouchers for expenditure of £500 allowed by law for purchase of libraries. 2185 volumes have been received and distributed. Further supplies have been ordered, but the accounts for the year are not yet closed. The total number of volumes imported and distributed, up to this date, would appear to be 11,365.

The committee were divided in opinion as to the propriety of founding and endowing a normal school at present, a minority being inclined to adopt the recommendation of the superintendent of education in this respect, but the majority being reluctant to burthen the treasury with such an institution, until the educational fund is recruited by assessment. Mr. Dawson estimates the cost of a suitable building and grounds at £1150; but the committee think that £2000 would be required for this purpose. The annual expense for the salaries of teachers and contingencies would be £700 per annum.

The committee have considered, but do not approve of the superintendent's suggestion, for a county school inspection by local officers,—to be paid 5s. each for every school they visit. The cost of this system, which must be very imperfect, would be about £250. Instead of it, the committee recommend that the province be formed into two divisions, and that competent persons be employed to visit and inspect the schools in each,—lecturing upon and explaining the working of the assessment principle at least in every township, and if possible in every populous settlement, within the year. In this mode two very important services may be combined, and while the schools are inspected by competent persons, with the requisite weight of character and ability, public opinion may be so formed and influenced, as to make the adoption on an improved system of education by the legislature, at an early period, a comparatively easy task.

The committee have learnt, with deep regret, that Mr. Dawson has tendered his resignation to the lieutenant-governor, and proposes to retire from the office of superintendent. They are not without a hope that, in some capacity, his valuable services may still be secured to the cause of education. That gentleman has not drawn his salary for the present year; but the committee recommend that £100 of it be paid to him, and the balance of £150 be applied to partially defray the increased expense of employing two inspectors during the current year.

JOSEPH HOWE,
EDWARD L. BROWN,
J. W. JOHNSTON,
STEWART CAMPBELL,
H. MUNRO,
L. M. WILKINS.

No. 64.

(See page 362.)

The committee to whom the petition of James Thomson, esquire, on the subject of reporting the decisions of the supreme court, was referred, beg leave to report as follows:

That your committee are of opinion that the want of correct reports of such decisions has long operated to the disadvantage of the people of this province, particularly those in the rural districts, and has actually led to the increase of litigation, and consequent pecuniary loss.

That your committee are desirous that this mischief should be removed at an early day, and would therefore recommend that the sum of fifty pounds be placed at the disposal of the lieutenant-governor, in order that the reports of Mr. Thomson may be procured and published; and also that his excellency be respectfully requested to commission some competent individual to undertake the reporting and publishing of the judgments and decisions of the court in future: provided the services of such an individual can be procured for a salary of one hundred pounds per annum.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. HENRY, chairman.
L. M. WILKINS,
JOHN J. MARSHALL,
G. W. McLELAN,
STEWART CAMPBELL.

Committee room, March 31, 1853.

No. 65.

(See page 364.)

The committee to whom the petition of the executive committee of the electric telegraph company was referred, beg leave to report as follows:

That they have held several meetings in relation to the subject matters of such petition, and have also examined the several documents and papers submitted, and heard the testimony of witnesses adduced in so far as the same elucidated the points in difference between the government and the company; but in consequence of the imperfect character of the testimony material to the enquiry, your committee have been unable to arrive at any conclusion as to the rights of the respective parties that would be satisfactory to the committee or such as the committee could ask the house to adopt.

The committee, however, are sensible that there are, to a certain extent, legitimate grounds of difference between the parties; and looking at the circumstance, together with the amount in dispute and the propriety of an adjustment being made in some mode of a more final and conclusive character than that which any report the committee could make would present, your committee would recommend that the whole question be made the subject of arbitration between the government and the company; and also, (if it should be thought expedient by the house,) that a bill be introduced reciting those differences and authorizing the settlement and adjustment of the sum in the mode above suggested.

All which is respectfully submitted.

STEWART CAMPBELL, chairman.
JOHN C. HALL,
EDWARD L. BROWN,
B. WIER,
BENJ. SMITH.

Committee room, 30th March, 1853.

No. 66.

(See page 364.)

The committee appointed to enquire into the success of experiments recently made at Meagher's Beach, in the use of kerosene gas for light houses, the costs attending the adoption of gas as compared with oil, and the expediency of extending its use to other light houses, have agreed to report as follows:

The expense from the commencement in 1851 to 31st December, 1852, for erecting gas works, alterations and expenses therewith connected, at Meagher's Beach, exclusive of yearly working, is	£211 12 5½
For the erections at Devil's Island, to this date,	116 14 8
Estimated cost to complete the same,	75 0 0
	<hr/>
Cost of lights at Meagher's Beach and Devil's Island,	£403 7 1½
Three sets of gas works, now on hand,	£186 19 5
Lantern for using gas at Sable Island,	70 16 6
	<hr/>
	£257 15 11
	<hr/>
Total cost of gas works to this date,	£661 3 0

It appears by information obtained from the board of works and the keeper of the light house at Meagher's Beach, that gas has been used at that establishment for eleven months only since its introduction in 1851, being discontinued for the space of six months for want of a supply of proper materials for making it. From accounts furnished by the board of works, it appears that the expenditure of these eleven months is about £60, including considerable outlay for repairs, being nearly the average cost for lighting with oil for several years past.

Three of your committee have visited Meagher's Beach and Devil's Island, and on examining the keeper's book at the former place they found that the gas light had been often interrupted from various accidents to the gas apparatus, on which occasions oil was substituted. The committee are of opinion, that, to insure a regular supply of gas against the various contingencies to which the works are liable, it will be necessary to provide two furnaces and retorts, and probably two gasometers instead of one.

In examining the building at Meagher's Beach, they found the whole of the gas works in the third story directly over the apartments occupied by the keeper and his family, the furnace for making the gas and the gasometer only a few feet apart. The keeper stated that

that the tank had leaked more or less ever since its first erection, keeping the rooms below damp and unwholesome. These statements were fully confirmed by inspection of the premises. The committee are decidedly of opinion that no gas works should be in operation in the same building where the keeper resides.

On visiting Devil's Island, your committee found a new light house erected during the past year, intended for the use of gas. A furnace and two retorts are placed in a building near the lighthouse. The gasometer is erected on the lower flat of the light house, partly depressed below the floor, and occupies the greater part of it. The keeper's apartment being very small, is immediately over it. This light is now lighted with oil, although the sum of £116 14s. 8d. has been expended in gas works, and the estimated cost of completion is £75, a much larger sum than appears to have been contemplated by the committee of last session. Their estimate was £120, doctor Gesner's being from £50 to £70, as reported to the lieutenant governor in January, 1852.

Although your committee have not been able to devote so much time to these investigations as was desirable in a matter of such primary importance, they are of opinion that the expense of fitting and keeping in repair the fixtures required for supplying a single light with gas, especially in such localities as are usually occupied by light houses, would exceed any probable advantage that could accrue from its use.

On mature consideration, your committee recommend that the use of gas be not extended to any other light houses—that the experiment be continued at Meagher's Beach and Devil's Island, in order to give it a fair trial, and that a new building be erected at Meagher's Beach for the residence of the keeper.

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS KILLAM,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
JOHN MARSHALL,
B. WIER.

Halifax, 21st March, 1853.

No. 67.

(See page 366.)

The committee on the post office beg leave to report as follows :

The committee recommend that the postage on ship letters be reduced to four pence half-penny instead of six pence as at present.

That the accounts of the postmaster should be made up to the end of the year, or rather to the 5th January, in future, instead to the end of the post office year, which expires on the 5th October.

The committee annex a scheme for the transmission of the mails from West River, Picton, to Sydney, which has been adopted by the committee, and which is recommended to the favorable consideration of the house.

The committee recommend that the sum of one hundred pounds additional be paid the contractor for conveying daily mails between Halifax and Picton, throughout the year.

The committee recommend that the following way offices be converted into post offices, and that the salaries hereinafter provided, be paid the postmasters.

Hantsport,	Salary,	£8	0	0
Clementsport,	"	8	0	0
Canso,	"	12	10	0
Mills Village,	"	8	0	0
River Philip,	"	5	0	0
Upper Musquodoboit,	"	7	10	0
Aylesford,	"	8	0	0

The

The committee recommend that the following new rides be established, provided they do not exceed in cost the sums set down for each, where a limit is made :

That the ride from Bishop's to Hantsport be discontinued, and one established from Kennedy's, at Falmouth, to Hantsport, once a week.

New ride from post office, head of Barrington, to John Knowles' : not to exceed £8.

Mail to go semi-weekly from Guysborough to Canso, from last of May to 1st December, and weekly the remaining four months : not to exceed £30.

New ride from Wallace to Malagash : not to exceed £10.

New ride from Sherbrooke to Marie Joseph : not to exceed £13.

Route between St. Ann's and Cape North, to go by English Town. Ingonishe courier to stop at English Town ; Bedeque courier to carry mails from St. Ann's way office to English Town : £3 additional allowed for that service.

New ride from Newport to South Rawdon : not to exceed £10.

New ride from Sydney to Mire' Gut, Cow Bay, Glace Bay, and *via* Bridgeport to Sydney : not to exceed £20.

Weekly mail from Louisburg to Gabarus, instead of semi-monthly as at present : not to exceed £20.

New ride from New Glasgow to Little Harbour.

Mail from Antigonishe to Sherbrooke, to go and return by same route as formerly, and new ride from St. Andrew's, by Goshen, to Sear's : not to exceed £10.

Semi-weekly mail from Sydney to Baddeck, instead of weekly as at present : not to exceed £80. Present ride from Sydney to the mines to be discontinued.

New ride from Cape North Bay to Bay St. Lawrence : not to exceed £10.

New ride from James D. Baird's in Onslow, past school house near Ezra Stephen's and Daniel Totten's, to Acadia mines ; returning by Joel Slack's and Alexander Baird's to James D. Baird's : not to exceed £18.

New ride from Country Harbor to Isaac's Harbour : not to exceed £8.

Ride between Liverpool and Lawrence Town abolished ; and ride from Liverpool to Annapolis, via Brookfield, Harmony, and Caledonia Corner, substituted : £5 additional to present courier.

New ride from Sydney to upper Mire' bridge ; thence up south side Mire' to way office, and down north side Mire' to Sydney : not to exceed £20.

Ride from Halifax to Musquodoboit harbour increased from £25 to £35 ; the present courier to be continued. This addition is recommended as the courier went to considerable expense in establishing the line by a pair of horses, and the first sum is considered much too low.

New ride from Lower Ward, St. Margaret's Bay, to Peggy's Cove : not to exceed £7 10s.

The present rides in Cornwallis abolished, and the following substituted :

Semi-weekly.—Ride from Kentville through West Cornwallis, by Billtown, Berwick, and back to Kentville : not to exceed £45.

Semi-weekly.—Ride from Kentville through East Cornwallis Town Plot, Canard, Canning, and Upper Dyke, and back to Kentville : not to exceed £30.

Semi-weekly.—Ride between Billtown, Hall's Harbour, and North Mountain : not to exceed £7 10s.

Semi-weekly.—Ride from Aylesford post office, by Willis Foster's and south side of Aylesford river, back to post office at Aylesford : not to exceed £15.

Ride from Sheet Harbor to upper settlement Musquodoboit, to be thrown open for tender and contract, if present courier is unwilling to carry the mails for the sum now allowed.

The committee recommend that way offices be established at the following places :

At Lewis Head, Shelburne.

Miller's Creek, Newport.

George Atkinson's, Macan.

- At or near Kennedy's, Falmouth.
- * Malagash, Cumberland.
 - * Marie Joseph.
English Town, Victoria.
 - * South Rawdon.
 - * Cow Bay.
 - * Bridgeport or Glace Bay.
Joseph P. McKinnon's, north side East Bay.
John Finlayson's, Merigomishe.
 - * Little Harbour, Pictou.
Morristown, county Sydney.
Goshen, St. Mary's, Guysborough.
Low Point, Inverness.
Head of Pubnico Harbour.
Port Mouton.
 - * Isaac's Harbour, Guysborough.
Brookfield, Cape Breton.
Long Island, Digby.
Margaree.
Arasaig.
 - * Bay St. Lawrence, Victoria.
Aspy Bay, Cape North.
Berwick.
Skinner's, Cornwallis.
Hall's Harbour.
Bill Town.
Sheffield's Mills, Cornwallis.
Or near to James D. Baird's, Onslow.
River Debert.
Acadia Mines.
Great Village, Londonderry.
Caledonia Corner, Queen's county.
D'Escouse, Richmond.
Crow Harbour, county Guysborough.

Those marked with an * not to be established unless rides are established also.

The Committee recommend that the salary of the postmaster at Tatamagouche be fixed at £10, to be paid from date of his appointment, on the 5th July last.

The committee recommend that £5 additional be granted to ferryman at West Passage, Barrington, for conveyance of mails twice a week, each way : £5.

The committee recommend that the sum of £5 be granted to Stephen McPherson, in full for his claim for loss of franking privilege as way office keeper at Grand Narrows.

Also, the sum of £2 10s. in addition to the same sum granted last year to ferryman at Bear River, for conveyance of mails.

Also, the sum of £3 additional to John Fraser, way office keeper at West River, Pictou, for additional services to be performed in making time bills, &c. at that place.

The committee having considered several applications from postmasters for increased allowance, recommend that the following postmasters' salaries be increased as follows :

At Lawrence Town,	from	£10	to	20.
Amherst,	"	65	to	85.
Londonderry,	"	25	to	30.
Windsor,	"	50	to	60.
Bridgetown,	"	25	to	30.
Albion Mines,	"	10	to	25.
Kentville,	"	60	to	80.
Baddeck,	"	15	to	25.

The committee cannot recommend the house to grant the prayer of the following petitions :

From late postmaster at Lunenburg, for an increase of salary.

From Godfrey Schwartz, for increased allowance as man of all work in the general post office, Halifax.

From parties at Londonderry, for way office at Spencer's—the same service being otherwise provided for.

From postmasters at Port Hood and Newport, for increased allowance.

From inhabitants of Grand Narrows, for a new ride from there to Whyccomagh.

From Sherbrooke, for an extra ride from there to cross roads.

From courier at Bear River, to be reimbursed money paid by him for ferriages—the law requiring ferrymen to carry the postmen and mails free of charge.

From postmaster at Truro, asking increased allowance, it being shown that the service is sub-let.

The committee recommend that the fines imposed on Archibald Stephenson, up to the 5th January last, be remitted to three pounds.

Also, that the fines imposed on H. Hyde, up to the 5th January last, be remitted to twenty pounds.

The committee recommend that the sum of fifty pounds be granted for the establishment of a mail ride from Chester Basin to Kentville, and from Chester Basin to Windsor, once a week, provided the service can be secured for that sum ; but if not, that the present ride from Chester to Windsor be changed to a ride from Chester to Kentville, and let by tender and contract.

The committee recommend that the fines imposed on Messrs. King & Brothers, be remitted to twelve pounds.

The consideration of improvements in the mail service east of Halifax, having been referred to Mr. Woodgate and Mr. Hyde, beg leave to submit for the consideration of the post office committee :

Mr. Woodgate is of opinion that mails should be despatched from the city in the evening to arrive in the morning ; but should the present general plan of despatch from the city in the morning be adhered to, the arrangement best calculated to ensure punctuality of arrival is that which will, in cases of delays from heavy roads, snow storms, crossing the Gut or otherwise, give some additional time at the West River. It is proposed that the mails be despatched from Sydney on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 5, a. m., and arrive at Halifax, by mail leaving Pictou, Mondays and Thursdays. Mail from Halifax to Sydney, despatch on Mondays and Thursdays, 6, a. m., and from West River, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 5, a. m., arriving at Sydney Wednesday and Saturday evenings, at 6.

To meet the requirements of increasing communication between Halifax and Pictou, it is recommended to despatch a mail daily from these places, provided this additional service will be done by the contractor, for a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds per annum.

The want of punctuality in arrival of the mails at Amherst from St. John, is detrimental to the service in this province. It is respectfully recommended that mails from New Brunswick shall be due at Truro at 9, a. m., to despatch for Halifax at 10 ; but the postmaster to have a discretionary power to retain the mails at Truro for the mail from New Brunswick, until 11 o'clock, a. m., but not later.

Above agreed to with understanding that mail is to arrive at Sydney, Saturday and Wednesday mornings at 9 o'clock, from 15th June to 15th October.

The committee recommend that the practice heretofore pursued of making causes of delay on the time bill, by the couriers, be continued ; and that unless within one month after the imposition of a fine for that or other causes sufficient excuse be not made to the postmaster general, to be judged of in the first place by him, such fine should not in any case be remitted, and that notice of this resolution be given forthwith to all contractors to be affected by it.

The committee recommend that the eastern mails should be made up and despatched at Halifax at six o'clock in the morning instead of ten o'clock the night previous, as at present, any increased expense thereof to be provided for.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. HENRY, chairman.
L. M. WILKINS,
ANDREW COWIE.
STEPHEN FULTON,*
D. N. MACQUEEN,
MARTIN I. WILKINS,
WILLIAM ANNAND,*
JOHN C. HALL.*

* Except the remission of the fines to so large an extent, the causes of delay not having been marked on the time bill.

No. 68.

(See page 367.)

The committee to whom the report of the board of works, so far as the same relates to the public buildings, (penitentiary excepted,) was referred, beg leave to report as follows :

That the committee, immediately on their appointment, conferred with the members of the board of works touching the state and condition of such public buildings ; and having discussed the general subject with those gentlemen, have, as the most satisfactory course, caused a survey to be held upon the province building and government house property, by a competent architect, Mr. William Finlay, whose report your committee beg leave to annex.

That the estimates of the probable cost of the necessary repairs appears large, yet taking into consideration the value and extent of such buildings, your committee are inclined to think that it would not be a judicious economy were the house to refuse to sanction the outlay of such sums as might be actually necessary to keep the buildings in suitable repair.

The committee would, however, except to that part of the estimate which suggests the expenditure of £250 in erecting additional stable accommodation—the sum of one hundred pounds, or thereabouts, having been recently expended by the board of works on that part of the property. This expense your committee are not disposed to extend at the present time. The committee would therefore recommend that, with the above exception, the board of works should take measures without unnecessary delay for the repairs and preservation of the several properties brought under the notice of the committee.

The committee would also recommend that the board of works do pay to Mr. Finlay such reasonable amount as he may charge for the survey, report and estimate made and furnished to your committee as above mentioned.

All which is respectfully submitted.

STEWART CAMPBELL, chairman.
THOMAS KILLAM,
MARTIN I. WILKINS,
STEPHEN FULTON,
JOHN ESSON.

Committee room, April 1, 1853.

Halifax,

Halifax, N. S., March 26th, 1853.

SIR—

I have, in accordance with your request, endeavored to survey the provincial building and government house properties to the best of my ability, of which I beg leave to hand you the following report of my examinations and doings. In the provincial building I found all the lower floor joists rotten where they are built into the walls, and otherwise affected with the dry rot. They are all at present temporary supported up with timbers to prevent the floors sinking into the cellars, all of which I consider ought to be replaced with new joists, floors, &c. In consequence of the legislators being in session, I had not that opportunity of examining the timbers and floors in the different stories of the building, so as to enable me to give you a description of what state it is in.

In the attic I found all the surbeams and upper joists beamfilled all round their ends up to the top; said beamfilling I consider ought to be removed in order to admit of a free circulation of air round the ends of beams, &c., and to prevent them becoming rotten. All the outside of the building requires to be repointed, and several of the ashlar stones will have to be replaced with new stones and otherwise repaired. The western side of roof, and also the roofs of pediments will have to be reslated with new slates, and the flat roof will have to be retarred and gravelled.

Government house property.—The lower base or plinth, with several of the ashlar stones, have become very much decayed and otherwise defective, which will have to be replaced with new stones, &c., and the side walls will require to be repointed and otherwise replaced, in order to preserve the building. The area walls, and the paving in areas, will have to be repaired, with a new drain, &c. The boundary or garden wall fronting on Hollis street I consider very unsafe, and it will have to be taken down and rebuilt. The eave-gutters and leaders all round the building have become decayed and otherwise out of order, which ought to be replaced with new gutters, leaders, &c., as early as possible, to take the water from the roofs, and in order to prevent its injuring the side walls of the building. The ground also round the building ought to be raised sufficiently high so as to throw the surface water from walls of building, and prevent its going through the basement story walls. The roof over the main building is shingled at present, but the shingles are very old and otherwise defective; and although the building is or may be nearly water-tight at present, yet still I consider it in anything but a safe state, and I would say it ought to be slated as early as possible with large sized slates. There are some portions of the cellar or basement story floors become rotten, which will have to be replaced with new floors, &c. A portion of the stabling and outhouses I consider past repairing, which will have to be replaced by a new building.

For the foregoing repairs, &c., to put the building in anything like a thorough state of repair, I estimate will probably cost the sum of two thousand two hundred and fifty pounds, viz. :—

For provincial building,	£1084 0 0
For government house property,	1166 0 0
	£2250 0 0

In the above estimate I have included and put down the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds as the probable cost of a new building for that portion of the old stables, &c., past repairing.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM FINLAY.

Hon. HUGH BELL, chairman of commission board of works.

No. 69.

(See page 377.)

The committee to whom was referred the petition of doctor Edward Jennings, asking provincial aid to enable him to support an infirmary for the treatment of diseases of the eye, beg leave to report :

That a similar application from the petitioner was referred to a committee of this house at its last session, who reported the reasons which induced them not to recommend a grant for that purpose.

These reasons were, first, the local nature of the institution, and secondly, the probability that a provincial hospital, on a large scale, would shortly be established, which would naturally include all this class of patients. The committee observe with satisfaction that this great and desirable undertaking is still in contemplation, and have reason to hope will soon be accomplished.

The committee for these reasons, and not finding any new matter in this petition of sufficient weight to induce them to reverse the decision of a former committee before referred to, do not recommend any grant to be made in accordance with the prayer of this petition. All which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD L. BROWN,
WILLIAM ANNAND.

House of assembly, 31st March, 1853.

No. 70.

(See page 377.)

The committee on Indian affairs report as follows :

On the petitions of doctors Croker, Forbes, and Farish, of Queen's county ; of Dr. Tupper, of Cumberland ; Dr. Webster, of King's ; Dr. Elmsley, of Victoria ; Dr. Johnston, of Cape Breton ; Dr. Jennings, of Halifax ; for professional services and supplies to Indians, in their several localities ; and recommend payment of the sums hereinafter mentioned, in full for attendance and medicines :

Dr. Croker,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£3	5	0
Dr. Forbes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0	0
Dr. Farish,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0
Dr. Elmsley,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	9
Dr. Johnston,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0
Dr. Jennings,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	0
Dr. Tupper, for 1851 and 1852,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	0

Upon the claim of Dr. Webster, for remuneration for medicines and professional services rendered Indians at Kentville in 1851, your committee cannot, in the absence of the necessary certificates, report in favor of payment of his account.

Your committee recommend :

That overseers of poor for district No. 4, in the county of Digby, be reimbursed the sum of four pounds advanced by them for boarding, nursing, and removing sick Indian.

That Nathan Tupper be paid balance of his account, £3 1s. 6d., for supplies to Indians, Bear River.

That the prayer of the petition of Peter Paul be referred to the commissioner for Indian affairs for the western district.

Your committee find on reference to the accounts of the honorable James McLeod, that that gentleman has received £5 9s. 8½d. from H. W. Crawley, esquire, in addition to £40 out of the provincial grant of last year ; £42 6s. 0½d. of which has been expended in relief of Indians in the island Cape Breton, leaving a balance in his hands of £3 3s. 8d.

And on reference to the Indian report of last session, your committee find a balance of £7 10s. 7½d. charged against H. W. Grawley, esquire, which has since been reduced by payment of £5 9s. 8½d. to hon. James McLeod, leaving £2 0s. 11d. to be accounted for.

Your committee find, on examination of accounts before them, that, besides the annual appropriation of £300, there was a sum of £15 granted in the session of 1850, for the education of Michael Christmas, remaining undrawn from the treasury; and that the following sums have been expended for relief of Indians during the past year:

Alfred Whitman,	-	-	-	-	-	-	£20	0	0
Rev. W. Townshend,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	3
Right Rev. Dr. McKinnon,	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	0	0
A. F. Comeau,	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	0	0
Nathan Tupper,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
A. G. Archibald,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0
Newell Jeddore,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0
Dr. Gesner,	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	0	0
Dr. Wielobycke,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	6
Provincial secretary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
James McLeod,	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	0	0
John Creighton,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
Dr. Forbes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	9
Dr. Farish,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	9
Provincial secretary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	3
Daniel Carter,	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	14	9
T. S. Harding,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0	0
Dr. Fraser,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	3
J. B. McDonald,	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	11	6
Rev. J. Corteau,	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	0	0
Dr. Croker,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	19	6
Dr. Gesner,	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	0	0
								£309 11 6	

Leaving a balance of £5 8s. 6d. in the treasury.

Your committee find all the accounts submitted to them, whether from gentlemen entrusted with the distribution of the Indian grant, or on recommendation of committee of last year, to be correct and properly vouched.

From the following gentlemen detailed accounts of expenditure have not as yet been received:

Dr. Gesner,	-	-	-	-	-	-	£40	0	0
Ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	0	0
Rev. J. Corteau,	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	0	0
Provincial secretary,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	0
Rev. Mr. Townshend,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	3

Your committee recommend the following appropriations out of the Indian grant for the current year:

To John Creighton, esquire, for Indians in the county of Lunenburg, ten pounds.

To reverend Mr. Geary, Clare, for benefit of Indians in the county of Digby, fifteen pounds.

For the relief of Indians in the county of Annapolis, twenty pounds.

WILLIAM ANNAND, chairman.
ALFRED WHITMAN,
D. N. MACQUEEN,
JOHN HOLMES.

Committee room, assembly, 2nd April, 1853.

No. 71.

(See page 380.)

[COPY.]

No. 12.

Downing street, 7th March, 1853.

SIR—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 13, of the 17th ultimo, transmitting an address to the queen, from the house of assembly of Nova Scotia, relative to the negotiation now pending between this country and the United States, on the subject of the fisheries on the sea coast of British North America.

I have laid this petition before the queen, and her majesty has been pleased to receive it very graciously.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant-governor Sir J. G. LEMARCHANT, &c. &c. &c.
Nova Scotia.

No. 72.

(See page 381.)

The committee on the subject of the reporting of the debates of the assembly, beg leave to report as follows :

That in the session of 1851, an agreement was entered into between a former committee and certain reporters and publishers, to the following effect :

That Messrs. Crosskill and Weeks should report the debates, at the rate of 21 columns per week, while the house should be in session, and 20 columns afterwards, to be paid for the same the sum of one hundred pounds each, £200 0 0

That the debates should be published in the Sun, Colonist, Chronicle and British American, for the sum of twenty pounds each, 80 0 0

And that Mr. Crosskill should furnish 100 copies of the debates for the use of members during the course of publication, and also 50 copies in pamphlet shape, with blue covers, after the publication, complete, for 20 0 0

Making in all £300 0 0

This agreement was continued last year without alteration, but with an understanding on the part of the committee that a different plan was to be matured during the recess. No steps were, however, taken to mature said plan ; and when at the opening of the present session, your committee called the reporters before them, they found that the intentions of the former committee had been misunderstood, and that an impression prevailed among the reporters and with the press that the old system was to continue. Under the circumstances your committee considered it right to continue the former arrangements for the present session ; but to prevent a similar misunderstanding, have intimated distinctly to the reporters and to the conductors of the press, that the arrangement is to cease with the present session.

Your committee feel it their duty to remark that there has been a failure on the part of Mr. Crosskill to perform that part of his contract which refers to the furnishing of 100 copies of the debates while in the course of publication : these were not furnished last session, nor were they furnished this session till after the 16th March, when the matter was brought to the

the notice of Mr. Crosskill. That gentlemen ascribes his neglect to his having failed to remember this as part of his contract ; but as the present arrangement is now at a close, your committee do not recommend that any deduction be made on this account.

Mr. Grant, the publisher of the *Colonist*, having declined the publication of the debates in full, does not claim the £20 allowed for that purpose ; but having published a summary furnished to him by Mr. Crosskill, has requested your committee to allow to Mr. Crosskill the sum which was intended for the *Colonist*.

Your committee however, conceiving that Mr. Grant's object in publishing the summary, was the same as that for which he declined the publication of the debates, because he thought the course he pursued the best for the interests of his paper, do not feel justified in recommending to be paid from the public treasury, a sum which Mr. Crosskill, if entitled to ask, should receive from the party for whose benefit his services were employed.

Your committee would beg to call the attention of the house to the necessity of coming to some definite arrangement in respect of the reporting for next session, before the house re-assembles. Whatever course is to be adopted, should be understood in time to permit of the necessary reformatations being made.

As to the policy of aiding this source from the public funds, your committee are divided in opinion, but they concur in the propriety of recommending the appointment of a committee to inquire into the subject during the recess, who, after deliberate consideration of the course pursued in the adjoining provinces and States, and the results of different systems, should adopt and give timely notice of the policy to be followed next session, so that the press and the public may be prepared for the emergency.

Part of the duties of the reporters of this session will remain to be performed after the rise of the house. Your committee therefore recommend the usual course to be pursued in the appointment of a committee, on whose certificate the sums voted are to be drawn,—such committee should see not only that the quantity reported and published is equal to that contracted for, and done as near as may be within the terms of the contract, but also that the copies of reports, in pamphlet shape, are duly distributed to the members.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. G. ARCHIBALD,
STEPHEN FULTON,
MARTIN I. WILKINS,
JOHN J. MARSHALL,
JOSEPH HOWE.

Committee room, 4th April, 1853.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS,

Being a detailed account of the principal articles of British and foreign merchandise imported into Nova-Scotia during the year ended 31st December, 1852, showing the quantity and value of each article entered at each port, and indicating from what countries imported.

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	APPLES—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries
				West Indies.	North America.		
Amherst,	Cwt. 16 3 2	£20 8 8			£20 8 8		
Arichat,	2	3 0 0			3 0 0		
Barrington,	20	16 9 0		£15 0 0	1 9 0		
Canada Creek,	2	2 10 0			2 10 0		
Canso (Cape),	3	1 8 0			1 8 0		
Halifax,	851	348 14 0		250 12 0	98 2 0		
Horton,	1	1 12 6			1 12 6		
Liverpool,	23	12 15 0		1 10 0	11 5 0		
Londonderry,	7	11 5 0			11 5 0		
Maitland,	3	0 15 0		2 4 0	0 15 0		
Parsonborough,	100	2 4 0			52 0 0		
Pictou,	1	52 0 0			0 8 0		
Pubnico,	16	13 0 0			13 0 0		
Ship Harbor,	26	13 0 0			13 0 0		
Sydney, C. B.,	5	2 10 0			2 10 0		
Walton,	4	2 0 0			2 0 0		
Westport,	70	38 8 0			38 8 0		
Yarmouth,							
Totals,		£542 7 2	£269 6 0		£273 1 2		

AMMUNITION—imported from ditto.

Amherst,		22 18 11			22 18 11	
Annapolis,		2 7 7			2 7 7	
Arichat,		11 9 6	4 6 0			7 3 6

Barrington,
Church Point,
Clements Port,
Digby,
Halifax,
Pictou,
Sydney, C. B.,
Windsor,

		2 7 0			2 7 0	
		2 0 0			2 0 0	
		1 15 5			1 15 5	
		4 0 0			4 0 0	
		1429 18 0	1429 18 0			
		1070 0 0	1070 0 0			
		128 6 0	128 6 0			
		7 16 0	7 16 0			
Totals,		£2682 18 5	£2632 10 0		£43 4 11	£7 3 6

ALIE—imported from ditto.

Amherst,		0 14 0			0 14 0	
Halifax,	10	1037 19 0	1037 19 0			
Pictou,	14	7 5 0	7 5 0			
Yarmouth,	2	2 17 0			2 17 0	
Totals,		£1047 15 0	£1044 4 0		£0 14 0	£2 17 0

BEEF—imported from ditto.

Arichat,		11 0 0			11 0 0	
Halifax,	2040 2 0	1435 10 0			127 10 0	1308 0 0
Westport,	17 0 0	24 10 0			22 10 0	2 0 0
Yarmouth,	33 3 20	55 10 0			5 10 0	50 0 0
Totals,	2098 1 20	£1526 10 0			£166 10 0	£1360 0 0

BRANDY—imported from ditto.

Amherst,		80 0 0			80 0 0	
Annapolis,	416	1 4 0			1 4 0	
Digby,	221	68 17 0			68 17 0	
Halifax,	38965	9140 16 0	3665 10 0		255 6 0	5220 0 0
Pictou,	900	446 0 0	446 0 0			
Ship Harbor,		60 0 0			60 0 0	
Yarmouth,	76	34 4 0			34 4 0	
Totals,		£9831 1 0	£4111 10 0		£439 11 0	£5220 0 0

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	BREAD—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
				West Indies.	North America.		
Amherst,	Cwt. 10 1 12	£10 18 6		£2 17 3	£8 1 3		
Annapolis,	29 0 0	24 9 0		5 15 0	18 14 0		
Arichat,	768 3 0	603 3 0		221 12 0	230 15 0	150 16 0	
Barrington,	22 2 16	18 0 0		3 10 0	14 10 0		
Canso, (Cape,)	84 0 0	50 6 3		8 0 0	42 6 3		
Church Point,	12 0 0	9 9 0			9 9 0		
Clements Port,	1 3 0	1 18 0			1 18 0		
Digby,	21 1 0	16 8 0		6 10 0	9 18 0		
Guysborough,	16 0 0	15 10 0		10 0 0	5 10 0		
Halifax,		3394 4 0		181 6 0	3212 18 0		
Horton,	1 0 0	1 5 0			1 5 0		
Lakave,	2 0 0	1 1 10			1 1 10		
Liverpool,	27 2 0	27 0 0		7 0 0	20 0 0		
Lunenburg,	2 2 0	2 4 0			2 4 0		
Maitland,	1 0 0	0 15 0			0 15 0		
Pictou,	211 0 0	218 0 0			218 0 0		
Pubnico,	11 0 0	10 16 0			10 16 0		
Ship Harbor,	220 0 0	141 8 0			141 8 0		
Sydney, C. B.,	143 0 0	143 10 0			112 17 6	30 12 6	
Tusket,	21 0 0	16 0 0			16 0 0		
Westport,	46 0 0	37 0 0		15 0 0	37 0 0		
Weymouth,	30 0 0	15 0 0	2 3 0		16 3 0		
Windsor,	23 0 0	18 6 0		5 0 0	514 8 0		
Yarmouth,	488 1 0	519 8 0					
Totals,		£5295 19 7	£2 3 0	£460 10 3	£4045 17 10	£181 8 0	

BURNING FLUID—imported from ditto.

Annapolis,		39 9 0			39 9 0
Barrington,		1 16 0			1 16 0
Halifax,	310	1345 6 0			1345 6 0
Hants Port,		4 0 0			4 0 0
Ragged Islands,		10 14 6			10 14 6
Windsor,		70 9 3			70 9 3
Totals,		£1471 14 9			£1471 14 9

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BRICKS—imported from ditto.

Amherst,	1000	2 15 0			2 15 0	
Antigonishe,	1500	3 7 6			3 7 6	
Arichat,	21500	25 4 0				
Barrington,	7200	10 6 0			8 4 0	
Canada Creek,	3500	5 5 0			1 6 0	
Church Point,	4000	4 12 0			1 12 0	
Halifax,	143000	121 4 0				
Hants Port,	8100	8 3 0			8 3 0	
Horton,	2000	2 5 0			2 5 0	
Liverpool,	53000	66 5 0			66 5 0	
Maitland,	13500	16 17 6			16 17 6	
Parrsborough,	4900	6 15 0			3 15 0	
Pictou,	57000	48 0 0	15 0 0		33 0 0	
Port Medway,	7400	7 10 0			7 10 0	
Pubnico,	24000	9 15 0			9 15 0	
Sydney, C. B.,	25000	90 15 0	12 15 0		38 0 0	
Tusket,	8500	8 15 0			8 15 0	
Westport,	8000	8 0 0			2 5 0	
Weymouth,	26000	52 0 0			16 0 0	
Windsor,	10000	11 16 0			7 0 0	
Yarmouth,	8000	8 8 0			8 8 0	
Totals,	437100	£517 18 0	£27 15 0	£194 2 6	£239 0 6	£57 0 0

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	BUTTER—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
				West Indies.	North America.		
Halifax,		£955 13 0		£895 1 0		£60 12 0	
Liverpool,	Cwt. 4 0 0	18 10 0		18 10 0			
Pictou,	5 0 0	14 0 0		14 0 0			
Port Hood,	Pirkins 125	225 0 0		225 0 0			
Westport,	Cwt. 20 0 0	84 0 0		84 0 0			
Yarmouth,	2 2 20	10 0 0		10 0 0			
Totals,		£1307 3 0		£1246 11 0		£60 12 0	
Amherst,		25 2 2		16 16 0		8 6 2	
Annapolis,		71 4 2		29 4 0		42 0 2	
Aricbat,		14 8 0	6 4 0	4 4 0		1 0 0	3 0 0
Barrington,	Lbs. 155	3 14 0				3 14 0	
Beaver River,	84	3 19 0				3 19 0	
Canada Creek,						0 12 6	
Church Point,	Cwts. 3 2 24	0 12 6		1 1 0		8 17 6	
Clements Port,		9 18 6				3 0 0	
Corwallis,		3 0 0				36 2 0	
Digby,	20 2 5	64 17 6		28 15 6		304 14 0	
Halifax,		572 15 0	256 1 0	12 0 0		2 5 0	
Hants Port,	1 0 0	2 5 0				3 10 0	
Horton,	Lbs. 140	0 16 8				0 16 8	
LaHave,		16 17 6				16 17 6	
Liverpool,	Cwts. 3 3 0	5 5 0				5 5 0	
Londonderry,	2 1 23	3 0 0				3 0 0	
Lunenburg,	0 3 8	3 0 2				0 2 6	
Maitland,	0 0 5	0 2 6					
Parrsborough,		7 10 0		7 10 0		4 0 0	
Pictou,	7 0 0	19 0 0	15 0 0			1 10 0	
Pubnico,	0 1 9	1 10 0				19 13 4	
Ship Harbor,		19 13 4				4 10 0	
Sydney, C. B.,	4 2 0	15 6 0	10 16 0			1 2 3	
Tatamagouche,	5 1 12	14 1 3	12 19 0			1 0 0	
Tusket,	0 0 20	1 0 0				2 5 0	
Walton,	1 0 0	2 5 0				16 11 8	
Wesport,	6 3 0	32 11 8				2 0 0	
Wilmot,	1 0 20	3 10 4				2 15 0	
Windsor,		4 7 0				107 2 7	
Yarmouth,	27 3 21	115 2 2		7 19 7			
Totals,		£1087 4 3	£301 0 0	£12 0 0	£114 12 5	£606 11 10	£3 0 0

CANDLES—imported from ditto.

Parrsborough,		7 10 0				4 0 0	
Pictou,		19 0 0	15 0 0			1 10 0	
Pubnico,		1 10 0				19 13 4	
Ship Harbor,		19 13 4				4 10 0	
Sydney, C. B.,	4 2 0	15 6 0	10 16 0			1 2 3	
Tatamagouche,	5 1 12	14 1 3	12 19 0			1 0 0	
Tusket,	0 0 20	1 0 0				2 5 0	
Walton,	1 0 0	2 5 0				16 11 8	
Wesport,	6 3 0	32 11 8				2 0 0	
Wilmot,	1 0 20	3 10 4				2 15 0	
Windsor,		4 7 0				107 2 7	
Yarmouth,	27 3 21	115 2 2		7 19 7			
Totals,		£1087 4 3	£301 0 0	£12 0 0	£114 12 5	£606 11 10	£3 0 0

CABINET WARE—imported from ditto.

Amherst,		£129 0 6				£127 18 6	
Aricbat,		75 0 0		£1 2 0		75 0 0	
Barrington,		39 1 6				39 1 6	
Beaver River,		14 13 9				14 13 9	
Canada Creek,		24 12 6		10 0 0		14 12 6	
Canso, (Cape)		1 10 9				1 10 9	
Church Point,		10 0 0				10 0 0	
Clements Port,		5 16 6				5 16 6	
Corwallis,		40 0 0				40 0 0	
Digby,		35 17 6		10 0 0		25 17 6	
Halifax,		879 10 0	£59 3 0			820 7 0	
Hants Port,		8 6 3				8 6 3	
LaHave,		15 14 9				15 14 9	
Liverpool,		378 11 10				378 11 10	
Londonderry,		53 0 0				53 0 0	
Lunenburg,		3 0 0				3 0 0	
Parrsborough,		3 0 0				3 0 0	
Pictou,		141 0 0				141 0 0	
Port Medway,		9 16 2				9 16 2	
General							

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	CABINET WARE, (continued)—imported from			
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States. Other countries
				West Indies.	North America.	
Shelburne,		1 19 3			1 19 3	
Sydney, C. B.		94 9 2			94 9 2	
Tusket,		6 0 0			6 0 0	
Wallace,		8 2 6	8 2 6			
Westport,		3 0 0			3 0 0	
Windsor,					2 0 0	
Yarmouth,		278 9 8	2 10 0		275 19 8	
Totals,		£2259 12 7	£59 3 0	£31 14 6	£2168 15 1	

COFFEE—imported from ditto.

Amherst,	Cwts. 2 0 11	5 0 2		1 16 2	3 4 0
Annapolis,	7 0 0	26 4 6		7 0 0	19 4 6
Arichat,	6 2 12	13 7 0			13 7 0
Barrington,	1 0 0	3 0 0			3 0 0
Beaver River,	0 0 12	0 4 0			0 4 0
Clements Port,	3 3 10	3 15 0			3 15 0
Digby,	4817 1 13	5163 11 0	733 12 0		10 15 0
Halifax,	2 0 0	5 0 0			2458 1 0
Horton,	0 3 5	1 16 0			5 0 0
LaHave,	10 0 0	38 14 0	7 10 0		1 16 0
Liverpool,	2 0 0	5 0 0			23 4 0
Londonderry,	8 0 7	19 5 6	10 0 0	5 0 0	9 5 6
Lunenburg,	0 0 18	0 5 0			0 5 0
Maitland,	5 0 0	14 0 0			14 0 0
Pictou,	1 3 0	4 1 6			2 11 6
Port Medway,	0 3 16	1 15 0			1 15 0
Pubnico,					
Totals,					1971 18 0

Ragged Islands,					
Shelburne,	1 2 22	4 15 0			
Ship Harbor,	2 0 23	9 5 3			
Sydney, C. B.	10 0 0	29 6 0			
Tusket,	4 0 0	15 4 0			
Wallace,	1 0 24	2 12 6			
Westport,	3 0 0	2 14 2			
Wilmot,	1 1 12	8 8 0			
Windsor,		7 0 0			
Yarmouth,	41 3 2	103 15 3			
Totals,		£5503 18 4	£2 14 2	£13 16 2	£2750 3 0

CORDAGE—imported from ditto.

Amherst,	Cwt. 14 0 0	14 18 0			
Annapolis,	420 2 0	21 4 7	19 8 7		
Arichat,		791 16 4			781 1 4
Beaver River,	4 2 0	1 15 5			
Canada Creek,		100 0 0			
Canso, (Cape,)		10 6 0			
Church Point,		4 0 0			
Digby,	170 0 0	253 3 0	4 0 0		
Halifax,		15205 12 0	147 8 0		
Londonderry,	120 0 0	158 16 0			
Maitland,		22 0 0			
Parvborough,	9920 0 0	1789 0 0	29 12 0		
Pictou,	41 2 0	72 15 9			
Pugwash,	100 0 0	495 18 8			
Sydney, C. B.,		171 2 3			
Tatamagouche,		513 9 3			
Wallace,		83 4 2	83 4 2		
Westport,		100 0 0	100 0 0		
Weymouth,		37 0 0			
Wilmot,	45 0 0	98 6 6	13 10 0		
Windsor,		257 7 4	71 3 0		
Yarmouth,		916 15 8			
Totals,		£20886 3 7	£468 5 9	£4969 19 9	£1136 1 4

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	CHEESE—imported from				
			Great Britain.	West Indies.	British colonies.	United States.	Other countries.
Halifax,	Cwts. 0 3 0	£126 16 0	£36 0 0			£300 16 0	
Liverpool,		1 15 0				1 15 0	
Pictou,		9 0 0		£3 0 0		6 0 0	
Port Medway,	0 3 0	1 16 0				1 16 0	
Westport,	2 2 0	4 13 4		2 16 0		1 17 4	
Yarmouth,	7 1 4	10 10 3		2 6 0		8 4 3	
Totals,		£454 10 7	£36 0 0	£8 2 0	£410 8 7		
Amherst,	No.	35 16 0				2 0 0	
Annapolis,	6	3 0 0				3 0 0	
Barrington,	1	0 12 6				0 12 6	
Halifax,	213	102 17 0		19 0 0		83 17 0	
Horton,	2	1 5 0				1 5 0	
Liverpool,	7	52 9 6				52 9 6	
Londonderry,		12 10 0				12 10 0	
Lunenburg,		3 16 0				3 16 0	
Pictou,		180 0 0				180 0 0	
Ragged Islands,	1	0 12 0				0 12 0	
Sydney, C. B.,		3 5 0				3 5 0	
Yarmouth,		7 10 0				7 10 0	
Totals,		£403 13 0	£32 16 0		£350 17 0		

COCKS—imported from ditto.

CORN and WHEAT—imported from ditto.

Amherst,	Bushels	10	1 10 0
Annapolis,	132	61 2 0	48 0 0

Barrett,	No.	Total value.	Great Britain.	West Indies.	British colonies.	United States.	Other countries.
Barrington,	107	37 6 6				21 12 6	
Beaver River,	213	22 12 6				22 12 6	
Church Point,	79	38 16 0				38 16 0	
Clements Port,	68	10 0 0				10 0 0	
Digby,	100	149 10 0				149 10 0	
Halifax,	322	12143 13 0	27 15 0		1410 0 0	30976 0 0	
Horton,	300	35 0 0				45 0 0	
Liverpool,	16	0 10 0				0 10 0	
Londonderry,	88	15 8 0				15 8 0	
Maitland,	16	2 8 0				2 8 0	
Parsonsborough,	68	12 4 0				12 4 0	
Pubnico,	48	9 0 0				9 0 0	
Tusket,	180	59 10 0				50 10 0	
Walton,	630	133 0 0				133 0 0	
Weymouth,	460	119 6 0				113 0 0	
Windsor,	400	64 14 9				64 14 9	
Yarmouth,	2138	157 10 0				42 10 0	
Totals,	91512	£13348 14 9	£27 13 0		£1015 7 0	£11705 14 9	

CORNMEAL and OATMEAL—imported from ditto.

Amherst,	Barrels	Total value.	United States.	Other countries.
Annapolis,	8	6 14 0	1 4 0	2 10 0
Ariehat,	591	388 19 0	71 5 0	317 14 0
Barrington,	327	384 10 0	8 10 0	376 0 0
Beaver River,	339	228 12 6	16 0 0	212 12 6
Canada Creek,	307	318 17 0		218 17 0
Canso (Cape),	118	98 5 0	11 10 0	86 15 0
Church Point,	129	85 2 0	0 19 0	84 3 0
Clements Port,	540	442 12 0	3 0 0	439 12 0
Cornwallis,	108	79 16 0		79 16 0
Digby,	290	217 5 0	67 10 0	149 15 0
Guysborough,	1138	886 0 0	238 0 0	648 0 0
Halifax,	35	25 0 0		25 0 0
Horton,	12009	\$849 14 0	1109 8 0	7740 6 0
Joggins,	8	6 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0
Totals,	2220	166 0 0		161 0 0

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	CORNMEAL and CATNEAL, (continued)—imported from		
			Great Britain.	British colonies. West Indies, North America.	United States. Other countries.
Lahave,	74	£59 12 0			£59 12 0
Liverpool,	318	291 19 0			291 19 0
Londonderry,	99	52 16 8			52 16 8
Lunenburg,	48	36 14 0			36 14 0
Maitland,	201	150 15 0			150 15 0
Parrsborough,	180	173 19 0		£33 9 0	140 10 0
Port Hood,	25	20 0 0			20 0 0
Port Medway,	25	20 0 0			20 0 0
Pubnico,	408	296 0 0			296 0 0
Ragged Islands,	450	281 15 0			281 15 0
Ship Harbor,	250	189 10 0			189 10 0
Sydney, C. B.	140	131 5 0		37 10 0	93 15 0
Tusket,	441	326 9 6			326 9 6
Walton,	396	305 5 0			305 5 0
Westport,	404	283 15 0		53 0 0	230 15 0
Weymouth,	1825	1533 0 0		147 15 0	1533 0 0
Wilnot,	843	535 7 0		4 2 0	387 12 0
Windsor,	450	376 17 0		1 10 0	372 15 0
Yarmouth,	2326	1779 9 0			1777 19 0
Totals,	25061	£18927 14 8		£1812 12 0	£17115 2 8

COTTON MANUFACTURES—imported from ditto.

Amherst,	1660 17 9	1204 12 8	456 5 1
Annapolis,	3751 9 11	3217 19 8	533 10 3
Antigonishe,	31 9 1		31 9 1
Aricbat,	634 11 2	264 0 0	122 1 2
Barrington,	242 6 4	25 4 0	217 2 4
			248 10 0

Beaver River,	10 11 6	476 0 0	10 11 6
Church Point,	506 15 3	27 2 10	30 15 3
Clements Port,	120 9 4	77 10 0	93 6 6
Cornwallis,	227 5 0	149 15 0	149 15 0
Digby,	2474 0 2	1820 15 3	653 4 11
Guyssborough,	27 10 0		27 10 0
Halifax,—Cotton, linen, and woollen,	186938 8 0	416 6 0	18556 6 0
Joggins,	161 0 0	161 0 0	
Lahave,	170 0 0		170 0 0
Liverpool,	478 1 0		478 1 0
Londonderry,	134 0 0	11 0 0	123 0 0
Lunenburg,	14 0 0		14 0 0
Maitland,	77 5 6		77 5 6
Parrsborough,	27 12 6	17 12 6	10 0 0
Pictou,	4722 0 0	263 0 0	857 0 0
Port Hood,	2 1 3	2 1 3	
Pubnico,	24 5 0		24 5 0
Pugwash,	396 11 6		
Sydney, C. B.,	30 1 8		17 10 0
Tatamagouche,	348 12 9	306 1 0	42 11 9
Tusket,	114 1 0		114 1 0
Wallace,	862 12 7	62 15 0	190 12 3
Westport,	442 10 0	230 0 0	212 10 0
Windsor,	389 15 2	87 7 2	302 8 0
Yarmouth,	2915 6 0	1821 16 2	1093 9 10
Totals,	£207935 9 5	£173156 5 6	£24608 11 5

CHINA and EARTHENWARE—imported from ditto.

Amherst,	1660 17 9	1204 12 8	456 5 1
Annapolis,	270 6 3	268 13 9	1 12 6
Aricbat,	39 13 2	24 0 0	2 6 0
Barrington,	2 19 6	2 19 0	
Beaver River,	0 3 0		0 3 0
Canada Creek,	45 0 0	45 0 0	
			13 7 2
			General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	CHINA and EARTHENWARE, (continued)—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States. Other countries.	
				West Indies.	North American.		
Church Point,		9 10 0			9 10 0		
Clements Port,		34 9 2			34 9 2		
Cornwallis,		48 0 0			48 0 0		
Digby,		74 10 0			74 10 0		
Halifax,		5322 8 0	5274 16 0		3 12 0	44 0 0	
Hants Port,		63 15 8			12 0 0	63 15 8	
Londonderry,		12 0 0			20 0 0		
Maitland,		20 0 0			32 6 8		
Parrsborough,		32 6 8			7 0 0		
Pictou,		166 0 0	159 0 0				
Pagwash,		13 16 6	13 16 6				
Tatamagouche,		12 3 6	12 3 6				
Wallace,		62 4 8	54 2 2		8 2 6		
Walton,		10 0 0			10 0 0		
Wesport,		27 7 10			27 7 10		
Windsor,		53 17 0	28 7 8		25 9 4		
Yarmouth,		104 10 0	68 0 4		36 18 8		
Totals,		£8086 7 8	£5634 6 2		£1870 12 1	£568 2 3	£13 7 2

CODFISH—imported from ditto.

Ports.	Qtls.	Total value.
Amherst,	67	31 0 0
Annapolis,	2	1 0 0
Canso, (Cape)	938	331 4 0
Digby,		3 15 0
Halifax,	116216	44394 0 0
Maitland,	18	9 14 0
Pictou,		116 0 0
Totals,		£45490 13 0

Port Hood,
Ship Harbor,
Sydney, C. B.,
Yarmouth,

	514	257 0 0
	400	160 0 0
	94	47 0 0
	100	50 0 0
Totals,		£16399 4 0

£1 9 0

DRUGS and APOTHECARIES' WARES—imported from ditto.

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.
Amherst,		131 19 8
Annapolis,		233 10 2
Barrington,		2 14 0
Clements Port,		16 13 8
Cornwallis,		27 10 0
Digby,		79 0 0
Halifax,		4697 15 0
Joggins,		12 0 0
LaHave,		14 17 6
Liverpool,		45 10 0
Londonderry,		17 0 0
Maitland,		5 4 0
Pictou,		279 0 0
Ship Harbor,		60 12 6
Sydney, C. B.,		42 15 0
Tusket,		5 15 0
Windsor,		10 16 6
Yarmouth,		426 0 0
Totals,		£6108 13 0

£184 17 7

£2645 15 0

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GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	FISHING TACKLE—imported from							
			Great Britain.		British colonies.		United States.		Other countries.	
			West Indies.	North America.	West Indies.	North America.	United States.	Other countries.		
Amherst,		£ 23 6 7			20 14 6		£ 2 12 1			
Ariehat,		483 6 8			9 17 0		3 0 0			£ 470 9 6
Barrington,		20 13 0			8 0 0		12 13 0			
Cause, (Cape)		14 3 4					14 3 4			
Digby,		4 10 0			4 10 0					
Halifax,		18552 12 0	£ 17442 18 0		763 18 0		345 16 0			
Pictou,		1374 0 0	24 0 0		1350 0 0					
Ship Harbor,		2 9 0					2 9 0			
Westport,		180 0 0					15 0 0			
Windsor,		64 17 0					64 17 0			
Yarmouth,		105 17 10					105 17 10			
Totals,		£ 20826 5 3	£ 17466 18 0		£ 2386 16 6		£ 502 1 3			£ 470 9 6

FRUIT—imported from ditto.

Amherst,	Cwt. 16 0 3	41 3 4			19 17 4		21 6 0			
Annapolis,		18 9 8			2 18 4		15 11 4			
Ariehat,	0 3 16	1 15 0					1 15 0			
Barrington,		4 19 0					4 19 0			
Beaver River,		8 8 6					8 8 6			
Church Point,		1 10 0					1 10 0			
Clements Port,	1 3 0	3 2 3					3 2 3			
Digby,	11 2 10	34 7 2					32 5 2			
Halifax,		5310 4 0	135 7 0				323 12 0			4768 5 0
Horton,	6 3 22	19 16 3					19 16 3			
LaHave,	1 0 0	1 8 8					1 8 8			
Liverpool,		15 0 0					15 0 0			
Londonderry,	3 0 0	4 10 0					4 10 0			

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	FLOUR, (Rye)—imported from ditto.							
			Great Britain.		British colonies.		United States.		Other countries.	
			West Indies.	North America.	West Indies.	North America.	United States.	Other countries.		
Maitland,	1 0 0	1 3 0					1 3 0			
Parrsborough,		2 13 0					2 13 0			
Pictou,		87 10 0					85 0 0			
Pubnico,		2 0 0					2 0 0			
Ship Harbor,		143 18 6					143 18 6			
Tusket,		4 0 0					4 0 0			
Wallace,	53 2 0	75 0 0								
Walton,	0 3 16	1 5 0					1 5 0			
Westport,	2 0 25	4 7 3					4 7 3			
Wilmot,		1 10 0					1 10 0			
Windsor,		5 0 0					5 0 0			
Yarmouth,		67 1 10					66 11 10			
Totals,		£ 5800 8 5	£ 210 7 0		£ 3 0 0		£ 109 15 8			£ 1768 5 0

FLOUR, (Rye)—imported from ditto.

Annapolis,	Barrels	89	64 14 0				61 14 0			
Ariehat,		63	58 13 0				58 13 0			
Barrington,		318	245 12 6				240 12 6			
Beaver River,		92	75 15 6				75 15 6			
Church Point,		102	102 0 0				102 0 0			
Cornwallis,		100	75 0 0				75 0 0			
Digby,		65	50 0 0				50 0 0			
Halifax,		5488	4004 8 0				4004 8 0			
Joggins,		104	73 0 0				73 0 0			
LaHave,		100	81 19 0				81 19 0			
Liverpool,		58	58 0 0				58 0 0			
Maitland,		1	0 15 0				0 15 0			
Parrsborough,		4	4 0 0				4 0 0			
Pubnico,		135	121 0 0				121 0 0			
Ragged Islands,		394	302 14 0				302 14 0			
Ship Harbor,		142	104 15 0				104 15 0			
Walton,		64	57 15 0				57 15 0			
Westport,		395	317 15 0				316 0 0			
Weymouth,		1040	1040 0 0				982 0 0			
Windsor,		3	2 17 6				2 17 6			
Totals,		8757	£ 6840 13 6				£ 164 15 0			£ 6675 18 6

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	FLOUR (Wheat)—imported from					
			Great Britain.		British colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
			West Indies.	North America.	West Indies.	North America.		
Amherst,	Barrels	£3041 19 3		£ 628 18 0	£2413 1 3			
Annapolis,	5071	4927 19 0		2317 19 0	2610 0 0			
Antigonish,	34	37 10 0		15 0 0	22 10 0			
Aricbat,	3485	3884 16 0		2644 10 0	1240 6 0			
Barrington,	1557	1552 0 0		392 0 0	1160 0 0			
Beaver River,	797	797 0 0			797 0 0			
Canada Creek,	1245	1321 10 0		209 12 6	1111 17 6			
Canso (Cape),	2897	2814 1 0		2527 4 0	286 17 0			
Church Point,	1050	1378 18 0		53 8 0	1325 10 0			
Clements Port,	980	965 12 6		120 4 0	845 8 6			
Cornwallis,	4781	5181 0 0		3961 0 0	1220 0 0			
Digby,	4063	5659 7 6		2643 12 6	3015 15 0			
Guysborough,	474	459 0 0		354 0 0	105 0 0			
Halifax,	124569	115708 1 0		44951 17 0	70756 4 0			
Hants Port,	500	500 0 0			500 0 0			
Horton,	2582	2755 5 0		132 0 0	2755 5 0			
Joggins,	911	889 0 0			757 0 0			
LaHave,	274	270 1 0			270 1 0			
Liverpool,	3240	4045 2 0		2225 0 0	1820 2 0			
Londonderry,	2896	2704 10 0		1 16 0	2702 14 0			
Lunenburg,	574	610 10 0			610 10 0			
Maitland,	1315	1315 0 0		103 0 0	1212 0 0			
Parrsborough,	1699	1979 2 4		1384 7 4	594 15 0			
Pictou,	14816	12979 0 0		2025 0 0	10954 0 0			
Port Hood,	58	66 0 0		64 0 0	2 0 0			
Port Medway,	40	44 0 0			44 0 0			
Pubnico,	670	670 0 0			670 0 0			
Ragged Islands,	1695	1681 12 6			1681 12 6			
Shelburne,	37	37 10 0			37 10 0			

Sheet Harbor,	1418	118 8 0		118 8 0			
Ship Harbor,	1412	1395 0 0		134 0 0	1261 0 0		
Sydney, C. B.,	1005	1275 0 0		630 0 0	603 0 0		42 0 0
Tatamagouche,	250	250 0 0		250 0 0			
Tusket,	1242	1067 15 0			1067 15 0		
Wallace,	18	18 0 0			18 0 0		
Wallon,	829	889 6 0		10 0 0	879 0 0		
Westport,	1285	1285 0 0		536 0 0	749 0 0		
Weymouth,	2504	2875 0 0		1010 0 0	1865 0 0		
Wilnot,	2687	2871 0 0		975 0 0	1896 0 0		
Windsor,	2985	3940 15 0		267 5 0	3673 10 0		
Yarmouth,	11207	10691 5 0		67 0 0	10624 5 0		
Totals,	211167	204951 10 11		70633 13 4	1134275 16 91		£42 0 0

GLASSWARE—imported from ditto.

Amherst,		49 16 0		21 11 0	28 5 0		
Annapolis,		47 2 0		15 4 6	31 17 6		
Aricbat,		4 10 0			1 10 0		3 0 0
Barrington,		4 13 0		4 9 0	0 4 0		
Beaver River,		0 8 0			0 8 0		
Canada Creek,		36 10 0		6 10 0	30 0 0		
Cornwallis,		3 0 0			3 0 0		
Digby,		13 12 0		10 0 0	3 12 0		
Halifax,		2928 15 0	1992 18 0	134 6 0	721 11 0		
Liverpool,		60 0 0			60 0 0		
Londonderry,		2 0 0		2 0 0			
Lunenburg,		9 3 0			9 3 0		
Parrsborough,		1 0 0			1 0 0		
Pictou,		124 0 0		3 0 0	37 0 0		
Pagwash,		8 0 0		84 0 0			
Sydney, C. B.,		11 10 0		8 0 0			
Tatamagouche,		6 9 0		2 10 0			
Tusket,		4 3 0		6 9 0			
Wallace,		25 7 0		25 7 0			
Windsor,		123 12 0		78 2 0	45 10 0		
Yarmouth,		260 19 0			260 19 0		
Totals,		£3724 9 0	£2119 4 0	£80 0 0	£275 2 6	£1247 2 6	£3 0 0

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	GENEVA and WHISKEY—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
				West Indies.	North America.		
Arichal,	Gallons 100	£10 0 0				£10 0 0	
Halifax,		1980 9 0	£1645 15 0	£334 14 0			
Pictou,	511	172 0 0	172 0 0				
Ship Harbor,		53 10 0			£53 10 0		
Totals,		£2215 19 0	£1817 15 0	£334 14 0	£53 10 0	£10 0 0	
HARDWARE—imported from ditto.							
Amherst,		778 0 0		503 15 0	274 5 0		
Arichal,		310 16 0	53 11 0	19 0 0	30 0 0	208 5 0	
Barrington,		33 5 0		1 2 6	32 2 6		
Beaver River,		24 10 0			24 10 0		
Canada Creek,		198 10 0		53 10 0	145 0 0		
Canso, (Cape,)		18 14 0			18 14 0		
Church Point,		88 13 0		72 6 8	16 6 4		
Clements Port,		16 3 0		10 10 0	5 13 0		
Cornwallis,		64 0 0			64 0 0		
Digby,		284 0 0		180 19 0	103 1 0		
Halifax,		21663 15 0	19923 5 0	20 0 0	1720 10 0		
Hants Port,		30 0 0			30 0 0		
Joggins,		35 0 0		35 0 0			
LaHave,		43 10 0			43 10 0		
Liverpool,		86 17 0		16 0 0	86 17 0		
Londonderry,		161 0 0			145 0 0		
Lunenburg,		14 0 0			14 0 0		
Maitland,		251 2 0		115 6 3	135 15 9		
Parsonsborough,		7 9 6		7 9 6			
Pictou,		672 0 0	443 0 0		229 0 0		
Pubnico,		36 15 0			36 15 0		
Pugwash,		274 15 0					

Shelburne,		13 0 0				13 0 0
Ship Harbor,		143 0 0				143 0 0
Tatamagouche,		188 13 0	109 4 0			79 9 0
Tusket,		63 1 0				63 1 0
Wallace,		164 15 0	84 8 0			80 7 0
Westport,		31 0 0		31 0 0		
Windsor,		791 2 0	72 12 0	424 7 0	294 3 0	
Yarmouth,		2869 13 0	140 0 0	301 15 0	2427 18 0	
Totals,		£29356 18 6	£21100 15 0	£1792 0 11	£6255 17 7	£208 5 0
HABERDASHERY—imported from ditto.						
Cornwallis,		229 0 0		229 0 0		
Guysborough,		27 10 0			27 10 0	
Halifax,		4290 0 0	4156 0 0		134 0 0	
Maitland,		59 0 0			59 0 0	
Parsonsborough,		128 5 0		128 5 0		
Ship Harbor,		1015 0 0			1015 0 0	
Westport,		183 0 0		165 0 0	18 0 0	
Weymouth,		764 14 0		699 0 0	65 14 0	
Totals,		£6696 9 0	£4156 0 0	£1221 5 0	£1319 4 0	
HERRINGS—imported from ditto.						
Amherst,	Barrels 8	5 10 0		5 10 0		
Annapolis,	9	5 10 0		5 10 0		
Antigonishe,	40	43 0 0		43 0 0		
Barrington,	450	180 0 0		180 0 0		
Canada Creek,	4	2 10 0		2 10 0		
Digby,	1062	270 13 0		270 13 0		
Guysborough,	1043	387 0 0		387 0 0		
Halifax,	50075	17424 1 0	1 15 0	17422 6 0		
Parsonsborough,	23	22 0 0		22 0 0		
Pictou,		427 0 0		402 0 0		25 0 0
Ship Harbor,	1120	422 4 0		142 4 0	280 0 0	
Sydney, C. B.	722	459 0 0		459 0 0		
Yarmouth,	15	7 10 0		7 10 0		
Totals,		£19655 18 0	£1 15 0	£19349 3 0	£280 0 0	£25 0 0

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	HIDES and SKINS—imported from				
			Great Britain.		British colonies.		United States.
			West Indies.		North America.		
Annapolis,		£155 14 0			£50 0 0	£105 14 0	
Antigonishe,	52	30 0 0			30 0 0		
Beaver River,	15	1 0 0				1 0 0	
Halifax,	6943	3693 8 0	£13 11 0	£51 0 0	483 17 0	1748 0 0	£1397 0 0
Port Hood,	62	40 0 0			40 0 0		
Ragged Islands,	75	45 0 0		45 0 0			
Sheet Harbor,		18 0 0		11 5 0	18 0 0		
Tusket,		19 5 0				8 0 0	
Totals,		£4002 7 0	£13 11 0	£107 5 0	£621 17 0	£1862 14 0	£1397 0 0
IRON and IRONMONGERY—imported from ditto.							
Amherst,		480 3 7			205 18 9	274 4 10	
Annapolis,		1530 19 0			1111 14 0	419 5 0	
Arichat,		131 11 6	39 0 0			22 7 6	70 4 0
Barrington,		86 0 0				86 0 0	
Canada Creek,		99 0 0			47 0 0	52 0 0	
Canso, (Cape)		7 15 0			5 2 0	2 13 0	
Church Point,		67 6 0			36 10 0	30 16 0	
Clements Port,		31 0 0			14 10 0	31 0 0	
Cornwallis,		365 10 0			137 0 0	351 0 0	
Digby,		277 0 0			1412 0 0	140 0 0	
Halifax,		13795 2 0	10118 12 0			2264 10 0	
Hants Port,		105 1 0			23 0 0	105 1 0	
Joggins,		28 0 0				5 0 0	
Liverpool,		700 17 0			19 8 0	700 17 0	
Londonderry,		97 2 0				77 14 0	
Lunenburg,		91 13 0				91 13 0	

Parrsborough,		82 11 6	50 0 0	30 19 0	1 12 6
Pictou,		3713 0 0	3301 0 0		412 0 0
Pugwash,		43 7 0	43 7 0		
Sherbrooke,		35 0 0	35 0 0		
Ship Harbor,		90 0 0			90 0 0
Sydney, C. B.,		858 14 0	846 4 0		12 10 0
Tatamagouche,		105 14 0	105 14 0		
Tusket,		22 16 0			22 16 0
Wallace,		739 0 0	695 5 0	43 15 0	
Westport,		26 0 0		8 0 0	18 0 0
Yarmouth,		1805 11 0	724 19 0	1006 19 0	73 13 0
Totals,		£25414 13 7	£15959 1 0	£4101 15 9	£5283 12 10
					£70 4 0
LINEN and WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES—imported from ditto.					
Amherst,		1572 10 0		1443 5 0	129 5 0
Annapolis,		419 15 0		172 2 0	247 13 0
Arichat,		671 0 0	244 0 0		16 0 0
Beaver River,		10 7 0			10 7 0
Clements Port,		68 5 0		59 1 0	9 4 0
Digby,		730 0 0		350 0 0	380 0 0
Liverpool,		109 10 0			109 10 0
Londonderry,		10 0 0			10 0 0
Maitland,		6 0 0			6 0 0
Pictou,		3794 0 0	3394 0 0	270 0 0	130 0 0
Sydney, C. B.,		31 6 0	31 6 0		
Wallace,		86 7 0	86 7 0		
Westport,		384 8 0		177 8 0	207 0 0
Yarmouth,		1435 17 0		1200 15 0	235 2 0
Totals,		£9329 5 0	£3755 13 0	£3672 11 0	£1490 1 0
					£411 0 0

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	LEATHER and LEATHER MANUFACTURES—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
				West Indies.	North America.		
Annerst,		£469 16 0		10 16 0	£459 0 0		
Annapolis,		135 11 0		24 13 0	130 18 0		
Arichat,		598 8 0	20 0 0	5 13 0	177 0 0	£305 5 0	
Barrington,		7 0 0		0 16 0	6 4 0		
Beaver River,		2 11 0			2 11 0		
Canada Creek,		31 10 0			31 10 0		
Canso, (Cape)		136 15 0			136 15 0		
Church Point,		0 12 0			0 12 0		
Clements Port,		34 18 0			34 18 0		
Cornwallis,		34 0 0			34 0 0		
Digby,		318 5 0		7 15 0	310 10 0		
Guysborough,		1 8 0			1 8 0		
Halifax,		15591 10 0	11861 0 0	70 0 0	3060 10 0		
Liverpool,		587 17 0		6 0 0	581 17 0		
Londonderry,		139 0 0			139 0 0		
Maitland,		20 14 0			20 14 0		
Parrsborough,		2 10 0			2 10 0		
Pictou,		456 0 0	63 0 0	22 0 0	371 0 0		
Port Hood,		1 15 0		1 15 0	40 0 0		
Ship Harbor,		56 13 0		16 13 0	22 0 0		
Sydney, C. B.		426 0 0	404 0 0				
Wallace,		54 14 0	54 14 0				
Westport,		143 5 0		6 0 0	137 5 0		
Wilmot,		12 0 0			12 0 0		
Windsor,		67 0 0			67 0 0		
Yarmouth,		257 12 0			257 12 0		
Totals,		£19607 4 0	£12402 14 0	£172 1 0	£6680 14 0	£305 15 0	

LEATHER—imported from ditto.

Lbs.						
56 12 0					56 12 0	
2 0 0					2 0 0	
13 13 0					13 13 0	
25 4 0		2 4 0			22 0 0	
7 0 0					7 0 0	
3 0 0					3 0 0	
66 9 0					66 9 0	
24 9 0					24 9 0	
8 9 0		8 9 0				
41 10 0					41 10 0	
6 0 0					6 0 0	
3656 15 0					3888 15 0	
35 5 0					35 5 0	
23 0 0					23 0 0	
20 10 0					20 10 0	
35 0 0					35 0 0	
19 15 0					19 15 0	
22 5 0		5 10 0			16 15 0	
2 10 0					2 10 0	
29 15 0					29 15 0	
84 19 0		20 13 0			64 6 0	
9 0 0					9 0 0	
2 2 0					2 2 0	
18 2 0					11 0 0	
1 15 0					1 15 0	
34 15 0					34 15 0	
53 13 0					53 13 0	
28 13 0		28 13 0				
£4332 0 0		£268 0 0		£3991 9 0		
Totals,		£4332 0 0	£268 0 0	£3991 9 0		

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	LIME—imported from			
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States. Other countries
				West Indies.	North America.	
Anherst,		£6 7 0		£5 9 0	0 18 0	
Annapolis,		24 15 0		24 15 0		
Barrington,		44 5 0		24 14 0	19 11 0	
Canada Creek,		22 10 0		22 10 0		
Church Point,		5 5 0		5 5 0		
Clements Port,		0 8 0		0 8 0		
Cornwallis,		86 10 0		86 10 0		
Halifax,		7 10 0		7 10 0		
Horton,		2 14 0		2 14 0		
Londonderry,		9 0 0		9 0 0		
Parsonsborough,		2 4 0		2 4 0		
Pubnico,		37 0 0		30 0 0	7 0 0	
Shelburne,		11 11 0		11 11 0		
Tusket,		4 0 0			4 0 0	
Walton,		2 10 0		2 10 0		
Westport,		20 0 0		10 0 0		10 0 0
Weymouth,		109 10 0		49 10 0	60 0 0	
Wilnot,		25 10 0		25 10 0		
Windsor,		18 15 0		18 15 0		
Yarmouth,		27 10 0		27 10 0		
Totals,		£467 14 0		£306 5 0	£91 9 0	£10 0 0
LUMBER—imported from ditto.						
Arichat,		135 17 6		135 17 6		
Barrington,		117 10 0		55 16 0	61 14 0	
Canada Creek,		30 0 0		28 0 0	7 0 0	
Canso, (Cape)		23 4 0		23 4 0		

Cornwallis,		23 15 0		23 15 0		
Digby,		75 3 0		75 3 0		
Halifax,		4220 0 0		4220 0 0		
Horton,		11 12 6		11 12 6	1 10 0	
Liverpool,		1 10 0				
Maitland,		4 4 0		4 4 0		
Pictou,		298 10 0		298 10 0	80 0 0	
Port Medway,		80 0 0		84 10 0		
Ship Harbor,		34 10 0		47 10 0		
Sydney, C. B.,		47 10 0		205 1 0		
Wesport,		205 1 0		17 14 0		
Windsor,		17 14 0		251 1 0		
Yarmouth,		251 1 0		251 1 0		
Totals,		£5577 2 0		£5426 18 0	£150 14 0	
LARD—imported from ditto.						
Annapolis,		1 1 0		04 0 0	1 1 0	
Arichat,		117 12 0		16 0 0	53 12 0	
Canso, (Cape),		22 0 0			6 0 0	
Church Point,		0 5 0			0 5 0	
Digby,		1 9 0			1 9 0	
Guysborough,		10 15 0		313 0 0	10 15 0	
Halifax,		778 12 0			465 12 0	
Liverpool,		4 17 0			4 17 0	
Ragged Islands,		57 0 0			57 0 0	
Ship Harbor,		9 0 0			9 0 0	
Yarmouth,		52 8 0		30 0 0	22 8 0	
Totals,		£1054 9 0		£423 0 0	£631 9 0	
MOLASSES—imported from ditto.						
Anherst,		320 1 0		288 10 0	31 11 0	
Annapolis,		589 4 0		538 5 0	30 13 0	
Antigonishe,		3 10 0		3 10 0		
Arichat,		671 0 0	244 0 0		16 0 0	417 0 0
General						

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	MOLASSES (continued)—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
				West Indies.	North America.		
Barrington,	Galls. 5722	£286 19 0		£28 10 0	£26 4 0	£232 5 0	
Beaver River,	251	11 6 0			11 6 0		
Canada Creek,	4453	223 0 0		179 0 0	44 0 0		
Canso, (Cape)	282	10 5 0		10 5 0			
Church Point,	536	57 9 0	£30 0 0	3 0 0	24 9 0		
Clements Port,	1628	71 2 0		50 0 0	21 2 0		
Cornwallis,	7706	257 0 0		220 0 0	37 0 0		
Digby,	14149	1305 6 0	128 19 0	1115 0 0	50 5 0	11 2 0	
Guysborough,	143	6 0 0			6 0 0		
Halifax,	1305824	46369 11 0	1546 3 0	432 0 0	131 8 0	44260 0 0	
Hants Port,	803	40 3 0			40 3 0		
Horton,	2283	117 9 0		25 10 0	91 19 0		
Joggins,	1711	67 0 0		35 0 0	32 0 0		
Lafave,	1780	68 6 0			21 5 0	47 1 0	
Liverpool,	51501	2624 17 0	2555 0 0		4 7 0	65 10 0	
Londonderry,	2488	121 9 0		39 0 0	82 9 0		
Lunenburg,	2080	93 10 0	80 0 0		13 10 0		
Maitland,	2429	120 19 0		50 2 0	70 17 0		
Parrsborough,		374 19 0	285 0 0	70 12 0	19 7 0		
Pictou,	3778	229 0 0		75 0 0	154 0 0		
Port Medway,	798	39 11 0			39 11 0		
Pubnico,	206	9 15 0			9 15 0		
Ragged Islands,	5973	307 4 0	245 14 0				
Shelburne,	7260	375 10 0	375 10 0		202 15 0		
Sheet Harbor,	6263	202 15 0			8 7 0		
Tatamagouche,	146	8 7 0			8 7 0		
Tusket,	7083	500 13 0	497 13 0				
Totals,		£58397 15 0	£244 0 0	£3467 13 0	£1416 15 0	£145166 16 0	

Watson,	1720	92 15 0			92 15 0	
Westport,	3577	143 10 0	33 2 0	74 10 0	10 6 0	25 12 0
Weymouth,		675 0 0	675 0 0			
Wilmot,		224 18 0		188 17 0	36 1 0	
Windsor,	951	41 2 0		41 2 0		
Yarmouth,	38373	1737 10 0	1633 0 0		54 10 0	50 0 0
Totals,		£58397 15 0	£244 0 0	£3467 13 0	£1416 15 0	£145166 16 0

MACKAREL—imported from ditto.

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.
Canso, (Cape)	Bbbs. 1617	2243 0 0
Halifax,	1126	1199 10 0
Liverpool,	13	26 0 0
Pictou,	81	162 0 0
Port Hood,	35	70 0 0
Yarmouth,	230	230 0 0
Totals,	3102	£3030 10 0

120

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	MOLASSES (continued)—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
				West Indies.	North America.		
Amherst,	Cwts. 2 0 0	1 5 0		1 5 0			
Annapolis,	7 0 0	8 0 0		7 0 0	1 0 0		
Barrington,		3 0 0			3 0 0		
Beaver River,	5 2 0	5 0 0		5 0 0			
Canada Creek,	0 2 0	10 12 0			10 12 0		
Clements Port,	32 0 0	0 16 0			0 16 0		
Digby,	2 3 0	121 2 0		121 2 0			
Guysborough,		3 0 0			3 0 0		
Halifax,		770 3 0	384 15 0		385 8 0		
Londonderry,	2 3 0	1 5 0			1 5 0		
Maitland,	16 0 0	16 10 0		16 10 0			
Pictou,	274 0 0	187 0 0	65 0 0		72 0 0		
Pubnico,	7 0 0	5 0 0			5 0 0		
Tatamagouche,	20 0 0	19 0 0					
Wallaco,	66 1 0	92 10 0					
Windsor,	115 0 0	94 13 0		94 13 0			
Yarmouth,		137 7 0		68 13 0	68 14 0		
Totals,		£1426 3 0	£561 5 0	£314 3 0	£550 15 0	General	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	OILS—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
				West Indies.	North American.		
Amherst,		£40 11 0			33 18 6	6 13 0	
Annapolis,	302	11 2 6			10 10 0	0 12 6	
Aricat,		53 12 0	10 0 0			2 10 0	41 2 0
Barrington,	730	1 10 0			1 10 0		
Canso, (Cape),		58 8 0			58 8 0		
Church Point,		1 1 0			1 1 0		
Cornwallis,	320	14 10 0			14 10 0		
Digby,		40 12 6			40 12 6		
Halifax,		10456 6 0	3622 12 0		6134 13 0	699 1 0	
Joggins,	280	40 0 0			40 0 0		
LaHave,		5 0 0				5 0 0	
Liverpool,		0 10 0			0 10 0		
Londonderry,	152	22 0 0			22 0 0		
Maitland,	134	14 14 9			13 18 9	0 16 0	
Parsborough,	2	0 5 6			0 5 6		
Pictou,	817	177 10 0	172 0 0		5 10 0		
Pugwash,	60	7 14 0	7 14 0				
Ship Harbor,		31 7 0				31 7 0	
Sydney, C. B.	1484	174 5 0	11 14 0		162 0 0	0 11 0	
Tatamagouche,	200	19 8 0	19 8 0				
Wallace,	180	20 5 0	20 5 0				
Windsor,		231 4 0	108 8 0				
Yarmouth,		19 13 0	122 16 0				
Totals,		£11441 9 3	£3972 1 0		£6662 2 9	£706 3 0	£41 2 0

OATS and BARLEY—imported from ditto.

Ports.	Bushels	Total value.
Annapolis,	94	13 0 0
Aricat,	5525	482 12 0
Canso, (Cape),	1500	93 15 0
Halifax,	112919	4958 1 0
Liverpool,	10686	812 16 0
Lunenburg,	205	15 7 6
Pictou,	2168	95 0 0
Ship Harbor,	2480	155 0 0
Sydney, C. B.	116	9 0 0
Westport,	3800	190 0 0
Totals,	129493	£6824 11 6

PAPER MANUFACTURES, BOOKS and STATIONERY—imported from ditto.

Ports.	Total value.
Amherst,	58 2 0
Annapolis,	26 13 0
Aricat,	0 13 6
Barrington,	12 10 0
Canada Creek,	36 0 0
Halifax,	10870 6 0
LaHave,	1 6 6
Liverpool,	71 5 0
Pictou,	607 0 0
Tatamagouche,	12 15 0
Yarmouth,	586 0 0
Totals,	£12282 11 0

PAINT—imported from ditto.

Ports.	Total value.
Amherst,	60 17 0
Canada Creek,	0 8 0
Cornwallis,	3 15 0
Digby,	34 2 0
Guysborough,	1 8 0
Totals,	£101 8 0

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	PAINT, (continued)—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
				West Indies.	North America.		
Halifax,		3993 7 0	3926 9 0		66 18 0		
Maitland,		8 0 0			1 7 0		
Parisborough,		0 8 0					
Pictou,		192 0 0	192 0 0				
Pugwash,		9 17 0	9 17 0				
Ship Harbor,		30 0 0			30 0 0		
Sydney, C. B.,		15 0 0	15 0 0				
Wallace,		54 12 0	33 1 0		21 11 0		
Westport,		6 0 0			6 0 0		
Windsor,		274 3 0		274 3 0			
Yarmouth,		30 3 0					
Totals,		£4714 0 0	£4176 7 0	£361 5 0	£176 8 0		

PORK and HAMS—imported from ditto.

Amherst,	6	17 10 0	17 10 0			
Annapolis,	5	20 0 0			20 0 0	
Aricat,	35	179 5 0		156 0 0	23 5 0	
Barrington,	2	7 18 0			7 18 0	
Beaver River,	14	4 12 0			4 12 0	
Canso, (Cape),	2	159 0 0		87 0 0	72 0 0	
Church Point,	2	9 0 0			9 0 0	
Digby,	6½	23 17 0		8 17 0	15 0 0	
Halifax,	2778	8034 13 0	5 13 0	5078 0 0	2951 0 0	
Joggins,	2	7 10 0			7 10 0	
LaHave,	1	4 0 0			4 0 0	
Liverpool,	35	134 5 0		21 0 0	113 5 0	

Lanenburg,	1	4 0 0				
Maitland,	1	4 0 0				
Pictou,	31	79 0 0	79 0 0			
Port Medway,	1	3 10 0			3 10 0	
Pubnico,	13½	56 0 0			56 0 0	
Ragged Islands,	20	80 0 0			80 0 0	
Shelburne,	1	4 0 0			4 0 0	
Ship Harbor,	10	47 0 0			47 0 0	
Tusket,	5	20 0 0			20 0 0	
Westport,	16½	51 17 0		4 0 0	47 17 0	
Weymouth,	6	20 0 0		30 0 0		
Yarmouth,	86	212 3 0		47 17 0	164 6 0	
Totals,		£9193 0 0	£5133 0	£5520 4 0	£3658 3 0	

POTATOES—imported from ditto.

Aricat,	5766	362 3 0		361 3 0	1 0 0	
Canso, (Cape)	2250	114 0 0		114 0 0		
Guysborough,	750	72 10 0		72 10 0		
Halifax,	54452	3361 12 0	0 16 0	3352 9 0	8 7 0	
Liverpool,	1770	169 0 0		169 0 0		
Lanenburg,	1531	121 14 0		121 14 0		
Pictou,	1520	760 0 0		760 0 0		
Port Medway,	50	12 0 0			12 0 0	
Ship Harbor,	4000	201 0 0		201 0 0		
Sydney, C. B.,	1400	140 0 0		140 0 0		
Yarmouth,	500	35 10 0			35 10 0	
Totals,	73989	£5349 0 0	£0 16 0	£5291 16 0	£56 17 0	

RICE—imported from ditto.

Amherst,	9 0 0	9 13 0		4 11 0	5 2 0	
Annapolis,	38 2 0	32 0 0		3 0 0	29 0 0	
Aricat,	45 0 0	58 0 0		1 0 0	57 0 0	
Barrington,	11 0 0	12 4 0			12 4 0	
Beaver River,	2 3 0	3 17 0			3 17 0	
Canso, (Cape),	2 0 0	2 1 0			2 1 0	
General						

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	SALT, (continued)—imported from		
			Great Britain.	British colonies.	United States, Other countries.
			West Indies.	North America.	
Walton,	Tons 25	£25 0 0	£25 0 0		
Westport,	1256	1256 0 0	6531 0 0	122 0 0	£600 0 0
Weymouth,	390	762 0 0	166 0 0	280 0 0	£316 0 0
Wimot,	14	14 0 0		14 0 0	
Windsor,	78	111 16 0		111 16 0	
Yarmouth,	958	796 17 0	301 0 0	30 0 0	46 0 0
Totals,	17327	£14455 13 0	£3879 4 0	£3199 10 0	£471 11 0
					£3570 7 0

SCALE and OTHER FISH—imported from ditto.

Canoe (Cape),		8 2 0		1 4 0	6 18 0
Halifax,		10064 7 0		10062 7 0	
Liverpool,	20	30 0 0			30 0 0
Parrsborough,		1 0 0		1 0 0	
Port Hood,	307	76 15 0		76 15 0	
Ship Harbor,	50	68 10 0		28 10 0	40 0 0
Sydney, C. B.,		7 10 0		7 10 0	
Yarmouth,	200	150 0 0		150 0 0	
Totals,		£10406 4 0		£10327 6 0	£76 18 0

SOAP—imported from ditto.

Amherst,	Cwt. 16	23 14 0		12 17 0	10 17 0
Annapolis,	32	30 15 0		16 8 0	14 7 0
Antigonishe,	42	38 0 0	18 16 0	9 18 0	9 12 0
Barrington,	1	3 6 0			3 6 0
Canoe, (Cape),	2	2 3 0		2 3 0	
Church Point,	0	0 15 0			0 15 0

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	SUGAR—imported from ditto.		
			Great Britain.	British colonies.	United States, Other countries.
Clements Port,	5	8 16 0			8 10 0
Cornwallis,	1	1 10 0			1 10 0
Digby,	40	40 10 0	1396 10 0	20 7 0	20 3 0
Halifax,	1	1517 8 0		34 0 0	76 0 0
Hants Port,	1	1 3 0			1 3 0
LaHave,	0	0 6 0			0 6 0
Londonderry,	4	4 0 0			4 0 0
Lunenburg,	2	2 10 0			2 10 0
Parrsborough,	5	7 15 0		7 15 0	
Pictou,	31	39 10 0	39 10 0		
Ship Harbor,	58	72 13 0			72 13 0
Sydney, C. B.,	2	3 11 0			3 11 0
Tatamagouche,		6 10 0			
Tusket,	1	1 7 0			1 7 0
Wallace,	12	10 12 0			1 6 0
Westport,	1	1 8 0		1 8 0	
Windsor,		12 15 0		12 15 0	
Yarmouth,		90 5 0		16 3 0	74 2 0
Totals,		£1920 16 0	£1470 6 0	£133 14 0	£306 4 0
					£10 12 0

SUGAR—imported from ditto.

Amherst,	Cwt. 408	2 14		754 3 0	3 4 0
Annapolis,	251	0 0		228 0 0	25 1 0
Antigonishe,	1	2 14		3 0 0	
Arichat,	21	3 4		12 10 0	17 10 0
Beaver River,	1	0 14		1 10 0	
Canada Creek,	2	0 0		3 0 0	
Clements Port,	12	3 14		7 0 0	8 12 0
Cornwallis,	166	2 14	14 17 0	42 0 0	12 0 0
Digby,	5	2 14		84 19 0	58 10 0
Guysborough,	57629	0 0	93 0 0		9 0 0
Halifax,	28	1 0	1528 1 0		1887 16 0
Hants Port,				34 10 0	38 0 0
Horton,	20	1 0			8 0 0
LaHave,	174	1 14	285 0 0		1 7 0
Liverpool,	51	0 0		60 10 0	27 5 0
Londonderry,					14 0 0

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	SUGAR, (continued)—imported from						
			Great Britain.		British colonies.		United States. Other countries		
			West Indies.	North America.	West Indies.	North America.	United States.	Other countries	
Lunenburg,	Cwt. 31 1 0	£31 5 0	31 5 0						
Maitland,	0 1 0	0 8 0					0 8 0		
Parrsborough,		132 10 0	43 10 0	80 0 0			182 0 0		
Pictou,	97 0 0	197 0 0	15 0 0						9 0 0
Port Medway,	10 1 0	9 0 0							
Ragged Islands,	68 2 0	80 10 0	80 10 0						
Shelburne,	22 2 0	27 17 0	27 17 0						
Tatamagouche,	13 1 0	22 5 0						22 5 0	
Tusket,	196 1 0	274 16 0	274 16 0						
Walton,	6 0 0	7 10 0	5 10 0					7 10 0	
Weymouth,	4 0 0	5 10 0						58 10 0	
Wilmot,	63 0 14	96 10 0							3 15 0
Windsor,	3 3 0	3 15 0							14 5 0
Yarmouth,		729 16 0	509 18 0	50 0 0				155 13 0	
Totals,		£60688 5 0	£1366 3 0	£1408 6 0	£2500 6 0	£59861 9 0			

TEA—imported from ditto.

Amherst,	Lbs. 5610	301 3 0	180 7 0					120 16 0	
Annapolis,	4298	215 18 0	109 7 0					106 11 0	
Arichat,	2904	133 17 0	3 15 0					64 4 0	65 18 0
Barrington,	1105	52 7 0	7 10 0					44 17 0	
Beaver River,	475	24 0 0						24 0 0	
Canada Creek,	441	20 10 0	6 0 0					14 10 0	
Cause, (Cape),	1031	41 12 0						41 12 0	
Church Point,	484	35 2 0	19 2 0					16 0 0	
Clements Port,	767	42 7 0						42 7 0	
Cornwallis,	1400	84 0 0	48 0 0					80 0 0	
Digby,	6414	321 14 0	168 8 0					153 6 0	
Guy'sborough,	280	12 0 0						13 0 0	

Halifax,	17438 2	61943 16 0	13174 2 0	17 5 0	96 0 0	22656 9 0	20000 0 0
Hants Port,	160	8 9 0				8 9 0	
Horton,	1942	63 10 0			41 0 0	63 10 0	
Joggins,	499	71 0 0				30 0 0	
Lafave,	150	7 0 0				7 0 0	
Liverpool,	966	75 11 0			6 3 0	75 11 0	
Londonderry,	2430	121 3 0				115 0 0	
Lunenburg,	531	25 11 0				25 11 0	
Maitland,	325	16 4 0				16 4 0	
Parrsborough,	816	65 5 0			41 5 0	24 0 0	
Pictou,	60542	3249 10 0	1327 10 0		24 0 0	1898 0 0	
Port Medway,	250	12 11 0			24 0 0	12 11 0	
Pubnico,	215	19 8 0				19 18 0	
Pugwash,	858	31 19 0				15 9 0	
Ragged Islands,	269	15 9 0					
Sherbrooke,	650	33 11 0				303 10 0	
Ship Harbor,	5430	303 10 0				54 0 0	
Sydney, C. B.	1040	54 0 0				17 0 0	
Tatamagouche,	1543	64 6 0				57 10 0	
Tusket,	1004	57 10 0				7 5 0	
Wallace,	742	37 18 0				18 0 0	
Walton,	240	13 0 0				18 0 0	
Westport,	1169	99 17 0			13 0 0	86 17 0	
Weymouth,	340	25 10 0			22 0 0	8 10 0	
Wilmot,	1887	128 4 0			65 4 0	63 0 0	
Windsor,	1861	68 15 0			68 15 0		
Yarmouth,	5082	247 2 0			29 15 0	217 7 0	
Totals,	1857987	£68144 9 0	£11645 1 0	£17 5 0	£949 11 0	£26466 14 0	£26065 18 0

TOBACCO—imported from ditto.

Amherst,	Lbs. 4779	139 18 0			92 3 0	97 15 0	
Annapolis,	2713	121 15 0			36 4 0	85 11 0	
Arichat,	4585	135 15 0			3 6 0	132 0 0	
Barrington,	772	37 10 0			4 10 0	33 0 0	
Beaver River,	472	19 12 0				19 12 0	
Canada Creek,		2 0 0				2 0 0	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity. Lbs.	Total value. £	TOBACCO, (continued)—imported from			
			Great Britain.	British colonies. West Indies. North America.	United States.	Other countries
Canso, (Cape),	1257	£33 14 0			£33 14 0	
Church Point,	616	27 14 0		£73 0 0	14 14 0	
Clements Port,	531	22 5 0			22 5 0	
Cornwallis,		37 0 0			37 0 0	
Digby,	2922	138 7 0		66 10 0	71 17 0	
Guysborough,	92	2 8 0			2 8 0	
Halifax,	361000	10787 17 0	3 0 0	13 1 0	10771 16 0	
Hants Port,	80	4 0 0			4 0 0	
Horton,		22 6 0			22 6 0	
Joggins,	1422	46 15 0		5 0 0	41 15 0	
LaHave,	208	9 6 0			9 6 0	
Liverpool,	1367	75 4 0			75 4 0	
Londonderry,	2116	82 12 0			82 12 0	
Lunenburg,	100	5 0 0			5 0 0	
Maitland,	546	22 15 0			22 15 0	
Parrsborough,		21 2 0		8 7 0	12 15 0	
Pictou,	23160	1053 0 0	40 0 0		1013 0 0	
Port Medway,		9 19 0			9 19 0	
Pubnico,	260	10 0 0			10 0 0	
Ragged Islands,	205	7 14 0			7 14 0	
Shelburne,	162	8 0 0			8 0 0	
Ship Harbor,		37 2 0			37 2 0	
Sydney, C. B.,	Leat. 1250	260 11 0			260 11 0	
Tatamagouche,	260	7 14 0			7 14 0	
Tusket,	214	27 18 0			27 18 0	
Wallace,	649	5 0 0			5 0 0	
Walton,		14 7 0			14 7 0	
Wesport,	288	65 10 0	2 10 0		63 0 0	

Weymouth,		32 10 0			32 10 0	
Wilmot,	990	40 3 0			40 3 0	
Windsor,		19 12 0			19 12 0	
Yarmouth,	8258	403 17 0			403 17 0	
Totals,		£13847 12 0	£3 0 0	£350 15 0	£18498 17 0	

WINE—imported from ditto.

Ports.	Total quantity. Gallons	Total value. £	Great Britain.	British colonies. West Indies. North America.	United States.	Other countries
Amherst,	70	17 10 0			17 10 0	
Arichat,	297	55 14 0			55 14 0	
Halifax,	40000	6821 4 0	1020 10 0	20 0 0	760 11 0	234 3 0
Maitland,	1	0 15 0			0 15 0	
Pictou,	113	56 0 0	56 0 0			
Ship Harbor,		45 0 0			45 0 0	
Sydney, C. B.,	53	33 15 0			33 15 0	
Yarmouth,	122	93 12 0			93 12 0	
Totals,	40656	£7123 10 0	£1085 10 0	£20 0 0	£920 8 0	£270 18 0
		£4817 14 0			£4817 14 0	

WOOD WARES and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—imported from ditto.

Amherst,		88 1 0			9 18 0	78 3 0
Annapolis,		165 6 0			3 10 0	161 16 0
Arichat,		57 0 0			1 10 0	55 10 0
Barrington,		54 4 0				54 4 0
Beaver River,		1 12 0			1 5 0	1 12 0
Canada Creek,		18 5 0			1 5 0	17 0 0
Canso, (Cape)		5 3 0				5 3 0
Church Point,		27 2 0			1 5 0	25 17 0
Clements Port,		8 12 6			3 0 0	8 12 6
Cornwallis,		62 0 0			22 3 0	59 0 0
Digby,		53 3 0				53 3 0
Guysborough,		21 4 0				21 4 0
Halifax,		2069 1 0				2069 1 0
Hants Port,		0 14 0				0 14 0
LaHave,		1 18 0				1 18 0
Liverpool,		96 17 0				96 17 0
Totals,		£13847 12 0	£20 0 0	£920 8 0	£270 18 0	£4817 14 0

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	WOOD WARES and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, (continued)—imported from					
			Great Britain.		British colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
			West Indies.		North America.			
Londonderry,		£20 0 0			£20 0 0			
Lunenburg,		6 3 0			6 3 0			
Maitland,		32 10 0			31 5 0			
Parrsborough,		11 0 0		1 5 0	1 0 0			
Pictou,		944 0 0		10 0 0	944 0 0			
Pubnico,		18 10 0			18 10 0			
Shelburne,		4 6 0			4 6 0			
Ship Harbor,		34 0 0			34 0 0			
Tusket,		11 4 0			11 4 0			
Wallace,		88 12 0	77 12 0					
Windsor,		45 10 0			45 10 0			
Yarmouth,		193 0 0			192 11 0			
Totals,		£4138 17 0	£77 12 0	£65 5 0	£3996 0 0			
MISCELLANEOUS—imported from ditto.								
Amherst,		946 9 0		416 10 0	529 19 0			
Annapolis,		422 0 0		112 0 0	310 0 0			
Arichat,		508 7 0	89 13 0	164 10 0	144 0 0		110 4 0	
Barrington,		50 2 0		8 12 0	41 10 0			
Beaver River,		54 3 0			54 3 0			
Canada Creek,		595 10 0		451 0 0	144 10 0			
Canso, (Cape)		103 0 0		16 0 0	87 0 0			
Church Point,		32 3 0		15 13 0	16 10 0			
Clements Port,		45 10 0		12 19 0	32 11 0			
Cornwallis,		548 10 0		379 10 0	169 0 0			
Digby,		585 9 0		271 8 0	291 11 0		22 10 0	
Gtysborough,		12 11 0			12 11 0			

Halifax,	147310 16 0	103955 10 0	1751 15 0	11981 4 0	27087 17 0	2534 10 0
Hants Port,	10 5 0				10 5 0	
Horton,	823 7 0			9 5 0	814 2 0	
Joggins,	110 16 0			20 0 0	90 16 0	
Lafave,	66 6 6				00 0 0	
Liverpool,	957 1 0		8 6 0	7 5 0	935 5 0	6 5 0
Londonderry,	283 18 0	22 10 0		119 0 0	142 8 0	
Lunenburg,	33 0 0				33 0 0	
Maitland,	83 6 0			33 19 0	49 7 0	
Parrsborough,	106 16 0			17 8 0	89 8 0	
Pictou,	2672 0 0	1299 0 0		248 0 0	1125 0 0	
Port Hood,	12 0 0			12 0 0		
Port Medway,	28 16 0				28 16 0	
Pubnico,	12 6 0				12 6 0	
Pugwash,	193 0 0	193 0 0			59 18 0	
Ragged Islands,	79 5 0		19 7 0		1 16 0	
Shelburne,	1 16 0					
Sherbrooke,	141 18 0	141 18 0			101 5 0	
Ship Harbor,	191 5 0	251 8 0			100 1 0	
Sydney, C. B.	351 9 0	201 15 0		10 10 0	93 14 0	
Tatamagouche,	305 19 0				52 10 0	
Tusket,	52 10 0				20 0 0	
Wallace,	20 0 0				20 0 0	
Walton,	126 3 0			357 5 0	126 3 0	
Westport,	487 10 0			170 0 0	130 14 0	
Weymouth,	200 0 0			1228 9 0	30 0 0	
Wilmot,	1631 0 0			72 3 0	402 11 0	
Windsor,	730 16 0	140 8 0			518 5 0	
Yarmouth,	3580 1 0	22 10 0	260 13 0	1530 7 0	1765 15 0	0 16 0
Totals,	£164507 8 0	£106317 12 0	£2040 1 0	£17664 17 0	£35810 13 0	£2074 5 0

Abstract of the principal articles of British and foreign merchandise imported into the province of Nova Scotia, during the year ended 31st December, 1852, shewing the value of each article, and from what country imported.

Articles.	Total of imports.		From what country imported.				Other countries
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	
				West Indies.	North America.		
Apples,		£542 7 2		£269 6 0	£278 1 2		
Ammunition,		2682 18 5	£2682 10 0	43 4 11		£7 3 6	
Ale,		1047 15 0	1044 4 0	0 14 0	2 17 0		
Beef,	cwt. 2098 1 20	1526 10 0	4111 10 0	166 10 0	1360 0 0	5220 0 0	
Brandy,		9831 1 0	2 3 0	439 11 0	60 0 0	181 8 6	
Bread,		5295 19 7	27 15 0	466 10 3	4645 17 10		
Burning fluid,		1471 14 9			1471 14 9		
Bricks,	437100	517 18 0		194 2 6	230 0 6	57 0 0	
Butter,		1307 3 0		1246 11 0	60 12 0		
Candles,		1037 4 3	301 0 0	114 12 5	606 11 10	3 0 0	
Cabinet ware,		2259 12 7	59 3 0	31 14 6	2168 15 1		
Coffec,		5503 18 4	2 14 2	13 16 2	2750 3 0	1981 8 0	
Cordage,		20866 3 7	14292 2 9	468 5 9	4969 13 9	1136 1 4	
Cheese,		454 10 7	36 0 0	8 2 0	410 8 7		
Clocks,		403 13 0		52 16 0	350 17 0		
Corn and wheat,	Bush. 91512	13348 14 9	27 13 0	1615 7 0	11705 14 9		
Corneal and outmeal,	Bbls. 25061	18927 14 8		1812 12 0	17115 2 8		
Cotton manufactures,		207935 9 5	173156 5 6	9922 2 6	24608 11 5	248 10 0	
China and earthenware,		8086 7 8	5634 6 2	1870 12 1	568 2 3	13 7 2	
Codfish,		45400 13 0		45399 4 0	1 9 0		
Drugs & apothecaries' wares		6108 13 0	2645 15 0	184 17 7	3278 0 5		
Fishing tackle,		20826 5 3	17466 18 0	2380 16 6	502 1 3	470 9 6	
Fruit,		5860 8 5	210 7 0	109 15 8	769 0 9	4768 5 0	
Flour (rye),	Bbls. 8757	6840 13 6		164 15 0	6675 18 6		
Do. (wheat),		204951 10 1		70633 13 4	134275 16 9		
Glassware,		3724 9 0	2119 4 0	275 2 6	1247 2 6	42 0 0	
Geneva and whiskey,		2215 19 0	1817 15 0	884 14 0	53 10 0	10 0 0	

Hardware,		23856 18 6	21100 16 0	1792 0 11	6255 17 7	208 5 0
Haberdashery,		6696 9 0	4156 0 0	1221 5 0	1319 4 0	
Herrings,		19655 18 0	1 15 0	19349 3 0	280 0 0	25 0 0
Hides and skins,		4002 7 0	13 11 0	621 17 0	1862 14 0	1307 0 0
Iron and ironmongery,		25414 13 7	15959 1 0	4101 15 9	5283 12 10	70 4 0
Linen & woollen manufactures		9329 5 0	3755 13 0	3672 11 0	1490 1 0	411 0 0
Leather and leather do.		19607 4 0	12402 14 0	172 1 0	6036 14 0	395 15 0
Leather,		4332 0 0	268 0 0	72 11 0	3991 9 0	
Lime,		467 14 0		366 5 0	91 9 0	10 0 0
Lumber,		5577 2 0		5426 18 0	150 4 0	
Lard,		1054 9 0		423 0 0	631 9 0	
Molasses,		58397 15 0	244 0 0	3467 13 0	1416 15 0	45166 16 0
Mackerel,	Bbls. 3102	3930 10 0		3930 10 0	550 15 0	
Oakum,		1426 3 0	561 5 0	314 3 0	766 3 6	41 2 0
Oils,		11441 9 3	3972 1 0	6662 2 9		
Oats and barley,	Bush. 129493	6824 11 6	6573 12 0	6824 11 6	5677 1 6	0 13 0
Paper manufactures, books and stationery,		12282 11 0	4176 7 0	31 4 0	176 8 0	
Paint,		4714 0 0	5 13 0	361 5 0	3658 3 0	
Pork and hams,		9193 0 0		5520 4 0	50 17 0	
Potatoes,	73989	5349 9 0	259 9 0	5291 16 0	2212 8 0	
Rice,	Cwt. 2445 3 0	2488 10 0	21 5 0	16 13 0	1755 10 0	950 1 0
Rum,		8425 13 0	3335 1 0	147 11 0	471 11 0	3570 7 0
Salt,	Tons 17327	14455 13 0		3199 10 0	76 18 0	2 0 0
Seale and other fish,		10406 4 0		10327 6 0	306 4 0	10 12 0
Soap,		1920 16 0	1470 6 0	133 14 0	306 4 0	
Sugar,		60688 5 0	1543 1 0	408 6 0	2500 6 0	58861 9 0
Tea,	Lbs. 1857987	68144 9 0	14645 1 0	1949 11 0	26466 14 0	26065 18 0
Tobacco,		13847 12 0		350 15 0	13493 17 0	
Wine,	40656	7123 10 0	1085 10 0	920 8 0	279 18 0	4817 14 0
Wood wares and agricultural implements,		4138 17 0	77 12 0	65 5 0	3996 0 0	
Miscellaneous,		164507 8 0	106317 12 0	2040 1 0	35810 13 0	2674 5 0
		1194175 12 10	427532 9 7	21938 8 0	7347843 10	2153819 14 6

SAM'L. CREELMAN, financial secretary. General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS,

Being a detailed account of the principal articles shipped from Nova Scotia during the year ended 31st December, 1852, shewing the quantity and value of each article shipped at each port, and indicating to what countries exported.

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	APPLES and PLUMS—exported to			
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States. Other countries
				West Indies.	North America.	
Annapolis,	Bbls. 6537	£1671 19 0	£14 0 0	£1657 19 0		
Antigonish,	12	10 10 0		10 10 0		
Canada Creek,	187	44 5 0		44 5 0		
Canso, (Cape),	125	75 0 0	75 0 0			
Clements Port,	300	77 0 0			2 0 0	
Cornwallis,	1640	400 0 0		400 0 0		
Digby,	820	252 7 0	5 0 0	247 7 0		
Guysborough,	2	1 0 0		1 0 0		
Halifax,	690	203 0 0	51 0 0	154 0 0		10 0 0
Horton,	45	18 15 0		18 15 0		
LaHave,	10	2 0 0		2 0 0		
Liverpool,	104	29 12 0	29 12 0			
Lunenburg,	42	12 12 0		12 12 0		
Parrsborough,	140	132 5 0		132 5 0		
Pictou,	193	182 10 0		182 10 0		
Port Medway,	8	1 19 0	1 19 0			
Tusket,	1	0 10 0	0 10 0			
Westport,	100	20 0 0		20 0 0		
Weymouth,	30	15 0 0	15 0 0			
Wilmot,	2719	729 15 0		720 15 0		
Windsor,	92	30 0 0	30 0 0			
Yarmouth,	30	20 13 0	12 13 0	8 0 0		
Totals,	13827	£4020 12 0	£78 0 0	£3695 18 0	£2 0 0	£10 0 0

ALF, PORTER and CIDER, exported to ditto.

Annapolis,	Bbls. 595	185 19 0		185 19 0		
Clements Port,	76	21 4 0		14 16 0	6 8 0	
Cornwallis,	52	13 0 0		13 0 0		
Digby,	87	35 8 0		35 8 0		
Halifax,		2925 0 0	1303 0 0	1578 0 0		44 0 0
Totals,		£3180 11 0	£1303 0 0	£1827 3 0	£6 8 0	£44 0 0

ALEXIVIVES—exported to ditto.

Arichat,	Bbls. 47	35 15 0			35 15 0	
Barrington,	79	39 10 0	39 10 0			
Halifax,		2683 9 0	786 0 0		1510 0 0	378 0 0
Ragged Islands,	164	130 12 0	118 12 0			12 0 0
Westport,	150	107 10 0	107 10 0			
Totals,		£2996 7 0	£1051 12 0		£1554 15 0	£390 0 0

BEEF—exported to ditto.

Amherst,	Bbls. 8	15 0 0		15 0 0		
Annapolis,	4	6 10 0	6 10 0			
Arichat,	5	10 0 0		10 0 0		
Clements Port,	28	49 16 0			49 16 0	
Cornwallis,	2½	5 0 0		5 0 0		
Digby,	7	15 0 0		15 0 0		
Halifax,	406	868 0 0	2 0 0	76 0 0		89 0 0
Horton,	24	50 0 0		50 0 0		
LaHave,	1	4 0 0		4 0 0		
Liverpool,	13	23 0 0		23 0 0		
Parrsborough,	7	21 0 0		21 0 0		
Pictou,	130	260 0 0	70 0 0	190 0 0		
Ship Harbor,	12	30 0 0			30 0 0	270 0 0
Sydney, C. B.	817	820 0 0		544 0 0		
Weymouth,	5	15 0 0	15 0 0			
Yarmouth,	100	206 0 0	19 16 0	47 12 0	6 0 0	
Totals,	1569½	£2398 6 0	£91 16 0	£222 2 0	£1683 12 0	£85 16 0

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	BREAD—exported to				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
				West Indies.	North America.		
Halifax,		£1975 0 0		£1891 0 0		£84 0 0	
Liverpool,		16 0 0	£16 0 0				
Totals,		£1991 0 0	£16 0 0	£1891 0 0		£84 0 0	
BUTTER—exported to ditto.							
Amherst,	Cwt. 218 0 16	750 0 0		750 0 0			
Annapolis,	49 1 0	166 7 4		130 7 4	36 0 0		
Antigonishe,		2699 0 0		2699 0 0			
Arichat,	94 1 15	407 12 0		383 10 0	24 2 0		
Barrington,	8 0 0	22 10 0		15 0 0	7 10 0		
Canada Creek,		60 0 0		50 0 0	10 0 0		
Clements Port,	0 1 0	1 1 0		1 1 0			
Cornwallis,		45 0 0		45 0 0			
Guysborough,		30 0 0		30 0 0			
Halifax,		13549 0 0	7833 0 0	2592 0 0	2407 0 0	717 0 0	
Horton,	3 2 8	15 0 0	15 0 0				
Joggins,	1 0 0	3 0 0			3 0 0		
Lafave,	1 3 0	6 13 0			6 13 0		
Liverpool,	3 3 4	18 0 0	18 0 0				
Londonderry,	160 0 0	566 0 0	5 0 0	365 0 0	196 0 0		
Maitland,		73 1 0		73 1 0			
Parrsborough,		154 8 0		129 8 0	25 0 0		
Pictou,	1227 0 0	3931 12 0	140 0 0	2836 0 0	955 12 0		
Port Hood,		2210 0 0		2210 0 0			
Sherbrooke,		18 0 0		18 0 0			
Ship Harbor,		176 9 0		120 9 0	56 0 0		

Sydney, C. B.,	1322 0 0	4378 0 0		4197 15 0	181 10 0
Tatungouche,	70 0 0	234 11 0		234 11 0	
Tusket,	4 0 0	17 0 0		17 0 0	
Wallace,		26 0 0		26 0 0	
Wilmot,	113 0 0	390 10 0	61 0 0	304 10 0	86 0 0
Yarmouth,	21 2 0	118 7 0		13 7 0	37 10 0
Totals,		£30062 1 4	£145 0 0	£17235 19 4	£3899 2 0

CHEESE—exported to ditto.

Ports.	Lbs.	Total value.	BREAD—exported to				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
				West Indies.	North America.		
Halifax,		£1975 0 0		£1891 0 0		£84 0 0	
Liverpool,		16 0 0	£16 0 0				
Totals,		£1991 0 0	£16 0 0	£1891 0 0		£84 0 0	
BUTTER—exported to ditto.							
Amherst,	Cwt. 218 0 16	750 0 0		750 0 0			
Annapolis,	49 1 0	166 7 4		130 7 4	36 0 0		
Antigonishe,		2699 0 0		2699 0 0			
Arichat,	94 1 15	407 12 0		383 10 0	24 2 0		
Barrington,	8 0 0	22 10 0		15 0 0	7 10 0		
Canada Creek,		60 0 0		50 0 0	10 0 0		
Clements Port,	0 1 0	1 1 0		1 1 0			
Cornwallis,		45 0 0		45 0 0			
Guysborough,		30 0 0		30 0 0			
Halifax,		13549 0 0	7833 0 0	2592 0 0	2407 0 0	717 0 0	
Horton,	3 2 8	15 0 0	15 0 0				
Joggins,	1 0 0	3 0 0			3 0 0		
Lafave,	1 3 0	6 13 0			6 13 0		
Liverpool,	3 3 4	18 0 0	18 0 0				
Londonderry,	160 0 0	566 0 0	5 0 0	365 0 0	196 0 0		
Maitland,		73 1 0		73 1 0			
Parrsborough,		154 8 0		129 8 0	25 0 0		
Pictou,	1227 0 0	3931 12 0	140 0 0	2836 0 0	955 12 0		
Port Hood,		2210 0 0		2210 0 0			
Sherbrooke,		18 0 0		18 0 0			
Ship Harbor,		176 9 0		120 9 0	56 0 0		

COALS—exported to ditto.

Sydney, C. B.,	1322 0 0	4378 0 0		4197 15 0	181 10 0
Tatungouche,	70 0 0	234 11 0		234 11 0	
Tusket,	4 0 0	17 0 0		17 0 0	
Wallace,		26 0 0		26 0 0	
Wilmot,	113 0 0	390 10 0	61 0 0	304 10 0	86 0 0
Yarmouth,	21 2 0	118 7 0		13 7 0	37 10 0
Totals,		£30062 1 4	£145 0 0	£17235 19 4	£3899 2 0

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	BREAD—exported to				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
				West Indies.	North America.		
Halifax,		£1975 0 0		£1891 0 0		£84 0 0	
Liverpool,		16 0 0	£16 0 0				
Totals,		£1991 0 0	£16 0 0	£1891 0 0		£84 0 0	
BUTTER—exported to ditto.							
Amherst,	Cwt. 218 0 16	750 0 0		750 0 0			
Annapolis,	49 1 0	166 7 4		130 7 4	36 0 0		
Antigonishe,		2699 0 0		2699 0 0			
Arichat,	94 1 15	407 12 0		383 10 0	24 2 0		
Barrington,	8 0 0	22 10 0		15 0 0	7 10 0		
Canada Creek,		60 0 0		50 0 0	10 0 0		
Clements Port,	0 1 0	1 1 0		1 1 0			
Cornwallis,		45 0 0		45 0 0			
Guysborough,		30 0 0		30 0 0			
Halifax,		13549 0 0	7833 0 0	2592 0 0	2407 0 0	717 0 0	
Horton,	3 2 8	15 0 0	15 0 0				
Joggins,	1 0 0	3 0 0			3 0 0		
Lafave,	1 3 0	6 13 0			6 13 0		
Liverpool,	3 3 4	18 0 0	18 0 0				
Londonderry,	160 0 0	566 0 0	5 0 0	365 0 0	196 0 0		
Maitland,		73 1 0		73 1 0			
Parrsborough,		154 8 0		129 8 0	25 0 0		
Pictou,	1227 0 0	3931 12 0	140 0 0	2836 0 0	955 12 0		
Port Hood,		2210 0 0		2210 0 0			
Sherbrooke,		18 0 0		18 0 0			
Ship Harbor,		176 9 0		120 9 0	56 0 0		

General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	CODFISH—exported to				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
				West Indies.	North America.		
Anherst,	200	£100 0 0		£100 0 0			
Arichat,	11396	8373 9 0		330 0 0	£167 0 0	£7876 9 0	
Barrington,	6794	3214 0 0		1587 0 0	1627 0 0		
Beaver River,	115	52 0 0		140 0 0	52 0 0		
Canada Creek,	280	140 0 0		393 13 0	15 0 0		
Canso, (Cape,)	785	408 13 0		25 0 0	75 0 0		
Church Point,	550	100 0 0		5 0 0			
Clements Port,	10	5 0 0		440 17 0			
Digby,	796	448 1 0	7 4 0				
Halifax,	245720	123742 0 0	2 0 0	68252 0 0	10046 0 0	42186 0 0	
Liverpool,	11191	5616 13 0		3725 3 0	1865 10 0		
Pictou,	10	10 0 0		10 0 0			
Port Medway,	6	2 8 0			2 8 0		
Pubnico,	2913	1365 0 0		89 9 0	1865 0 0		
Ragged Islands,	13858	6942 8 0		39 10 0			
Shelburne,	500	695 0 0	6852 19 0			371 10 0	
Ship Harbor,	853	178 0 0	284 0 0		3 0 0		
Tusket,	1179	608 0 0	83 0 0				
Westport,	6786	2530 14 0	514 4 0		1065 0 0		
Weymouth,	3400	1961 6 0	1096 6 0				
Wilmot,	480	241 15 0	3903 19 0		1030 10 0	362 0 0	
Yarmouth,	9383	6273 19 0		977 10 0			
Totals,	316705	163008 6 0	£2 0 0	£84718 15 0	£10178 4 0	£17313 8 0	£50795 19 0

COTTON and WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES—exported to ditto.

Annapolis,		65 0 0		65 0 0
Arichat,		36 0 0		36 0 0
Barrington,		62 10 0		62 10 0
Halifax,		31482 0 0	235 0 0	31129 0 0
Totals,		£31645 10 0	£235 0 0	£31292 10 0

EGGS—exported to ditto.

Annapolis,	Dozen	7265	174 17 0	172 7 0	2 10 0
Beaver River,		558	11 8 0		11 8 0
Canada Creek,		150	3 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
Church Point,		500	12 10 0		12 10 0
Clements Port,		450	9 0 0	9 0 0	
Coruwallis,		300	7 10 0	7 10 0	
Digby,		4700	122 16 0	117 16 0	5 0 0
Guysborough,		50	1 5 0	1 5 0	
Halifax,		40	1 0 0	1 0 0	
Maitland,		77	1 6 0	1 6 0	
Parrsborough,		100	2 10 0	2 10 0	
Sherbrooke,		80	2 0 0	2 0 0	
Tusket,		12	0 4 0		0 4 0
Wallace,		120	3 0 0	3 0 0	
Westport,		150	3 15 0	3 15 0	
Weymouth,		4900	205 0 0	122 0 0	83 0 0
Wilmot,		1165	29 2 0	26 7 0	2 15 0
Yarmouth,		300	7 0 0		7 0 0
Totals,		20917	£597 3 0	£470 16 0	£126 7 0

FLOUR—exported to ditto.

Arichat,	Bbbs.	16	18 0 0	18 0 0	754 0 0
Halifax,		15747	14344 0 0	13200 0 0	£754 0 0
Totals,		15763	£14362 0 0	£13218 0 0	General

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	HORNED CATTLE—exported to			
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States. Other countries.
				West Indies.	North America.	
Annapolis,	No. 1070	£5942 0 0		£5942 0 0		
Antigonishe,	685	4127 10 0		4127 10 0		
Arichat,	197	786 0 0		786 0 0		
Cornwallis,	25	155 0 0		155 0 0		
Digby,	362	8507 0 0		8507 0 0		
Guysborough,	191	1060 0 0		970 0 0		90 0 0
Halifax,	435	5012 0 0	3882 0 0	1130 0 0		
Parrsborough,	2	4 10 0		4 10 0		
Port Hood,	760	3189 0 0		3189 0 0		
Pugwash,	30	250 0 0		250 0 0		
Ship Harbor,	191	820 0 0		815 0 0		5 0 0
Sydney, C. B.,	144	1154 0 0		862 0 0		792 0 0
Wilmot,	102	408 0 0		358 0 0		50 0 0
Yarmouth,	50	500 0 0		500 0 0		
Totals,	4247	£26915 0 0	£3882 0 0	£22096 0 0	£55 0 0	£882 0 0

HORSES—exported to ditto.

Annapolis,	No. 215	3307 0 0		3307 0 0		
Antigonishe,	1	10 0 0		10 0 0		
Beaver River,	1	8 0 0				8 0 0
Cornwallis,	2	40 0 0		40 0 0		
Digby,	3	60 0 0		20 0 0		40 0 0
Parrsborough,	1	12 0 0		12 0 0		
Port Hood,	4	40 0 0		40 0 0		
Wilmot,	15	182 0 0		182 0 0		50 0 0
Totals,	242	£8659 0 0		£8561 0 0		£98 0 0

LEATHER and LEATHER MANUFACTURES—exported to ditto.

Arichat,		9 0 0		9 0 0		
Halifax,		3288 0 0		3288 0 0		
Liverpool,		51 10 0	38 10 0			13 0 0
Totals,		£3348 10 0	£38 10 0	£3297 0 0		£13 0 0

LUMBER—exported to ditto.

Amherst,	Feet 1418852	2247 18 0	1883 0 0		316 10 0	48 8 0
Annapolis,	28000	820 12 0			398 15 0	202 10 0
Antigonishe,	34194	483 0 0	483 0 0		43 0 0	
Arichat,		330 10 0				25 10 0
Beaver River,		156 1 0				156 1 0
Barrington,		8 10 0			8 10 0	
Canso, (Cape),		365 18 0				144 0 0
Church Point,		726 17 0	300 4 0		310 18 0	115 15 0
Digby,		137 0 0				
Guysborough,		11052 10 0	450 0 0		187 0 0	
Halifax,	212000	874 18 0	874 18 0		1850 0 0	
Hants Port,		24 0 0				
Horton,		24 0 0			24 0 0	
Joggins,	20000	100 0 0			100 0 0	
LaHave,	1700000	2229 14 0	424 6 0		267 14 0	964 8 0
Liverpool,	14000000	25653 13 0	24240 18 0		306 10 0	472 5 0
Londonderry,		476 16 0	126 6 0			44 0 0
Lunenburg,	280000	244 0 0				244 0 0
Maitland,	284000	818 0 0	197 4 0		475 16 0	145 0 0
Parrsborough,		3807 16 0	1354 6 0		2453 10 0	
Pictou,		7173 5 0	6954 0 0		210 0 0	4 0 0
Port Hood,		22 10 0				22 10 0
Port Médway,		3257 0 0	9612 1 0			2170 0 0
Pugwash,	6 2	10072 14 0			460 13 0	
Ragged Islands,	123000	489 15 0				55 0 0
Shelburne,	573000	1058 0 0	1058 0 0			61 12 0
General						

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	LUMBER, (continued)—exported to				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries
				West Indies.	North American.		
Sherbrooke,	210000	£365 0 0	£344 0 0	£66 0 0	£21 0 0		
Sheet Harbor,	33000	66 0 0					
Sydney, C. B.	251000	565 5 0	22 10 0		429 5 0		£113 10 0
Tatamagouche,	1875000	3014 1 0	2781 5 0		282 16 0		
Tusket,	1012000	1384 0 0		1364 0 0		£20 0 0	
Wallace,	2400000	3075 14 0	3081 14 0				
Walton,	200000	148 0 0			44 0 0		
Westport,		489 2 0		443 17 0		45 5 0	
Weymouth,	4571000	11352 10 0	760 0 0	8489 10 0	200 0 0	1903 0 0	
Windsor,		1356 12 0	956 12 0		400 0 0		
Yarmouth,	858000	2381 0 0	7 10 0	2183 13 0	21 17 0		168 0 0
Totals,		£96871 1 0	£30512 16 0	£44080 10 0	£8074 16 0	£6781 12 0	£7421 7 0

MACKEREL—exported to ditto.

Arichat,	2889	2851 10 0			57 0 0	2569 10 0	225 0 0
Barrington,	1813	1703 12 0			552 12 0	1151 0 0	
Canso, (Cape)	828	911 0 0			122 18 0	788 2 0	
Digby,	42	42 0 0		26 0 0	16 0 0		
Halifax,	79042	84908 0 0	9 0 0	21861 0 0	285 0 0	53073 0 0	8780 0 0
Liverpool,	1288	1162 17 0		407 7 0	482 10 0	273 0 0	
Port Hood,	6	10 15 0				10 15 0	
Pubnico,	6	10 16 0				10 16 0	
Ragged Islands,	194	135 10 0		154 0 0			1 10 0
Shelburne,	14	28 0 0		28 0 0			
Ship Harbor,	2281	1852 7 0				1852 7 0	
Sydney, (North)	84	17 0 0				17 0 0	
Tusket,	649	503 0 0		503 0 0			

Weymouth,	2004	1632 11 0		110 4 0	311 15 0	1180 12 0	
Weymouth,	1789	1690 0 0		650 0 0	740 0 0	300 0 0	
Yarmouth,	4200	4404 4 0	50 0 0	998 14 0	22 10 0	3333 0 0	
Totals,	97163	101883 2 0	£59 0 0	£24738 5 0	£2620 5 0	£65459 2 0	£9006 10 0

MOLASSES—exported to ditto.

Arichat,	2610	183 14 0			183 14 0		
Halifax,		26407 0 0	3078 0 0		23920 0 0		
Liverpool,	3688	204 0 0			204 0 0		
Shelburne,		97 10 0			97 10 0		
Yarmouth,		321 6 0			321 6 0		
Totals,		£27213 10 0	£3078 0 0		£24135 10 0		

OATS and BARLEY—exported to ditto.

Amherst,	2968	217 0 0				217 0 0	
Annapolis,	2170	164 2 0			164 2 0		
Arichat,	4153	514 10 0				514 10 0	
Cornwallis,	1000	75 0 0			75 0 0		
Digby,	1697	141 11 0			141 11 0		
Halifax,	38676	1753 0 0		100 0 0	1173 0 0	350 0 0	130 0 0
Horton,	500	43 15 0		43 15 0		300 0 0	
Liverpool,	3120	314 4 0		14 4 0		16 0 0	
Londonderry,	744	42 0 0			26 0 0	20 0 0	
Maitland,	200	20 0 0				7 10 0	
Parsonsborough,	1085	106 0 0			98 10 0	151 18 0	
Port Hood,	200	20 0 0			20 0 0		
Ship Harbor,	2430	151 18 0					
Sydney, C. B.,	747	275 8 0			275 8 0		
Wilnot,	995	260 12 0			260 12 0		
Yarmouth,	5671	424 0 0		194 0 0	203 0 0	27 0 0	
Totals,	66358	£4523 0 0	£351 19 0	£2437 3 0	£1603 18 0	£130 0 0	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	OILS—exported to				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries.
				West Indies.	North America.		
Arichat,	Gallons 25978	£3200 8 0		£460 0 0	£86 10 0	£2653 12 0	
Barrington,	17472	1369 0 0		217 0 0	1152 0 0		
Canada Creek,	270	27 0 0		27 0 0			
Canso, (Cape),	11586	1048 16 0		869 8 0	179 8 0		
Digby,	510	101 10 0		101 10 0			
Halifax,		24857 0 0	54 0 0	6144 0 0	9872 0 0	367 0 0	
Liverpool,	3528	297 3 0	15 3 0	72 0 0	210 0 0		
Pictou,	220	33 0 0		33 0 0			
Pubnico,	776	72 0 0			72 0 0		
Shelburne,	448	43 6 0		43 6 0			
Ship Harbor,		98 0 0		37 0 0	61 0 0		
Sydney, C. B.	480	60 0 0			60 0 0		
Tusket,	800	60 0 0		60 0 0			
Westport,	1695	211 8 0		152 0 0	59 8 0		
Yarmouth,	1500	252 0 0		206 0 0	46 0 0		
Totals,		£31230 11 0	£54 0 0	£7935 3 0	£8422 4 0	£11798 12 0	£3020 12 0

PORK and BACON—exported to ditto.

Amherst,	Bbbs.	2	7 0 0				
Annapolis,	(lbs. 6600)	3	111 3 0				
Clements Port,		1	2 0 0				
Cornwallis,	Cwts.	37	95 0 0				
Digby,	Bbbs.	5	20 0 0				
Halifax,		1608	5061 0 0	160 0 0	4576 0 0		335 0 0
Liverpool,		4	18 0 0				
Londonderry,		23	77 0 0				
Parrsborough,		14	47 10 0				

Pictou,		82	218 0 0		218 0 0		
Ship Harbor,		1	4 0 0			4 0 0	
Sydney, C. B.		27	67 10 0		67 10 0		
Yarmouth,		19	89 16 0	12 0 0	58 6 0	4 0 0	3 10 0
Totals,			£5817 19 0	£12 0 0	£208 6 0	£5243 3 0	£7 10 0

POTATOES and TURNIPS—exported to ditto.

Amherst,	Bushels	1097	45 2 0		45 2 0		
Annapolis,		5082	1049 15 0		626 15 0		423 0 0
Barrington,		1086	144 12 0		72 12 0		7 0 0
Beaver River,		1627	150 0 0				150 0 0
Canada Creek,		19075	2599 0 0		1141 0 0		1458 0 0
Church Point,		595	118 10 0		1 0 0		52 10 0
Clements Port,		883	59 3 0		39 5 0		19 18 0
Cornwallis,		183644	13558 15 0		1777 5 0		11781 10 0
Digby,		6267	610 13 0		437 4 0		168 9 0
Halifax,		4760	536 0 0		13 0 0		246 0 0
Hants Port,		21200	1236 13 0				1236 13 0
Horton,		51626	3675 0 0				3442 0 0
LaHave,		21	2 16 0		2 16 0		
Liverpool,		193	27 10 0				252 0 0
Londonderry,		4375	318 0 0		66 0 0		1 5 0
Lunenburg,		12	1 5 0				10 0 0
Maitland,		73	10 0 0				171 17 0
Parrsborough,		7950	604 12 0		432 15 0		7 0 0
Pictou,		155	22 0 0		15 0 0		8 9 0
Port Medway,		169	8 9 0				271 0 0
Pubnico,		2760	271 0 0		24 0 0		
Sydney, C. B.		320	24 0 0				1 10 0
Tusket,		390	46 15 0				218 15 0
Walton,		3500	218 15 0				8 15 0
Wesport,		255	63 15 0				150 0 0
Weymouth,		4925	481 0 0				666 0 0
Wilmot,		11775	810 15 0				248 15 0
Windsor,		5364	386 5 0				253 15 0
Yarmouth,		12737	1101 4 0		92 5 0		
Totals,		404866	£28181 4 0	£1720 19 0	£5081 14 0	£21254 1 0	£124 10 0

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	STAVES, SPARS, and TIMBER—exported to				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries
				West Indies.	North America.		
Amherst,		£424 0 0	£230 0 0	£220 0 0	£204 0 0		
Aricat,		230 0 0					
Beaver River,		66 12 0			66 12 0		
Canada Creek,		20 0 0		20 0 0			
Church Point,		7 0 0		7 0 0			
Digby,		14 10 0		14 10 0			
Halifax,		1054 0 0	706 0 0	80 0 0		265 0 0	
LaHave,		42 3 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	14 0 0		
Liverpool,		421 4 0		417 4 0		4 0 0	
Londonderry,		386 0 0	386 0 0				
Lunenburg,		302 2 0			302 2 0		
Maidland,		1542 12 0			1542 12 0		
Parishborough,		850 0 0					
Pictou,		4859 10 0	4859 10 0				
Port Hood,		12 0 0		12 0 0			
Port Medway,		0 16 0			0 16 0		
Pugwash,		235 2 0					
Shelburne,		9 10 0		9 10 0			
Sherbrooke,	2475	1592 0 0	1592 0 0				
Sydney, C. B.,		970 0 0	550 0 0	420 0 0			
Tatamagouche,		588 0 0	490 0 0	98 0 0			
Tusket,		266 0 0		127 0 0	139 0 0		
Wallace,		640 0 0	410 0 0	180 0 0			
Walton,		8 0 0			8 0 0		
Westport,		10 0 0		10 0 0			
Weymouth,		843 0 0	532 0 0	311 0 0			
Windsor,		262 0 0	106 0 0	156 0 0			
Yarmouth,		204 0 0	3 0 0	140 0 0	57 0 0	4 0 0	
Totals,		£16860 1 0	£10941 2 0	£1306 7 0	£1006 10 0	£2384 2 0	£273 0 0

SWINE—exported to ditto.

Antigonishe,		21	18 0 0		18 0 0
Aricat,		10	28 0 0		28 0 0
Canada Creek,		7	10 10 0		10 10 0
Sydney, C. B.,		6	6 0 0		6 0 0
Totals,		52	£57 10 0		£57 10 0

TEA—exported to ditto.

Halifax,			16874 0 0	841 0 0	16029 0 0	4 0 0
Yarmouth,			13 0 0		13 0 0	
Totals,			£16887 0 0	£841 0 0	£16042 0 0	£4 0 0

TOBACCO—exported to ditto.

Aricat,		240	6 0 0		6 0 0	
Halifax,			6001 0 0	147 0 0	5566 0 0	285 0 0
Yarmouth,			4 14 0		4 14 0	
Totals,			£6011 14 0	£147 0 0	£5576 14 0	£285 0 0

WINE—exported to ditto.

Halifax,			5418 0 0	281 0 0	2582 0 0	2320 0 0	150 0 0	85 0 0
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WOOD—exported to ditto.

Annapolis,		9041	4139 6 0		42 6 0	4097 0 0
Barrington,		894	630 0 0			680 0 0
Beaver River,		2038	1017 0 0			1017 0 0
Canada Creek,		1948	885 10 0		43 0 0	842 10 0
Church Point,		2486	1840 14 0		3 4 0	1887 10 0
Olements Port,		3150	1575 0 0		286 0 0	1289 0 0
Cornwallis,		380	120 0 0		2 10 0	117 10 0
Digby,		11807	5553 10 0		108 10 0	5485 0 0
Guysborough,		38	19 0 0			19 0 0
General						

GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS—(continued.)

Ports.	Total quantity.	Total value.	WOOD, (continued)—exported to				
			Great Britain.	British colonies.		United States.	Other countries
				West Indies.	North America.		
Halifax,	150	£75 0 0			£75 0 0		
Hants Port,	30	12 0 0			12 0 0		
Horton,	295	108 0 0		£5 0 0	103 0 0		
LaHave,	1975	958 0 0			958 0 0		
Liverpool,	302	159 0 0			159 0 0		
Londonderry,	77	21 0 0		19 0 0	2 0 0		
Lunenburg,	191	92 10 0			92 10 0		
Maitland,	440	145 0 0		26 10 0	118 10 0		
Parrsborough,	361	105 10 0		15 0 0	90 10 0		
Port Medway,	40	15 10 0			15 10 0		
Pubnico,	548	161 0 0			161 0 0		
Ship Harbor,	42	21 0 0		20 0 0	1 0 0	32 0 0	
Sydney, C. B.,	68	34 0 0			2 0 0		
Tusket,	1039	494 0 0			494 0 0		
Walton,	38	9 10 0		3 0 0	6 10 0		
Westport,	1194	596 10 0			596 10 0		
Weymouth,	6195	3613 0 0		29 10 0	3583 10 0		
Wilmot,	4139	1655 10 0			1655 10 0		
Yarmouth,	781	409 0 0		3 0 0	406 0 0		
Totals,	49687	£24465 0 0		£606 10 0	£23807 10 0	£51 0 0	

MISCELLANEOUS—exported to ditto.

Amherst,		566 2 0				
Annapolis,		270 5 0	11 0 0	48 12 0	511 10 0	
Antigonishe,		19 0 0		270 5 0		
Arichat,		661 5 0		19 0 0		
Barrington,		18 18 0	4 0 0	128 5 0	70 0 0	468 0 0
				2 10 0	12 8 0	

Beaver River,		4 9 0				4 9 0
Canada Creek,		95 10 0				5 10 0
Causo, (Cape)		1019 7 0		90 0 0		
Clements Port,		60 10 0		1019 7 0		
Cornwallis,		85 0 0		57 10 0		3 0 0
Digby,		156 17 0		85 0 0		
Guysborough,		298 2 0		146 12 0		
Halifax,		43255 0 0	3500 0 0	298 2 0		
Horton,		6 5 0		31600 0 0		4446 0 0
Joggins,		1536 0 0				1536 0 0
LaHave,		100 0 0	61 0 0	3 0 0		36 0 0
Liverpool,		113 9 0		853 0 0		68 8 0
Londonderry,		853 0 0				
Lunenburg,		10 0 0		20 0 0		10 0 0
Maitland,		74 0 0		11 0 0		54 0 0
Parrsborough,		794 0 0	783 0 0	4503 0 0		1208 13 0
Pictou,		6744 18 0	1033 5 0	1 10 0		
Port Hood,		1 10 0				39 0 0
Port Medway,		39 0 0				
Ragged Islands,		3 10 0		3 10 0		
Shelburne,		13 10 0				
Ship Harbor,		1310 17 0		463 2 0		847 15 0
Sydney, C. B.,		1809 10 0	9 0 0	1531 15 0		180 5 0
Tatamagouche,		6 6 0	2 15 0	3 11 0		
Tusket,		27 10 0				
Wallace,		380 0 0		380 0 0		118 0 0
Westport,		252 0 0		134 0 0		
Weymouth,		10 0 0				
Wilmot,		140 0 0		65 0 0		75 0 0
Windsor,		1821 8 0		5 0 0		1816 8 0
Yarmouth,		2546 19 0		489 16 0		1640 18 0
Totals,		£65014 6 0	£5413 10 0	£2098 16 0	£42168 17 0	£12683 13 0
						£2699 10 0

Financial secretary's office, March, 1853.

SAM'L. CREELMAN, financial secretary.
Abstract

Abstract of the principal articles shipped from the province of Nova Scotia, during the year ended 31st December, 1852, shewing the value of each article, and to what countries exported.

Articles.	Total of exports.		Exported to			
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	British colonies.		Other countries.
				West Indies.	North America.	
Apples and plums,	Bbls. 13827	£4020 12 0	£78 0 0	£284 14 0	£3695 18 0	£10 0 0
Ale, porter, and cider,		3180 11 0		1303 0 0	1827 3 0	44 0 0
Alewives,		2996 7 0		1051 12 0		390 0 0
Beef,	1569½	2398 6 0	91 16 0	222 2 0	1633 12 0	365 0 0
Bread,		1991 0 0		16 0 0	1891 0 0	84 0 0
Butter,		30062 1 4	145 0 0	7927 0 0	17235 10 4	855 0 0
Cheese,		997 17 0		143 9 0	715 8 0	129 0 0
Coals,	Tons 112559	56907 2 0		431 10 0	10925 10 0	768 15 0
Codfish,	Qtls. 316705	163008 6 0	2 0 0	84718 15 0	10178 4 0	50795 19 0
Cotton & woollen m'factures		31645 10 0		235 0 0	31292 10 0	118 0 0
Eggs,	Doz. 20917	597 3 0		390 0 0	470 16 0	126 7 0
Flour,	Bbls. 15763	14362 0 0	3 0 0	231 0 0	13218 0 0	754 0 0
Fruit, (foreign),		2830 0 0	11824 0 0		2551 0 0	45 0 0
Furs,		12232 0 0			8 0 0	
Gypsum,	Tons 91801	11391 13 0		440 8 0	301 2 0	42 0 0
Hardware,		16195 18 0		16586 12 0	14543 10 0	3764 0 0
Herrings,	Bbls. 89119	59430 6 0	179 15 0	4325 10 0	18909 11 0	106 0 0
Do. smoked,		6078 16 0		3882 0 0	1488 15 0	882 0 0
Horned cattle,	No. 4247	26915 0 0			22096 0 0	
Horses,	242	3659 0 0		38 10 0	3561 0 0	
Leather & leather m'f'ures.		3348 10 0		44080 10 0	3297 0 0	7421 7 0
Lumber,		96871 1 0	30512 16 0	24738 5 0	8074 16 0	9006 10 0
Mackerel,	Bbls. 97163½	101883 2 0	59 0 0		2620 5 0	
Molasses,		27213 10 0	3078 0 0		24135 10 0	
Oats and barley,	Bush. 66358	4528 0 0		351 19 0	2487 8 0	180 0 0

Oils,		31280 11 0	54 0 0	7985 3 0	8422 4 0	11798 12 0	3020 12 0
Pork and bacon,		5817 19 0	12 0 0	208 6 0	5243 8 0	7 10 0	347 0 0
Potatoes and turnips,	404866	28181 4 0		1720 19 0	5081 14 0	21254 1 0	124 10 0
Rum,		5044 0 0		1260 1 0	5044 0 0		
Scalè fish,		9322 1 0		2829 3 0	206 9 0	4281 14 0	2238 10 0
Shad and salmon,		10722 17 0	1 0 0	492 15 0	4610 5 0	7512 10 0	173 15 0
Sheep,	No. 11332	5214 0 0		237 0 0	1088 0 0		111 0 0
Soap,		1635 0 0		46 0 0	55113 0 0		310 0 0
Sugar,		55161 0 0		1306 7 0	1005 10 0	2334 2 0	2 0 0
Staves, spars and timber,		15860 1 0	10941 2 0				273 0 0
Swine,	52	57 10 0		841 0 0	57 10 0		4 0 0
Tea,		16887 0 0		147 0 0	16042 0 0	285 0 0	3 0 0
Tobacco,		6011 14 0		2582 0 0	5576 14 0	150 0 0	85 0 0
Wine,		5418 0 0	281 0 0		2320 0 0	23807 10 0	51 0 0
Wood,	Cords 49687	24465 0 0	5413 10 0	2098 16 0	606 10 0	12633 13 0	2699 10 0
Miscellaneous,		65014 6 0			42168 17 0		
Totals,		970780 14 4	£62675 19 0	213034 6 0	352185 4 4	257849 17 0	£85085 8 0

Financial secretary's office, March, 1853.

SAM'L. CREELMAN, financial secretary.

Statement of imports into the port of Halifax, during the year ended 31st December, 1852, shewing the quantity and value of each article imported, and indicating from what countries imported.

Articles.	Total of imports.		Imported from				
	Quantity.	Value.	British colonies.			United States.	Other countries
			West Indies.	North America.			
Apples,	Bbls. 851	£348 14 0		£250 12 0	£98 2 0		
Ale and beer,		1037 19 0					
Ammunition,		1429 18 0					
Beef,	1166	1435 10 0		127 10 0	1308 0 0	5220 0 0	
Brandy,	38965	9140 16 0		255 6 0			
Bread,		3394 4 0		181 6 0	3212 18 0		
Bricks,	143000	121 4 0		121 4 0			
Burning fluid,	310	1345 6 0		895 1 0	1345 6 0		
Butter,		955 13 0			60 12 0		
Cabinet ware,		879 10 0			820 7 0		
Candles,		572 15 0	£12 0 0		304 14 0		
Cheese,		426 16 0			390 16 0		
Clocks,	243	102 17 0		19 0 0	83 17 0		
Codfish,	116216	44394 0 0		44394 0 0			
Coffee,	203545	5163 11 0				1971 18 0	
Cordage,		15205 12 0	733 12 0		2458 1 0	75 0 0	
Corn,	59112	7495 13 0		1440 0 0	2864 19 0		
Cotton manufactures,		186928 8 0		416 6 0	6028 0 0		
Drugs & apothecaries' wares		4697 15 0			18556 6 0		
Earthenware,		5322 8 0		3 12 0	2157 0 0		
Fishing tackle,		18552 12 0		763 18 0	44 0 0		
Flour (wheat),	124569	115708 1 0		44951 17 0	345 16 0		
Do. (rye),	5488	4004 8 0			70756 4 0		
Fruit,		5130 4 0	3 0 0	80 0 0	4004 8 0	4768 5 0	
Geneva,		1785 10 0			323 12 0		
Glassware,		2928 15 0	80 0 0	302 4 0	721 11 0		
Haberdashery,		4290 0 0		134 6 0	134 0 0		
Hardware,		21663 15 0		20 0 0	1720 10 0		
Herring,	50075	17424 1 0		17422 6 0			

Hides and skins,	No. 6943	3093 8 0		483 17 0	1748 0 0	1307 0 0
Iron and ironmongery,		13795 2 0	51 0 0	1412 0 0	2264 10 0	
Lard,		778 12 0		313 0 0	405 12 0	
Leather,		3656 15 0			3388 15 0	
Leather manufactures,		15591 10 0		70 0 0	3060 10 0	
Lime,		7 10 0		7 10 0		
Lumber,		4220 0 0		4220 0 0		
Maackerel,	Bbls. 1126	1199 10 0		1199 10 0		
Molasses,	Galls. 1305824	46369 11 0		432 0 0	131 8 0	44260 0 0
Oats and barley,	Bush. 112919	4958 1 0	1546 3 0	4958 1 0		
Oatmeal and cornmeal,	Bbls. 12609	8849 14 0		1109 8 0	7740 0 0	
Oakum,		770 3 0			385 8 0	
Oils,		10456 6 0		6184 13 0	699 1 0	
Paints,		3993 7 0			66 18 0	
Paper manufactures, books and stationery,		10870 6 0			4786 3 0	
Pork and hams,	Bbls. 2778	8084 13 0		5078 0 0	2951 0 0	930 5 0
Potatoes,	Bush. 54652	3361 12 0	0 16 0	3352 9 0	8 7 0	2 0 0
Rice,	Galls. 90355	1652 11 0			1396 11 0	1608 10 0
Rum,	Tons 8830	8040 1 0	5453 1 0		1635 10 0	
Salmon,		7525 12 0			18 19 0	
Salt,		5573 6 0				
Scale fish,		1517 8 0			76 6 0	10 12 0
Soap,	Cwt. 57629 0 0	57273 2 0		7523 12 0	1887 16 0	53764 7 0
Sugar,	Lbs. 1743852	61943 16 0		430 0 0	22056 9 0	26000 0 0
Tea,		10787 17 0		1538 15 0	10771 16 0	
Tobacco,	Bush. 25021	4948 0 0		13 1 0	4948 0 0	
Wheat,	Galls. 769	194 19 0		32 10 0	234 3 0	4777 0 0
Whiskey,		6821 4 0	20 0 0	760 11 0	2069 1 0	
Wine,		2069 1 0				
Wood ware and agricultural implements,		147306 16 0	1751 15 0	11977 4 0	27089 17 0	2534 10 0
Miscellaneous,		939864 3 0	11496 2 0	162954 9 0	218817 5 0	147310 5 0

Statement of exports from the port of Halifax, during the year ended 31st December, 1852, shewing the quantity and value of each article exported, and indicating to what country exported.

Articles.	Total of exports.		Exported to					
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	British colonies.			United States.	Other countries.
				West Indies.	North America.			
Apples,	Bbbs.	£298 0 0	£78 0 0	£51 0 0	£154 0 0	£1519 0 0	£10 0 0	
Ale and porter,		2919 0 0		1303 0 0	1572 0 0		44 0 0	
Alewives,	116 cwt. fresh.	2675 0 0		786 0 0	701 0 0		370 0 0	
Beef,		868 0 0		76 0 0	1891 0 0		89 0 0	
Bread,		1975 0 0			2592 0 0		84 0 0	
Butter,		13549 0 0		7833 0 0	1130 0 0	2407 0 0	717 0 0	
Cattle,	No.	5012 0 0		3882 0 0				
Cheese,		176 0 0		48 0 0				
Cider,		6 0 0			6 0 0		128 0 0	
Codfish,	Qtls.	123742 0 0	2 0 0	68252 0 0	3256 0 0	1046 0 0	42186 0 0	
Cotton and woollen goods,		31482 0 0		235 0 0	31129 0 0	118 0 0		
Flour, (wheat)	Bbbs.	14344 0 0		390 0 0	13200 0 0		754 0 0	
Fruit,		2330 0 0	3 0 0	231 0 0	2551 0 0		45 0 0	
Furs,		12232 0 0			8 0 0	400 0 0		
Hardware,		15948 0 0		258 0 0	14481 0 0	1167 0 0	42 0 0	
Herrings,		45994 0 0		14307 0 0	4159 0 0	23809 0 0	3719 0 0	
Do. smoked,		4919 0 0	179 0 0	4143 0 0	471 0 0	20 0 0	106 0 0	
Leather,		2547 0 0			2547 0 0			
Do. manufactures,		741 0 0			741 0 0			
Lumber,		11052 10 0	450 0 0	3120 0 0	1350 0 0	53973 0 0	6132 10 0	
Mackerel,		34908 0 0	9 0 0	21861 0 0	285 0 0		8780 0 0	
Molasses,		26407 0 0			23329 0 0			
Oats and barley,	Bush.	1753 0 0		100 0 0	1178 0 0	350 0 0	180 0 0	
Oils,		24357 0 0	54 0 0	7920 0 0	6144 0 0	9872 0 0	367 0 0	
Pork,	Bbbs.	5061 0 0		150 0 0	4576 0 0		355 0 0	

Potatoes,	Bush.	536 0 0		154 0 0	13 0 0	246 0 0	123 0 0
Rum,		5044 0 0			5044 0 0		
Salmon,		10419 0 0	1 0 0	2802 0 0	160 0 0	7284 0 0	172 0 0
Scale fish, &c.		6510 0 0		675 0 0	386 0 0	3218 0 0	2281 0 0
Sheep,		429 0 0		429 0 0			
Spars,		1054 0 0	706 0 0	3 0 0	80 0 0		265 0 0
Soap,		1635 0 0		287 0 0	1088 0 0		310 0 0
Sugar,		55157 0 0		46 0 0	55109 0 0		2 0 0
Tea,		16874 0 0		841 0 0	16029 0 0		4 0 0
Tobacco,		6001 0 0		147 0 0	5666 0 0	285 0 0	3 0 0
Wine,		5418 0 0	281 0 0	2582 0 0	2820 0 0	160 0 0	85 0 0
Wood,	Cords	75 0 0				75 0 0	
Miscellaneous,		43255 0 0	3500 0 0	1618 0 0	31600 0 0	4446 0 0	2091 0 0
Totals,		588197 10 0	£20167 0 0	144480 0 0	234841 0 0	119385 0 0	£69824 10 0

Financial secretary's office, March, 1853.

SAM'L. OREELMAN, financial secretary.

Statement of goods in warehouse, under bond, in the port of Halifax, January 1st, 1853.

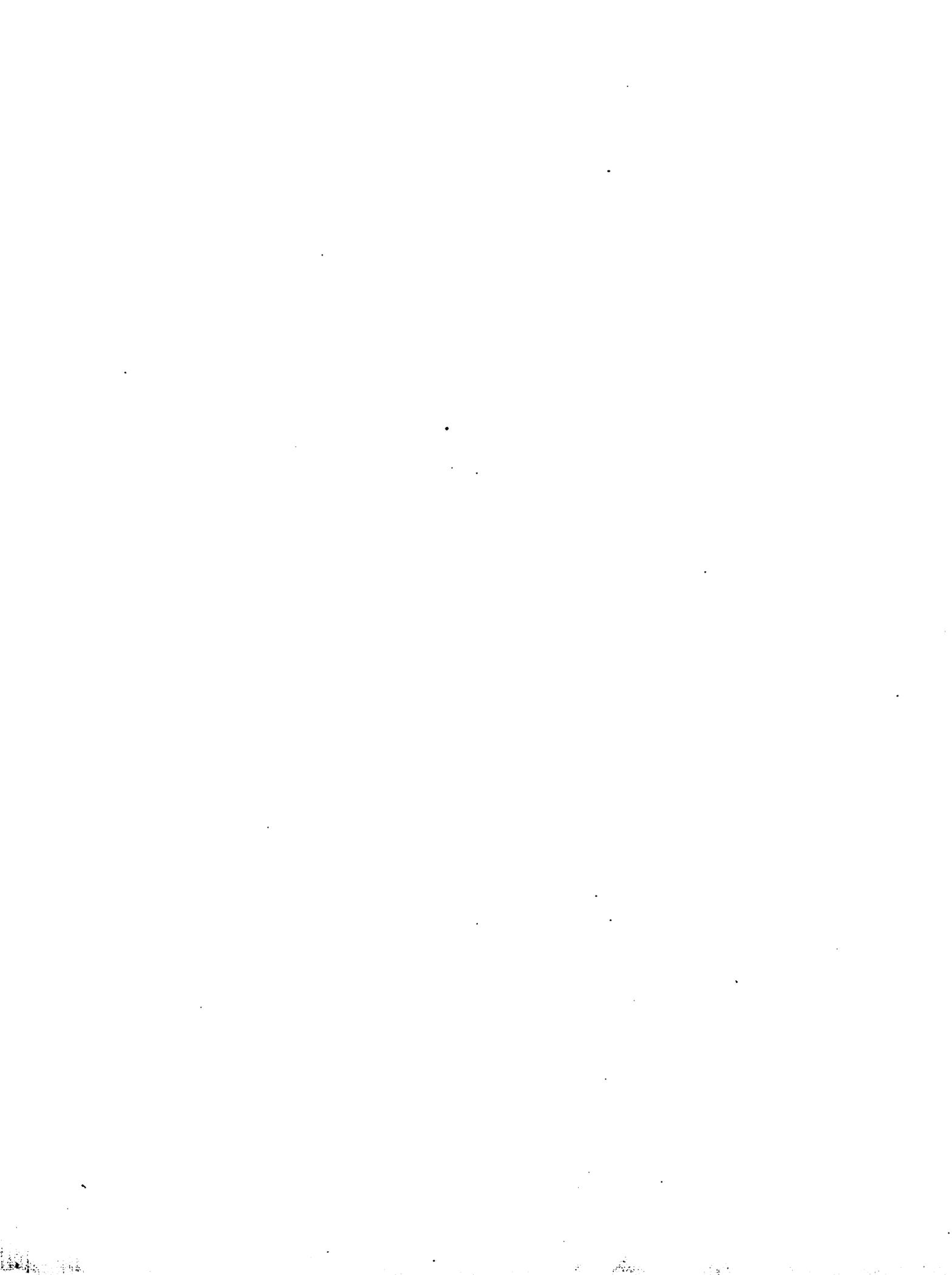
GOODS PAYING SPECIFIC DUTY.

Apples—300 barrels.		
Beef—227 barrels,	Cwts.	405 1 12
Brandy—8 pipes, 178 hhds., 72 qtr. casks, 13 cases,	Galls.	15637½
Candles, viz : Tallow—7 boxes,	Lbs.	168
Composition—29 boxes,	“	1176
Chocolate—1 case,	“	200
Coffee—454 bags, 6 tierces.	“	57297
Flour—2789 barrels.		
Geneva—1 pipe, 53 hhds., 2 qtr. casks, 10 demijohns,	Galls.	3683
Leather—701 sides, 5 bundles.	Lbs.	27401½
Molasses—418 puns., 53 tierces, 26 barrels,	Galls.	56944
Onions—35 barrels,	Cwts.	43 3 0
Pork—408 barrels,	“	728 2 8
Raisins—52 bbls., 2000 boxes, 2542 half boxes, 2701 qtr. boxes,	Lbs.	85540
Rum—194 puns., 3 hhds.,	Galls.	26796
Shrub—2 hhds.,	“	119
Sugar, viz : Muscovado—509 hhds., 48 tes., 102 bbls., 42 boxes,	Cwts.	7534 0 25
Loaf—22 hhds.. 1 tierce,	“	218 3 24
Crushed—2 hhds., 10 tes., 105 bbls.,	“	281 0 1
Tea, viz : Green—36 chests, 24 half chests, 23 boxes,	Lbs.	3915
Black—10015 chests, 1877 half chests, 960 boxes,	“	940327
Tobacco—187 boxes, 69¾ boxes, 142 half boxes, 174 qtr. do., 3 cases,	“	46845
Whiskey—14 puns., 2 hhds., 1 qtr. cask,	Galls.	2214
Wine, viz : Madeira—12 pipes, 18 hhds., 32 qtr. casks, 9 octaves,	“	3564½
22 cases,	“	
Port—48 hhds., 239 qtr. casks, 22 octaves, 95 cases,	“	13484½
Sherry—1 pipe, 14 hds., 111 qr.casks, 87 octvs., 24 cases,	“	6804
Marsala—3 pipes, 11 hhds., 13 qtr. casks,	“	1309
Champagne—27 cases,	“	93½
Claret—58 cases,	“	138½

GOODS PAYING AD VALOREM DUTY.

Arrowroot—4 bbls., 10 kegs, 2 cases.
Anchors—3.
Beer—25 barrels.
Bitter wood—5½ tons.
Boots and shoes—10 cases.
Burning fluid—2 barrels.
Cigars—36 cases, 13 boxes, 52 qtr. boxes.
Chain cables—3.
Coal tar—51 casks.
Copper—2 casks, 57 cases.
Cordage—219 coils, 1742 packages.
Corks—37 bags.
Cotton goods—3 cases.
Currants—5 casks, 58 barrels.
Drugs—1 barrel.
Dry goods—1 bale, 10 cases.
Domestics—3 bales, 4 packages.
Felt—1 bale, 8 frames.

Fife rails—2.
Figs—148 boxes, 382 drums.
Fire annihilators—2 cases.
Glass—26 boxes, 9 half boxes.
Ginger—1 barrel.
Maccaroni—22 boxes.
Merchandize—4 cases.
Nails—9 casks, 395 bags.
Olive oil—1 cask.
Paint—19 tierces.
Perfumery—5 cases.
Rubber shoes—103 cases.
Rubber soleing—1 roll.
Sail cloth—58 bales.
Sail twine—4 casks.
Sails—3 bales.
Steel—410 boxes.
Starch—18 cases, 84 boxes.
Soap—1785 boxes.
Scythes—1 case.
Saleratus—50 kegs.
Stoves—4.
Sundries—2 boxes.
Tar—2 barrels.
Vinegar—2 hhds., 48 qtr. casks.
Wool—10 bales.



I N D E X
TO
JOURNAL OF HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
OF
NOVA-SCOTIA.
VOL. XXI.
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1853.

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