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**JOURNAL**

AND

**PROCEEDINGS**

OF THE

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**

OF THE

**PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.**

---

SESSION 1862.

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HALIFAX, N. S.

W. COMPTON, PRINTER TO THE ASSEMBLY.

1862.



Province of }  
Nova Scotia, }

## PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
The Earl of Mulgrave,

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

[L. S.]  
MULGRAVE.

**W**HEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thurs-  
day, the Eleventh day of July next :

And I have thought fit further to prorogue the same to Thursday, the Twelfth  
day of September next—all persons whom it may concern are desired to take  
notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Halifax, this  
17th day of June, in the twenty-fourth year of  
Her Majesty's Reign, A. D. 1861.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM H. KEATING,  
Deputy Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Province of }  
Nova Scotia, }

## PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
The Earl of Mulgrave,

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

[L. S.]  
MULGRAVE.

**W**HEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thurs-  
day, the Twelfth day of September next :

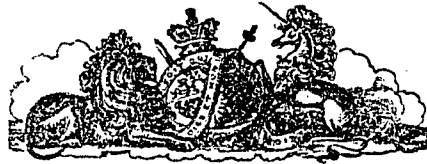
And I have thought fit further to prorogue the same to Thursday, the Fourteenth  
day of November next—all persons whom it may concern are desired to take  
notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Halifax, this  
28th day of August, in the twenty-fifth year of  
Her Majesty's Reign, A. D. 1861.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOSEPH HOWE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



Province of }  
Nova Scotia. }

## PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
The Earl of Mulgrave,

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

[L. S.]  
MULGRAVE.

**W**HEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thurs-  
day, the Fourteenth day of November next:

And I have thought fit further to prorogue the same to Thursday, the Twelfth  
day of December next—all persons whom it may concern are desired to take  
notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Halifax,  
this 30th day of October, in the twenty-fifth year  
of Her Majesty's Reign, A. D. 1861.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOSEPH HOWE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Province of }  
Nova-Scotia, }

## PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency the Right Honorable  
The Earl of Mulgrave,

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

[L. S.]  
MULGRAVE.

**W**HEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to  
Thursday, the Twelfth day of December instant:

And I have thought fit further to prorogue the same to Thursday, the Second  
day of January next—all persons whom it may concern are desired to take notice  
thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Halifax,  
this 6th day of December, in the twenty-fifth  
year of Her Majesty's Reign, A. D. 1861.

By His Excellency's Command,

WILLIAM H. KEATING,  
Deputy Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



Province of }  
Nova Scotia, }

## PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
*The Earl of Mulgrave,*

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

[L. S.]  
MULGRAVE.

**W**HEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday, the Second day of January next:  
And I have thought fit further to prorogue the same to Thursday, the Twenty-third day of January next—all persons whom it may concern are desired to take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Halifax,  
this 24th day of December, in the twenty-fifth  
year of Her Majesty's Reign, A. D. 1861.

By His Excellency's Command,  
WILLIAM H. KEATING,  
Deputy Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

Province of }  
Nova-Scotia. }

## PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
*The Earl of Mulgrave,*

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

[L. S.]  
MULGRAVE.

**W**HEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday, the Twenty-third day of January instant:  
And I have thought fit further to prorogue the same to Thursday, the Thirteenth day of February next—*then to meet for the Despatch of Business*—all persons whom it may concern are desired to take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Halifax,  
this 8th day of January, in the twenty-fifth year  
of Her Majesty's Reign, A. D. 1862.

By His Excellency's Command,  
WILLIAM H. KEATING,  
Deputy Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!

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

SESSION, 1862.

25 VICTORIÆ.

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

Thursday, 13th February, 1862.

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

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

Mr. Speaker,—

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

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

And being returned,

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

*Mr. President, and honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:*

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

1°. The sudden death of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, has deeply afflicted our beloved Sovereign, and cast a gloom over the whole Empire. You will, I doubt not, be anxious to convey to the foot of the Throne an expression of sympathy and condolence in accordance with the universal sentiment of Nova Scotia.

2°. Circumstances having arisen, which threatened, for a time, the amicable relations which have so long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States, rendering War upon our frontiers imminent, attention has naturally been turned to the state of our local defences. Her Majesty's Government have shown a disposition, while maintaining the honor of the British Flag, to defend these Provinces with the whole power of the Empire; and it becomes our duty now to prepare for self-defence and to take such measures as will hereafter secure this country against sudden or unexpected attack.

3°. It affords me much gratification to be enabled to assure you, that the Volunteer Corps, throughout the Province, are increasing in numbers and improving in discipline. In case of invasion they would have sustained the regular forces with spirit, and formed in each county a valuable school of instruction for the Militia. But, while great credit is due to the exertions of these Corps, their numbers are still inadequate to the defence of the Province; and it should be remembered that their services, being voluntary, it is not just that a duty which rightly devolves on all, should be accepted from the loyalty and patriotism of a few, not only without remuneration, but at considerable sacrifice and inconvenience.

4°. A measure, having for its object the revision of the present Militia Law, will therefore be submitted to you, and I would earnestly press upon your consideration the necessity for taking such steps as will, without wasting our resources by extravagant expenditure, secure to the inhabitants of Nova Scotia the means of resisting aggression in the event of war.

*Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:*

5°. The public accounts, with the estimate for the current year, will be laid before you. Though the derangement of commerce, arising out of civil war in the neighboring Republic, and from the closing of the ports of the Southern portion of this Continent, has largely affected our revenue, you will be gratified to learn that the appropriations of the year have been met and that the credit of the Province has been maintained.

*Mr. President, and honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:*

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

6°. The discovery of Gold in various parts of this Province, during the past summer, has opened up new sources of employment for our people. The responsibility has hitherto devolved upon the Government of regulating this new branch of industry, guarding alike the rights of the Crown and the interests of proprietors. The responsibility of legislative regulation will now rest upon you. In the papers which shall be laid before you, the steps already taken, will be detailed; and your attention will be invited to a measure by which a permanent and uniform system of management may be established.

7°. The liberal provision made at the last session for a representation of the industrial resources of this Province at the great International Exhibition, enabled me to appoint a commission charged with that service. By the labors of a body of intelligent gentlemen a very creditable display of objects of Natural History, of Art and Industry will be made; not the least valuable or attractive portion of which will be specimens from the Gold Mines, and from the rich and inexhaustible coal measures of this province. It is reasonable to assume that the exhibition of these specimens will attract into Nova Scotia some portion of the surplus labor of Europe, and call home many of our people who have been seeking employment in the United States and elsewhere. Some provision should be made for a wide diffusion of correct information in regard to the social condition and industrial resources of this country.

8°. A geological survey of the province would be invaluable, as an authoritative record of facts upon which capitalists, at home or abroad, and immigrants seeking employment, may rely. With a view to ascertain the practicability and cost of such a survey, correspondence has been opened with eminent geologists, and I shall be gratified if the financial condition of the country is found to warrant an appropriation for this service.

9°. Although an unfavorable answer was given by her Majesty's Government to the joint addresses of the two Houses asking aid to the Inter-colonial Railroad,

circumstances seemed at a later period of the year, to favour the presumption that that decision might be revised; and that a renewed application, from the three Provinces most interested, would be more successful. A delegate was sent to New Brunswick, and a joint delegation was subsequently assembled at Quebec. It was there determined to renew the offer made in 1849, and again in 1858, and to send delegates to England to urge the acceptance of that proposition upon her Majesty's Government. When the papers are laid before you, I trust that the mode in which these missions were conducted will meet with your approval. No answer has yet been given to this application, which is still under the consideration of her Majesty's Government. Recent events have brought prominently to the notice of the people of the British Islands the absolute necessity of this great national highway, as a work of cheap defence. The danger to our frontier, in case of war in winter, has now been demonstrated; and the cost of transporting men and material over the common roads will soon be ascertained. These considerations, we may fairly anticipate, will be maturely weighed: nor can the presence of an enormous standing army in the neighboring Republic, and the facilities for throwing large bodies of troops into the adjoining Provinces, which exist in that country, escape observation.

10°. Much labor has been expended throughout the summer, and with beneficial results, in adjusting the titles to land in the Island of Cape Breton, and in quieting disputes arising out of the irregular occupation of Indian Reserves. This service will be continued till the irregularities of the past no longer impede the distribution of real estate and the improvement of the Island.

11°. That you will devote yourselves to the business of legislation, in a spirit of thankfulness for the blessings of the year, I confidently anticipate; and you may as certainly rely on my anxious desire to co-operate with you in every measure calculated to promote the prosperity of the Province.

The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the writ for the election of a member to serve in the general assembly for the southern division of King's county, and the writ for the return of a member to serve in general assembly for the county of Victoria, together with the returns of the Sheriffs to such writs respectively; and such returns were read by the Clerk; and it appeared therefrom that Daniel Moore, esquire, had been duly elected; and returned as a representative of the southern division of King's county, and that William Gammell, esquire, had been duly elected and returned as a representative for the county of Victoria,

Election returns presented.

And, thereupon, the said Daniel Moore, esquire, and William Gammell, esquire, took the oath of allegiance in the presence of the hon. Mather B. Almon, the hon. Henry G. Pineo, and the hon. William McKeen, commissioners appointed to administer the same, and their seats as such members.

Members sworn in.

Mr. Esson, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to provide for the registry of births, marriages, and deaths; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second, time.

Registry of births bill.

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

Address in answer to speech moved.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE

THE EARL OF MULGRAVE,

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

1°. We thank your Excellency for the speech with which you have been pleased to open the present session of the Provincial Parliament.

2°. Your Excellency has rightly appreciated the feelings of the people of Nova Scotia in reference to the sad bereavement which has befallen our most gracious Sovereign in the sudden death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and it is our earnest desire to lose no time in conveying to Her Majesty an assurance of



the sincere sympathy and condolence of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, the people of Nova Scotia.

3°. We assure your Excellency that we have watched with much anxiety the events which have been transpiring during the past year, in the neighbouring Republic, and which, for a time, threatened very seriously the amicable relations which have happily so long subsisted between Great Britain and the United States.

4°. We are glad to learn that the Volunteer Corps are increasing in numbers and efficiency, and are satisfied of the valuable assistance they would have afforded in case of hostile invasion. At the same time, we feel the necessity for making some provision for the protection of the province, bearing more generally upon the whole population, and we shall feel it our duty to give to any measure that may be submitted to us, having for its object the improvement of our local defences, the prompt and earnest attention which a subject of such importance demands.

5°. We were prepared to hear that the derangement of commerce, arising from civil war in a country with which our mercantile relations are so extensive, would seriously affect the revenue; but it is gratifying to be assured, that, under circumstances naturally tending to create financial embarrassment, the public credit has been maintained.

6°. We highly appreciate the importance of the discovery of gold made during the past year in many parts of the province. We shall consider with great care, and mature deliberation, any measures your Excellency may submit for the regulation and management of a branch of industry by which the interests of our people will be largely affected.

7°. We are gratified to be informed that, through the instrumentality of a committee, appointed by your Excellency, a creditable display of the productions of Nova Scotia in objects of natural history, of art, and of industry, will be made at the International Exhibition in London, and we are particularly gratified to learn that interesting specimens of the gold and the coal of the Province have been transmitted, illustrative of two of the most important branches of our mineral resources. We shall cheerfully make provision for the diffusion of correct information regarding the social condition, and industrial resources of the province.

8°. We are sensible of the value of a geological survey of the Province, and shall be glad if the condition of our finances will permit an appropriation for that service, adequate to its importance.

9°. When the papers touching the negotiations with the sister provinces, and with England, on the subject of the inter-colonial railway, are laid before us, we shall give them our earnest attention. We trust that the events of the past year, which have brought most prominently to the notice of the British public the value and importance of this great national highway as an assistance to the military defence of the colonies, will induce the imperial government cheerfully to accede to the propositions for aid to its construction, which the colonies have more than once made, and which during the past season they have again pressed on the attention of Her Majesty's ministers.

10°. We are gratified to be informed of the success which has attended the efforts made to adjust the titles to land in the Island of Cape Breton, and to quiet the disputes arising from the irregular occupation of the Indian reserve.

11°. We assure your Excellency that we cordially rely upon your Excellency's anxious desire to co-operate with us in all measures calculated to promote the public welfare.

Which being seconded—

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

Consideration of  
address postponed.

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

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Friday, 14th February, 1862.

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## PRAYERS.

Mr. Cochran moved, that in lieu of the usual franking privilege of Members of this House, the sum of twelve dollars be voted to each member to defray the expense of postage for the present session. Resolution as to franking privilege.

Which being seconded,

Mr. Brown moved, by way of amendment thereto, that twenty dollars be voted to each member to defray the expense of postage. Amendment moved

Which amendment being seconded,

Mr. Bourinot moved, by way of amendment to such amendment, that the privilege of franking letters of members of this House during the present session, be the same as last session. Second amendment moved,

Which being seconded, and the house dividing thereon, passed in the affirmative. And passed on division.

On motion of Mr. McLelan, the House resumed the consideration of the Address proposed yesterday, in answer to the speech of his Excellency the Governor. Address considered.

And thereupon,

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

And accordingly the respective clauses thereof, were upon the question put thereon, severally agreed to by the House. Read clause by clause,

*Resolved*, That the address do pass. And passed.

*Ordered*, That the address be engrossed.

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

On motion of Mr. Tupper,

*Resolved*, That the standing committee on reporting, appointed in the year 1860, be instructed to take into consideration the subject of reporting the debates for the present session, and to report to the House thereon. Instruction to reporting com.

*Ordered*, That Mr. Tobin be substituted instead of Mr. Bourinot, as a member of such committee on reporting. Member added to reporting com.

On motion of the hon. the Provincial Secretary.

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

*Ordered*, That the following members be a committee for such purpose, viz. :—

Hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General,

Hon. Mr. Johnston,

Mr. Chipman,

“ Tobin,

“ Grant,

“ Robertson,

“ McFarlane.

On motion of Mr. Tupper,

*Resolved*, That a select committee be appointed to report upon the standing rules of this House, and that they be recommended to consider the expediency of assimilating our rules respecting debate more nearly to those of the Imperial Parliament, in order to save the time of the Legislature. Resolution as to standing rules.

*Ordered*, That it be referred to the selecting committee to report a list of members to serve on such select committee. Selecting com. to report list.

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

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Saturday, 15th February, 1862.

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PRAYERS.

Announcement.

The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, announced to the House that His Excellency had been pleased to appoint this day at three of the clock, at Government House, to receive the House with their address.

House attend Governor with address.

Accordingly, at three of the clock, Mr. Speaker and the House went up to Government House to attend His Excellency the Governor, with the address of the House, in answer to the speech of His Excellency at the opening of the session.

And being returned,

Governor's reply reported.

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

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

I receive with much gratification your address and thank you for the prompt manner in which you convey to me the assurance of your careful and attentive consideration of the subjects which will be brought before you.

That the results of your deliberations may advance the prosperity and happiness of the province is my most earnest prayer.

Despatches respecting decease of Duchess of Kent.

The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, a copy of a despatch from his Excellency the Governor to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated 4th April last, transmitting the addresses of condolence to her Majesty from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly on the decease of the Duchess of Kent, together with a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle acknowledging the same—and the despatches were read by the Clerk.

*(See Appendix—Duchess of Kent.)*

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

Despatch announcing decease of Prince Consort.

The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by his Excellency's command, also presented to the House, a copy of a despatch from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle to his Excellency the Governor, dated the 16th December last, communicating the melancholy intelligence of the death of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort—and the same was read by the Clerk.

*(See Appendix—Prince Consort.)*

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

The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, then moved the following resolutions :

Resolution for address of condolence

*Resolved,* That a humble address from this House be presented to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, expressing the deep feelings of sorrow and sympathy of the House on account of the sudden and lamented decease of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and that the Legislative Council be invited to join this House in such address.

*Resolved,* That a conference be requested with the Legislative Council by committee on the general state of the province, and that the committee of this House be instructed to communicate to the committee of the Council, a copy of the foregoing resolution.

Which resolutions being seconded, and the question put thereon, were agreed to by the House.

*Ordered,* That the Clerk do request such conference.

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

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Monday, 17th February, 1862.

PRAYERS.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message.

Mr. Speaker,

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

Council agree to conference.

And then the messenger withdrew.

*Ordered*, That the hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, the hon. Mr. Johnston, and hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, be a committee to manage such conference.

Managers appointed.

So they went to the conference.

And being returned,

The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, reported that the managers had been at the conference, and had complied with the instructions of the House.

Who report.

The hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, reported from the committee to select committees on general subjects, lists of members to serve on the several committees therein named.

Report of selecting committee.

And such lists were read by the clerk, and are as follows, viz. :

List of committees.

*Public Accounts.*

- Mr. Esson,
- “ Tupper,
- “ Grant,
- “ Shaw,
- “ Brown.

*Education.*

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

*Agriculture.*

- Mr. Donkin,
- “ Chipman,
- “ Moore,
- “ Chambers,
- “ McKinnon,
- “ Gammell,
- “ L. Smith.

*Fisheries.*

- Hon. Mr. Locke,
- Mr. Robichau,
- “ Bailey,
- “ P. Smyth,
- “ Ross,
- “ Martell,
- Hon. Mr. Wier.

*Mines and Minerals.*

- Hon. Financial Secretary,
- Mr. Tobin,
- Hon. Provincial Secretary.
- Mr. Henry,
- “ Robertson,
- “ McFarlane,
- “ Morrison.

*Navigation Securities.*

- Mr. Chipman,
- “ Killam,
- “ McKenzie.
- “ Moore,
- “ Morrison,
- Hon. Mr. Johnston,
- “ C. Campbell.

*Trade and Manufactures.*

- Hon. Mr. Wier,
- Mr. Tobin,
- Hon. Fin. Secretary,
- Mr. Killam,
- “ Morton.

*Railways.*

- Hon. Provincial Secretary,
- Mr. Tupper,
- Hon. Atty. General,
- Mr. Longley,
- Hon. Mr. Locke,
- Mr. Tobin,
- “ McKenzie.

*Post Office.*

Hon. Provincial Secretary,  
 Mr. Longley,  
 " Coffin,  
 " Bourinot,  
 " Heffernan,  
 " Wade,  
 " Burgess.

*Indian Affairs.*

Mr. Ross,  
 " Bourinot,  
 " Burgess,  
 " McKinnon,  
 " L. Smith.

*Law Amendments.*

Mr. S. Campbell,  
 " Henry,  
 " Blanchard,  
 " Harrington,  
 " Morrison,  
 " H. McDonald,  
 " Townsend.

*Penitentiary.*

Mr. Harrington,  
 " Mosely,  
 " Caldwell,  
 " Churchill,  
 " Cowie,  
 " Heffernan,  
 " Morton.

*Revising Rules of House.*

Mr. Tupper,  
 Hon. Provincial Secretary,  
 Mr. Henry,  
 Hon. Attorney General,  
 Mr. S. Campbell.

*Crown Lands.*

Mr. Blanchard,  
 " James McDonald,  
 " A. Campbell,  
 " Townsend,  
 " Gammell,  
 " Caldwell,  
 " Cochran.

*Humane Institutions.*

Mr. McLelan,  
 " Pryor,  
 " Hatfield,  
 " Tupper,  
 " A. Campbell.

*Private Bills.*

Mr. McFarlane,  
 " Bailey,  
 " Wade,  
 " Blanchard,  
 " J. McDonald.

*Land Damages.*

Mr. Harrington,  
 " T. Coffin,  
 Hon. C. Campbell,  
 Mr. Donkin,  
 " Mosely.

*City of Halifax Bills.*

Mr. Shannon,  
 " McLelan,  
 " Killam,  
 " Esson,  
 " S. Campbell.

*Contingencies.*

Hon. Fin. Secretary,  
 Mr. Townsend,  
 " Robertson.

Lists agreed to.

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

Message.

A message from the Council, by Mr. Halliburton:

Mr. Speaker,

Council desire further conference.

The Council desire a further conference with the House of Assembly by committee, on the general state of the province, on the subject of the last conference

And then the messenger withdrew.

Which is agreed to.

And thereupon, on motion, *resolved*, that such further conference be agreed to, and that the clerk do acquaint the Council therewith.

*Ordered*, That the committee who managed the last conference do manage this conference.

Managers appointed.

So the managers went to the conference,

Conference held.

And being returned, the hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, reported from the committee that they had been at the conference and that the committee of the Council had handed to them a copy of a resolution, and had desired them to present the same to this honorable House; and he handed the resolution in at the Clerk's table, where it was read and is as follows:

Managers report.  
Council's resolution

“*Legislative Council Chamber,*  
*17th February, 1862.*”

*Resolved*, That this House will join the House of Assembly in an humble address to her Majesty the Queen, expressing the deep feeling of sorrow and sympathy entertained by this House on the sudden and lamented death of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

*Resolved*, That Mr. McCully, Mr. Almon, and Mr. Anderson, be a committee of this House to join a committee of the House of Assembly to prepare the said address.

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

By order,

JOHN C. HALLIBURTON,  
C. L. C.”

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

*Ordered*, That the committee who managed the conferences be a committee to join the committee of the Council in preparing the address.

Committee to prepare address.

The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the house, the report, which was read by the Clerk, of the Board of Statistics, upon the census taken 30th March last, together with the statistical tables thereto annexed, viz.:

Census returns and report presented.

- No. 1. Personal census by ages, and general abstract.
2. Personal census by origin, and general abstract.
3. Personal census by religion, and general abstract.
4. Personal census—deaths and causes of deaths, and general abstract.
5. Personal census—professions, trades, and occupations, and general abstract.
6. Return of agricultural produce, stock, fisheries, &c., and general abstract.
7. Return of houses, places of worship, &c., and general abstract.
8. Return of mills, manufactories, &c., and general abstract.
9. Return of assessed value of property, assessments, &c.
10. Return of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane, and general abstract.

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

The hon. Mr. Howe, by his Excellency's command, also presented to the house the following papers and documents, viz.:

A copy of a despatch, dated 3rd September last, from his Grace, the Colonial Secretary, to his Excellency the Governor, relating to the disallowance of chapter 4 of the acts of last session, “to authorize the appointment of Commissioners without the Province”; and the despatch was read by the Clerk.

Despatch relating to Foreign Commissioner's act.

(See Appendix.—Acts of Assembly.)

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

Also, copies of correspondence between his Excellency and the Colonial Office, relating to the Halifax Railway Assessment Act; and the same was read by the Clerk.

Corresp. Halifax assessment bill.

(See Appendix.—Halifax Railway Act.)

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

Report of Postmaster General, with returns.

Also, the report of the Postmaster General, of the proceedings in his department for 1861; which was read by the Clerk; together with sundry returns, accounts, and statistical statements, thereto annexed,—numbered 1 to 17 inclusive.

(See Appendix.—Post Office.)

*Ordered*, That the report be referred to the committee on the post office, and the accounts and statements to the committee on public accounts.

Consular fees correspondence.

Also, copies of correspondence between his Excellency and the Colonial Office relating to Consular fees; and the same was read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix.—Consular Fees.)

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

Report of com. on reporting.

The honorable Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, reported from the committee on the subject of reporting the debates of the House, and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix.—Reporting Debates.)

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

And thereupon,

Resolution moved.

Mr. Chambers moved that the House do come to the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the reporting and publishing of the debates in this House, at the public expense, be discontinued.

Which being seconded,

Amendment moved

Mr. Shaw moved, by way of amendment thereto, that the present system of publishing the debates, by means of paid Reporters, be continued.

And lost on division

Which amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment nineteen; against it twenty-seven:

*For the amendment,*

*Against the amendment,*

Mr. Martell,	Mr. P. Smyth,	Mr. Heffernan,	Hon. Atty. General,
“ Cowie,	“ Wade,	“ Bailey,	“ Fin. Secretary,
“ Pryor,	“ McKinnon,	“ Chipman,	Mr. S. Campbell,
“ Shannon,	“ Shaw,	“ L. Smith,	“ Brown,
“ McFarlane,	“ Caldwell,	“ Hatfield,	“ Morrison,
“ Moore,		“ Coffin,	“ Ross,
“ Harrington,		“ McKenzie,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
“ Longley,		“ A. Campbell,	“ Mr. Wier,
“ Townsend,		“ Robertson,	Mr. Morton,
“ Donkin,		“ Grant,	Hon. C. Campbell,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,		“ Chambers,	Mr. Esson,
Mr. J. McDonald,		“ Cochran,	“ Robichau,
“ Tupper,		“ McLelan,	Hon. Pro. Secretary.
“ Boarimot,		“ Gammell,	

So it passed in the negative.

Original resolution carried on division.

The question being then put upon the original resolution, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the resolution twenty-seven; against it nineteen.

<i>For the resolution,</i>		<i>Against the resolution,</i>	
Mr. Heffernan,	Hon. Atty. General,	Mr. Martell,	Mr. P. Smyth,
" Bailey,	" Fin. Secretary,	" Cowie,	" Wade,
" Chipman,	Mr. S. Campbell,	" Pryor,	" McKinnon,
" L. Smith,	" Brown,	" Shannon,	" Shaw,
" Hatfield,	" Morrison,	" McFarlane,	" Caldwell.
" Coffin,	" Ross,	" Moore,	
" McKenzie,	Hon. Mr. Locke,	" Harrington,	
" A. Campbell,	" Mr. Wier,	" Longley,	
" Robertson,	Mr. Morton,	" Townsend,	
" Grant,	Hon. C. Campbell,	" Donkin,	
" Chambers,	Mr. Esson,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,	
" Cochran,	" Robichau,	Mr. J. McDonald,	
" McLelan,	Hon. Pro. Secretary,	" Tupper,	
" Gammell,		" Bourinot,	

So it passed in the affirmative.

Mr Tupper, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to authorize the administration of oaths by the chairman of committees of the Assembly, and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second, time. Oath's bill.

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

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**Tuesday, 18th February, 1862.**

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PRAYERS.

The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, from the joint committee of the House and Council, appointed to prepare a joint address of condolence to her Majesty, reported the draft of the address agreed upon by the committee; and he read the same in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read, and is as follows:

Joint address reported.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF  
NOVA SCOTIA.

*May it please your Majesty,—*

We your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, beg leave respectfully to approach your Majesty with the tender of our condolence upon the lamented death of his Royal Highness, the Prince Consort.

Your Majesty's subjects in Nova Scotia, mourn with the Empire at large, the loss of a Prince whose influence was exercised to elevate its taste, and increase its prosperity, and they feel with the force of a domestic calamity, the sad bereavement which has befallen your Majesty.

The people of Nova Scotia have with unfeigned admiration marked in the conduct and demeanor of your Majesty's Royal Sons, the evidence of the care with which the Prince Consort's parental obligations were discharged, and the depth of your Majesty's affliction attests the strength of the tie which bound his Royal Highness to their Sovereign.

We pray your Majesty to believe that as we have surveyed with gratitude and respect, the picture of domestic felicity in which the departed Prince formed so prominent an object, it is to us a melancholy satisfaction that we are not debarred by distance from sharing your Majesty's sorrows, or from expressing the universal sentiment of regret entertained by the people of Nova Scotia for the loss your Majesty and your Royal offspring have sustained.

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

*Ordered,* That the address be engrossed.



Address to Governor.

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

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Mulgrave,  
*Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova-Scotia,  
and its dependencies, &c. &c. &c.*

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

*May it please your Excellency,—*

The Legislative Council and House of Assembly have passed the accompanying address of condolence to her most gracious Majesty the Queen, and they respectfully request your Excellency to forward their address to her Majesty.

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

*Ordered*, That the address be engrossed.

Gold mines correspondence.

The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, copies of correspondence between his Excellency the Governor and his Grace the Colonial Secretary, relating to the gold fields of Nova Scotia.

Gold mines report.

Also, the report of Samuel P. Fairbanks, esquire, Inspector of Mines, of the proceedings in his department relative to the gold mines in the year 1861.

And such documents were read by the Clerk.

*(See Appendix—Gold Mines.)*

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

On motion of Mr. Tupper—

Res. as to fees in Secretary's office.

*Resolved*, That the practice of charging fees in the Provincial Secretary's office for certificates granted to persons about to leave the province be discontinued.

Disabilities bill.

Mr. Robertson, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to amend chapter 2 of the Revised Statutes, "of executive and legislative disabilities," and

Pictou streets bill.

Mr. Grant, pursuant to leave given; presented to the House, a bill to regulate highway labor within the town of Pictou,

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

Petition as to insane paupers.

A petition of the General Sessions of Halifax was presented by Mr. Esson, and read, praying an alteration in the law relating to the support of insane paupers at the Provincial Hospital for the Insane.

Referred.

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

Pet. of G. MacKay.

A petition of George MacKay, of New Glasgow, was presented by Mr. Grant, and read, praying compensation for the not being allowed a lease of a coal mine in 1859 under circumstances set forth in his petition.

Referred.

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

Oaths bill read 2nd time.

The bill to authorize the taking of evidence, under oath, before committees of the Assembly, was read a second time.

And thereupon—

Motion to commit.

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

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

Debate adjourned.

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

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

Wednesday, 19th February, 1862.

## PRAYERS.

- A petition of William McDonald, of Lingan Mines, teacher, was presented by Mr. Bourinot and read, complaining of having been unjustly deprived of the grammar school allowance, and praying redress. Petition of W. McDonald.
- Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on education. Referred to com. on education.
- Two petitions of the inhabitants of the county of Cape Breton were presented by Mr. Bourinot and read, complaining of the refusal to grant licenses to sell liquors by the Grand Jury of that county, and praying alteration in the license law. Petitions against refusal of licenses.
- Ordered,* That the petitions do lie on the table.
- A petition of William Munsie, of the county of Pictou, was presented by Mr. Grant and read, complaining of having been improperly confined as a lunatic in the hospital for the insane, and praying redress. Pet. of W. Munsie.
- Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on humane institutions. Referred.
- A petition of the Halifax relief steamboat company was presented by Mr. Esson and read, praying an alteration in their act of incorporation. Pet. of relief steamboat company.
- Ordered,* That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. Esson have leave to introduce a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof. Leave for bill.
- And thereupon—
- Mr. Esson, pursuant to such leave, presented to the House a bill to amend the act to incorporate the relief steamboat company; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second, time. Bill to amend act of incorporation.
- A petition of inhabitants of North Shore, in the county of Victoria, was presented by Mr. Ross and read, praying for the establishment of an additional polling district in that county. Petition for polling place, Victoria.
- Ordered,* That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. Ross have leave to introduce a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof. Leave for bill.
- And thereupon,
- Mr. Ross, pursuant to such leave, presented to the House, a bill to establish an additional polling district in the county of Victoria, and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time. Bill introduced.
- A petition of the agricultural society of Annapolis Royal, was presented by Mr. Shaw and read, praying for the re-establishment of the Central Board of agriculture. Pet. of Annapolis Agricultural Soc.
- Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on agriculture. Referred.
- Mr. Heffernan, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to naturalize certain aliens. Bills presented, Naturalization,
- Mr. Ross, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to incorporate the Baddeck school house company. Baddeck school house,
- Mr. Blanchard, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend the act relating to Port Hawkesbury, in the county of Inverness. Port Hawkesbury,
- And Mr. Cochran, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill concerning the county of Hants. Hants county.
- And such bills were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- The Hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency, the Governor, presented to the House, the report for 1861, of the Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Hospital for the Insane,—and the same was read by the clerk. Report of Hospital for Insane.
- (See Appendix—Hospital for Insane.)
- Ordered,* That the report be referred to the committee on humane institutions. Referred.
- A petition of William Forbes, of Pictou, was presented by the Hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, and read—praying for the erection of steam whistles on the coasts of the province, as aids to navigation. Pet. of W. Forbes,

Referred.

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

Petition of Geo. F. McDonald.

A petition of George F. McDonald, of Newport, was presented by Mr. Chambers and read, praying for a free grant of land, in consideration of his long services as a teacher.

Referred.

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

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

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**Thursday, 20th February, 1862.**

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## PRAYERS.

The Hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by command of His Excellency, the Governor, presented to the House—

1°. The report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, of the proceedings in his department for the year 1861, with appendices thereto annexed; and the same was read by the clerk.

(*See Appendix—Crown Lands.*)

*Ordered*, That the report be referred to the committee on the crown lands.

2°. The report of the Chairman of the Board of Works for 1861, upon the various branches of the public service under his supervision; with a comparative statement of the expenses of the hospital for the insane for 1861 and 1862; and the same were read by the clerk.

(*See Appendix—Board of Works*)

*Ordered*, That so much thereof as refers to public expenditure, be referred to the committee on public accounts; and so much thereof as refers to the hospital for the insane, to the committee on humane institutions; and so much thereof as refers to securities to navigation, and to the provincial penitentiary, to the committees on those subjects, respectively.

3°. The report of the superintendant of light-houses for 1861; and the same was read by the clerk.

(*See Appendix—Board of Works.*)

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

4°. Returns and statements connected with the provincial penitentiary for 1861. Also, the report of the medical officer of that institution, for 1861.

(*See Appendix—Board of Works.*)

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

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Richmond, was presented by Mr. Harrington and read, praying that local assessment lists may not be required by law to be prepared annually.

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

Two petitions of Henry Gesner, a British subject resident out of the province, were presented by Mr. Esson and read, setting forth that he had become the purchaser in part of certain inventions connected with the crushing of gold quartz, and the amalgamation of gold, discovered by foreigners, and praying that such inventions may be patented within this province by act of the Legislature.

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

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

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

Friday, 21st February, 1862.

## PRAYERS.

Mr. Blanchard, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to incorporate the Milton tramway company, and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time. Milton tramway bill

A petition of inhabitants of Onslow, was presented by the hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, and read, praying that the school lands of such township may be sold and the proceeds thereof invested for the benefit of the schools. Petition for Onslow school land bill.

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

And thereupon, the hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, pursuant to such leave given, presented to the House, a bill to authorise the sale of school lands in Onslow, and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time. Bill presented.

A petition of William C. Williams, of Yarmouth, was presented by Mr. Townsend and read, praying for encouragement to his free school in the town of Yarmouth. Pet. of W. C. Williams.

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

*Ordered*, That Mr. S. Campbell be substituted in the place of the hon. Mr. Annand, Financial Secretary, as a member of the committee on mines. Alteration on mines com.

A petition of Henry R. Pierson and William D. O'Brien, both of Brooklyn, in New York, was presented and read by the hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, praying that they may be incorporated as a company for the purpose of constructing and working of a horse railroad in the city of Halifax. Pet. of Pierson and O'Brien.

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

And thereupon, the hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, pursuant to such leave given, presented to the House a bill to incorporate the Halifax city railroad company; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time. Halifax city railroad bill.

A petition of the grand jury of Queens county, was presented by Mr. Morton and read, praying that the Legislature may pass regulations to prevent disorderly and riotous conduct in the streets of the town of Liverpool. Pet. of grand jury of Queen's county.

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

Mr. Pryor, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House the following bills, City of Halifax bills viz:—

A bill to amend the act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax. Assessments.

A bill in amendment of the act concerning streets in the city of Halifax. Streets.

A bill for the prevention of false alarms of fire within the city of Halifax; Alarms of fire.

And such bills were severally read a first, and *nem. con.* a second time. Bills read twice,

*Ordered*, That the bills be referred to the committee on bills relating to the city of Halifax. And referred.

The hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill relating to the gold fields, and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time. Gold fields bill.

Mr. Longley, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to regulate the size of apple barrels, and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time. Apple barrels bill.

Mr. Bourinot, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes "of public instruction," and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time. Public instruction amendment.

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

- Highway labor bill. Mr. Brown, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to regulate labor on the highways; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time
- Travelling agents bill. Mr. Shannon, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill relating to travelling agents, hawkers and pedlars; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Hants county bill read 2nd time. And referred. The bill concerning the county of Hants was read a second time. *Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the committee on local bills.
- Pet. of W. C. Eaton. A petition of William C. Eaton, of Truro, an aged teacher, was presented by the hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, and read, praying for a free grant of land. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on education.
- Referred to education com. A petition of John W. Archibald, and others, of Sherbrooke, was presented by Mr. Harrington, and read, complaining of having been deprived by force of a gold claim allotted to them, and praying the intervention of the House. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on mines.
- Pet. of J.W. Archibald and others. Referred.
- Message. A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton:  
Mr. Speaker,
- Public accounts com. The Council have appointed Mr. Creelman, Mr. Creighton, and Mr. Tupper, to be a committee to join a committee of the House of Assembly to examine the public accounts.  
And then the messenger withdrew.

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

Saturday, 22nd February, 1862.

PRAYERS.

- Pet. for grammar school. A petition of inhabitants of Lingan, in the county of Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. Bourinot and read, praying for the establishment of a grammar school in that district. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on education.
- Referred.
- Bills read 2d time. The following bills were severally read a second time:  
Pictou streets. A bill to regulate highway labor within the limits of the commissioners of streets for the town of Pictou.
- Relief steamboat, A bill to amend the act to incorporate the Halifax relief steamboat company.  
Victoria polling district. A bill to establish an additional polling district in the county of Victoria.  
Baddeck school, A bill to incorporate the Baddeck school house company.  
Hawkesbury, A bill to amend the act relating to Port Hawkesbury, in the county of Inverness.
- Milton tramway, A bill to incorporate the Milton tramway company.  
Private bills. *Ordered*, That the bills be referred to the committee on private and local bills.
- Oaslow lands, The bill to authorize the sale of school lands in Oaslow, was read a second time.  
Referred. *Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the committee on education.
- Disabilities, The following bills were severally read a second time:  
A bill to amend chapter 2 of the Revised Statutes "of executive and legislative disabilities."
- Apple barrels, A bill to regulate the size of apple barrels.  
Committed. *Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.
- Pet. of Pugwash gold company. A petition of the Pugwash gold mining company was presented by Mr. Tupper, and read, praying for an act of incorporation.
- Leave for bill. *Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. Tupper have leave to introduce a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.
- Petition of M. McDonnell. A petition of Maurice McDonnell, an aged teacher, was presented by Mr. Tobin, and read, praying for a free grant of land.

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

A petition of George Hibbard and others, of River Hebert, in the county of Cumberland, was presented by Mr. Donkin, and read, praying an act of incorporation to enable them to conduct coal mining operations. Pet. of G. Hibbard and others.

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

The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by command of His Excellency, the Governor, presented to the House the report of the chief commissioner of railways for the year 1861, with appendices; and the same was read by the clerk. Railway Report.

*(See Appendix—Railway Report.)*

*Ordered*, That the report and appendices be referred to the committee on railways. Referred.

On motion, the House renewed the adjourned debate on the bill to authorize the taking of evidence under oath before committees of the Assembly; Adjourned debate on oath bill.

And thereupon, Mr. Tupper renewed his motion that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House, Motion to commit.

Which being seconded,

The honorable Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, moved by way of amendment thereto, that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months, Amendment to defer.

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

*For the amendment,*

*Against the amendment,*

Mr. Mosely,	Mr. Hatfield,	Mr. Pryor,	Mr. McFarlane,
“ Ross,	“ Chambers,	“ Shannon,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
“ L. Smith,	Hon. Atty. General,	“ Townsend,	Mr. J. McDonald,
“ McKenzie,	Mr. S. Campbell,	“ Caldwell,	“ Donkin,
“ Bailey,	Hon. Pro. Secretary,	“ H. McDonald,	“ McKinnon,
“ Coffin,	Hon. Mr. Locke,	“ Cowie,	“ Tupper,
“ Burgess,	Mr. Cochran,	“ Moore,	“ Bourinot,
“ A. Campbell,	“ Morrison,	“ Harrington,	“ Wade,
“ Heffernan,	“ Esson,	“ Killam,	“ Robichau,
“ McLelan,	“ Chipman,	“ Longley,	“ P. Smyth,
“ Gammell,	Hon. Mr. Wier,	“ Martell,	“ Shaw.
“ Blanchard,	Mr. Morton,	Hon. C. Campbell,	
“ Robertson,	Hon. Fin. Secretary.		

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

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

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

Monday, 24th February, 1862.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Tupper moved that the vote of the House on Saturday last, deferring for three months the further consideration of the bill to authorize the taking of evidence under oath before committees of the Assembly, be rescinded. Motion to rescind vote on oath's bill.

Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, twenty-two; against it, twenty-three. Lost on division.

So it passed in the negative.

A petition of the Chebucto marine railway company was presented by the hon. Mr. Wier and read, praying an alteration in their act of incorporation. Pet. of Chebucto marine railway company.

- Leave for bill. *Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table, and that hon. Mr. Wier have leave to introduce a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof;
- Bill presented. And thereupon, hon. Mr. Wier, in accordance with such leave, presented to the House, a bill to amend the act incorporating the Chebucto marine railway, and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Bills presented. The hon. Mr. Wier pursuant to leave given, presented to the House the following bills:
- Public peace. A bill to amend chapter 160 of the Revised Statutes "of offences against the public peace."
- Acadia fire insurance comp. A bill to incorporate the Acadia fire insurance company.  
And such bills were read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Pet. for incorporation. A petition of inhabitants of the township of Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Shaw and read, praying the passing of an act to incorporate a company to erect a public wharf.
- Leave for bill. *Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. Shaw have leave to introduce a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.
- Annapolis wharf bill. And thereupon, Mr. Shaw, pursuant to such leave, presented to the House, a bill to incorporate the Messenger wharf company, and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Report of com. on rules. Mr. Tupper reported from the committee to revise the rules 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, and is as follows:  
The committee appointed to report upon the standing rules of this House, report as follows. They recommend  
That the tenth rule be amended by adding the words, "when in the chair."  
That the following rule be substituted for the fourteenth:  
"No member shall speak more than once, except in explanation of a material part of his speech that may have been misconceived, and then he is not to introduce new matter, except the member who has proposed a distinct question, who shall be entitled to close the debate; nor shall any member be permitted to reply to a speech delivered in a former debate during the same session."  
That the following words be prefixed to the twenty-fifth rule:  
"The practice of the Imperial Parliament shall be followed in respect to grants of public money, and  
That the twenty-seventh rule be amended by striking out all the words after "appropriations."  
All of which is respectfully submitted.
- (Signed) C. TUPPER, chairman.  
A. G. ARCHIBALD,  
STEWART CAMPBELL,  
JOSEPH HOWE.
- Committee room, 24th February, 1862.
- Ordered*, That the report do lie on the table, and that the rules as amended be printed.
- Pet. of C. W. Archibald, and others. Five petitions from Charles W. Archibald, and sundry other persons, residents of the United States of America, inventors of machinery for the disintegration of quartz rock, iron ores, and other hard substances, and for the manufacture therefrom of various metallic substances, were presented by the hon. Mr. Johnston and read, such petitions severally praying that such parties respectively may be enabled by legislation to procure patents for their inventions in this province, notwithstanding their not being qualified therefor by the previous residence required by law.
- Leave for bill. *Ordered*, That the petitions do lie on the table, and that hon. Mr. Johnston have leave to introduce a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.
- Archibald's patent bill. And thereupon,  
The hon. Mr. Johnston, pursuant to such leave, presented to the House, a bill to enable certain persons therein named, to obtain letters patent.
- Trade returns. The hon. Mr. Annand, Financial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the

Governor, presented to the House, the following returns and statements of the trade of the province for the year 1861, viz:

- 1°. A detailed statement of imports at each port.
- 2°. An abstract of articles imported.
- 3°. A comparative statement of imports at each port.
- 4°. A comparative statement of articles imported.
- 5°. A detailed statement of exports from each port.
- 6°. An abstract of articles exported.
- 7°. A comparative statement of exports from each port.
- 8°. A comparative statement of articles exported.
- 9°. An account of the number and tonnage of vessels entering inwards at each port, and abstract.
- 10°. An account of the number and tonnage of vessels cleared outwards from each port, and abstract.
- 11°. A statement of vessels registered in the province, indicating those built in and sold out of the province for twelve months.

(See Appendix—Trade returns.)

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

The hon. Mr. Annand, Financial Secretary, by his Excellency's command, also presented to the House, returns and statements of the revenue and expenditure of the province for the year 1861, viz.: Financial returns.

1°. A general abstract of the returns of impost and excise duties, collected at the different ports of this province, during the year 1861. Returns referred.

2°. A comparative statement exhibiting the increase and decrease of the amount of excise duties collected at the different ports of this province, for the years 1860 and 1861.

3°. A comparative statement of the amount of excise duties collected on articles imported in 1860 and 1861.

4°. A comparative statement of the quantities of articles subject to duty, imported into the province for the years 1860 and 1861.

5°. A comparative statement of light duty collected at the different ports of this province, for the years 1860 and 1861.

6°. An abstract of articles imported into this province, on which duty was collected in 1861.

7°. The hon. Financial Secretary's detailed statement of warrants drawn on the treasury for the different public services during the year, ended 31st December, 1861.

8°. The hon. Receiver General's account current with the province for the year ended 31st December, 1861.

9°. A detailed statement of road monies undrawn, 31st December, 1861.

(See Appendix—Financial returns.)

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

The hon. Mr. Annand, Financial Secretary, by the like command, also presented to the House, the hon. Receiver General's account current with the provincial railway, for the year 1861. Railway account.

(See Appendix.—Railway accounts.)

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

The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency, the Governor, presented to the House, the annual return of the receipts and expenditures of the Halifax poor's asylum, for 1861. Poor Asylum acct.

(See Appendix.—Poor's Asylum.)

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



*Pet. of John Kelly.* A petition of John Kelly, of Halifax, an aged teacher, was presented by Mr. Tobin and read, praying a grant of Crown lands in consideration of his services.

*Referred.*

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

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

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Tuesday, 25th February, 1862.

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PRAYERS.

*Pet. of E. P. Archbold.* A petition of Edward P. Archbold, of Sydney, Cape Breton, was presented by Mr. Bourinot and read, praying the passing of an act to incorporate a coal mining company.

*Leave for bill,*

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

And accordingly,

*Glace Bay mining company.*

Mr. Bourinot, pursuant to such leave, presented to the House, a bill to incorporate the Glace Bay mining company, and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

*Pet. of Rev. R. Brine.*

A petition of the Rev. R. Brine, of Arichat, was presented by hon. Mr. Wier and read, praying for a redistribution of the school moneys for the county of Richmond.

*Education com.*

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

*Pet. relating to sea manure.*

A petition of inhabitants of Queens county, was presented by Mr. Cowie and read, praying legislation in relation to the gathering of sea manure on ungranted portions of the sea shore.

*Crown lands com.*

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

*Pet. for polling place, Halifax.*

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Esson and read, praying for the establishment of an additional polling district in that county

*Leave for bill.*

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

And thereupon,

*Halifax polling district bill.*

Mr. Esson, pursuant to such leave, presented to the House, a bill to divide an electoral district in the county of Halifax, and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

*Pet. of W. Mussells.*

A petition of William Mussells, of Granville, was presented by Mr. Shaw and read, praying legislation to protect water side proprietors in the enjoyment of fisheries opposite to their lands.

*Fishery com.*

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

*Common roads bill.*

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

*Pet. as to Justices courts.*

A petition of inhabitants of Aylesford, in King's county, was presented by Mr. Brown and read; and a petition of inhabitants of the same township, was presented by Mr. Chipman and read, such petitions severally praying that the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in the recovery of small debts may be extended.

*Law com.*

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

*Pets. from Richmond sessions.*

Two petitions of the grand jury and sessions of the county of Richmond, were presented by Mr. Martell and read, praying certain amendments in the laws relating to local taxation.

*Law com.*

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

*Pet. of G. Sanford.*

A petition of Gelston Sanford, of the city of New York, machinist, was presented by the hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, and read, praying legislation to enable him to obtain a patent for an improvement in the manufacture of flax.

- Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table, and that the hon. Attorney General have leave to introduce a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof. Leave for bill.
- And thereupon, the hon. Attorney General, pursuant to such leave, presented to the House, a bill to enable Gelston Sanford to obtain letters patent, and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time. Sanford's patent bill.
- A petition of John Smith, of Truro, was presented by the hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, and read, praying compensation for loss sustained by him in relation to the erection of an engine house at Richmond. Pet. of J. Smith.
- Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on railways. Railway com.
- Mr. Tobin, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House the following bills, viz.: Halifax bills, viz.:
- A bill in amendment of the act relative to the water supply of the city of Halifax. Water supply.
- A bill respecting the board of health of the city of Halifax. Board of health.
- A bill respecting the medical officer of the city of Halifax. Medical officer.
- And such bills were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Mr. Pryor, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, the following bills, viz.:
- A bill to create a stipendiary magistrate for the city of Halifax. Stipendiary magistrate.
- A bill to amend chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes, "of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors." Licenses
- A bill to amend the act to incorporate the city of Halifax, and Incorporation.
- A bill to provide sewerage for the city of Halifax. Sewerage.
- And such bills were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- A petition of Michael Potty, a prisoner in the provincial penitentiary, was presented by Mr. J. McDonald and read, complaining of irregularity in the administration of justice at the trial on which he was convicted of manslaughter. Pet. of M. Potty.
- Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table.
- Mr. McFarlane, from the committee on private and local bills, reported that they had considered the following bills, viz.:
- A bill to regulate highway labor within the limits of the commissioners of streets for the town of Pictou. Pictou streets.
- A bill to amend the act to incorporate the Halifax relief steamboat company, and Relief steamboat company.
- A bill to establish an additional polling district in the county of Victoria; Victoria polling district.
- And had directed him to report such bills severally to the House, without any amendments.
- And that they had also considered the bill to amend the act relating to Port Hawkesbury, in the county of Inverness. Port Hawkesbury.
- 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 the amendment was read.
- Ordered* That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole House. Bills committed.
- The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency, the Governor, presented to the House the following papers relating to the gold fields of the province:— Gold fields papers presented.
- 1°. Copies of orders in Council relating to the gold fields, bearing date respectively the 18th day of June, the 24th day of August, the 4th day of September, and the 26th day of October, 1861.
  - 2°. Copy of a letter from the hon. Provincial Secretary to the Inspector of Mines, dated 21st September, 1861, directing him to appoint Mr. Henry Poole and Mr. John Campbell, to make certain explorations relating to the gold fields.
  - 3°. Mr. Poole's report of his proceedings and the results of his explorations in the western shore counties and districts, dated 31st January, 1862.
  - 4°. Mr. Campbell's report of his explorations in the eastern counties and districts, dated 25th February, 1862.
  - 5°. An account of the expense of such explorations.

(See Appendix—Gold Fields.)

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

Cape Breton  
sheriff's papers  
presented.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by like command, also presented to the House, copies of evidence and documents relating to certain charges against John Lewis Hill, esquire, late sheriff of the county of Cape Breton, and the same were read by the Clerk.

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

Indian reserves  
papers reported.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by the like command, also presented to the House, a report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in relation to the improvements of parties in possession of portions of the lands reserved for the use of the Indians in the Island of Cape Breton; and the same was read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix.—Indian Reserves.)

Referred to Indian  
com.

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

Standing rules con-  
sidered.

On motion of Mr. Tupper, the House proceeded to the consideration of the amendments to the standing rules of the House, recommended by the committee on that subject in their report presented yesterday.

Amendment agreed  
to.

And thereupon, on motion of Mr. Tupper, *resolved*, that the proposed amendment to the tenth rule be agreed to.

Amendment passed  
on division.

The amendment to the fourteenth rule being read, Mr. Tupper moved that the same be agreed to by the House.

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

Amendments  
agreed to.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Motion thereon.

The proposed amendments to the twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh rules being severally read, and the question put thereon, were agreed to by the House.

And thereupon, Mr. Tupper moved that such rules as amended be the standing rules of the House.

Amendment moved.

Which being seconded—

Mr. Bourinot moved, by way of amendment, that such rules be further amended by adding thereto the following rule:

“No member shall be allowed to address the House, upon any question before it, for a longer period than one hour at one time.”

Second amendment  
moved.

Which amendment being seconded—

Mr. Longley moved that such last mentioned amendment be amended by leaving out the words “one hour,” and inserting instead thereof the words “two hours.”

Adjournment  
carried on division

Which amendment being seconded—

Mr. Tupper moved that this House do now adjourn until to-morrow at three of the clock; and such amendment being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.

And accordingly—

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

Wednesday, 26th February, 1862.

PRAYERS.

Motion to rescind  
vote on rules.

Mr. Chambers moved that the vote of the House, passed yesterday, adopting an amendment to the fourteenth standing rule of the House be rescinded.

Passed on division.

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

So it passed in the affirmative.

Vote rescinded.

And accordingly—

*Ordered*, That such proposed amendment to the fourteenth rule be rescinded.

Pet. from county of  
Sydney.

A petition of inhabitants of North Grant, in the county of Sydney, was presented by Mr. McKinnon and read, praying a redistribution of the school monies for that county.

Education com.

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

A petition of Charles J. Campbell, of Baddeck, in the county of Victoria, was presented by Mr. Wade and read, complaining that at the election held for that county in May last, whereat the said Charles J. Campbell and William Gammell, esquire, were candidates, the said William Gammell, by himself and his agents, by means of bribery and intimidation, induced electors to vote for said William Gammell, or to abstain from voting for said Charles J. Campbell, and praying that the election of said William Gammell be set aside by a committee to be appointed pursuant to law.

Pet. against Victoria election.

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

And thereupon—

On motion, *resolved*, That this House will, on Wednesday, the fifth day of March next, at four of the clock, take into consideration such petition complaining of an undue election of William Gammell, esquire, for the county of Victoria.

Day for consideration appointed.

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

A petition of Angus McIver, a teacher of the county of Victoria, was presented by Mr. Wade and read, complaining of having been unjustly deprived of his proportion of school monies, and praying redress.

Pet. of A. McIver.

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

Education com.

A petition of inhabitants of the town of Lunenburg was presented by Mr. Bailey and read, praying legislation to enable the trustees of the common lands belonging to the town to sell a part of such common lands.

Pet. relating to Lunenburg common.

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

Leave for bill.

And accordingly, Mr. Bailey, pursuant to such leave, presented to the House a bill relating to common lands in the township of Lunenburg; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Lunenburg common bill.

Mr. Caldwell, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to amend chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes, "of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors"; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

License law bill.

A petition of practising attorneys of the town of Digby was presented by Mr. Wade and read, praying an enlargement of the usual time of holding the next term of the Supreme Court at Digby.

Pet. relating to Supreme court at Digby.

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

Leave for bill.

A petition of Edward Smith Crease, of the city of London; also a petition of Horace P. Russ, of New York, were severally presented by the hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, and read, praying legislation to enable them to procure patents for improvements in machinery for the excavation of ores and amalgamation and saving of precious metals.

Pets. for patent rights.

A petition of Henry Bessemer, of London, was also presented by the hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, and read, praying an extension of the time for introducing his patented machinery for the manufacture of iron and steel into this province.

*Ordered*, That such several petitions do lie on the table, and that the hon. Mr. Archibald have leave to introduce bills in accordance with the prayer thereof respectively.

Leave for bills.

And thereupon, the Hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, pursuant to such leave, presented to the House the following bills, viz:—

Bills presented, viz:

A bill to enable Edward Smith Crease to obtain letters patent,

Crease's patent.

A bill to enable Horace P. Russ to obtain letters patent,

Russ's patent.

A bill to continue the act to enable Henry Bessemer to obtain letters patent.

Bessemer's patent.

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

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

A bill to enable Henry Gesner and Van Buren Ryerson to obtain letters patent, and

Ryerson's patent bill.

- Barlow's patent bill      A bill to enable Henry Gesner and Nelson Barlow to obtain letters patent. And such bills were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Justices of the Peace bill.      Mr. Bourinot, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in civil cases; and such bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Pet. for bounty on seal fishery.      A petition of Inhabitants of Inverness was presented by Mr. Blanchard, and read, praying for the granting of a tonnage bounty, for the encouragement of the seal fishery.
- Referred.      *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on the fisheries.
- Pet. of aged teacher.      A petition of Maurice Newman, of the County of Guysborough, an aged teacher, was presented by Mr. Hesterman, and read, praying free grants of land, in consideration of his services.
- Referred.      *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on education.
- Pictou polling places bill.      Mr. Grant, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to alter a polling district and certain polling places in the county of Pictou; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Useful animals bill.      Mr. Ross, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill in addition to chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes "of the preservation of useful birds and animals;" and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Pet. of Halifax club      A petition of Mather B. Almon and others, of the City of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Pryor and read, praying for an act of incorporation for the Halifax club.
- Leave for bill.      *Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. Pryor have leave to bring in a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.
- Halifax club bill.      And thereupon, Mr. Pryor, pursuant to such leave, presented to the House a bill to incorporate the Halifax club; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Pet. of licensed pilots.      A petition of the licensed pilots for the port of Halifax was presented by the hon. Mr. Wier and read, praying for an alteration in the law relating to pilotage.
- Leave for bill.      *Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table, and that the hon. Mr. Wier have leave to bring in a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.
- Pilotage bill.      And thereupon, the hon. Mr. Wier, pursuant to such leave given, presented to the house a bill to amend chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes "of pilotage harbors and harbor masters"; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Protection comp'y bill.      Mr. Shannon, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to incorporate the Union Protection Company; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Hebert mining comp'y bill.      Mr. Donkin, pursuant to previous leave given, presented to the House a bill to incorporate the Hebert coal mining company; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Petition from Cape Sable Island.      A petition of inhabitants of Cape Sable Island, in the township of Barrington, was presented by Mr. Robertson and read, praying legislation to enable them to sell certain school lands.
- Leave for bill.      *Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. Robertson have leave to bring in a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.
- Barrington school lot bill.      And thereupon, Mr. Robertson, pursuant to such leave given, presented to the House a bill to authorize the sale of a school lot in the township of Barrington; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Dartmouth institute bill.      The hon. Mr. Johnston, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to incorporate the Dartmouth mechanics' institute; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Bankruptcy bill.      Mr. Shannon, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill relating to bankrupts; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

A petition of Daniel C. McCallum, of New York, was presented by Mr. J. McDonald and read, praying legislation to enable him to obtain letters patent.	Pet. of D. C. McCallum.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. J. Donald have leave to bring in a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.	Leave for bill.
And thereupon, Mr. J. McDonald, pursuant to such leave given, presented to the House a bill to enable Daniel C. McCallum to obtain letters patent; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.	McCallum's patent bill.
Mr. Shannon, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to provide for the maintenance of the city hospital in Halifax; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.	Halifax hospital bill.
Mr. J. McDonald, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to provide for the erection and maintenance of a hospital at Pictou, and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.	Pictou hospital.
The following bills were severally read a second time, viz.:—	Bills read 2d time.
The bill to amend the act incorporating the Chebucto marine railway company.	Chebucto marine railway company.
The bill to incorporate the Messenger wharf company.	Messenger wharf comp.
The bill to incorporate the Glace Bay mining company.	Glace Bay mining company.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bills be referred to the committee on private bills.	Referred to private bills committee.
Also,	
The bill to amend chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "of public instruction."	Public instruction.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill be referred to the committee on education.	Referred to education com.
Also,	
The bill relating to assessments in the county of Victoria.	Victoria assessments.
The bill to amend chapter 160 of the Revised Statutes, "of offences against the public peace."	Public peace.
The bill to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out roads other than certain great roads."	Common roads.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bills be referred to the committee on amendments to the laws.	Ref. to law com.
Also,	
The bill to amend chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, "of river fisheries."	River fisheries.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill be referred to the committee on fisheries.	Ref. to fishery com.
A petition of John McDonald, of Inverness, teacher, was presented by Mr. Blanchard and read, praying a grant of land in consideration of his long services.	Pet. of aged teacher
<i>Ordered</i> , That the petition be referred to the committee on education.	Referred.
The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House copies of correspondence with the colonial office, and with the Governor of Newfoundland, relating to the fisheries; and the same were read by the Clerk.	Fishery correspond.
<i>(See Appendix—Fisheries.)</i>	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the papers be referred to the committee on fisheries.	Referred.
The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House copies of correspondence with Dr. Dawson and Sir William Logan relating to the expense of procuring a geological survey of the province; and the same were read by the Clerk.	Geological survey correspondence.
<i>(See Appendix—Geological Survey.)</i>	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the papers do lie on the table.	
On motion of hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, <i>resolved</i> , that this House do resolve itself into a committee on the general state of the province to consider the subject of the amendment of the laws relating to patents for useful inventions.	Com. of whole on patent laws.
Accordingly the House resolved itself into a committee on the general state of the province.	
Mr. Speaker left the chair.	
Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee.	
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.	
The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of the patent laws.	Report progress.

Leave to sit again. The chairman also reported from the committee that they had directed him to move for leave to sit again for the further consideration of the same subject; to which the House agreed.

Pet. against south Kings' election. A petition of T. P. Crowe was presented by Mr. Ross and read, setting forth that at the late election for the southern division of King's county, Daniel Moore, esquire, and Holmes C. Marsters were candidates, and the said Daniel Moore was returned duly elected; that said Daniel Moore was guilty of bribery and intimidation of voters; and that said Daniel Moore did not poll a majority of good votes at such election, and praying that the return of said Daniel Moore be set aside, and that the said Holmes C. Marsters be declared duly elected by a committee to be constituted pursuant to law.

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

Day for consideration appointed. On motion, *resolved*, that this House will, on Thursday, the sixth day of March next, at four of the clock, take into consideration such petition complaining of an undue election for the southern division of King's county.

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

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

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Thursday, 27th February, 1862.

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PRAYERS.

Amendm't to rules. On motion, the House resumed the consideration of amendments to the standing rules of the House.

And thereupon—

Resolution moved, Mr. Tupper moved that the House do come to the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the fourteenth of the standing rules of the House be amended by adding thereto the following words:

“And no member shall address the House upon any subject before it for a longer period than an hour and a half at any one time.”

And carried on division.

Which resolution being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the resolution, thirty-two; against it, eighteen.

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly—

Amendm'ts agreed to, and ordered to be printed.

*Ordered*, That the foregoing amendment to the 14th rule, together with the amendments to the 10th, 25th, and 27th rules, agreed to on the twenty-fifth day of February instant, be incorporated with the standing rules of the House, and that the rules as so amended be printed for the use of the House.

(For amended rules—see Appendix—Rules, &c.)

Pet. for division of Kempf.

A petition of inhabitants of the township of Kempf, was presented by Mr. Cochran and read, praying for a division of that township.

Leave for bill.

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

Statement of expense of census.

The hon. Mr. Annand, Financial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, a statement of the expense incurred in taking the census of the province, and the same was read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix.—Census.)

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

Gold fields bill read 2nd time, And committed.

The bill relating to gold fields, was read a second time.

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

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## Friday, 28th February, 1862.

## PRAYERS.

Mr. J. McDonald, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "of juries," and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time. Juries bill.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Pictou, was presented by Mr. J. McDonald and read, praying for general legislation in relation to the gold fields. Pet. as to gold fields  
*Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table.

A petition of John Beaman, a teacher, was presented by the hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, and read, praying legislation in relation to common school education; and Pet. of J. Beaman.

A petition of the Presbytery of Tatamagouche in connexion with the Presbyterian Church of the lower provinces, was presented by Mr. Morrison and read, praying for the establishment of a complete or partial system of assessment for the support of common schools. Pet. of presbytery.

*Ordered*, That the two foregoing petitions be referred to the committee on education. Ref to education com.

Mr. Chambers, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend the act to authorize the construction of railways in this province, and the acts in amendment thereof, and such bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time. Railway amend'mt. bill.

The hon. Mr. Annand, Financial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, lists of the petitions and applications made to the Executive Government for grants from the public treasury, previous to and during the present session of the legislature. Lists of money petitions.

*(See Appendix.—Petitions for money.)*

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

Mr. Brown, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes, "of commissioners of sewers and the regulation of diked and marsh lands," and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time. Com. of sewers bill.

On motion of Mr. Brown,

*Ordered*, That this House do on Tuesday next, proceed to the consideration of the bill to regulate labor on the highways, upon the second reading thereof. Order of day.  
Statute labor bill.

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair,

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of the bill relating to gold fields. Report progress.

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

## Saturday, 1st March, 1862.

## PRAYERS.

A petition of Andrew Fuller, an aged teacher, was by special leave, presented by Mr. Brown and read, praying a free grant of crown land. Pet. of Andrew Fuller.

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

The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the report of the Rev. Dr. Forrester, superintendent of education, upon the state of education in the province for 1861, with statistical tables annexed. Rep't on education.

*(See Appendix.—Education.)*

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



- Rep. on agriculture Referred. The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by his Excellency's command, also presented to the House, the report of the Rev. Dr. Forrester upon the agriculture of the province for the year 1861, with a tabular statement of the agricultural societies in operation.  
(See Appendix.—Agriculture.)
- Petition relating to grants of land. Ordered, That the report be referred to the committee on agriculture.
- Referred. A petition of inhabitants of the county of Annapolis, was presented by Mr. Shaw and read, praying enquiry and legislation in relation to the granting of large tracts of crown lands to speculators.
- Order to print. Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on crown lands.
- Pet. as to Truro school lands. Ordered, That the bill to regulate labor on the highways be printed.
- Referred. A petition of inhabitants of the township of Truro was presented by the hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, and read, praying legislation to authorize the sale of the school lands in that township and the investment of the proceeds for educational purposes.
- Militia accounts. Ordered, That the petition be referred to the committee on education.
- Public accounts com. The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House the accounts prepared by the Adjutant General of Militia of the expenditure of the grant in aid of the volunteer militia force.
- Com. on bills. Ordered, That the papers be referred to the committee on public accounts.
- Report progress. On motion the House resolved itself into a committee on bills.  
Mr. Speaker left the chair,  
Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,  
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- The chairman reported from the committee that they had made further progress in consideration of the bill relating to gold fields.
- Then the House adjourned until Monday next, at three of the clock.

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**Monday, 3rd March, 1862.**

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PRAYERS.

- Pet. for poll'g place Guysborough. A petition of inhabitants of Indian Harbor, in the county of Guysborough, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Heffernan and read, praying for the establishment of an additional polling place.
- Leave for bill. Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. Heffernan have leave to introduce a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.
- Pet. relating to gold fields. A petition of the inhabitants of the township of Maxwellton, in the county of Pictou, was presented by Mr. J. McDonald and read, praying for legislation for the management of the gold fields.
- Juries bill. Ordered, That the petition do lie on the table.
- Bills read 2d time. Mr. McKinnon, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "of juries;" and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Halifax water. The following bills were severally read a second time:  
The bill in amendment of the act relative to the water supply of the city of Halifax,
- Hx. Medical officer; The bill respecting the medical officer of the city of Halifax,  
Protection comp'y. The bill to incorporate the union protection company,  
City hospital, The bill to provide for the maintenance of the city hospital in Halifax,  
Bills referred. Ordered, That the bills be referred to the committee on bills relating to the city of Halifax.
- Lunenburg lands. Also,  
Pictou poll'g places, The bill relating to common lands in the township of Lunenburg,  
The bill to alter a polling district and certain polling places in the county of Pictou,
- Halifax club, The bill to incorporate the Halifax club,  
Hebert mining comp'y, The bill to incorporate the Hebert coal-mining company,  
Bills referred. Ordered, That the bills be referred to the committee on private and local bills.

- Also,  
The bill to amend chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes, "of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors." Licenses.
- The bill to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in civil cases. Jurisdiction of justices.
- Ordered*, That the bills be referred to the committee on amendments to the law. Referred.
- A petition of Joel Densmore and others, was presented by Mr. Cochran and read, praying that means may be provided to obtain the original potato plant from the countries where it is indigenious with a view to obviate the evils of the potatoe rot by the cultivation of the plant from the seed, being its natural mode of propagation. Pet. of J. Densmore
- Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on agriculture. Agriculture com.
- A petition of Samuel Freeman, senior, and others, inhabitants of Milton in Queen's county, was presented by Mr. Cowie and read, praying the house not to pass the bill to incorporate the Milton tramway company. Pet. of S. Freeman.
- Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on private and local bills. Referred to local bills com.
- A petition of Aeneas McDonald, of River Denis in the county of Inverness, an aged teacher, was by special leave, presented by Mr. Blanchard and read, praying a free grant of crown land. Petition of A. McDonald.
- Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on education. Education com.
- The hon. Mr. Wier, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company and the acts in amendment thereof, and such bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time. Electric telegraph bill.
- Ordered*, That Mr. Killam, be substituted instead of Mr. Henry, as a member of the committee on mines and minerals. Mines committee.
- On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee on bills. Com. on bills.
- Mr. Speaker left the chair,  
Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,  
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- The chairman reported from the committee, that they had made further progress in the consideration of the bill relating to gold fields. Report progress.
- Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at three of the clock.

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Tuesday, 4th March, 1862.

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## PRAYERS.

- A petition of inhabitants of Kings county, was presented by Mr. Chipman and read, praying for amendments in the law for laying out roads. Pet. as to laying out roads.
- Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on amendments to the laws. Ref. to law com.
- A petition of Donald McArthur, of Boat Harbor, in the county of Pictou, was presented by Mr. Grant and read, praying the adoption of measures to prevent depredations on private lands by the aborigines. Petition of D. McArthur.
- Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on Indian affairs. Indian com.
- Ordered*, That the consideration of the bill relating to labor on the highways be further postponed until Thursday next. Order of day postponed.
- A petition of inhabitants of the county of Annapolis was presented by Mr. Longley and read, praying for the enlargement of the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in civil cases. Pet. as to justices bill.
- Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on amendments to the laws. Law com.
- A petition of inhabitants of Gay's River, in the county of Colchester, was presented by the hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, and read, praying the adoption of measures for the improvement of agriculture. Pet. from Gay's River.

- Agriculture com.** *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on agriculture.\*
- Bills read 2d time,** The following bills were severally read a second time :
- Juries,** A bill to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes "of juries,"
- Sewers,** A bill to amend chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes of "commissioners of sewers and the regulation of diked and marsh lands."
- Juries.** A bill to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes "of juries."
- Law com.** *Ordered*, That the bills be referred to the committee on amendments to the laws.
- Telegraph comp'y,** Also,  
A bill to amend the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company, and the acts in amendment thereof.
- Referred to private bills com.** *Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.
- Useful animals,** Also,  
A bill in addition to chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, "of the preservation of useful birds and animals."
- Trade com.** *Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the committee on trade and manufactures.
- Bankrupts,** Also,  
A bill relating to bankrupts.
- Select com.** *Ordered*, That the bill be referred to a select committee to examine and report thereon, with amendments or otherwise.
- Ordered*, That the following members be a committee for such purpose, viz. :
- Mr. Shannon,  
Hon. Mr. Johnston,  
" Attorney General,  
Mr. Tobin,  
" Killam,  
Hon. Mr. Wier,  
Mr. Gammell.
- Cumberland poll'g place.** Mr. McFarlane, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, a bill to establish a line between two polling districts in the county of Cumberland, and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Justices bill** Mr. Esson, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to amend chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes, "of the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in civil cases," and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Correspondence as to Sheriff Hill,** The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, presented to the House correspondence relating to the dismissal of John L. Hill from the office of Sheriff of the County of Cape Breton; and the same was read by the clerk.
- Ordered*, That the papers do lie on the table.
- Educational returns** Also,  
Returns of the condition of the various colleges and other superior educational institutions in the province, receiving public aid.
- Education com.** *Ordered*, That the papers be referred to the committee on education.
- Com. on bills.** On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee on bills.
- Mr. Speaker left the chair,  
Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,  
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- Report progress.** The chairman reported from the committee, that they had made further progress in the consideration of the bill relating to gold fields.
- Message.** A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :
- Mr. Speaker,
- Corporation bill.** The Council have passed a bill entitled an act for the incorporation and winding up of joint stock companies, to which bill they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.
- And then the messenger withdrew.
- Bill read 1st time.** The Council's engrossed bill for the incorporation and winding up of joint stock companies, was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

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

Wednesday, 5th March, 1862.

## PRAYERS.

- The following bills were severally read a second time. Bills read 2d time.
- A bill to establish a line between two polling districts in the county of Cumberland. Cumberland poll'g places,
- Ordered,* That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills. Referred.
- Also,
- A bill to amend chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes, "of the jurisdiction of justices in civil cases." Justices of the Peace,
- Ordered,* That the bill be referred to the committee on amendments to the laws. Referred.
- Also,
- A bill to amend the act to authorize the construction of railways in this province and the acts in amendment thereof. Railways,
- Ordered,* That the bill be referred to the committee on railways. Referred.
- A petition of inhabitants of the township of Truro, was presented by the hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, and read, praying the House not to authorize by legislation, the sale of the school lands in that township. Pet. from Truro,
- Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on education. Education com.
- A petition of settlers on lands reserved for Indians at Middle River, county of Victoria, was presented by Mr. Ross and read, praying to be allowed to retain the lands possessed by them at moderate rates. Pet. of settlers on Indian lands,
- Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on Indian affairs. Referred.
- A petition of inhabitants of Hantsport, was presented by Mr. Churchill and read, praying a redistribution of grammar school moneys for Hauts county. Pet. from Hantsport,
- Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on education. Education com.
- A petition of inhabitants of Marguerite, in the county of Inverness, was by special leave, presented by Mr. H. McDonald and read, praying the passing of an act incorporating a religious congregation. Pet. from Marguarite,
- Ordered,* That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. H. McDonald have leave to introduce a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof. Leave for bill,
- A petition of two thousand five hundred of the inhabitants of the county of Pictou, was presented by Mr. Kenzie and read, praying the passing of an act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Pet. for prohibitory liquor law.
- Ordered,* That the petition do lie on the table.
- A petition of inhabitants of the county of Sydney, was presented by Mr. Henry and read, praying that the decimal system of currency may be taught in the common schools, and that the currency of the British North American provinces may be assimilated. Pet. from county of Sydney as to decimal currency.
- Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on education. Ref. to education com.
- The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, the report of William Chearuley, esquire, Indian Commissioner, with his account and vouchers for 1861, and the same was read by the Clerk. Indian commissioner's report.
- (See Appendix.—Indian affairs.)*
- Ordered,* That the report be referred to the committee on Indian affairs. Referred.
- Also,
- Correspondence between his Excellency the Governor and the Colonial Secretary relating to the purchasing of arms for the provincial militia, and the same was read by the Clerk. Corres. as to militia arms.
- (See Appendix.—Militia.)*
- Ordered,* That the papers do lie on the table.
- Also,
- The report of William A. Hendry, esquire, commissioner for the settlement of Report on titles in Cape Breton.

titles of settlers on Crown lands in Cape Breton, of his proceedings in 1861 with three appendices relating thereto, and the same was read by the Clerk.

(See Appendix.—Cape Breton titles.)

- Crown land com.      *Ordered*, That the papers be referred to the committee on crown lands.
- Election pet. discharged for want of recognizance.      At four of the clock, Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, that Charles J. Campbell, who petitioned the House on the twenty-sixth day of February last, complaining of an undue election and return of William Gammell, esquire, one of the sitting members for the county of Victoria, had not entered into a sufficient recognizance in respect of such petition, according to the provisions of chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, "of controverted elections."
- Halifax wooden buildings bill.      *Ordered*, That the order made on the twenty-sixth day of February last, for the taking into consideration of such petition, be discharged.
- Halifax wooden buildings bill.      Mr. Pryce, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House a bill to amend the act to restrain the erection of wooden buildings within certain portions of the city of Halifax; and the same was read a first, 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. Martell took the chair of the committee,  
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- Report progress.      The chairman reported from the committee, that they had made further progress in the consideration of the bill relating to gold fields.
- Pet. from Bridgewater.      A petition of inhabitants of Bridgewater, in the county of Lunenburg, was by special leave, presented by the hon. Mr. Wier and read, praying legislation to enable them to assess themselves for expenses incurred connected with the purchase of a fire engine.
- Leave for bill.      *Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table, and that hon. Mr. Wier have special leave to bring in a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof,
- Bridgewater a assessment bill.      And thereupon, hon. Mr. Wier, pursuant to such leave presented to the House, a bill to authorize an assessment upon the fire district of Bridgewater, and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

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

Thursday, 6th March, 1862.

PRAYERS.

- Bethel Church bill      Mr. H. McDonald, pursuant to leave previously given, presented to the House, a bill to incorporate the trustees of the Bethel meeting house at Margaree, and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Petition relating to statute labor bill.      A petition of the principal, professors, and students of Acadia college, was presented by Mr. Moore and read, praying certain amendments to the bill to regulate labor on the highways.  
*Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table.
- Bills read 2d time, Halifax magistrate, Hx. incorporation, Hx. wooden buildings, Referred.      The following bills were severally read a second time:  
A bill to create a stipendary magistrate for the city of Halifax.  
A bill to amend the act to incorporate the city of Halifax.  
A bill to amend the act to restrain the erection of wooden buildings within certain portions of the city of Halifax.  
*Ordered*, That the bills be referred to the committee on bills relating to the city of Halifax.
- Pilotage, Referred.      Also,  
The bill to amend chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, "of pilotage, harbors and harbor masters."  
*Ordered*, That the bill be referred to to the committee on trade.

- Also,  
The Council's engrossed bill for the incorporation and winding up of joint stock companies. Joint stock companies.  
*Ordered,* That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House. Committed.
- Ordered,* That the consideration of the bill to regulate labor on the highways, be further postponed until Tuesday next. Highway labor bill.
- At four of the clock, Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, that T. P. Crowe, who petitioned the House on the twenty-sixth day of February last, complaining of an undue election and return of Daniel Moore, esquire, one of the sitting members for the southern division of King's county, had not entered into a sufficient recognizance in respect to such petition, according to the provisions of chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes, "of controverted elections." Pet. south King's elect'n discharged.  
*Ordered,* That the order made on the twenty-sixth day of February last, for taking into consideration such petition, be discharged.
- A petition of inhabitants of the township of Annapolis, was presented by hon. Mr. Johnston and read, praying the House not to sanction the granting of large tracts of crown lands to speculators. Pet. respecting Crown lands.  
*Ordered,* That the petition be referred to the committee on crown lands. Referred.
- The hon. the Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, a copy of a despatch from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle to his Excellency the Governor, respecting the necessity of legislation to prevent the export of munitions of war from the province, in case of such prohibition becoming necessary, and the same was read by the Clerk. Despatches relating to munitions of war.  
*(See Appendix.—Munitions of war.)*
- Also,  
A copy of a despatch from the Colonial Secretary to his Excellency the Governor, relating to the employment of military officers in the instruction of the provincial Militia, and the same was read by the Clerk. Despatch relating to militia.  
*(See Appendix—Militia.)*  
*Ordered,* That the papers do lie on the table.
- A petition of Holmes Morton and others, of Cornwallis, was presented by Mr. Chipman and read, praying legislation to enable them to sell certain church lands to defray the expense of defending the title thereof in a suit at law. Petition respecting Cornwallis church lands.  
*Ordered,* That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. Chipman have leave to bring in a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof. Leave for bill.

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

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Friday, 7th March, 1862.

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PRAYERS.

- The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, plans of the surveys performed by W. A. Hendry, esquire, commissioner for the settlement of titles to lands in Cape Breton, shewing the extent of his labors during the past year, and the amount of work remaining unperformed. Plans of C. B. surveys.  
*Ordered,* That the plans do lie on the table.
- Also, the report of the Superintendent of Mines upon the coal mines of the province, for 1861; with statistical tables annexed, and an abstract thereof. Rep. on coal mines.  
*Ordered,* That the papers be referred to the committee on mines and minerals. Referred.
- Ordered,* That Mr. McFarlane be substituted for Mr. Tupper as a member of the committee on public accounts. Public accts. com.

- Cumberland assessments bill. Mr. Donkin, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments," and the act in amendment thereof; and the same was read a first, 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. Martell took the chair of the committee,  
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- Report progress. The chairman reported from the committee, that they had made further progress in the consideration of the bill relating to gold fields.
- Pet. against sale of Cornwallis church lands. A petition of inhabitants of Western Cornwallis was presented by Mr. J. McDonald and read, praying the House not to pass a bill to authorize the sale of church lands in Cornwallis to pay legal expenses, pursuant to the petition of Holmes Morton and others, presented yesterday.  
*Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table.

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

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Saturday, 8th March, 1862.

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PRAYERS.

- Pet. of agricultural society. A petition of the Lunenburg agricultural society was presented by Mr. Bailey, and read, praying an increased grant to the agricultural societies, and the re-establishment of the central board of agriculture.
- Referred. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on agriculture.
- Pet. of D. Starr for patent. A petition of David Starr, a native of this province, resident in New York, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Shannon, and read, praying legislation to enable him to obtain a patent, notwithstanding his residence out of the province.
- Leave for bill. *Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. Shannon have leave to bring in a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.
- Pet. as to license law. A petition of inhabitants of the county of Lunenburg was presented by Mr. Longley, and read, praying amendments in the laws for granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.  
*Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table.
- Private bills reported, Mr. McFarlane, from the committee on private and local bills, reported that they had considered the following bills, viz :
- Telegraph comp'y. A bill to amend the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company, and the acts in amendment thereof.
- Cumberland poll'g districts. A bill to establish a line between two polling districts in the county of Cumberland,  
And had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendments, and he delivered the bills in at the clerk's table.
- Bills committed. *Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole house.
- Resolution as to ex-sheriff Hill. The hon. Mr. Johnston moved that the House do come to the following resolution :  
*Resolved*, That the papers sent down to this House by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor in the case of ex-Sheriff Hill, of Cape Breton, be printed in the appendix to the Journals.  
Which being seconded, and a debate arising thereon, after some time spent in such debate,
- Debate adjourned. *Ordered*, That the debate be adjourned until Monday next.

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

Monday, 10th March, 1862.

PRAYERS.

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

Com. bills

Mr. Speaker left the chair,

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

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

Bills reported :

The bill to amend the act to incorporate the Halifax relief steamboat company ;

Relief steamboat,  
Victoria polling  
place,

The bill to establish an additional polling-place in the county of Victoria ;

Port Hawkesbury,

The bill to amend the act relating to Port Hawkesbury, in the county of Inverness ;

The bill to establish a line between two polling districts in the county of Cumberland ;

Cumberland poll'g  
districts,

And had directed him to report such bills to the House without any amendments; and that they had also gone through the following bills, viz. :

The bill to regulate highway labor within the limits of the commissioners of streets for the town of Pictou ;

The bill to amend the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company, and the acts in amendment thereof ;

Electric telegraph.

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

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

Orders to engross.

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

The hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House a bill concerning the congregations of the Presbyterian church of the lower provinces of British North America ; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Presbyter'n church  
bill.

A petition of the trustees of the common lands in the township of Lunenburg was presented by hon. Mr. Wier and read, praying that their legal rights as such trustees may not be interfered with by the bill relating to common lands in the township of Lunenburg.

Pet. as to Lunen-  
burg lands.

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

Referred to private  
bills com.

The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House agreements and appraisements relating to damages to the lands of individuals by the construction of great roads through them, confirmed by the sessions of the various counties, pursuant to law.

Road damage  
papers.

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

Referred.

The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by his Excellency's command, also presented to the House—

Crown land pets.  
and rep'ts thereon.

A petition of Hugh Cameron to his Excellency, praying compensation for protection of public lands from trespassers.

Also, a petition of Charles Fisher, of Wallace, in the county of Cumberland, to his Excellency, praying compensation for losses sustained by him in consequence of his having been evicted by a suit at law from lands held by him under grant from the crown.

Together with the report of the Commissioner of crown lands upon such petitions respectively.

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

Referred.

The order of the day being read, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the resolution moved on Saturday last, relating to the late Sheriff of the county of Cape Breton ; and after some time spent in debate thereon—

Debate on sheriff  
Hill's resolution.

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

Further adjourned.

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



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Tuesday, 11th March, 1862.

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## PRAYERS.

- Bills read 3rd time:**  
**Pictou streets,** An engrossed bill to regulate highway labor within the limits of commissioners of streets for the town of Pictou, was read a third time.  
*Resolved,* That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to regulate highway labor within the limits of the commissioners of streets for the town of Pictou.
- Relief steamboat,** An engrossed bill to amend the act to incorporate the Halifax relief steamboat company, was read a third time.  
*Resolved,* That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the act to incorporate the Halifax relief steamboat company.
- Victoria polling district,** An engrossed bill to establish an additional polling district in the county of Victoria, was read a third time.  
*Resolved,* That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to establish an additional polling district in the county of Victoria.
- Port Hawkesbury,** An engrossed bill to amend the act relating to Port Hawkesbury, in the county of Inverness, was read a third time.  
*Resolved,* That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the act relating to port Hawkesbury, in the county of Inverness.
- Electric telegraph company,** An engrossed bill to amend the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company and the acts in amendment thereof, was read a third time.  
*Resolved,* That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company, and the acts in amendment thereof.
- Cumberland poll'g districts,** An engrossed bill to establish a line between two polling districts in the county of Cumberland, was read a third time.  
*Resolved,* That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to establish a line between two polling districts in the county of Cumberland.
- Bills sent to Council.** *Ordered,* That the Clerk do carry the bills to the Council and desire their concurrence.
- Cape Breton assessment bill.** Mr. Henry pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, a bill to authorise an assessment on the county of Cape Breton, and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Guysborough poll'g district bill.** Mr. Heffernan, pursuant to previous leave given, presented to the House, a bill to establish an additional polling district in the county of Guysborough, and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Bills read 2nd time:**  
**Highway labor,** The following bills were severally read a second time :  
 A bill to regulate labor on the highways.  
*Ordered,* That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.  
**Bill committed.** Also,  
 A bill to incorporate the Acadia fire insurance company.  
*Ordered,* That the bill be referred to the committee on private and local bills.
- Acadia fire insurance company,**  
**Bill referred.**
- Debate resumed.** On motion, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the resolution on the subject of the late sheriff of Cape Breton, and after some time spent in debate thereon,  
*Ordered,* That the debate be further adjourned until to-morrow.

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

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Wednesday, 12th March, 1862.

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## PRAYERS.

A petition of John Lynch of Shubenacadie, in Hants county, was by special leave, presented by Mr. Cochran and read, praying to be allowed a small piece of land between the main road and railway, on which his buildings are erected, the same not being required for public purposes. Pet. of J. Lynch.

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

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair,

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through the bill to regulate labor on the highways, and had made amendments thereto, which amendments they had directed him to report to the House with the bill; and he delivered the bill with the amendments in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read. Report highway labor bill.

*Ordered,* That the bill, with the amendments, be engrossed. Order to engross.

Mr. McFarlane, from the committee on private and local bills, reported that the committee had considered Priv. bills reported:

The bill relating to common lands in the township of Lunenburg; Lunenburg lands,

The bill to incorporate the Halifax club; Halifax club,

And had made amendments to such bills, respectively, which they had directed him to report to the House, with the bills; and that they had also considered

The bill to amend the act incorporating the Chebucto marine railway company; Chebucto railway company,

The bill to incorporate the Messenger wharf company; Messenger whf. co.

And had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendments; and he delivered the bills, together with the amendments to the two first mentioned bills, in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.

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

The bill concerning the congregations of the Presbyterian Church of the lower provinces of British North America, was read a second time. Read 2nd time, Presbyterian church bill.

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

On motion, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the resolution moved on Saturday last, respecting the late sheriff of Cape Breton, and after some time spent in debate thereon, Debate resumed.

The question being propounded on the resolution, the same was agreed to by the House. Resol. agreed to.

*Ordered,* That the papers relating to the late sheriff of Cape Breton be printed in the appendix to the Journals.

(See Appendix.—*Sheriff of Cape Breton.*)

The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House copies of a correspondence between the Chairman of the Railway Board and Mr. Coroner Gray and other parties, relating to a coroner's inquest held on the body of David Griffiths, who lost his life by accident on the railway in the month of November last. Papers relating to coroner's inquest.

(See Appendix.—*Coroner's Inquest.*)

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

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

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Thursday, 13th March, 1862.

PRAYERS.

Priv. bills reported: Mr. McFarlane, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered the bill to alter a polling-district and certain polling-places in the county of Pictou, and the bill to incorporate the Acadia fire insurance company, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendments; and he delivered the bills in at the Clerk's table.

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

Read 3rd time: An engrossed bill, to regulate labor on the highways, was read a third time; Highway labor bill: And, thereupon,

Amendm't moved, Mr. Brown moved that such bill do pass.

Which being seconded, Mr. Wade moved, by way of amendment thereto, that the following clause be added to the bill by way of rider:

The General Sessions in each county shall have power, by a formal resolution of the members present thereat, to accept or reject the provisions of this act as respects that county; and in case of rejection, this act shall not apply to such county, but the present law in chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes shall be in force therein.

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

*For the amendment.*

Mr. Burgess,	Mr. Tobin,
" H. McDonald,	" McKinnon,
" Bailey,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
" Blanchard,	Mr. Robicheau,
" Ross,	" Martell,
" Gammell,	" Esson,
" Wade.	" P. Smyth,

*Against the amendment.*

Mr. Pryor,	Mr. Longley,
" Morton,	" Donkin,
" L. Smyth,	" McLelan,
" Cochran,	" Tupper,
" Harrington,	" Chambers,
" Cowie,	" Brown,
" J. McDonald,	" S. Campbell,
" Coffin,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
" A. Campbell,	Mr. Heffernan,
" Hatfield,	Hon. Fin. Secretary,
" Townsend,	Mr. Chipman,
" Robertson,	" Morrison,
" McKenzie,	" Grant,
" McFarlane,	Hon. Atty. General.
Hon. Pro. Sec'y,	

So it passed in the negative.

Motion to re-commit.

Mr. Blanchard then moved, by way of amendment to the original resolution, that the bill be again committed to a committee of the whole House.

Carried on division.

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

*For the amendment.*

Hon. Atty. Gen.	Mr. P. Smyth,
Mr. Cochran,	" Gammell,
" Cowie,	" Longley,
" Pryor,	" Tobin,
" McKenzie,	" Donkin,
" L. Smith,	" McLelan,
" H. McDonald,	" Tupper,
" J. McDonald,	" McKinnon,
" Ross,	" Caldwell,
" Morton,	" Robicheau,
" Blanchard,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
" Harrington,	Mr. Shaw,
" Wade,	" Esson.

*Against the amendment.*

Hon. Mr. Johnston,	Mr. Heffernan,
Mr. Moseley,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
" Coffin,	Mr. Grant,
" Burgess,	" Chipman,
" Bailey,	" Martell,
Hon. Pro. Sec'y,	" Morrison.
Mr. Hatfield,	
" Townsend,	
" Robertson,	
" McFarlane,	
" Chambers,	
" Brown,	
" S. Campbell,	

So it passed in the affirmative.

<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill be recommitted to a committee of the whole House.	Bills re-committed.
Accordingly, on motion, the House resolved itself into a committee on bills, to reconsider such bill.	Com. bills.
Mr. Speaker left the chair,	
Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,	
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.	
The chairman reported from the committee, that they had again considered the bill to regulate labor on the highways, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any further amendments; and he delivered the bill in at the Clerk's table;	Highway labor bill reported,
And, thereupon,	
<i>Resolved</i> , That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to regulate labor on the highways.	And passed.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the Clerk do carry the bill to the Council and desire their concurrence.	
On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee on bills.	Com. bills.
Mr. Speaker left the chair,	
Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,	
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.	
The chairman reported from the committee, that they had gone through the bill to incorporate the Acadia fire insurance company, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment, and he delivered the bill in at the Clerk's table.	Acadia insur. company bill reported.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill be engrossed.	Order to engross.
Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at three of the clock.	

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Friday, 14th March, 1862.

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## PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Acadia fire insurance company, was read a third time.	Read 3rd time, Acadia fire insurance company.
<i>Resolved</i> , That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Acadia fire insurance company.	Passed, and
<i>Ordered</i> , That the Clerk do carry the bill to the Council and desire their concurrence.	Sent to Council.
A petition of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, was presented by Mr. Longley and read, praying the enactment of the bill to amend the license law, presented to the House during its last session.	Pet. of Grand Division.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. Longley have leave to bring in a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.	Leave for bill.
A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton:	Message.
Mr. Speaker,	
The Council have agreed to the bills entitled respectively—	Bills agreed to:
An act to amend the act to incorporate the Halifax relief steamboat company.	Relief steamboat,
An act to establish an additional polling district in the county of Victoria.	Victoria poll'g dist.
An act to amend the act relating to Port Hawkesbury, in the county of Inverness.	Port Hawkesbury,
An act to amend the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company, and the acts in amendment thereof; and	Electric tel. comp'y
An act to establish a line between two polling districts in the county of Cumberlandland.	Cumberl'd poll. dist.
And then the messenger withdrew.	
On motion the House resolved itself into a committee on bills.	Com. bills.
Mr. Speaker left the chair,	
Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,	
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.	

- Bills reported: The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through—
- Marine railway, The bill to amend the act incorporating the Chebucto marine railway company.
- Messenger wharf, The bill to incorporate the Messenger wharf company.
- Lunenburg lands, The bill relating to common lands in the county of Lunenburg.
- Pictou poll'g places, The bill to alter a polling district and certain polling places in the county of Pictou.
- Halifax club, The bill to incorporate the Halifax club.  
And had directed him to report such bills to the House severally without any amendments.  
And that they had also gone through—
- Apple barrels, The bill to regulate the size of apple barrels;
- Gold fields, The bill relating to gold fields;  
And had made amendments to such bills, respectively, which amendments they had directed him to report with the bills; and he delivered the bills, with the amendments to the two last-mentioned bills, in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.
- Orders to engross. *Ordered*, That the bills reported without amendments be engrossed.  
*Ordered*, That the bills reported with amendments, be engrossed with the amendments.
- City bills reported: Mr. Shannon, from the committee on certain bills relating to the city of Halifax, reported that they had considered
- Fire alarms, The bill for the prevention of false alarms of fire in the city of Halifax;
- Incorporation, The bill to amend the act to incorporate the city of Halifax;
- Union protec. com. The bill to incorporate the Union Protection company;  
And had directed him to report such bills to the House, severally, without any amendments; and that they had also considered
- Medical officer, The bill respecting the medical officer of the city of Halifax;
- Wooden buildings, The bill to amend the act to restrain the erection of wooden buildings within certain portions of the city of Halifax;  
And had made amendments to such bills, respectively, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bills; and he delivered the bills, together with the amendments to the two last-mentioned bills, in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.
- Bills committed. *Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Bills presented: Mr. Esson, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes of "county assessments."
- County assessm'ts,
- Bills of sale, The hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to amend the act to prevent frauds upon creditors by secret bills of sale of personal chattels.
- License law, Mr. Longley, pursuant to previous leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend the license law.
- Practice act, Mr. Blanchard, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill in addition to the new practice act.  
And such bills were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Public accounts, The hon. Mr. Annand, Financial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, the hon. the Receiver General's account current with the bank of Nova Scotia for the year 1861; together with a statement shewing the amount of cash in the hands of the Receiver General on the 31st December, 1861, and the indebtedness of the Province at that date.
- Referred. *Ordered*, That the accounts and statement be referred to the committee on public accounts.

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

Saturday, 15th March, 1862.

## PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill to amend the act incorporating the Chebucto marine railway company was read a third time. Bills read 3rd time  
Marine railway,

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the act incorporating the Chebucto marine railway company.

An engrossed bill to alter a polling district and certain polling places in the county of Cape Breton, was read a third time. C. B. polling places

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to alter a polling district and certain polling places in the county of Cape Breton.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Halifax club, was read a third time. Halifax club.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Halifax club.

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

Mr. S. Campbell, from the committee on amendments to the laws, reported that they had considered— Law com. rept bills:

The bill to amend chapter 160 of the Revised Statutes, "of offences against the public peace." Public peace,

The bill to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "of juries." Juries,

The bill to amend chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes, "of commissioners of sewers and the regulating of diked and marsh lands." Sewers,

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

The bill to amend chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes, "of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors." Licenses,

And had directed him to recommend to the House that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months; and he delivered the bills in at the Clerk's table.

*Ordered*, That the bills reported without amendments be committed to a committee of the whole House. Bills committed.

*Ordered*, That the further consideration of the bill to amend chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes, "of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors," be deferred until this day three months. Bill deferred.

The hon. Mr. Annand, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House an estimate of the expenditure and probable revenue of the Province for the year ending 31st December, 1862; and the same was read by the Clerk. Estimate.

(See Appendix.—Estimate.)

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

On motion of hon. Mr. Annand, Financial Secretary, Supply granted.  
*Resolved*, That a supply be granted to Her Majesty.

The hon. Mr. Annand, Financial Secretary, then moved that the estimate of the revenue and expenditure of the Province for the year 1862 be referred to the committee of supply. Motion to refer estimate to supply.

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

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

A petition of William Turner, an aged teacher, was, by special leave, presented by hon. Mr. Wier and read, praying a free grant of land. Pet. of W. Turner.

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

Four petitions of inhabitants of the county of Pictou were presented by Mr. Pet. for liquor law.

McKenzie and read, praying the enactment of a law to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

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

Petitions.

The hon. Mr. Annand, Financial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House fyles of petitions addressed to his Excellency on the subjects of agriculture, education, railway damages, and road damages.

Referred.

*Ordered*, That the petitions be referred to the committees on those subjects, respectively.

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

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**Monday, 17th March, 1862.**

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PRAYERS.

Bills read 3rd time:  
Apple barrels,

An engrossed bill to regulate the size of apple barrels, was read a third time.  
*Resolved* That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to regulate the size of apple barrels.

Messenger wharf,

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Messenger wharf company was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Messenger wharf company.

Bills sent to Council.

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

Pet. of citizens of Halifax.

Two petitions of inhabitants of the city of Halifax were presented by Mr. Shannon and read, praying the House not to sanction any bill, during its present session, tending to increase taxation in the city; and that the elective franchise for civic purposes, within the city, be restricted to persons who have paid taxes on their rent for the previous year.

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

City bills reported:

Mr. Shannon, from the committee on certain bills relating to the city of Halifax, reported that they had considered

Halfx. assessments,

The bill to amend the act respecting assessments 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 considered

Stipendiary magistrate.

The bill to create a stipendiary magistrate for the city of Halifax, And had directed him to recommend to the House that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months.

Bill committed.

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

Bill deferred.

*Ordered*, That the further consideration of the stipendiary magistrate's bill be deferred until this day three months.

Fishery com. report bill.

Hon. Mr. Locke, from the committee on the fisheries, reported that they had considered

The bill to amend chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, "of river fisheries," and had directed him to report such bill to the House without any amendments; and he delivered the bill in at the Clerk's table.

Bill committed.

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

Guysboro' road bill.

Mr. Heffernan, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House a bill to provide for improving a road in the county of Guysborough; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Bills of sale.

The bill to amend the act to prevent frauds upon creditors by secret bills of sale of personal chattels, was read a second time.

Committed.

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

An engrossed bill relating to common lands in the township of Lunenburg was read a third time.	Read 3rd time, Lunenburg lands.
<i>Resolved</i> , That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relating to common lands in the township of Lunenburg.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the Clerk do carry the bill to the Council, and desire their concurrence.	Sent to Council.
On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee on bills.	Com. bills.
Mr. Speaker left the chair,	
Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,	
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.	
The chairman reported from the committee, that they had gone through the bill for the prevention of false alarms of fire within the city of Halifax, and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendments; that they had also gone through	Bills reported : Alarms of fire,
The bill to incorporate the Union protection company, and had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bill,—and that they had considered	Union protection company.
The bill to amend chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, “of river fisheries,” and had directed him to recommend to the House to refer such last mentioned bill to a select committee to examine and report thereon, with amendments or otherwise; and he delivered the bills, with the amendments to the bill amended by the committee, in at the Clerk’s table; where such amendments were read.	River fisheries.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill reported without amendments be engrossed.	Orders to engross.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill reported with amendments be engrossed with the amendments.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill to amend chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, “of the river fisheries,” be referred to a select committee to examine and report thereon with amendments or otherwise.	Fishery bill refer’d to sel. com.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the following members be a committee for such purpose, viz. :	
Mr. Donkin,	
“ S. Campbell,	
“ McFarlane,	
“ Pryor,	
“ McLelan.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the debate on the estimate be further adjourned until to-morrow.	
Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at three of the clock.	

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**Tuesday, 18th March, 1862.**

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## PRAYERS.

The following bills were severally read a second time :	
A bill in addition to the new practice act.	Bills read 2nd time: Practice bill,
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill be referred to the committee on amendments to the laws.	Referred.
Also,	
A bill to divide an electoral district in the county of Halifax ;	Hfx. elect’l district,
A bill to authorize the sale of a school lot in the township of Barrington ;	Bar’gton school lot,
A bill to incorporate the Dartmouth mechanics’ institute.	Dartm’t institute,
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bills be referred to the committee on private and local bills.	Referred.
Also,	
The bill to naturalize certain aliens.	Aliens,
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole house.	Committed.
A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :	Message.
Mr. Speaker,	
The Council have agreed to a bill entitled, An act to regulate highway labor within the limits of the commissioners of streets for the township of Pictou, without any amendments.	Pictou streets.
And then the messenger withdrew.	



- Read 3rd time: Halifax fires. An engrossed bill for the prevention of false alarms of fire within the city of Halifax was read a third time.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, An act for the prevention of false alarms of fire within the city of Halifax.  
*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the bill to the Council and desire their concurrence.
- Cornwallis church lands bill. The hon. Mr. Johnston, pursuant to previous leave given, presented to the House, a bill to enable the trustees of the late Elkanah Morton to sell certain lands; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- City bills com. report. Mr. Shannon, from the committee on certain bills relating to the city of Halifax, reported that they had considered  
 Hfx. hospital bill. The bill to provide for the maintenance of the city hospital in Halifax; And had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bill; and he delivered the bill, with the amendments, in at the Clerk's table.  
*Ordered*, That the bill, with the amendments, be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Private bills com. Mr. McFarlane, from the committee on private and local bills, reported that they had considered  
 Hants county bill. The bill concerning the county of Hants, And had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bill; and he delivered the bill, with the amendments, in at the Clerk's table.  
 Committed. *Ordered*, That the bill, with the amendments, be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Order of day adjourned. *Ordered*, That the adjourned debate on the Estimate be further adjourned until to-morrow.
- Money petitions. The hon. Mr. Annand, Financial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House files of all the petitions for grants of money presented to the Executive Government previous to and during the present session of the Assembly.  
*Ordered*, That the papers do lie on the table.
- Com. general state of province on patent laws. On motion, the House again resolved itself into a committee on the General State of the Province, to consider the patent laws.  
 Mr. Speaker left the chair,  
 Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,  
 And being in such committee,  
 Hon. Mr. Johnston moved the following resolution:
- Resolution moved. *Resolved*, That the granting of patents for useful inventions be not restricted by residence or nationality.  
 Which being seconded,  
 Hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, moved, by way of amendment thereto,  
 Amendm't moved, *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this House, it is impolitic to grant patents to persons not resident in Nova Scotia, and that the House be recommended to amend the patent law accordingly.  
 And carried on division. Which amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-two; against it, twelve.  
 So it passed in the affirmative.
- Resol. to defer bills. The hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, then moved the following resolution:  
*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the House to defer all bills, now before the House, to enable parties to obtain patent rights.  
 Agreed to. Which resolution being seconded, and the question put thereon, was agreed to by the House.  
 The committee then adjourned, and Mr. Speaker took the chair.

The chairman thereupon reported that the committee had passed the foregoing resolutions. Committee report.

And thereupon—

The hon. Mr. Johnston moved that such report be not received. Motion not to receive report.

Which report being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, nine; against it, twenty-six. Lost on division.

*For the amendment.*

*Against the amendment.*

Mr. Pryor,	Mr. Donkin,	Mr. McKenzie,	Mr. Townsend,
“ Shannon,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,	“ Morton,	“ McLelan,
“ Wade.	Mr. Bourinot,	“ Coffin,	“ Chambers,
“ Longley,	“ Caldwell.	“ L. Smith,	“ S. Campbell,
“ Tobin,		“ Bailey,	Hon. Atty. Gen.
		“ A. Campbell,	Mr. Heffernan,
		“ Cowie,	“ Esson,
		“ Hatfield,	Hon. Fin. Secretary,
		“ Ross,	Mr. Harrington,
		“ McFarlane,	“ P. Smyth,
		“ Burgess,	“ Killam,
		“ Grant,	“ Gammell,
		“ Robertson,	Hon. Pro. Sec’y.

So it passed in the negative.

*Ordered,* That the report of the committee be received and adopted. Report adopted.

*Ordered,* That the hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, have leave to bring in a bill to amend the patent law in accordance with the report of the committee. Leave for amending bill.

*Ordered,* That the further consideration of the following bills be deferred until this day three months, viz.:

- A bill to enable certain persons therein named to obtain letters patent; Archibald's patent;
- A bill to enable Gelston Sanford to obtain letters patent; Sanford's patent,
- A bill to enable Edward Smith Crease to obtain letters patent; Crease's patent,
- A bill to enable Horace P. Russ to obtain letters patent; Russ' patent,
- A bill to continue the act to enable Henry Bessemer to obtain letters patent; Bessemer's patent,
- A bill to enable Henry Gesner and VanBuren Ryerson to obtain letters patent; Gesner's patent,
- A bill to enable Henry Gesner and Nelson Barlow to obtain letters patent; Gesner's patent,
- A bill to enable Daniel C. McCallum to obtain letters patent. McCallum's patent;

*Ordered,* That all orders passed during the present session granting leave for the introduction of bills to enable parties to obtain patent rights be rescinded. Orders for leave for bills rescinded.

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair,

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through—

The bill to naturalize certain aliens; Aliens,

The bill to amend the act to prevent frauds upon creditors by secret bills of sale of personal chattels; Bills of sale.

And had directed him to report such bills to the House severally, without any amendments; and he delivered the bills in at the Clerk's table.

*Ordered,* That the bills be engrossed.

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

Wednesday, 19th March, 1862.

PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill to naturalize certain aliens was read a third time. Bills read 3rd time

*Resolved,* That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to naturalize certain aliens. Aliens,

- Protection comp'y. An engrossed bill to incorporate the Union protection company was read a third time.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Union protection company.
- Bills of sale. An engrossed bill to amend the act to prevent frauds upon creditors by secret bills of sale of personal chattels, was read a third time.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to prevent frauds upon creditors by secret bills of sale of personal chattels.
- Bills passed and sent to Council. *Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the bills to the Council and desire their concurrence.
- Petition of W. C. Williams. A petition of William C. Williams, an aged teacher, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Townsend and read, praying for a free grant of crown land.  
 Education com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on education.
- Pictou bridge bill. Mr. McKenzie, pursuant to special leave, presented to the House a bill to provide for re-building a bridge in the county of Pictou; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Patent bill. The hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, pursuant to leave previously given, presented to the House a bill to amend chapter 120 of the Revised Statutes, "of patents for useful inventions"; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Hfx. franchise bill. Mr. Blanchard, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House a bill to amend the acts respecting the city of Halifax; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Gold fields bill read 3d time. An engrossed bill relating to gold fields was read a third time.  
 And the usual motion being propounded from the chair, that the same do pass—
- Amendm't moved. The hon. Mr. Johnston moved, by way of amendment thereto, the following resolution:  
*Whereas*, The people who prospect and mine for gold perform a work of public utility at their own expense and risk, and ought to be no further embarrassed than may be necessary for the maintenance of order and method, and until their labors shall have realized some return, should be subjected to no greater pecuniary burden than may be adequate for meeting the expenses of allotment and leasing—  
*Therefore resolved*, That the bill be so amended that the rents assigned in the 17th clause be reduced as follows, viz.: for area number 1, from forty dollars to twenty dollars; for area number 2, from eighty dollars to forty dollars; for area number 3, from one hundred and sixty dollars to eighty dollars; and for area number 4, from two hundred and forty dollars to one hundred and twenty dollars.  
 Which amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, nineteen; against it, twenty-four.
- |                         | <i>For the amendment.</i>                                                                                                                                                                                 | <i>Against the amendment.</i>                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| And lost on divis'n     | Mr. Pryor,<br>" Wade,<br>" Cowie,<br>" Shannon,<br>" McFarlane,<br>" Martell,<br>" Moore,<br>" Harrington,<br>" Longley,<br>" Tobin,<br>" Donkin,<br>" Bourinot,                                          | Mr. McKimmon,<br>" Tupper,<br>" P. Smyth,<br>" Caldwell,<br>" Robichau,<br>" Shaw,<br>Hon. Mr. Johnston, | Mr. Hatfield,<br>" Killam,<br>" Bailey,<br>" Burgess,<br>" L. Smith,<br>" Morton,<br>" Townsend,<br>" A. Campbell,<br>" Robertson,<br>" Grant,<br>" Gammell,<br>" Blanchard, |
|                         | Mr. McLelan,<br>" Chambers,<br>" Esson,<br>Hon. Fin. Secretary,<br>" Atty. General,<br>Mr. S. Campbell,<br>" Heffernan,<br>" Morrison,<br>Hon. Mr. Locke,<br>Mr. Chipman,<br>" Brown,<br>Hon. Pro. Sec'y, |                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                              |
|                         | So it passed in the negative.                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Further amendm't moved, | The hon. Mr. Johnston then moved, by way of further amendment, the following resolution:<br>If the bulk of the people are to be placed under the rigid restraints and heavy                               |                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                              |

burdens in the enjoyment of the Provincial property, which this act imposes, it is unjust to open a door for favoritism and partiality.

*Therefore resolved*, That the bill be amended by striking out the 19th clause.

Which amendment being seconded, and the House dividing therein, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-one; against it, twenty-two. And lost on divis'n.

*For the amendment.*

*Against the amendment.*

Mr. Pryor,	Mr. Donkin,	Mr. Bailey,	Mr. S. Campbell,
" Martell,	" Bourinot,	" L. Smyth,	" Morrison,
" Killam,	" McKinnon,	" Morton,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
" Hatfield,	" P. Smyth,	" A. Campbell,	Mr. Ross,
" Wade,	" Caldwell,	" Robertson,	" Chipman,
" Cowie,	" Robichau,	" Grant,	" Brown,
" Shannon,	" Shaw,	" Gammell,	Hon. C. Campbell,
" McFarlane,	Hon. Mr. Johnston.	" Blanchard,	Mr. Heffernan,
" Townsend,		" McLelan,	Hon. Pro. Secretary.
" Moore,		" Chambers,	
" Harrington,		" Esson,	
" Longley,		Hon. Fin. Secretary.	
" Tobin,		" Atty. Gen'l.	

So it passed in the negative.

The hon. Mr. Johnston then moved, by way of further amendment, the following resolution: Further amendm't moved,

The limitation imposed on parties who have prospected in section 20 is unreasonable, and calculated to promote unfair interference and irritating disputes;

*Therefore resolved*, That the bill be amended so that the time allowed for application under that section be a week, with the addition of twenty-four hours for every fifteen miles distance between the mine and the commissioner's office in Halifax.

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

And agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the bill be amended accordingly.

Order to amend.

The hon. Mr. Johnston then moved, by way of further amendment, the following resolution: Further amendm't moved,

*Whereas*, a scrupulous respect for the rights of private property is among the first obligations of governments in civilized and free communities, and when an adequate necessity demands the sacrifice of these rights for accomplishing a public benefit, the surrender should be demanded to no greater extent than the necessity imperatively requires, and a just and liberal recompense should be effectually secured.

*Resolved*, That so much of this bill as authorizes the revesting in the Crown of lands belonging to private persons, without their assent, be expunged, as unnecessary for carrying out the objects of the bill, and therefore unjust and arbitrary to the proprietors, unconstitutional in principle, and most dangerous in the precedent established;

*Therefore resolved*, That the bill be recommitted.

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

*For the amendment.*

*Against the amendment.*

Mr. Wade,	Mr. Killam,	Mr. L. Smith,	Mr. Gammell,	<span style="float: right;">And lost on divis'n.</span>
" Shannon,	" Robichau,	" Chipman,	" McLelan,	
" Pryor,	" P. Smyth,	" Bailey,	" Chambers,	
" Martell,	Mr. Caldwell,	" Burgess,	Mr. Blanchard,	
" Cowie,	Hon. Mr. Johnston.	" Morton,	Hon. Atty. Genl.	
" McFarlane,		" Ross,	Mr. S. Campbell,	
" Moore,		" Robertson,	" Morrison.	
" Harrington,		Hon. Fin. Secretary.	" Esson,	
" Longley,		Mr. Hatfield,	Hon. Mr. Locke,	
" Tobin,		" McKenzie,	Mr. Brown,	
" Donkin,		" Heffernan,	" Grant,	
" Tupper,		" A. Campbell,	Hon. Pro. Secty.	

So it passed in the negative.

Further amendm't  
novel,

Mr. Longley then moved that the bill be amended by adding thereto the following clause :

In all grants or leases of gold mines there shall be reserved a royalty of four per cent. upon the gold mined, three per cent. of which shall go to form a sinking fund to liquidate some part at least of the vast debt incurred in the construction of the provincial railway, and the remaining one per cent. paid into the treasury for ordinary purposes. If the royalty exceeds the rent, the royalty only shall be paid ; if it does not exceed the rent, the rent only shall be paid.

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

*For the amendment.*

*Against the amendment:*

And lost on divis'n,	Mr. McKinnon,	Mr. Tupper,	Mr. Ross,	Mr. McLelan,
	“ Wade,	“ Killam,	“ Chipman,	“ Chambers,
	“ Shannon,	“ Caldwell,	“ Bailey,	“ Blanchard,
	“ Pryor,	“ P. Smyth,	“ Burgess,	Hon. Atty. General,
	“ McFarlane,	“ Cowie,	“ Morton,	Mr. S. Campbell,
	“ Harrington,	“ Shaw,	“ L. Smith,	“ Morrison,
	“ Longley,	“ Martell,	Hon. Fin. Sec'y,	“ Hesternan,
	“ Tobin,	“ Robichau,	Mr. Hatfield,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
	“ Donkin,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,	“ McKenzie,	Mr. Grant,
			“ A. Campbell,	“ Brown,
		“ Robertson,	“ Esson,	
		“ Gammell,	Hon. Prov. Sec'y.	

So it passed in the negative.

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

Further amendm't  
novel,

*Whereas*, it is unreasonable and unjust to consider the proprietor of land containing gold as precluded from all participation in a gift of Providence so associated with his property that it cannot be made available without the use of his land ; therefore the bill is unjust in requiring the value of private property taken for mining purposes to be estimated irrespectively of any enhancement thereof from the supposed existence of gold therein or in lands in the neighborhood thereof.

That the bill is arbitrary and unjust in giving to the government uncontrolled power to take from proprietors any quantity of land however great, and wherever situate, without any check ; thereby affording to the government or their grantees the benefits which should belong to the proprietor should the course of adventure induce a rise in the value of real estate in the vicinity. That the bill is flagrantly unjust in that, although it thus allows the taking from individuals of any extent of land the government or their officers may see proper, and either vests it in the Crown, or places it, as regards the owner, under a most burdensome and oppressive condition which must prevent its sale ; it yet awards compensation only as each area is actually leased, and then only the value of each specific area actually taken. That the principle of appraisal established by the bill is unjust, inasmuch as it directs the valuation to be made in respect of supposed areas before these are allotted, and irrespectively of the relation that the portions afterwards to be leased may bear to the rest or other parts of the property, and irrespectively of the effect on the value of the whole, which may result from spotting it with mining areas ; and no provision is made for the expenses of fencing that may be entailed on the proprietor, nor for the great injury that may be incurred by works abandoned, leaving the property with deep pits and mounds of debris scattered over it.

That the bill is vague and uncertain as regards the compensation for damages on cultivated lands, and affords no safeguards or protection against the great injuries that may be suffered from invasions upon the most valuable properties.

That the bill is arbitrary and unjust in giving power to the Government to reject an award of valuation at their own mere pleasure ; and thus, after having compelled the proprietors to submit to arbitration, in which two out of three arbitrators are selected by public officers, holding office under appointment from the Government.

*Resolved*, That the bill be recommitted for the purpose of amending the same, so as to render its provisions more just and efficient as regards the taking of the lands of proprietors required for gold mining purposes, and the mode of their recompense.

Which amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, eighteen; against, twenty-two. And lost on divis'n.

*For the amendment.*

*Against the amendment.*

Mr. McKinnon,	Mr. Killam,	Hon. Mr. Locke,	Hon. Fin. Sec'y,
" Shannon,	" Caldwell,	" Ross,	Mr. Planchard,
" Townsend,	" Robichau,	" Bailey,	Hon. Atty. General,
" Pryor,	" Shaw,	" Burgess,	Mr. S. Campbell,
" Wade,	" McFarlane,	" L. Smith,	" Morrison,
" Martell,	" P. Smyth,	" Hatfield,	" Heffernan,
" Chambers,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,	" McKenzie,	" Grant,
" Tobin,		" A. Campbell,	" Esson,
" Harrington,		" Robertson,	" Brown,
" Donkin,		" Gammell,	" Chipman,
" Tupper,		" McLelan,	Hon. Prov. Sec'y.

So it passed in the negative.

The resolution that the bill, as amended, do pass, being then propounded from the chair, passed in the affirmative. Bill passed.

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

*Ordered*, That the adjourned debate on the estimate be further adjourned until to-morrow. Order of day adjourned.

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

Thursday, 20th March, 1862.

PRAYERS.

A petition of the trustees of the Pictou academy and other inhabitants of Pictou, was presented by Mr. Grant and read, praying the House not to sanction the application of one half of the usual grant to that institution to an educational institution in New Glasgow. Pet. from trustees of Pictou acad'my.

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

A petition of the Pictou agricultural society was presented by Mr. Grant, and read, praying for the re-establishment of a central board of agriculture, and for an increased grant to agricultural societies. Pet. of agricultural society.

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

The following bills were severally read a second time :

A bill to provide for improving a road in the county of Guysborough ; Bills read 2d time:  
 A bill to provide for rebuilding a bridge in the county of Pictou ; Guysborough road,  
 A bill to amend chapter 120 of the Revised Statutes, " of patents for useful inventions." Pictou bridge,  
Patents,

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

Also,

A bill to establish an additional polling district in the county of Guysborough. Guysboro' polling district,

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

Also,

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

*Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the committee on amendments to the laws. Law com.

Mr. Robertson, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, a bill to define the rear line of the township of Barrington ; and the same was read a first and ordered to be read a second time. Barrington boundary bill.

Pet. to increase jurisdiction of justices.

A petition of inhabitants of the county of Annapolis was presented by Mr. Shaw, and read, praying the House to pass a bill to increase the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in civil cases.

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

Mr. Haliburton's pension.

The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, copies of the opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Court on the question raised by the application of Thomas C. Haliburton, Esq., for a pension as one of the judges of the court of common pleas, abolished in 1841.

(See Appendix.—*Mr. Haliburton's Pension.*)

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

Debate resumed and adjourned.

Pursuant to order, the House resumed the debate on the subject of the estimate of expenditure and probable revenue of the province for 1862 ;

And after some time spent in such debate,

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

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

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**Friday, 21st March, 1862.**

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PRAYERS.

Bills read 2d time:  
Bridgewater assessment,  
Margaree church,  
Cape Breton assessment,  
Referred.

The following bills were severally read a second time :

The bill to authorize an assessment upon the fire district of Bridgewater ;

A bill to incorporate the trustees of the Bethel meeting house at Margaree ;

A bill to authorize an assessment in the county of Cape Breton.

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

Also,

A bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments."

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

Assessments,  
Referred.

Private bills reported :

Mr. McFarlane, from the committee on private and local bills, reported that they had considered,

Halifax El. district,  
Bar'gton school lot,  
Dartm'th institute,  
Guysboro' polling district.

A bill to divide an electoral district in the county of Halifax ;

The bill to authorize the sale of a school lot in the township of Barrington ;

The bill to incorporate the Dartmouth Mechanics' Institute ;

The bill to establish an additional polling-district in the county of Guysborough ;

And had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendments ; and he delivered the bills in at the Clerk's table.

Bills committed.

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

Queen's county road bill.

Mr. L. Smith, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House a bill to amend the act for improving a road in Queen's county ; and

Richmond assessment.

Mr. Harrington, pursuant to previous leave given, presented to the House a bill to regulate assessments in the county of Richmond.

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

Provincial library committee.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General,

*Resolved*, That a committee of this House be appointed, jointly with a committee of the Legislative Council, to prepare rules for the regulation of the provincial library, and to superintend the management thereof during the recess.

*Ordered*, That the hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, the hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, and Mr. Shannon, be a committee for such purpose.

Petition for polling place bill.

A petition of inhabitants of Marshy Hope, in the county of Pictou, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. J. McDonald and read, praying the alteration of a division line between two polling districts in that county.

Leave for bill.

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

A petition of the Court of General Sessions in the County of Yarmouth was presented by Mr. Townsend, and read, praying legislation to enable them to appoint an agent for the sale of intoxicating liquors in that county for medicinal and mechanical purposes. Pet. for legislation as to liquor traffic.

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

A petition of electors, ladies, and minors, of the county of Digby, was presented by hon. C. Campbell, and read, praying the enactment of a law to restrain the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Pet. for liquor law.

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

A message from the Council, by Mr. Halliburton:

Message.

Mr. Speaker,

The Council have agreed to the bills entitled, respectively,

Bills agreed to:

An act for the prevention of false alarms of fire within the city of Halifax;

Halifax fires,

An act to amend the act incorporating the Chebucto marine railway company;

Chebucto marine railway,

An act to incorporate the Acadia fire insurance company;

Acadia insurance company,

An act to incorporate the Messenger wharf company;

Messenger wharf,

An act to alter a polling district and certain polling places in the county of Pictou;

Pictou pol'g places,

An act to incorporate the Halifax club,

Halifax club.

Severally, without any amendments; and to the bill entitled,

An act to regulate the size of apple barrels,

Apple barrel bill amended.

With an amendment; to which amendment they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.

The Council have passed a bill, entitled,

An act to incorporate the Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, so far as it relates to the Province of Nova Scotia,

Council's congregational union bill.

To which bill they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.

The Council have appointed the hon. the President, Mr. McCully, and Mr. Almon, to be a committee, jointly with the committee appointed by this honorable House, for the regulation and superintendence of the Provincial library,

Council's library committee.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The amendment proposed by the Council to the bill entitled, an act to regulate the size of apple barrels, and the Council's engrossed bill entitled, an act to incorporate the Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, so far as relates to the Province of Nova Scotia, were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time. Amendm't and bill read first time.

On motion, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the subject of the estimate;

Debate on estimate resumed.

And thereupon,

The hon. Mr. Annand, Financial Secretary, renewed his motion, that the estimate of the revenue and expenditure of the Province for 1862 be referred to the committee of supply;

Which being seconded,

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

Amendm't moved.

*Resolved,* That this House go into committee of the whole on the General State of the Province, for the purpose of considering the means necessary to effect the following reductions in the estimate now submitted by the government:—

	Present salary.	Reduced salary.	Saving effected.	Total saving.
The Lieutenant Governor,	\$15000	\$12000	\$3000	
The Chief Justice,	3200	2800	400	
Assistant Judge,	3250	2850	400	
Do. do.	2800	2400	400	
Do. do.	2800	2400	400	
Do. do.	2800	2400	400	
Provincial Secretary,	2800	2400	400	
Receiver General,	2400	2000	400	
Financial Secretary,	2400	2200	200	



	Present salary.	Reduced salary.	Saving effected.	Total saving.
Attorney General,	\$2000	\$1600	\$400	
Commissioner Crown Lands,	2000	1800	200	
2nd Clerk Provincial Secretary's Office,	450	400	50	
3rd Clerk do. do. do.	450	400	50	
1st Clerk Rec'r. Gen'l's. Office, additional,	200	—	200	
3rd Clerk Com. Crown Land Office, do.	80	—	80	
4th do. do. do. do.	500	450	50	
Private Secretary to Lieut. Governor,	1250	—	1250	
Contingencies of Secretary's Office, including Telegrams of do.	500	—	400	
Do. Receiver General's Office,	150	—	150	
Do. Financial Secretary's do.	300	—	300	
Messenger of Council,	160	—	160	
				9290
<i>Legislative Council.</i>				
Members' Pay,	4990	£50	840	
Clerk,	800	600	200	
Law Clerk,	600	400	200	
Gentleman Usher Black Rod,	300	200	100	
Reporting and Publishing Debates,	350	—	350	
Messengers,	260	200	60	
Contingencies, including Printing,	1000	600	400	
Postage of Members,	700	40s. each.	—	2150
<i>House of Assembly.</i>				
Members' Pay, &c.,	13700	£50 each.	2200	
Speaker,	800	400	400	
Sergeant-at-Arms,	300	200	100	
Assistant do.	180	100	80	
Clerk,	1200	800	400	
Do. Assistant,	800	600	200	
Chairman of Committees,	160	80	80	
Contingencies,	1330	1000	330	
Postage,	2000	40s. each.	—	3790
<i>Hospital for Insane.</i>				
Medical Superintendent,	2000	1800	200	200
<i>Revenue Department, Halifax.</i>				
Controller of Customs,	1000	800	200	
Warehouse Keeper,	1000	800	200	
3 Landing Waiters,	2600	1800	800	
6 Clerks,	3340	remove one.	350	
2 Guagers,	1200	1000	200	
Tide Surveyor,	650	600	50	
3 Shipping Officers,	1650	1500	150	
11 Warehouse Lockers,	5500	5000	500	
3 Weighers,	1660	1500	160	
Tide Waiters and Boatmen,	5000	4000	1000	
Incidental Expenses,	800	400	400	
				4010
Pictou Controller,	1000	800	200	
Yarmouth Controller,	1000	800	200	400

	Estimate.		Saving effected.	Total saving.
<i>Steamboats, &amp;c.</i>				
Steamer between Sydney and Bras d'Or } Lake,	1000	—	1000	
Do. " Halifax and Boston,	2000	—	2000	
Packet between Guysborough and Arichat,	200	—	200	
Do. " Pictou and Magdalen Islands,	400	—	400	
				3600
		Proposed.		
Militia and Volunteers,	20000	8000	12000	12000
<i>Board of Works and Railway Office.</i>				
Chairman of Board and Departments consolidated, saving			4061	
Light House Service,			5130	
Government House,			1400	
Provincial Building,			1500	
				12091
Normal School to be charged to Dalhousie College funds,			6965	6965
Agriculture,			2360	2360
Crown Land Department,			700	700
Post Communication and Department,			20000	20000
Postage,			2092	2092
				\$79,648

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

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

Debate adjourned.

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

Saturday, 22nd March, 1862.

PRAYERS.

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

Yarmouth court house bill.

Mr. Wade pursuant to leave given, presented to the house a bill to alter and amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the Supreme Court and its officers," and the acts in amendment thereof.

Digby court bill.

Mr. Cochran, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House a bill to provide for building a bridge in Hants county;

Hants bridge bill.

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

The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House a bill to amend the act to incorporate the Victoria coal-mining company.

Victoria coal min'g company.

And such bills were read a first, and, *men. con.* a second time.

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

Read twice and referred.

The following bills were severally read a second time :

The bill to amend the act for improving a road in Queen's county.

Read 2d time:

The Council's engrossed bill to incorporate the Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, so far as relates to the province of Nova Scotia.

Queen's Co. road.

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

Congregat'l union.

Also—

The bill to regulate assessments in the county of Richmond.

Bills committed.

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

Richmond assessments.  
Referred.

- Council's amendm't to apple bar. bill, The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled, an act to regulate the size of apple barrels, was read a second time, and considered by the House; and is as follows:  
 "At the end of the title, add the words potato barrels."  
 And thereupon—
- Not agreed to. Mr. Longley moved that such amendment be not agreed to.  
 Which being seconded and put, passed in the affirmative.  
 And accordingly—*Ordered*, That the 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.
- Com. bills. On motion the House resolved itself into a committee on bills—  
 Mr. Speaker left the chair,  
 Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,  
 Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.  
 The Chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through—
- Halifax El. district, The bill to divide an electoral district in the county of Halifax,  
 Bar'gton school lot, The bill to authorize the sale of a school lot in the township of Barrington,  
 Guysboro' polling district, The bill to establish an additional polling district in the county of Guysborough,  
 Guysboro' road, The bill to provide for improving a road in the county of Guysborough,  
 Pictou bridge, The bill to provide for re-building a bridge in the county of Pictou,  
 Queen's road, The bill to amend the act for improving a road in Queen's county,  
 And had directed him to report such bills to the House, severally, without any amendments; that they had considered—
- City hospital, The bill to provide for the maintenance of the City Hospital in Halifax,  
 And had directed him to recommend to the House that such bill be referred to a select committee to examine and report thereon, with amendments or otherwise; and that they had gone through the Council's engrossed bill, entitled—
- Congregat'l union. An act to incorporate the Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, so far as relates to the Province of Nova Scotia.  
 And had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendments; and he delivered the bills in at the Clerk's table.  
*Ordered*, That the bills (except the Council's bill), reported without amendments, be engrossed.
- City hospital bill referred. *Ordered*, That the bill to provide for the maintenance of the City Hospital in Halifax, be referred to a select committee to examine and report thereon, with amendments or otherwise.  
*Ordered*, That the following members, viz. :  
 Mr. Coffin,  
 " Tobin,  
 " Shannon,  
 " Grant,  
 " Harrington,  
 be a committee for such purpose.
- Coun. bill passed. *Resolved* That the Council's engrossed bill, entitled, an act to incorporate the Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, so far as relates to the province of Nova Scotia, do pass.  
*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the bill back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have agreed thereto.
- Pet. for incorporating Weymouth school trustees. A petition of inhabitants of Weymouth was presented by the hon. C. Campbell, and read, praying an act to incorporate the trustees of an educational institution at Weymouth.  
*Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table, and that hon. Mr. Campbell have leave to bring in a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.
- Pet. of W. McEwan. A petition of William McEwan, an aged teacher, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Shaw and read, praying for a grant of crown land.  
 Education com. *Ordered*, That the petition be referred to the committee on education.
- Debate resumed. On motion, the House resumed the adjourned debate on the motion that the estimate of the revenue, and expenditure of the province for 1862, be referred to

the committee of supply, and the amendment thereto moved yesterday; and, after some time spent in debate thereon—

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

Amendment to amendm't moved.

*Whereas*, The Legislature of Nova Scotia, after a controversy of ten years, and protracted negotiations conducted with great ability, obtained a transfer of the Crown estate and Crown revenues in 1850, in return for a civil list granted for the life of her Majesty;

*And whereas*, by the act of 1850, 5,327,554 acres of land were transferred to the control of this Legislature, with leased mines so valuable that a single company working them declared a dividend of \$205,000 on its stock in 1861, and with coal measures so extensive as to form a perpetual source of revenue;

*And whereas*, the revenues thus surrendered have amounted in twelve years to \$640,568;

*And whereas*, by the same compromise the people of Nova Scotia secured the extensive gold fields recently discovered in this province, and which may before long yield a revenue sufficient to pay the whole civil list;

*And whereas*, any attempt to disturb the settlement of 1850 would be a gross breach of faith to the Crown, and to those gentlemen who have accepted offices on the assurance of a legal and permanent provision;

*And whereas*, if the casual and territorial revenues were again surrendered, as they would be by the repeal of the statute which transferred them,—and they would become, as they were formerly, a fund to foster extravagant expenditure, and to thwart the wishes and control the independent action of this House;

*And whereas*, the refusal to grant the funds necessary to provide for the organization of the militia, and for an extension of the volunteer system, at a time when Great Britain has lavished millions in our defence, would reflect but little credit on the Province;

*And whereas*, to cripple the post office and revenue departments is not the best mode of ensuring efficiency and increasing the resources of the Province;

*And whereas*, the cost of legislation can be reduced, without any injustice, by despatching business and curtailing useless debate;

*Therefore resolved*, That the proposed scheme of retrenchment being impracticable and impolitic, the House do now resolve itself into committee of supply for the purpose of considering the estimate submitted to the House by the hon. Financial Secretary.

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

*For the amendment.*

*Against the amendment.*

Mr. Robertson,	Mr. Cochran,
“ Brown,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
“ Ross,	“ “ Wier,
“ Hatfield,	Mr. McLelan,
“ L. Smith,	“ Blanchard,
“ Coffin,	“ Chambers,
“ A. Campbell,	“ S. Campbell,
“ Morton,	“ Morrison.
“ Burgess,	Hon. Atty. Genl.
“ Bailey,	“ Pro. Secty.
“ Heffernan,	Mr. Esson,
“ Gammell,	“ Chipman,
“ Grant,	Hon. Fin. Secretary.
“ McKenzie,	

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

So it passed in the affirmative.

And accordingly,

*Ordered*, That this House do, on Monday next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider of the supply granted to her Majesty.

Order of day, supply.

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

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Monday, 24th March, 1862.

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## PRAYERS.

- Bills read 3d time: An engrossed bill to divide an electoral district in the county of Halifax was read a third time.
- Halifax elect'l dist. *Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to divide an electoral district in the county of Halifax.
- Bar'gton school lot, An engrossed bill to authorize the sale of a school lot in the township of Barrington was read a third time.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorize the sale of a school lot in the township of Barrington
- Guysboro' polling district, An engrossed bill to establish an additional polling district in the county of Guysborough was read a third time.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to establish an additional polling district in the county of Guysborough.
- Pictou bridge, An engrossed bill to provide for rebuilding a bridge in the county of Pictou was read a third time.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to provide for rebuilding a bridge in the county of Pictou.
- Guysborough road, An engrossed bill to provide for improving a road in the county of Guysborough, was read a third time.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for improving a road in the county of Guysborough.
- Queen's coun. road. An engrossed bill to amend the act for improving a road in Queen's county was read a third time.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for improving a road in Queen's county.
- Bills sent to Council. *Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the bills to the Council, and desire their concurrence.
- Bills presented: Mr. Grant, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House a bill for Pictou magistrate, the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate and police constable in the town of Pictou.
- Weymouth school, Mr. C. Campbell, pursuant to previous leave given, presented to the House a bill to incorporate the trustees of the Weymouth bridge school house.
- Sandy Cove pier, Mr. Wade, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House a bill to incorporate the Sandy Cove pier company.
- Nova Scotia land company, The hon. Mr. Archibald; Attorney General, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House a bill to incorporate the Nova Scotia land, mining, emigration and agency company; limited.
- Criminal justice, Mr. J. McDonald, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to amend chapter 168 of the Revised Statutes, "of the administration of criminal justice in the Supreme Court."  
And such bills were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Bills read 2d time: The following bills were severally read a second time:  
Bar'gton boundary, A bill to define the rear line of the township of Barrington;  
Yarmouth jail. A bill to amend the act to authorize a loan for the erection of a court house and jail in Yarmouth.
- Referred. *Ordered*, That the bills be referred to the committee on private bills.
- License law. Also,  
A bill to amend the license law;  
Hants bridge. A bill to provide for building a bridge in Hant's county.
- Committed. *Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Digby court. Also,  
A bill to alter and amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the Supreme Court and its officers," and the acts in amendment thereof.

<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill be referred to the committee on amendments to the laws.	Law com.
On motion of the hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General,	
<i>Resolved</i> , That no bill, except those reported by committees or founded on reports of committees, be received after Monday, the thirty-first day of March instant.	Res. as to bills.
On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee on bills.	Com. bills.
Mr. Speaker left the chair,	
Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,	
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.	
The chairman reported from the committee, that they had gone through	Bills reported :
The bill to provide for building a bridge in Hants county ;	Hants bridge,
And had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendments ; and that they had also gone through	
The bill to incorporate the Dartmouth Mechanics' Institute,	Dartm'th institute.
And had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bill ; and he delivered the bill, together with the amendments to the last-mentioned bill, in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill reported without amendment be engrossed.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill reported with amendments be engrossed with the amendments.	
An engrossed bill for building a bridge in Hants county was, <i>nem. con.</i> , read a third time.	Hants bridge bill read 3d time.
<i>Resolved</i> , That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for building a bridge in Hants county.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the Clerk do carry the bill to the Council and desire their concurrence.	
Mr Shannon reported from the select committee, to whom was referred the bill relating to bankruptcy, that they had considered such bill, and had directed him to report the same to the House, with amendments agreed on by the committee ; and he delivered the bill, with the amendments, in at the Clerk's table, where the amendments were read.	Bankruptcy bill reported,
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill, with the amendments, be committed to a committee of the whole house.	And committed.
The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a despatch from Lord Lyons, her Majesty's minister at Washington, announcing the rescinding of the regulation of the United States government requiring persons departing from or arriving in the United States, to provide themselves with passports.	Despatch as to passports.
(See Appendix.—Passports.)	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the despatch do lie on the table.	
A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :	Message.
Mr. Speaker—	
The Council do not adhere to the amendment proposed by them to the bill entitled,	Apple barrels bill.
An act to regulate the size of apple barrels ;	
But have agreed to the bill as originally sent to them.	
And then the messenger withdrew.	
On motion, the House resolved itself into the committee of ways and means :	Com. of ways and means
Mr. Speaker left the chair,	
Mr. Chipman took the chair of the committee,	
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.	
The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of the business referred to them, and had come to eight resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House ; and he delivered the resolutions in at the Clerk's table.	Rep't 8 resolutions.

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

The resolutions reported from the committee were then read, and are as follows:

Light duties.

1.<sup>o</sup> *Resolved*. That the duties for the support of light houses remain the same for the year ending 1st April, 1863, as they have been during the past year.

Customs duties exceptions.

2.<sup>o</sup> *Resolved*, That the same system of imposition, collection and regulation of Colonial revenue as has been in operation for the past year be continued for the year ending 1st April, 1863, with the following exceptions:

Coffee, green, per lb.,	\$0 04	
Geneva and whiskey, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength of proof, per gallon,	0 70	
Leather, viz., sole leather, including hides and skins partially dressed therefor, per lb.,	0 04	
Rum, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength of proof, per gallon,	0 40	
Spirits, viz., brandy, cordials and other spirits, except rum, geneva and whiskey, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength of proof, per gallon,	0 90	
Teas,	{ Souchong, congo, pekoe, bohea, pouchong, and all other black teas, per lb.,	0 06
	{ Gunpowder, hyson, young hyson, twankay, and all other green teas, per lb.,	0 11
Tobacco, unmanufactured, except snuff and cigars, per lb.,	0 05	
Wines, viz., hock, constantia, malmsey, tokay, champagne, burgundy, hermitage, sautern, claret, and moselle, costing \$2 and upwards, per gallon,	1 40	
Madeira, port and sherry wines, of which the first cost is £20 stg. per pipe and upwards, per gallon,	0 80	
All other wines, per gallon,	0 40	
Cigars and snuff, for every \$100 of the value,	20 00	

Malt liquors.

3.<sup>o</sup> *Resolved*, That ale, beer and porter, in casks or bottles, shall pay a duty of six cents per gallon.

Burning fluid, &c.

4.<sup>o</sup> *Resolved*, That burning fluid, and rock and coal oils, shall pay a duty of ten cents per gallon.

Brandy, &c.

5.<sup>o</sup> *Resolved*, That spirits or strong waters, not otherwise enumerated, not being pure alcohol, mixed with any ingredients, and although thereby coming under some other denomination, with the exception of varnish, shall be deemed spirits or strong waters, and shall pay a duty of 50 cents per gallon.

Patent medicines.

6.<sup>o</sup> *Resolved*, That patent medicines, for every \$100 of the value, shall pay a duty of twenty dollars.

Addition to ten per cents.

7.<sup>o</sup> *Resolved*, That an additional duty of 2½ per cent be imposed on all goods now bearing ten per cent. duty; and that the amount realized by such increase be appropriated specifically to the liquidation of the balance of expenditure over revenue at the 31st December, 1861.

Advalorem duties on wines abolished. Resolutions passed.

8.<sup>o</sup> *Resolved* That the duty of 15 per cent. advalorem, on wines, be abolished.

The resolutions reported by the committee being then read a second time, were severally agreed to by the House.

Com. to prepare bills.

*Ordered*, That the hon. Mr. Ammand, Financial Secretary, hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, and Mr. Tobin, be a committee to prepare and report revenue bills in accordance with the resolutions reported by the committee on ways and means, and agreed to by the House.

Pictou hospital bill referred.

*Ordered*, That the bill to provide for the erection and maintenance of a hospital

at Pictou be referred to the select committee to whom was referred the bill to provide for the maintenance of the city hospital in Halifax, to examine and report thereon.

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

Reports from the Adjutant-General of Militia as to expense, numbers, and efficiency of the Volunteer rifle corps throughout the province for the year 1861, with an estimate of the expense of organizing an additional force, amounting in all to 5000 men.

Reports on Volunteer militia.

(See Appendix.—Militia.)

Ordered, That the papers do lie on the table.

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

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Tuesday, 25th March, 1862.

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PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the Dartmouth Mechanics' Institute was read a third time.

Dartm'th institute bill read 3d time.

Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Dartmouth Mechanics' Institute.

Passed,

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

And sent to Council

The following bills were severally read a second time:

Bills read 2nd time:

A bill to enable the trustees of the late Elkanah Morton to sell certain lands.

Cornwallis lands,

Ordered, That the bill, together with the petitions presented to the House in favor of and against the bill be referred to the committee on private and local bills.

Referred.

Also—

A bill for the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate and police constable in the town of Pictou.

Pictou magistrate,

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

Committed.

Also—

A bill to amend chapter 168 of the Revised Statutes, "of the administration of criminal justice in the Supreme Court."

Criminal justice,

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

Law com.

Mr. Shaw, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to regulate the sale of staves, bricks, and other articles; and

Bricks and staves bill.

Mr. A. Campbell, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 157 of the Revised Statutes, "of offences against religion."

Sabbath observ'nce bill.

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

The hon. the Financial Secretary reported from the committee to prepare the revenue bills; and thereupon presented to the House

Revenue bills reported.

A bill to continue the laws imposing light house duties;

A bill to continue and amend the laws regulating customs duties.

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.

Read twice,

And committed.

Mr. McFarlane, from the committee on private and local bills, reported that they had considered—

Private bills com. report bills, viz.:

The bill to define the rear line of the township of Barrington;

Barrington boundary

The bill to amend the act to authorize a loan for the erection of a court house and jail in Yarmouth.

Yarmouth jail,

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

Committed.

A petition of John McIsaac, of Yarmouth, an aged teacher, was presented by Mr. Hatfield and read, praying a free grant of Crown land.

Pet. of aged teacher

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

Referred.



- Com. bills. On motion the House resolved itself into a committee on bills :  
Mr. Speaker left the chair,  
Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,  
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair,
- Bills reported : The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through—
- Light house duties, The bill to continue the laws imposing light house duties ;  
And had directed him to report such bill to the House without any amendments;  
and that they had also gone through—
- Customs duties. The bill to continue and amend the laws regulating customs duties ;  
And had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to  
the House with the bill ; and he delivered the bills, together with the amendments  
to the last mentioned bill, in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were  
read.  
*Ordered*, That the bills be engrossed.
- Revenue bills read An engrossed bill to continue the laws imposing light house duties was, *nem.*  
3rd time: *con.*, read a third time.
- Light house duties, *Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to continue the  
laws imposing light house duties.
- Customs duties. An engrossed bill to continue and amend the laws regulating customs duties  
was, *nem. con.*, read a third time.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to continue and  
amend the laws regulating customs duties.
- Bills sent to Council *Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the bills to the Council, and desire their  
concurrence.
- Com. bills. On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee on bills :  
Mr. Speaker left the chair,  
Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,  
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- Report bills. The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through—
- Bar'gton boundary, The bill to define the rear line of the township of Barrington ;
- Yarmouth jail, The bill to amend the act to authorize a loan for the erection of a Court house  
and jail in Yarmouth ;  
And had directed him to report such bills to the House without any amendments;  
and that they had also gone through—
- Hants, The bill concerning the county of Hants ;
- Joint stock com- The Council's engrossed bill, entitled, "an act for the incorporation and winding  
panies. up of joint stock companies ;  
And had made amendments to such bills respectively, which they had directed  
him to report to the House with the bills ; and he delivered the bills, together  
with the amendments to the two last mentioned bills, in at the Clerk's table,  
where such amendments were read.
- Orders to engross. *Ordered*, That the bills reported without amendments be engrossed.  
*Ordered*, That the bill concerning the county of Hants be engrossed with the  
amendments.  
*Ordered*, That the amendments to the Council's bill be engrossed.
- C. B. bridge bill. Mr. Caldwell, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House a bill to  
provide for re-building Albert bridge in the county of Cape Breton ; and such bill  
was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

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

Wednesday, 26th March, 1862.

PRAYERS.

An engrossed bill concerning the county of Hants was read a third time. Bills read 3rd time:  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act concerning the Hants county, county of Hants.

An engrossed bill to define the rear line of the township of Barrington was read Bar'gton boundary, a third time.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to define the rear line of the township of Barrington.

An engrossed bill to amend the act to authorize a loan for the erection of a Yarmouth jail, Court house and jail in Yarmouth was read a third time.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the act authorize a loan for the erection of a Court house and jail in Yarmouth.

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

The engrossed bill from the Council, entitled, an act for the incorporation and Joint stock compa- winding up of joint stock companies was read a third time with the amendments nies bill, made thereto.  
*Resolved*, That such bill be agreed to, and do pass this House with such Passed, amendments.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the bill back to the Council, and acquaint And sent to Council them that this House have agreed thereto with such amendments.

Mr. S. Campbell reported from the committee on amendments to the laws, that Law com. report. they had considered

The bill to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in civil cases ;  
 The bill to amend chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes, "of the jurisdiction of Jurisdiction of jus- justices in civil cases ;"  
 And had directed him to recommend to the House that the further consideration of such bills, respectively, be deferred until this day three months ; and he delivered the bills in at the Clerk's table.

And thereupon, Mr. S. Campbell moved that the further consideration of such Motion to defer. bill, to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in civil cases, be deferred until this day three months.

Which being seconded, Mr. Bourinot moved, by way of amendment, that the bill Amendment to com- be committed to a committee of the whole House.. mit.

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

*For the amendment.*

*Against the amendment.*

Mr Killam,	Mr. Tobin,	Mr. Shannon,	Hon. Pro. Sect'y.
" Heffernan,	" Donkin,	" Pryor,	" Atty. Genl.
" L. Smith,	" Brown,	" Cowie,	Mr. S. Campbell,
" Churchill,	Hon. Mr. Locke,	" McFarlane,	Hon. Fin. Secretary.
" Moseley,	Mr. Chambers,	" Martell,	" P. Smyth,
" Burgess,	" Bourinot,	" Wade,	" Shaw.
" Hatfield,	" Tupper,	" H. McDonald,	
" Bailey,	" McKinnon,	" Cochran,	
" Ross,	" Robichau,	" Harrington,	
" C. Campbell,	" Caldwell,	" J. McDonald,	
" Gammell,	" Morton,	" Blanchard,	
" Robertson,	" McLelan,	" Henry,	
" Moore,	" Chipman,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,	
" Longley,	" " Wier.	Mr. Grant,	
" Esson,		" A. Campbell,	

So it passed in the affirmative.

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

- Bill deferred. *Ordered*, That the further consideration of the bill to amend chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes, "of the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in civil cases," be deferred until this day three months.
- Message. A message from the Council, by Mr. Halliburton:  
Mr. Speaker,  
The Council have agreed to the amendment proposed by this honorable House to the bill entitled—  
An act for the incorporation and winding up of joint stock companies.
- Joint stock companies bill—amendment agreed to. The Council have agreed to a bill entitled—  
An act to regulate labor on the highways,  
With amendments; to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable House;  
And then the messenger withdrew;  
And thereupon
- Highway labor bill amended. *Resolved*, That the bill entitled, an act for the incorporation and winding up of joint stock companies, do finally pass, as now amended.  
*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the bill back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have agreed thereto, as so amended.
- Joint stock companies bill passed. The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled, an act to regulate labor on the highways, were read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Amendments read. *Ordered*, That the House do, on Friday, the twenty-eighth day of March, instant, proceed to the consideration of the bill to amend the act respecting the city of Halifax on the second reading thereof.
- Order of day—Halifax franchise. Mr. Pryor, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House a bill respecting the Board of Health in the city of Halifax; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

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

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Thursday, 27th March, 1862.

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PRAYERS.

- Pet. from Arichat for incorporation. A petition of merchants and shipowners of Arichat was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Martell and read, praying for an act to incorporate the Arichat mutual marine insurance company.
- Leave for bill. *Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table, and that Mr. Martell have leave to bring in a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.
- Bills read 2nd time. Sandy Cove pier company. Referred. The following bills were severally read a second time:  
A bill to incorporate the Sandy Cove pier company.  
*Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the committee on private and local bills.
- C. B. bridge. Bill committed. Also—  
A bill to provide for re-building Albert bridge in the county of Cape Breton.  
*Ordered*, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Halifax board of health bill. Bill referred. Also—  
A bill respecting the Board of Health of the city of Halifax.  
*Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the committee on bills relating to the city of Halifax.
- District courts bill. Mr. Cochran, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to provide district courts for the collection of debts under eighty dollars.
- Insolvent debtors' bill. Hon. Mr. Johnston, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to prevent undue preference by insolvent debtors.
- Poor law bill. Mr. J. McDonald, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to amend chapter 89 of the Revised Statutes "of the settlement and support of the poor."  
And such bills were read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. S. Campbell reported from the committee on amendments to the laws that they had considered— Law com. report.

The bill in addition to the new practice act; New practice act.

The bill to alter and amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the Supreme Court and its officers," and the acts in amendment thereof; Digby court.

And had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendments; and he delivered the bills in at the Clerk's table.

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

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton:

Mr. Speaker— Message.

The Council have agreed to the bills entitled, respectively, Bills agreed to:

An act to authorize certain aliens; Aliens,

An act to divide an electoral district in the county of Halifax; Halifax elect. dist.

An act to incorporate the union protection company; Union pro. comp'y,

An act to authorize the sale of a school-lot in the township of Barrington; Barrington lands,

An act to establish an additional polling-district in the county of Grysborough; Grysborough poll'g district,

An act to provide for improving a road in the county of Guysborough; Guysborough road,

An act to provide for rebuilding a bridge in the county of Pictou; Pictou bridge,

An act to amend the act for improving a road in Queen's county; Queen's Co. road,

An act to provide for rebuilding a bridge in Hants county, Hants bridge.

Severally, without any amendments.

The Council have passed a bill entitled,

An act to authorize the construction of a line of electric telegraph, for military purposes, from Halifax to the boundary line of New Brunswick, Council's military telegraph bill.

To which bill they desire the concurrence of this honorable House;

And then the messenger withdrew.

The Council's engrossed bill entitled,

An act to authorize the construction of a line of electric telegraph for military purposes, from Halifax to the boundary line of New Brunswick, Military telegraph bill,

Was read a first, and, *nem. com.*, a second time.

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

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair, Com. supply.

Mr. Chipman took the chair of the committee,

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

The chairman reported from the committee, that they had made some progress in the consideration of the supply, and had come to nineteen resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House. 19 resolutions reported,

The chairman also acquainted the House that he was directed by the committee to move for leave to sit again on the consideration of the supply; to which the House agreed. Leave to sit again.

*Ordered*, That the resolutions be read to-morrow. Order to consider.

The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled,

An act to regulate labor on the highways, Council's amendm't to highway labor bill considered.

Were read a second time, and considered by the House;

And thereupon, on motion,

*Resolved*, That the several amendments, except the last added clause, be agreed to. Several amendm'ts agreed to.

The last added clause was then read, and is as follows:

"This act shall go into operation in the counties of Cape Breton, Inverness, Victoria, Cumberland, and Digby, from and after the fifteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, until which date chapter 63 of the Revised Statutes, and chapter 40 of the acts of 1860, shall remain in force in such counties."

And thereupon,

Mr. Tupper moved that such added clause be amended, by striking out therefrom the word "Cumberland." Last added clause.

Which being seconded,

- Amendment thereto moved, Mr. McFarlane moved, by way of amendment, that such added clause be not agreed to.
- And lost on divis'n. Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, seventeen; against it, twenty-eight. So it passed in the negative.
- Original amendm't passed. The original motion being then propounded from the chair, the same was agreed to by the House.  
*Ordered*, That the clause be amended; accordingly  
*Resolved*, That the Council amendments, as so amended, do pass.  
*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the Council, and acquaint them with the foregoing resolutions.

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

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Friday, 28th March, 1862.

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PRAYERS.

- Useful animals bill, Mr. Esson, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to amend chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, "of the preservation of useful birds and animals."
- Cours. of streets bill. Mr. S. Campbell reported from the law committee by bill; and thereupon delivered to the House a bill to amend chapter 64 of the Revised Statutes, "of commissioners of streets."
- Halifax common bill. Mr. Pryor, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House a bill to authorize the sale of a portion of the Halifax common.  
 And such bills were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Private bills reported: Mr. McFarlane, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered
- C. B. assessment, The bill to authorize an assessment on the county of Cape Breton;  
 Victoria coal mine company, The bill to amend the act to incorporate the Victoria coal mining company;  
 And had directed him to report such bills to the House, severally, without any amendments; and he delivered the bills in at the Clerk's table.
- Committed. *Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Law com. rep't bill, Mr. S. Campbell reported from the committee on amendments to the laws, that they had considered
- County assessments, The bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments," and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendments; and he delivered the bill in at the Clerk's table.
- Committed. *Ordered*, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Fishery bill reptd. Mr. Donkin, from the committee to whom was referred  
 The bill to amend chapter 35 of the Revised Statutes, "of river fisheries,"  
 Reported that they had considered such bill, and had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bill; and he delivered the bill, with the amendments, in at the Clerk's table.
- And committed. *Ordered*, That the bill, with the amendments, be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Bills read 2nd time: The following bills were severally read a second time:
- Staves and bricks, A bill to regulate the sale of staves, bricks, and other articles;  
 Insolvent debtors, A bill to prevent undue preferences by insolvent persons.  
 Committed. *Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole House.  
 Also,
- Poor law, A bill to amend chapter 89 of the Revised Statutes, "of the settlement and support of the poor."
- Referred. *Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the committee on amendments to the laws.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :	Message.
Mr. Speaker—	
The Council have agreed to the bills entitled, respectively,	Bills agreed to.
An act to continue the laws imposing light house duties ;	Light duties.
An act to continue and amend the laws regulating customs duties.	Custom duties.
They have agreed to the bills entitled, respectively :	
An act relating to gold fields ;	Gold fields.
An act to incorporate the Dartmouth Mechanics' Institute ;	
Severally, without any amendments.	
They do not agree to the amendment proposed by this honorable House to the amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled :	Amendment not agreed to.
An act to regulate labor on the highways.	
And then the messenger withdrew.	
A petition of the medical society of Nova Scotia was presented by Mr. Tupper, and read, praying the passing of an act for the registration of births, marriages and deaths, and for the procuring of statistical information relating to the public health.	Petition of medical society.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the petition do lie on the table.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That this House do, on Monday next, resolve itself into a committee to consider the bill to amend the license law.	Order of day. License law.
<i>Ordered</i> , That this House do, on Monday next, proceed to the consideration of the bill to amend the act relating to the city of Halifax, on the second reading thereof.	Order of day— Halifax franchise.
<i>Ordered</i> , That Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Moore, Mr. Churchill, and Mr. Harrington, have leave of absence until Tuesday next, on urgent private business.	Leave of absence.
The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a copy of an order of Her Majesty in Council, allowing seventy-eight acts, passed in the last session of the General Assembly.	Despatches relating to acts of Assembly.
Also, a copy of an order of Her Majesty in Council, disallowing the Provincial act 24 Victoria, chapter 6 ; with despatches from the Colonial Secretary relating thereto.	
<i>(See Appendix.—Acts of Assembly.)</i>	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the despatches and orders do lie on the table.	
The order of the day being read, the House proceeded to the consideration of the several resolutions reported yesterday from the committee of supply ; and the same were read by the Clerk, and are as follow, viz. :	Supply resolutions read, viz. :
1°. <i>Resolved</i> , That a sum not to exceed \$7,440 be granted to his Excellency the Governor to defray certain charges on the civil list not authorised by the permanent laws, pursuant to the estimate submitted to the House.	Civil list,
2°. <i>Resolved</i> , That a sum not to exceed \$12,000 be granted to his Excellency the Governor towards defraying the expense of the military defence of the Province, pursuant to the estimate.	Military defence,
3°. <i>Resolved</i> , That a sum not to exceed \$29,830 be granted to his Excellency the Governor to provide for the pay of the members and officers, and the contingent expenses of the Legislature, pursuant to the estimate.	Legislative expenses,
4°. <i>Resolved</i> , That a sum not to exceed \$91,920 be granted to his Excellency the Governor to provide for certain public works, pursuant to the estimate.	Public works,
5°. <i>Resolved</i> , That a sum not to exceed \$8,000 be granted to his Excellency the Governor towards the expense of the Halifax Poors' Asylum, pursuant to the estimate.	Poors' asylum,
6°. <i>Resolved</i> , That a sum not to exceed \$40,420 be granted to his Excellency the Governor to defray certain charges for the collection and protection of the revenue, pursuant to the estimate.	Revenue expenses,
7°. <i>Resolved</i> , That a sum not to exceed \$1507 be granted to his Excellency the Governor, to provide for the relief of Indians, pursuant to the estimate.	Indians,

- Steamboats, &c., 8.° *Resolved*, That a sum not to exceed \$10,262 be granted to his Excellency the Governor, for steamboats, packets, and ferries, pursuant to the estimate.
- Public printing, 9.° *Resolved*, That a sum not to exceed \$6377 be granted to his Excellency the Governor towards providing for the expense of public printing for 1861 and 1862, pursuant to the estimate.
- Educational institutions, 10.° *Resolved*, That a sum, not to exceed \$8135, be granted to his Excellency the Governor for certain educational institutions, pursuant to the estimate.
- Agriculture, 11.° *Resolved*, That a sum, not to exceed \$2360, be granted to his Excellency the Governor for the encouragement of agriculture, pursuant to the estimate.
- Breakwaters, landings, &c., 12.° *Resolved*, That a sum, not to exceed \$4248, be granted to his Excellency the Governor to provide for certain public landings and breakwaters, pursuant to the estimate.
- Railway expenses, 13.° *Resolved*, That a sum, not to exceed \$100,000 be granted to his Excellency the Governor to provide for the expenditure of the provincial railway, pursuant to the estimate.
- Crown land office, 14.° *Resolved*, That a sum, not to exceed \$12,700, be granted to his Excellency the Governor to provide for the expense of the Crown Land Department, pursuant to the estimate.
- Transient poor, 15.° *Resolved*, That a sum, not to exceed \$939, be granted to his Excellency the Governor, to provide for the relief of transient paupers, pursuant to the estimate.
- Post office, 16.° *Resolved*. That a sum, not to exceed \$70,000, be granted to his Excellency the Governor to defray the expense of the post office department, pursuant to the estimate.
- Roads and bridges, 17.° *Resolved*, That a sum, not to exceed \$110,000, be granted to his Excellency the Governor to provide for the great and bye-roads of the Province and the bridges thereof, pursuant to the estimate.
- Railway construction, 18.° *Resolved*, That a sum, not to exceed \$5000, be granted to his Excellency the Governor, to provide for railway construction, pursuant to the estimate.
- Miscellaneous expenses, 19.° *Resolved*, That a sum, not to exceed \$27,563, be granted to his Excellency the Governor to defray certain miscellaneous expenses.
- First resolution read. The first resolution, granting \$7440 to defray certain charges on the civil list, being read a second time,
- Amendment moved Mr. Tupper moved that the resolution be amended by deducting from the amount named therein the sum of \$1250, included therein, for the salary of a Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor.
- And lost on division. Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twenty-one ; against it, twenty-five.

*For the amendment.*

Mr. Pryor,	Mr. Tobin,
" Shannon,	" Henry,
" Killam,	" Donkin,
" Cowie,	Hon. Mr. Johnston.
" Townsend,	" Tupper,
" Martell,	" Bourinot,
" McKinnon,	" Robichau,
" H. McDonald,	" P. Smyth,
" J. McDonald,	
" Churchill,	
" McFarlane,	
" Moore,	
" Longley,	

*Against the amendment.*

Mr. A. Campbell,	Hon. Atty. Gen.
" McKenzie,	Mr. S. Campbell,
" L. Smyth,	" Hesterman,
" Cochran,	" Chipman,
" Burgess,	" Morrison,
" Moseley,	Hon. " Wier.
" Bailey,	Mr. Ross,
" Grant,	" Morton,
" Blanchard,	" Hatfield,
" Robertson,	" Esson,
" McLelan,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
" Gammell,	Hon. Pro. Secretary.
Hon. Fin. Secretary.	

So it passed in the negative.

The question being then put on the original resolution, the same was agreed to by the House. Resolution passed.

The second resolution granting \$12,000 for the military defence of the Province being read a second time, was agreed to by the House. Second resolution passed.

The third resolution granting \$29,830 to provide for the members, officers, and contingent expenses of the Legislature being read a second time, Third resolution moved.

Mr. Tupper moved that the resolution be amended by deducting from the amount therein named the amount of savings below mentioned, viz. : Amendm't moved,

*Legislative Council.*

	Estimate.	Proposed.	Saving.
Members pay,	\$4990	\$200 each.	\$840
Clerk,	800	600	200
Law Clerk,	600	400	200
Gentleman Usher Black Rod	300	200	100
Reporting and publishing debates,	350	—	350
Messengers,	260	200	60
Contingencies, including printing,	1000	600	400
Postage of members,	700	8 each	—
			2,150

*House of Assembly.*

	Estimate.	Proposed.	Saving.
Members pay, &c.,	\$13,700	\$200 each	\$2200
Speaker,	800	400	400
Sergeant-at-Arms,	300	200	100
Assistant do.,	180	100	80
Clerk,	1200	800	400
Do. Assistant,	800	600	200
Chairmen of Committees,	160	80	80
Contingencies,	1330	1000	330
Postage,	2000	8 each	—
Additional saving on members' in a session of 70 days,			3,040
			<u>\$8,980</u>

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

*For the amendment.*

Mr. Cowie,  
 " Killam,  
 " Pryor,  
 " Martell,  
 " H. McDonald,  
 " Shannon,  
 " McKinnon,  
 " Townsend,  
 " Churchill,  
 " Moore,  
 " Longley,  
 " Tobin,  
 " Henry,

*Against the amendment.*

Mr. Donkin,  
 Hon. Mr. Johnston,  
 Mr. Tupper,  
 " McFarlane,  
 " Bourinot,  
 " P. Smyth,  
 " Robichau,  
 " C. Campbell,  
 " J. McDonald,  
 Mr. Cochran,  
 " A. Campbell,  
 " McKenzie,  
 " Moseley,  
 " L. Smith,  
 " Chipman,  
 Hon. Mr. Wier,  
 Mr. Burgess,  
 " Bailey,  
 " Blanchard,  
 " Robertson,  
 Hon. Atty. General,  
 Mr. McLelan,  
 Mr. Gammell,  
 Hon. Fin. Sec'y,  
 Mr. S. Campbell,  
 " Heffernan,  
 " Morrison,  
 " Grant,  
 " Ross,  
 " Hatfield,  
 " Morton,  
 " Esson,  
 Hon. Mr. Locke,  
 " Prov. Sec'y.

So it passed in the negative.

The original resolution being then propounded from the Chair, was agreed to by the House. Resolution passed.

The remaining resolutions, from the fourth to the nineteenth, inclusive, being read a second time, and the question put thereon, were severally agreed to by the House. Remaining resolutions passed.

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



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Monday, 31st March, 1862.

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## PRAYERS.

- Bills presented. Mr. Esson, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House a bill for the establishment of police regulations in the town of Dartmouth.
- Dartmouth police. The hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, reported from the committee on education the following bills, viz.:
- Truro school lands. A bill to authorize the sale of school lands for the township of Truro ;
- Public instruction. A bill to continue and amend chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "of public instruction," and
- The hon. Mr. Annand, Financial Secretary, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House the following bills, viz. :
- Drawbacks. A bill to amend chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes, "of the exportation of goods, and drawbacks ;"
- Provincial loan. A bill to continue the act to authorize a provincial loan ;
- Appropriation. A bill to provide for certain expenses of the civil government of this Province ;  
And such bills were severally read a first and ordered to be read a second time.
- Private bill reported. Mr. McFarlane, from the committee on private and local bills, reported that they had considered—
- Bridgewater assessment. The bill to authorise an assessment upon the fire district of Bridgewater ;  
And had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendments.
- Bills committed. *Ordered*, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Fishery committee report. The hon. Mr. Locke reported from the committee on the fisheries ; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.
- (*See Appendix.—Fisheries.*)
- Adopted. *Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted.
- Petition for liquor law. A petition of inhabitants of the county of Digby was presented by Mr. Campbell and read, praying the passing of an act to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors.  
*Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table.
- Petition of telegraph company. A petition of the Nova Scotia electric telegraph company was presented by hon. Mr. Wier and read, praying the House not to pass the Council's engrossed bill to authorize the construction of a line of electric telegraph, for military purposes, from Halifax to the boundary line of New Brunswick.  
*Ordered*, That the petition do lie on the table.
- Law com. report. Mr. S. Campbell reported from the committee on amendment of the laws, that they had considered—
- Poor law bill. The bill to amend chapter 89 of the Revised Statutes, "of the settlement and support of the poor ;"  
And had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendment.
- Committed. *Ordered*, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Message from Governor. A message from his Excellency the Governor by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod :  
Mr. Speaker,  
His Excellency the Governor commands the immediate attendance of this honorable House in the Council Chamber.  
Accordingly,
- House attend. Mr. Speaker, with the House, attended his Excellency in the Council Chamber ;  
And being returned,
- 28 bills assented to. Mr. Speaker reported that the House had attended his Excellency in the Council Chamber, when his Excellency was pleased to give his assent to twenty-eight bills, passed in the present session, entitled as follows :  
An act to regulate highway labor within the limits of the commissioners of streets for the town of Pictou ;

- An act to amend the act to incorporate the Halifax relief steamboat company ;
- An act to establish an additional polling district in the county of Victoria ;
- An act to naturalize certain aliens ;
- An act to amend the act relating to Port Hawkesbury, in the county of Inverness ;
- An act for the prevention of false alarms of fire within the city of Halifax ;
- An act relating to gold fields ;
- An act to regulate the size of apple barrels ;
- An act to amend the act incorporating the Chebucto marine railway company ;
- An act to incorporate the Acadia fire insurance company ;
- An act to incorporate the Messenger wharf company ;
- An act to divide an electoral district in the county of Halifax ;
- An act to alter a polling district and certain polling places in the county of Pictou ;
- An act to incorporate the Halifax club ;
- An act to incorporate the Union protection company ;
- An act to authorize the sale of a school lot in the township of Barrington ;
- An act to incorporate the Dartmouth Mechanics' Institute ;
- An act to amend the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia telegraph company and the acts in amendment thereof ;
- An act to establish a line between two polling districts in the county of Cumberland ;
- An act for the incorporation and winding-up of joint stock companies ;
- An act to establish an additional polling district in the county of Guysborough ;
- An act to provide for improving a road in the county of Guysborough ;
- An act to provide for rebuilding a bridge in the county of Pictou ;
- An act for improving a road in Queen's county ;
- An act to incorporate the congregational union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, so far as relates to the province of Nova Scotia ;
- An act to provide for building a bridge in Hants county ;
- An act to continue the laws imposing light house duties ;
- An act to continue and amend the laws regulating custom duties.

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair,

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Com. bills.

- The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through—
- The bill to authorize an assessment upon the fire district of Bridgewater ;
- The bill to amend chapter 120 of the Revised Statutes, "of patents for useful inventions" ;
- The bill to amend the act to incorporate the Victoria coal mining company ;
- The bill for the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate and police constable in the town of Pictou ;
- The bill to regulate the sale of staves, bricks, and other articles ;
- The bill to provide for rebuilding Albert bridge, in the county of Cape Breton ;
- And had directed him to report such bills, severally, to the House, without any amendments ; and that they had also gone through—
- The bill to authorize an assessment on the county of Cape Breton ;
- The bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments ;"
- The bill to amend chapter 89 of the Revised Statutes, "of the settlement and support of the poor ;

Bills reported.  
 Bridgewater assessment.  
 Patents.  
 Victoria mining company.  
 Pictou magistrate.  
 Staves, bricks, &c.  
 C. B. bridge,  
 C. B. assessment.  
 County assessments.  
 Poor law.

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

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

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

- Bills presented. Mr. Townsend, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill in addition to chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "of public instruction."
- Education amend't.
- Arichat Insurance company. Mr. Martell, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, a bill to incorporate the Arichat mutual insurance company.
- And such bills were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Mr. McFarlane, from the committee on private and local bills, reported that that they had considered—
- Mr. Shannon, from the committee on bills relating to the city of Halifax, reported that they had considered—
- Halifax streets bill reported
- And committed. The bill to incorporate the Glace Bay mining company ;
- Glace Bay mining company bill reported
- And committed. And had directed him to report such bill to the House, with amendments, which he delivered in with the bill at the Clerk's table ;
- Ordered, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Mr. Shannon, from the committee on bills relating to the city of Halifax, reported that they had considered—
- Halifax streets bill reported
- And committed. The bill in amendment of the act concerning streets in the city of Halifax ;
- And had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House, with the bill ; and he delivered the bill, with the amendments, in at the Clerk's table.
- Ordered, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Order of day—
- Ordered, That this House do, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider
- Bankrupts' and insolvents' bills.
- The bill relating to bankrupts, and
- The bill to prevent undue preferences by insolvent persons.
- Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at eleven of the clock.

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Tuesday, 1st April, 1862.

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PRAYERS.

- Bills read 3rd time. An engrossed bill to authorize an assessment upon the fire district of Bridgewater, was read a third time.
- Bridgewater assessment.
- Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorize an assessment upon the fire district of Bridgewater.
- C. B. assessment. An engrossed bill to authorize an assessment on the county of Cape Breton, was read a third time.
- Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorize an assessment on the county of Cape Breton.
- County assessments. An engrossed bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments," was read a third time.
- Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments."
- Patents. An engrossed bill to amend chapter 120 of the Revised Statutes, "of patents for useful inventions," was read a third time.
- Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 120 of the Revised Statutes, "of patents for useful inventions."
- Victoria coal company. An engrossed bill to amend the act to incorporate the Victoria coal mining company was read a third time.
- Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the act to incorporate the Victoria coal mining company.
- Pictou magistrate. An engrossed bill for the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate and police constable in the town of Pictou was read a third time.
- Resolved, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate and police constable in the town of Pictou.
- Staves and bricks. An engrossed bill to regulate the sale of staves, bricks, and other articles, was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to regulate the sale of staves, bricks, and other articles.

An engrossed bill to provide for rebuilding Albert bridge in the county of Cape Breton was read a third time. Albert bridge.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to provide for rebuilding Albert bridge in the county of Cape Breton.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 89 of the Revised Statutes, "of the settlement and support of the poor," was read a third time. Poor law.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 89 of the Revised Statutes, "of the settlement and support of the poor."

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

The following bills were severally read a second time :

A bill to authorize the sale of a portion of the Halifax common. Read 2nd time.  
Halifax common.

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

Also,

A bill to authorize the sale of school lands for the township of Truro ; Truro lands.

A bill to amend chapter 64 of the Revised Statutes, "of commissioners of streets"; Com'rs. of streets.

A bill to amend chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes, "of the exportation of goods and drawbacks"; Drawbacks.

A bill to authorize a provincial loan ; Provincial loan.

A bill to provide for certain expenses of the civil government of this province. Appropriation.

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

*Ordered*, That Mr. Longley have leave of absence until Monday next, on urgent private business. Leave of absence.

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair,

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

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

The bill to continue the act to authorize a provincial loan; Provincial loan.

The bill to provide for certain expenses of the civil government of this province, and had directed him to report such bills to the House, severally, without any amendments ; and he delivered the bills in at the Clerk's table. Appropriation.

*Ordered*, That the bills be engrossed.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Annand, Financial Secretary—

*Resolved*, That the sum of One hundred thousand dollars, granted for the road and bridge service for the present year, be applied as follows : Division of road monies.

Halifax county,	\$7356
Pictou,	7200
Inverness,	6600
Lunenburg,	6000
Hants,	5992
Colchester,	5840
Cumberland,	5840
Cape Breton,	5684
Kings,	5400
Annapolis,	5200
Yarmouth,	4880
Shelburne,	4880
Digby,	4880
Sydney,	4880
Richmond,	4880
Victoria,	4880
Guysborough,	4880
Queens,	4728

—————\$100,000

- And thereupon—  
**Road scales.** *Ordered,* That the road scales be presented on Tuesday next.
- Trade com. report bills—** Hon. Mr. Wier, from the committee on trade and manufactures, reported that they had considered—
- Useful animals.** The bill in addition to chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, “of the preservation of useful birds and animals” ;
- Pilotage.** The bill to amend chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, “of pilotage, harbors, and harbor masters ;”  
 And had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendments, and he delivered the bills in at the Clerk’s table.
- Bills committed.** *Ordered,* That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Law com. report.** Mr. S. Campbell, from the committee on amendments to the laws, reported that they had considered—
- Criminal justice bill** The bill to amend chapter 168 of the Revised Statutes, “of the administration of criminal justice in the Supreme Court ;”
- To be deferred.** And had directed him to recommend to the House that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months ;  
 And thereupon—
- Motion to commit,** Hon. Mr. Johnston moved that the report be not received, but that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House, which being seconded and put, was
- Agreed to.** agreed to by the House.
- Bill committed.** *Ordered,* That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Pet. for liquor law.** A petition of miners and others, of Sherbrooke, in the county of Guysborough, was presented by Mr. S. Campbell, and read, praying the passing of a law to enable them to suppress intemperance at the gold mines.  
*Ordered,* That the petition do lie on the table.
- Special loan bill.** The hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House a bill to authorize a loan for the public service, and to provide for the repayment thereof, and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Military telegraph bill.** The Council’s engrossed bill to authorize the construction of a line of electric telegraph, for military purposes, from Halifax to the boundary line of New Brunswick, was read a second time.
- Committed.** *Ordered,* That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Amendment to highway labor bill not adhered to.** On motion, the House proceeded to the re-consideration of the amendment proposed by the House to the Council’s amendment to the bill, entitled,  
 An act to regulate labour on the highways ;  
 And the same was read by the Clerk—  
 And thereupon,  
 On motion of Mr. Brown, *resolved,* that this House do not adhere to such amendment.  
*Ordered,* That the Clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the Council, and acquaint them with the foregoing resolution.
- Railway com. report bill.** The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, reported from the railway committee that they had considered  
 The bill to amend the act to authorize the construction of railways in this Province, and the acts in amendment thereof ;  
 And had directed him to report such bills to the House without any amendments.
- Bills committed.** *Ordered,* That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Read 3rd time—** An engrossed bill to continue the act to authorize a provincial loan was, *nem. con.*, read a third time.
- Provincial loan.** *Resolved,* That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorize a provincial loan.
- Appropriation.** An engrossed bill to provide for certain expenses of the civil government of this province was, *nem. con.*, read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to provide for certain expenses of the civil government of this province.

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

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message.

Mr. Speaker,

The Council have agreed to the bill entitled—

An act relating to common lands in the county of Lunenburg,  
Without any amendments.

Lunenburg lands bill.

The Council have agreed to the bill entitled—

An act to regulate labor on the highways,  
As now amended ;

Highway labor bill.

And then the messenger withdrew.

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

Mr. Speaker left the chair,

Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,

Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.

Com. bills report bills:

The chairman reported from the committee, that they had gone through

The bill in addition to chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, “of the preservation of useful birds and animals” ;

Useful animals,

The bill to amend the act to authorize the construction of railways in this province, and the acts in amendment thereof ;

Railways,

The bill to amend chapter 64 of the Revised Statutes, “of commissioners of streets” ;

Comrs. of streets,

The bill to amend chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes, “of the exportation of goods and drawbacks” ;

Drawbacks,

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

The bill to amend the act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax ;

Halifax assessm'ts,

The bill in amendment of the act concerning streets in the city of Halifax ;

Halifax streets,

The bill respecting the medical officer in the city of Halifax ;

Medical officer,

The bill to amend the act to restrain the erection of wooden buildings within certain portions of the city of Halifax ;

Wooden buildings,

The bill to amend the license law ;

License law,

And had made amendments to such bills, respectively, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bills ; and that they had considered

The bill to amend the act to incorporate the city of Halifax ;

Halifax incorporation to be defer'd.

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

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

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

Mr. Pryor then moved, that the report of the committee respecting the bill to amend the act to incorporate the city of Halifax, be not received, but that the bill be engrossed.

City incorp. bill.  
Motion to engross,

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

Lost on division.

So it passed in the negative.

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

Bill deferred.

*Ordered*, That the bill to amend the act respecting the city of Halifax be read a second time to-morrow.

Order of day—  
Halifax franchise.

Mr. Brown, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, a bill to incorporate the Minas marine insurance company ; and the same was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

Acadia marine ins. company bill.

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

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Wednesday, 2nd April, 1862.

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## PRAYERS.

Bills read 3rd time:  
Useful animals,

An engrossed bill in addition to chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, "of the preservation of useful birds and animals," was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act in addition to chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, "of the preservation of useful birds and animals."

Railways,

An engrossed bill to amend the act to authorize the construction of railways in this province, and the acts in amendment thereof, was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the act to authorize the construction of railways in this province, and the acts in amendment thereof.

License law,

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

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the license law.

Commrs. of streets,

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 64 of the Revised Statutes, "of commissioners of streets," was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 64 of the Revised Statutes, "of commissioners of streets."

Drawbacks.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes, "of the exportation of goods and drawbacks," was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes, "of the exportation of goods and drawbacks."

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

Governor General's  
commission and  
instructions.

The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House, a copy of her Majesty's commission to his Excellency the Governor General, with a copy of her Majesty's instructions to his Excellency annexed thereto.

*(See Appendix—Governor General's Instructions.)*

*Ordered*, That the papers do lie on the table, and be printed in the appendix to the Journals.

Read 2nd time:  
District courts.

The bill to provide district courts for the collection of debts under eighty dollars, was read a second time.

Select committee.

*Ordered*, That the bill be referred to a select committee to examine and report thereon, with amendments or otherwise.

*Ordered*, That the following members, viz.,

Mr. Cochran,  
Hon. Attorney General,  
Mr. Donkin,  
" Brown,  
" Gammell,

be a committee for such purpose.

Useful animals,

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

Select committee.

*Ordered*, That the bill be referred to the following members, viz. :

Mr. Shannon,  
" Esson,  
" Cochran,  
" Henry,  
" S. Campbell,

examine and report thereon, with amendments or otherwise.

The following bills were severally read a second time :	Read 2nd time:
The bill to amend chapter 157 of the Revised Statutes, "of offences against religion" ;	Sabbath observance,
The bill to authorize a loan for the public service, and to provide for the re-payment thereof.	Public service loan,
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole House.	
Also—	
The bill to incorporate the Minas marine insurance company.	Minas ins. comp'y,
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill be referred to the committee on private bills.	
A petition of Thomas W. Chesley, of Granville, in the county of Annapolis, was presented by hon. Mr. Johnston and read, praying legislation to limit and regulate the fees of Prothonotaries.	Petition of T. W. Chesley.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the petition do lie on the table, and that the hon. Mr. Johnston have special leave to bring in a bill in accordance with the prayer thereof.	Leave for bill.
And, thereupon, hon. Mr. Johnston, pursuant to such leave, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes, "of pleadings and practice in the Supreme Court."	Prothonotaries bill,
And such bill was read a first, and, <i>nem. con.</i> , a second time.	Read twice,
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill be referred to the committee on amendments to the laws.	And committed.
The hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, a bill in reference to the militia ;	Militia bill,
And the same was read a first, and, <i>nem. con.</i> , a second time.	Read twice,
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.	And committed.
Mr. Shaw, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, a bill to regulate cider barrels.	Cider barrels bill,
And the same was read a first, and, <i>nem. con.</i> , a second time.	Read twice,
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.	And committed.
A petition of John Low, late contractor for upholding of the railway, was, by special leave, presented by Mr. Tupper and read, complaining of an alleged balance due to him being withheld.	Petition of J. Low.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the petition be referred to the committee on the railway.	Railway committee.
A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :	Message.
Mr. Speaker—	
The Council have agreed to the bills entitled, respectively :	
An act to define the rear line of the township of Barrington ;	Barrington bound-ary.
An act to amend the act to authorize a loan for the erection of a Court house and jail in Yarmouth ;	Yarmouth jail.
An act for the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate and police constable in the town of Pictou ;	Pictou magistrate.
An act to regulate the sale of staves, bricks, and other articles ;	Bricks and staves.
An act to provide for re-building Albert bridge in the county of Cape Breton ;	C. B. bridge.
An act to amend chapter 89 of the Revised Statutes, "of the settlement and support of the poor" ;	Poor law.
An act to continue the act to authorize a provincial loan ;	Provincial loan.
An act to provide for certain expenses of the civil government of this province; Severally, without any amendments.	Appropriation.
The Council have agreed to the bill, entitled,	
An act concerning the county of Hants,	Hants county bill amended.
With an amendment, to which amendment they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.	
And then the messenger withdrew.	
The amendment proposed by the Council to the bill, entitled,	
An act concerning the county of Hants,	
Was read a first, and, <i>nem. con.</i> , a second time, and considered by the House.	Amendm'ts agreed to.
And thereupon—	
On motion, <i>resolved</i> , that such amendment be agreed to.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the Clerk do carry the bill and amendment back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have agreed to such amendment.	



- Com Bills. On motion the House resolved itself into a committee on bills :  
Mr. Speaker left the chair,  
Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,  
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- Bankrupts bill. The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through—  
The bill relating to bankrupts ;  
And had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bill ; and he delivered the bill, with the amendments, in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.  
*Ordered*, That the bill be engrossed with the amendments.
- Message. A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton.  
Mr. Speaker,  
The Council have agreed to the bill entitled
- Hants county bills. An act concerning the county of Hants,  
As amended ;  
And then the messenger withdrew.
- Bills presented :  
Lunenburg assess-  
ment,  
Pictou pilotage,  
Digby bridge.
- Hon. Mr. Wier, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, a bill to legalize an assessment in the county of Lunenburg.  
Mr. J. McDonald, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, "of pilotage, harbors and harbor-masters."  
Mr. Robichan, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, a bill to provide for rebuilding a bridge in the county of Digby ;  
And such bills were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Order of day—  
Halifax franchise. *Ordered*, That the Halifax franchise bill be read a second time to-morrow.
- Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at twelve of the clock.

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Thursday, 3rd April, 1862.

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## PRAYERS.

- Bills presented :  
Pictou roads and  
bridges,  
Post office,  
Distillation.
- Mr. Grant, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend the act for the building of certain bridges and the improvement of certain roads in the county of Pictou ;  
Hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, reported in part from the committee on the post office by bill ; and thereupon delivered to the House, a bill to amend chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, "of the post office."  
Hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, a bill to prevent the distillation of intoxicating liquors, and for protecting the public revenue ;
- Read twice and  
committed. And such bills were severally read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time.  
*Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Bills read 2d time :  
Lunenburg assess't,  
Pilotage,  
Digby bridge.  
Bills committed.
- The following bills were severally read a second time :  
A bill to legalize an assessment in the county of Lunenburg.  
A bill to amend chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, "of pilotage, harbors, and harbor-masters" ;  
A bill to provide for rebuilding a bridge in the county of Digby.  
*Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Private bills re-  
ported.  
Minas Ins. Co.  
Incorp. bills to be  
deferred :  
Badk school house,  
Milton tramway,
- Mr. McFarlane, from the committee on private and local bills, reported that they had considered  
The bill to incorporate the Minas marine insurance company ; and had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendments ; and that they had also considered  
The bill to incorporate the Baddeck school house company ;  
The bill to incorporate the Milton tramway company ;

<p>The bill to incorporate the Hebert coal mining company ;                  The bill to incorporate the trustees of the Bethel meeting house at Margaree ;                  The bill to incorporate the Sandy Cove pier company ;</p>	<p>Hebert coal mine,                  Margaree church,                  Sandy-cove pier.</p>
<p>And had directed him to recommend to the House that the further consideration of such bills be deferred until this day three months ; and he delivered the bills in at the Clerk's table.</p>	
<p><i>Ordered</i>, That the bill, reported without amendments, be committed to a committee of the whole House.</p>	<p>Bill committed.</p>
<p><i>Ordered</i>, That the further consideration of the remaining bills, reported by the committee, be deferred until this day three months, pursuant to such report.</p>	<p>Bills deferred.</p>
<p>On motion the House resolved itself into a committee on bills :</p>	<p>Com. bills.</p>
<p>Mr. Speaker left the chair,                  Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,                  Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.</p>	
<p>The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through—</p>	<p>Bills reported :</p>
<p>The bill to amend chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, " of the post office " ;</p>	<p>Post office,</p>
<p>The bill to authorize the sale of school lands for the township of Truro ;</p>	<p>Truro lands,</p>
<p>The bill to provide for re-building a bridge in the county of Digby ;</p>	<p>Digby bridge,</p>
<p>The bill to amend the act for the building of certain bridges and the improvement of certain roads in the county of Pictou ;</p>	<p>Pictou roads and bridges.</p>
<p>And had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendments; and that they had gone through—</p>	
<p>The bill to incorporate the Glace Bay mining company ;</p>	<p>Glace Bay mining company.</p>
<p>And had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bill ; and he delivered the bills, with the amendments to the last mentioned bill, in at the Clerk's table, where the amendments were read.</p>	
<p><i>Ordered</i>, That the bills reported without amendments be engrossed.</p>	
<p><i>Ordered</i>, That the bill reported with amendments be engrossed with the amendments.</p>	
<p>A petition of inhabitants of Digby county was presented by Mr. Wade and read, praying the enactment of a law to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors.</p>	<p>Pet. for liquor law.</p>
<p><i>Ordered</i>, That the petition do lie on the table.</p>	
<p>Mr. Esson 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.</p>	<p>Public accounts com. report.</p>
<p>(See Appendix.—Public Accounts.)</p>	
<p><i>Ordered</i>, That the report be received and adopted.</p>	
<p>On motion of the hon. Mr. Annand, Financial Secretary, the House again resolved itself into a committee of ways and means :</p>	<p>Com. of ways and means</p>
<p>Mr. Speaker left the chair,                  Mr. Chipman took the chair of the committee,                  Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.</p>	
<p>The chairman reported from the committee that they had made some progress in the consideration of the business referred to them, and had come to three resolutions, which they had directed him to report to the House ; and he delivered the resolutions in at the Clerk's table.</p>	<p>Report two resolutions.</p>
<p>The chairman also acquainted the House that he was directed by the committee to move for leave to sit again on the consideration of ways and means, to which the House agreed.</p>	<p>Leave to sit again.</p>
<p>The resolutions reported from the committee were then read, and are as follows :</p>	
<p>1.° <i>Resolved</i>, That hereafter an excise duty of two cents per gallon be imposed on all porter and other malt liquors manufactured within this province.</p>	<p>Malt liquors.</p>
<p>2.° <i>Resolved</i>, That hereafter an excise duty of two cents per pound be imposed on all tobacco manufactured within this province.</p>	<p>Tobacco.</p>
<p>3.° <i>Resolved</i>, That hereafter an excise duty of ten cents per gallon be im-</p>	<p>Cordials.</p>

posed on all cordials, wines, and other intoxicating drinks compounded or made within this province from alcohol or other spirituous liquors.

- Resolutions agreed to. Which resolutions having been again read by the Clerk, were, upon the question being put thereon, severally agreed to by the House.
- Excise bill presented. The hon. Mr. Annand, Financial Secretary, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House,  
A bill for imposing an excise duty on certain articles manufactured within this province ;  
And such bill was read a first, and *nem. con.*, a second time.  
*Ordered*, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Read twice and committed. Mr. Shaw, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, a bill to amend chapter 59 of the acts of 1858, for the regulation of the town marsh at Annapolis ; and such bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Com. bills. On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee on bills.  
Mr. Speaker left the chair,  
Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,  
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- Bills reported :  
Public service loan, The chairman reported from the committee, that they had gone through,  
The bill to authorize a loan for the public service, and to provide for the repayment thereof ;  
And had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendments ; and that they had gone through.
- Disabilities. The bill to amend chapter 2 of the Revised Statutes, "of executive and legislative disabilities" ;  
And had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House, with the bill ; and he delivered the bills, with the amendments to the last-mentioned bill, in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.  
*Ordered*, That the bill reported without amendments be engrossed.  
*Ordered*, That the bill reported with amendments be engrossed with the amendments.
- Railway com. report, The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, reported from the committee on the railway ; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table where it was again read.  
(See Appendix—Railways.)
- Read and adopted. *Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted.  
*Ordered*, That the city of Halifax franchise bill be read a second time, to-morrow.  
Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, at eleven of the clock.

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Friday, 4th April, 1862.

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PRAYERS.

- Useful animals bill reported, Mr. Shannon, from the select committee to whom was referred,  
The bill to amend chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, "of the preservation of useful birds and animals,"  
Reported that they had considered such bill ; and had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House, with the bill.
- And committed. *Ordered*, That the bill, with the amendments, be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Halifax common bill reported, Mr. Shannon, from the committee on bills relating to the city of Halifax, reported that they had considered,  
The bill to authorize the sale of a portion of the Halifax common ;  
And had directed him to report the bill to the House without any amendments.
- And committed. *Ordered*, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.

- Mr. S. Campbell, from the committee on amendments to the laws, reported that they had considered
- The bill to amend chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes, "of pleadings and practice in the Supreme Court";
- And had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bill.
- Ordered*, That the bill, with the amendments, be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Mr. Blanchard, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House—
- A bill to amend chapter 82 of the Revised Statutes, "of interest."
- And such bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- An engrossed bill to amend chapter 82 of the Revised Statutes, "of executive and legislative disabilities," was read a third time.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act in respect of executive and legislative disabilities.
- An engrossed bill to incorporate the Glace Bay mining company, was read a third time.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Glace Bay mining company.
- An engrossed bill to authorize the sale of school lands for the township of Truro, was read a third time.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorize the sale of school lands for the township of Truro.
- An engrossed bill to authorize a loan for the public service, and to provide for the re-payment thereof, was read a third time.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorize a loan for the public service and to provide for the re-payment thereof.
- An engrossed bill to provide for re-building a bridge in the county of Digby, was read a third time.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to provide for re-building a bridge in the county of Digby.
- An engrossed bill to amend the act for the building of certain bridges and the improvement of certain roads in the county of Pictou, was read a third time.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the act for the building of certain bridges and the improvement of certain roads in the county of Pictou.
- An engrossed bill to amend chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, "of the post office," was read a third time.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, "of the post office."
- An engrossed bill to amend the act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax was read a third time.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax.
- An engrossed bill in amendment of the act concerning streets in the city of Halifax was read a third time.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act concerning streets in the city of Halifax.
- An engrossed bill respecting the medical officer of the city of Halifax was read a third time.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act respecting the medical officer of the city of Halifax.
- An engrossed bill relating to bankrupts was read a third time.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relating to bankrupts.

Prothonotaries bill reported,

And committed.

Interest bill.

Bills read 3rd time;

Title altered,

Glace Bay comp'y,

Truro lands,

Public service loan,

Digby bridge,

Pictou roads and bridges,

Post office,

Halifax assessments

Halifax streets,

Halifax medical officer,

Bankrupts,

- Halifax wooden buildings. An engrossed bill to amend the act to restrain the erection of wooden buildings within certain portions of the city of Halifax, was read a third time.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend the act to restrain the erection of wooden buildings within certain portions of the city of Halifax.
- Bills sent to Council. *Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the bills to the Council, and desire their concurrence
- Bills read 2nd time: The following bills were severally read a second time :  
 Arichat ins. comp'y. A bill to incorporate the Arichat mutual marine insurance company ;  
 Annapolis marsh, A bill to amend chapter 59 of the acts of 1858, for the regulation of the town marsh at Annapolis.
- Bills referred. *Ordered*, That the bills be referred to the committee on private bills.
- Mines com. report. Mr. S. Campbell reported from the committee on mines and minerals ; 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.—Mines and Minerals.*)
- Rec'd and adopted. *Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted.
- Law com. report bill. Mr. S. Campbell, from the committee on amendments to the laws reported, that they had considered—
- Common roads. The bill to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out roads other than certain great roads" ;
- Cumberland assessment, The bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments," and the act in amendment thereof ;  
 And had directed him to report the same to the House, severally, without any amendments.  
*Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Law com. report, Mr. S. Campbell also reported from the same committee, by bill ; and thereupon delivered to the House—
- County assessment bill. A bill to alter and amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments."  
 And such bill was read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time.  
*Ordered*, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Despatch relating to address of condolence. The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a copy of a despatch from her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to his Excellency, informing him of her Majesty's gracious reception of the joint address of condolence from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly on the occasion of the decease of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.  
 (*See Appendix.—Address of Condolence.*)  
*Ordered*, That the despatch do lie on the table, and be printed in the appendix to the Journals.
- Despatches as to naval lands. The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House a circular despatch from the Colonial Secretary to his Excellency, suggesting legislation relating to lands reserved or granted for naval purposes.  
 (*See Appendix.—Naval Reserves.*)  
*Ordered*, That the despatch do lie on the table.
- Naval lands bill. The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House—  
 A bill for vesting all estates and property occupied by, or for, the naval service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Lord High Admiral, or the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, of the said United Kingdom, for the time being.  
 And such bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

On motion the House resolved itself into a committee on bills:	Com. bills.
Mr. Speaker left the chair,	
Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,	
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.	
The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through—	Bills reported.
The bill to prevent the distillation of intoxicating liquors, and for protecting the public revenue;	Distillation.
The bill for imposing an excise duty on certain articles manufactured within this Province;	Excise duties.
And had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendments; and that they had gone through—	
The Council's engrossed bill to authorize the construction of a line of electric telegraph, for military purposes, from Halifax to the boundary line of New Brunswick;	Military telegraph bill.
The bill in reference to the militia;	Militia bill.
And had made amendments to such bills, respectively, which they had directed him to report to the House, with the bills; and he delivered the bills, together with the amendments to the two last-mentioned bills, in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill reported without amendment be engrossed.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bills in reference to the militia be engrossed with the amendments.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the amendments to the Council's telegraph bill be engrossed.	
A petition of James Crosskill and others, cordial manufacturers, of the city of Halifax, was presented by Mr. Tobin, and read, praying the House not to pass a bill to impose excise duties on home manufactured wines and cordials.	Petition of cordial manufacturers.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the petition do lie on the table.	
A message from the Council, by Mr. Halliburton:	Message.
Mr. Speaker,	
The Council have agreed to the bills, entitled, respectively—	Bills amended:
An act to amend chapter 120 of the Revised Statutes, "of patents for useful inventions";	Patents,
An act to amend the act to incorporate the Victoria coal-mining company;	Victoria coal min'g company.
With amendments to such bills, respectively, to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable House.	
The Council have passed a bill, entitled—	Council's Supreme Court bill.
An act to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the Supreme Court and its officers,"	
To which bill they desire the concurrence of this honorable House;	
And then the messenger withdrew.	
The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled—	Amendts. to patent bill considered,
An act to amend chapter 120 of the Revised Statutes, "of patents for useful inventions,"	
Were read a first, and, <i>nem. con.</i> , a second time, and considered by the House;	
And thereupon,	
On motion, <i>resolved</i> , that such amendments be agreed to.	And agreed to.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the Clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have agreed to such amendments.	
The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled—	Amendments to Victoria coal mine bill considered,
An act to amend the act to incorporate the Victoria coal-mining company,	
Were read a first, and, <i>nem. con.</i> , a second time, and considered by the House;	
And thereupon,	
On motion, <i>resolved</i> , that such amendments be agreed to.	And agreed to.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the Clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have agreed to such amendments.	
The Council's engrossed bill entitled—	Council's Supreme Court bill read.
An act to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the Supreme Court and its officers,"	
Was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.	

- Order of day. Pursuant to order,  
The bill to amend the acts respecting the city of Halifax, was read a second time ;
- Halifax franchise bill deferred. And thereupon,  
On motion, *resolved*, that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until next session.
- Post office com. report. The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, reported from the committee on the post office ; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See *Appendix—Post Office.*)

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

- Pet. from Barney's river. A petition of adherents of the Free Church of Barney's River, in the county of Pictou, was presented by Mr. J. McDonald, and read, complaining of an irregularity in taking the census, by which they had been classed as members of other religious denominations.

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

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

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Saturday, 5th April, 1862.

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PRAYERS.

- Council's telegraph bill passed. The amendments to the Council's engrossed bill, entitled,  
An act to authorize the construction of a line of electric telegraph, for military purposes, from Halifax to the boundary line of New Brunswick,  
Being engrossed, such bill was read a third time, with the amendments made thereto.  
*Resolved*, That the bill be agreed to, and do finally pass this House with such amendments.  
*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the bill back to the Council, and inform them that this House have agreed thereto with such amendments.
- Bills read 3rd time: Distillation. An engrossed bill to prevent the distillation of intoxicating liquors, and for protecting the public revenue, was read a third time.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to prevent the distillation of intoxicating liquors and for protecting the public revenue.
- Excise duties. An engrossed bill for imposing an excise duty on certain articles manufactured within this Province, was read a third time.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for imposing an excise duty on certain articles manufactured within this Province.
- Bills sent to Council. *Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the bills to the Council, and desire their concurrence.
- Private bills com. report. Mr. McFarlane, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered—
- Presbyterian congregations bill. The bill concerning the congregations of the Presbyterian church of the lower provinces of British North America,  
And had directed him to recommend to the House that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months ; and he delivered the bill in at the Clerk's table.  
And thereupon—
- Motion not to receive report. The hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, moved that such report be not received, but that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.  
Which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.
- Agreed to. *Ordered*, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Bill committed.
- Indian com. report. Mr. Ross reported from the committee on Indian affairs, and he read the report

in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix.—Indian Affairs.)

Ordered, That the report be received and adopted.	Rec'd and adopted.
A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton:	Message.
Mr. Speaker—	
The Council have agreed to the bills entitled respectively:	Amend bills agreed to:
An act to amend chapter 120 of the Revised Statutes, "of patents for useful inventions";	Patents,
An act to amend the act to incorporate the Victoria coal mining company;	Victoria coal mine company,
As now amended.	
The Council have agreed to the amendments proposed by this honorable House to the bill entitled:	
An act to authorize the construction of a line of electric telegraph, for military purposes, from Halifax to the boundary line of New Brunswick.	Military telegraph.
And then the messenger withdrew.	
The hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, pursuant to leave given, presented to the House, a bill further to amend chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, "of the post office."	Postage bill presented.
And such bill was read a first, and <i>nem. con.</i> , a second time.	Read twice,
Ordered, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.	And committed.
On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee on bills:	Com. bills.
Mr. Speaker left the chair,	
Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,	
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.	
The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through—	Bills reported:
The bill to amend chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, "of river fisheries";	River fisheries,
The bill to authorize the sale of a portion of the Halifax common;	Halifax common,
And had directed him to report such bills to the House without any amendments; and that they had also gone through—	
The bill to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out roads other than certain great roads";	Common roads,
The bill concerning the congregations of the Presbyterian church of the lower provinces of British North America;	Presbyt'n churches,
The bill to amend chapter 157 of the Revised Statutes, "of offences against religion";	Sabbath observ'nce
And had made amendments to such bills, respectively, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bills; and he delivered the bills, with the amendments to the three last mentioned bills, in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.	
Ordered, That the bills reported without amendments be engrossed.	
Ordered, That the bills reported with amendments, be engrossed with the amendments.	
Mr. Shannon, from the committee on certain bills relating to the city of Halifax, reported that they had considered—	City bills reported:
The bill in amendment of the act relative to the water supply of the city of Halifax;	Water supply,
And had directed him to report the same to the House without any amendments; and that they had also considered—	
The bill respecting the board of health of the city of Halifax;	Board of Health.
And had made amendments thereto which they had directed him to report to the House with the bill.	
Ordered, That the bills, with the amendments to the last mentioned bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.	Bills committed.

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



Monday, 7th April, 1862.

PRAYERS.

- Sydney roads bill, Mr. Henry, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House a bill to provide for improving certain roads in the county of Sydney ;
- Read twice, And the same was read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time.
- And committed. *Ordered*, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Bills read 3rd time: An engrossed bill, to amend chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, "of river fisheries," was read a third time.
- River fisheries, *Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, "of river fisheries."
- Common roads. An engrossed bill to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out roads other than certain great roads," was read a third time.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out roads other than certain great roads."
- Presbyt'n churches, An engrossed bill concerning the congregations of the Presbyterian church of the lower provinces of British North America, was read a third time.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act concerning the congregations of the Presbyterian church of the lower provinces of British North America.
- Sabbath observ'ce An engrossed bill to amend chapter 157 of the Revised Statutes, "of offences against religion," was read a third time.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 157 of the Revised Statutes, "of offences against religion."
- Halifax common, An engrossed bill to authorize the sale of a portion of the Halifax common, was read a third time.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to authorize the sale of a portion of the Halifax common.
- Militia. An engrossed bill in reference to the militia, was read a third time.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act in reference to the militia.
- Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the bills to the Council, and desire their concurrence.
- Bills read 2nd time: The following bills were severally read a second time :
- Education, A bill to continue and amend chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "of public instruction ;"
- Naval lands, A bill for vesting all estates and property occupied by, or for, the naval service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the Lord High Admiral, or the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the said United Kingdom for the time being ;
- Supreme Court, The Council's engrossed bill to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the Supreme Court and its officers" ;
- Post office. The bill further to amend chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, "of the post office."
- Bills committed. *Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Com. bills. On motion the House resolved itself into a committee on bills :
- Mr. Speaker left the chair,  
Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee,  
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- Bills reported : The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through—
- Justices, The bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in civil cases ;
- Pilotage, The bill to amend chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, "of pilotage, harbors, and harbor masters" ;

The bill to amend chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes, "of commissioners of sewers, and the regulation of dyked and marsh lands";	Dyked lands,
The bill for vesting all estates and property occupied by, or for, the naval service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Lord High Admiral, or the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, of the said United Kingdom, for the time being;	Naval lands,
The bill further to amend chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, "of the post office";	Post office,
The bill to provide for improving certain roads in the county of Sydney; And had directed him to report such bills to the House, severally, without any amendments; and that they had also gone through—	Sydney roads,
The bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments," and the acts in amendment thereof;	County assessm'ts,
The bill to legalize an assessment in the county of Lunenburg;	Lunenburg assess-
The bill to alter and amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments;"	ment, County assessm'ts,
And had made amendments thereto, respectively, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bills.	
And he delivered the bills, together with the amendments to the three last mentioned bills in at the Clerk's table, where such amendments were read.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bills reported without amendments, except the bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in certain cases, be engrossed.	Orders to engross.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bills reported with amendments be engrossed with the amendments.	
A petition of inhabitants of Whitehaven, in the county of Guysborough, was presented by Mr. Heffernan, and read, complaining of trespasses on the crown lands at Dover, near Whitehaven, and praying the institution of preventive measures.	Pet. from Whitehaven.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the petition be referred to the committee on the crown lands.	Crown lands com.
Mr. S. Campbell, from the law committee, reported that they had considered—	Law com. report.
The bill to regulate assessments in the county of Richmond;	Richmond assess-
And had directed him to report the same to the House, without any amendments.	ments bill,
<i>Ordered</i> , That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.	Committed.
A message from the Council, by Mr. Halliburton:	Message.
Mr. Speaker,	
The Council have agreed to the bills entitled, respectively—	
An act to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments";	Assessments,
An act to amend chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes, "of the exportation of goods and drawbacks,"	Drawbacks,
Severally, without any amendments.	
They have agreed to the bill entitled—	
An act to amend the license law;	License law.
With amendments; to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable House;	
And then the messenger withdrew.	
The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled—	Council's amend-
An act to amend the license law,	ment read.
Were read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.	
Mr. Bourinot moved that the bill to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in civil cases, reported by the committee on bills without amendments, be engrossed;	Motion on Justices bill.
Which being seconded,	
Mr. J. McDonald moved, by way of amendment thereto, that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months;	Amendm't to defer.
Which amendment being seconded, hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, moved, by way of amendment thereto, the following resolutions:	
<i>Resolved</i> , That a bill providing for the division of counties into judicial dis-	Special amendm't.

tricts, and the appointment of persons within each district for the trial of causes, would not only give the country the advantage of a disinterested and unbiassed tribunal, but also the selection of the best judicial minds in the district for the decision of local controversies; and that at the same cost as by the system proposed by the bill.

*Resolved*, Therefore, that the bill be deferred until this day three months, with a view to the introduction of a bill containing the provisions of the bill above recited.

Lost on division.

Which last-mentioned amendment being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, sixteen; against it, thirty-three.

*For the amendment.*

Mr. Blanchard,	Hon Atty. Genl.
“ H. McDonald,	Mr. Grant,
“ Pryor,	“ Cochran,
“ Cowie,	“ J. McDonald,
“ Shannon,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
“ A. Campbell,	Mr. Morrison,
“ McFarlane,	“ McKenzie.
“ Wade,	“ S. Campbell,

*Against the amendment.*

Mr. Donkin,	Mr. Tobin,
“ Morton,	“ Brown,
“ Hatfield,	“ McLelan,
“ Hefnerman,	“ Tupper,
“ L. Smith,	“ Henry,
“ Killam,	“ Chambers,
“ Chipman,	“ Esson,
“ Bailey,	“ Ross,
“ Coffin,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
“ Moore,	Mr. Robichau,
“ Churchill,	“ Robertson,
“ Gammell,	Hon. Mr. Wier,
“ C. Campbell,	Mr. Caldwell,
“ Mosely,	“ McKinnon,
“ Townsend,	“ P. Smyth,
“ Martell.	Hon. Pro. Sec.
“ Bourinot,	

So it passed in the negative.

Original amendm't  
lost on division.

The question being then taken upon the original amendment, that the bill be deferred, there appeared for the amendment, twenty; against it, twenty-nine. So it passed in the negative.

Further amendm't.

Mr. J. McDonald then moved, by way of further amendment, the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the bill be recommitted, to add the following clause:

The county of Pictou shall be exempt from the operation of this act; and in that county commissioners shall be appointed in each township, who shall exercise exclusive jurisdiction in their respective townships in all matters over which civil jurisdiction is now conferred on justices of the peace by chapter 131 of the Revised Statutes; and such commissioners shall exercise all the functions of justices under the said chapter, and all the provisions thereof shall apply to the courts of such commissioners, where the same are not inconsistent with this act; and the process of the commissioners of any such township shall have force and effect throughout the county. The commissioners shall have jurisdiction over all claims under twenty pounds. The commissioners shall appoint a clerk in each township, who shall issue all writs; and shall hold their courts at least twice a month, at some central part of such township.

Lost on division.

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

Motion to refer to  
sel. com.

So it passed in the negative.

Mr. Bourinot then moved that the bill be referred to a select committee, to examine and report thereon, with amendments or otherwise.

Amendm't to strike  
out clause.

Which being seconded,

Mr. S. Campbell moved, by way of amendment thereto, that the bill be amended, by striking out therefrom the second clause.

Carried on division.

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

Bill amended, and  
ordered to be en-  
grossed.

So it passed in the affirmative.

*Ordered*, That the bill be amended accordingly.

*Resolved*, That the bill as amended be engrossed.

Trade com. report.

Hon. Mr. Wier reported from the committee on trade and manufactures; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

(*See Appendix.—(Trade and Manufactures.)*)

Rec'd and adopted.

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

District courts bill reported.

Mr. Cochran, from the select committee to whom was referred—

The bill to provide district courts for the collection of debts under eighty dollars,

Reported that they had considered such bill, and had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House with the bill; and he delivered the bill, with the amendments, in at the Clerk's table, where the amendments were read.

Committed, and

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

Ordered to be printed.

*Ordered*, That 500 copies of the bill be printed for distribution during the recess.

Partial report on education.

The hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, reported in part from the committee on education; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

(*See Appendix.—Education.*)

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

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

Tuesday, 8th April, 1862.

PRAYERS.

Bills read 3rd time:  
Justices,

An engrossed bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in civil cases, was read a third time.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in civil cases.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, "of pilotage, harbors, and harbor masters," was read a third time.

Pilotage,

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, "of pilotage, harbors, and harbor masters."

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes, "of commissioners of sewers, and the regulating of dyked and marsh lands," was read a third time.

Dyked lands,

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes, "of commissioners of sewers, and the regulating of dyked and marsh lands."

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments, and the act in amendment thereof," was read a third time.

County assessm'ts,

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act relating to poor districts in the county of Cumberland.

An engrossed bill to legalize an assessment in the county of Lunenburg, was read a third time.

Lunenburg assessments,

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

Title altered.

An engrossed bill to alter and amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments," was read a third time.

County assessm'ts,

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments."

- Naval lands. An engrossed bill for vesting all estates and property occupied by, or for, the naval service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Lord High Admiral, or the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, of the said United Kingdom, for the time being, was read a third time.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for vesting all estates and property occupied by, or for, the naval service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Lord High Admiral, or the commissioners for executing the office of the Lord High Admiral of said United Kingdom, for the time being.
- Post office. An engrossed bill further to amend chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, "of the post office," was read a third time.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act further to amend chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, "of the post office."
- Sydney roads. An engrossed bill to provide for improving certain roads in the county of Sydney, was read a third time.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for improving certain roads in the county of Sydney.
- Bills sent to Council. *Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the bills to the Council, and desire their concurrence.
- Private bill com. report. Mr. McFarlane, from the committee on private bills, reported that they had considered—
- Arichat Ins. Co. bill. The bill to incorporate the Arichat mutual marine insurance company ;  
 The bill to amend chapter 59 of the acts of 1858, for the regulation of the town marsh at Annapolis ;  
 And had directed him to report such bills to the House, severally, without any amendments.
- Committed. *Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Lockeby bridge bill. Mr. Morrison, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, a bill to provide for the erection of Lockeby bridge.
- Criminal law. Hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House a bill for the further amendment of the criminal law ;  
 And such bills were severally read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time.
- Bills committed. *Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- City hospital bill, Reported. Mr. Coffin, from the select committee to whom was referred—  
 The bill to provide for the maintenance of the city hospital in Halifax,  
 Reported that they had considered such bill, and had made amendments thereto, which they had directed him to report to the House, with the bill.
- And committed. *Ordered*, That the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.
- Amendments to license law. The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled—  
 An act to amend the license law,  
 Were read a second time, and considered by the House.
- First amendment not agreed to. The first of such amendments, being read, is as follows :  
 "Fourth clause—  
 Leave out this clause";  
 And thereupon, on motion,  
*Resolved*, That such amendment be not agreed to.
- Amendments agreed to. *Resolved*, That the remaining amendments proposed by the Council be agreed to.  
*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the Council, and acquaint them with the foregoing resolutions.
- Interest bill to be printed. *Ordered*, That 500 copies of the bill to amend chapter 82 of the Revised Statutes, "of interest," be printed for distribution during the recess.
- Com. bills. On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee on bills ;  
 Mr. Speaker left the chair,  
 Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee.  
 Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- Bills reported: The chairman reported from the committee, that they had gone through—

The bill to incorporate the Arichat mutual marine insurance company ; Arichat Ins. com'y,  
 The bill to incorporate the Minas marine insurance company ; Minas Ins. com'y,  
 The bill to provide for the erection of Lockeby bridge ; Lockeby bridge.  
 And had directed him to report such bills to the House, severally, without any amendments ; that they had also gone through—  
 The bill in amendment of the act relative to the water supply of the city of Halifax ; Hfx. water supply,  
 The bill to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, “ of juries ” ; Juries,  
 The bill to amend chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, “ of the preservation of useful birds and animals ” ; Useful animals,  
 The bill to continue and amend chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, “ of public instruction ” ; Public instruction,  
 The Council’s engrossed bill, entitled, an act to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, “ of the supreme court and its officers ” ; Supreme Court.  
 And had made amendments to such bills, respectively, which they had directed him to report to the House, with the bills ; and that they had also considered—  
 The bill to provide for the maintenance of the city hospital in Halifax ; Halifax hospital bill to be deferred.  
 And had directed him to recommend to the House, that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months ;  
 And he delivered the bills, with the amendments to the five bills amended by the committee, in at the Clerk’s table, where such amendments were read.  
*Ordered*, That the bills reported without amendments, be engrossed.  
*Ordered*, That the bills reported with amendments, be engrossed with the amendments.

Mr. Tupper moved that the report of the committee on bills, in respect to the bill to provide for the maintenance of the city hospital in Halifax, be not received ; but that the bill be again committed to a committee of the whole House. Motion to recommit hospital bill,  
 Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the resolution, twenty-five ; against it, twenty-two. Carried on division.

*For the resolution,*

*Against the resolution,*

Mr. Pryor,	Mr. Tupper,	Mr. Martell,	Mr. Harrington,
“ L. Smith,	“ Chipman,	“ Morton,	“ Killam,
“ Donkin,	“ Chambers,	“ Gammell,	“ Hatfield,
“ Shannon,	“ Blanchard,	“ Bourinot,	“ Morrison,
“ Cochran,	Hon. Mr. Wier,	“ Bailey,	“ S. Campbell,
“ J. McDonald,	Mr. Grant,	“ Ross,	“ McLelan,
Hon. Pro. Sec.	“ P. Smyth,	“ Cowie,	“ Caldwell,
Mr. Robertson,	“ McKinnon,	“ Moore,	“ Robichau,
“ Tobin,	“ Coffin,	“ McFarlane,	“ Churchill,
Hon. Atty. Genl.	“ Brown,	“ Burgess,	
“ Mr. Johnston,	“ Esson,	“ Moseley,	
“ “ Locke,	“ Shaw	“ C. Campbell,	
“ Fin. Sec.		“ H. McDonald,	

So it passed in the negative.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary,  
*Resolved*, That a select committee be appointed to enquire and report, whether any, and what provision should be made for the publication of county and general maps of the province. Resolution as to maps.

*Ordered*, That the following members, viz. : Select committee,  
 Mr. Henry,  
 “ Cochran,  
 “ Killam,

Be a committee for such purpose.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message.

Mr. Speaker,

The Council have agreed to the bills, entitled respectively—

Bills agreed to:

An act in respect “ of executive and legislative disabilities ” ;

Disabilities,

Assessments,	An act to amend the act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax ;
Public service loan,	An act to authorize a loan for the public service, and to provide for the repayment thereof ;
Digby bridge,	An act to provide for rebuilding a bridge in the county of Digby ;
Pictou roads,	An act to amend the act for the building of certain bridges, and the improvement of certain roads, in the county of Pictou ;
Distillation,	An act to prevent the distillation of intoxicating liquors, and for protecting the public revenue ;
	Severally, without any amendments.
	The Council do not agree to the amendment proposed by this honorable House to the bill entitled—
Sup. Court amend- ment not agreed to.	An act to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, “of the supreme court and its officers.”
Council's bills: Yarmouth court house,	The Council have passed bills, entitled respectively— An act to authorize the erection of a county court-house on a portion of the land formerly used as a public cemetery in the town of Yarmouth ;
Bills of sale.	An act to prevent frauds upon creditors by secret bills of sale ; To which bills they desire the concurrence of this honorable House ; And then the messenger withdrew.
Council's bills read first time.	The Council's engrossed bills, for the erection of a court-house in Yarmouth, and for the prevention of frauds by secret bills of sale, were severally read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
Amendment to Sup. Court bill,	The amendment proposed by the House to the Council's bill, entitled— An act to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, “of the supreme court and its officers,”
	Was again read and reconsidered by the House ; And thereupon,
Not adhered to on division.	Mr. H. McDonald moved, that such amendment be adhered to ; Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the resolution, thirteen ; against it, twenty-nine.

*For the resolution,*

Mr. C. Campbell,	Mr. J. McDonald,
“ Bailey,	“ Chipman,
“ Cochran,	“ McLelan,
“ H. McDonald,	“ Chambers,
“ Martell.	“ Caldwell,
“ Harrington,	“ P. Smyth,
“ Morrison,	

*Against the resolution,*

Mr. Heffernan,	Mr. Blanchard,
“ Donkin,	“ McFarlane,
“ Pryor,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
“ A. Campbell,	“ Tupper,
“ Shannon,	“ Robertson,
“ Gammell,	“ McKinnon,
“ Ross,	“ S. Campbell,
“ Burgess,	“ Coffin,
“ Tobin,	“ Cowie,
“ Henry,	“ Shaw,
Hon. Mr. Johnston,	Hon. Fin. Sec.
Mr. Churchill,	“ Wade,
“ Hatfield,	Hon. Atty. Genl.
Hon. Pro. Sec.	

So it passed in the negative.

And thereupon,

On motion of hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General,

*Resolved,* That such amendment be not adhered to.

*Ordered,* That the Clerk do carry the bill and amendment back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House do not adhere to such amendment.

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

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Wednesday, 9th April, 1862.

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## PRAYERS.

- Mr. Churchill moved, that the vote passed yesterday, to recommit the bill to provide for the maintenance of the city hospital in Halifax, be rescinded; Motion to rescind,
- Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the resolution, twenty-five; against it, seventeen. Passed on division.
- So it passed in the affirmative.
- And thereupon,
- Ordered*, That the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months. City hospital bill deferred.
- An engrossed bill, in amendment of the act relative to the water supply of the city of Halifax, was read a third time. Bills read 3rd time: Halifax water,
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act in amendment of the act relative to the water supply of the city of Halifax.
- An engrossed bill to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "of juries," was read a third time. Juries,
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "of juries."
- An engrossed bill to amend chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, "of the preservation of useful birds and animals," was read a third time. Useful animals,
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, "of the preservation of useful birds and animals."
- An engrossed bill to amend chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "of public instruction," was read a third time. Public instruction,
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "of public instruction."
- An engrossed bill to incorporate the Arichat mutual marine insurance company, was read a third time. Arichat Ins. com'y,
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the Arichat mutual marine insurance company.
- An engrossed bill to incorporate the Minas marine insurance company, was read a third time. Minas Ins. comp'y,
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be an act to incorporate the Minas marine insurance company.
- An engrossed bill to provide for the erection of Lockeby bridge, was read a third time. Lockeby bridge.
- Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to provide for the erection of Lockeby bridge.
- Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the bills to the Council, and desire their concurrence.
- The following bills were severally read a second time : Bills read 2nd time:
- A bill for the establishment of police regulations in the town of Dartmouth; Dartmouth police,
- The Council's engrossed bill, to authorize the erection of a county court-house on a portion of the land formerly used as a public cemetery in the town of Yarmouth; Yarmouth court-house.
- The Council's engrossed bill, to prevent frauds upon creditors by secret bills of sale. Secret bills of sale,
- Ordered*, That the bills be committed to a committee of the whole House. Committed.
- Mr. Heffernan, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House a bill to provide for improving certain roads in the county of Guysborough. Bills presented : Guysboro' roads,
- Hon. Mr. Archibald, Attorney General, pursuant to special leave given, presented to the House, a bill to incorporate the directors of the institution for the deaf and dumb at Halifax. Deaf and dumb.



- Read twice,  
And committed. 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.
- Private bills com.  
report. Mr. McFarlane reported from the committee on private bills, that they had considered—
- Cornwallis land bill  
To be deferred. The bill to enable the trustees of the late Elkanah Morton to sell certain lands.  
And had directed him to recommend to the House that the further consideration of such bill be deferred until this day three months.  
And thereupon—
- Motion to commit. Hon. Mr. Johnston moved that such report be not received, but that the bill be committed to a committee of the whole House.  
Which being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.
- Com. bills. On motion the House resolved itself into a committee on bills:  
Mr. Speaker left the chair,  
Mr. Martell took the chair of the committee.  
Mr. Speaker resumed the chair.
- Bills reported :  
Cornwallis lands, The chairman reported from the committee that they had gone through—  
Dartmouth police, The bill to enable the trustees of the late Elkanah Morton to sell certain lands;  
Annapolis marsh, The bill for the establishment of police regulations in the town of Dartmouth;  
The bill to amend chapter 59 of the acts of 1858, for the regulation of the town  
marsh at Annapolis;  
Criminal law, The bill for the further amendment of the criminal law;  
Guysboro' roads, The bill to provide for improving certain roads in the county of Guysborough;  
Deaf and Dumb, The bill to incorporate the directors of the institution for the deaf and dumb at  
Halifax;
- Bills of sale, The Council's engrossed bill to prevent frauds upon creditors by secret bills of  
sale;  
And had directed him to report such bills to the House, severally, without any  
amendments; and that they had also gone through—
- Yarmouth court  
house. The Council's engrossed bill to authorize the erection of a county court house  
on a portion of the land formerly used as a public cemetery in the town of  
Yarmouth ;  
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 bills reported without amendments, except the bill to enable  
the trustees of Elkanah Morton to sell certain lands, be engrossed.  
*Ordered*, That the bills reported with amendments be engrossed with the  
amendments.  
*Ordered*, That the amendments to the Council's Yarmouth court house bill be  
engrossed.
- Motion to defer  
Cornwallis lands  
bill, Mr. J. McDonald moved that the report of the committee on bills, respecting  
the bill to enable the trustees of the late Elkanah Morton to sell certain lands, be  
not received, but that the further consideration of the bill be deferred until this  
day three months.
- Lost on division. Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the  
motion, twenty-one ; against it, twenty-eight.

*For the motion.*

Mr. Shannon,	Mr. Harrington,
" Cowie,	" Wade,
" H. McDonald,	" J. McDonald,
" Pryor,	" Henry,
" Tupper,	Hon. Atty. Genl,
" Moore,	Mr. Donkin,
" C. Campbell,	" Blanchard,
" Killam,	" McKinnon,
" McFarlane,	" P. Smyth,
" Martell,	" Townsend,
" Churchill,	

*Against the motion.*

Mr. Coffin,	Mr. McLelan,
" Chambers,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,
" McKenzie,	" Fin. Sec.
" Robertson,	" Mr. Wier,
" L. Smith,	Mr. S. Campbell,
" Heffernan,	" Morton,
" Hatfield,	" Gammell,
" Burgess,	Hon. Mr. Locke,
" A. Campbell,	Mr. Chipman,
" Ross,	" Brown,
" Mosely,	" Shaw,
" Tobin,	" Morrison,
" Grant,	Hon. Pro. Sec.
" Esson,	Mr. Bailey.

So it passed in the negative.

*Ordered*, That the bill be engrossed.

An engrossed bill to amend chapter 59 of the acts of 1858, for the regulation of the town marsh at Annapolis, was read a third time. Bills read 3rd time:  
Annapolis marsh,

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to amend chapter 59 of the acts of 1858, for the regulation of the town marsh at Annapolis.

An engrossed bill for the further amendment of the criminal law, was read a third time. Criminal law,

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for the amendment of the the administration of criminal law.

An engrossed bill to provide for improving certain roads in the county of Guysborough, was, *nem. con.*, read a third time. Guysboro' roads,

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to provide for improving certain roads in the county of Guysborough.

An engrossed bill to incorporate the directors of the institution for the deaf and dumb at Halifax, was, *nem. con.*, read a third time. Deaf and dumb.

*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to incorporate the directors of the institution for the deaf and dumb at Halifax.

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

The amendment to the Council's engrossed bill entitled, an act to authorize the erection of a county court-house in a portion of the land formerly used as a public cemetery in the town of Yarmouth, being engrossed, such bill was read a third time, together with the amendment thereto. Amendm't to court  
house bill,

And thereupon,

*Resolved*, That the bill, as amended, do pass.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the bill and amendment back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have agreed thereto, with such amendment.

The Council's engrossed bill to prevent frauds upon creditors by secret bills of sale, was read a third time. Council's bills of  
sale bill agreed to.

And thereupon, on motion, *resolved*, that such bill be agreed to.

*Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the bill back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have agreed to such bill.

A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton :

Message.

Mr. Speaker,

The Council have agreed to the bill entitled, an act for imposing an excise duty on certain articles manufactured within this province, without any amendment; Bills agreed to:  
Excise duties,

The Council adhere to the first amendment proposed by them to the bill entitled, an act to amend the license law; License law amend-  
ment adhered to.

And then the messenger withdrew.

The hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House correspondence and documents, relative to the recent delegation to England on the subject of the intercolonial railway, and also relative to the formation of the British North American association. Inter-colonial rail-  
way papers.

(See Appendix—Railway, Intercolonial.)

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

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

Thursday, 10th April, 1862.

PRAYERS.

- Leave of absence. *Ordered*, That Mr. McKenzie have leave of absence after to-morrow, on urgent private business.
- Bills read 3rd time: An engrossed bill to enable the trustees of the late Elkanah Morton to sell certain lands, was read a third time.  
Cornwallis lands, *Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act to enable the trustees of the late Elkanah Morton to sell certain lands.
- Dartmouth police. An engrossed bill for the establishment of police regulations in the town of Dartmouth, was read a third time.  
*Resolved*, That the bill do pass, and that the title be, an act for the establishment of police regulations in the town of Dartmouth.
- Bills sent to Council. *Ordered*, That the Clerk do carry the bills to the Council, and desire their concurrence.
- Richmond assessments bill, *Ordered*, That 500 copies of the bill to regulate assessments in the county of Richmond be printed for circulation during the recess.
- Message. A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton:  
Mr. Speaker—
- Bills agreed to: The Council have agreed to the bills entitled, respectively:  
River fisheries, An act to amend chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, "of river fisheries";  
County assessm'ts, An act to legalize certain proceedings relative to county assessments;  
Naval lands, An act for vesting all estates and property occupied by, or for, the naval service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Lord High Admiral, or the commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, of the said United Kingdom, for the time being;
- Digby roads. An act to provide for improving certain roads in the county of Sydney;  
Severally, without any amendments.
- Amendm'ts to Yarmouth court house bill considered. The Council have agreed to the amendments proposed by this honorable house to the bill, entitled:  
An act to authorize the erection of a county court house on a portion of the land formerly used as a public cemetery in the town of Yarmouth,  
Without any amendments.
- Bills amended: The Council have agreed to the bills entitled, respectively:  
Common roads, An act to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out roads other than certain great roads";
- Presbyt'n church, An act concerning the congregations of the Presbyterian church of the lower provinces of British North America;
- Sabbath observ'nce An act to amend chapter 157 of the Revised Statutes, "of offences against religion";
- Wooden buildings, An act to amend the act to restrain the erection of wooden buildings within certain portions of the city of Halifax;
- Medical officer, An act respecting the medical officer of the city of Halifax;
- Glacc Bay comp'y, An act to incorporate the Glacc Bay mining company;
- Useful animals, An act in addition to chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, "of the preservation of useful birds and animals";
- Militia, An act in reference to the militia;
- Pilotage. An act to amend chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, "of pilotage, harbors, and harbor masters";  
And had made amendments to such bills, respectively; to which amendments they desire the concurrence of this honorable house.  
And then the messenger withdrew.
- Amendm'ts to bills agreed to: The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill, entitled,  
Glacc Bay comp'y. An act to incorporate the Glacc Bay mining company,  
Were read a first, and, *nem. con.*, a second time; and considered by the House.  
And thereupon—  
On motion, *resolved*, that such amendments be agreed to.

<p>The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill, entitled, An act to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes; "of laying out roads other than certain great roads," Were read a first, and, <i>nem. con.</i>, a second time; and considered by the House. And thereupon— On motion, <i>resolved</i>, that such amendments be agreed to.</p>	<p>Common roads,</p>
<p>The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill, entitled, An act respecting the medical officer of the city of Halifax, Were read a first, and, <i>nem. con.</i>, a second time; and considered by the House. And thereupon— On motion, <i>resolved</i>, that such amendments be agreed to.</p>	<p>Medical officer,</p>
<p>The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill, entitled, An act to amend the act to restrain the erection of wooden buildings within certain portions of the city of Halifax, Were read a first, and, <i>nem. con.</i>, a second time; and considered by the House. And thereupon— On motion, <i>resolved</i>, that such amendments be agreed to.</p>	<p>Wooden buildings,</p>
<p>The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled— An act concerning the congregations of the Presbyterian church of the lower provinces of British North America, Were read a first, and, <i>nem. con.</i>, a second time. And thereupon, On motion, <i>resolved</i>, that such amendments be agreed to.</p>	<p>Presbyt'n church,</p>
<p>The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled— An act to amend chapter 157 of the Revised Statutes, "of offences against religion," Were read a first, and, <i>nem. con.</i>, a second time. And thereupon, On motion, <i>resolved</i>, that such amendments be agreed to.</p>	<p>Sabbath observ'nce</p>
<p><i>Ordered</i>, That the Clerk do carry such several bills, with the amendments made thereto, respectively, back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have agreed to the amendments to such bills, respectively.</p>	
<p>The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled— An act in addition to chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, "of the preservation of useful birds and animals," Were read a first, and, <i>nem. con.</i>, a second time, and considered by the House. And thereupon, on motion, <i>Resolved</i>, That such amendments be not agreed to.</p>	<p>Amendm'ts to use- ful animals bill,</p>
<p><i>Ordered</i>, That the Clerk do carry the bill and amendments back to the Council, and acquaint them that this House have not agreed to such amendments.</p>	<p>Considered, And not agreed to.</p>
<p>A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton:</p>	<p>Message.</p>
<p>Mr. Speaker, The Council have agreed to the bills entitled, respectively— An act to incorporate the Glace Bay mining company; An act in reference to the militia, As amended.</p>	<p>Glace Bay comp'y, Militia.</p>
<p>The Council do not adhere to the amendments proposed by them to the bill entitled—</p>	
<p>An act in addition to chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, "of the preservation of useful birds and animals"; But have agreed to the bill as originally sent to them.</p>	<p>Useful animals.</p>
<p>The Council have agreed to the bills entitled, respectively—</p>	
<p>An act in amendment of the act relative to the water supply of the city of Halifax;</p>	<p>Halifax water.</p>
<p>An act to amend chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes, "of commissioners of sewers, and the regulating of diked and marsh lands";</p>	<p>Dyked lands,</p>
<p>An act relating to poor districts in the county of Cumberland";</p>	<p>Cumberland poor districts.</p>

- Useful animals. An act to amend chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, "of the preservation of useful birds and animals";
- Halifax common. An act to authorize the sale of a portion of the Halifax common;
- Dartmouth police. An act for the establishment of police regulations in the town of Dartmouth;
- Arichat Ins. com'ry. An act to incorporate the Arichat mutual marine insurance company;
- Minas Ins. comp'y. An act to incorporate the Minas marine insurance company;
- Annapolis marsh. An act to amend chapter 59 of the acts of 1858, for the regulation of the town marsh at Annapolis;
- County assessm'ts. An act to alter and amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes "of county assessments";
- Lockeby bridge. An act to provide for the erection of Lockeby bridge;
- Criminal law. An act for the amendment of the administration of criminal law;
- Guysboro' roads. An act to provide for improving certain roads in the county of Guysborough;
- Deaf and dumb. An act to incorporate the directors of the institution for the deaf and dumb at Halifax;
- Severally, without any amendments;  
And then the messenger withdrew.
- Resolution as to census. Mr. J. McDonald moved the following resolution:  
*Resolved*, That this House do now resolve itself into a committee on the General State of the Province, to consider the subject of the provincial census;  
Which being seconded, and a debate arising thereon, after some time spent in such debate:  
At the suggestion of Mr. J. McDonald, that twenty-four members, besides Mr. Speaker, were not present,
- House counted out. The House being counted by Mr. Speaker, it appeared that twenty-four members, besides Mr. Speaker, were not present, and the House was adjourned by Mr. Speaker, without a question first put, until to-morrow at ten of the clock.

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Friday, 11th April, 1862.

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PRAYERS.

- Nav. sec. report. Mr. Chipman reported from the committee on navigation securities; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.  
(See Appendix.—Navigation Securities.)
- Adopted. *Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted.
- Crown lands report. Mr. Blanchard reported from the committee on the Crown lands; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.  
(See Appendix.—Crown Lands.)
- And thereupon—
- Motion to adopt. Mr. Blanchard moved that the House do come to the following resolution reported by the committee:
- Res. as to A. Purdy. *Resolved*, That under the peculiar circumstance of the case of Amos Purdy, the government be authorized to advance from the public treasury, such amount as will compensate him for the loss he has sustained.
- Agreed to. Which resolution being seconded and put, was agreed to by the House.
- Res. as to C. Fisher. Mr. Blanchard then moved that the House do come to the following resolution, reported by the committee:  
*Resolved*, That the government be authorized to advance a sufficient sum to re-pay Charles Fisher for the costs incurred by him in defending a suit brought against him by J. N. B. Kerr; and also that he receive a free grant of one hundred acres of Crown land.
- Agreed to. Which being seconded and put was agreed to by the House.
- On motion of Mr. J. McDonald—

- Resolved*, That so much of the report of the committee on the Crown lands as refers to the claim of James McDonald, of Pictou, be referred to the government for their consideration. Res. as to J. McDonald.
- And thereupon— Report adopted specially.
- Ordered*, That the report of the committee on the Crown lands be received and adopted, subject to the foregoing resolutions.
- Hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, then moved that the report of the post office committee, presented on Friday last, be received and adopted. Post office com. report.
- Which being seconded—
- Mr. Shaw moved, by way of amendment thereto, the following resolution: Res. as to steamer.
- Resolved*, That in any agreement that may be entered into with Messrs. King & Hatheway, or others, for carrying the mails between Annapolis, Digby, and St. John, a clause be inserted in the same, to compel the large boat crossing the Bay to proceed to Annapolis each trip, as well as to Digby, whether the small boat shall be put on the river or not.
- Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, twelve; against it, twenty-one. Negated on division.
- So it passed in the negative.
- Mr. Tupper then moved, by way of amendment, that so much of the report as recommends payment to Messrs. King of the balance claimed by them, be not received. Res. as to Messrs. Kings' claim,
- Which being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the amendment, fifteen; against it, twenty-three. Lost on division.
- So it passed in the negative.
- The original question being then propounded from the chair, was agreed to by the House.
- And thereupon,
- Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted. Report adopted.
- Mr. Henry reported from the committee to whom it was referred to consider the propriety of procuring detailed maps of the several counties; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read. Report of com. on county maps.
- (See Appendix—County Maps.)
- And thereupon, Mr. Henry moved that the report be received and adopted. Rec'd and adopted.
- Which being seconded and put, passed in the affirmative.
- Ordered*, That the report be received and adopted.
- A message from the Council by Mr. Halliburton: Message.
- Mr. Speaker,
- The Council have agreed to the bill entitled, an act to amend chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, "of pilotage, harbors, and harbor-masters," as now amended. Bills agreed to: Pilotage,
- The Council have agreed to the bills entitled, respectively—
- An act to continue and amend chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "of public instruction"; Education,
- An act further to amend chapter twenty-three of the Revised Statutes, "of the post office"; Post office,
- Severally, without any amendments.
- The Council have agreed to a bill entitled—
- An act to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in civil cases; Justices act amended.
- And have made an amendment thereto; to which amendment they desire the concurrence of this honorable House;
- And then the messenger withdrew.
- The amendments proposed by the Council to the bill entitled— Amendments read.
- An act to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in civil cases, Were read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.
- Ordered*, That 500 copies of the bill relating to bankrupts, be printed for circulation during the recess. Order to print bankrupts bill.

Report on penitentiary, Mr. Harrington reported from the committee on the penitentiary; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix—Penitentiary.)

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

Report on humane institutions, Mr. McLelan reported from the committee on humane institutions; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix—Humane Institutions.)

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

Report on education, Hon. Mr. Archibald reported finally from the committee on education; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix—Education.)

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

Res. as to school monies, Mr. Bourinot moved, that the House do come to the following resolution:  
Resolved, That in the opinion of this House, the grant for common schools should be divided, after the close of the present educational year, *pro rata*, according to the population, as taken in the census.

Negatived on division. Which being seconded and put, and the house dividing thereon, there appeared for the resolution, eighteen; against it, twenty-three.  
So it passed in the negative.

Report on road damages, Mr. Harrington reported from the committee on the claims of individuals for damages to their lands by the construction of great-roads through them; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix—Road Damages.)

Adopted. And thereupon,  
On motion of Mr. Harrington,  
Resolved, That such report be adopted by the House.

Resolution thereon. Resolved, That such agreements and appraisements, or portions thereof, as may be recommended for adoption in such report, and have been made agreeably to law, be confirmed.

Report on agriculture, Mr. Donkin reported from the committee on agriculture; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

(See Appendix—Agriculture.)

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

Resolution as to trade with France, Hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, moved, that the House do come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the provincial Government be empowered to open communications with the governments of the other maritime provinces, with a view to combined exertions, through the proper channels, to obtain for these provinces the advantage of the commercial relaxations conceded to Canada by the Emperor of the French.

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

Correspondence as to inter-colonial trade. Hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, presented to the House copies of despatches from the Colonial Secretary, and the governments of the provinces of Canada and New Brunswick, with minutes of the Executive Councils of such provinces, respectively, on the subject of a reciprocal free interchange, between the British provinces of North America, of articles, the growth, produce and manufacture of such provinces, respectively.

(See Appendix—Intercolonial Trade.)

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

And thereupon,

Hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, moved, that the House do come to the following resolution : Resolution thereon,

*Resolved*, That the provincial government be empowered to arrange, by negotiation with the neighboring colonies, a reciprocal interchange of manufactures, duty free, if it shall appear, on enquiry, that the same can be accomplished without serious loss of revenue.

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

Hon. Mr. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor, informed the House, that the prorogation of the House will take place to-morrow, at two of the clock. Announcement of prorogation.

*Ordered*, That the road-scales be presented to-morrow.

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

Saturday, 12th April, 1862.

PRAYERS.

Mr. Shaw moved that the vote of the House, passed yesterday, negating the resolution relating to the steamer-service between Annapolis, Digby, and St. John, be rescinded. Motion to rescind,

Which motion being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion, fifteen ; against it, twenty-two. Lost on division.

So it passed in the negative.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Annand, Financial Secretary,

*Resolved*, That the following sums, granted for the service of roads and bridges in previous years in the counties hereafter mentioned, and remaining undrawn, shall be added to the sums granted in the present year for the road and bridge services in those counties respectively, and appropriated in the road scales : Changes of appropriation.

1.	County of Annapolis,	\$75 30
2.	Cape Breton,	44 28
3.	Colchester,	254 44
4.	Cumberland,	361 52
5.	Digby,	173 68
6.	Guysborough,	13 08
7.	Halifax,	613 01
8.	Hants,	31 52
9.	Inverness,	72 42
10.	King's,	195 50
11.	Lunenburg,	209 29
12.	Pictou,	31 52
13.	Queen's,	5 12
14.	Richmond,	1 68
15.	Shelburne,	518 54
16.	Sydney,	21 97
17.	Victoria,	168 63
18.	Yarmouth,	69 48
		\$2,860 98

(For particulars of the above re-appropriations, see Appendix—Changes of Appropriation.)

The order of the day being read—

The undermentioned members, for the several counties, presented to the House, scales of sub-division of the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for the service of roads and bridges, granted in the present session, viz. : Road scales presented,



For the county of Annapolis,	Mr. Shaw,
Cape Breton,	Mr. Caldwell,
Colechester,	Hon. Attorney General,
Cumberland,	Mr. McFarlane,
Digby,	“ C. Campbell,
Guysborough,	“ Heffernan,
Halifax,	“ Esson,
Hants,	“ Chambers,
Inverness,	“ Smyth,
King's,	“ Brown,
Lunenburg,	“ Bailey,
Pictou,	“ Grant,
Queen's,	“ Cowie,
Richmond,	“ Harrington,
Shelburne,	“ Coffin,
Sydney,	“ McKinnon,
Victoria,	“ Ross,
Yarmouth,	“ Townsend.

(See Appendix.—Road Scales.)

And thereupon—

And passed.

On motion of the hon. Mr. Annand, Financial Secretary,

*Resolved*, That the several scales of sub-division of road monies be agreed to, and do pass this House as separate resolutions for each of such counties respectively.

Report of com. on contingencies.

Hon. Mr. Annand, Financial Secretary, reported from the committee on the contingencies of the House; and he read the report in his place, and then delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was again read.

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

Report as to private bills.

Mr. McFarlane reported specially from the committee on private bills; 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 on private bills find that the total number of bills introduced during the present session was one hundred and forty-two. But sixty-four, or less than half the number, were of a public and general nature; forty-six were local bills; and the remaining thirty-two were of an entirely private character.

That these private bills are annually increasing in number; and while they consume much of the time of the House, and materially add to the expenses of the session, the committee can see no just cause why parties thus seeking the passage of acts for their private advantage should not in this, as in other legislatures, contribute a portion of the expenses thus incurred; and, therefore, they recommend that a resolution be adopted enforcing the payment of a moderate fee of twenty dollars on each private bill hereafter introduced.

(Signed)

ALEX. MCFARLANE, Chairman,  
JAMES McDONALD,  
HENRY BAILEY,  
H. BLANCHARD.

*Committee Room,*  
12th April, 1862.

Resolution thereon.

And thereupon,

Mr. McFarlane moved, that the House do come to the following resolution, reported by the committee:

*Resolved*, That no bill of a private nature shall hereafter be introduced into this House until the sum of twenty dollars is deposited with the Clerk having charge of the bills, to form a fund to defray a portion of the expenses connected with such private bills; and that the Clerk do cause this resolution to be published in at least two of the public newspapers, for one month before the next session of the General Assembly.

Passed on division.

Which resolution being seconded, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the resolution, twenty; against it, fourteen.

*For the resolution.**Against the resolution.*

Mr. Bailey,	Hon. Fin. Sec.	Mr. Heffernan,	Mr. Chipman,
" Shannon,	Mr. Grant,	" L. Smith,	" Morrison,
" Morton,	" McLelan,	" Hatfield,	" Robichau,
" Cowie,	" Blanchard,	" Wade,	" P. Smyth.
" A. Campbell,	" J. McDonald,	" Burgess,	
" Pryor,	" McFarlane,	" Mosely,	
Hon. Atty Genl,	" Tobin,	" Gammell,	
Mr. S. Campbell,	Hon. Mr. Johnston,	" Ross,	
" Donkin,	Mr. Tupper,	" Harrington,	
" Bourinot,	" Shaw,	Hon. Mr. Locke,	

So it passed in the affirmative.

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

Report adopted.

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

Message from Governor.

Mr. Speaker,

His Excellency the Governor commands this honorable House to attend his Excellency immediately, in the Council Chamber.

House attend.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the House, attended his Excellency in the Council Chamber, when his Excellency was pleased to give his assent to fifty-five bills, severally entitled as follows :

Bills assented to.

An act in respect of executive and legislative disabilities :

An act concerning the county of Hants ;

An act to amend the act respecting assessments in the city of Halifax ;

An act to amend chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, "of river fisheries" ;

An act to regulate labor on the highways ;

An act to incorporate the Glace Bay mining company ;

An act to amend chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "of laying out roads other than certain great roads" ;

An act in amendment of the act relative to the water supply of the city of Halifax ;

An act respecting the medical officer of the city of Halifax ;

An act relating to common lands in the township of Lunenburg ;

An act in addition to chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes, "of the preservation of useful birds and animals" ;

An act to amend chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, "of pilotage, harbors and harbor-masters" ;

An act to amend chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes, "of commissioners of sewers, and the regulating of dyked and marsh lands" ;

An act to amend the act to restrain the erection of wooden buildings within certain portions of the city of Halifax ;

An act relating to poor districts in the county of Cumberland ;

An act concerning the congregations of the presbyterian church of the lower provinces of British North America ;

An act to amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of county assessments" ;

An act to amend chapter 120 of the Revised Statutes, "of patents for useful inventions" ;

An act to define the rear line of the township of Barrington ;

An act to amend the act to authorize a loan for the erection of a court-house and jail in Yarmouth ;

An act to amend the act to incorporate the Victoria coal mining company ;

An act for the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate and police constable in the town of Pictou ;

An act to regulate the sale of staves, bricks, and other articles ;

An act to amend chapter 157 of the Revised Statutes, "of offences against religion ;

An act to provide for rebuilding Albert bridge in the county of Cape Breton ;

An act to amend chapter 89 of the Revised Statutes "of the settlement and support of the poor" ;

An act to authorize the construction of a line of electric telegraph, for military purposes, from Halifax to the boundary line of New Brunswick ;

An act to amend chapter 92 of the Revised Statutes "of the preservation of useful birds and animals";

An act to authorize the sale of a portion of the Halifax common ;

An act for the establishment of police regulations in the town of Dartmouth ;

An act to continue and amend chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "of public instruction" ;

An act to amend chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes, "of the exportation of goods and drawbacks" ;

An act to continue the act to authorize a provincial loan ;

An act to incorporate the Arichat mutual marine insurance company ;

An act to authorize a loan for the public service, and to provide for the repayment thereof ;

An act to incorporate the Minas marine insurance company ;

An act in reference to the militia ;

An act to legalize certain proceedings relative to county assessments ;

An act to provide for rebuilding a bridge in the county of Digby ;

An act to amend the act for the building of certain bridges and the improvement of certain roads in the county of Pictou ;

An act to prevent the distillation of intoxicating liquors, and for protecting the public revenue ;

An act for imposing an excise duty on certain articles manufactured within this province ;

An act to amend chapter 59 of the acts of 1858, for the regulation of the town marsh at Annapolis ;

An act to alter and amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes "of county assessments" ;

An act for vesting all estates and property, occupied by or for the naval service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the said United Kingdom, for the time being ;

An act to amend chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "of the supreme court and its officers" ;

An act further to amend chapter 23 of the Revised Statutes, "of the post office" ;

An act for improving certain roads in the county of Sydney ;

An act to provide for the erection of Lockeby bridge ;

An act for the amendment of the administration of criminal law ;

An act to authorize the erection of a county court-house on a portion of the land formerly used as a public cemetery in the town of Yarmouth ;

An act to prevent frauds upon creditors by secret bills of sale ;

An act to provide for improving certain roads in the county of Guysborough ;  
and

An act to incorporate the directors of the institution for the deaf and dumb, at Halifax.

After which Mr. Speaker spake as follows :

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Speaker presents  
appropriation act.

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.

His Excellency was then pleased to give his assent to the following bill, viz. :

An act to provide for certain expenses of the civil government of this province.

His Excellency was then pleased to make the following

Governor's speech.

S P E E C H ,

*Mr. President and honorable gentlemen of the Legislative Council :*

*Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House of Assembly :*

The public business having been despatched in a period so short as to be unexampled in the modern history of Nova Scotia, I have great pleasure in releasing you from further attendance on your Legislative duties.

The promptitude with which you have applied to the financial condition of the province, disturbed by foreign events, the remedies required to sustain the public credit, merits my approbation, and cannot fail to elevate the character of the country at home and abroad.

*Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House of Assembly :*

I thank you for the liberal supplies granted for the service of the year, and you may rely on their faithful application.

*Mr. President and honorable gentlemen of the Legislative Council :*

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

Among the measures which you have perfected, the bills for facilitating the formation of joint stock companies and for regulating the gold fields, were urgently demanded by the new condition of things which the government and the Legislature were required to meet, and the spirit which you have displayed in revising the militia law, and more than doubling, in a period of financial difficulty, the sum usually voted for defence, is honorable alike to the Legislature and the province.

No exertion on my part shall be wanting to carry out the determination you have thus shown of once more placing the militia of this province on a sound and effective footing.

That hostilities may long be averted from these shores is my most earnest prayer, but it is our duty to prepare for any emergency that may arise.

The miseries caused by the civil war, which is now devastating the neighboring republic, and the sacrifices which are entailed by it, contrast strongly with the peace and tranquility with which the province is so happily blessed.

In returning to your homes I doubt not that a feeling of thankfulness to Almighty God for the blessings which you enjoy, will stimulate you in your endeavors to promote the advancement and prosperity of the districts in which you reside, and I know that your example will not be lost on a people naturally proud of their institutions, and sincerely attached to the British Crown.

MULGRAVE.

After which,

The President of the Legislative Council, by his Excellency's command, said :—

*Gentlemen,*

It is the will of his Excellency that this General Assembly be prorogued to Thursday, the twelfth day of June next; and this General Assembly is accordingly prorogued until Thursday, the twelfth day of June next, to be then here held.

ALEX. JAMES,  
Clerk of the House of Assembly.

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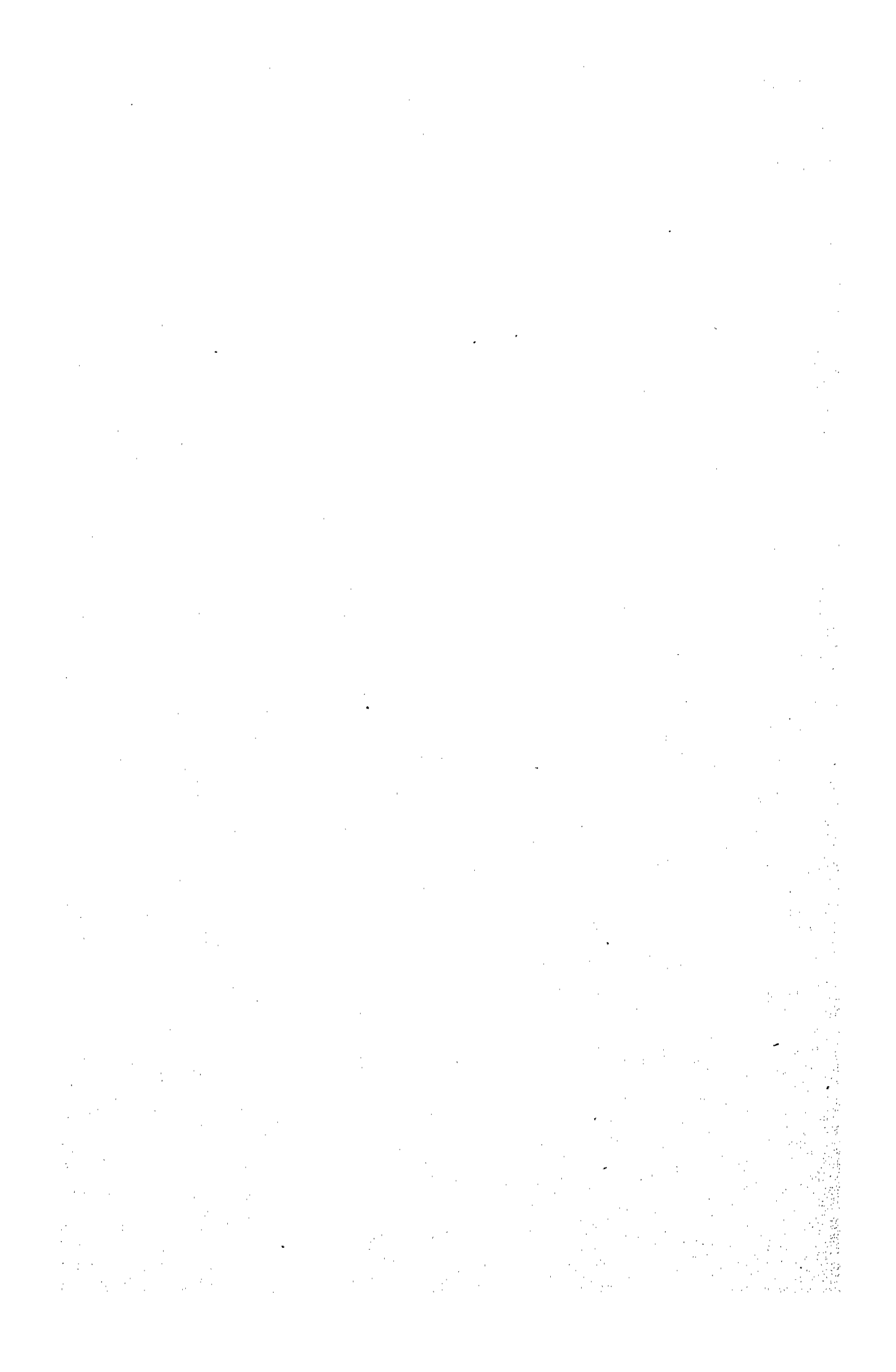
APPENDIX No. 1.

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TRADE RETURNS.

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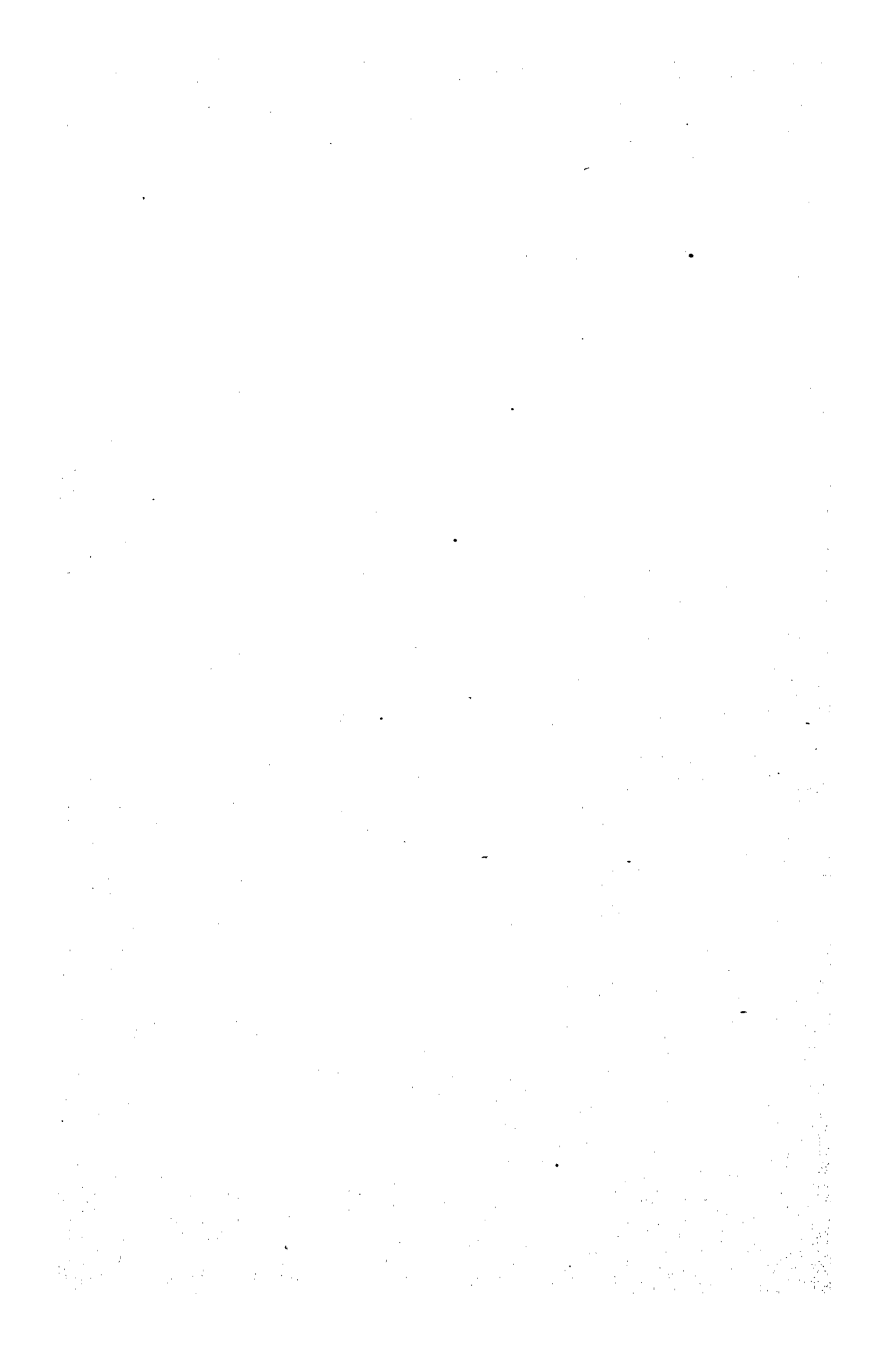
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## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS:

Being a detailed account of the principal Articles of British and Foreign Merchandize imported into Nova Scotia, during the year ended 30th September, 1861, shewing the value of each article entered at each Port, and indicating from what Countries imported.

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## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## HALIFAX.

ARTICLES.	Total Value.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Ale and Porter .....	15495	15098	81		316	
Arms and Ammunition .....	4468	4452	16			
Apples .....	9741		14		9727	
Beef .....	3773		20		3753	
Brandy .....	38527	26877	350		600	10700
Bread .....	12550	519	596		11435	
Burning Fluid .....	12806		314		12492	
Butter .....	11463	15	4964		6484	
Brick .....	1233	449	776		8	
Cabinet Wares .....	7160	1365	36		5759	
Candles .....	1838	1109	45		684	
Coffee .....	26050		8	19859	3508	2675
Cheese .....	1652	381			1271	
Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry .....	22640	15714	3998		2928	
Corn and Wheat .....	49391		7050		42341	
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	62524	216	5428		56880	
China, Glass, and Earthenware .....	58385	52280	34		6071	
Codfish .....	262284		223396		33668	5220
Cordage and Canvas .....	140651	68654	1278		70719	
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	1272725	1177723	5546	263	89193	
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware .....	44079	24194	311		19574	
Fishing Tackle .....	39591	37307	189		2095	
Flour (Wheat) .....	636332		61433		574899	
" (Rye) .....	22200		250		21950	
Fruit .....	33196	1170	691	157	13544	17628
Geneva and Whiskey .....	26298	24641	286		1371	
Hardware, Iron, and Cutlery .....	359095	263320	4040	94	91641	
Hats and Caps .....	33170	20158			13012	
Herrings .....	144880		142867		1863	150
Hides and Skins .....	20272	660	16255	1665	454	1238
Leather and Leather Manufactures .....	143863	59408	990	39	83426	
Lime and Plaister .....	3402		692	60	2650	
Lard .....	4480		530		3950	
Lumber .....	2859		2474		385	
Mackerel .....	25199		13661		11538	
Molasses .....	372333		2840	22224	20402	326867
Oakum .....	6480		4939		1541	
Oil .....	94662	23650	59664	25	9673	1650
Oats and Barley .....	48226	621	47605			
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery .....	87096	40955	1578		44563	
Paint .....	35795	35494			301	
Pork and Hams .....	56232		21498		34734	
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	36003		29698	860	5445	
Rice .....	15976	13054	1150	7	1760	5
Rum .....	68025	407	2298	28472	11253	25595
Salt .....	49920	32163	950	10349	2085	4373
Scale Fish, &c. ....	11804		10927		877	
Salmon .....	31757		30297		1460	
Shingles, Staves, and Laths .....	8074		8074			
Soap .....	5061	4691	62		308	
Sugar .....	292749	8461	901	16487	15754	251146
Tea .....	293021	148926	1006		143089	
Tobacco .....	93879		3066	320	89789	704
Wine .....	60901	26136	1723	72	6279	26691
Wood Wares & Agric'l Implm'ts .....	12139		123		12016	
Miscellaneous .....	271560	91998	33782	6490	135361	3929
Total .....	\$5505959	\$2222266	\$760800	\$107443	\$1736879	\$678571

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## ADVOCATE HARBOR.

ARTICLES.	Total Value.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Apples .....	67		6		61	
Bread .....	8				8	
Burning Fluid .....	3		3			
Brick .....	10				10	
Cabinet Wares .....	33				33	
Candles .....	3				3	
Corn and Wheat .....	2				2	
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	509		230		279	
Codfish .....						
Cordage and Canvas .....	260		240		20	
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	124				124	
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware .....	2				2	
Flour (Wheat) .....	3737		1949		1788	
Fruit .....	11				11	
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery .....	859		803		56	
Hats and Caps .....	32				32	
Herrings and Shad .....	152		30		122	
Leather and Leather Manufactures .....	346		12		334	
Molasses .....	201		5		196	
Oakum .....	96		40		56	
Paint and Putty .....	26		26			
Pork and Hams .....	28				28	
Salt .....	105		20		85	
Scale Fish, &c. ....	48				48	
Shingles, Staves and Laths .....	8		8			
Soap .....	15				15	
Sugar .....	69				69	
Tea .....	298				298	
Tobacco .....	79				79	
Wood Wares & Agricl Implm'ts .....	150		150			
Miscellaneous .....	56		36		20	
Total .....	\$7337		\$3558		\$3779	

## AMHERST.

Ale and Porter .....	11		11		
Arms and Ammunition .....	54		54		
Apples .....	288		129		159
Bread .....	62		5		57
Burning Fluid .....	189				189
Brick .....	125		125		
Cabinet Wares .....	1225				1225
Candles .....	129		2		127
Collee .....	16		9		7
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry .....	896		288		608
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	531		308		223
China and Earthenware .....	1320		1083		237
Codfish .....	224		224		
Cordage and Canvas .....	96		12		84
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	15312		12127		3185
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware .....	1685		160		1525
Flour (Wheat) .....	13630		7526		6104
Fruit .....	455		39		416
Geneva and Whiskey .....	39		29		10
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery .....	11257		5788		5469

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## AMHERST, Continued.

ARTICLES.	Total Value.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Hats and Caps .....	857				857	
Herring .....	275		275			
Hides and Skins .....	243		74		169	
Leather and Leather Manufactures .....	3055		81		2974	
Lime and Plaster .....	173		173			
Lumber .....	15		15			
Molasses .....	1419		865		554	
Oil .....	1088		726		362	
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery .....	866		101		765	
Paint and Putty .....	975		940		35	
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	4				4	
Rice .....	106		32		74	
Rum .....	15		15			
Salt .....	541		541			
Scale Fish, &c. ....	54		54			
Soap .....	153		87		66	
Sugar .....	3162		1949		1213	
Tea .....	2746		568		2178	
Tobacco .....	700		130		570	
Wine .....	60		50		10	
Wood Wares & Agric'l Implements .....	657		174		483	
Miscellaneous .....	1719		1107		612	
Total .....	\$66427		\$35876		\$30551	

## ANTIGONISH.

Apples .....	30			30
Bread .....	22			22
Burning Fluid .....	153			153
Cabinet Wares .....	301			301
Coffee .....	16			16
Corn Meal and Oat Meal .....	86	47		39
Codfish .....	200	200		
Cordage and Canvas .....	38			38
Cotton, Linen, Silk and Woolen } Manufactures .....	541			541
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware .....	405			405
Flour (Wheat) .....	1278	173		1105
Fruit .....	7			7
Hardware, Iron, and Cutlery .....	2825	84		2741
Hats and Caps .....	230			230
Herring .....	400	400		
Leather and Leather Manuf's .....	453			453
Molasses .....				
Oil .....	186	80		106
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery .....	69			69
Rice .....	17			17
Salt .....	180	159		21
Soap .....	15			15
Sugar .....	152	20		132
Tea .....	50			50
Wood Wares & Agric'l Implements .....	281			281
Miscellaneous .....	450			450
Total .....	\$8385	\$1163		\$7222

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## ANNAPOLIS.

ARTICLES.	Total Value.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Ale and Porter .....	66		66			
Brandy .....	84		84			
Bread .....	109		13		96	
Burning Fluid .....	400		92		308	
Cabinet Wares .....	626		102		524	
Candles .....	198		3		195	
Coffee .....	102				102	
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	2742		353		2389	
China, Glass and Earthenware .....	889		697		192	
Cordage and Canvas .....	507		260		247	
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	17586		15602		1984	
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware .....	1060		191		869	
Flour (Wheat) .....	24127		9061		15066	
“ (Rye) .....	36				36	
Fruit .....	158		5		153	
Geneva and Whiskey .....	48		48			
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery .....	4893		2548		2345	
Hats and Caps .....	283				283	
Leather and Leather Manufactures .....	2045		155		1890	
Lime .....	320		320			
Lard .....	89				89	
Molasses .....	2193		467	1568	158	
Oakum .....	96		96			
Oil .....	45		21		24	
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery .....	317		85		232	
Paint and Putty .....	111		100		11	
Pork and Hams .....	923		122		801	
Rice .....	110		6		104	
Rum .....	251		116	135		
Salt .....	459		459			
Scale Fish, &c. ....	11		11			
Shingies .....	6		6			
Soap .....	138		31		107	
Sugar .....	1087		219	466	402	
Tea .....	1210		131		1079	
Tobacco .....	640		71		569	
Wood Wares & Agric'l Implements .....	343		47		296	
Miscellaneous .....	844		234		610	
Total .....	\$65152		\$31822	\$2169	\$31161	

## ARICHAT.

Apples .....	528				528
Beef .....	10				10
Brick .....	40				40
Bread .....	1134		504		230 400
Burning Fluid .....	133				133
Butter .....	27		15		12
Cabinet Wares .....	426				426
Candles .....	226				163 63
Coffee .....	378				323 55
Cheese .....	246				246
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry .....	32				32
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	2171				2171
Codfish .....	400		400		
Cordage and Canvas .....	372				372

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

ARICHAT, Continued.

ARTICLES.	Total Value. in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries
			North America.	West Indies.		
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	2142		19		1636	487
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware.....	255				109	146
Fishing Tackle.....	3352				262	3090
Flour (Wheat).....	34929		4084		30845	
“ (Rye).....	317				317	
Fruit.....	303				303	
Geneva and Whiskey.....	155					155
Glassware.....						
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	1053		24		745	284
Hats and Caps.....	26				26	
Leather and Leather Manufactures.....	3367				2093	1274
Lime and Plaster.....	164				158	6
Lard.....	185				185	
Lumber.....	1923		1923			
Molasses.....	1873		13		1860	
Oakum.....	55				55	
Oil.....	17				17	
Oats and Barley.....	8631		8631			
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery.....	295				295	
Paint and Putty.....	150				150	
Pork and Hams.....	2741		80		2661	
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	2898		2898			
Rice.....	536				536	
Salt.....	1475	576	19			880
Shingles, Staves and Laths.....	4923		4881		42	
Soap.....	248		60		188	
Sugar.....	523		7		516	
Tea.....	2515				1743	772
Tobacco.....	1077				1077	
Wine.....	54		4		50	
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements..	617		66		551	
Miscellaneous.....	7806		551		6380	875
Total.....	\$90728	\$576	\$24179		\$57486	\$8487

BADDECK.

Brick.....	37	30	7		
Cornmeal and Oatmeal.....	300		300		
China, Glass and Earthenware.....	276	276			
Cordage and Canvas.....	443	443			
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	2363	2363			
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	264	264			
Herring.....	120		120		
Oil.....	94	94			
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery.....					
Paint and Putty.....	102	102			
Salt.....	109	106	3		
Soap.....	100	100			
Tea.....	16		16		
Miscellaneous.....	8	8			
Total.....	\$4232	\$3786	\$446		

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## BARRINGTON.

ARTICLES.	Total Value. in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Arms and Ammunition .....	21				21	
Apples .....	876				876	
Beef .....	625				625	
Brick .....	138				138	
Bread .....	399				399	
Burning Fluid.....	857				857	
Butter .....	4169		67		4102	
Cabinet Ware.....	769				769	
Candles .....	398		40		358	
Coffee.....	194			10	184	
Cheese .....	471				471	
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.....	41				41	
Corn and Wheat.....	145				145	
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	2932		21		2931	
China, Glass and Earthenware .....	342				342	
Cordage and Canvas.....	483				483	
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	2201		124		2077	
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware.....	416				416	
Fishing Tackle.....	919				919	
Flour (Wheat).....	28925		1370		27555	
" (Rye).....	1394		74		1320	
Fruit .....	447				438	9
Geneva and Whiskey.....	5				5	
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	2764		46		2718	
Hats and Caps.....	221				221	
Herring.....	3325		3325			
Leather and Leather Manufactures.....	2121		5		2116	
Lime and Plaster .....	263		70		193	
Lard.....	226				226	
Lumber .....	73		73			
Molasses.....	1060		5		1055	
Oakum.....	33				33	
Oil .....	453		54		399	
Oats and Barley .....	1641		1641			
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery.....	484				484	
Paint and Putty .....	109				109	
Pork and Hams .....	6321		79		6242	
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	743		442		301	
Rice .....	495		16		479	
Salt .....	696			431	140	125
Salmon .....	206		206			
Shingles, Staves and Laths.....	159		144		15	
Soap.....	167		17		150	
Sugar.....	948			76	872	
Tea.....	1522				1522	
Tobacco.....	836				836	
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements.....	1437		1		1436	
Miscellaneous .....	1538				1538	
Total.....	\$75028		\$7820	\$517	\$66557	\$134

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

BEAR RIVER.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Apples .....	3				3	
Bread .....	27		4		23	
Burning Fluid .....	22				22	
Cabinet Ware .....	5				5	
Candles .....	102		8		94	
Coffee .....	5				5	
Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry .....	6				6	
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	714		76		638	
China, Glass and Earthenware .....	95		95			
Cordage and Canvas .....	2				2	
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	5334		3075		1659	
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware .....	57		2		55	
Flour (Wheat) .....	7160		898		6262	
Fruit .....	82				82	
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery .....	977		425		552	
Hats and Caps .....	26		26			
Leather and Leather Manufactures .....	163				163	
Lime and Plaster .....	30		30			
Molasses .....	463		107		356	
Oakum .....	65				65	
Oil .....	45		3		42	
Oats and Barley .....	25		25			
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery .....	42				42	
Paint and Putty .....	7		1		6	
Pork and Hams .....	32				32	
Salt .....	62		41		21	
Soap .....	19				19	
Sugar .....	605		267		338	
Tea .....	273				273	
Tobacco .....	251		86		165	
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements .....	10				10	
Miscellaneous .....	424		1		423	
Total .....	\$17133		\$5770		\$11363	

BEAVER RIVER.

Apples .....	21				21
Bread .....	49				49
Burning Fluid .....	24				24
Brick .....	45		45		
Cabinet Ware .....	128				128
Candles .....	23				23
Coffee .....	11				11
Corn and Wheat .....	6		6		
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	866		16		850
Cordage and Canvas .....	142		142		
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	715		715		
Flour (Wheat) .....	3235		143		3092
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery .....	988		925		63
Hides and Skins .....	4				4
Leather and Leather Manufactures .....	396		10		386
Molasses .....	263		44		219
Oil .....	74		24		50
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery .....	1				1
Pork and Hams .....	156				156

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## BEAVER RIVER, Continued.

ARTICLES.	Total Value. in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Rice .....	108		7		101	
Salt .....	276		3		3	270
Soap .....	21				21	
Sugar .....	17		3		14	
Tea .....	97		0		91	
Tobacco .....	108		1		107	
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements..	34				34	
Miscellaneous .....	1213		606		607	
Total.....	\$9021		\$2696		\$6051	\$274

## BRIDGETOWN.

Ale and Porter .....	15	15		
Bread.....	76	35		41
Burning Fluid .....	323	116		207
Cabinet Ware .....	78	30		48
Candles .....	172	30		133
Coffee.....	23			23
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	1487	131		1353
China, Glass and Earthenware .....	772	525		247
Cordage and Canvas .....	62	28		34
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	7483	5936		1547
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware.....	1236	737		499
Flour (Wheat) .....	20069	9437		10632
" (Rye).....	54	9		45
Fruit .....	14			14
Geneva and Whiskey.....	116	116		
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	5279	3483		1796
Hats and Caps .....	944	90		854
Leather and Leather Manufactures	1413	6		1407
Lime and Plaster .....	232	232		
Lumber .....	12	12		
Molasses .....	993	310		683
Paint and Putty.....	95	95		
Pork and Hams .....	419	39		380
Rice .....	75			75
Rum .....	16			16
Salt .....	207	207		
Shingles, Staves and Laths.....	4	4		
Soap.....	92	43		49
Sugar.....	772	101		671
Tea.....	1213	205		1008
Tobacco.....	541	88		453
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements..	1413	105		1308
Miscellaneous .....	1805	674		1131
Total.....	\$47505	\$22851		\$24654



## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## CAPE CANSO.

ARTICLES.	Total Value. in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Apples.....	63		25		38	
Bread.....	75				75	
Burning Fluid.....	18				18	
Butter.....	70		70			
Cabinet Ware.....	78				78	
Coffee.....	11				11	
Cheese.....	5				5	
Cornmeal and Oatmeal.....	770		233		537	
Codfish.....	8185		8185			
Cordage and Canvas.....	124				124	
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures.....	48		48			
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware.....	6				6	
Flour (Wheat).....	14923		13535		1383	
" (Rye).....	555		380		175	
Fruit.....	10				10	
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	65				65	
Hats and Caps.....	3				3	
Herring.....	12300		12300			
Leather and Leather Manufactures.....	43		43			
Lard.....	92		92			
Lumber.....	12		12			
Mackerel.....	65		65			
Molasses.....	14				14	
Oil.....	1179		1179			
Oats and Barley.....	244		239		5	
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery.....	202				202	
Pork and Hams.....	278		198		80	
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	586		586			
Rice.....	46		45		1	
Salt.....	704		383		321	
Scale Fish, &c.....	125		125			
Salmon.....	647		647			
Sugar.....	4				4	
Tea.....	108		35		73	
Tobacco.....	105		30		75	
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements.....	598		588		10	
Miscellaneous.....	29		28		1	
Total.....	\$42390		\$39071		\$3319	

## CANADA CREEK.

Ale and Porter.....	24		19		5
Apples.....	36				36
Bread.....	8				8
Burning Fluid.....	25				25
Brick.....	17		8		9
Cabinet Ware.....	85				85
Candles.....	10				10
Cornmeal and Oatmeal.....	964		56		908
China, Glass and Earthenware.....	40		40		
Codfish.....	60		6		54
Cordage and Canvas.....	1917				1917
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures.....	944		476		468
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware.....	16				16

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## CANADA CREEK, Continued.

ARTICLES.	Total Value. in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Flour (Wheat).....	12645		1491		11054	
Fruit .....	10				10	
Hardware Iron, and Cutlery.....	1081		640		441	
Herring.....	375		160		215	
Hides and Skins.....	6				6	
Leather and Leather Manufactures.....	761				761	
Lime and Plaster .....	188		188			
Lumber .....	298		252		46	
Molasses .....	607		278		329	
Oil .....	39		39			
Oats and Barley .....	8				8	
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery.....	30				30	
Paint and Putty .....	20				20	
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	2				2	
Rice .....	70		64		6	
Rum.....	10				10	
Salt .....	417		411		6	
Scale Fish, &c.....	10		10			
Shingles, Staves and Laths.....	15		15			
Soap.....	4				4	
Sugar.....	66		12		54	
Tea.....	514		4		510	
Tobacco.....	237		50		187	
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements.....	498		162		336	
Miscellaneous .....	305		95		210	
Total.....	\$22362		\$4476		\$17886	

## CHEVERIE.

Arms and Ammunition .....	7				7
Brick .....	15				15
Cabinet Ware .....	2				2
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	72				72
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	18				18
Flour (Wheat) .....	1918				1918
Fruit .....	7				7
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	30				30
Leather and Leather Manufactures.....	6				6
Leather .....					
Lime and Plaster .....	3				3
Lumber .....	24				24
Molasses .....	28				28
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	20				20
Shingles, Staves and Laths.....	2				2
Soap.....	1				1
Sugar .....	27				27
Tea .....	18				18
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements.....	123				123
Miscellaneous .....	6				6
Total.....	\$2327				\$2327

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## CHURCH POINT.

ARTICLES.	Total Value. in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Apples .....	19				19	
Beef .....	131				131	
Bread .....	76				76	
Burning Fluid .....	83				83	
Brick .....	158		49		109	
Cabinet Ware .....	18				18	
Candles .....	31				31	
Coffee .....	6				6	
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry .....	18				18	
Corn and Wheat .....	300				300	
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	2786		11		2775	
China, Glass and Earthenware .....	331		331			
Corlage and Canvas .....	1061				1061	
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	2548		2150		398	
Flour (Wheat) .....	16506		715		15791	
“ (Rye) .....	90				90	
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery .....	1061		871		190	
Hides and Skins .....	7			7		
Leather and Leather Manufactures .....	347		16		331	
Lime and Plaster .....	110		80		30	
Lard .....	7				7	
Lumber .....	75		75			
Molasses .....	1111		242	460	409	
Oakum .....	120				120	
Oil .....	47		24		23	
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery .....	57		20		37	
Paint and Putty .....	40		38		2	
Pork and Hams .....	228				228	
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	14				14	
Rice .....	329		5		324	
Rum .....	38			14	24	
Salt .....	574		264	300	10	
Shingies, Staves and Laths .....	16		16			
Soap .....	9				9	
Sugar .....	825		99	556	170	
Tea .....	342				342	
Tobacco .....	373				373	
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements .....	236		173		113	
Miscellaneous .....	780		414		366	
Total .....	\$30958		\$5593	\$1337	\$24028	

## CLEMENSSPORT.

Arms and Ammunition .....	10		10		
Bread .....	37		33		4
Burning Fluid .....	86				86
Brick .....	345		25		320
Cabinet Ware .....	68		2		66
Candles .....	130		2		128
Coffee .....	75		1		74
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry .....	3				3
Corn and Wheat .....	2				2
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	816		19		797
China, Glass and Earthenware .....	214		205		9
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	3801		1863		1938

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## CLEMENSSPORT. Continued.

ARTICLES.	Total Value. in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware.....	21		12		9	
Fishing Tackle.....	28				28	
Flour (Wheat).....	7439		1493		5946	
" (Rye).....	9				9	
Fruit.....	57		3		54	
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	2250		1426		824	
Hats and Caps.....	43				43	
Herring.....	12		12			
Leather and Leather Manufactures.....	514		18		496	
Lime and Plaster.....	197		197			
Lumber.....	83		83			
Molasses.....	633		385		248	
Oakum.....	3				3	
Oil.....	110		69		41	
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery.....	10		1		9	
Paint and Putty.....	38		38			
Pork and Hams.....	271		40		231	
Rice.....	65				65	
Salt.....	373		367		6	
Shingles, Staves and Laths.....	45		45			
Soap.....	113		2		111	
Sugar.....	381		84		297	
Tea.....	771		32		739	
Tobacco.....	393		22		371	
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements.....	270		120		150	
Miscellaneous.....	516		110		406	
Total.....	\$20232		\$6719		\$13513	

## CORNWALLIS.

Ale and Porter.....	220			220
Apples.....	200			200
Bread.....	40			40
Burning Fluid.....	406			406
Cabinet Ware.....	1798			1798
Candles.....	31		14	117
Coffee.....	81		3	78
Cornmeal and Oatmeal.....	1998		240	1758
China, Glass and Earthenware.....	1376		428	948
Codfish.....	200			200
Cordage and Canvas.....	500			500
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures.....	4817		2217	2600
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware.....	439		50	389
Flour (Wheat).....	34184		3366	30818
Furs.....	124			124
Geneva and Whiskey.....	25			25
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	10260		5917	4343
Hats and Caps.....	890			890
Herring.....	340		200	140
Leather and Leather Manufactures.....	3013			3013
Lime and Plaster.....	1404		1404	
Lumber.....	3944		3944	
Molasses.....	1939		181	1758
Oakum.....	98			98
Oil.....	974		460	514
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery.....	800			800

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## CORNWALLIS, Continued.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries
			North America.	West Indies.		
Paint and Putty.....	520		360		160	
Rum .....	84		44		40	
Salt .....	282		202		80	
Scale Fish, &c.....	60				60	
Shingles, Staves and Laths.....	712		712			
Soap.....	37				37	
Sugar.....	1607		42		1565	
Tea.....	2126		80		2046	
Tobacco.....	983				983	
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements..	1827				1827	
Miscellaneous .....	1420		420		1000	
Total.....	\$79859		\$20284		\$59575	

## DIGBY.

Brandy .....	36		36		
Bread.....	226		131		95
Burning Fluid .....	447		11		436
Candles .....	201		86		115
Coffee.....	110		1		109
Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry .....	300		300		
Cornmeal and Oatmeal.....	577		301		276
China, Glass and Earthenware.....	820		674		146
Cordage and Canvas .....	674		217		457
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	14159		12273		1886
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware.....	437		5		432
Flour (Wheat).....	18924		9906		9018
Furs.....	154		154		
Fruit.....	184		43		141
Geneva and Whiskey.....	162		162		
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	4479		2861		1618
Hats and Caps .....	469		124		345
Hides and Skins.....	156		156		
Leather and Leather Manufactures	2133		385		1748
Lime and Plaster .....	266		266		
Lard .....	98				98
Lumber.....	60		60		
Molasses .....	1465		1386		79
Oil .....	571		368		203
Oats and Barley.....	83		83		
Paint and Putty.....	79		79		
Rum.....	90		90		
Salt.....	537		537		
Shingles, Staves and Laths.....	279		279		
Soap.....	258		89		169
Sugar.....	1022		811		211
Tea.....	1433		574		859
Tobacco.....	674		252		422
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements..	999		111		888
Miscellaneous .....	3562		1447		2115
Total.....	\$56124		\$34258		\$21866

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## FRENCH CROSS.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Ale and Porter.....	2		2			
Apples.....	3				3	
Bread.....	5				5	
Candles.....	10				10	
Coffee.....	3				3	
Corameal and Oatmeal.....	284		148		136	
China, Glass and Earthenware.....	43		43			
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures.....	1367		1051		316	
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware.....	2				2	
Flour (Wheat).....	6284		2897		3387	
Fruit.....	12				12	
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	207		120		87	
Herring.....	450		450			
Leather and Leather Manufactures.....	428		8		428	
Lime and Plaster.....	182		182			
Lumber.....	58		58			
Molasses.....	1020		796		224	
Oil.....	35		35			
Oats and Barley.....	25		25			
Paint and Putty.....	35		35			
Rice.....	13				13	
Rum.....	146		48		98	
Shingles, Staves and Laths.....	25		25			
Sugar.....	199		24		175	
Tea.....	629		117		512	
Tobacco.....	365				365	
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements.....	45		5		40	
Miscellaneous.....	519		151		368	
Total.....	\$12404		\$6220		\$6184	

## FIVE ISLANDS.

Arms and Ammunition.....	3				3
Apples.....	20				20
Burning Fluid.....	2				2
Cabinet Ware.....	34				34
Corn and Wheat.....	2				2
Corameal and Oatmeal.....	344		68		276
China, Glass and Earthenware.....	10				10
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures.....	14				14
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware.....	17				17
Flour (Wheat).....	6408		882		5526
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	148				148
Hats and Caps.....	4				4
Leather and Leather Manufactures.....	84				84
Lime and Plaster.....	3		3		
Lumber.....	6		6		
Molasses.....	33				33
Oil.....	33				33
Oats and Barley.....	2				2
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery.....	5				5
Paint and Putty.....	26				26

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## FIVE ISLANDS, Continued.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Salt.....	152		150		2	
Shingles, Staves and Laths.....	5		5			
Soap.....	4				4	
Sugar.....	66				66	
Tea.....	200				200	
Tobacco.....	52				52	
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements..	59		10		49	
Miscellaneous.....	213				213	
Total.....	\$7949		\$1124		\$6825	

## GUYSBOROUGH.

Flour (Wheat).....	2494		2494		
Fruit.....	5				5
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	733				733
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery	14				14
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	246		246		
Sugar.....	19				19
Tea.....	56				56
Total.....	\$3567		\$2740		\$827

## GREAT BRAS D'OR.

Bread.....	50		10		40
Burning Fluid.....	12				12
Brick.....	11		7		4
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.....	4				4
Cornmeal and Oatmeal.....	50		20		30
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures.....	56				56
Fishing Tackle.....	40				40
Flour (Wheat).....	802		314		409 79
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	6				6
Herring.....	3290		2930		360
Leather and Leather Manufactures	30				30
Lime and Plaster.....	5				5
Molasses.....	167				155 12
Oil.....	5				5
Paint and Putty.....	8				8
Rice.....	15		2		13
Rum.....	52				20 32
Salt.....	596		596		
Shingles, Staves and Laths.....	2				2
Soap.....	3				3
Tea.....	138				90 48
Tobacco.....	10				10
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements..	31				31
Miscellaneous.....	40				40
Total.....	\$5423		\$3879		\$1013 \$531

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## HANTSPORT.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Ale and Porter .....	24	24				
Apples .....	431				431	
Bread .....	6				6	
Burning Fluid .....	59				59	
Brick .....	182				182	
Cabinet Ware .....	507				507	
Candles .....	55				55	
Coffee .....	5				5	
Cheese .....	2				2	
Corn and Wheat .....	125				125	
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	871				871	
Cordage and Canvas .....	2611				2611	
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	115				115	
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware .....	14				14	
Flour (Wheat) .....	9834				9834	
" (Rye) .....	38				38	
Fruit .....	35				35	
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery .....	2466	2080			386	
Leather and Leather Manufactures .....	425				425	
Lard .....	15				15	
Lime and Plaster .....	6				6	
Molasses .....	88				88	
Oakum .....	37				37	
Rice .....	6				6	
Salt .....	21				21	
Soap .....	29				29	
Sugar .....	144				144	
Tea .....	146				146	
Tobacco .....	131				131	
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements .....	494				494	
Miscellaneous .....	359				359	
Total .....	\$19281	2104			\$17177	

## HARBORVILLE.

Apples .....	5	5	
Burning Fluid .....	20		20
Brick .....	9	9	
Coffee .....	13		13
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	32	32	
China, Glass and Earthenware .....	54	54	
Cordage and Canvas .....	889		889
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	515	487	28
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware .....	14		14
Flour (Wheat) .....	9311	1819	7492
Fruit .....	26		26
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery .....	1370	854	516
Herring .....	350	350	
Leather and Leather Manufactures .....	316		316
Lime and Plaster .....	173	173	
Lumber .....	480	480	
Molasses .....	564	461	103
Oakum .....	82	58	24
Oil .....	15		15



## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## HARBORVILLE, Continued.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Rum.....	37				37	
Salt.....	306		306			
Scale Fish, &c.....	20		20			
Shingles, Staves and Laths.....	44		44			
Soap.....	24		11		13	
Sugar.....	94		32		62	
Tea.....	301		50		251	
Tobacco.....	50		30		20	
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements.....	119				119	
Miscellaneous.....	787		256		531	
Total.....	\$16020		\$5531		\$10489	

## HORTON.

Apples.....	30				30
Bread.....	20				20
Burning Fluid.....	380				380
Cabinet Ware.....	513				513
Candles.....	10				10
Coffee.....	31				31
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.....	18				18
Corn and Wheat.....	14				14
Cornmeal and Oatmeal.....	907		12		895
China, Glass and Earthenware.....	69		69		
Codfish.....	11		11		
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures.....	2543		60		2483
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware.....	906				906
Flour (Wheat).....	11201		170		11031
Furs.....	49				49
Fruit.....	86				86
Geneva and Whiskey.....	45		45		
Hardware Iron, and Cutlery.....	987				987
Hats and Caps.....	141				141
Herring.....	42		42		
Leather and Leather Manufactures.....	1314		12		1302
Lime and Plaster.....	181		181		
Lumber.....	229		229		
Molasses.....	1159		13		1146
Oil.....	64		29		35
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery.....	378				378
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	15				15
Rice.....	75		25		50
Rum.....	20		20		
Salt.....	195		88		107
Scale Fish, &c.....	3		3		
Shingles, Staves, and Laths.....	247		247		
Soap.....	85				85
Sugar.....	1088		4		1084
Tea.....	1474				1474
Tobacco.....	356				356
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements.....	318				318
Miscellaneous.....	1537		109		1428
Total.....	\$26741		\$1369		\$25372

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## JOGGINS.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Apples .....	163		25		138	
Brick .....	20		20			
Cabinet Ware .....	34		34			
Coffee .....	17		9		8	
Cheese .....	38		38			
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	1413		98		1315	
China, Glass and Earthenware .....	268		148		120	
Codfish .....	219		105		114	
Cordage and Canvas .....	652		150		502	
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	4851		3814		1037	
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware .....	186				186	
Flour (Wheat) .....	8930		1726		7204	
Fruit .....	47		11		36	
Geneva and Whiskey .....	120		120			
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery .....	1984		1794		190	
Hats and Caps .....	30				30	
Herring .....	267		20		247	
Leather and Leather Manufactures .....	1431		342		1089	
Lime and Plaster .....	33		33			
Lumber .....	60		60			
Mackerel .....	54		48		6	
Molasses .....	979		452		527	
Oakum .....	113		78		35	
Oil .....	336		336			
Paint and Putty .....	86		86			
Pork and Hams .....	263		117		146	
Rice .....	49				49	
Rum .....	6		6			
Salt .....	75		75			
Shingles, Staves and Laths .....	37		37			
Soap .....	145		141		4	
Sugar .....	700		511		189	
Tea .....	1097		706		391	
Tobacco .....	366		113		253	
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements .....	112				112	
Miscellaneous .....	2168		1034		1134	
Total .....	\$27349		\$12287		\$15062	

## LAHAVE.

Apples .....	3				3
Beef .....	24				24
Brick .....	128				128
Cabinet Ware .....	446				446
Candles .....	5				5
Coffee .....	39				39
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	212				212
Codfish .....	6		6		
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	7				7
Flour (Wheat) .....	2118				2118
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery .....	260				260
Herring .....	129		129		
Leather and Leather Manufactures .....	23				23
Lime and Plaster .....	141				141
Molasses .....	1780			1780	

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## LAHAVE, Continued.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery	11				11	
Paint and Putty	14				14	
Pork and Hams	40				40	
Potatoes and Vegetables	33				33	
Salt	203			203		
Soap	9				9	
Sugar	312			312		
Tea	41				41	
Tobacco	43				43	
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements.	160				160	
Miscellaneous	226			15	211	
Total	\$6413		\$135	\$2310	\$3968	

## LIVERPOOL.

Ale and Porter	505	367			138
Apples	1147				1147
Beef	131				131
Brick	36				36
Bread	259				259
Burning Fluid	1794				1794
Butter	96				96
Cabinet Ware	1695				1695
Candles	176				176
Coffee	636			105	511 20
Cheese	140				140
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry	1033				1033
Corn and Wheat	951				951
Cornmeal and Oatmeal	7160		106		7054
China, Glass and Earthenware	562	191			371
Cordage and Canvas	2930	567			2363
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures	4444				4444
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware	517				517
Furs	107				107
Flour (Wheat)	38460				38460
" (Rye)	1379				1379
Fruit	1748				1748
Geneva and Whiskey	20		20		
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery	5280				5280
Hats and Caps	856				856
Herring	18		18		
Hides and Skins	1199		18	1134	47
Leather and Leather Manufactures.	2709				2709
Lard	410				410
Lime and Plaster	5				5
Molasses	9695			4021	1738 3936
Oakum	24				24
Oil	279		15		264
Oats and Barley	1017		910		107
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery	472				472
Paint and Putty	96				96
Pork and Hams	3559				3559
Potatoes and Vegetables	2322		2130		192
Rice	203				203

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## LIVERPOOL, Continued.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Rum .....	131				131	
Salt .....	3978			3875	103	
Salmon and Shad .....	2984		2984			
Soap .....	90				90	
Sugar .....	4692			3564	1062	66
Tea .....	4382				4382	
Tobacco .....	2218				2218	
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements .....	1560				1560	
Miscellaneous .....	6396	338	834	287	4687	250
Total .....	\$126491	\$1463	\$7035	\$12986	\$94745	\$4272

## LONDONDERRY.

Ale and Porter .....	2		2		
Apples .....	606		5		601
Bread .....	33		4		29
Burning Fluid .....	176				176
Brick .....	722	715			7
Cabinet Ware .....	395				395
Candles .....	42				42
Coffee .....	19				19
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry .....	3				3
Corn and Wheat .....	413				413
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	1059		7		1052
China, Glass and Earthenware .....	266		201		65
Codfish .....	11		8		3
Cordage and Canvas .....	1006		22		984
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	1082				1082
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware .....	803				803
Flour (Wheat) .....	17938		356		17582
Fruit .....	52				52
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery .....	3854	655	635		2564
Hats and Caps .....	380				380
Herring .....	40				40
Leather and Leather Manufactures .....	2054				2054
Lime and Plaster .....	172		170		2
Molasses .....	687		7		680
Oil .....	191		23		168
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery .....	46				46
Paint and Putty .....	33				33
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	15				15
Rice .....	106				106
Salt .....	337		337		
Shingles, Staves and Laths .....	33		33		
Soap .....	60				60
Sugar .....	379		5		374
Tea .....	2549		19		2530
Tobacco .....	1228				1228
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements .....	651		47		604
Miscellaneous .....	780		760		20
Total .....	\$38223	\$1370	\$2641		\$34212

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## LUNENBURG.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Bread.....	6				6	
Burning Fluid .....	22				22	
Candles .....	4				4	
Coffee.....	9				9	
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	96				96	
Flour (Wheat).....	16				16	
Leather and Leather Manufactures	34				34	
Rice .....	9				9	
Soap.....	7				7	
Sugar.....	16				16	
Tea.....	81				81	
Tobacco.....	28				28	
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements..	5				5	
Miscellaneous .....	85				85	
Total.....	\$418				\$418	

## MAITLAND.

Apples.....	149				149
Beef.....	14				14
Bread.....	2				2
Burning Fluid .....	37				37
Brick.....	4				4
Cabinet Ware .....	3		3		
Candles .....	126				126
Coffee.....	2				2
Cheese.....	2				2
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.....	8				8
Corn and Wheat.....	138				138
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	1840		15		1825
China, Glass and Earthenware .....	46		40		6
Cotton, Linen, Silk & Woolen Man'ks	1		1		
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware.....	46		5		41
Flour (Wheat).....	17352		213		17139
Fruit.....	1				1
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	2488		319		2169
Hats and Caps .....	250				250
Herring.....	6		3		3
Hides and Skins.....	46				46
Leather and Leather Manufactures	373				373
Lime and Plaster.....	94		92		2
Lard.....	5				5
Molasses .....	379				379
Oil.....	86		80		6
Oats and Barley .....	114				114
Paint and Putty.....	3		3		
Pork and Hams .....	21				21
Rice.....	23				23
Salt.....	273		273		
Shingles, Staves and Laths.....	43		43		
Soap.....	8				8
Sugar.....	171		2		169
Tea.....	470				470
Tobacco.....	236				236
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements..	475				475
Miscellaneous .....	481		44		437
Total.....	\$25816		\$1136		\$24680

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## MARGAREE.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Flour (Wheat).....	783		160		623	
Geneva and Whiskey.....	25				25	
Molasses.....	3				3	
Rum.....	16				16	
Sugar.....	2				2	
Tea.....	31				31	
Tobacco.....	28				28	
Total.....	\$888		\$160		\$728	

## MARGARETSVILLE.

Burning Fluid.....	45			45
Cornmeal and Oatmeal.....	344			344
China, Glass and Earthenware.....	114	114		
Cordage and Canvas.....	296			296
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures.....	1683	1317		366
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware.....	41			41
Flour (Wheat).....	9051	4535		4516
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	604	100		504
Lime and Plaster.....	84	84		
Lumber.....	5	5		
Molasses.....	389	302		87
Oats and Barley.....	3			3
Rum.....	40	40		
Salt.....	257	257		
Sugar.....	101			101
Tea.....	380	136		244
Tobacco.....	105			105
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements.....	7			7
Miscellaneous.....	43			43
Total.....	\$13592	\$6890		\$6702

## PARRSBOROUGH.

Apples.....	71	2		69
Beef.....	11			11
Bread.....	12			12
Burning Fluid.....	66			66
Brick.....	23	20		3
Cabinet Ware.....	140			140
Candles.....	10			10
Coffee.....	28	3		25
Cornmeal and Oatmeal.....	1038	535		503
China, Glass and Earthenware.....	68	68		
Codfish.....	37			37
Cordage and Canvas.....	984	6		978
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures.....	982	752		230
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware.....	107	80		27
Flour (Wheat).....	8986	3485		5501
Fruit.....	57	11		46
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	973	250		723
Hats and Caps.....	64			64

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## PARRSBOROUGH, Continued.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries
			North America.	West Indies.		
Herring.....	286		212		74	
Leather and Leather Manufactures.....	273		22		251	
Lime and Plaster.....	2		2			
Molasses.....	307		224		83	
Oakum.....	99		96		3	
Oil.....	160		60		100	
Oats and Barley.....	4				4	
Paint and Putty.....	2		2			
Pork and Hams.....	19				19	
Rice.....	19		1		18	
Salt.....	221		200		21	
Scale Fish, &c.....	3				3	
Soap.....	40		17		23	
Sugar.....	183		148		35	
Tea.....	240		191		49	
Tobacco.....	136		22		114	
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements.....	310		34		276	
Miscellaneous.....	334		40		294	
Total.....	\$16295		\$6483		\$9812	

## PORT HAWKESBURY.

Apples.....	13			13
Bread.....	69			69
Burning Fluid.....	20			20
Coffee.....	6			6
Cheese.....	5			5
Cornmeal and Oatmeal.....	738			738
Cordage and Canvas.....	203			203
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures.....	115			115
Fishing Tackle.....	7			7
Flour (Wheat).....	6442	5256		1186
Fruit.....	52			52
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	288			288
Hats and Caps.....	172			172
Herring.....	2024	2000		24
Leather and Leather Manufactures.....	578			578
Lime and Plaster.....	7			7
Molasses.....	7			7
Oats and Barley.....	140	140		
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery.....	10			10
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	353	353		
Rice.....	17			17
Soap.....	9			9
Sugar.....	24			24
Tea.....	445			445
Tobacco.....	325			325
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements.....	330			330
Miscellaneous.....	348			348
Total.....	\$12747	\$7749		\$4998

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## PICTOU.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Ale and Porter.....	1278	198	1080			
Arms and Ammunition.....	5911	5911				
Apples.....	1032		171		861	
Brick.....	1387	1267			120	
Brandy.....	279	279				
Bread.....	300		5		295	
Burning Fluid.....	1148				1148	
Butter.....	65		65			
Cabinet Ware.....	2892	203	12		2677	
Candles.....	161	30			131	
Coffee.....	362		13		349	
Cheese.....	579		495		84	
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.....	1446		1254		192	
Corn and Wheat.....	4281		1516		2765	
Cornmeal and Oatmeal.....	3854		927		2927	
China, Glass and Earthenware.....	5282	4563	33		686	
Codfish.....	620		620			
Cordage and Canvas.....	19652	18720			923	
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures.....	28266	23418	20		4828	
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware.....	6550	2842	125		3583	
Fishing Tackle.....	395	335			60	
Flour (Wheat).....	62122		35530		26592	
“ (Rye).....	103				103	
Fruit.....	1036		113		923	
Geneva and Whiskey.....	844	824	20			
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	61053	46230	372		14451	
Hats and Caps.....	1810	496			1314	
Herring.....	4739		4739			
Hides and Skins.....	9145		2385		6760	
Leather and Leather Manufactures.....	7422	669	503		6250	
Lime and Plaster.....	1531		35		1496	
Lard.....	13		7		6	
Lumber.....	1317		1317			
Molasses.....	898				898	
Oakum.....	1153	579			574	
Oil.....	4203	954	599		2650	
Oats and Barley.....	3315	14	3301			
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery.....	5606	2606	1244		1756	
Paint and Putty.....	1398	1184			214	
Pork and Hams.....	425		237		188	
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	1975		1887		88	
Rice.....	148	16			132	
Rum.....	129		129			
Salt.....	671	423	226		22	
Salmon.....	42		42			
Shingles, Staves and Laths.....	1407		1407			
Soap.....	1078	807	3		268	
Sugar.....	4916	95	15		4806	
Tea.....	21184	12641	32		8511	
Tobacco.....	8161				8161	
Wine.....	174	174				
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements.....	4530	40	103		4387	
Miscellaneous.....	7369	1334	474		5561	
Total.....	\$305657	\$126861	\$61056		\$117740	



## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## PORT HOOD.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Coffee.....	14				14	
Cheese.....	6				6	
Cornmeal and Oatmeal.....	800				800	
Flour (Wheat).....	774				774	
Molasses.....	115				115	
Sugar.....	24				24	
Tea.....	1801				1801	
Tobacco.....	78				78	
Miscellaneous.....	1009		19		990	
Total.....	\$4621		\$19		\$4602	

## PORT MULGRAVE.

Apples.....	71				71
Beef.....	36				36
Bread.....	88				88
Burning Fluid.....	98				98
Butter.....	258		258		
Cabinet Ware.....	26				26
Candles.....	151				151
Coffee.....	11				11
Cheese.....	12				12
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.....	51				51
Cornmeal and Oatmeal.....	36				36
China, Glass and Earthenware.....	32				32
Cordage and Canvas.....	251				251
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures.....	685		270		415
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware.....	111				111
Fishing Tackle.....	2				2
Flour (Wheat).....	2508		1842		666
Fruit.....	79				79
Hats and Caps.....	322				322
Herring.....	4692		4692		
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	327		24		303
Leather and Leather Manufactures.....	1135				1135
Lime and Plaster.....	80				80
Lard.....	7				7
Lumber.....	617		617		
Mackerel.....	969		969		
Molasses.....	271				271
Oats and Barley.....	119		119		
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery.....	27				27
Pork and Hams.....	150		86		64
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	1479		1468		11
Rice.....	41				41
Rum.....	193				118 75
Soap.....	14				14
Sugar.....	149				149
Tea.....	2603				2603
Tobacco.....	447				447
Wine.....	16				16
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements.....	169				169
Miscellaneous.....	3136		252		2884
Total.....	\$21469		\$10597		\$10797 75

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## PORT MEDWAY.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Apples .....	61				61	
Beef .....	192				192	
Burning Fluid.....	48				48	
Brick .....	7				7	
Candles .....	18				18	
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	2214				2214	
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	234				234	
Flour (Wheat).....	8092				8092	
“ (Rye).....	112				112	
Fruit .....	35			15	20	
Herring.....	6000		6000			
Lime and Plaster .....	18				18	
Molasses .....	1119			1119		
Paint and Putty .....	4				4	
Pork and Hams .....	1285				1285	
Rice.....	30				30	
Salt .....	1199			899	300	
Soap .....	18				18	
Sugar .....	348			348		
Tea.....	100				100	
Tobacco .....	71				71	
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements.	31				31	
Miscellaneous .....	794				794	
Total.....	\$22030		\$6000	\$2381	\$13649	

## PUBNICO.

Apples .....	425				425
Beef .....	58				58
Bread.....	6				6
Burning Fluid.....	245				245
Brick .....	31				31
Cabinet Ware.....	188				188
Candles .....	12				12
Coffee.....	15				15
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.....	5				5
Corn and Wheat.....	191				191
Cornmeal and Oatmeal.....	2824				2824
Cordage and Canvas.....	72				72
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	153				153
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware.....	20				20
Fishing Tackle .....	77				77
Flour (Wheat).....	16763				16763
“ (Rye).....	779				779
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	191				191
Hats and Caps.....	106				106
Hides and Skins .....	101				101
Leather and Leather Manufactures	179				179
Lime and Plaster.....	90				90
Lard.....	18				18
Molasses .....	413				413
Oil .....	2				2
Oats and Barley.....	4				4

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## PUBNICO, Continued.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery	14				14	
Paint and Putty	16				16	
Pork and Hams	711				711	
Rice	151				151	
Salt	21				21	
Shingles, Staves and Laths	58				58	
Soap	6				6	
Sugar	4				4	
Tea	268				268	
Tobacco	215				215	
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements	318				318	
Miscellaneous	523				523	
Total	\$25273				\$25273	

## PUGWASH.

Ale and Porter	12		12		
Butter	2		2		
Candles	5				5
Coffee	35				35
Cornmeal and Oatmeal	84		84		
Codfish	80		80		
Cordage and Canvas	75		36		39
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen Manufactures	16				16
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware	72				72
Flour (Wheat)	1299		1299		
Fruit	11				11
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery	227				227
Herring	517		517		
Leather and Leather Manufactures	237				237
Molasses	20		20		
Oakum	8		8		
Oil	72				72
Oats and Barley	142		142		
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery	69				69
Paint and Putty	38				38
Pork and Hams	24		24		
Potatoes and Vegetables	127		127		
Soap	6				6
Sugar	36		18		18
Tea	337		30		307
Tobacco	213				213
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements	80				80
Miscellaneous	303		249		54
Total	\$4147		\$2648		\$1499

## RAGGED ISLANDS.

Apples	44				44
Beef	586				586
Bread	170				170
Burning Fluid	536				536
Coffee	187			167	20
Cornmeal and Oatmeal	1745		9		1736

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.  
RAGGED ISLANDS, Continued.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Cordage and Canvas .....	396				396	
Flour (Wheat) .....	19577		1263		18314	
" (Rye) .....	3893				3893	
Hides and Skins .....	100			100		
Leather and Leather Manufactures .....	196				196	
Lard .....	625				625	
Molasses .....	3787			1926	1861	
Oats and Barley .....	175		175			
Pork and Hams .....	1759				1759	
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	437		437			
Rice .....	398				398	
Rum .....	24			24		
Salt .....	3635			3635		
Sugar .....	368			322	46	
Tea .....	607				607	
Tobacco .....	404				404	
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements .....	7				7	
Miscellaneous .....	259		51	95	113	
Total .....	\$39915		\$1935	\$6276	\$29777	\$1927

## SHEET HARBOR.

Potatoes and Vegetables .....	987	987		
Total .....	\$987	\$987		

## SHELBUNRE.

Apples .....	218			218
Beef .....	28			28
Brick .....	18			18
Bread .....	42			42
Burning Fluid .....	93			93
Butter .....	16			16
Cabinet Ware .....	415	8		407
Candles .....	9			9
Coffee .....	40			40
Cheese .....	30			30
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry .....	29			29
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	426			426
China, Glass and Earthenware .....	119			119
Codfish .....	2100	2100		
Cordage and Canvas .....	88			88
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	546			546
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware .....	108			108
Flour (Wheat) .....	5082	516		4566
" (Rye) .....	146			146
Fruit .....	88			88
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery .....	579	9		570
Hats and Caps .....	80			80
Hides and Skins .....	6		6	
Leather and Leather Manufactures .....	496			496
Lime and Plaster .....	283	8		275
Lard .....	24			24

GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

SHELBURNE, Continued.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Molasses .....	527		14		12	501
Oil .....	174		144		30	
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery .....	140				140	
Pork and Hams .....	220				220	
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	36				36	
Rice .....	95				95	
Salt .....	1775			1418	6	351
Salmon and Shad .....	24		24			
Shingles, Staves, and Laths .....	2		2			
Soap .....	48				48	
Sugar .....	139			16	108	15
Tea .....	346				346	
Tobacco .....	136				136	
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements..	411				411	
Miscellaneous .....	799		5		794	
Total.....	\$15981		\$2830	\$1440	\$10844	\$867

ST. ANN'S.

Cordage and Canvas .....	46					46
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	6					6
Molasses .....	21					21
Tea.....	18					18
Total.....	\$91					\$91

SYDNEY, C. B.

Arms and Ammunition .....	105					105
Bread .....	51					51
Burning Fluid.....	11					11
Cabinet Ware.....	368					368
Candles .....	17					17
Coffee .....	7					7
Cheese .....	8					8
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.....	79					79
Cornmeal and Oatmeal.....	1898					1898
Cordage and Canvas.....	91					91
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	3287					3287
Flour (Wheat).....	6292		2314			3978
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	667					667
Leather and Leather Manufactures	925					925
Oil .....	62					62
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery..	107					107
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	4					4
Rice .....	2					2
Soap.....	9					9
Sugar.....	20					20
Tea.....	114					114
Tobacco.....	107					107
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements..	298					298
Miscellaneous .....	125		23			102
Total.....	\$14654		\$2337		\$12317	

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## ST. MARY'S RIVER.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Beef .....	4				4	
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry .....	2				2	
Cordage and Canvas .....	2330	2330				
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery .....	6240	6020			220	
Leather and Leather Manufactures .....	4	4				
Oakum .....	307	307				
Oil .....	8	8				
Paint and Putty .....	12	12				
Salt .....	310	310				
Tea .....	321	321				
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements .....	356	356				
Total .....	\$9894	\$9668			\$226	

## SYDNEY, NORTH.

Apples .....	444		12		432
Beef .....	120		120		
Bread .....	733				733
Burning Fluid .....	12				12
Brick .....	23				23
Cabinet Ware .....	500				500
Candles .....	94	87			7
Coffee .....	10				10
Cheese .....	130				130
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry .....	780		780		
Corn and Wheat .....	70				70
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	4336				4336
China, Glass and Earthenware .....	45				45
Cordage and Canvas .....	200				200
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	1508				1508
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware .....	248				248
Flour (Wheat) .....	18525		5247		13278
Fruit .....	34				34
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery .....	1692	1595			97
Herring .....	487		487		
Leather and Leather Manufactures .....	423				423
Lard .....	3				3
Lumber .....	731		731		
Molasses .....	100		18		82
Oats and Barley .....	100		100		
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	325		325		
Rice .....	4				4
Salt .....	150		150		
Soap .....	67				67
Sugar .....	27				27
Tea .....	613				613
Tobacco .....	1048				1048
Wine .....	70				70
Miscellaneous .....	29987	26538			3449
Total .....	\$63639	\$28220	\$7970		\$27449

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## TATAMAGOUCHE.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Codfish .....	8		8			
Flour (Wheat) .....	180				180	
Herring .....	16		16			
Oil .....	52		52			
Miscellaneous .....	30				30	
Total.....	\$286		\$76		\$210	

## THORNE'S COVE.

Brick .....	4				4
Burning Fluid.....	4				4
Butter .....	17		17		
Candles .....	19				19
Coffee .....	3				3
Cornmeal and Oatmeal.....	678		118		560
China, Glass and Earthenware .....	23		23		
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	1251		1251		
Flour (Wheat).....	5213		1251		3962
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	567		368		199
Leather and Leather Manufactures	130				130
Lime and Plaster .....	41		41		
Lumber .....	74		74		
Mackerel .....	5				5
Molasses .....	115		58		57
Oakum.....	300		281		19
Pork and Hams .....	31				31
Rice .....	21		6		15
Rum.....	56				56
Salt .....	104		104		
Shingles, Staves and Laths.....	84		84		
Soap.....	10				10
Sugar.....	65				65
Tea .....	207		111		96
Tobacco.....	62				62
Miscellaneous .....	277		151		126
Total.....	\$9361		\$3938		\$5423

## TRURO.

Apples .....	560				560
Bread.....	41				41
Burning Fluid .....	131				131
Cabinet Ware .....	525				525
Candles .....	15				15
Coffee .....	72				72
Cheese.....	31				31
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry .....	53				53
Corn and Wheat.....	77				77
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	1730				1730
China, Glass and Earthenware .....	89				89
Cordage and Canvas.....	32				32
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	1648				1648
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware.....	942				942
Flour (Wheat) .....	15270				15270
Fruit .....	126				126

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## TRURO, Continued.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	2451				2451	
Hats and Caps .....	666				666	
Hides and Skins.....	364				364	
Leather and Leather Manufactures.....	845				845	
Lime and Plaster .....	101		101			
Molasses .....	353				353	
Oil .....	385		285		100	
Oats and Barley.....	79				79	
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery.....	345				345	
Rice .....	44				44	
Salt .....	605		572		33	
Sugar.....	839				839	
Tea.....	1151				1151	
Tobacco .....	519				519	
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements.....	984				984	
Miscellaneous .....	1800				1800	
Total.....	\$32873		\$958		\$31915	

## TUSKET.

Apples .....	134				134	
Beef.....	20				20	
Bread.....	11				11	
Burning Fluid .....	60				60	
Brick .....	72				72	
Cabinet Ware .....	190				190	
Coffee.....	24				24	
Corn and Wheat.....	88				88	
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	3276				3276	
China, Glass and Earthenware .....	68				68	
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	1644				1644	
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware.....	92				92	
Fishing Tackle .....	15				15	
Flour (Wheat).....	14755				14755	
"    (Rye).....	269				269	
Fruit .....	155				155	
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	2530		915		1615	
Hats and Caps .....	90				90	
Leather and Leather Manufactures.....	654				654	
Molasses .....	903			633	270	
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery.....	30				30	
Pork and Hams .....	418				418	
Rice .....	224				224	
Salt .....	529				62	467
Shingles, Staves and Laths.....	24		24			
Soap.....	23				23	
Sugar.....	635			458	177	
Tea.....	981				981	
Tobacco .....	520				520	
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements.....	438				438	
Miscellaneous .....	628			31	597	
Total.....	\$29500		\$939	\$1122	\$26972	\$467



## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## WALTON.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries
			North America.	West Indies.		
Apples .....	171				171	
Bread .....	10				10	
Cabinet Ware .....	21				21	
Candles .....	18				18	
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry .....	4				4	
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	418				418	
Codfish .....	11				11	
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	19				19	
Flour (Wheat) .....	2940		30		2910	
Fruit .....	2				2	
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery .....	42		42			
Lime and Plaster .....	28				28	
Molasses .....	26				26	
Oakum .....	21				21	
Pork and Hams .....	117				117	
Rice .....	10				10	
Rum .....	12				12	
Scale Fish, &c. ....	4				4	
Shingles, Staves and Laths .....	16				16	
Soap .....	22				22	
Sugar .....	59				59	
Tea .....	6				6	
Tobacco .....	26				26	
Miscellaneous .....	107		7		100	
Total .....	\$4110		\$79		\$4031	

## WALLACE.

Flour (Wheat) .....	552	552		
Oats and Barley .....	141	141		
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	94	94		
Sugar .....	22	22		
Tea .....	39	39		
Miscellaneous .....	8	8		
Total .....	\$856	\$856		

## WESTPORT.

Apples .....	423	24	399
Bread .....	52		52
Burning Fluid .....	47		47
Butter .....	195	120	75
Cabinet Ware .....	187	5	182
Candles .....	66		66
Coffee .....	29		29
Cheese .....	35		35
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	1098	159	939
China, Glass and Earthenware .....	351	260	91
Cordage and Canvas .....	322		322
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	2562	1196	1366
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware .....	80		80
Fishing Tackle .....	555		555

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## WESTPORT, Continued.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Flour (Wheat) .....	7649		1536		6113	
“ (Rye) .....	684		159		525	
Fruit .....	44				44	
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	422		36		386	
Leather and Leather Manufactures.....	554				554	
Lime and Plaster .....	306		124		182	
Lard .....	143		9		134	
Lumber .....	105		105			
Molasses .....	734		141	160	433	
Oakum .....	16		16			
Oil .....	60		28		32	
Paint and Putty .....	158				158	
Pork and Hams .....	592		78		514	
Rice .....	36				36	
Salt .....	793		504		289	
Shingles, Staves and Laths.....	95		95			
Soap .....	20				20	
Sugar .....	204		15	80	109	
Tea.....	324		48		276	
Tobacco .....	185				185	
Miscellaneous .....	690		188		502	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$19816</b>		<b>\$4846</b>	<b>\$240</b>	<b>\$14730</b>	

## WILMOT.

Ale and Porter .....	10	10		
Burning Fluid.....	30			30
Brick .....	131	131		
Candles .....	17			17
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	255	196		59
China, Glass and Earthenware .....	209	209		
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	4405	4015		390
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware .....	59			59
Flour (Wheat).....	11410	8616		2794
Fruit .....	30			30
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	2750	2173		577
Hats and Caps .....	177	177		
Herring .....	78	78		
Leather and Leather Manufactures.....	18			18
Lime and Plaster .....	643	643		
Molasses .....	1561	1497		64
Oakum.....	180	40		140
Rum.....	40	40		
Salt .....	747	727		20
Shingles, Staves and Laths.....	50	50		
Sugar.....	326	217		109
Tea.....	802	253		549
Tobacco .....	465	119		346
Wine .....	6	6		
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements..	540			540
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$24939</b>	<b>\$19197</b>		<b>\$5742</b>

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## WEYMOUTH.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Ale and Porter .....	6				6	
Apples .....	39				39	
Beef .....	105				105	
Brandy .....	42		42			
Bread .....	42				42	
Burning Fluid .....	42				42	
Brick .....	120				120	
Cabinet Ware .....	136				136	
Candles .....	177				177	
Coffee .....	67				67	
Cheese .....	24				24	
Corn and Wheat .....	84				84	
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	4554				4554	
China, Glass and Earthenware .....	283	123	144		16	
Codfish .....	15		15			
Cordage and Canvas .....	1919	85	403		1431	
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	7145	1002	3975		2168	
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware .....	3				3	
Flour (Wheat) .....	21110		140		20970	
" (Rye) .....	463				463	
Fruit .....	23				23	
Geneva and Whiskey .....	48		48			
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery .....	2101	199	1655		247	
Leather and Leather Manufactures .....	353				353	
Lard .....	37				37	
Lime and Plaster .....	54		54			
Mackerel .....	15		15			
Molasses .....	1350		165	496	689	
Oakum .....	203		65		138	
Oil .....	45				45	
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery .....	16				16	
Paint and Putty .....	12		2		10	
Pork and Hams .....	1282				1282	
Rice .....	109				109	
Rum .....	60			60		
Salt .....	3119		4	3025	90	
Soap .....	75				75	
Sugar .....	531			75	456	
Tea .....	985				985	
Tobacco .....	544				544	
Wine .....	62		62			
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements .....	338				338	
Miscellaneous .....	525	69	6		450	
Total .....	\$48263	\$1478	\$6795	\$3656	\$36334	

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## WINDSOR.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Apples .....	445				445	
Beef .....	22		10		12	
Brandy .....	45		45			
Bread .....	216		93		123	
Burning Fluid .....	352				352	
Brick .....	41		41			
Cabinet Ware .....	2195		229		1966	
Candles .....	93				93	
Coffee .....	70				70	
Cheese .....	11				11	
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry .....	1039		1039			
Corn and Wheat .....	458				458	
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	3353				3353	
China, Glass and Earthenware .....	561		323		238	
Codfish .....	15		15			
Cordage and Canvas .....	2085	1850			235	
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	2154		1039		1115	
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware .....	352				352	
Flour (Wheat) .....	45234		66		45168	
Fruit .....	469		6		463	
Geneva and Whiskey .....	58		58			
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery .....	10501	750	2829		6922	
Hats and Caps .....	696		53		643	
Leather and Leather Manufactures .....	3113		18		3095	
Lime and Plaster .....	281		45		236	
Lumber .....	216		216			
Molasses .....	91				91	
Oakum .....	128				128	
Oil .....	1025		1025			
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery .....	1150		19		1131	
Paint and Putty .....	889		889			
Pork and Hams .....	157				157	
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	15				15	
Rice .....	36				36	
Salt .....	647		381		266	
Shingles, Staves and Laths .....	262		262			
Soap .....	252		4		248	
Sugar .....	247				247	
Tea .....	2353		18		2335	
Tobacco .....	847				847	
Wine .....	123				123	
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements .....	687		155		532	
Miscellaneous .....	3508		925		2583	
Total .....	\$86492	\$2600	\$9803		\$74089	

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## YARMOUTH.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	IMPORTED FROM				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Ale and Porter.....	360	19	25		316	
Arms and Ammunition.....	56	56				
Apples.....	2590		4		2586	
Beef.....	1504		169		1335	
Brandy.....	1		1			
Bread.....	2095		69		2026	
Burning Fluid.....	2249		35		2214	
Butter.....	455		54		401	
Brick.....	151		20		131	
Cabinet Ware.....	3653		298		3355	
Candles.....	412		1		411	
Coffee.....	1465		26		1439	
Cheese.....	87				87	
Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.....	598		199		399	
Corn and Wheat.....	687				687	
Cornmeal and Oatmeal.....	14466		817		13649	
China, Glass and Earthenware.....	2856	507	202		2147	
Codfish.....	2125				1125	1000
Cordage and Canvas.....	8695	777	1432		6486	
Cotton, Linen, Silk and Woolen } Manufactures.....	35791	3263	14215		18313	
Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware.....	1719		29		1690	
Fishing Tackle.....	858	121	737			
Flour (Wheat).....	73953		4900		69053	
" (Rye).....	1632				1632	
Fruit.....	1898	18			1863	17
Geneva and Whiskey.....	3	3				
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	37245	15646	5319		16280	
Hats and Caps.....	2753		68		2685	
Herring.....	1061		190		584	287
Hides and Skins.....	2618			908	1596	114
Leather and Leather Manufactures.....	8934		24		8910	
Lime and Plaster.....	340		186		154	
Lard.....	638				638	
Lumber.....	933		933			
Mackerel.....	2694				2694	
Molasses.....	19594		5	6575	5823	7191
Oakum.....	1774	327			1447	
Oil.....	3457	1130	1219		1108	
Oats and Barley.....	2799		2741		58	
Paper Manuf's, Books & Stationery.....	2711		530		2181	
Paint and Putty.....	1316	886	3		427	
Pork and Hams.....	5367		261		5106	
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	805		409		396	
Rice.....	1658				1658	
Salt.....	7283	700		3602	332	2649
Scale Fish, &c.....	6		6			
Shingles, Staves and Laths.....	1644		1477		167	
Soap.....	819		22		797	
Sugar.....	12322			4654	4598	3070
Tea.....	7555		240		7315	
Tobacco.....	3174		88		3086	
Wood Ware & Agric'l Implements.....	3895		69		3826	
Micellaneous.....	29843	5001	1542	1161	21765	374
Total.....	\$323597	\$28454	\$38565	\$16900	\$224976	\$14702

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## ABSTRACT

*Of the value of the principal articles of Merchandize entered at each Port in the Province of Nova Scotia, during the year ended 30th September, 1861.*

PORTS.	Ale, &c.	Arms, &c.	Apples.	Brandy.	Beef.	Bread.	B. Fluid.	Butter.
Advocate Harbor.....			67			8	3	
Amherst.....	11	54	288			62	189	
Annapolis.....	66			84		109	400	
Antigonish.....			30			22	153	
Arichat.....			528		10	1134	133	27
Barrington.....		21	876		625	399	857	4169
Bear River.....			3			27	22	
Beaver River.....			21			49	24	
Bridgetown.....	15					76	323	
Canso (Cape).....			63			75	18	70
Canada Creek.....	24		36			8	25	
Cheverie.....		7						
Church Point.....			19		131	76	83	
Clementsport.....		10				37	86	
Cornwallis.....	220		200			40	406	
Digby.....				36		226	447	
French Cross.....	2		3			5		
Five Islands.....		3	20				2	
Great Bras d'Or.....						50	12	
Halifax.....	15495	4468	9741	38527	3773	12550	12806	11463
Ilantsport.....	24		431			6	59	
Harborville.....			5				20	
Horton.....			30			20	380	
Joggins.....			163					
LaHave.....			3		24			
Liverpool.....	505		1147		131	259	1794	96
Londonderry.....	2		606			33	176	
Lunenburg.....						6	22	
Margaretsville.....							45	
Maitland.....			149		14	2	37	
Parrsborough.....			71		11	12	66	
Pictou.....	1278	5911	1032	279		300	1148	65
Port Medway.....			61		192		48	
Port Mulgrave.....			71		36	88	98	258
Pubnico.....			425		58	6	245	
Pugwash.....	12							2
Ragged Islands.....			44		586	170	536	
Shelburne.....			218		28	42	93	16
Sherbrooke.....					4			
Ship Harbor.....			13			69	20	
Sydney, C. B.....		105				51	11	
Sydney (North).....			444		120	733	12	
Thorne's Cove.....							4	17
Truro.....			560			41	131	
Tusket.....			134		20	11	60	
Walton.....			171			10		
Westport.....			423			52	47	195
Weymouth.....	6		39	42	105	42	42	
Wilmot.....	10						30	
Windsor.....			445	45	22	216	352	
Yarmouth.....	360	56	2590	1	1504	2095	2249	455
Total.....	\$18030	\$10635	\$21170	\$39014	\$7394	\$19217	\$23714	\$16833

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## ABSTRACT, Continued.

PORTS.	Brick.	C. Ware.	Candles.	Coffec.	Cheese.	Clocks, &c.	Corn, &c.
Advocate Harbor.....	10	33	3				2
Amherst .....	125	1225	120	16		896	
Annapolis.....		626	198	102			
Antigonish .....		301		16			
Arichat .....	40	426	226	378	246	32	
Baddeck .....	37						
Barrington .....	138	769	398	194	471	41	145
Bear River .....		5	102	5		6	
Beaver River .....	45	128	23	11			6
Bridgetown .....		78	172	23			
Canso (Cape).....		78		11	5		
Canada Creek .....	17	85	10				
Cheverie .....	15	2					
Church Point .....	158	18	31	6		18	300
Clementsport .....	345	68	130	75		3	2
Cornwallis.....		1798	131	81			
Digby .....			201	110		300	
French Cross.....			10	3			
Five Islands .....		34					2
Great Bras d'Or .....	11					4	
Halifax .....	1233	7160	1838	26050	1652	22640	49391
Hantsport .....	182	507	55	5	2		125
Harborville .....	9			13			
Horton.....		513	10	31		18	14
Joggins .....	20	34		17	38		
LaHave.....	128	446	5	39			
Liverpool .....	36	1695	176	636	140	1033	951
Londonderry.....	722	395	42	19		3	413
Lunenburg .....			4	9			
Maitland .....	4	3	126	2	2	8	138
Parrsborough .....	23	140	10	28			
Pictou .....	1387	2892	161	362	579	1446	4281
Port Medway .....	7		18				
Port Hood.....				14	6		
Port Mulgrave .....		26	151	11	12	51	
Pubnico.....	31	188	12	15		5	191
Pugwash .....			5	35			
Ragged Islands.....				187			
Shelburne .....	18	415	9	40	30	29	
Sherbrooke .....						2	
Ship Harbor .....				6	5		
Sydney, C. B.....		368	17	7	8	79	
Sydney (North) .....	23	500	94	10	130	780	70
Thorne's Cove.....	4		19	3			
Truro .....		525	15	72	31	53	77
Tusket.....	72	190		24			88
Walton .....		21	18			4	
Westport .....		187	66	29	25		
Weymouth .....	120	136	177	67	24		84
Wilmot .....	131		17				
Windsor .....	41	2195	93	70	11	1039	458
Yarmouth.....	151	3653	412	1465	87	598	687
Total.....	\$5283	\$27863	\$5314	\$30297	\$3504	\$29088	\$57425

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## ABSTRACT, Continued.

PORTS.	Cornmeal & Oatmeal.	China, &c.	Codfish.	Corluge, &c.	Cotton, &c.	Drugs, &c.	F. Tackle.
Advocate Harbor.....	509			260	124	2	
Amherst.....	531	1320	224	96	15312	1685	
Annapolis.....	2742	889		507	17586	1060	
Antigonish.....	86		200	38	541	405	
Arichat.....	2171		400	372	2142	255	3352
Baddeck.....	300	276		443	2363		
Barrington.....	2952	342		488	2201	416	919
Bear River.....	714	95		2	5334	57	
Beaver River.....	866			142	715		
Bridgetown.....	1487	772		62	7483	1236	
Canso (Capo).....	770		8185	124	48	6	
Canada Creek.....	964	40	60	1917	944	16	
Cheverie.....	72				18		
Church Point.....	2786	331		1061	2548		
Clementsport.....	816	214			3801	21	28
Cornwallis.....	1998	1376	200	500	4817	439	
Digby.....	577	820		674	14159	437	
French Cross.....	284	43			1367	2	
Five Islands.....	344	10			14	17	
Great Bras d'Or.....	50				56		40
Halifax.....	62524	58385	262284	140651	1272725	44079	39591
Hantsport.....	871			2611	115	14	
Harborville.....	32	54		889	515	14	
Horton.....	907	69	11		2543	906	
Joggins.....	1413	268	219	652	4851	186	
LaHave.....	212		6		7		
Liverpool.....	7160	562		2930	4444	517	
Londonderry.....	1059	266	11	1006	1082	803	
Lunenburg.....					96		
Margaretsville.....	344	114		296	1683	41	
Maitland.....	1840	46			1	46	
Farrsborough.....	1038	68	37	984	982	107	
Pictou.....	3854	5282	620	19652	28266	6550	395
Port Medway.....	2214				234		
Port Hood.....	800						
Port Mulgrave.....	36	32		251	685	111	2
Pubnico.....	2824			72	153	20	77
Pugwash.....	84		80	75	16	72	
Ragged Islands.....	1745			396			
St. Ann's.....			46		6		
Shelburne.....	426	119	2100	88	546	108	
Sherbrooke.....				2330			
Ship Harbor.....	738			203	115		7
Sydney, C. B.....	1898			91	3287		
Sydney (North).....	4336	45		200	1508	248	
Tatamagouche.....			8				
Thorne's Cove.....	678	23			1251		
Truro.....	1730	89		32	1648	942	
Tusket.....	3276	68			1644	92	15
Walton.....	418		11		19		
Westport.....	1098	351		322	2562	80	555
Weymouth.....	4554	283	15	1919	7145	3	
Wilmot.....	225	209			4405	59	
Windsor.....	3353	561	15	2085	2154	352	
Yarmouth.....	14466	2856	2125	8695	35791	1719	858
Total.....	\$147202	\$76278	\$276811	\$193157	\$1462052	\$63123	\$45839



## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## ABSTRACT, Continued.

PORTS.	W. Flour.	R. Flour.	Fruit.	Furs.	Geneva, &c.	Hardware.	Hats, &c.
Advocate Harbor	3737		11			859	32
Amherst	13630		455		39	11257	857
Annapolis	24127	36	158		48	4893	283
Antigonish	1278		7			2825	230
Arichat	34929	317	303		155	1053	26
Baddeck						264	
Barrington	28925	1394	447		5	2764	221
Bear River	7160		82			977	26
Beaver River	3235					988	
Bridgetown	20069	54	14		116	5279	944
Canso (Cape)	14923	555	10			65	3
Canada Creek	12645		10			1081	
Cheverie	1918		7			30	
Church Point	16506	90				1061	
Clementsport	7489	9	57			2250	43
Cornwallis	34184			124	25	10260	890
Digby	18924		184	154	162	4479	469
French Cross	6284		12			207	
Five Islands	6408					148	4
Great Bras d'Or	802					6	
Guysborough	2494		5			733	
Halifax	636332	22200	33190		26298	359095	33170
Hantsport	9834	38	35			2466	
Harborville	9311		26			1370	
Horton	11201		86	49	45	987	141
Joggins	8930		47		120	1984	30
LaHave	2118					260	
Liverpool	38460	1379	1748	107	20	5280	856
Londonderry	17938		52			3854	380
Lunenburg	16						
Margaretsville	9051					604	
Maitland	17352		1			2488	250
Margaree	783				25		
Parssborough	8986		57			973	64
Pictou	62122	103	1036		844	61053	1810
Port Medway	8092	112	35				
Port Hood	774						
Port Mulgrave	2508		79			327	322
Pubnico	16763	779				191	106
Pugwash	1299		11			227	
Ragged Islands	19577	3893					
Shelburne	5082	146	88			579	80
Sherbrooke						6240	
Ship Harbor	6442		52			288	172
Sydney, C. B.	6292					667	
Sydney (North)	18525		34			1692	
Tatamagouche	180					567	
Thorne's Cove	5213						
Truro	15270		126			2451	666
Tusket	14755	269	155			2530	90
Wallace	552						
Walton	2940		2			42	
Westport	7649	684	44			422	
Weymouth	21110	463	23		48	2101	
Wilmot	11410		30			2750	177
Windsor	45234		469		58	10501	696
Yarmouth	73953	1632	1898		3	37245	2753
Total	\$1375671	\$34153	\$41086	\$434	\$28011	\$560713	\$45791

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## ABSTRACT, Continued.

PORTS.	Herring.	Hides, &c.	Leather, &c.	Lime, &c.	Lard.	Lumber.	Mackerel.
Advocate Harbor.....	152		346				
Amherst.....	275	243	3055	173		15	
Annapolis.....			2045	320	89		
Antigonish.....	400		453				
Arichat.....			3367	164	185	1923	
Baddeck.....	120						
Barrington.....	3325		2121	263	226	73	
Bear River.....			163	30			
Beaver River.....		4	396				
Bridgetown.....			1413	232		12	
Canso (Cape).....	12300		43		92	12	65
Canada Creek.....	375	6	761	188		298	
Cheverie.....			6	3		24	
Church Point.....		7	347	110	7	75	
Clementsport.....	12		514	197		83	
Cornwallis.....	340		3013	1404		3944	
Digby.....		156	2133	266	98	60	
French Cross.....	450		436	182		58	
Five Islands.....			84	3		6	
Great Bras d'Or.....	3290		30	5			
Halifax.....	144880	20272	143863	3402	4480	2859	25199
Hantsport.....			425	6	15		
Harborville.....	350		316	173		480	
Horton.....	42		1314	181		229	
Joggins.....	267		1431	33		60	54
LaHave.....	129		23	141			
Liverpool.....	18	1199	2709	5	410		
Londonderry.....	40		2054	172			
Lunenburg.....			34				
Margaretsville.....				84		5	
Maitland.....	6	46	373	94	5		
Parrsborough.....	286		273	2			
Pictou.....	4739	9145	7422	1531	13	1317	
Port Medway.....	6000			18			
Port Mulgrave.....	4692		1135	80	7	617	969
Pubnico.....		101	179	90	18		
Pugwash.....	517		237				
Ragged Islands.....		100	196		625		
Shelburne.....		6	496	283	24		
Sherbrooke.....			4				
Ship Harbor.....	2024		578	7			
Sydney, C. B.....			925				
Sydney (North).....	487		423		3	731	
Tatamagouche.....	16						
Thorne's Cove.....			130	41		74	5
Truro.....		364	845	101			
Tusket.....			654				
Walton.....				28			
Westport.....			554	306	143	105	
Weymouth.....			353	54	37		15
Wilmot.....	78		18	643			
Windsor.....			3113	281		216	
Yarmouth.....	1061	2618	8934	340	638	933	2694
Total.....	\$186671	\$34267	\$199737	\$11636	\$7115	\$14209	\$29001

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## ABSTRACT, Continued.

PORTS.	Molasses.	Oakum.	Oil.	Oats, &c.	Paper, &c.	Pork, &c.	Paint, &c.
Advocate Harbor.....	201	96				28	26
Amherst .....	1419		1088		866		975
Annapolis .....	2193	96	45		317	923	111
Antigonish .....			186		69		
Arichat .....	1873	55	17	8631	295	2741	150
Baddeck .....			94				102
Barrington .....	1060	33	453	1641	484	6321	109
Bear River .....	463	65	45	25	42	32	7
Beaver River .....	263		74		1	156	
Bridgetown .....	993					419	95
Canso (Cape).....	14		1179	244	202	278	
Canada Creek .....	607		39	8	30		20
Cheverie .....	28						
Church Point .....	1111	120	47		57	228	40
Clementsport.....	633	3	110		10	271	38
Cornwallis .....	1939	98	974		800		520
Digby .....	1465		571	83			79
French Cross.....	1020		35	25			35
Five Islands .....	33		33	2	5		26
Great Bras d'Or.....	167		5				8
Guysborough.....					14		
Halifax .....	372333	6480	94662	48226	87096	56232	35795
Hantsport .....	88	37					
Harborville .....	564	82	15				
Horton .....	1159		64		378		
Joggins .....	979	113	336			263	86
LaHave .....	1780				11	40	14
Liverpool.....	9695	24	279	1017	472	3559	96
Londonderry.....	687		191		46		33
Margaretsville .....	389			3			
Maitland .....	379		86	114		21	3
Margaree.....	3						
Parrsborough .....	307	99	160	4		19	2
Pictou .....	898	1153	4203	3315	5606	425	1398
Port Medway .....	1119					1285	4
Port Hood.....	115						
Port Mulgrave .....	271			119	27	150	
Pubnico .....	413		2	4	14	711	16
Pugwash .....	20	8	72	142	69	24	38
Ragged Islands.....	3787			175		1759	
St. Ann's.....	21						
Shelburne .....	527		174		140	220	
Sherbrooke .....		307	8				12
Ship Harbor .....	7			140	10		
Sydney, C. B.....			62		107		
Sydney (North) .....	100			100			
Tatamagouche.....			52				
Thorne's Cove.....	115	300				31	
Truro.....	352		385	79	345		
Tusket .....	903				30	418	
Wallace .....				141			
Walton .....	26	21				117	
Westport.....	734	16	60			592	158
Weymouth .....	1350	203	45		16	1282	12
Wilmot .....	1561	180					
Windsor .....	91	128	1025		1150	157	889
Yarmouth .....	19594	1774	3457	2799	2711	5367	1316
Total.....	\$435850	\$11491	\$110333	\$67037	\$101420	\$84069	\$42213

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## ABSTRACT, Continued.

PORTS.	Potatoes, &c.	Rice.	Rum.	Salt.	Scale Fish.	Salmon, &c.	Shingles, &c.
Advocate Harbor.....				105	48		8
Amherst.....	4	106	15	541	54		
Annapolis.....		110	251	459	11		6
Antigonish.....		17		180			
Arichat.....	2898	536		1475			4923
Baddeck.....				109			
Barrington.....	743	495		696		206	159
Bear River.....				62			
Beaver River.....		108		276			
Bridgetown.....		75	16	207			4
Casco (Cape).....	586	46		704	125	647	
Canada Creek.....	2	70	10	417	10		15
Cherrie.....	29						2
Church Point.....	14	329	38	574			16
Clementsport.....		65		373			45
Cornwallis.....			84	282	60		712
Digby.....			90	537			279
French Cross.....		13	146				25
Five Islands.....				152			5
Great Bras d'Or.....		15	52	596			2
Guysborough.....	246						
Halifax.....	36003	15976	68025	49926	11804	31757	8074
Hantsport.....		6		21			
Harborville.....			37	306	20		44
Horton.....	15	75	20	195	3		247
Joggins.....		49	6	75			37
Lallave.....	33			203			
Liverpool.....	2322	203	131	3978		2984	
Londonderry.....	15	106		337			33
Lunenburg.....		9					
Margaretsville.....			40	257			
Maitland.....		23		273			43
Margaree.....			16				
Parrsborough.....		19		221	3		
Pictou.....	1975	148	129	671		42	1407
Port Medway.....		30		1199			
Port Mulgrave.....	1479	41	193				
Pubnico.....		151		21			58
Pugwash.....	127						
Ragged Islands.....	437	398	24	3635			
Sheet Harbor.....	987						
Shelburne.....	36	95		1775		24	2
Sherbrooke.....				310			
Ship Harbor.....	353	17					
Sydney, C. B.....	4	2					
Sydney (North).....	325	4		150			
Thorne's Cove.....		21	56	104			84
Truro.....		44		605			
Tusket.....		224		529			24
Wallace.....	94						
Walton.....		10	12		4		16
Westport.....		36		793			95
Weymouth.....		109	60	3119			
Wilmot.....			40	747			50
Windsor.....	15	36		647			262
Yarmouth.....	805	1658		7283	6		1644
Total.....	\$49538	\$21475	\$69491	\$85119	\$12148	\$35060	\$18321

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## ABSTRACT, Continued.

PORTS.	Soap.	Sugr.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Wine.	Woodware. &c.	Miscella- neous.
Advocate Harbor.....	15	69	298	79		150	56
Amherst .....	153	3162	2746	700	60	657	1719
Annapolis .....	138	1087	1210	640		343	844
Antigonish .....	15	152	50			281	450
Arichat .....	248	523	2515	1077	54	617	7806
Baddeck .....	100		16				8
Barrington .....	167	948	1522	836		1437	1538
Bear River .....	19	605	273	251		10	424
Beaver River .....	21	17	97	108		34	1213
Bridgetown .....	92	772	1213	541		1413	1805
Canso (Cape).....		4	108	105		598	29
Canada Creek.....	4	66	514	237		498	305
Cheverie .....	1	27	18			123	6
Church Point .....	9	825	342	373		286	780
Clementsport.....	113	381	771	393		270	516
Cornwallis .....	37	1607	2126	983		1827	1420
Digby .....	258	1022	1433	674		999	3562
French Cross.....		199	629	365		45	519
Five Islands .....	4	66	200	52		59	213
Great Bras d'Or.....	3		138	10		31	40
Guyborough .....		19	56				
Halifax .....	5061	292749	293021	93879	60901	12139	271560
Hantsport .....	29	144	146	131		494	359
Harborville.....	24	94	301	50		119	787
Horton.....	85	1088	1474	356		318	1537
Joggins .....	145	700	1097	366		112	2168
Lafave .....	9	312	41	43		160	226
Liverpool.....	90	4692	4382	2218		1560	6396
Londonderry.....	60	379	2549	1228		651	780
Lunenburg .....	7	16	81	28		5	85
Margaretsville .....		101	380	105		7	43
Maitland .....	8	171	470	236		475	481
Margaree.....		2	31	28			
Parsonsborough .....	40	183	240	136		310	334
Pictou .....	1078	4916	21184	8161	174	4530	7369
Port Medway .....	18	348	100	71		31	794
Port Hood.....		24	1801	78			1009
Port Mulgrave .....	14	149	2603	447	16	169	3136
Pulnico .....	6	4	268	215		318	523
Pugwash .....	6	36	337	213		80	303
Ragged Islands.....		368	607	404		7	259
St. Ann's.....			18				
Shelburne .....	48	139	346	136		411	799
Sherbrooke .....			321			356	
Ship Harbor .....	9	24	445	325		330	348
Sydney, C. B.....	9	20	114	107		298	125
Sydney (North) .....	67	27	613	1048	70		29987
Tatamagouche .....							30
Thorne's Cove.....	10	65	207	62			277
Truro .....		839	1151	519		984	1800
Tusket .....	23	635	981	520		438	628
Wallace .....		22	39				8
Walton .....	22	59	6	26			107
Westport .....	20	204	324	185			690
Weymouth .....	75	531	985	544	62	338	525
Wilmot .....		326	802	465	6	540	
Windsor .....	252	247	2353	847	123	687	3508
Yarmouth.....	819	12322	7555	3174		3895	29843
Total.....	\$9431	\$333487	\$363648	\$123775	\$61466	\$39440	\$390077

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

*Of the value of the principal articles of Merchandize imported into each Port in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the years ended 30th September, 1860 and 1861.*

PORTS.	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Decrease
Advocate Harbor.....	4831	7337	2506		
Amherst.....	57444	66427	8983		
Annapolis.....	75098	65152		9946	
Antigonish.....	7152	8385	1233		
Arichat.....	89247	90728	1481		
Baddeck.....	1704	4232	2528		
Barrington.....	92010	75028		17012	
Bear River.....	16274	17133	859		
Beaver River.....	9141	9021		120	
Bridgetown.....	39579	47505	7926		
Canso (Cape).....	52085	42390		9695	
Canada Creek.....	39630	22362		17268	
Cheverie.....		2327	2327		
Church Point.....	31653	30958		695	
Clementsport.....	15533	20232	4699		
Cornwallis.....	90796	79859		10937	
Digby.....	64348	56124		8224	
French Cross.....	10287	12404	2117		
Five Islands.....		7949	7949		
Great Bras d'Or.....	6658	5423		1235	
Guysborough.....	965	3567	2602		
Halifax.....	6431681	5505959		925722	
Hantsport.....	7391	19281	11890		
Harborville.....		16020	16020		
Horton.....	30938	26741		4197	
Joggins.....	24434	27349	2915		
Lalave.....	7035	6413		622	
Liverpool.....	120062	120491	429		
Londonderry.....	56701	38223		18478	
Lunenburg.....	2868	418		2450	
Margaretsville.....		13592	13592		
Maitland.....	20873	25816	4943		
Margaree.....		888	888		
Parrsborough.....	24886	16295		8591	
Pictou.....	260392	305657	45265		
Port Medway.....	20483	22039	1547		
Port Hood.....	1535	4621	3086		
Port Mulgrave.....		21469	21469		
Pubnico.....	15113	25273	10160		
Pugwash.....	10630	4147		6483	
Ragged Islands.....	43378	39915		3463	
Sheet Harbor.....	750	987	237		
Shelburne.....	25820	15981		9839	
Sherbrooke.....	3729	9894	6165		
Ship Harbor.....	60416	12747		47669	
Sydney, C. B.....	12868	14654	1786		
Sydney (North).....	68297	63639		4658	
St. Ann's.....		91	91		
Tatamagouche.....		286	286		
Thorne's Cove.....	6629	9361	2741		
Truro.....	32196	32873	677		
Tusket.....	22493	29500	7007		
Wallace.....	72	856	784		
Walton.....	5299	4110		1189	
Westport.....	23099	19816		3283	
Weymouth.....	22400	48263	25863		
Wilmot.....	41038	24939		16099	
Windsor.....	108949	86192		22457	
Yarmouth.....	294638	323597	28959		
Total.....	\$8511549	\$7613227	\$252010	\$1150332	\$898322

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

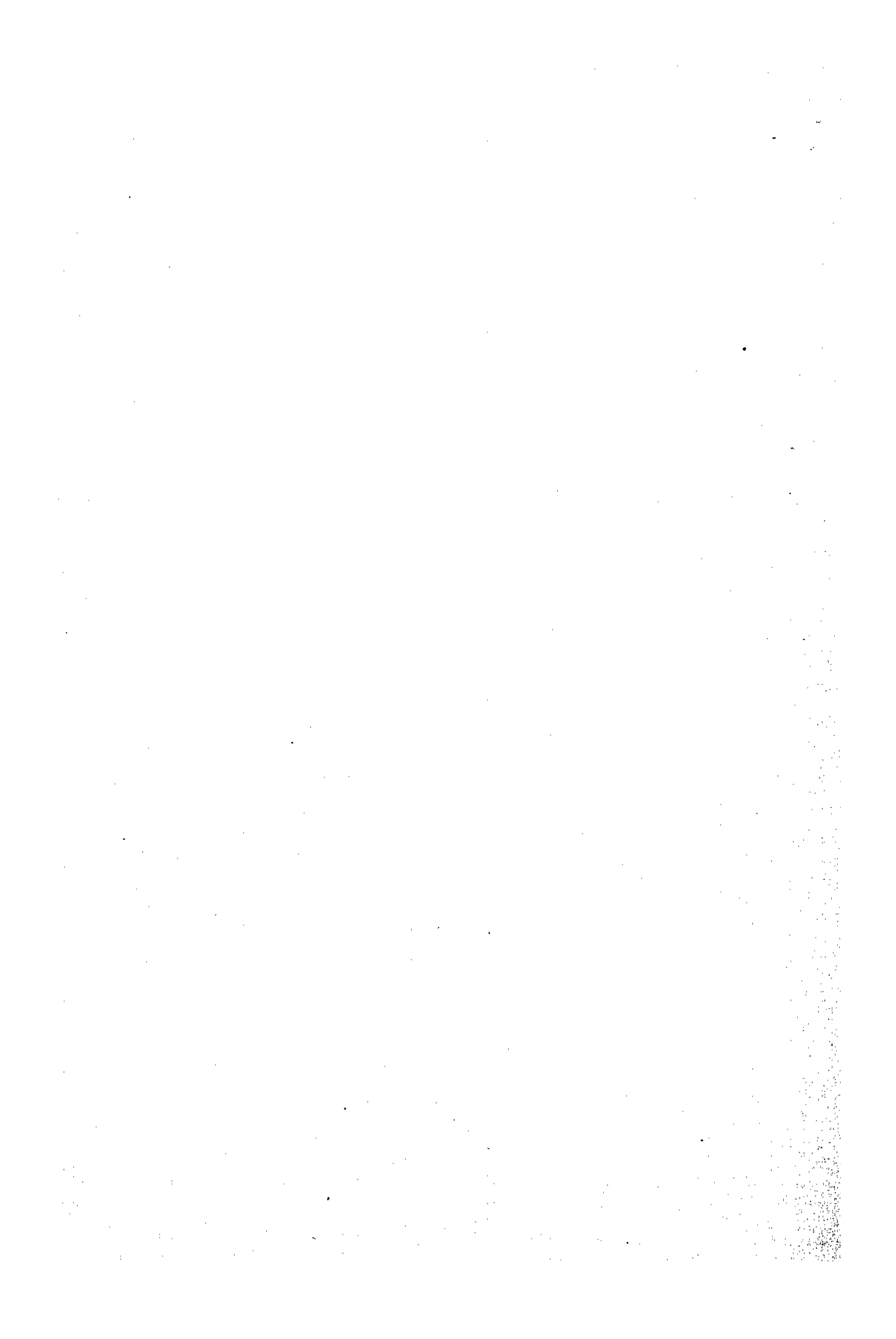
Of the principal articles of Merchandize imported into the Province of Nova Scotia, during the years ended 30th September, 1860 and 1861.

ARTICLES.	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Decrease
- Ale and Porter .....	17951	18030	79		
- Arms and Ammunition .....	18888	10635		8253	
- Apples .....	10931	21170	10239		
- Beef .....	13672	7394		6278	
- Brandy .....	48218	39014		9204	
- Bread .....	25082	19217		5865	
- Burning Fluid .....	25481	23714		1767	
- Butter .....	17068	16833		235	
- Brick .....	9484	5283		4201	
- Cabinet Ware .....	27511	27863	352		
- Candles .....	8623	5314		3309	
- Coffee .....	16236	30297	14061		
- Cheese .....	3098	3504	406		
- Clocks, Watches and Jewelry .....	11465	29088	17623		
- Corn and Wheat .....	67356	57425		9931	
- Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	105465	147202	41737		
- China, Glass and Earthenware .....	77321	76278		1043	
- Codfish .....	283566	276811		6755	
- Cordage and Canvas .....	195670	193157		2513	
- Cotton, Linen, Silk & Woolen Mf's .....	1889149	1462052		427097	
- Drugs and Apothecaries' Ware .....	64715	63123		1592	
- Fishing Tackle .....	124488	45839		78649	
- Flour (Wheat) .....	1598442	1375671		222771	
- " (Rye) .....	26581	34153	7572		
- Fruit .....	36645	41086	4441		
- *Furs .....	42523	434		42089	
- Geneva and Whiskey .....	45468	28011		17457	
- Hardware, Iron and Cutlery .....	580118	560713		19405	
- Hats and Caps .....	48970	45791		3179	
- Herring .....	176352	186671	10319		
- Hides and Skins .....	37076	34267		2809	
- Leather and Leather Manufact's .....	220837	199737		21100	
- Lime and Plaster .....	11090	11636	546		
- Lard .....	8679	7115		1564	
- Lumber .....	32271	14209		18062	
- Mackerel .....	12988	29001	16013		
- Molasses .....	359656	435850	76194		
- Oakum .....	9159	11491	2332		
- Oil .....	101681	110333	8652		
- Oats and Barley .....	53501	67037	13536		
- Paper Manuf's, Books & Stat'ny. .....	112554	101420		11134	
- †Paint and Putty .....		42213	42213		
- Pork and Hams .....	71068	84069	13001		
- Potatoes and Vegetables .....	38585	49338	10953		
- Rice .....	18796	21475	2679		
- Rum .....	194037	69491		124546	
- Salt .....	171627	85119		86508	
- Scale Fish, &c. .....	11251	12148	897		
- Salmon .....	49078	35660		13418	
- Shingles, Staves and Laths .....	18945	18321		624	
- Soap .....	12412	9431		2981	
- Sugar .....	306786	333487	26701		
- Tea .....	366098	363648		2450	
- Tobacco .....	119421	123775	4354		
- Wine .....	110633	61466		49167	
- Wood Ware & Agric'l Implem'ts. .....	32637	39440	6803		
- Miscellaneous .....	414146	390077		24069	
Total .....	\$8511549	\$7613227	\$331703	\$1230025	\$898322

Financial Secretary's Office,  
Halifax, N. S., 30th Sept., 1861.

WILLIAM ANNAND,  
Financial Secretary.

\* Included in miscellaneous in 1861 at Halifax. † Do. do. in 1860.





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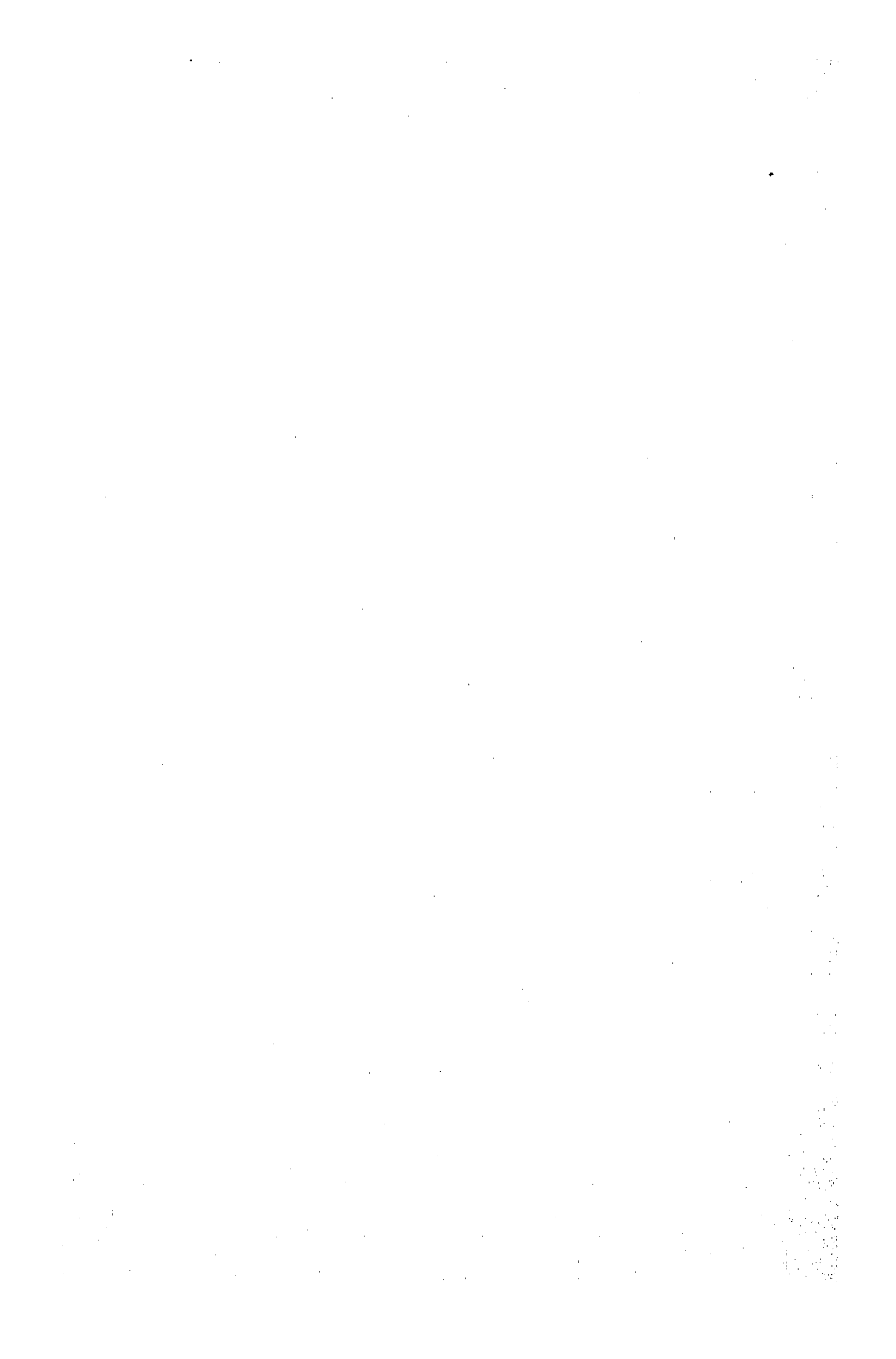
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## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS:

Being a detailed account of the principal Articles shipped from Nova Scotia, during the year ended 30th September, 1861, shewing the value of each article shipped at each Port, and indicating to what Countries exported.

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## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## HALIFAX.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	EXPORTED TO				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Apples and Plums .....	2205	148	1885	172		
Ale, Porter and Cider .....	16113		2210	12779	16	1108
Alewives .....	20131			18590	808	733
Beef .....	13913	540	12711	46	320	296
Bread .....	10805		10805			
Butter .....	33562	510	9399	22886		767
Brandy .....	5929		4776	688	434	31
Cheese .....	1062	10	620	432		
Cordage and Canvas .....	6183		5728	455		
Coals .....	3219		32	154	1608	1425
Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	8693		7331	206		1156
Codfish .....	889483	19446	3686	467154	36933	362264
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	104830		99531	1308	1331	2660
Coffee .....	6435		4905	30		1500
Eggs .....	41			11	30	
Flour .....	92256		78985	12182	764	325
Fruit .....	7786		5858	1853	75	
Furs .....	63615	63615				
Geneva and Whiskey .....	8214		8214			
Gypsum .....	727				727	
Hardware, Iron, and Cutlery .....	56132		34124	478	20344	1186
Herring .....	370273	9122	17619	119011	198035	26486
Hides and Skins .....	13728		3718		10010	
Laths and Pickets .....	2387	2354	25	8		
Lobsters .....	9616	1402		102	8112	
Leather and Leather Manufactures .....	16785		14204	1951		630
Lumber .....	55237	28085	2937	17134	20	7061
Mackerel .....	277976	20	198	110629	138248	28881
Molasses .....	228549	71594	153815		3140	
Oats and Barley .....	19903	8947	2307	6985	1109	555
Oil .....	86105	10424	24778	25499	24569	835
Pork and Hams .....	36606	53	33199	1392		1962
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	7273	78	823	1549	4823	
Rum .....	40746	3480	36316	250	700	
Rice .....	1206		916			290
Scale Fish .....	60226	540	169	6287	490	52740
Salmon and Trout .....	58723	78	748	15558	41499	840
Sheep and Swine .....	150			150		
Shingles .....	14281		833	9260		4188
Staves and Hoops .....	10226	2801	435	1043	8	5939
Spars and Knees .....	2329	1739	60	364	80	86
Soap .....	5647		3595	1768		284
Salt .....	47192		45337	15	1260	580
Sugar .....	180596	10870	162096		7130	500
Shad and Halibut .....	2236	4			2232	
Stone (Grindstones) .....	29			29		
Timber .....	17190	17190				
Tea .....	67829		50009	1372	16448	
Tobacco .....	27352		22120	255	1254	3723
Wine .....	18965		9668	9073	224	
Woodware .....	12057	6	10106	1650	100	195
Wood (Firewood) .....	702		3		699	
Miscellaneous .....	120605	7980	50693	9008	50051	2873
Total .....	\$3164059	\$261036	\$937527	\$879766	\$573631	\$512099

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## ADVOCATE HARBOR.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	EXPORTED TO				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Leather and Leather Manufactures	15		15			
Lumber	5730		5730			
Potatoes and Vegetables	381		36		345	
Wood (Firewood)	456				456	
Miscellaneous	15		15			
Total	\$6597		\$5796		\$801	

## AMHERST.

Beef	48		48		
Butter	4587		4587		
Cheese	14		14		
Eggs	49		49		
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery	20		20		
Hides and Skins	30		30		
Lumber	7247	3300	3244		109
Laths and Pickets	12				12
Oats and Barley	1174		1156		18
Pork and Hams	4036		4036		
Potatoes and Vegetables	829		323		506
Shad and Halibut	446		14		432
Staves and Hoops	30				30
Spars and Knees	400				400
Timber	395	20			375
Wood (Firewood)	4				4
Miscellaneous	468		418		50
Total	\$19789	\$3320	\$13939		\$1936

## ANNAPOLIS.

Apples and Plums	4093		3983	10	100
Ale, Porter and Cider	235		235		
Beef	85		85		
Butter	213		213		
Cheese	874		874		
Eggs	627		617		10
Herring	441		189	252	
Hides and Skins	50		50		
Horned Cattle	29996		29996		
Horses	675		675		
Laths and Pickets	15	15			
Lumber	11208	666	1986	7048	1508
Oats and Barley	23		23		
Oil	84		84		
Pork and Hams	544		544		
Potatoes and Vegetables	2030		1841	10	179
Scale Fish	809		288	512	
Sheep and Swine	2605		2605		
Shingles	110		110		
Staves and Hoops	223	53		170	
Spars and Knees	6		6		
Woodware	67		67		
Wood (Firewood)	7546		98		7448
Miscellaneous	125		125		
Total	\$62675	\$734	\$44694	\$8002	\$9245

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## ANTIGONISH.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	EXPORTED TO				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Apples and Plums .....	20		20			
Beef .....	28				28	
Butter .....	7150		7150			
Eggs .....	10				10	
Gypsum .....	724		724			
Horned Cattle .....	13588		13588			
Horses .....	372		372			
Mackerel .....	154				154	
Oats and Barley .....	407		15		392	
Pork and Hams .....	2340		2230		110	
Sheep and Swine .....	1633		1633			
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$26426</b>		<b>\$25732</b>		<b>\$694</b>	

## ARICHAT.

Beef .....	252		140			112
Bread .....	20		20			
Butter .....	425		225			200
Coal .....	1495		324		1171	
Codfish .....	39518		60			39458
Eggs .....	20					20
Flour .....	36		36			
Furs .....	72		72			
Gypsum .....	1775		1315		460	
Herring .....	1262		1262			
Hides and Skins .....	1032					1032
Mackerel .....	459		459			
Oil .....	8489		28			8461
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	9					9
Scale Fish .....	4908		4908			
Sheep and Swine .....	480					480
Shingles .....	2700		2700			
Salt .....	120		120			
Tea .....	18		18			
Miscellaneous .....	100		60			40
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$63190</b>		<b>\$11747</b>		<b>\$1631</b>	<b>\$49812</b>

## BADDECK.

Beef .....	80		80			
Butter .....	4264		4264			
Coal .....	552		552			
Eggs .....	11		11			
Horned Cattle .....	5584		5584			
Horses .....	176		176			
Lumber .....	243		243			
Laths .....	52		52			
Pork and Hams .....	224		224			
Sheep and Swine .....	741		741			
Shingles .....	61		61			
Staves and Hoops .....	28		28			
Timber .....	891		891			
Miscellaneous .....	85		85			
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$2992</b>		<b>\$12992</b>			

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## BARRINGTON.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	EXPORTED TO				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Apples and Plums .....	39		39			
Alewives .....	630			144	486	
Beef .....	57		57			
Bread .....	63		63			
Butter .....	7		7			
Cheese .....	63		63			
Codfish .....	13896		845	1412	11639	
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	736		736			
Flour .....	798		798			
Fruit .....	217		60		157	
Hides and Skins .....	25				25	
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery .....	78		78			
Herring .....	16643		7651	1163	7829	
Lobsters .....	968			25	943	
Leather and Leather Manufactures .....	190		190			
Lumber .....	3671			3671		
Mackerel .....	7705		174	1301	6230	
Molasses .....	68		68			
Oil .....	8094		2964	28	5102	
Pork and Hams .....	309		309			
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	80		5	12	63	
Scale Fish .....	10820		773	97	9950	
Shad and Halibut .....	862		20		842	
Salmon and Trout .....	1192			50	1142	
Staves and Hoops .....	27			27		
Spars and Knees .....	16			16		
Soap .....	20		20			
Sugar .....	17		17			
Tea .....	149		149			
Tobacco .....	52		52			
Woodware .....	111		66	33	12	
Miscellaneous .....	374		52	60	262	
Total .....	\$67977		\$15256	\$8039	\$44682	

## BEAR RIVER.

Apples and Plums .....	711	690	6	15
Beef .....	7		7	
Butter .....	93	85	8	
Codfish .....	120	120		
Eggs .....	576	145		431
Herring .....	267		267	
Horned Cattle .....	120	120		
Lumber .....	4574	44	4266	264
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	369	214	36	119
Scale Fish .....	161		161	
Shad and Halibut .....	8		8	
Sheep and Swine .....	114	114		
Staves and Hoops .....	53		53	
Spars and Knees .....	3		3	
Wood (Firewood) .....	12311	31		12280
Miscellaneous .....	523	115	408	
Total .....	\$20010	\$1678	\$5223	\$13109

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## BEAVER RIVER.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	EXPORTED TO				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Codfish.....	3		3			
Eggs.....	36		12		24	
Lumber.....	11		11			
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	419		417		2	
Wood (Firewood).....	88				88	
Total.....	\$547		\$443		\$114	

## BRIDGETOWN.

Apples and Plums.....	3973	3903	70
Ale, Porter and Cider.....	332	300	32
Butter.....	161	161	
Cheese.....	340	340	
Eggs.....	80	80	
Fruit.....	33	33	
Herring.....	8	8	
Lumber.....	274	274	
Pork and Hams.....	441	401	40
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	2794	1073	1721
Shingles.....	56	56	
Wood (Firewood).....	1222	39	1183
Miscellaneous.....	30		30
Total.....	\$9744	\$6668	\$3076

## CAPE CANSO.

Alewives.....	16		16
Beef.....	100	100	
Butter.....	25	25	
Cornmeal.....	100	100	
Codfish.....	4044	980	3064
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures.....	423	423	
Cordage and Canvas.....	13	13	
Flour.....	485	485	
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	37	37	
Herring.....	18244	15716	2528
Leather and Leather Manufactures.....	44	44	
Lumber.....	230	230	
Mackerel.....	9974	1902	8072
Molasses.....	117	117	
Oil.....	2880	2475	405
Pork and Hams.....	116	116	
Scale Fish.....	1364	1160	204
Salmon and Trout.....	171	171	
Shad and Halibut.....	16	16	
Soap.....	2	2	
Salt.....	5804	5804	
Tea.....	92	92	
Tobacco.....	30	30	
Woodware.....	2348	2348	
Miscellaneous.....	340	340	
Total.....	\$47015	\$32726	\$14289

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## CANADA CREEK.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	EXPORTED TO				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries
			North America.	West Indies.		
Apples and Plums .....	131		131			
Butter .....	24		24			
Cheese .....	107		107			
Eggs .....	20		20			
Herring .....	54		54			
Mackerel .....	400			400		
Oats and Barley .....	80		80			
Pork and Hams .....	20		20			
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	25851		9608	16243		
Sheep and Swine .....	298		298			
Staves and Hoops .....	30		30			
Wood (Firewood) .....	14791		137	14654		
Miscellaneous .....	3		3			
Total.....	\$41809		\$10512	\$31297		

## CHEVERIE.

Gypsum .....	2291			2291	
Wood (Firewood) .....	50			50	
Total.....	\$2341			\$2341	

## CHURCH POINT.

Apples and Plums .....	7		7		
Godfish .....	80		62		18
Eggs .....	609		280		329
Herring .....	72			72	
Lumber .....	10334		36	10298	
Mackerel .....	3984			3368	616
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	2105		1407	72	626
Scale Fish .....	435			435	
Shingles, Staves and Laths .....	40			40	
Spars and Knees .....	128			115	13
Timber .....	420				420
Wood (Firewood) .....	6009				6009
Miscellaneous .....	106			16	90
Total.....	\$24329		\$1785	\$14423	\$8121

## CLEMENTSPORT.

Apples and Plums .....	1645		1645		
Ale, Porter and Cider .....	16		16		
Coal .....	100		100		
Eggs .....	326				326
Fruit .....	35		30	1	4
Herring .....	133		100	10	23
Lumber .....	732			732	
Mackerel .....	3			3	
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	1387		812	9	566
Spars and Knees .....	12			12	
Wood (Firewood) .....	10090		9		10081
Miscellaneous .....	132		112	20	
Total.....	\$14611		\$2824	\$787	\$11000



## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## CORNWALLIS.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	EXPORTED TO				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Apples and Plums .....	1663		1588		75	
Butter .....	60		60			
Cheese .....	20		20			
Eggs .....	15		15			
Gypsum .....	80				80	
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	77982		6543		71439	
Wood (Firewood) .....	1598		220		1378	
Miscellaneous .....	240		140		100	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$81658</b>		<b>\$8586</b>		<b>\$73072</b>	

## DIGBY.

Apples and Plums .....	1813	1813		
Ale, Porter and Cider .....	28	28		
Beef .....	24		24	
Collish .....	841	826	15	
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	670	670		
Eggs .....	786	786		
Herring .....	2965	2625	324	16
Hides and Skins .....	30	30		
Horned Cattle .....	8833	8833		
Horses .....	250	250		
Lumber .....	1986		1986	
Mackerel .....	1759	150	151	1458
Oil .....	616	616		
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	2778	2105	226	447
Scale Fish .....	308	275	33	
Shad and Halibut .....	365	365		
Sheep and Swine .....	1406	1406		
Shingles, Staves and Laths .....	22		22	
Wood (Firewood) .....	5673	70		5603
Miscellaneous .....	579	579		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$31732</b>	<b>\$21427</b>	<b>\$2781</b>	<b>\$7521</b>

## FRENCH CROSS.

Apples and Plums .....	812	812		
Beef .....	494	494		
Butter .....	1609	1609		
Cheese .....	232	232		
Eggs .....	307	307		
Herring .....	150			150
Horned Cattle .....	2064	2064		
Lumber .....	77	77		
Oats and Barley .....	264	264		
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	7155	2303		4852
Salmon and Trout .....	48			48
Sheep and Swine .....	1507	1507		
Timber .....	24	24		
Wood (Firewood) .....	5534	391		5143
Miscellaneous .....	143	143		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$20420</b>	<b>\$10227</b>		<b>\$10193</b>

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## FIVE ISLANDS.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	EXPORTED TO				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Beef.....	100		100			
Butter.....	89		89			
Eggs.....	13		13			
Gypsum.....	163			163		
Pork and Hams.....	120		120			
Shad and Halibut.....	5556			5556		
Staves and Hoops.....	34		34			
Wood (Firewood).....	438			438		
Woodware.....	410		410			
Total.....	\$6923		\$766	\$6157		

## GUYSBOROUGH.

Butter.....	58			58
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures.....	24			24
Herring.....	60	60		
Horned Cattle.....	10			10
Sheep and Swine.....	52			52
Woodware.....	32			32
Wood (Firewood).....	30			30
Total.....	\$266	60		\$266

## GREAT BRAS D'OR.

Apples and Plums.....	24	18		6
Beef.....	992	992		
Butter.....	12976	11920		1056
Coal.....	172			172
Eggs.....	67	47		20
Horned Cattle.....	14568	12012		2556
Horses.....	644	580		64
Laths and Pickets.....	1			1
Lumber.....	2210	803		1407
Oats and Barley.....	1014	872		172
Pork and Hams.....	1294	1294		
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	388	336		52
Sheep and Swine.....	2286	1574		712
Shingles.....	473	297		176
Staves and Hoops.....	105	105		
Timber.....	514	11		503
Wood (Firewood).....	24	15		9
Miscellaneous.....	254	218		36
Total.....	\$38636	\$31094		\$6942

## HANTSPORT.

Gypsum.....	6090			6090
Lumber.....	5202	5202		
Laths and Pickets.....	24	24		
Total.....	\$11316	\$5226		\$6090

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## HARBORVILLE.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	EXPORTED TO				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Apples and Plums .....	366		366			
Butter .....	426		426			
Cheese .....	124		124			
Codfish .....	120		120			
Eggs .....	159		159			
Herring .....	30		30			
Horned Cattle.....	104		104			
Oats and Barley.....	286		286			
Pork and Hams .....	85		85			
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	9303		4573	4730		
Sheep and Swine.....	132		132			
Woodware .....	84		84			
Wood (Firewood).....	14075		406	13669		
Total.....	\$25294		\$6895	\$18399		

## HORTON.

Apples and Plums.....	142		142		
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures .....	35		35		
Hides and Skins.....	30		30		
Oats and Barley.....	55		19	36	
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	23937		1974	21963	
Wood (Firewood).....	544			544	
Miscellaneous .....	119		50	69	
Total.....	\$24862		\$2250	\$22612	

## JOGGINS.

Coal .....	11896		8156	3740	
Lumber .....	5042	4180		862	
Shad and Halibut.....	42			42	
Spars and Knees.....	4665			4665	
Stone (Grindstones) .....	5863		500	5363	
Wood (Firewood).....	107			107	
Miscellaneous .....	92		92		
Total.....	\$27707	\$4180	\$8748	\$14779	

## LINGAN.

Coal.....	62757			62757	
Genova and Whiskey.....	90			90	
Oil .....	153			153	
Total.....	\$63000			\$63000	

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## LAHAYE.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	EXPORTED TO				Other Countries.
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	
			North America.	West Indies.		
Butter .....	20		20			
Codfish .....	238			238		
Eggs .....	83				83	
Herring .....	586			586		
Horned Cattle .....	900					900
Laths and Pickets .....	20		20			
Lumber .....	27756	400	11560	11572	1397	2827
Mackerel .....	340			310		
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	48			38	10	
Salmon and Trout .....	21				21	
Shingles .....	866		444	160	60	142
Staves and Hoops .....	891		311	493	87	
Spars and Knees .....	42		16	10		16
Wood (Firewood) .....	1855				1855	
Miscellaneous .....	1675		108	131	1436	
Total .....	\$35281	\$400	\$12479	\$13568	\$4949	\$3885

## LIVERPOOL.

Apples and Plums .....	40	40			
Beef .....	108		108		
Butter .....	116	116			
Coal .....	602				602
Codfish .....	40728		37718	2322	688
Flour .....	176	176			
Herring .....	5036	498	1253	2479	806
Laths and Pickets .....	154	123	31		
Lobsters .....	5011	1571		3470	
Leather and Leather Manufactures .....	91	91			
Lumber .....	106021	3517	94212	292	8000
Mackerel .....	1769		490	1279	
Molasses .....	4683	4683			
Oil .....	4014		119	3895	
Pork and Hams .....	190	110	80		
Rice .....	21	21			
Scale Fish .....	450		450		
Shad and Halibut .....	12		12		
Salmon and Trout .....	2668		2012	569	87
Shingles .....	537	38	487		12
Staves and Hoops .....	1298		1298		
Spars and Knees .....	477	77	400		
Soap .....	18	18			
Salt .....	130	130			
Sugar .....	116	116			
Timber .....	154	154			
Tea .....	127	127			
Tobacco .....	153	153			
Woodware .....	41	41			
Wood (Firewood) .....	1516			1516	
Miscellaneous .....	1524	50	948	526	
Total .....	\$178011	\$11850	\$139618	\$16348	\$10195

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## LONDONDERRY.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	EXPORTED TO				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Beef.....	14		14			
Butter.....	48		48			
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures.....	600			600		
Gypsum.....	455			455		
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	\$1262		\$1262			
Horses.....	80			80		
Hides and Skins.....	816		83	733		
Leather and Leather Manufactures.....	66		66			
Lumber.....	1802	1552	250			
Laths and Pickets.....	134	134				
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	5024		212	4812		
Shad and Halibut.....	7748			7748		
Sheep and Swine.....	100			100		
Spars and Knees.....	270			270		
Timber.....	2680	2680				
Wood (Firewood).....	343			343		
Miscellaneous.....	14		4	10		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$101456</b>	<b>\$1366</b>	<b>\$81939</b>	<b>\$15151</b>		

## LUNENBURG.

Codfish.....	357				357
Herring.....	530				530
Lumber.....	282				282
Mackerel.....	51				51
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	23				23
Scale Fish.....	127				127
Shingles.....	4				4
Staves and Hoops.....	86				86
Spars and Knees.....	2				2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1462</b>				<b>\$1462</b>

## MAITLAND.

Gypsum.....	5107			5107	
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	2			2	
Horned Cattle.....	70			70	
Lumber.....	346		346		
Laths and Pickets.....	364		364		
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	613			613	
Shad and Halibut.....	309		20	289	
Shingles.....	4		4		
Wood (Firewood).....	1264		807	457	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$8109</b>		<b>\$1511</b>	<b>\$6568</b>	

## MARGAREE.

Butter.....	2225		1925		300
Eggs.....	6		6		
Horned Cattle.....	6340		5520		820
Sheep and Swine.....	1398		927		471
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$9969</b>		<b>\$8378</b>		<b>\$1591</b>

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## MARGARETSVILLE.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	EXPORTED TO				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Apples and Plums .....	510		510			
Butter .....	844		844			
Cheese .....	356		356			
Codfish .....	75		75			
Eggs .....	785		785			
Herring .....	478		478			
Horned Cattle.....	830		830			
Lumber .....	12		12			
Oats and Barley .....	16		16			
Pork and Hams .....	672		672			
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	770		770			
Sheep and Swine .....	696		696			
Wood (Firewood) .....	4104			4104		
Miscellaneous.....	140		140			
Total.....	\$10288		\$6184		\$4104	

## PARRSBOROUGH.

Butter .....	675		675		
Eggs .....	28		28		
Gypsum .....	640			640	
Herring .....	25			25	
Lumber .....	7586	5236	1990		360
Laths and Pickets .....	179	179			
Oats and Barley .....	20				20
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	2092		780		1312
Sheep and Swine.....	20				20
Timber.....	2332	2072	260		
Wood (Firewood) .....	315		10		305
Miscellaneous .....	740				740
Total.....	\$14652	\$7487	\$3743		\$3422

## PORT HAWKESBURY.

Butter .....	1720		1720		
Coal.....	210		210		
Codfish .....	2428		2428		
Eggs .....	60		60		
Herring .....	7122		7122		
Horned Cattle.....	2000		2000		
Mackerel.....	2597		2597		
Oil .....	278		278		
Salmon and Trout.....	24		24		
Sheep and Swine.....	335		335		
Salt .....	1140		1140		
Woodware .....	235		235		
Miscellaneous .....	100		100		
Total.....	\$18249		\$18249		

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## PICTOU.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	EXPORTED TO				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Beef.....	1471		1471			
Brandy.....	189		189			
Butter.....	13289		13272	17		
Coal.....	369057		26959	341348	750	
Commeal and Oatmeal.....	56		56			
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures.....	192		192			
Eggs.....	114		74	40		
Flour.....	1258		1258			
Hardware, Iron, and Cutlery.....	403		403			
Herring.....	1678		1672	6		
Laths and Pickets.....	1261	1261				
Lobsters.....	73			73		
Leather and Leather Manufactures.....	2504		2504			
Lumber.....	7633	7043	590			
Mackerel.....	1148			1148		
Oats and Barley.....	6		6			
Pork and Hams.....	9988	370	9618			
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	15		15			
Salmon and Trout.....	595			595		
Shingles.....	16		16			
Spars and Knees.....	388	310	78			
Soap.....	12		12			
Stone (Building and Grindstones).....	4395		247	4148		
Salt.....	316		316			
Timber.....	27506	27506				
Tea.....	314		314			
Tobacco.....	7		7			
Woodware.....	538		480	58		
Miscellaneous.....	1782		1177	605		
Total.....	\$46204	\$36490	\$60920	\$348038	\$750	

## PORT HOOD.

Batter.....	5205	5205	
Gypsum.....	140	140	
Horned Cattle.....	6142	6142	
Horses.....	540	540	
Sheep and Swine.....	1164	1164	
Timber.....	80		80
Wood (Firewood).....	12		12
Total.....	\$13283	\$13191	\$92

## PUBNICO.

Codfish.....	60		60
Mackerel.....	2133		2133
Oil.....	737		737
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	1693		1693
Wood (Firewood).....	713		713
Miscellaneous.....	100		100
Total.....	\$5436		\$5436

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## PORT MEDWAY.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	EXPORTED TO				Other Countries
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	
			North America.	West Indies.		
Apples and Plums.....	12			12		
Alsewices.....	673			302		371
Beef.....	42			42		
Cheese.....	74			70		4
Coal.....	1080					1080
Codfish.....	6839			4949		1890
Herring.....	8348		1792	2265	3200	1091
Laths and Pickets.....	1001	101	20	8	875	
Lobsters.....	191			176		15
Lumber.....	101631	1481	3731	68003	6791	20368
Mackerel.....	2002			1529	125	348
Oats and Barley.....	70			68		2
Oil.....	335		35		300	
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	41			16		25
Scale Fish.....	28			28		
Salmon and Trout.....	508			498		10
Shingles.....	653			588		65
Staves and Hoops.....	609		12	597		
Spars and Knees.....	1257	2	83	412		751
Salt.....	1212		1212			
Woodware.....	4616		75	40		4501
Wood (Firewood).....	75				75	
Miscellaneous.....	85					85
Total.....	\$130788	\$1581	\$6966	\$80266	\$11366	\$30606

## PORT MULGRAVE.

Beef.....	30			30	
Butter.....	91			91	
Codfish.....	91		91		
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen Manufactures.....	419		392		27
Eggs.....	20		20		
Flour.....	184		175		9
Gypsum.....	90		90		
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	98				98
Herring.....	9236		5465		1932
Horned Cattle.....	270		270		1839
Horses.....	40		40		
Leather and Leather Manufactures.....	30		30		
Mackerel.....	2000		2000		
Molasses.....	11		11		
Oil.....	175		175		
Pork and Hams.....	36		36		
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	2				2
Sheep and Swine.....	12		12		
Salt.....	161				161
Woodware.....	1313		398		915
Wood (Firewood).....	268				268
Miscellaneous.....	52		2		50
Total.....	\$14629		\$9207		\$5583
					\$1839



## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## PUGWASH.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	EXPORTED TO				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Butter .....	559		559			
Eggs .....	27		27			
Gypsum .....	1657		1657			
Horned Cattle.....	353		353			
Horses .....	200		200			
Lumber .....	89460	87773	1687			
Pork and Hams .....	60		60			
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	17		17			
Sheep and Swine.....	100		100			
Staves and Hoops.....	51		51			
Spurs and Knees.....	1540	20	1320		200	
Stone (Grindstones).....	4		4			
Timber.....	2012		2012			
Wood (Firewood).....	9		9			
Miscellaneous .....	556	6	550			
Total.....	\$96605	\$87799	\$8606		\$200	

## RAGGED ISLANDS.

Alewives .....	76		76		
Codfish.....	117108		115860		1248
Herring.....	11649		2079		63
Lobsters.....	10		10		
Lumber.....	3324		3294		30
Molasses.....	1190		1190		
Oats and Barley.....	9		9		
Scale Fish.....	3589		2742		847
Salmon and Trout.....	106		106		
Shingles.....	370		370		
Miscellaneous .....	78		20		58
Total.....	\$137509		\$2099	\$133222	\$2188

## SHEET HARBOR.

Codfish.....	60		60		
Herring.....	1524		1524		
Lumber.....	1710		1710		
Oil.....	101		101		
Shad and Halibut.....	30		30		
Total.....	\$3425		\$3425		

## ST. ANN'S.

Butter .....	782		782		
Horned Cattle.....	3620		3620		
Lumber.....	264		264		
Sheep and Swine.....	838		838		
Shingles.....	40		40		
Total.....	\$5544		\$5544		

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## SHELburnE.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	EXPORTED TO				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Alewives .....	66		66			
Codfish.....	6758	375	4483	1900		
Herring.....	14502	10415	2972	1115		
Laths and Pickets .....	37	34		3		
Lumber.....	4950	363	3464	1123		
Mackerel.....	304	12	292			
Molasses.....	8	8				
Oil.....	223	223				
Scale Fish.....	283	263	20			
Salmon and Trout .....	123		123			
Staves and Hoops.....	37		37			
Spars and Knees.....	44		44			
Salt.....	1245	225		1020		
Timber.....	48			48		
Tea.....	115	115				
Tobacco.....	130	130				
Wood (Firewood).....	204			204		
Miscellaneous.....	580	164		416		
Total.....	\$29657	\$12327	\$11501	\$5829		

## ST. MARY'S RIVER.

Eggs.....	5		5		
Herring.....	1750		1750		
Leather and Leather Manufactures .....	100		100		
Lumber.....	3209	2809	400		
Laths and Pickets .....	163	160	3		
Salmon and Trout .....	10	10			
Timber.....	4116	4116			
Total.....	\$9353	\$7095	\$2258		

## SYDNEY (NORTH)

Apples and Plums.....	12		12		
Beef.....	1108		1108		
Butter.....	3198		3198		
Coal.....	150598		97079	47068	6451
Eggs.....	50		50		
Horned Cattle.....	128		128		
Horses.....	120		120		
Lumber.....	410		410		
Sheep and Swine.....	40		40		
Shingles.....	140		140		
Miscellaneous.....	1900		1560	200	140
Total.....	\$157704		\$103845	\$47268	\$6591

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## SYDNEY, C. B.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	EXPORTED TO				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Butter.....	151		63		88	
Coal.....	442				442	
Eggs.....	2				2	
Lumber.....	162		162			
Scale Fish.....	957		957			
Salmon and Trout.....	25		25			
Shingles.....	12				12	
Wood (Firewood).....	156				156	
Miscellaneous.....	16		16			
Total.....	\$1923		\$1223		\$442 \$258	

## TATAMAGOUCHE.

Apples and Plums.....	14	14		
Butter.....	2382		2382	
Lumber.....	15879	12178	3701	
Laths and Pickets.....	528	528		
Staves and Hoops.....	1407		1407	
Spars and Knees.....	824	4	820	
Stone (Building and Grindstones).....	196		196	
Timber.....	7730	7465	265	
Woodware.....	200		200	
Miscellaneous.....	12		12	
Total.....	\$29172	\$20189	\$8983	

## THORNE'S COVE.

Apples and Plums.....	254		254	
Herring.....	90		90	
Stone (Building Stone).....	580			580
Wood (Firewood).....	4701			4701
Miscellaneous.....	11		11	
Total.....	\$5636		\$355	\$5281

## TRURO.

Gypsum.....	590			590
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	2088			2088
Wood (Firewood).....	92			92
Total.....	\$2770			\$2770

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## TUSKET.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	EXPORTED TO				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Alewives .....	582			582		
Beef .....	136			136		
Codfish .....	549			549		
Eggs .....	5				5	
Herring .....	575			575		
Horned Cattle.....	86		86			
Lobsters .....	24			24		
Lumber .....	1965			1965		
Mackerel .....	4390			4390		
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	807			401	406	
Scale Fish .....	110			110		
Shad and Halibut.....	20			20		
Staves and Hoops.....	1313			1273	40	
Spars and Knees.....	221			221		
Timber .....	770		12	716	42	
Woodware .....	498			498		
Wood (Firewood).....	319				319	
Miscellaneous .....	183			163	20	
Total.....	\$12553		\$98	\$11623	\$832	

## WALTON.

Gypsum .....	1512				1512
Lumber .....	980	980			
Wood (Firewood).....	180				180
Total.....	\$2672	\$980			\$1692

## WALLACE.

Apples and Plums .....	10		10		
Beef .....	140		140		
Butter.....	841		837		4
Eggs .....	249		249		
Gypsum .....	45		45		
Hides and Skins.....	20				20
Horned Cattle.....	1136		1136		
Horses.....	740		740		
Lumber .....	46383	8209	38174		
Pork and Hams .....	116		116		
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	127		127		
Sheep and Swine.....	110		110		
Shingles.....	48		48		
Staves and Hoops.....	149		149		
Spars and Knees.....	108		108		
Stone (Building and Grindstones).....	1523		1118		405
Salt .....	8		8		
Timber .....	1593		1593		
Wood (Firewood).....	139		139		
Miscellaneous .....	651		601		50
Total.....	\$54136	\$8209	\$45448		\$479

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## WESTPORT.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	EXPORTED TO				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Coal.....	200		200			
Codfish.....	16198		7667	402	8129	
Eggs.....	30		30			
Herring.....	4721		816	301	3604	
Lumber.....	940			940		
Mackerel.....	6579			384	6195	
Oil.....	1129		664		465	
Scale Fish.....	2752		1000	295	857	
Shad and Halibut.....	100				100	
Shingles.....	14			14		
Wood (Firewood).....	429				429	
Miscellaneous.....	227		120		107	
Total.....	\$33319		\$11097	\$2336	\$19886	

## WEYMOUTH.

Apples and Plums.....	4			4	
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woolen } Manufactures.....	184		98		86
Eggs.....	507		324		243
Herring.....	2811			2743	68
Laths.....	199	199			
Lumber.....	29525	6620		16064	6841
Mackerel.....	1743			1743	
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	356			264	92
Scale Fish.....	296			296	
Shad and Halibut.....	12			12	
Shingles.....	363			363	
Spars and Knees.....	150			150	
Timber.....	558	558			
Wood (Firewood).....	13176		183		12993
Total.....	\$49944	\$7377	\$605	\$21639	\$20323

## WILMOT.

Apples and Plums.....	5536		5506	30	
Beef.....	200		200		
Butter.....	2642		2588		54
Cheese.....	1703		1703		
Eggs.....	1301		1262		39
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery.....	2440		920		1520
Herring.....	2209		1469	350	390
Horned Cattle.....	980		980		
Horses.....	180		180		
Lumber.....	1615			1615	
Oats and Barley.....	1792		1792		
Pork and Hams.....	2410		2410		
Potatoes and Vegetables.....	4756		3046		1710
Sheep and Swine.....	1785		1785		
Wood (Firewood).....	4208		87		4121
Miscellaneous.....	20		20		
Total.....	\$33777		\$23948	\$1995	\$7834

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## WINDSOR.

ARTICLES.	Total Value in Dollars.	EXPORTED TO				
		Great Britain.	British Colonies.		United States.	Other Countries.
			North America.	West Indies.		
Gypsum .....	18725				18725	
Hides and Skins .....	6454				6454	
Horned Cattle .....	15236		15236			
Horses .....	2810		2810			
Lumber .....	1145	1145				
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	400				400	
Sheep and Swine .....	338		338			
Spurs and Knees .....	712				712	
Wood (Firewood) .....	40				40	
Miscellaneous .....	1079		572		507	
Total .....	\$46939	\$1145	\$18056		\$26838	

## YARMOUTH.

Apples and Plums .....	60			60		
Alewives .....	333			333		
Beef .....	732		117	47	390	180
Butter .....	448		60	44	124	220
Cheese .....	488		50	384	36	18
Cordage and Canvas .....	115		23		72	20
Codfish .....	50980		4104	33561	942	21373
Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woollen } Manufactures .....	2070				2070	
Eggs .....	1367				1367	
Flour .....	720		420	300		
Hardware, Iron and Cutlery .....	1972		972		1000	
Herring .....	19001		1266	8186	5645	3904
Horned Cattle .....	350				350	
Horses .....	300				300	
Lobsters .....	1788		748	544		496
Leather and Leather Manufactures } .....	36		36			
Lumber .....	10463		240	7022	11	3190
Mackerel .....	23809		208	11396	7180	5123
Molasses .....	6272		6272			
Oats and Barley .....	1474		50	1073	250	101
Oil .....	1618		215		1373	
Pork and Hams .....	142		142			
Potatoes and Vegetables .....	7470		302	4864	1955	349
Rice .....	20				20	
Scale Fish .....	7615		140	1321		6154
Shad and Halibut .....	9			9		
Sheep and Swine .....	300				300	
Shingles .....	234			21	10	203
Staves and Hoops .....	1641			1379		262
Spurs and Knees .....	241			232		9
Soap .....	9		9			
Salmon and Trout .....	904			64	840	
Salt .....	1570		165	160	1025	220
Sugar .....	608		608			
Timber .....	1000				1000	
Tea .....	55		55			
Tobacco .....	44		44			
Wood (Firewood) .....	48				48	
Miscellaneous .....	3158	280	812	697	923	446
Total .....	\$158554	\$280	\$17078	\$71697	\$27231	\$42268

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## ABSTRACT

*Of the value of the principal articles of Merchandise exported from each Port in the Province of Nova Scotia, during the year ended 30th September, 1861.*

PORTS.	Apples, &c.	Me. &c.	Alewives.	Beef.	Bread.	Butter.	Brandy.
Amberst .....				48		4587	
Amnapolis .....	4093	235		85		213	
Antigonish .....	20			28		7150	
Arichat .....				252	20	425	
Baddeck .....				80		4264	
Barrington .....	39		630	57	65	7	
Bear River .....	711			7		93	
Bridgetown .....	3973	332				161	
Canso (Cape) .....			16	100		25	
Canada Creek .....	131					24	
Church Point .....	7						
Clementsport .....	1645	16					
Cornwallis .....	1663					60	
Digby .....	1813	28		24			
French Cross .....	812			494		1600	
Five Islands .....				100		89	
Great Bras d'Or .....	24			992		12976	
Guyshorough .....						58	
Halifax .....	2205	16113	20131	13913	10805	33562	5929
Harborville .....	366						426
Horton .....	142						
LaHave .....						20	
Liverpool .....	40			108		116	
Londonderry .....				14		48	
Margaree .....						2225	
Margaretsville .....	510					844	
Parrsborough .....						675	
Pictou .....				1471		13289	189
Port Medway .....	12		673	42			
Port Hood .....						5205	
Port Hawkesbury .....						1720	
Port Mulgrave .....				30		91	
Pugwash .....						559	
Ragged Islands .....			76				
Shelburne .....			66				
St. Ann's .....						782	
Sydney, C. B. .....						151	
Sydney (North) .....	12			1108		3198	
Tatamagouche .....	14					2382	
Thorne's Cove .....	254						
Tusket .....			582	136			
Wallace .....	10			140		841	
Weymouth .....	4						
Wilmot .....	5536			200		2642	
Yarmouth .....	60		333	732		448	
Total .....	\$24096	\$16724	\$22507	\$20161	\$10888	\$100539	\$6544

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## ABSTRACT, Continued.

PORTS.	Cheese.	Coal.	Corlaga. &c	Colfish.	Cornmeal & Oatmeal.	Cotton, &c.	Coffec.
Amherst .....	14						
Annapolis .....	874						
Arichat .....		1495		39518			
Baddeck .....		552					
Barrington .....	63			13896		736	
Bear River .....				120			
Beaver River .....				3			
Bridgetown .....	340						
Canso (Cape).....			13	4044	100	423	
Canada Creek.....	107						
Church Point .....				80			
Clementsport.....		100					
Cornwallis.....	20						
Digby .....				841		670	
French Cross.....	232						
Great Bras d'Or .....		172					
Guysborough .....						24	
Halifax .....	1062	3219	6183	889483	8693	104830	6435
Harborville.....	124			120			
Horton .....						35	
Joggins .....		11896					
L'Anse.....				238			
Liverpool.....		602		40728			
Londonderry.....						600	
Lunenburg .....				357			
Lingan.....		62757					
Margaretsville .....	356			75			
Pictou .....		369057			56	192	
Port Medway .....	74	1080		6839			
Port Hawkesbury.....		210		2428			
Port Mulgrave.....				91		419	
Pubnico.....				60			
Ragged Islands.....				117108			
Sheet Harbor .....				60			
Shelburne .....				6758			
Sydney, C. B. ....		442					
Sydney (North) .....		150598					
Tasket.....				549			
Westport .....		200		16198			
Weymouth .....						184	
Wilmot .....	1703						
Yarmouth.....	488		115	59980		2070	
Total.....	\$5457	\$602380	\$6311	\$1199574	\$8849	\$110183	\$6435



## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## ABSTRACT, Continued.

PORTS.	Eggs.	Flour.	Fruit.	Furs.	Geneva, &c.	Gypsum.	Hardware.
Amherst .....	49						20
Annapolis .....	627						
Antigonish .....	10					724	
Arlivat .....	20	36		72		1775	
Baddeck .....	11						
Barrington .....		798	217				78
Bear River .....	576						
Beaver River .....	36						
Bridgetown .....	80		33				
Canso (Cape) .....		485					37
Canada Creek .....	20						
Church Point .....	609						
Clementsport .....	326		35				
Cornwallis .....	15					80	
Cheverie .....						2291	
Digby .....	786						
French Cross .....	307						
Five Islands .....	13					163	
Great Bras d'Or .....	67						
Halifax .....	41	92256	7786	63615	8214	727	56132
Hantsport .....						6090	
Harborville .....	159						
LaHave .....	83						
Liverpool .....		176					
Londonderry .....						455	81262
Lingan .....					90		
Maitland .....						5107	2
Margaree .....	6						
Margaretsville .....	785						
Parsonsborough .....	28					640	
Pictou .....	114	1258					403
Port Hood .....						140	
Port Hawkesbury .....	60						
Port Mulgrave .....	20	184				90	98
Pugwash .....	27					1657	
Sherbrooke .....	5						
Sydney, C. B. .....	2						
Sydney (North) .....	50						
Truro .....						590	
Tusket .....	5						
Wallace .....	249					45	
Walton .....						1512	
Westport .....	30						
Weymouth .....	567						
Wilmot .....	1301						2440
Windsor .....						18725	
Yarmouth .....	1367	720					1972
Total .....	\$8451	\$95913	\$8071	\$63687	\$8304	\$40811	\$142444

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## ABSTRACT, Continued.

PORTS.	Herring.	Hides, &c.	H'd Cattle.	Horses.	Lobsters.	Leather, &c.	Laths, &c.
Advocate Harbor.....						15	
Amherst.....		30					12
Annapolis.....	441	50	29996	675			15
Antigonish.....			13588	372			
Arichat.....	1262	1032					
Baddeck.....			5582	176			52
Barrington.....	16643	25			968	190	
Bear River.....	267		120				
Bridgetown.....	8						
Canso (Cape).....	18244					41	
Canada Creek.....	54						
Church Point.....	72						
Clementsport.....	133						
Digby.....	2965	30	8833	250			
French Cross.....	150		2064				
Great Bras d'Or.....			14568	644			1
Guysborough.....	60		10				
Halifax.....	370273	13728			9616	16785	2387
Hantsport.....							24
Harborville.....	30		104				
Horton.....		30					
LalHave.....	586		900				20
Liverpool.....	5036				5041	91	154
Londonderry.....		816		80		66	134
Lunenburg.....	530						
Maitland.....			70				364
Margaree.....			6340				
Margaretsville.....	478		830				
Parrsborough.....	25						179
Pictou.....	1678				73	2504	1261
Port Medway.....	8348				191		1004
Port Hood.....			6142	540			
Port Hawkesbury.....	7122		2000				
Port Mulgrave.....	9236		270	40		30	
Pugwash.....			353	200			
Ragged Islands.....	11649				10		
Sheet Harbor.....	1524						
Shellburne.....	14502						37
St. Ann's.....			3620				
Sherbrooke.....	1750					100	163
Sydney (North).....			128	120			
Tatamagouche.....							528
Thorne's Cove.....	90						
Tusket.....	575		86		24		
Wallace.....		20	1136	740			
Westport.....	4721						
Weymouth.....	2811						199
Wilmot.....	2209		980	180			
Windsor.....		6454	15236	2810			
Yarmouth.....	19001		350	300	1788	36	
Total.....	\$502473	\$22215	\$113308	\$7127	\$17711	\$19861	\$6534

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## ABSTRACT, Continued.

PORTS.	Lumber.	Mackerel.	Molasses.	Oats, &c.	Oil.	Potatoes.&c	Pork, &c.
Advocate Harbor.....	5730					381	
Amherst.....	7247			1174		829	4036
Annapolis.....	11208			23	84	2030	544
Antigonish.....		154		407			2340
Arichat.....		459			8489	9	
Baddeck.....	243						224
Barrington.....	3671	7705	68		8094	80	309
Bear River.....	4574					369	
Beaver River.....	11					419	
Bridgetown.....	274					2794	441
Canso (Cape).....	230	9974	117		2880		116
Canada Creek.....		400		80		25851	20
Church Point.....	10334	3984				2105	
Clementsport.....	732	3				1387	
Cornwallis.....						77982	
Digby.....	1986	1759			616	2778	
French Cross.....	77			264		7155	
Five Islands.....							120
Great Bras d'Or.....	2210			1044		388	1294
Halifax.....	55237	277976	228549	19993	86165	7273	36606
Hantsport.....	5202						
Harborville.....				286		9303	85
Horton.....				55		23937	
Joggins.....	5042						
Lafave.....	27756	340				48	
Liverpool.....	106021	1769	4683		4014		190
Londonderry.....	1802					5024	
Lunenburg.....	282	51				23	
Lingan.....					153		
Maitland.....	346					643	
Margaretsville.....	12			16		770	672
Parrsborough.....	7586			20		2092	
Pictou.....	7633	1148		6		15	9988
Port Medway.....	101034	2002		70	335	41	
Port Hawkesbury.....		2597			278		24
Port Mulgrave.....		2000	11		175	2	36
Pubnico.....		2133			737	1693	
Pugwash.....	89460					17	60
Ragged Islands.....	3324		1190	9			
Sheet Harbor.....	1710				101		
Shelburne.....	4950	304	8		223		
St. Ann's.....	264						
Sherbrooke.....	3209						
Sydney, C. B.....	162						
Sydney (North).....	410						
Tatamagouche.....	15879						
Truro.....						2088	
Tusket.....	1965	4390				807	
Wallace.....	46383					127	116
Walton.....	980						
Westport.....	940	6579			1129		
Weymouth.....	29525	1743				356	
Wilmot.....	1615			1792		4756	2410
Windsor.....	1145					400	
Yarmouth.....	10463	23899	6272	1474	1618	7470	142
Total.....	\$578864	\$351369	\$240898	\$26623	\$115031	\$191442	\$59773

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## ABSTRACT, Continued.

PORTS.	Rum.	Rice.	Scale Fish.	Salt.	Shad, &c.	Sheep, &c.	Salmon, &c.
Amherst .....					440		
Aunapolis .....			800			2605	
Antigonish .....						1633	
Arichat .....			4908	120		480	
Baddeck .....						711	
Barrington .....			10820		862		1192
Bear River .....			161		8	114	
Causo (Cape) .....			1364	5804	16		171
Canada Creek .....						298	
Church Point .....			435				
Digby .....			308		365	1406	
French Cross .....						1507	48
Five Islands .....					5550		
Great Bras d'Or .....						2280	
Guysborough .....						52	
Halifax .....	40746	1206	60226	47192	2236	150	58723
Harborville .....						132	
Joggins .....					42		
L'Anse .....							21
Liverpool .....		21	450	130	12		2668
Londonderry .....					7748	100	
Lunenburg .....			127				
Maitland .....					309		
Margaree .....						1398	
Margaretsville .....						696	
Parrsborough .....						20	
Pictou .....				316			595
Port Medway .....			28	1212			508
Port Hood .....						1164	
Port Hawkesbury .....				1140		335	24
Port Mulgrave .....				161		12	
Pugwash .....						100	
Ragged Islands .....			3589				106
Sheet Harbor .....					30		
Shelburne .....			288	1245			123
St. Ann's .....						838	
Sherbrooke .....							10
Sydney, C. B. .....			957				25
Sydney (North) .....						40	
Tusket .....			110		20		
Wallace .....				8		110	
Westport .....			2752		100		
Weymouth .....			296		12		
Wilnot .....						1785	
Windsor .....					338		
Yarmouth .....		20	7615	1570	9	300	904
Total.....	\$40746	\$1217	\$95229	\$58898	\$18109	\$18302	\$65118

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## ABSTRACT, Continued.

PORTS.	Shingles.	Staves, &c.	Spars, &c.	Soap.	Sugar.	Stone.	Timber.
Amherst .....		30	400				395
Annapolis .....	110	223	6				
Ariclat .....	2700						
Baldieck .....	61	28					891
Barrington .....		27	16	20	17		
Bear River .....		53	3				
Bridgetown .....	56						
Canso (Cape) .....				2			
Canada Creek .....		30					
Church Point .....	40		128				420
Clementsport .....			12				
Digby .....	22						
French Cross .....							24
Five Islands .....		34					
Great Bras d'Or .....	473	105					514
Halifax .....	14281	10226	2320	5647	180596	29	17190
Joggins .....			4665			5863	
L'Anse .....	806	891	42				
Liverpool .....	537	1298	477	18	116		154
Londonderry .....			270				2680
Lunenburg .....	4	86	2				
Maitland .....	4						
Parrsborough .....							2332
Pictou .....	16		388	12		4395	2750
Port Melway .....	653	609	1237				
Port Hood .....							80
Pugwash .....		51	1540			4	2012
Ragged Islands .....	370						
Shelburne .....		37	44				48
St. Ann's .....	40						
Sherbrooke .....							4110
Sydney, C. B. .....	12						
Sydney (North) .....	140						
Tatamagouche .....		1407	824			196	7730
Thorne's Cove .....						580	
Tusket .....		1313	221				77
Wallace .....	48	140	108			1523	159
Westport .....	14						
Weymouth .....	363		150				558
Windsor .....				712			
Yarmouth .....	234	1641	241	9	608		1000
Total .....	\$20984	\$18238	\$13123	\$6420	\$181337	\$12590	\$70013

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## ABSTRACT, Continued.

PORTS.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Woodware.	Wood (Fire)	Wine.	Miscellaneous.
Advocate Harbor.....				456		15
Amherst.....				4		468
Annapolis.....			67	7546		125
Arichat.....	18					100
Baddeck.....						85
Barrington.....	149	52	111			374
Bear River.....				12311		523
Beaver River.....				88		
Bridgetown.....				1222		30
Canso (Cape).....	92	30	2348			340
Canada Creek.....				14791		3
Church Point.....				6009		106
Clementsport.....				10090		132
Cornwallis.....				1598		240
Cheverie.....				50		
Digby.....				5673		579
French Cross.....				5534		143
Five Islands.....			410	438		
Great Bras d'Or.....				24		254
Guysborough.....			32	30		
Halifax.....	67829	27352	12057	702	18965	120605
Harborville.....			84	14075		
Horton.....				544		119
Joggins.....				107		92
LaHave.....				1855		1675
Liverpool.....	127	153	41	1516		1524
Londonderry.....				343		14
Maitland.....				1264		
Margaretsville.....				4104		140
Parrsborough.....				315		740
Pictou.....	314	7	538			1782
Port Medway.....			4616	75		85
Port Hood.....				12		
Port Hawkesbury.....				235		100
Port Mulgrave.....			1313	268		52
Pubnico.....				713		100
Pugwash.....				9		556
Ragged Islands.....						78
Shelburne.....	115	130		204		580
Sydney, C. B.....				156		16
Sydney (North).....						1900
Tatamagouche.....			200			12
Thorne's Cove.....				4701		11
Truro.....				92		
Tusket.....			498	319		183
Wallace.....				139		651
Walton.....				180		
Westport.....				429		227
Weymouth.....				13176		
Wilmot.....				4208		20
Windsor.....				40		1079
Yarmouth.....	55	44		48		3158
Total.....	\$68699	\$27768	\$22315	\$115693	\$18965	\$139016

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

*Of the value of the principal articles of Merchandise exported from each Port in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the years ended 30th September, 1860 and 1861.*

PORTS.	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Decrease
Advocate Harbor.....	12860	6597		6263	
Amherst.....	15112	19789	4677		
Annapolis.....	86891	62675		24216	
Antigonish.....	11957	26426	14469		
Arichat.....	74432	63190		11242	
Baddeck.....	28843	12992		15851	
Barrington.....	94294	67977		26317	
Bear River.....	27184	20010		7174	
Beaver River.....	2750	547		2203	
Bridgetown.....	16057	9744		6313	
Canso (Cape).....	71483	47015		24468	
Canada Creek.....	73958	41809		32149	
Cheverie.....		2341	2341		
Church Point.....	28481	24329		4152	
Clementsport.....	25166	14611		10555	
Cornwallis.....	110278	81658		28620	
Digby.....	35664	31732		3932	
French Cross.....	22969	20420		2549	
Five Islands.....		6923	6923		
Great Bras d'Or.....	32396	38036	5640		
Guysborough.....	4444	266		4178	
Halifax.....	3904638	3164059		740579	
Hantsport.....	22188	11316		10872	
Harborville.....		25294	25294		
Horton.....	37793	24862		12931	
Joggins.....	32529	27707		4822	
Laffave.....	36540	35281		1259	
Liverpool.....	177144	178011	867		
Londonderry.....	41708	101456	59748		
Lunenburg.....	1687	1462		225	
Lingan.....	21682	63000	41318		
Margaretsville.....		10288	10288		
Maitland.....	15023	8109		6914	
Margaree.....		9969	9969		
Parrsborough.....	28114	14652		13462	
Pictou.....	437065	446204	9139		
Port Medway.....	134340	130788		3552	
Port Hood.....	11650	13283	1627		
Port Mulgrave.....		14629	14629		
Pubnico.....	14334	5436		8898	
Pugwash.....	60393	96605	36212		
Ragged Islands.....	103697	137509	33812		
Sheet Harbor.....	6056	3425		2631	
Shelburne.....	32111	29657		2754	
Sherbrooke.....	7489	9353	1864		
Ship Harbor.....	23813	18249		5564	
Sydney, C. B.....	3682	1923		1759	
Sydney (North).....	163020	157704		5316	
St. Ann's.....		5544	5544		
Tatamagouche.....	24515	29172	4657		
Thorne's Cove.....	11747	5636		6111	
Truro.....	6750	2770		3980	
Tusket.....	19273	12553		6720	
Wallace.....	30520	54136	23616		
Walton.....	6680	2672		4008	
Westport.....	58951	33319		25632	
Weymouth.....	52644	49944		2700	
Wilmot.....	61379	33777		27602	
Windsor.....	81849	46939		34910	
Yarmouth.....	172995	158554		14445	
Total.....	\$6619534	\$5774334	\$812634	\$1157834	\$845200

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of the value of the principal articles of Merchandise exported from Nova Scotia, during the years ended 30th September, 1860 and 1861.

ARTICLES.	1860. Value in Dol's	1861. Value in Dol's	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Decrease
- Apples and Plums .....	24938	24096		842	
- Ale, Porter and Cider .....	17445	16724		721	
- Alewives .....	29760	22507		7253	
- Beef .....	27774	20161		7613	
- Bread .....	13218	10888		2330	
- Brandy .....	12056	6544		5512	
- Butter .....	119608	100539		19069	
- Coffee .....	3788	6435	2647		
- Cheese .....	5174	5457	283		
- Coal .....	572321	602380	30059		
- Cordage and Canvas .....	5879	6311	432		
- Codfish .....	1413361	1199574		213787	
- Cotton, Linen, Silk, and Woollen Manufactures.....	125531	110183		15348	
- Cornmeal and Oatmeal .....	5324	8849	3525		
- Eggs .....	17397	8431		9466	
- Flour .....	166531	95915		10618	
- Fruit .....	5689	8071	2382		
- Furs .....	72218	63687		8531	
- Gypsum .....	85936	49811		45125	
- Geneva and Whiskey .....	14200	8304		5896	
- Hardware, Iron and Cutlery .....	59818	14244	82626		
- Herring .....	709730	502473		207257	
- Hides and Skins .....	57727	22215		35512	
- Horned Cattle .....	95328	113308	17980		
- Horses .....	5896	7127	1231		
- Lobsters .....	27013	17711		9302	
- Leather and Leather Manuf's .....	18974	19861	887		
- Lumber .....	541212	578864	37652		
- Laths and Pickets.....	4616	6534	1918		
- Mackerel .....	547386	351369		196017	
- Molasses .....	242581	240898		1683	
- Oats and Barley .....	41909	26623		15286	
- Oil .....	137711	115031		22680	
- Pork and Hams .....	61849	59773		2076	
- Potatoes and Vegetables .....	290784	191443		99342	
- Rum .....	42642	40743		1896	
- Rice .....	1595	1247		348	
- Seal Fish .....	100150	95229		5221	
- Shad and Halibut .....	32904	18100		14804	
- Salmon and Trout .....	96184	65118		31066	
- Sheep and Swine .....	26632	18302		7330	
- Shingles .....	22048	20984		1064	
- Staves and Hoops .....	14947	18238	3291		
- Spars and Knees .....	10727	13123	2396		
- Soap .....	5450	6420	970		
- Salt .....	89514	58898		30616	
- Sugar .....	179959	181337	1378		
- Stone .....		12590	12590		
- Timber .....	47246	70013	22767		
- Tea .....	68008	68699	691		
- Tobacco .....	33585	27708		5817	
- Wine .....	34101	18965		15136	
- Wood (Firewood) .....	126340	115693		10647	
- Woodware and Agric'l Implem'ts. Miscellaneous.....	14138	22305	8167		
	151885	139016		12869	
Total.....	\$6619534	\$5774334	\$235877	\$1078077	\$845200



## REGISTRY OF SHIPPING.

*An Account of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered Inwards at each Port in Nova Scotia, from each Country, during the year ended 30th September, 1861, with the number of men navigating the same, distinguishing vessels with Cargoes from those in Ballast, and British from Foreign Ships.*

### GREAT BRITAIN.

PORTS.	WITH CARGOES.						IN BALLAST.					
	British.			Foreign.			British.			Foreign.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Amherst.....	3	240	17									
Arischat.....	1	156	8									
Baddeck.....	1	79	7									
Bear River.....	1	106	7									
Halifax.....	88	54191	3728	16	11562	262	6	4616	214	1	142	10
Hantsport.....	2	484	17									
Joggins.....							1	477	13			
Lallave.....							1	151	7			
Liverpool.....	1	237	10				1	135	7			
Pictou.....	5	1302	47	1	278	10	3	1092	39	3	1024	29
Pugwash.....							7	3564	111	12	6736	183
Port Hood.....	1	125	6				2	250	12			
Port Medway.....							2	415	17			
Sydney (North).....	2	569	24				7	1192	51	2	684	17
St. Mary's River.....	2	394	18				1	345	12			
Tatamagouche.....							6	3224	99	1	388	12
Wallace.....							1	568	18			
Weymouth.....	1	274	10									
Yarmouth.....	10	2112	73				2	426	16			
Total.....	118	60269	3972	17	11840	272	40	16455	616	19	8974	251

### BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Annapolis.....	5	500	29									
Barrington.....	2	117	9									
Church Point.....	7	568	41									
Halifax.....	69	9256	619	1	80	6	24	3892	238	1	85	5
Lallave.....	2	241	12									
Liverpool.....	40	5351	292				17	2408	120			
Port Medway.....	2	255	14				8	1465	65			
Ragged Islands.....	30	1990	170				6	374	34			
Shelburne.....	2	230	11									
Sydney (North).....							6	849	48			
Thorne's Cove.....	1	102	6									
Tusket.....	4	354	23									
Westport.....	1	93	6									
Weymouth.....	6	610	33				1	111	6			
Yarmouth.....	21	2208	117				3	291	17			
Total.....	192	21881	1382	1	80	6	65	9390	523	1	85	5

REGISTRY OF SHIPPING.  
BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

PORTS.	WITH CARGOES.						IN BALLAST.					
	British.			Foreign.			British.			Foreign.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Advocate Harbor.....	9	538	35									
Amherst.....	27	1313	107									
Annapolis.....	131	14181	704				30	9073	321			
Antigonish.....	9	833	50				7	647	32			
Arichat.....	44	2309	177				8	436	28			
Baddeck.....	4	264	18				1	52	4			
Barrington.....	13	502	57				1	73	6			
Bear River.....	17	597	51				3	129	9			
Beaver River.....	5	174	16	1	68	5	1	13	3			
Bridgetown.....	33	1123	105									
Canada Creek.....	31	756	98	1	181	6						
Cape Canso.....	44	2515	281				3	229	12			
Church Point.....	15	424	51				5	218	17			
Clementsport.....	17	554	60									
Cow Bay.....	4	150	15				6	525	32			
Digby.....	89	6776	421				67	22981	788			
French Cross.....	37	1451	112									
Five Islands.....	3	230	14									
Guysborough.....	1	32	3									
Great Bras d'Or.....	25	1169	107									
Halifax.....	621	35993	3329	10	1534	80	28	4092	417	1	250	28
Harborville.....	16	425	47				14	440	45			
Hantsport.....							4	410	24			
Horton.....	11	340	33									
Joggins.....	28	1589	108				40	1900	148			
LaHave.....	1	141	6				7	690	36			
Liverpool.....	9	264	32				2	66	8			
Londonderry.....	18	576	59									
Lingan.....							11	1373	62	11	2081	63
Margaretsville.....	22	992	36									
Margaree.....	1	46	4									
Maitland.....	11	478	42				2	84	8			
Parrsborough.....	20	1162	85				3	351	20			
Pictou.....	93	6502	597	3	500	18	310	25082	1616	8	1403	48
Pugwash.....	25	833	68				31	1248	90			
Port Mulgrave.....	36	1309	195	2	175	14	1	60	4			
Port Medway.....	1	136	15				5	631	34	2	268	18
Port Hawkesbury.....	39	2146	177									
Ragged Islands.....	5	170	20									
Shelburne.....	3	153	12				1	54	5			
Sydney, C. B.....							7	298	24			
Sydney (North).....	6	681	45				185	21783	1171	7	1361	41
St. Ann's.....	6	250	25									
Sheet Harbor.....	3	87	10									
Tatamagouche.....							18	1333	69			
Truro.....	3	142	12									
Thorne's Cove.....	26	898	82									
Tusket.....	1	42	5									
Wallace.....	20	817	67				27	1838	144			
Walton.....	2	50	6									
Westport.....	15	522	51				4	237	13			
Weymouth.....	13	494	39									
Wilmot.....	29	1052	90									
Windsor.....	78	22337	749				14	3644	136			
Yarmouth.....	67	2843	264				2	424	12			
Total.....	1787	119361	8792	17	2458	123	848	100414	5338	29	5363	198

REGISTRY OF SHIPPING.  
UNITED STATES.

PORTS.	WITH CARGOES.						IN BALLAST.					
	British.			Foreign.			British.			Foreign.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Advocate Harbor.....	13	1241	62							1	101	7
Amherst.....	5	430	29									
Annapolis.....	60	4893	313	1	65	3	10	842	56			
Antigonish.....	2	168	11				1	125	5			
Arichat.....	235	25329	1205									
Barrington.....	34	1608	154				4	396	22			
Bear River.....	52	4732	262				36	2608	179			
Beaver River.....	3	164	15									
Bridgetown.....	12	826	58				2	172	10			
Canada Creek.....	73	5056	376	1	58	3	34	2693	165	1	103	4
Cape Canso.....	5	345	25	1	301	8						
Church Point.....	75	5007	391				1	65	5			
Clementsport.....	56	5178	308				8	720	43			
Cornwallis.....	61	5000	275	2	160	9	6	446	29	1	95	5
Cheverie.....							31	1950	131	3	361	15
Cow Bay.....							9	1591	58			
Digby.....	42	3944	209				3	198	14			
French Cross.....	28	2552	142				17	1517	75			
Five Islands.....	17	1396	87									
Guysborough.....	1	64	4									
Great Bras d'Or.....	1	26	4									
Halifax.....	281	33043	1660	34	4843	204	50	32200	3013	29	2753	228
Harborville.....	30	2696	161				48	3985	229	2	240	10
Hantsport.....	40	4344	235				43	4099	205			
Horton.....	22	1469	131	1	80	6				1	93	4
Joggins.....	23	1811	115	1	136	4	2	138	9	21	2650	99
LaHave.....	13	953	59	4	412	18						
Liverpool.....	33	3536	195									
Londonderry.....	57	5257	298	1	68	3	1	79	5			
Lunenburg.....	1	55	6				1	78	5			
Lingan.....							2	179	9	9	1546	45
Margaretsville.....	36	2298	189									
Maitland.....	61	4147	312				5	480	27	1	197	7
Pictou.....	92	16378	643	9	1708	55	80	12283	505	131	25804	825
Parrsborough.....	32	2693	163	1	36	5	4	332	20			
Pubnico.....	41	2576	166	1	99	3						
Port Hood.....	2	161	10	2	191	12						
Port Mulgrave.....	3	324	17	21	1615	185						
Port Medway.....	8	681	47	2	332	12	7	988	45	6	893	41
Port Hawkesbury.....	3	388	19	6	725	33						
Ragged Islands.....	8	706	46									
Shelburne.....	10	627	43	1	198	6						
Sydney, C. B.....	14	1155	72	1	302	7				2	449	12
Sydney (North).....	19	2492	121				16	1812	76	11	2369	68
Tatamagouche.....	1	308	10									
Truro.....	15	1205	69				1	50	4			
Thorne's Cove.....	70	5735	360				2	137	10			
Tusket.....	15	917	76	2	166	10						
Walton.....	23	1832	124	1	72	6	1	60	5	1	73	5
Westport.....	53	2843	208				3	559	16			
Weymouth.....	84	5156	373				16	800	72			
Wilmot.....	20	1750	89	1	151	6	16	1117	67			
Windsor.....	56	6502	302				30	2883	150	24	3664	121
Yarmouth.....	91	9820	612				1	130	6			
Total.....	2022	174817	10861	94	11718	598	491	75712	5270	244	41391	1496

REGISTRY OF SHIPPING.  
OTHER COUNTRIES.

PORTS.	WITH CARGOES.						IN BALLAST.					
	British.			Foreign.			British.			Foreign.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Arichat.....	8	713	51				4	480	19			
Baddeck.....							1	52	3			
Barrington.....	1	85	6									
Beaver River.....	1	91	6									
Church Point.....							1	100	7			
Digby.....							1	116	6			
Guy'sborough.....							1	37	4			
Great Bras d'Or.....							11	627	59			
Halifax.....	146	14979	892	11	1715	96	25	2721	162			
L'Anse-au-Loup.....	1	81	5				4	358	20			
Liverpool.....	9	860	56				5	656	68			
Lingan.....							1	75	4	2	261	11
Margaree.....	5	160	20									
Pictou.....							9	1169	50	1	128	5
Pugwash.....							2	537	21	7	3449	106
Port Mulgrave.....				1	151	6						
Ragged Islands.....	2	98	10									
Shelburne.....	2	154	10									
Sydney, C. B.....							1	64	4	2	76	8
Sydney (North).....							23	1947	107	16	1151	99
Tusket.....	1	50	5									
Wallace.....							2	667	22			
Westport.....	1	63	5									
Yarmouth.....	25	2347	134				2	334	14			
Total.....	202	19681	1200	12	1866	102	96	9943	570	28	5065	229

REGISTRY OF SHIPPING.

ABSTRACT

*Of the foregoing Statement of Vessels entered Inwards.*

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH VESSELS ENTERED.	BRITISH SHIPS.						FOREIGN SHIPS.						TOTALS.		
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			No.	Tons.	Men.
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.			
Great Britain.....	118	60269	3972	40	16455	616	17	11840	272	19	8974	251	194	97538	5111
British West Indies.....	192	21881	1382	65	9390	523	1	80	6	1	85	5	259	31436	1916
British North America.....	1787	119361	8792	848	100414	5338	17	2458	123	29	5363	198	2681	227596	14451
United States.....	2022	174817	10861	491	75712	5270	94	11718	598	244	41391	1496	2851	303638	18225
Other Countries.....	202	19681	1200	96	9943	570	12	1866	102	28	5065	229	338	36555	2101
Totals.....	4321	396009	26207	1540	211914	12317	141	27962	1101	321	60878	2179	6323	696763	41804

Financial Secretary's Office,  
Halifax, 30th September, 1861.

WILLIAM ANNAND,  
*Financial Secretary.*

## REGISTRY OF SHIPPING.

An Account of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels cleared Outwards at each Port in Nova Scotia, to each Country, during the year ended 30th September, 1861, with the number of men navigating the same, distinguishing vessels with Cargoes from those in Ballast, and British from Foreign Ships.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

PORTS.	WITH CARGOES.						IN BALLAST.					
	British.			Foreign.			British.			Foreign.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Amberst.....	2	310	17									
Annapolis.....	1	99	6									
Baddeck.....	1	188	8									
Halifax.....	53	30044	2489	2	883	26	10	8845	795			
Hantsport.....	3	494	24									
Joggins.....	2	623	19									
LaHave.....	1	68	5									
Londonderry.....	4	720	32									
Parrsborough.....	7	1003	47									
Pictou.....	13	5020	159	1	278	10						
Port Medway.....	1	156	7									
Pugwash.....	14	5626	180	17	7886	236						
St. Mary's River.....	5	1411	51									
Tatamagouche.....	7	2598	76	1	333	12						
Walton.....	1	190	8									
Westport.....	1	377	12									
Weymouth.....	3	808	27									
Windsor.....	1	234	12									
Yarmouth.....	1	45	4									
Total.....	121	50014	3183	21	9430	284	10	8845	795			

## BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Annapolis.....	9	878	51									
Barrington.....	7	566	14									
Bear River.....	6	688	37									
Church Point.....	15	1228	91									
Clementsport.....	1	99	6									
Digby.....	2	227	12									
Halifax.....	103	22486	2784									
LaHave.....	14	1714	93									
Liverpool.....	75	8720	478				3	415	21			
Port Medway.....	50	7040	349	2	332	14						
Ragged Islands.....	42	2747	229									
Shellburne.....	7	621	30									
Tusket.....	8	587	42									
Westport.....	2	198	11									
Weymouth.....	16	1671	93									
Wilnot.....	2	240	12									
Yarmouth.....	32	2433	165									
Total.....	471	52143	4506	2	332	14	3	415	21			

REGISTRY OF SHIPPING.  
BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

PORTS.	WITH CARGOES.						IN BALLAST.					
	British.			Foreign.			British.			Foreign.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Advocate Harbor .....	7	382	27									
Amherst .....	24	1128	92									
Annapolis .....	97	11110	534				53	14132	504			
Arichat .....	25	1611	121				59	3500	212			
Antigonish .....	21	1767	107									
Baddeck .....	9	603	48									
Barrington .....	14	530	56									
Bear River .....	18	699	53									
Beaver River .....	1	57	5				1	151	6			
Bridgetown .....	17	550	55									
Cape Canso .....	48	4835	339				4	247	18			
Canada Creek .....	37	973	114									
Church Point .....	16	370	49									
Clementsport .....	10	304	34				7	238	25			
Cornwallis .....	28	1120	92				1	40	4			
Cow Bay .....	10	687	48									
Digby .....	79	4843	311				73	23332	813			
Five Islands .....	2	54	6									
French Cross .....	35	3084	178									
Great Bras d'Or .....	23	1588	93									
Guysborough .....	1	18	2									
Halifax .....	570	38119	3669	2	107	10	46	10340	381	8	4335	129
Harborville .....	31	816	91				4	371	21			
Horton .....	7	188	23				1	52	4			
Joggins .....	49	2568	195									
LalHave .....	20	1853	110									
Liverpool .....	19	1022	82									
Londonderry .....	17	551	57									
Maitland .....	14	595	54				1	41	4			
Margaree .....	4	178	16									
Margarotsville .....	25	1088	45									
Parrsborough .....	16	917	62				1	89	5			
Pictou .....	243	13029	937				133	17734	1227	1	398	9
Port Hood .....	7	533	31									
Port Hawkesbury .....	47	1942	196									
Port Medway .....	17	1038	121									
Port Mulgrave .....	17	906	83				6	189	29			
Pugwash .....	56	2140	166									
Ragged Islands .....	5	187	22									
Shelburne .....	11	500	38									
Sheet Harbor .....	9	356	40									
St. Ann's .....	7	260	28									
St. Mary's River .....	2	123	8									
Sydney, C. B. ....	2	66	7									
Sydney (North) .....	246	24711	1597				1	256	13			
Tatamagouche .....	31	1932	115									
Thorne's Cove .....	2	58	6									
Truro .....							2	84	4			
Tuskot .....	3	121	13									
Wallace .....	52	2998	223				2	158	8			
Westport .....	17	573	56				4	279	16			
Weymouth .....	7	266	21				2	76	6			
Wilmot .....	30	1222	92	1	151	6						
Windsor .....	51	16152	560				28	5744	201			
Yarmouth .....	32	1827	128				16	1844	84			
Total .....	2198	155148	11256	3	258	16	445	78897	3585	9	4733	138

## REGISTRY OF SHIPPING.

## UNITED STATES.

PORTS.	WITH CARGOES.						IN BALLAST.					
	British.			Foreign.			British.			Foreign.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Advocate Harbor.....	7	590	34	1	101	7						
Amherst.....	3	244	18									
Annapolis.....	58	4705	298	*1	65	3						
Ariehat.....	5	643	33							1	82	6
Antigonish.....				1	59	3						
Barrington.....	30	1226	127				1	38	4			
Bear River.....	91	6549	423									
Beaver River.....	4	53	13									
Bridgetown.....	13	892	59									
Cape Canso.....	3	632	46									
Canada Creek.....	122	10585	619	4	445	16						
Church Point.....	63	3930	319									
Clementsport.....	60	5496	324									
Cornwallis.....	70	5350	319	1	80	4						
Cheverie.....	14	948	57				2	152	9			
Cow Bay.....				9	1574	57						
Digby.....	35	3119	170									
Five Islands.....	8	563	38									
French Cross.....	37	1459	102									
Halifax.....	150	19362	1195	7	2214	72	34	35574	3120	7	4634	151
Hantsport.....	58	5022	286									
Harborville.....	107	9592	547	2	240	10						
Horton.....	17	1092	78	2	154	9						
Joggins.....	24	1771	112	22	2886	107						
LaHave.....	33	2017	149	4	412	18						
Liverpool.....	17	1541	94									
Lingan.....	29	4000	176	28	5065	174						
Londonderry.....	16	1377	82	1	68	3						
Maitland.....	78	5451	398	1	197	7	1	96	6			
Margaretsville.....	38	3188	193									
Parrsborough.....	13	1139	65				3	273	15			
Pictou.....	418	59754	2685	152	29407	939				3	823	24
Port Hood.....	1	67	4									
Port Hawkesbury.....	2	95	9									
Port Medway.....	7	480	38	4	584	21						
Port Mulgrave.....				24	1600	229						
Pubnico.....	11	694	51	1	99	4						
Shelburne.....	8	500	33									
Sydney, C. B.....	2	164	11									
Sydney (North).....	85	10014	476	17	3353	100						
Thorne's Cove.....	36	2897	194									
Truro.....	12	880	56									
Tusket.....	5	274	25	2	166	10	2	356	17			
Wallace.....	4	1413	46				2	252	8			
Walton.....	18	1510	101	2	145	10						
Westport.....	24	956	85									
Weymouth.....	94	5616	432									
Wilmot.....	33	2380	137									
Windsor.....	121	14146	663	24	3701	124						
Yarmouth.....	54	6263	393				5	799	36			
Total.....	2138	210639	10513	310	52615	1927	50	37540	3215	11	5539	181



REGISTRY OF SHIPPING.  
OTHER COUNTRIES.

PORTS.	WITH CARGOES.						IN BALLAST.					
	British.			Foreign.			British.			Foreign.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Amherst.....	1	116	7									
Arichat.....	7	832	53									
Baddeek.....	2	85	7									
Church Point.....	1	91	6				1	65	5			
Great Bras d'Or.....	19	1047	86									
Guysborough.....	1	37	4									
Halifax.....	141	13712	890									
LaHave.....	7	503	43									
Liverpool.....	4	441	23				1	102	5			
Lunenburg.....	1	78	6									
Margaroe.....	2	72	8									
Port Medway.....	15	1926	103	7	1048	56						
Port Mulgrave.....	1	82	5									
Pugwash.....	1	47	4									
Ragged Islands.....	1	55	5									
Sydney, C. B.....	4	154	14							2	76	8
Sydney (North).....	8	1132	56	10	760	57				6	410	42
Yarmouth.....	54	6163	393									
Total.....	270	26573	1713	17	1808	113	2	167	10	8	486	50

## REGISTRY OF SHIPPING.

## ABSTRACT

Of the foregoing Statement of Vessels cleared Outwards.

COUNTRIES FOR WHICH VESSELS CLEARED.	BRITISH VESSELS.						FOREIGN VESSELS.						TOTALS.			
	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Tons.	No.	Men.	
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.				
Great Britain.....	121	50014	3183	10	8845	795	21	9430	284					152	68280	4202
British West Indies.....	471	52143	4506	3	415	21	2	332	14					476	52890	4541
British North America.....	2198	155148	11256	445	78897	3585	3	258	16			9	4733	2655	230036	14995
United States.....	2138	210639	10513	50	37540	3215	310	52615	1927			11	5539	2509	306333	15836
Other Countries.....	270	26573	1713	2	167	10	17	1808	113			8	486	297	29034	1886
Total.....	5198	494517	31171	510	125864	7026	353	64443	2354			28	10758	6089	695582	41520

Financial Secretary's Office,  
Halifax, N. S., 30th Sept., 1861.- WILLIAM ANNAND,  
Financial Secretary.

REGISTRY OF SHIPPING.  
STATEMENT

Of the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels Registered in each Port of Registry in Nova Scotia, on the 30th September, 1861, indicating those built during the last twelve months, shewing the number sent for sale out of the Province, and whither sent for sale.

PORTS.	Vessels Registered.			Built within the last twelve months.			Sent for sale to				
	No.	Tons.	Value in Doll's.	No.	Tons.	Value in Doll's.	Great Britain.		B. N. A. Colonies.		
							No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
Annapolis .....	17	1546	52000	8	697	23050					
Aricbat .....	280	17125	384304	11	614	24560					
Baddeck .....	4	173	2076								
Digby .....	207	14817	384144	7	401	19694	2	195	4800		
Guysborough .....	60	2976	62742	1	37	1500					
Halifax .....	1609	80754	1733440	39	4420	176800	12	3293	131720	9760	
Liverpool .....	135	10259	3500650	11	687	28650	2	373	4500	1650	
Lunenburg .....	171	7110	269438	10	477	24801					
Parsonsborough .....	68	6097	155850	8	869	20650	4	644	18000		
Pictou .....	140	23468	631950	22	6174	246960	6	1901	56700		
Pugwash .....	11	914	30120	8	716	22000				36360	
Shelburne* .....	27	1467	78500	18	812	42100				10000	
Ship Harbor .....	21	1173	29248	5	528	16736				6000	
Sydney, C. B. ....	82	4723	168200	9	871	38800				2044	
Windsor .....	207	30110	884288	26	3343	183720					
Yarmouth .....	219	45349	1270540	33	2988	143424	5	349	7511	6009	
Total .....	3258	248061	6487490	216	23634	972448	31	6755	223231	23	71823

\* Return of 1860. No return for 1861.

WILLIAM ANNAND,  
Financial Secretary.

Financial Secretary's Office,  
Halifax, 30th September, 1861.

## APPENDIX No. 2.

### NOVA SCOTIA GOLD FIELDS.

No. 32.—Miscella.

*Government House, Halifax,  
18th April, 1861.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to report to your Lordship that some months ago I was informed that a discovery of Gold Quartz had been made in the eastern district of the County of Halifax, but on sending to the spot for the purpose of investigating the truth of the reports, it appeared that although some minute particles of Gold had undoubtedly been found, the quantity was so small as to be scarcely worthy of consideration.

Within the last week, however, it has been reported to me that a fresh discovery, which appears to be of much greater importance, has been made not very far from the same spot.

The place where Gold has now been discovered, is situated close to Tangier Harbor, about 40 or 50 miles to the eastward of Halifax.

I am informed that already between £20 and £30 worth of Gold has been obtained; and I herewith forward to your Grace a Specimen both of the Gold and the Quartz Rock.

As soon as the information was received, orders were sent by my Government to the Deputy Surveyor of the district to proceed at once to the spot, with directions as to the course which he was to pursue, a copy of which I enclose.

Should it appear from further investigation that this discovery is likely to prove of importance, I shall myself visit the place, in order that I may ascertain what arrangements may be necessary to maintain order and regularity among those who will soon be induced to resort to the locality for the purpose of searching for Gold.

The country about Tangier is rocky and barren, and the population in that district is very small, but being close to the sea shore, there would be little difficulty in furnishing supplies to any numbers, should the amount of Gold discovered be such as to induce a large influx of persons.

The thing most to be feared, is that the hopes of large gain will induce many to neglect their ordinary avocations, which in a country like this, where the population is thin, cannot fail to act injuriously on the Colony, especially at this season of the year, when every one engaged in agricultural pursuits ought to be occupied on his farm.

Whether this discovery may ultimately prove of importance or not, it is impossible as yet to say; but sufficient Gold has already been discovered to direct considerable attention to the district, and I doubt not that before long, many persons will be induced to proceed there; and as it may be necessary to make further arrangements with regard to the workings, I should feel much obliged to your Grace if you would furnish me with copies of such rules and regulations as may have been found most beneficial in Australia or British Columbia.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c., &c., &c.

No. 84.

*Downing Street, 2nd May, 1861.*

MY LORD,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch No. 32, of the 18th April, reporting the discovery of Gold (a specimen of which accompanied your Despatch) in the eastern districts of the County of Halifax.

In compliance with your Lordship's request, I enclose two Parliamentary Papers containing the rules and regulations in force for the working of Gold Mines in British Columbia and New South Wales.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

THE EARL OF MULGRAVE, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

No. 39.—Miscella.

*Government House, Halifax,  
15th May, 1861.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to inform your Grace that on Monday, the 6th inst., I sailed in the Revenue Schooner "Daring," for Tangier, in order that I might myself inspect the Gold Diggings at that place.

The Harbor of Tangier is safe and commodious, and though the entrance is rather narrow in one place, there is nothing to impede any ship not drawing more than 18 feet from making the Harbor.

The neighboring country is very rough and uncultivated, and only inhabited by a few fishermen.

The spot where the Gold has been found is about half a mile from the shore. At present nine different lodes of Quartz have been discovered, running about east and west, and I have every reason for believing that they extend for a very considerable distance. The lodes are narrow, varying from about 3 inches to 3 feet, the smaller lodes, however, being the richest, and the Gold is generally found on the outsides of the lode.

As yet only the most primitive mode of searching for Gold has been adopted, the Quartz being taken out and broken up with a hammer, and the Gold picked out by hand. Notwithstanding this, a considerable quantity has been found; as an instance of this, I may mention that two men working on one claim secured about £30 worth in one week from first breaking ground.

This, however, was the best yield that I heard of, and I doubt whether on an average the parties were doing more than making good wages, even if they were doing that.

Considerable excitement is beginning to be felt on the subject of the Diggings, and persons are coming in from all parts of the Province; but as yet no great amount of work has been done, many only coming for the purpose of prospecting, and taking up a claim with the intention of working it later in the year after their crops have been sown.

Whether it will eventually pay individuals to work the Quartz, is, I think, extremely doubtful; but from what I saw, I have little doubt that the discovery is one of considerable importance, and that these lodes, if worked by Companies on scientific principles, with all the appliances of machinery, will prove remunerative.

I took Mr. Howe, the Provincial Secretary, with me, and went carefully over all the claims which had already been opened, and before leaving, we decided to reduce the price of the claims from £10 to £5.

I at the same time authorized the immediate construction of a road to the Harbor, to facilitate the carrying up of supplies to the Diggings, as I fully anticipate that before many weeks a very large number of persons will be attracted to the spot.

I am now taking steps to have the land in the neighborhood surveyed, and also as far as possible to trace out the different lodes.

This, however, is a matter of some difficulty, as the ground is extremely rough, and the quartz, in many instances, covered by some feet of soil and boulder stones.

I propose returning there in about a month, when I shall hope to be able to speak more positively as to the probable extent of the deposit.

I impressed upon the Miners the necessity, even for their own comfort, of maintaining law and order, and assured them of the determination of my Government to act fairly by them. So far, I am happy to say, their conduct has been irreproachable, and a very good feeling seemed to prevail among them.

There were at the time of my leaving, over 100 men on the ground, but many who had been there, after selecting their claims returned home, for the purpose of getting in their crops.

I have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of two blue books, on the subject of the Gold Mines in Australia and British Columbia.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace,

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c., &c., &c.

No. 45.—Miscella.

*Government House, Halifax,  
7th June, 1861.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

1. I have the honor to inform your Grace that on Monday, the 3rd inst., I again visited the Gold Diggings at Tangier, in company with Rear Admiral Sir A. Milne, who, being anxious to inspect the Harbor, kindly gave me a passage down in H. M. S. "Hydra." The numbers on the Diggings vary considerably, but are steadily on the increase, and when I left yesterday morning, there were not less than 600 persons on the ground.

2. The Quartz still continues to yield well, and a considerable quantity of Gold has been secured; but I regret to say it has been found quite impossible to obtain even an approximate estimate of the actual amount, as up to the present moment few of the diggers will give any information as to the quantity they find. I trust, however that before long this difficulty may be overcome.

3. No good Crushing Machine has been erected, and the Gold which has been found is still chiefly obtained by breaking the quartz with a hammer, and no doubt a considerable quantity has been lost by this rude process. Many of the diggers are, however, now raising the quartz from their claims without breaking it up, intending to keep it until a Crushing Machine arrives.

4. So far, the conduct of the people has been everything I could wish, honest, sober, and orderly, and the Government Officer on the spot has had but few difficulties to contend with.

5. I found a very great change in the whole appearance of the place since my last visit; the road to the Harbor was nearly completed, and a number of wooden houses had been erected, and more were in the course of construction, and many new claims had been opened.

6. I have caused the country in the neighborhood to be surveyed, and the Quartz has been traced to the mouth of Ship Harbor, in a westerly direction; and since my return I have learnt that some good specimens of Gold-bearing Quartz have been found at Lawrencetown, about 14 miles from this. There is therefore every reason for believing that the same lode of Quartz may be found through the whole of that district, a distance of about 40 miles.

7. I am also inclined to think that there are other portions of the Province where it is probable that Gold may be discovered. I have not as yet been

able to visit Lawrencetown, but intend doing so in a day or two, as the report which I have received of that place is very favorable.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) MULGRAVE.

His Grace  
THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c., &c., &c.

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Nova Scotia.—No. 93.

*Downing Street, 21st June, 1861.*

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 39, of the 15th of May last, containing an account of your visit to the District of Tangier, where Gold has been lately discovered.

I have, &c.,  
NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant Governor  
The Right Honorable  
THE EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c., &c., &c.

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Nova Scotia.—No. 94.

*Downing Street, 7th July, 1861.*

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 45, of the 7th of June, reporting the result of a second visit to the Gold Fields at Tangier.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

The Right Honorable  
THE EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c., &c., &c.

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No. 56.—Miscella.

*Government House, Halifax,  
8th August, 1861.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to inform your Grace that since writing my Despatch No. 45, 7th June last, a further discovery of Gold has taken place at Lunenburg.

I have as yet been unable to visit the locality myself, but I understand that Gold has been found both in the Quartz Rock and also in the sand on the sea shore; and it is considered probable that some extent of Placer Diggings may exist in that locality.

I hope to be able to visit Lunenburg very shortly, when I will furnish your Lordship with a more detailed report. The reports from Tangier still continue favorable.

I have, &c.,  
(Signed) MULGRAVE.

His Grace  
THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c., &c., &c.

No. 57.—Miscella.

*Government House, Halifax,  
20th August, 1861.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

1. I have the honor to inform your Grace, that on Monday, 12th inst., I proceeded in H. M. gunboat "Nimble" to the Gold Diggings at Lunenburg, in order that I might ascertain the truth of the various reports that had been circulated with regard to the richness of these Diggings. At Lunenburg the Gold is found not only in the Quartz Rock, as at Tangier, but also on the sea shore, deposited in the crevices of the slate rock.

2. After a careful inspection of the whole place, it appeared to me that there had been very great exaggerations in the reports which had been spread abroad. Undoubtedly in a few of the Placer claims on the sea shore a considerable quantity of fine gold has been discovered, but from the formation of the ground it is evident that it must be soon exhausted.

3. The slate rock in which it is found is much cracked and open on the surface, and the strata is nearly vertical, and it is by picking away this and carefully collecting the sand and small particles of rock and washing them that the gold is obtained. It is very fine, and has evidently been washed into its present position by the action of the sea, and I fear that as soon as the upper portion of the slate has been removed, that which is underneath will prove much more solid and close, and that therefore the gold will not have been able to penetrate to any great depth; and even should this not prove the case, being chiefly situated between high and low water mark, it would be impossible to work to any depth in consequence of the water.

4. The quartz claims have as yet been little traced. Numerous small veins of auriferous quartz may be traced running in various directions through the rock; but the lodes appear to be much more broken and irregular than at Tangier, and they are much smaller. I own I entertain considerable doubts about its proving profitable to work. It is, however, impossible to form any correct judgment on the subject until the lodes have been more thoroughly explored.

5. In consequence of the very exaggerated reports which have been circulated regarding the richness of these Diggings, I found on my arrival a large number of persons collected upon the spot, who had been attracted from different parts of the Province, and a considerable amount of dissatisfaction prevailed amongst them.

6. A deputation of the Miners waited upon me, and I listened attentively to the different complaints which they had to make. The chief grievance of which they complained was that the payment of £5 was required before taking possession of a claim. After a careful consideration of the subject with those Members of my Government who accompanied me, it did not appear advisable to permit the payment to be deferred as regards the Placer claims. The following rule was established.

7. Any person having put in an application, was to be confirmed in his claim on the payment of £5 currency, and one week was allowed during which time persons were to be permitted to take claims on the same terms, and at the expiration of that period all claims which were not disposed of were to be put up to public auction and sold for what they would fetch. This course was rendered necessary, because it was found almost impossible to prevent the pillaging of the different claims which remained unoccupied.

8. With regard to the quartz claims, the case was different, and it was decided that only 25s. should be paid on taking up the claim, and that at the expiration of 90 days the party should have the option of paying up the balance of £3 15s. or of abandoning the claim; the payment of £5, both as regards the Placer and the Quartz claims, give the possessor the right to work it for one year, renewable at the option of the holder.

9. The difficulty of making satisfactory arrangements as to the establishment of Gold Diggings, is greatly increased in this country, by the fact, that with the exception of the Placer Diggings between high and low water mark at Lunenburg, all the ground where Gold has as yet been discovered is private.



11. The law as it at present stands, gives power to the Governor in Council to make rules and regulations for the leasing of mines of all kinds, but was of course framed without any reference to gold. By this law there is a procedure by which the mines reserved on granted lands may be leased; certain regulations being laid down by which the private rights of parties are guarded and compensation secured to the proprietor of the soil.

12. This law, however, having been framed with reference to Coal Mines, and other of the baser minerals, is little applicable to gold, where the area required is comparatively small, and where immediate entry is necessary. Under these circumstances, legislation will be required on this subject as soon as the Assembly meets, and I hope by that time that the information which will have been obtained, will enable my Government to have a carefully considered Bill prepared, which will put the whole question on a uniform and satisfactory footing.

13. To meet the present difficulty, my Government, both at Tangier and Lunenburg, have endeavored to enter into an arrangement with the proprietor of the soil, by which, in compensation for all damage, he is to receive £1 for each claim, out of the £5 paid to the Government by the Miner; and under the new regulation, by which only 25s. is to be paid on first taking up the quartz claims, this sum of £1 will still be reserved for the proprietor, and the remaining 5s. will go towards paying incidental expenses. Thus, under any circumstances, the private rights of the proprietor will be protected.

14. Under this system no difficulty has been experienced at Tangier, and I trust that it may be found to work equally well as a temporary measure at Lunenburg or elsewhere.

15. My own opinion, however, is that in any legislation which may take place on this subject, it will be better to give up the principle of paying for the claims, further than by some small registration fee, and to adopt the system of Miners' Licenses, as at present in force in Australia. I am further of opinion, that beyond making the mines self-sustaining, it ought not to be the object of the Government or the Legislature to endeavor to make any large revenue directly out of them. I think, on the contrary, that should the prospects be such as to hold out hopes that Nova Scotia will become a large gold-producing Colony, it would be desirable to give every encouragement to the Miners by a liberal adjustment of the fees which they would have to pay; because, by all the information I have been able to obtain, it does not appear to me that as a body, even in the best gold fields, the Miners are able to make any large profits.

16. It is a lottery in which undoubtedly some are fortunate enough to draw large prizes, but I believe that it is an ascertained fact, even in Australia, taking the whole number of men employed in digging, the total amount of gold exported would hardly pay the daily wages of those employed.

17. A system of Royalty, if it could be collected, would perhaps be the most fair; but the difficulties of collecting it on an article like gold are so great, that it is useless to attempt it.

18. An export duty on gold would, I fear, be equally impossible in a country like this; I think, therefore, that the only alternative is to fix the scale of payment at a liberal rate, either on the claims or on licenses, though I am inclined to prefer the latter system, endeavoring so to adjust the scale that it will do little more than cover the expenses which must necessarily be incurred in carrying out the necessary Government supervision for securing order.

19. By which means the Miners will have every facility given them without any unnecessary impediments being thrown in their way, of making profits, while the Provincial Revenue, should the gold diggings prove remunerative, will be amply compensated by the increase of the population which will be attracted to the Colony, and the consequent augmentation of dutiable articles which will be imported.

20. I think it also most desirable, that every encouragement should be given to the working of the quartz veins by companies with sufficient

capital to enable them to do so on scientific principles, aided by all the appliances of machinery.

21. I am quite aware, that at present there is a great jealousy felt on the part of many, to any facilities being given for the formation of large companies, it being their opinion that encouragement should rather be given to the poor man; and it would be useless at present to do anything to check individuals without capital attempting to work claims for themselves; but I am confident that before long it will be found that such attempts will generally entail disappointment and loss on those who try it, and that the poor man will soon find that he will best consult his own interests by working under companies at fixed wages.

22. The reports from Tangier still continue favorable, though I regret to say that the accounts I have received of the working of the Crushing Machine which has been erected lately, are far from satisfactory, which I fear will cause great disappointment.

23. The conduct of those employed at Tangier has been most exemplary, and though at Lunenburg some little difficulty has been experienced, and some parties were endeavoring to create dissatisfaction and confusion, I trust that matters are now settling down. A good many persons have already arrived from the States and elsewhere, attracted by the reports of the gold discoveries, but their number was not large.

24. Considerable excitement on the subject exists here, and persons are prospecting in all directions, and I think it probable that before the winter, gold will be found in many new localities, as the quartz veins undoubtedly intersect a large portion of the Province.

25. The country, however, being so much covered with wood, renders it very difficult to trace them out, especially when the persons searching are unassisted by any scientific knowledge. The question of a regular geological survey of the Province has been discussed, and it is one which the present discovery renders more than ever necessary, as I think it probable that it would result in finding auriferous quartz, and perhaps other minerals, in much larger quantities than have yet been discovered; and I trust that the Legislature will see fit to make an appropriation for that purpose next year.

26. The winter will of course put a stop to all mining operations, except where they are carried on on a large scale by means of tunneling, as it would be impossible to do much in this climate in any open workings during the severe weather. I therefore trust that there will not be any large influx of persons from abroad till the spring, and by that time I hope that should the prospects be such as to induce them to come, all arrangements necessary for the preservation of order and the satisfactory allotment of claims on any gold fields that may be discovered, will be perfected, and that thus much confusion and difficulty will be avoided.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c., &c., &c.

Nova Scotia.—No. 101.

*Downing Street, 21st August, 1861.*

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch, No. 56, of the 8th of this month, reporting a further discovery of Gold at Lunenburg.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant-Governor

The Right Honorable

THE EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c., &c., &c.,

No. 58.—Miscella.

*Government House, Halifax,  
22nd August, 1861.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

1. Since writing my Despatch No. 57, 20th August, it has been reported to me that good specimens of Gold have been found in three new localities, viz. : near St. Mary's, near Truro, and also within a few miles of Halifax.

2. The reports also from Lunenburg would tend to shew that the yield there is very considerable, though I am still of opinion that the Placer claims at that place from which the greater portion of the gold has been obtained, are likely soon to be exhausted, unless it should be found, as I have been informed, that the sand and gravel which is constantly being washed up by the sea, is rich in Gold. This report, however, requires further confirmation before I should be inclined to place much reliance upon it.

3. The constant new discovery of auriferous quartz, and the prospect which is held out of the gold in this Colony soon becoming of serious importance, renders it, in my opinion, most desirable that the services of a Mining Engineer thoroughly acquainted with the working of Gold Diggings, should be secured with as little delay as possible, in order that he may report upon the different gold fields, and be charged with the duty of laying out the claims so that they may be worked to the greatest advantage, and may also have the general supervision of the different diggings as they are established.

4. I know of no one in the Province, who from personal experience is qualified to perform these duties, and although my Government have not come to any fixed decision on the subject, I have thought it desirable to direct a letter to be written to Mr. Thomas Baring, who is the Financial Agent of the Province in England, requesting him to make private enquiries as to whether the services of such a person could be secured, so that no time may be lost, should it be decided to make such an appointment.

5. The work connected with the laying out and letting of the claims, is already becoming very great, and all the local surveyors on whom this duty must necessarily devolve, are ignorant of the working of gold fields, and I fear unless some competent head is appointed to superintend the whole and keep a uniform system, considerable confusion and difficulty will be likely to arise, especially should these new discoveries cause any sudden influx of persons from the States or elsewhere.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c., &c., &c.

No. 68.—Miscella.

*Government House, Halifax,  
4th September, 1861.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

1. As the Gold Fields of this Province are day by day assuming greater importance, I have thought it desirable that a detailed account of the circumstances attending its discovery and the present position of the different diggings, should be embodied in the shape of an official report, so as to furnish as much information as possible to those interested in the subject. I have therefore called upon the Provincial Secretary to draw up in the shape of a report to myself, a document of this kind, a copy of which I have the honor to enclose to your Lordship.

2. The various localities in which gold has already been found, and from the richness of some of the quartz, there now appears every prospect that

Nova Scotia is likely to become a considerable gold-producing Colony, and it may justly be anticipated that during the ensuing summer large numbers of persons will be attracted to her shores.

3. Under these circumstances, I am using every exertion to ensure such arrangements being made as will be required to meet such an emergency. My Government are, I am happy to say, fully alive to the importance of the subject, and I trust that before the spring is sufficiently advanced to permit of any large amount of work being done, everything will be arranged so as to afford every facility to those who are anxious to take up claims, being located with as little delay as possible.

4. My Government have decided, if practicable, at once to obtain the services of some gentleman from England, who, having a knowledge of Mining Engineering, and a practical acquaintance with the working of gold fields, will be able thoroughly to examine the different places where gold has been found, report upon their value, and also to lay out the claims, so that they may be worked in the most profitable manner.

5. The terms of a lease with an influential company in England have also been agreed upon, and encouragement has been given to the formation of companies in this country, by the granting of leases of three quarters of an acre.

6. I trust by these means that capital will be attracted, that the auriferous deposits will be tested on a larger scale than has yet been the case, and that with the aid of science, and machinery of the best description, we shall shortly discover, beyond a doubt, whether the gold fields in Nova Scotia are likely to hold out such a promise of future success as will convert this Colony into one of the permanent gold-producing countries of the world.

7. I have had several conversations with Mr. Thomas Belt, a Mining Engineer, who has been sent out by the Company in England, to report upon the prospect for the employment of capital in the gold fields of this Province. This gentleman, having been employed during eight years on the gold fields in Australia, must be well qualified to form a judgment; and I have every reason to believe that the opinions he has formed are very favorable, and the fact of his having concluded a lease on the part of the Company by whom he is employed, is the best proof that such is the case.

8. Two months still remain before the severe weather returns, during which much may be done, and by that time I trust that considerable progress may be made in prospecting; and I will not fail to keep your Lordship informed of any fresh discoveries that may take place.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c., &c., &c.

Nova Scotia.—105.

*Downing Street, 10th September, 1861.*

My Lord,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatches, Nos. 57 and 58, of the 20th and 22nd of August, containing an account of your visit to the Gold District at Lunenburg.

I am glad to observe that you do not anticipate any serious difficulty in making suitable arrangements for the proper regulation of such gold fields as may be discovered in Nova Scotia.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant-Governor

The Right Honorable

THE EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c., &c., &c.

Nova Scotia.—No. 107.

*Downing Street, 23rd September, 1861.*

MY LORD,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch of the 4th instant, forwarding the report of the Provincial Secretary, on the gold discoveries in Nova Scotia.

I have read this account with much interest. I think the inhabitants of Nova Scotia deserve much credit for the orderly way in which they have betaken themselves to operations which are so frequently connected with turbulence and disquiet; and I hope that the advantage to the Province, which this discovery of gold promises, will be realized.

I observe with great satisfaction the wise precautionary arrangements which you are making for meeting the possible influx of immigrants in the spring.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant-Governor

The Right Honorable

THE EARL OF MELGROVE, &amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

*Provincial Secretary's Office.**Halifax, Nova Scotia.**September 4th, 1861.*

MY LORD.—

The Gold discoveries in this Province, having not only furnished employment to hundreds of its inhabitants for some months past, but having now attracted the attention of Capitalists in England, and of the laboring classes at home and abroad, it becomes desirable that the Government of Nova-Scotia should furnish, in some official form, such information as shall guide those who may desire to invest either labor or capital in our Mines. Your Excellency having assigned this task to me, I enter upon it with a design to state the facts, in the order in which they have accumulated, without color or exaggeration. There are too many profitable employments in this Province, to make it desirable to lure people to one that may be unprofitable, or even doubtful; and I am well assured that your Lordship has no desire to attract immigration to our shores by statements that are unfounded, or arts that have elsewhere produced much misery and disappointment.

The existence of auriferous deposits in Nova Scotia was unsuspected till 1860. It is strange that they should not have been turned up by the Agriculturist or the Roadmaker, still stranger that they escaped the vigilance of the early pioneers of Natural Science—Titus Smith, George Duncan, Dr. Gesner, Dr. Webster, Alger and Jackson, all of whom were laborious and painstaking investigators, and some of them elaborate writers on the Mineralogy of this country. Dr. Dawson, in 1855, suggested the possibility of finding gold in Nova-Scotia, and indicated with some accuracy the region where it might be discovered. But the Dr. had found none, and no interest was taken in the subject, until gold was discovered, last summer, in the neighborhood of Tangier.

The discoveries made in 1860, your Excellency is aware, were unimportant. Some hundreds of persons, tempted by rumors of the existence of the precious metal, rushed into the woods near the head waters of the Tangier, ten miles from the Sea Coast, and proved the existence of gold, it is true, but in quantities so small, and at such a distance from roads and navigation, as to promise no return to the most industrious miner. The facts having been investigated and made public, the excitement subsided, and the people returned to their ordinary pursuits.

In March, this year, a man, stooping to drink at a brook, found a piece of gold shining among the pebbles over which the stream flowed. He

picked it up, and, searching, found more. This was about half a mile to the eastward of the debouchment of the Tangier River, a stream of no great magnitude, taking its rise not very far from the shores of the Musquodoboit, flowing through a chain of lakes, which drain, for many miles on either side, a rugged and wilderness country, and falling into the Atlantic about forty miles to the eastward of Halifax.

The locality was most favorable for mining operations, being within half a mile of navigation, and surrounded by a hardy population engaged in the Fisheries, whose small craft could readily transport everything that the miners might require.

Though gold was brought to the capital in small quantities in the spring, and some of it exhibited to the Legislature, nobody was sanguine enough to believe that it could be obtained in sufficient abundance to pay for the labour of industrious men, who could earn from four to six shillings, sterling, per day at almost any other employment. The feeling of the Legislature evidently was, that what might prove a delusion and a snare ought not to be over-estimated, and that the Government should proceed with caution, that the people might not be misled.

It was necessary to make some arrangements, however, as persons were rushing in, and the proprietors of the land claimed protection from the Government. Their acquiescence in any policy that might be adopted, was easily obtained, and a Deputy Surveyor was sent down to Tangier, with instructions to lay off a few lots, 50 feet by 20—to charge a rent of Forty Dollars for them—to keep the peace, and to report from time to time to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, to whose custody, by the Act of last Session, the Mines of the Province had been transferred.

Though the rent was high, and the areas small, some lots were taken up by the sanguine and adventurous, led by a few persons who had worked in California and Australia. Though no very great discoveries were made, confidence in the deposits steadily increased, and the pioneers worked on with cheerfulness and industry.

Your Excellency visited the Mines in May, and your attention was arrested by the fact, that two men, from one of the agricultural districts, had taken from a pit, dug four feet wide by five feet deep, seventy-five dollars' worth of gold, three days prior to your visit. As six dollars would have paid these men for their labor, it was apparent that they had made a profit of sixty-nine dollars in three days. This profit was not derived from the chance discovery of a nugget, but from crushing the quartz, veins of which, there was good reason to believe, ran for miles along the sea coast, or from washing the crumbling rock and soil by which they were surrounded.

It was impossible to resist the conclusion that what these two men had done, hundreds might do on and around the same locality; and that if auriferous deposits of equal richness could be discovered in other sections of the country, profitable employment would be furnished for thousands of men, and our exports and revenue would be largely increased.

Though still reluctant to add to the excitement which this fact, and others of a similar character, occurring every few days, occasioned, it was the duty of the government to give reasonable facilities, that the voluntary exertions of the people themselves should be materially aided, and that as little as possible of their labor should be lost.

The Surveyor was instructed to reduce the price of the lots from Forty Dollars to Twenty, and to expend the money received in draining the Mines, and in making a road to the shore. From this period confidence in the resources of Tangier has steadily increased. The numbers who have found employment there all the summer have ranged between four and eight hundred, and the number of small lots taken up is now about ninety-five, for which £475 currency has been paid. The quantity gold taken out it is impossible to estimate, as no royalty is exacted, and no returns are made. Everybody digs out of his own claim what he can, and carries it away; but from the quantities brought to this city, and sold, or exposed in other parts of the Province, it is apparent that a very large amount of gold has been brought into the market, while stores of uncrushed quartz have accumu-

lated at the Mines. Whatever has been obtained has been got by the most simple process, and without any of the aids which science in other countries lends to the miner. A rude sort of Crusher has been placed upon the ground within the last month, but it does its work imperfectly, and is unprovided with the apparatus by which the finer particles of gold are amalgamated and secured.

In other countries the discovery of gold has attracted mixed multitudes to the mines, of which the reckless and dissolute have often formed a large proportion. Robbery, riot, and murder, have characterized these mixed communities, both in California and Australia. A strong police force is required to keep order: the treasure secured can only be transported over the roads, guarded by mounted escorts; and, in the gambling hells of the larger towns, the earnings of the successful are often dissipated in a night. In Nova Scotia, gold mining, like everything else, has developed itself in an orderly and law-abiding spirit. The improvised community at Tangier has been permitted to govern itself. There has been no resident magistrate or policeman, on the ground, during the five months that the Mines have been worked. There has not been an act of violence, or a life lost, hardly a blow struck. Two men, detected stealing, were drummed out of the settlement, and larceny is unknown. Men sleep and work unarmed, leaving their property secure in their huts; and the roads are as safe in the neighborhood of Tangier as are the streets of Halifax.

The Tangier Mines have been visited, during the summer, by your Excellency, by Rear Admiral Milne, by Prince Napoleon, and the Princess Clotilde. They were visited last week by the Hon. Mr. Tilley, Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick, who, at a public meeting subsequently held, thus describes what he saw:

“I was gratified yesterday by having made a visit to the Gold Diggings at Tangier, and I feel bound to state here that I was most agreeably surprised at the orderly conduct, steady habits, and gentlemanly deportment that was exhibited by the miners. I found them most sober and orderly; I saw them handing round to strangers their specimens of gold—thus exhibiting a perfect reliance in every person that came there. I found that specimens worth some three or four hundred dollars were merely locked in chests in their dwellings, whilst the owners were quietly engaged in mining. Was that not a pleasing exhibition of trust in each other? I felt it was a moral exhibition, on the part of your people, that should not be kept in the dark, but should be proclaimed on the house tops.”

Until recently only two attempts have been made, at Tangier, to work any but single claims. A small Company, headed by William Chambers, Esq., have combined four or five lots, and are running a tunnel through them; and Mr. Robert B. Sibley, who acquired some experience, and made some money by mining in Australia, has leased from the Government three quarters of an acre, and is sinking a shaft to enable him to work his claim at all seasons of the year.

The lowest depth yet reached is 45 feet, and the largest nugget found is valued at \$300. The gold is got in quartz veins, running through slate or earth resting upon granite, in the form of scales, jagged and torn bits, like shot or bullets fired against a wall. It is sometimes globular, but seldom completely round. The veins run east and west. It is found in the soil immediately around the veins, but placer washing has not been very profitable at Tangier, or perhaps has not been attempted on a scale sufficiently extensive to command a fair return. A new lead has just been discovered, and there is every reason to anticipate that, as capital and skill, aided by reliable machinery, accumulate at Tangier, the precious metal will be procured with less labor and yield a more abundant return.

In June gold was discovered in the County of Lunenburg, about sixty miles to the westward of Halifax. A peninsula, which forms the western side of Lunenburg Harbor, and which stretches from the Shire Town of that name for five miles into the Atlantic, terminates in a bluff promontory about forty feet high, with steep cliffs on the eastern side, but on the western sloping down to a stretch of level land, with another bay beyond. The average breadth of this peninsula is about half a mile. The bluff promontory occu-

pies about half of this distance, and presents to the sea a frontage worn into caves, popularly called the "Ovens," and which resemble those, though not so extensive, around the Giant's Causeway in Ireland.

The quartz veins run in all directions through the promontory, and are visible to the naked eye without labor. These, and the circumjacent soil, were discovered to be auriferous in June, and a great number of persons rushed in and began to stake off claims. Though single lots were taken up by a good many, it was evident that the experience gathered at Tangier had taught the value of combination. Companies were formed, and larger areas applied for. Three or four, with adequate capital and a highly respectable directory, have been organized, and are now preparing to test the resources of the peninsula by an adequate expenditure.

While attention was generally directed to the upland, Mr. John Campbell, a gentleman of considerable science, with a natural turn for geological researches, rightly judging that as the cliffs, with the quartz veins running through them, had been, for ages, washed and crumbled by the sea, gold might be found among the sands which surrounded the sea shore, tried the experiment, was successful beyond his hopes, and immediately applied to the Deputy Surveyor, who had taken charge, for that portion of the shore which immediately adjoins the "Ovens."

As soon as the auriferous character of the sands upon the sea coast was known, there was much excitement. Every body rushed from their upland claims, and began to scramble for the treasure over which, strange to say the farmers in the neighbourhood had gathered sea manure for more than a century, without dreaming of its existence.

With some difficulty the excitement was allayed, the rights of all parties, acquired by discovery or occupation, were respected; the report of the Deputy Surveyor being taken, in all cases, by the Government, as the basis for the adjustment of claims. Your Excellency visited Lunenburg, and a simple code of regulations was framed by the Council, with the aid of your observation and experience. All is now tranquil at the Ovens; Companies are preparing for systematic operations, and individuals are working their separate claims with cheerfulness and order.

The Shore Washings have proved very rich. Mr. Campbell having associated with himself William Cunard, Esq., and Mr. R. G. Fraser, proceeded to work the four shore claims, which formed the frontage of some seventy upland lots taken by this Company in the rear. Though no accurate return has been given by these gentlemen, there is every reason to believe that a very large sum has been taken from these shore claims within a month, and the rights of those three gentlemen have since been sold to a larger Company for £1200, they retaining all that had been obtained up to the day of sale.

Others, who obtained shore lots, have also been very successful, the richness of the sands diminishing as the shore recedes from the cliffs. The upland claims have yet only been worked in the rudest way. No shaft has been sunk to any depth, nor is there any quartz crusher on the ground.

The facilities for mining at the "Ovens" are very great. Every part of the Peninsula is accessible by water. Provisions and stores can be landed on either side of it, and quartz can be shipped with equal ease.

A Deputy Surveyor is the only officer maintained by the Government at the "Ovens." There is no stipendiary magistrate, and no police. No arms are carried or required. Crime is unknown, and property is as safe on the road or at "the diggings," as it is in the shire town.

About the same time that public attention was attracted to the auriferous deposits at Lunenburg, gold was discovered in several other places, at Dartmouth, at Sheet Harbour, and at Lawrencetown. Quartz rock was found all along the southern coast, and running for miles back into the interior. From what was known of the geological structure of the country, the presumption was reasonable, that quartz would, and that gold might, be found in at least ten of the eighteen counties into which Nova Scotia is divided.

Lawrencetown is a scattered settlement, named after Governor Law-



rence, on a small stream that rises in the granite region behind, and falling through a chain of lakes, finds its outlet to the sea, between salt marshes, protected by an aboiteau. It is about ten miles east of Halifax, with boat navigation to the shore; but the harbor is a poor one, with only shelter for small vessels.

Gold having been discovered near this stream in June last, quartz digging and placer washing were commenced in a rude way, and any body who chose, or who could get permission from the proprietors, dug and washed, and prospected. Quartz was found upon the surface and in veins beneath the soil, but although at one time expectations were highly raised, the interest in Lawrencetown gradually diminished, until, when I visited the place about a month ago, there were only four or five men at work, and the prospects did not warrant the employment of an officer or any interference of the Government.

On the 28th August, Thomas Belt, Esq., a Mining Engineer of some eminence, sent to this country by the promoters of a Company in London, who have organized under the name of the "Nova Scotia Gold Mining Company," informed me officially that he had purchased for that Company a Farm at Lawrencetown, and requested permission to work the whole or any part of it that he might select, for a term of years. Having ascertained that this Company were represented by three gentlemen of large capital, and of the highest respectability, your Excellency was advised to sign a lease: Mr. Belt binding the Company to buy up pre-existing claims—to employ at least fifty men upon the works—to place upon them adequate plant and machinery, and to pay such royalty, not to exceed five per cent., as shall be imposed by the Legislature.

This arrangement was scarcely completed, when gold was discovered on a wooded hill in the rear of Mr. Charles P. Allan's farm at Waverly, on Lake Thomas, about ten miles north from the harbor of Halifax. I visited the place on Saturday last, and found that some hundreds of dollars' worth of gold had been taken out of loose quartz boulders, lying about the surface of a hill, some fifty acres in extent, rising rather abruptly from a small lake and marsh on its western side, and sloping away towards Lake Thomas, one of the Shubenacadie chain, which half surrounded it on the east and north. I brought to town, and your Excellency has seen, the specimens collected by a farmer named Taylor, which are quite as rich as any that have been found at Lunenburg or Tangier. They were obtained with but little labor. Gold, in all the eccentric forms which it assumes, is to be seen with the naked eye in every fragment of the quartz. Taylor has refused \$80 for these specimens. They are probably worth \$100.

The accounts of this new discovery created much excitement, hundreds rushed to the ground, and an ardor for speculation seemed to suddenly take possession of the whole community of Halifax. A Company was immediately formed to purchase the whole hill, and in the course of two days fifty applications for claims were lodged with the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

As it is apparent that individuals, working small claims, without shafts, tunnels or machinery, will be compelled to suspend operations on the approach of winter, your Excellency is aware that, for some time past, it has been the policy of the Government to favor the formation of Companies or Associations, who can afford to hut over their works in winter, and who have capital sufficient to employ the working miner all the year round. Though a very common opinion prevailed in the spring that every body applying should have a bit of land, and a chance to get rich, the experience of one season has taught our people that, though a few fortunate persons may dig wealth out of a single claim, gold mining, like all other mining, to be profitable must be systematic, and that associated labor, skilful arrangement, and efficient plant, assuming the ground to be well chosen, will in most cases command success.

With a view to turn the resources of Mr. Allan's farm to the best account, a Surveyor has been sent to make a road from the main road to the base of the hill, where the gold has been discovered, and to plot the frontage

of the farm, that the actual area may be ascertained. When this is done, the land will be allotted to companies or individuals, as may seem the most judicious. In the mean time the owner of the soil, and a small party who are combined with him, have been authorized to open the hill side, that the direction of the leads, and their extent, may be ascertained.

Though rumours have reached me of gold discoveries in many parts of the Province, and though the presence of gold in other localities has been ascertained beyond a doubt, I do not think it prudent to include in this report any reference to discoveries, which have not been thought of sufficient importance to demand the verification and direct action of the Government. At Tangier, Lunenburg, Lawrencetown, and Lake Thomas, the facts collected are indisputable; and the interest taken in those mines by capitalists at home and abroad, and by a very large number of the industrious classes, warrant your Excellency in assuming, and so reporting to the Secretary of State, that Gold Mining in those localities, whatever may occur elsewhere, will be permanently established as a new branch of industry, tempting to the capitalist, and attractive to the immigrant.

In view of the influx of population, and of the commercial activity which these gold discoveries are likely to create, I am well assured that your Excellency is keenly alive to the responsibility which devolves upon the Government to meet this new condition of things with foresight and discretion. We may share the prosperity of California and Australia. We should avoid, if possible, the mistakes made in and with respect to those countries. We want population; and a steady stream of industrious emigrants will find ready employment at our Mines, or will be attracted to other pursuits which are presented on every side. In a country where good land can be got for £10 sterling the 100 acres, and where an immigrant in three years can make himself independent; where there is an extensive Fishery, and a profitable coasting and foreign trade—where shipyards abound, and handicraftsmen are required in every village—where there is Coal and Gypsum, Iron, Lime, and Grindstone, to mine or manufacture, and take to market, an immigrant can hardly fail to better his condition, even if the gold fields disappoint him. But it should be borne in mind that the spring is the proper season for poor men, without means, to come into a new country. Those who have means may come at any time, and those who have capital can find profitable investment, for it in any part of Nova Scotia. For the reasons stated, I would not recommend any large body of immigrants to come into Nova Scotia till March or April next. In the meantime arrangements shall be completed by which they will be instructed where to go, that by the readiest and cheapest routes they may find the most profitable employment.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient,

Very humble Servant,

JOSEPH HOWE.

His Excellency  
the Right Honorable  
THE EARL OF MULGRAVE,  
Lieutenant-Governor, &c., &c., &c.

No. 68.—Miscella.

*Government House, Halifax,  
3rd October, 1861.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

1. After the departure of the last mail, the reports which I received of some new gold discoveries at Wine Harbor, about 100 miles to the eastward of Halifax, appeared to me of so much importance, that I deemed it desirable at once to visit the locality, in order that I might ascertain exactly the

character of the Diggings and make the necessary arrangements for having the lots laid out by the local Surveyor.

2. As it was impossible for me to go there by land, the road being so circuitous and bad that the journey would have occupied nearly three days each way, I requested Rear Admiral Sir A. Milne to furnish me with a passage in one of H. M. Steamers. The Admiral having kindly placed H. M. S. "Gladiator" at my disposal, I sailed on Wednesday afternoon, accompanied by one member of my Council and the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and arrived at Wine Harbor early on Thursday morning.

3. On landing, I found about 200 men on the spot, and although only a few weeks have elapsed since the first opening of these works, the prospects are most encouraging, and the amount of gold already obtained far exceeded my anticipations. I could not see any symptoms of Placer Diggings, but the quartz veins, as far as they have been opened, appear richer than any I have yet seen.

4. The Diggings are situated on the Promontary which divides Wine Harbor from Indian Harbor, through the whole of which quartz lodes may be traced running south sixty degrees east.

5. So far, the workings have been chiefly confined to the Wine Harbor side. The vein which has at present proved the richest, is situated close to the shore, and the quartz rock being much decomposed, is rendered more easy to be worked. As yet, they have no means of crushing the quartz, and the gold has been obtained by washing the decomposed quartz and picking out the particles, together with the pieces of quartz in which gold is visible—the remainder of the quartz being reserved for crushing at a future period.

6. As the gold was in a rough state, with a considerable quantity of quartz mixed with it, it is very difficult exactly to estimate the quantity, but I feel sure that I am within the mark, when I say that I saw about three or four pounds weight of gold which had been secured from one claim in this vein, besides 5 or 6 tons of quartz, reserved for crushing.

7. After examining the locality, and explaining to those on the spot the regulations which have been laid down for the gold fields in this Province, I directed the local Surveyor to take charge of the Diggings, lay off the ground, and let the claims on the same terms as at Tangier and Lunenburg.

8. I am happy to inform your Grace, that I found the most perfect order, regularity, and good behaviour prevailing among the diggers, and all seemed perfectly contented with the regulations under which they will in future have to take up their claims.

9. Although only a few of the veins have been thoroughly tested, there is every reason for thinking that the whole of those on the promontary are more or less rich in gold, and that they extend probably much further inland than they have as yet been explored. Gold has also been found at Isaac's Harbor, about 14 miles further to the eastward, from which place I have also heard good reports.

10. As I had to pass the entrance to Tangier on my return, I thought it better to avail myself of the opportunity of seeing the progress which had been made since my last visit, and I was much struck by the change which had taken place. A road from the harbor is now completed to Pope's Harbor, passing through the centre of the Diggings, and another is in the course of construction in the direction of Ship Harbor, which will furnish a direct line of communication with Halifax in the winter, when the navigation is closed.

11. The Diggings are extending in all directions, and a very large amount of work has been done, and great activity and enterprise is evinced by the miners. In the large claims deep shafts are being sunk, with the view of mining underground, which will enable them to work during the winter.

12. No good Crushing Machine has as yet been erected, but three are expected daily, and I trust that they will be at work very shortly, as great inconvenience and loss has been caused by the want of these machines. The number of men on the ground is not so large as it has been, many having closed their claims for the winter and returned home, in consequence

of being unable to get their quartz crushed, and the want of funds to go on without any immediate returns for their labor. Those now on the ground are all hard at work, and intend remaining through the winter.

13. A complete town has sprung up, and all the necessaries of life can be obtained in the shops, nearly, if not quite, as cheap as in Halifax. I was unable to obtain even an approximate estimate of the gold raised, but I saw many good specimens, and all seemed in good spirits. A small lake in the neighborhood has been drained by a Company formed on the spot, in the hopes of finding Placer Diggings, but without success, though some good veins of quartz have been found running through it.

14. All that is now required to test the value of these Mines, is the erection of some good Crushing Machines, and this deficiency I trust will be supplied in a few days.

15. There are at present miners on the spot who have passed several years on the gold fields of Australia and California, and from conversations I have had with some of them, it is very evident that they are sanguine of success, and consider that the quartz of Tangier will compare favorably with the quartz of those countries.

16. Should such prove to be the case, the gold fields of Nova Scotia will offer advantages to those who are anxious to embark in the search for gold, which cannot be held out by any other country in the world. Situated within ten or twelve days' steam communication with England, the emigrants will be spared much of the expense and inconvenience entailed by a voyage to Australia or California. All the necessaries of life and most of the luxuries, can be obtained here as cheap if not cheaper, than in England. The climate is healthy, and communication by water can in no part of the Province be far removed from the Diggings, thus rendering transport easy and inexpensive.

17. As a proof of the cheapness of living at the Diggings, I may mention to your Grace that at Tangier I was told that some of the miners were living at the rate of about seven shillings a week, but that for ten shillings currency they could live very comfortably, and the ease with which the markets of America can be approached is a guarantee that this state of things is not likely to be very materially affected by any probable amount of immigration.

18. Under these circumstances I fully anticipate a large influx of persons to this Province in the spring, and that a new era will open in the history of Nova Scotia; and I trust that I need not assure your Grace that no exertion on my part shall be wanting in order to meet the altered circumstances of the country, and to facilitate as far as possible the immediate location of all who may seek her shores.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

No. 71.—Miscella.

*Government House, Halifax,  
28th October, 1861.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to inform your Lordship, that on the 21st inst. I visited the newly discovered Gold Diggings at Laidlaw's, situated about ten miles from Halifax.

2. The geological formation of this lode is so peculiar that I requested Lieut. Col. Sinclair, the Adjutant General of Militia in this Province—a gentleman who has acquired considerable knowledge of the gold formations in California—to visit the spot, and I have now the honor to enclose a copy of his report, together with the three specimens of quartz to which he refers as illustrative of the opinions he entertains upon it.

3. The formation of this lode differs entirely from any that I have seen, and so far as I have been able to ascertain, is unlike any that has as yet been discovered in other parts of the world, and, unless I am much mistaken, it will prove a subject of considerable interest to men of science.

4. The lode is almost horizontal at a short distance from the surface, and from its zig-zag form assumes the shape of a succession of barrels lying contiguous to one another, and having more the appearance of a number of petrified trees, placed side by side, than anything that I can compare them to,—the thickness varying from eight to twenty inches, and the strike being nearly east and west.

5. As yet this lode has only been very partially opened, and none of the quartz has been crushed. Some good specimens of gold have however been found, and there is every prospect of their proving rich.

6. I have received very encouraging accounts from Sherbrooke, in the St. Mary's district, where quartz containing very rich specimens of gold has been discovered.

7. I have also been informed of the discovery of auriferous quartz within a few miles of Yarmouth, thus confirming the belief which I expressed to your Grace some time back, that the gold-bearing quartz would be found to intersect the whole of the Atlantic side of the Province.

8. The winter is fast approaching, and I do not anticipate that mining operations will be continued much longer, at any rate in the open claims, and indeed a large proportion of the miners have already returned to their homes with the intention of resuming work in the spring.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

*Adjutant General's Office,  
Nova Scotia Militia.*

*Halifax, N. S., October 26th, 1861.*

MY LORD,—

In conformity with your request, I visited the "Laidlaw Diggings," and I have the honor to submit the subjoined Report, together with three specimens illustrative of the matter in hand:

#### REPORT.

On investigation I found the so-called "barrels" to consist of a contorted lode, with small lateral dip, the upward contortions giving the pipe-like and detached appearance to the "barrels."

The rounded appearance of the "barrels" has been further increased by a tendency of the quartz to form itself into coarse crystals. I have never seen an instance of this heretofore described, and if the fact be substantiated it will be interesting and important to geological science, the quartz being more than usually carious and impure. Besides the specimens described and submitted I observed the same angular appearance in too many instances in the pile to admit a doubt in my own mind that crystallization has taken place on a considerable scale.

The ground was covered with debris, excepting the "barrels" themselves, but from observation made at the end of one of the diggings where a small section was obtainable, I am under the impression that the contortion has been caused by lateral pressure of the whole mass of circumjacent rock, and contained lode when in a plastic or semi-fluid state, from heat, and possibly caused by its own gravity in descending to some lower level against an obstruction.

Under this supposition the lode would be very subject to faults, consisting

of breaks, and even overlaps; I am of opinion that some few instances of the latter will occur, and three of the former have already occurred.

Vertical or highly inclined crevices filled with the quartz from above are likely to occur, and a main lode is likely to be discovered on the higher edge of the present lode from which it has been filled; should this occur it will be the means of settling an important controversy respecting the original formation of quartz lodes.

There is only one other way that presents itself to me by which this extraordinary contortion can have been caused, *i. e.*, the lode lies transversely to the cleavage of the coarse slate rock, and supposing it to have been forcibly injected, (a very unlikely circumstance), when the slate was in a solid state, the cleavage would cause it to assume a zig-zag course. I am of opinion, however, that the chrySTALLINE structure will do away with this theory if it should be advanced.

I look upon the discovery of this lode as most important to science, and I requested Mr. Fairbanks, who is the government agent on the spot, should the men come across any perfect specimens of chrySTALLIZATION in the "barrels" to try to get the men to remove them in lengths without injury, for museum specimens, and I consider the matter of sufficient importance to suggest to your Lordship to convey your request to Mr. Fairbanks to the same effect.

I am indebted to Mr. Fairbanks for the very valuable specimen marked No. 1, and to Mr. Stewart for 2 and 3; No. 1 is a miniature fac simile seam exactly representing the contortions of the larger lode; No. 2 an angular specimen of the coarse chrySTALLIZATION; No. 3 a specimen confirmatory of the same thing. In detaching this specimen from a larger mass the core broke out and the parallel faces and coincident angles of what may be called, for the sake of description, the core and the shell, show, beyond question, that the "barrels" are a true instance of concentric chrySTALLIZATION.

The larger the "barrels" of course the more obtuse the angles will prove, hence the larger ones have the appearance of being perfectly round. It is also probable that the perfect chrySTALLIZATION form all round will not be met with, but that it will only show on the upper and lower sides of the outer extremes of the alternating contortions.

I have, &c.

R. BLIGH SINCLAIR.

To His Excellency  
The Right Honorable  
THE EARL OF MULGRAVE,  
Lieutenant-Governor, &c. &c. &c.

No. 72.—Miscella.

Government House, Halifax,  
29th October, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,—

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred having been unable to visit the Gold Diggings at Tangier before his departure for England, on account of the badness of the weather on the day fixed for his visit, and considerable disappointment having been caused to the Miners in consequence, I arranged with Rear Admiral Sir A. Milne that H. M. S. St. George, which was about to proceed on a short cruise, should call in at Ship Harbour on her way to Sydney, so as to enable His Royal Highness to visit those mines, and I proceeded on the 18th inst. in the "St. George" in order that I might be present at Tangier during His Royal Highness' visit, returning on the 20th with the Admiral in his tender the "Nimble."

Ship Harbor is only a few miles distant from Tangier, and His Royal Highness visited the mines on the 19th. I regret that the visit was necessarily delayed to so late a period of the year, as it prevented the Prince seeing them

under the most favorable circumstances, a large number of those employed having closed their claims for the winter and returned to their homes.

He was, however, enabled to see the large amount of work which has been done during the summer, and to witness the mode in which the gold fields are worked, and his visit caused great pleasure to those who still remain on the spot.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

No. 77.—Miscella.

*Government House, Halifax,  
31st October, 1861.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to enclose, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a second report which I have received from Mr. Howe, the Provincial Secretary, continuing his account of the gold discoveries in Nova Scotia up to the present time.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

*Provincial Secretary's Office,  
October 28, 1861.*

MY LORD,—

Before leaving for England, to discharge the duties assigned to me, in reference to the Inter-colonial Railroad, I proceed, in obedience to your Excellency's commands, to condense into as small a compass as possible, such information as will convey to those who take an interest in the subject, at home or abroad, the latest intelligence as to the progress of our gold fields.

Four new fields have been discovered, and are being occupied with great rapidity. Two have been visited by your Lordship, and at all of them it has been found necessary to station officers and lay off claims. These fields are at Wine Harbour, Isaae's Harbour, St. Mary's River, and at Laidlaw's Farm, on the eastern side of Lake Thomas. Three of them are on or near to navigable harbours or indents of the sea coast, and the other is within a few hundred yards of the Shubenacadie Canal, and within three miles of the railroad. All are, therefore, easily accessible, and whatever they produce can be cheaply transported, supplies coming in by water or by rail at sea coast prices, or thereabouts. This proximity to the sea, and to navigable rivers, canals, or railroads, gives to the miner in Nova Scotia singular advantages; and if he earns half as much he can live quite as well, and perhaps save more, than those can who labour in less accessible, even though they may be richer localities.

The number of claims applied for at Wine Harbour is thirty; the number of people employed is about two hundred.

At Isaae's Harbour twenty-three applications have been made for claims, and there are about seventy persons employed.

Both these fields are on the south side of the Province, where the metamorphic rocks exist. The geological structure of the country is similar to that near Lunenburg. Quartz veins run in from the sea through the upland, with a general direction from east to west, and at various dips and

angles. The gold is found in these quartz veins, or in the overlapping soil.

At Laidlaw's Farm, and I believe at St. Mary's, the saddle-back formation prevails, the gold-bearing quartz being found in successive layers of barrel-shaped rocks, covering large areas. At the former place sixteen claims have been taken, and about fifty persons are employed. At the latter the numbers do not perhaps exceed fifty—but about thirty-six claims have been applied for.

The plans, reports, and accounts which accompany this letter, will show your Excellency at a glance what is doing at all the mines. At Tangier, recently visited by His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, accompanied by your Excellency, by Admiral Milne, and by the Governor of New Brunswick, the progress has been steady throughout the summer. Though some have left Tangier as rumours of more promising fields reached that locality, or as the exigencies of the harvest called for labour upon the homesteads, hundreds of persons have wrought there all summer. And although the owners of the smaller claims will soon be compelled to suspend operations by bad weather, there is every reason to believe that, on the approach of spring, there will be a great rush of population to Tangier. The gold from this mining district maintains some superiority over that taken at Lunenburg, and brings readily in the market five shillings sterling an ounce more.

At Lunenburg the progress made has been marked and gratifying. All the seashore claims for miles around the Ovens have been taken up at prices varying from five to twenty dollars. These now number eighty-two. Judging by the eagerness displayed to obtain these shore lots, the most of them must have been found remunerative, and some are known to have been very profitable. Two-twelfths of the four shore claims, formerly owned by Campbell, Cunard & Co. recently sold for five hundred pounds; and it is understood that Mr. Benjamin, of Gaspereaux, has sold his claim, which cost him five pounds, for five hundred, after taking out of it a considerable quantity of gold. Other shore claims have been sold for thirty-five pounds.

The upland claims at Lunenburg must be very promising, judging by the rapidity with which they have been taken up; three hundred and sixty have been applied for; and your Excellency will perceive, by reference to the plan, that they extend in a continuous line along the leads from the Ovens to Rosebay, a distance of six miles. There is every reason to believe that these leads extend miles beyond Rosebay, and that other portions of the Western coast will yet be found auriferous. Gold has been discovered at Foote's Cove, five miles west of Yarmouth, near the Western extremity of the Province. Isaac's and Wine Harbours are forty miles east of Tangier, so that there can now be very little doubt that gold will be found all over the South frontage of Nova Scotia, to what extent will probably be determined in the course of the next summer. Two gentlemen of some skill and experience, Messrs. Poole and Campbell, have been employed to trace the leads for miles around the localities where miners are at work, and a measure will be submitted to the Legislature, at the approaching Session, providing for a geological survey of the Province.

Though I have seen specimens from other parts of the interior, and have heard rumours of the existence of gold in various localities, I have thought it most prudent in this, as in my first report, to direct attention only to those which have been thought of sufficient importance to demand the presence of an officer and the surveillance of the Executive Government.

From the geological structure of the mountain range, which, under various designations, runs through the centre of the Province, it has been obvious to every body who gave a thought to the subject that gold would be discovered along that range. This hope has been realized, as your Excellency will perceive, by the following letter from Joseph R. Hea, Esq., D. C. L., which appears in the *Chronicle* of this morning:

MR. EDITOR,—Allow me to present to your readers the following statement with regard to gold in King's County.



During the week reports reached Wolfville that gold in small quantities had been found at a place called Little Chester, on the South or Horton Mountain, and on Thursday specimens were shown to me in sand similar to that of Lunenburg.

Yesterday I visited the locality, and found that with little labour, and the roughest appliances, gold was really to be had. A dozen or more of persons were at work during parts of the day, washing sand and soil in ordinary tin pans, and there was one regular cradle or rocker on the ground. In order to satisfy myself fully, I collected a panful of the material, and found seven small pieces of gold. I afterwards washed another, and obtained five pieces; and during the time I was there, scarcely a panful was washed that did not contain more or less of the precious metal.

It is in small particles or scales, similar to that of Lunenburg, but of a lighter color, and probably containing more silver. The largest piece obtained during the three or four hours I was there, was found by myself in the second washing, and weighs *fourteen grains*. A number of persons who have been at Lunenburg are preparing to go to work in this locality; and profess to consider the prospect better than in the great majority of the claims at the Ovens; while several of the late owners of the celebrated "Benjamin's claim" state that they did not at any time procure from it as large a piece as that now in my possession.

The washings are about seven miles south of Wolfville, on the margin of a brook that empties into Halfway River. The gold is procured by washing the soil or sand overlying the rocky bed, and on breaking apart the rock itself, small particles are found in the crevices, very much as at Lunenburg.

The quartz veins in the neighborhood, and from which the gold doubtless came, in the first place, are contained in slates similar to those of Lunenburg, with occasional dykes of igneous rocks, and are of remarkable uniformity in thickness and regularity in direction. It is said that specimens of gold have been found in the quartz, and I have no reason to doubt the correctness of the report, though I have not seen them. In the immediate vicinity of the washings I found specimens, *in loco*, of calcereous spar and barytes.

During the summer I have visited some scores of places within an area of thirty miles along the South Mountain, where parties were prospecting and digging, and working among the quartz, and by a careful examination of the formations, and comparison of specimens of quartz and of the surrounding strata with those of Lunenburg, I became satisfied that the gold fields extended to South King's, and include the whole range of the South Mountain. The actual discovery of gold in the eastern part of the range, and the similarity of the geological formations throughout its whole extent, as far, at least, as the Annapolis line, would appear to justify the adding the whole of King's County, south of the valley of the Cornwallis and Annapolis Rivers, to the already very extensive gold-producing region of this Province; and from what I have already observed in different localities to the westward, during the summer, I do not doubt that ere long reports will reach us of the discovery of the precious metal in West Cornwallis and in Aylesford.

I will not refer to the importance of these discoveries, and to the bearing they have upon the advancement and future prosperity of the localities in which they are made, as well as of the Province generally, but limit myself in the present communication to a statement of the facts as at present known, and as they have come under my own observation.

And am, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH R. HEA.

I shall take with me to England specimens of gold from all the mines now being worked, and I trust to be able to collect such information as will enable the Government to estimate the extent of the spring immigration, for which it may be wise to prepare.

I have the honor to be,  
 Your Excellency's  
 Most obedient,  
 Very humble servant,  
 JOSEPH HOWE.

His Excellency  
 The Right Honorable  
 THE EARL OF MULGRAVE,  
 Lieutenant-Governor, &c. &c. &c.

Nova Scotia.—No. 115.

*Downing Street, 18th November, 1861.*

MY LORD,—

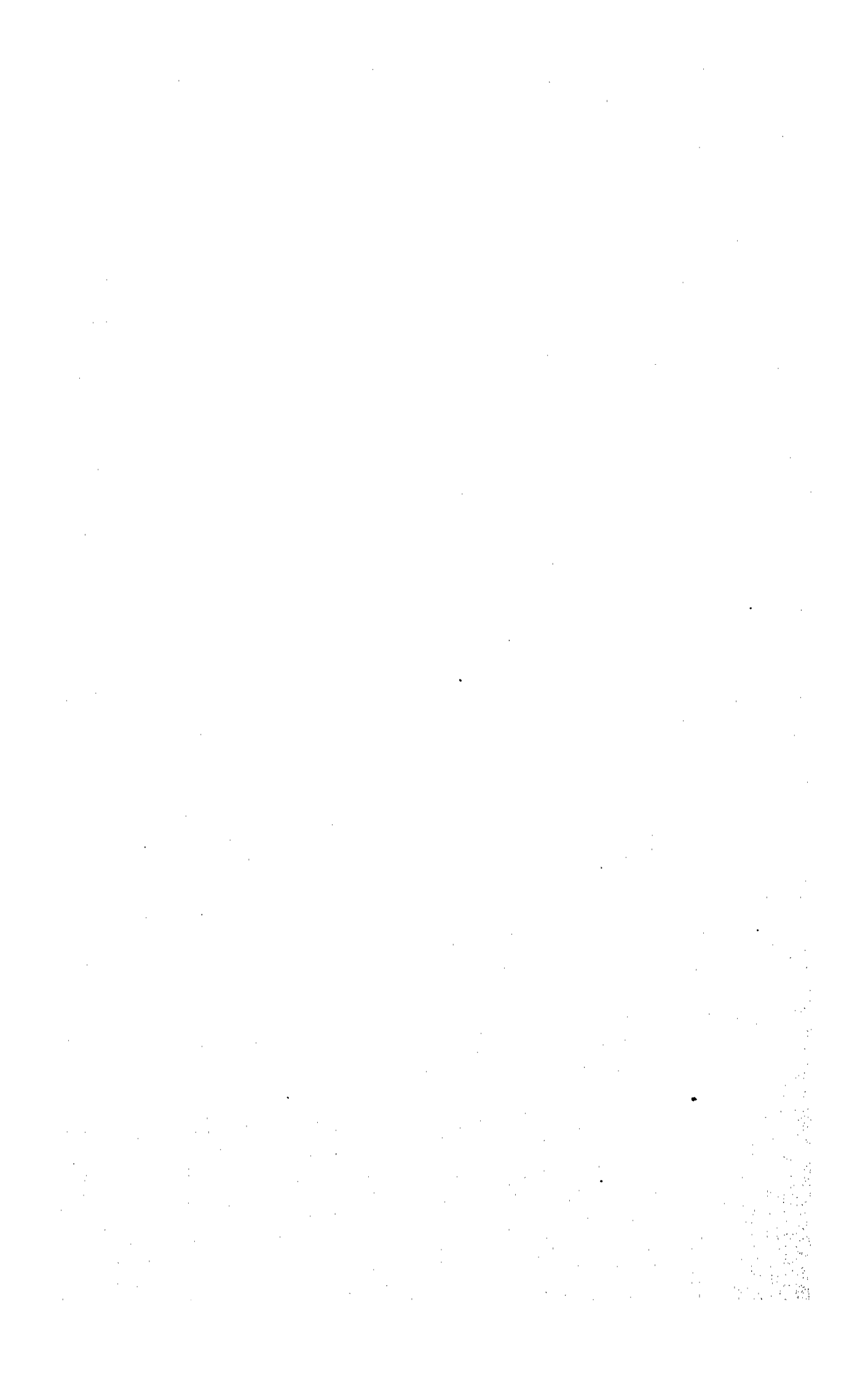
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 77, of the thirty-first of October, enclosing, for my information, a second report by Mr. Howe, the Provincial Secretary, upon the gold discoveries in Nova Scotia.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant Governor  
 The Right Honorable  
 THE EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c. &c. &c.



## REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF MINES.

*Office of Inspector of Mines, 24th January, 1862.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, the following report upon the subject of the Gold Fields, showing the various measures which have been adopted for their regulation, and the result of mining operations during the past year :

The desire, which generally prevails throughout the Province, to be informed as regards the relative rights of the Government and the proprietors,—and to witness the adoption of such measures, as will give encouragement to this newly discovered and apparently very promising branch of industry, without interfering with the rights of either, induces me to enter more at large upon the subject than is customary in my annual reports.

The very recent discovery of Gold in the Province will account for the want of such legislative enactments, as are indispensable to deal in a satisfactory manner with the varied interests connected with the subject.

The Acts, now in operation, were framed with a view to regulate the disposal of those minerals which were known to exist at the time they were passed. They are defective in their application to Gold and Silver.

The fact of the Gold being found to the largest extent upon granted land has raised questions connected with the right of entry, and the method of affording compensation to proprietors for damages to their property. The same difficulties were not found in other countries, where the lands, as well as the minerals, were vested in the Crown, nor have they arisen in Nova Scotia under the like circumstances. To a certain extent, these difficulties were overcome by compromise.

My enquiries have been directed to the wording of the Provincial Grants generally, and to the rights of the proprietors under them. I have also had occasion to examine into the titles of those who made claim for compensation. These preliminary steps, it will be perceived, were essential, to guard the rights both of the Government and the people.

It is more properly the duty of the Crown officers to deal with legal questions, and some of these enquiries might be considered within their province, but I desired to omit nothing which was essential for the efficiency of my office, and to enable me to answer the numerous questions which were pressed upon me.

From these investigations, it appears, that the terms of the Grants have varied at different periods of Provincial History. Some of the earliest grants contain no reservation whatever of the minerals. Another class of grants reserve them to the fullest extent, but without any right of entry expressed. From the year 1832 to the present time, the like reservations are made, and except in a very few instances, the grants contain the right of entry. Any doubts which might exist as regards the right of entry I consider to be entirely removed by an existing statute, provided compensation is made to the grantee for damage to the soil.

Nor do I think any doubt can exist as to the right of the Crown to mines of Gold and Silver although there be no reservation in the grants of minerals generally. Gold and Silver, classed under the head of royal mines, unless specially granted, remain the property of the Crown, and, independent of any legislative authority, may be disposed of as the Crown wills. The proprietor of the soil may, consequently, be restrained from working them. In addition to this constitutional right, our provincial statutes, by penalty and forfeiture, make the restriction general.

The Acts now in operation relating to Mines and Minerals are as follows:—

Revised Statutes, Cap. 27.

Acts 1858, Cap. 48.

Acts 1859, Cap. 3.

“ “ Cap. 4.

Act concerning Trespasses to Crown Property.

“ 1859, Cap. 22.

Inspector of Mines, 1858, Cap. 33.

I think, upon examining these several Acts, it will be discovered that some important amendments are necessary, especially as to the mode of settling the compensation to proprietors. In consideration of the large number of applicants, as compared with those who are engaged in Coal mines, the machinery ought to be so adapted as to avoid expense and delay.

From the various orders of Government, I compiled the annexed Rules and Regulations, for distribution; they have been acted upon until within a late period, modified only by an alteration in the size of the two larger class lots.

The first discoveries of Gold were made at Tangier; and to that district the attention of the Department was first called. A very short time elapsed before applications for mining privileges followed from the County of Lunenburg. Local Superintendents for both places were forthwith appointed. As there was a necessity for prompt measures to accommodate large numbers, who were eager to commence work, and to prevent confusion, His Excellency, with some members of his Council, accompanied by myself, visited both Districts. I have reason to believe that these visits were gratifying to the miners. They had thus access to the Government; they had the opportunity of expressing their own views and wishes, and acting upon the explanations and counsel given them. There has resulted as much satisfaction with the measures as could be reasonably expected under all circumstances.

Having made a partial arrangement with the proprietors, lots were laid out, 50 x 20, at Tangier, and 30 x 33 at the Ovens; a rental of \$20 per annum was put upon each lot,—one-fifth of which the Government guaranteed to the proprietors. The small area of these lots, as well as the price, accommodated the circumstances of the larger number of applicants, and it did not prevent those of more ample means from purchasing a number of claims, and employing any amount of capital they were disposed to embark. It was at first proposed to require payment in advance; but subsequently, at the pressing instance of the Miners, payment by instalments was agreed to, with the exception of the placer washings between high and low water mark at the Ovens, which were eagerly sought after, and for which prompt payment was required.

At a later period, lots of a larger size—as specified in the Regulations—were sanctioned. A good many have been disposed of, and applications continue to be made. It will thus be perceived that as experience was acquired, and confidence increased in the productiveness of the mines; Companies and Capitalists were encouraged, and ample room for their operations were granted.

It is not my desire to convey the impression that the course pursued in carrying out the instructions of Government have, in all cases, afforded satisfaction. I ought rather to express my surprise that complaints have not been more general. It would not be proper for me to recall the many instances of unreasonable complaints—the many proofs that I have had of the preponderating influence of individual interests over the public convenience—and how little allowance has been made by some for the many perplexities and embarrassments incidental to the duties I have had to discharge. It has been gratifying, in some cases, to find the opposite of this: as soon as the parties became acquainted with the necessity of dealing with private rights—of respecting the priority of application—and dealing in a spirit of liberality with those who will not always follow the strict letter of the Regulations in making their applications. The various grounds of

complaint are pretty well understood by the Government. It has been a great relief to the natural anxiety I have felt, amidst the various perplexities incident to a new office, that an appeal to the Government has always been open to complaint, and that in every instance when they have been disposed to avail themselves of it they have had an impartial hearing.

The districts, where mining operations have actually commenced and are now under the authority of an officer, are as follows :

- |                                |                   |                 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Tangier,.....                | William Anderson, | Superintendent. |
| 2 Ovens,.....                  | J. P. Lawson,     | "               |
| 3 Wine Harbour,.....           | Wm. Hartshorne,   | "               |
| 4 Isaac's and Country Harbors, | Charles Taylor,   | "               |
| 5 Sherbrooke,.....             | William Gossip,   | "               |
| 6 Laidlaw's,.....              | Vacant.           |                 |

In addition to the above, there are applications from Elmsdale, Lynch's Farm at Sherbrooke, Yarmouth, Lawrence Town, Necum Secum, Preston, Dartmouth, Ardoise Hill, Digby, and Malignant Cove.

With the exception of Elmsdale, so called, where there are encouraging prospects, I have not thought it necessary to recommend the granting licenses at the latter places for the present, as I have no evidence that Gold has been found in sufficient quantity, nor have I had a sufficient number of applications to justify the appointment of an officer. At Elmsdale a surveyor is engaged in making preliminary arrangements for apportioning the lots applied for.

As this communication will be accompanied with plans of every locality, upon which are exhibited the position of the lots taken up, I beg leave to refer to them as affording the fullest information of what has been doing in the respective districts. The abstract herewith, has been prepared, for the purpose of exhibiting in detail the number of lots sold, the price, amounts paid, and balances still due it. It terminates on the 31st December last. Since the opening of the new year, applications and payments have followed to a considerable extent. In the general account and abstract will be found the balance to the credit of the Revenue for 1861. A supplemental account for 1862 will shew the additional amount received, which, I think, will more than cover the compensation which may be awarded to the proprietors of land for damages sustained.

In addition to the several statements thus noticed, I beg to refer also to the reports and plans herewith, the result of explorations made by Messrs. Poole and Campbell, under the orders of Government. They afford important information which could not have been procured without examination by persons having some practical knowledge of geological science, and their reports will be found valuable in establishing the range and extent of our Gold fields so far as the season would allow.

These surveys, as I understand, are not intended as a substitute for a geological survey of the Province, which recent discoveries would now justify, and the public are looking for, but they will serve as preliminary evidence of the existence as well as the extent and value of the Gold-bearing quartz throughout the whole southern coast, running a long distance into the interior.

With all these documents prepared and compiled with considerable labor, an amount of information is afforded, which, I trust, will evidence the desire of all connected with this department, including the work of Messrs. Poole and Campbell, to give to the Government and the Legislature the materials for dealing with the subject, in a manner that will be satisfactory, and encouraging to those who are engaged in mining operations.

Having thus recorded the proceedings of this Department during the past year, and to some of the results which followed, I take the liberty of calling attention to some particulars which have a bearing upon existing defects, and those remedies which may tend to improve the system now in operation.

In the first place, we need arrangements in this Province adapted to our peculiar circumstances. Although free from most of the embarrassments we have had to contend with, other Gold producing countries have not attained, without the experience of time and numerous changes, such a system

as was applicable to their position. The same gradual progress will accomplish for us the same result. The productiveness of the Gold fields is yet to be tested. Expense and outlay on the part of the Government will be heavy, including compensation to proprietors, surveys and superintendence, &c. To apportion the receipts to the expenditure is not easily done; and it would not be reasonable to charge the general Revenue with the cost of sustaining one particular branch of industry. Some degree of certainty, therefore, in the returns should be aimed at. For this reason, I think the present charge of a rental is preferable to a royalty. The latter would be very difficult to collect. I do not contend that the rule need be universal. Mining upon an extensive field—with a properly organized Company—having their Books of Account and other checks always accessible to the officers of the Government, would avoid the difficulty which justifies a rental; and in such case, a royalty may with more safety be adopted.

In the next place, I would suggest that, before any mining is permitted on a newly discovered field, the area of the District should be defined and approved by the Government. That it should be the duty of the Officer, after the outlines are fixed, to ascertain whether the land is public or private property, in order that such measures may be taken to adjust the compensation before the work commences. The subdivision of the field into lots of the established size, should also precede any License to be granted.

Speculating in mining rights has been discountenanced in other countries. The same rule should operate here, and be extended to the land itself. Instances have occurred of speculators interposing between the Government and the Proprietors during negotiations for compromise. Some stringent Enactment will be required, unless the mode of adjusting the damage be made so as to afford no hope of profit to a purchaser.

The tribunal to settle these valuations of property, will, no doubt, be well considered by the Legislature. If the suggestion I have offered, as to defining the area before any work is allowed, be adopted, the valuation of all the land within it might be settled by a Jury, in accordance with the spirit of the existing Statute; but the more simple and less expensive course, by reference, would, I think, work more advantageously, and give satisfaction, provided an appeal against the award were permitted.

In connection with the valuation of the damage to land, it may be important to consider whether it should not be optional with the Government to purchase the freehold, and thus avoid the trouble which must attend an estimate of the damage, necessarily varying with the progress of the work, or to permit the valuation to extend over a series of years. The allowance made, in some instances, of one-fifth of the rental, appears to me out of proportion to the value of the lands where Gold has been discovered—the general character of them being barren and unfit for cultivation.

Frequent solicitations on the part of proprietors for permission to work the minerals on their own properties, induce me to urge the propriety of granting them, free of charge, a moderate sized lot for their exclusive use: a lot of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an acre would not be an unreasonable size.

Some rule respecting Lakes and Streams should be established, so as to give all the miners access to them, and for the purpose of erecting mills and machinery. The right of passing to and fro across each other's lots, under such restrictions as may be thought advisable by the Superintendent, will also be found necessary. Both these privileges or reservations should be noticed in all the Licenses that are issued.

It would obviate an objection, sometimes heard, if, in all cases, the arrangement for compensation was confined to the Government and the proprietors, and not left to applicants.

As there are many lots now occupied by miners, upon which no valuation has been settled, any Act passed on the subject should have a retrospective operation.

The Act relating to trespasses on Crown property, including the minerals, is susceptible of improvement. The power to adjudicate upon seizures, and to enforce the penalty, might safely be entrusted to a single Magistrate. It will aid the Superintendent very much in checking lawless intrusion into

mining lots, if a summary remedy is at hand: past experience warrants this recommendation.

The size of mining lots is rather a matter for the consideration of the practical miner. There is little doubt that, although necessity in the first instance justified the system of small lots, it must be abandoned, and those of a larger size substituted. The experience of other countries, as well as our own, prove, beyond all doubt, that quartz mining can only be profitably conducted by capitalists, with the aid of expensive machinery, and other appliances. There are but few placer washings as yet discovered. Under this conviction, the lots have been enlarged—first, to three quarters of an acre, and then to five acres. The area of these appears to give satisfaction: they are so arranged and numbered, that either the smaller or larger area may be taken, and yet, the uniformity of the field be preserved. In one instance, a special arrangement has been entered into with a practical miner and the proprietor of the soil, to work an area of 50 acres, but subject to conditions not applicable to other lots.

The difficulties I have sometimes experienced in determining the claims to priority in the choice of lots, require some stringent rule as regards applications. Whether it would be advisable so confine them to the local Superintendent, or to allow them to be made also to the principal Officer, may admit of different opinions. To determine the former, would make it imperative for the Officer to be always at his post, and add to the cost of superintendence; it would, however, at the same time, prevent parties from applying before they had made their selection; and it would certainly diminish the chances of controversy. The Office of the Head of the Department is where information is generally sought, and where many prefer to lodge their applications, with the convenience of paying their money to the Receiver General. To refuse this privilege would, at first, cause some dissatisfaction. I may also add, that the risk of payment to the local Officer, in remote places, is entitled to consideration. As regards payments for Crown Lands, they must be made direct to the Treasury, for reasons which are well understood by the Government. All applications come direct to the Crown Land Department; and all orders of survey issue from it. I notice this item of the regulations more particularly, because the practice heretofore pursued has led to controversy, and caused trouble to the Department; and I am aware that it has frequently been matter of discussion between members of the Government. I have no doubt, that, as the intercourse is improved between the Capital and the Mining Districts, the past delays and difficulties will not be renewed; and whether the applications be confined to the principal or to the local Officer, the public will be satisfied with whatever regulation the Government may establish, so that it be generally made known. One rule, however, should be strictly enforced: that no application be received without the required payment.

A very general opinion prevails that the present rental is too heavy; much inconvenience has not been yet experienced, as only one instalment has been demanded upon the larger lots. I need not add my opinion to that which I believe is now entertained by members of the Government, that some reduction or change in the rate imposed is called for, by the uncertainty which prevails as to the returns likely to be realized. As I have before observed, the proper medium which will cover the necessary expenses, and produce a moderate return to the Revenue, whilst it would not be felt as a burthen upon the Miners, involves various considerations, which I trust will, in some measure, find a solution in the Financial Returns which are hereto annexed.

I am aware that there are many other points of interest deserving of some notice, but I must pass them by, presuming, that, as heretofore, the Legislature will continue to the Government the power to make such rules and regulations respecting the mines as from time to time be found necessary.

During the year I have visited nearly all the gold districts, and by personal communication with the local officers, effected such arrangements as rendered our mutual co-operation advantageous to the public; and I feel a pleasure in expressing the satisfaction I have had in all our business inter-



course, and the readiness they have manifested to act in accordance with my instructions.

In the arduous and anxious duties which devolved upon myself, in addition to the labor of the Crown Land Office, I have been greatly assisted by the support and advice received from the Government. The occasional visits of His Excellency and members of his Council to the gold fields, were appreciated by the miners; their complaints were heard, and such modifications of the terms from time to time sanctioned as afforded them all reasonable concessions. The good order and ready submission to the laws, and to such measures as were adopted by the Government, are the best evidences that can be offered that the pervading sentiment did justice to the motives which influenced the acts of the Executive.

In conclusion, I have only to express the hope, that I shall be relieved from the Office of Inspector of Mines, and that the appointment of some other gentleman of more experience than myself may receive the sanction of the Legislature. It will, no doubt, occur to the Government, that more activity in the Crown Land Department will result from the gold discoveries, and that all my time must be necessarily devoted to that branch of the public service.

I have, &c.

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
*Commissioner Crown Lands.*

The Honorable Provincial Secretary.

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RULES AND REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED RESPECTING CLAIMS FOR WORKING THE GOLD FIELDS IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES WHERE THEY HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED.

1st. With respect to the privilege of prospecting for Gold, or any other Minerals, over private property, liberty must first be obtained from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the deputy on the spot, or the proprietor; the Mines and Minerals being vested in the Government, the right of entry to work these can be enforced if the proprietor refuses his consent.

2nd. Adopting the practice of other countries, all lots will be laid out in a rectangular shape, and marked at the four corners by four stakes firmly fixed in the ground, or by holes drilled in the solid rock; each lot to have the number marked on one or more of the pegs, or affixed in some other substantial manner.

3rd. All measurements of area to be made horizontal, and the miner in following the vein or seam, and its spurs or dips, should not work beyond the limits of his license, which are to be fixed by lines drawn vertically from the surface boundaries.

4th. The size of the lots may be either three quarters of an acre, or 250 by 140 feet, as applicants may require; one hundred and forty feet with the lead, and two hundred and fifty feet across; the lot of three quarters of an acre to be laid out in the same proportion. Lots may also be laid out if required 33 by 30 feet.

5th. Applicants are required to pay for the larger lots one hundred and sixty dollars, which is to be taken for the first year's rent: the first instalment of forty dollars to be paid down, and the remainder, one hundred and twenty dollars, in ninety days. For the smaller lots, the annual rent will be twenty dollars; five dollars down, and the balance in ninety days.

6th. The survey of each area to be made at the expense of the Government, and one-fifth of the rent received to be paid to the proprietor of the Land, provided he gives his assent to the working of the mines within the licensed area.

7th. A Minute of every license to be entered in a book to be kept by

the Local Commissioners, the license to be signed by the applicant, and by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and no license shall be assignable without the assent of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Sth. A printed form will be prepared for applications, and as a general rule they will be granted in the order in which they are presented, containing proper reservations for roads and right of way, and liberty to the Government at the expiration of the first year to substitute a royalty of five per cent. for the right reserved.

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
*Commissioner Crown Lands.*

Department of Crown Lands, 30th Sept., 1861.

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ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED.

1. The system acted upon at the Lunenburg Diggings, of granting lots 30 by 33 feet for \$20, will be continued as regards all lands lying south of the base line at the Ovens.

Parties, however, not limited as to number of Lots.

2. Larger areas, not exceeding three-fourths of an acre, or five acres, may be granted on the north of that line.

The price of small Lots as heretofore.

3. Areas of five acres will be hereafter leased, with the above exception, wherever they may be applied for.

Parties applying—

To purchase the rights of proprietors, where the land is private property;

To respect the claims of those who have worked upon the same;

Define the limits of the Lot;

And pay four hundred dollars;

One-fourth on making the application;

One-fourth in three months after;

And the remainder at such time as shall be hereafter appointed.

4. A further instalment of twenty-five per cent. of the original amount, on all Claims taken previously to this date, to be called for in three months from the date of the first instalment.

5. Land, for roads, to be reserved in all leases.

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
*Commissioner Crown Lands.*

Department Crown Lands, 26th October, 1861.

## ABSTRACT

*Of Mining Lots sold in different Districts, shewing Sales, Payments, and Balances due, to 31st December, 1861.*

DISTRICTS.	Small Lots.	3 A. Lots.	5 A. Lots.	Price.	Paid.	Due.	Paid Treasury.	Advances.	Paid Proprietors.	Balances due by Superintendents.
1. Tangier.....	248	7	4	7680 00	4035 34	3614 66	2949 00	1195 00	304 00	1086 34
2. Ovens, Lunenburg .....	630	61	1	21495 85	7104 67	14391 18	4704 80	.....	.....	3399 87
3. Wine Harbour .....	21	24	6	6180 00	1396 00	4784 00	1396 00	.....	.....	.....
4. Isaac's and Country Harbour.....	69	5	2	2820 00	775 00	2045 00	540 00	.....	.....	235 00
5. Sherbrook.....	.....	23	19	11280 00	2800 00	8480 00	2060 00	.....	.....	740 00
6. Laidlaw's .....	.....	31	6	6960 00	1740 00	5220 00	1740 00	354 40	.....	.....
7. Lawrence Town, 50 Acres.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	200 00	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....
8. Lynch's Farm, Sherbrook.....	.....	.....	1	400 00	100 00	300 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
9. Malignant Cove.....	.....	1	.....	160 00	40 00	120 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....
10. Allan's Farm.....	.....	.....	.....	140 00	140 00	.....	140 00	.....	.....	.....
	968	152	39	\$57315 85	\$18331 01	\$38984 84	\$13869 80	\$1549 40	\$304 00	\$4461 21

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,

*Commissioner Crown Lands.*

## ADDITIONAL PAPERS RELATING TO THE GOLD FIELDS.

At a Council held at the Government House, at Halifax, on the 15th day of June, 1861,

PRESENT—

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

&c.      &c.      &c.

It is ordered that so many lots of twenty feet from east to west, by fifty feet north to south, in Tangier, or elsewhere in the Province, as may from time to time be required, be set off and surveyed by metes and bounds, and marked on the ground and on a plan to be kept for that purpose by the local Commissioner, a duplicate whereof is to be on file at the office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands; that applicants for lots shall be entitled to them in order of the priority of application. The rent for the current year shall be twenty dollars (\$20), payable in advance on the making of the application.

A Commissioner to be placed in charge of the mines on behalf of the Government. All applications for lots to be made to him in writing, and filed with him. On such application being made, and the rent of twenty dollars (\$20) being deposited with him, he shall mark on the plan the name of the applicant, and deliver to him a ticket, requiring him at the same time to sign a memorandum of the terms of the license.

No license to be assignable without the consent of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

The monies received by the local Commissioner shall be transmitted weekly, with a statement of whence derived, to the Receiver General, to be placed to the credit of an account to be opened in respect of Gold Mines.

It shall be the local Commissioner's duty in the meantime, in addition to the above, to make a weekly report to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, setting forth, as nearly as may be, the number of persons at the Mines; the number actually engaged in mining and prospecting operations; the particular claims yielding gold, specifying the lots by number, and classifying them numerically, according to their supposed value; an approximate statement of the quantity of gold obtained during the week, together with such remarks relative to the conduct, character, health, lodging, support, or other particulars in connection with the population, as he may consider important. The local Commissioner's remuneration to be determined subsequently.

The Postmaster General is authorized to open a way office at Tangier, and to make up, in addition to the present mail, a weekly mail by the *Neptune*.

The expenditure incurred by Mr. Anderson in opening a road from the shore to the mines, by order of His Excellency, and in cutting a path from Tangier River to Pope's Harbor, are hereby ratified. Mr. Anderson to be instructed to transmit an account, duly attested to, on approval of which by Government he will be entitled to draw for the amount out of the sum transmitted by him to the Receiver General.

The proprietors of the soil, on proof of ownership to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, shall be entitled to draw from the Receiver General four dollars (\$4) in respect of every lot paying a rent of twenty dollars (\$20), to be accepted in lieu of all claim for compensation for damage.

At a Council held at the Government House on the 24th day of August,

PRESENT—

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

&c.            &c.            &c.

His Excellency informs the Council that on the 12th inst., attended by a committee of the Executive Council and the Commissioner of Crown Lands, he visited the Gold Districts on the peninsula that forms the western shore of Lunenburg Harbor, and having reviewed the proceedings of the Deputy Surveyor in charge, and heard the suggestions of the people assembled on the grounds, he had sanctioned the underwritten regulations and allotments, which regulations and allotments are now confirmed in Council.

His Excellency, by the advice of the Council, is pleased to authorize the granting of special licenses to applicants for upland lots for one year, renewable on application, upon payment of twenty dollars, by instalments, viz., five dollars upon the renewal of their applications, and fifteen dollars at the expiration of ninety days. The license to contain a condition of a forfeiture upon the non-payment of the latter instalments.

The upland lots to be licensed to companies or individuals in the order in which they were applied for, such priority to be determined by the Inspector of Mines or his deputy.

Companies or individuals who have applied for shore lots, shall be required to pay forthwith the sum of twenty dollars for each lot, for which a license shall be granted for one year, renewable, if required, upon payment of a similar sum.

The lots one, two, three, and four, having lines running parallel with upland lots, shall be licensed to Messrs. Campbell's Company, provided they take all the lots for which they have jointly or severally applied.

Messrs. Benjamin and Company to have the two next lots, five and six; Mr. Bishop's lot, number seven; Mr. Solomon, lot number eight; Mr. Meisner, lot number nine, as per license.

All other shore lots for which applications have been made, to be licensed to the parties in the order in which they have been applied for.

Further applications for the remaining shore lots shall be received for six days, and licensed at the same rate; after which period the Inspector of Mines, or his deputy, may dispose of the residue at public auction, giving seven days notice of the sale,—one upland lot to be licensed to Mr. Dowling free of charge, in consideration of his being the first discoverer of the gold field.

Mr. Watson to be confined to the lots as they are now laid out for him, with the addition of any other vacant lots that he may select, and a license for the whole to be granted upon the established terms.

The law will be rigidly enforced against persons who are found working upon the gold fields, either upon the upland or sea shore, without the permission of the officers in charge.

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At a Council held at the Government House, at Halifax, on the 4th day of September, 1861,

PRESENT—

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

&c.            &c.            &c.

The Lieutenant-Governor calls the attention of the Council to a correspondence which had passed between Thomas Belt, Esq., acting on behalf of Sir Samuel Cunard, Nathaniel Gould, and George Scovill, Esqrs., of Lon-

don, and the Provincial Secretary, relative to the terms upon which the Nova Scotia Gold Company, of which they are the promoters, should be permitted to work a mine at Lawrencetown. The Council ratify those terms as set forth in that correspondence, and the Lieutenant-Governor is advised to sign the lease.

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At a Council held at the Government House at Halifax, this fourth day of September, 1861,

PRESENT—

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

&c.            &c.            &c.

Various special applications for leases of Gold Mines at Tangier, covering spaces of one hundred and forty feet with the leads, and two hundred and fifty feet across the leads, having been made to the Government, and it being desirable to settle the general principles to be observed in respect of all such applications.

It is ordered: that hereafter no application for any such area shall be recognized, unless accompanied by a payment of one hundred and sixty dollars, which is to be taken as the first year's rent,—that thereupon the applicant to be entitled to receive a lease, reserving after the termination of the first year one hundred and sixty dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. The lease to contain the usual clauses of mining leases, and in addition, a clause to enable the tenant at the expiration of any year to give up his lot, on giving a month's notice previously to the end of the year. Proper reservation of roads and rights of way are to be made in the leases—the lease to contain a clause giving liberty to the Government if they choose to exchange the rent after the first year, for a royalty of five per cent., the same to be subject to the review of the Legislature, and prohibiting lessees from alienating, sub-letting, or assigning such lots, or any portions thereof, without the consent in writing of the Government, on pain of forfeiture.

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At a Council held at the Government House, at Halifax, on the 26th day of October, 1861,

PRESENT—

His Excellency the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,

&c.            &c.            &c.

The attention of the Council having been called to numerous applications for mining leases, and to the policy which should be pursued at different Gold Mines, it was decided—

That the system hitherto acted upon at the Lunenburg Diggings of granting lots of thirty by thirty-three feet, for twenty dollars, be adhered to, upon all the land lying south of the base line at the Ovens, but that larger areas, not to exceed three-fourths of an acre, and five acres, may be granted on the north of that line.

That land for roads be reserved in all leases.

Areas of five acres will be hereafter leased on these conditions.

The parties applying to purchase the rights of proprietors where the land is private property, to respect the claims of persons who may have worked upon the same, define the limits of the lot applied for, and pay four hundred

dollars—one-fourth on making the application, one-fourth in three months thereafter, and the residue at such time as shall be hereafter appointed.

A further instalment of twenty-five per cent. being required on all claims taken previously to the adoption of this minute, to be paid in three months from the date of the payment of the first instalment.

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*Provincial Secretary's Office,*  
*September 21st, 1861.*

SIR,—

It being very desirable that before the snow falls the country lying between the Golds Fields, or in their immediate neighbourhood, should be examined, in order to determine, if possible, the number, extent, strike and dip of the quartz veins that run through the Province, I have it in command from the Lieutenant-Governor to authorize you to employ in this service, until further instructed, Mr. Henry Poole, and Mr. John Campbell, their remuneration not to exceed 20s. per day, with a fair allowance for travelling expenses.

I have, &c.

JOSEPH HOWE

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS, Esq.,  
Commr. of Crown Lands.

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#### MR. POOLE'S REPORT.

*Halifax, Nova Scotia,*  
*31st January, 1862.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd September, 1861, informing me that "you have authority from the Government to obtain my services for the examination of the various localities on the western shores of the Province, where it may reasonably be expected to find deposits of Gold, and in order to determine if possible, the number, extent, strike, and dip of the quartz veins running through that portion of the Province, with such general information as to the mineral resources as you can obtain in the progress of your work. It is desirable, as the season is advancing, and your work may receive interruption from the weather, that you should commence as early as possible."

I now beg leave to report that I lost no time in commencing my explorations, and as the season was so far advanced, and the autumnal rains had already commenced, I was prevented from devoting as much time to many interesting localities as I should have wished to have done. I considered it was of more importance at the present time to make a general reconnoissance of the counties lying on the western shore, and to collect specimens of the rocks and minerals occurring in each district, than to attempt a detailed section of any one place, which would have taken up all my time, and not realized as useful and practical results.

During the three months of my researches I have travelled upwards of 1500 miles, as shewn by the red line which marks my route on the map of Nova Scotia, which accompanies this Report. I have also collected a considerable number of mineralogical specimens, which I would recommend to be preserved in separate cases, representing Counties, for future reference, in some public building, and accessible to all parties wishing to become acquainted with the geology of this Province.

I left Halifax by stage for Lunenburg, and in travelling along the main road I observed that the slate formation of the peninsula was replaced by granite.

near to the lake-filter of the Water Company; and the highest land attained by Aneroid was 270 feet above the sea at Kiddy's Inn, late Hubly. The granite range was in situ to the head of St. Margaret's Bay, whence the boulders continued to cover the ground, and hid the underlying formation. After passing Hubbard's Brook the granite again appeared, and attained a height of 243 feet, where the road crosses over the Aspotagon ridge. A band of carboniferous limestone shewed at Frail's Cove, and granite boulders containing large crystals of felspar appeared on the road side when passing round Mahone Bay. At Scotch Cove the granite ceased, and a ridge of hard ironstone slate set in, with "striæ" markings on their surface, just before we reached Chester.

## CHESTER DISTRICT.

I obtained prismatic mica from slaty Breccia, dug out from the foundation of Mr. Smith's house in Chester. I visited Frail's lime quarry, 3 miles east of Chester; on the side of a lake, and also in the bank of Beck's Cove it dipped about 30 degrees W. S. W., with a general strike of N. 33 W., and contained a great many fossils, casts of shells, "Terebratula." I also obtained crystals of Calc spar. It is a good strong lime, and has been shipped in considerable quantities to Halifax. From the range of this limestone, and direction of its dip, should there be any coal in this neighbourhood, it should be found between this point and the town of Chester; but that is not likely, as the top of the hill between the two places consists of the ironstone slate, and which formation is observable all the way down into Chester. It is therefore to be feared that the coal measures have been removed by the upheaval and obtrusion of the slate rocks. The intervening hills are thickly covered with granite and quartzite boulders.

I went round by Stamford's Tannery to examine a hill near where coal was reported to have been found; but I could not find any indications of a coal formation. The ridges of ironstone slate bore S. 12° E., dipping 50° S.; no quartz veins visible.

I was shewn a pit near the road side where the coal was reported to have been found by Stamford, who sank it, but he could not shew me anything but manganese bog ore. I then went to Douglasville, where Mr. Bradshaw shewed me loose pieces of dark limestone cropping up in his field, which decomposes and forms a dark brown Umber. I could not get enough exposed to discover the "strike;" but it was in a line between the limestone at Frail's Cove and the boulders shewing at the Middle River. It is two miles from Chester, and near to the Windsor road, and bears directly magnetic north from Cross Island Light, shewing a variation of 16 degrees from the true north on the map.

I then proceeded on to Eisenhaur's Hill, which is 300 feet above the level of the sea, where the ridges of ironstone slate are much contorted. A few veins of quartz are seen running through the slates, not regular, and containing small quantities of pyrites; the dip is southerly, and the general strike of the ridge S. 80° W. I was given a sample of Kaolin, or Pipeclay of very fine quality, and very white, which is obtained from the banks of the Sabbattee Lake, 4 miles from Chester; but the water was too high for me to make a personal examination. No gold has yet been found in this neighbourhood.

I hired a boat to take me to Deep Cove, at the base of Aspotagon Mountain. I landed first outside of the Cove on the south shore. At Blandford strong bands of ironstone slate were visible for some distance in the banks of the shore, with a moderate dip of 20° N., and strike N. 80° W. Diluvial scratches or striæ were very visible on the surface of the rocks, bearing S. 30° E. The rock was of a dark blue color, with a good deal of copper pyrites running through it, but I did not see any quartz. It might be worth while to make search for a copper lode at this place. We then pulled up to the head of Deep Cove, (about a mile in length); fine deep water, and safe harbor for small vessels. Granite boulders thickly covered the north side, and at the entrance the granite appears to be the permanent rock, as stated by Dawson; but the slate shews on the south side of the Cove, and also at its head, where the hill is precipitous about 150 feet high; and a bridge had been built upon tressels to enable the road to be carried round its base. Veins of felspar, and also quartz are visible through



these rocks, but I could not detect any gold in them. We had to walk round a considerable way to reach the summit of Aspotagon, which I found by Aneroid was 450 feet, (mean of ascent and descent), and wherever the rock was visible it shewed hard ironstone slate, bearing S. 80° W. Granite boulders were frequently passed, and on the very summit was a large triangular mass upwards of 18 feet on every side. We descended by a more precipitous route to the shore, but the slate rock prevailed wherever I travelled.

I then sailed to Indian Point, at the mouth of East River in Mahone Bay. The place where we landed was composed of red granite, overlaid by quartzite and gneiss, with vertical partings about N. and S. One vein about half an inch thick was formed of Hornblende. About 200 yards to the east of Indian Point, limestone is found in loose masses a little below the surface; I could not make out the correct dip, but it appears to be S. E.; nor could I detect any fossils. This quarry is also worked, and the rock shipped to Halifax.

Leaving Chester by the Western road, I observed a ridge of hard ironstone slate standing up some feet above the ground, bearing S. 10 E. and dipping 57° W., while the slate crossing the road bore east and west, and was nearly vertical, dipping north, and the ground was again covered with granite boulders, until we came to the Middle River of Chester Basin. Quartzite succeeded with carboniferous limestone just across the bridge. At a short distance back in the woods, I understood timber had formerly been worked, and ground up for paint, but that the works were now abandoned. I turned off at Middle River by the old road, and went up to John Croft's farm. We crossed over the hill 200 feet high, and walked down to the shore of the Gold River, and I saw many places where men had been prospecting, but I could not learn that much gold had been obtained. A great many white quartz boulders were scattered over the ground. One quartz vein was 15 inches wide, and had thick beds of quartzite rock above it, and several feet of thin laminated slates below; the vein bore N. 60 W., and dipped 38° N. Some gold had been got out of this quartz, and I recommended an exploring cut to be made across the slates for other quartz veins; as at Tangier the slate is found to overlie the gold-bearing quartz.

I walked up the river side as far as the mills (2½ miles from the bridge) which we crossed over, and on the south side a little below the falls, I found chlorite slate dipping 40° N., and strike N. 60 W. A band of micaceous gneiss with pyrites was also visible, forming a conical hill, which was 72 feet above the river. I travelled down the west bank of the river, and saw several places where trial pits had been sunk in thick quartz veins, but I was informed that little gold had been obtained. Below Col. Biscoe's camp, some trenches had been cut in the rocks bearing S. 50 W. in vertical narrow bands of slate and quartz, and some gold obtained by washing.

The ancient bed of the river appears to have been changed at the "Bend," and it would be worth while to try for gold washings at that point. Some quartz veins had been found for a couple of miles above the mills, and also below Gold river bridge, but I could not learn that gold had been found in them.

Passing Gold river bridge, and travelling west at a distance of about half a mile, I observed a strong band of quartzite rock crossing the river, and running through the hill inland, and bearing S. 54 W. This rock was soon after succeeded by slates also bearing S. 54 W., but dipping irregularly from 73° S. to 65 N., or in the nature of a synclinal axis. The several hills on the road which I then passed over averaged 90 feet high, and were composed of gravel and boulders.

I crossed the ferry to Oak Island, and observed slate all the way along the main shore; but I could not see any rock in situ on the Island. I went to the spot where people have been engaged for so many years searching for the supposed hidden treasure of Captain Kidd. I found the original shaft had caved in, and two others had been sunk alongside. One was open and said to be 120 feet deep, and in all that depth no rock had been struck; the excavated matter alongside was composed of sand and boulder rocks, and though the pit was some 200 yards from the shore, the water in the shaft (which I measured to be within thirty-eight feet of the top) rose and fell with the tide, showing a free communication

between the sea and the shaft, and I could not see any indications to justify the report that gold had been washed out of the sand.

At Martin's River, just below the bridge, I saw where a few trials had been made in the bank, in thin laminated slates, and several veins of quartz were exposed. A few small specs of gold had been found where the men had been digging. The slates dip  $54^{\circ}$  N., and the strike was East and West. The indications were very good, and on the opposite side of the river the bank is some fifty feet high, and the slate formations showed very regular, with quartz veins running through them, and I think it would be a good place for prospecting. White, blue, and yellow umbers are said to be dug out of the bank of the river about two miles up.

On the West side of Mahone Bay near the two churches, the slate was of a strong, ironstone character, while near the hotels it was dark blue and thinly laminated, but I could not see any quartz veins. The slate formation continues all the way into Lunenburg, but the rock is not much exposed along the telegraph road. On the old Blockhouse Road, on Peter Langill's farm, a little gold had been found in the quartz, but not enough to pay, and the place is now abandoned.

#### LUNENBURG.

Mr. Lawson drove me round to the Ovens, thirteen miles; a hilly and very winding road, passing round the deep bays. Slate rocks showed all the way, and some thin quartz veins near to Cock's Mill. The gold district is at present confined to the peninsula known as the Ovens, from the caves, of which I counted fourteen in the cliffs on the shore, and which are constantly forming, and washing away by the action of the sea at high tide. During storms in particular, the waves dash with great violence against the cliffs, which are about fifty feet high, and composed of alternate bands of hard and soft laminated slates with quartz veins, and cubical iron and arsenical pyrites bands intermixed. At these Ovens, the coast section shows these bands dipping to the North at an angle of  $75^{\circ}$ , and strike S.  $75^{\circ}$  W. to N.  $75^{\circ}$  E., while the slaty cleavage is about vertical. The constant action of the salt water decomposes the pyrites and crumbles the softer slates and decayed quartz away; while the harder arenaceous slates remain, and form the overhanging roofs of the caves; but they are also constantly breaking down or wearing away from the winter's frosts and other causes. This debris appears to be carried out to sea and afterwards deposited as sand in the neighboring coves: Spindler's on the North side and Miscener's Beach on the South side, as well as at the head of Rose Bay.

The shore claims have been taken up all round the Western side of the peninsula, and the following claims appear to be rich: Nos. 1 to 7 (Cunard, Benjamin, &c.) also 53 to 68. No. 58 on the "Fish House" Point was particularly so and the two lots in the rear: 78 to 84; the largest piece of gold was found on No. 107. Very rich washings were also obtained at 117, 118, and 119, and as the claims continued to be taken up along the shore of Rose Bay, they all yielded gold in paying quantities.

An anticlinal axis showed in the slates at the claim reserved for a tramway situated on the North side of Cunard's claims, and I traced it for upwards of a mile by the bearing S.  $80^{\circ}$  W., until it showed and was cut off in the bank on Rosebay at No. 107 claim. All the shore claims North of this ridge proved good. I therefore presumed that the upland lots on this line would do the same, and since I left I understand that these upland lots have been taken up, and where worked to any extent have proved remunerative.

It would have taken up all my time to have attempted to have traced all the quartz veins running with the slates through these upland claims, but I observed seven thin veins of gold bearing quartz in Moseley's claim; two veins in the next claim to the rear, and seven more veins in Trauwieser's claim, in the next division. On Dowling's claim the gold was found in the cross veins of quartz, but in the other claims the gold was principally found in the veins running parallel with the slates, varying in thickness from the eighth of an inch up to one inch, while some of the cross veins are six inches in thickness. The peninsula called the Ovens is not more than three-quarter's of a mile wide, and about two miles in length, and as far as I could learn, the ground directly over the Ovens

had not been productive of gold, nor had anything of value been obtained from washing the sand in the caves or ovens. At these points and at Fire Cove and Spindler's Cove, the slates were in general in thicker bands and contained larger cubes of iron pyrites than were obtained in the softer laminated slates near the anticlinal axis; the latter also containing a large per centage of octahedral crystals of mispickel or arsenical pyrites. Some gold has been washed out at Fire Cove and Spindler's Cove, but not in any quantity; and it would appear that the yield of gold is more abundant where the arsenical pyrites prevail.

Several dikes of basaltic trap are observable on the shore; the largest is six feet wide, about half way between Cunard's claims and the fish house; the strike is N. 65° E., and S. 65° W. Its course across the bay would strike Green Island, going N. E., and the head of Rosebay to the S. W., but it was not visible on the road leading to Kingsbury.

At the head of Rosebay, near the brook, not far from the Cross Roads Church, the slates shew a promising appearance, and are full of small quartz veins. A few specks of gold were washed out of the sand; if sufficient water could be obtained, there is every reason to suppose that the large deposit of sand at the head of Rosebay might be advantageously washed. The neck of land dividing Rosebay from Ritchie's Cove is very rocky, and the talcose slates appear much twisted and contorted, and would require considerable time and study to make out the laws which produced them. Several wide quartz veins shew by the side of the road going over to Ritchie's Cove. I also visited a large barred pit sunk by Mr. Cleverdon, at a short distance off from the west side of the road. He had also cross cut a trench for a considerable distance, in search for copper, but was not successful. There was a great deal of quartz lying about, containing cubical pyrites; but I did not see any indications of copper, nor had any gold been found among this quartz. All these slates had a slight dip to the north, with the strike S. 80° W. Gold washings were reported in Ritchie's Cove, but I could not find any one at work. I examined two veins of quartz on Creser's Farm—course S. 70° W. The quartz was of a ferruginous color, with yellow mica, and arsenical pyrites running through it, but no gold could be detected. I travelled round the cove and went on to the summit of the hill leading to Kingsbury, but I could not discover any quartz veins, the slate being of a hard arenaceous nature. I crossed the swamp to "Five Houses" on LaHave River, but could not see anything on the hill but boulders of quartzite. I crossed the ferry to Oxner's Farm, and John Oxner went and shewed me a vein of quartz at Feltskeppel, about one mile distant, on the western shore of LaHave River, towards the sea. The quartz vein was about one inch thick, and ran north and south, and the slates dipped about 60° E.; no gold was visible. No prospect of doing anything there, as the cliffs were perpendicular, and no possibility of walking along the shores, while the slates dipped into the bank.

Gold was reported to have been obtained from the washings of the sand near Mrs. Oxner's house, but the tide was up, so I could not examine the spot. Returning to the cross roads, I went to the south side of Rosebay, and walked along the shore, which in its whole length shewed dark blue slates full of pyrites, but only a few quartz veins, and those small, and running across the slates and not with them.

Near the Southern head an oven has been made, showing an anticlinal axis from the convolution of slates folding over each other; the general bearing of the slate was S. 80 W., and dipping 60° N., or towards the bay. From this cave the North side of Cross Island bore N. 74 E., and the head of the Lunenburg Ovens bore N. 6 E. I then walked across to Cat Cove and Point Enrage, where the slates were talcose and of a more ironstone character. Some men had been prospecting on small irregular quartz veins, and were reported to have found gold, but we could not see a trace, and there is no field for working or washings. Some loose pieces of trap were on the shore.

The hills around Lunenburg are composed of sand and gravel, with granite boulders, cut up by bogs and creeks, and I travelled round their shores, but could not find any rock in situ. Mr. Lawson informed me that in many places there was a local attraction of from four to six degrees, and the variation of compass from the original grants of 1780 was four and a-half degrees. The

“Blue Rocks” on the eastern shore, four miles from Lunenburg, are of an arenaceous nature, and are used for foundation stones and street flags, as they can be quarried in long lengths and as large slabs; cleavage strike S. 80 W. dip N., while the alternating bands six inches thick of blue and grey slates dip 23° to N. 30 E.

Crossing over to Long Island on the eastern point of the harbor, I landed in a cove near Mason’s House, and found the strike of the slates S. 80 W., the same as at the Ovens, and the anticlinal axis was distinctly shewn in semi-circular arches, with a synclinal axis running parallel further south, dip 58° to the north. This is most likely a part of a series of rolls caused by pressure, as a vein of basaltic trap parallel to the slate was visible on the shore. Many quartz veins ran across the slates, and a few quartz veins with the slates—the latter very full of cubes of pyrites, many of them half an inch on the face. The cliff here is not more than fifteen feet high. Some gold has been found by prospectors on the Point, and there are prospects of washings in the coves and along the reefs. I then crossed over to Cross Island, and landed in a cove full of slate reefs, and walked across the Island to the light-house. I found everywhere precipitous banks, with the slate cleavage east and west, composed of dark thin laminated slates, with bands of pyrites and quartz running through them. In one of the veins near the light-house we found a small speck of gold. These slate measures dipped 43° N., strike N. 70 W. One ravine was formed from the washing away of a synclinal axis in the slates. The bands of white quartz were also examined at the “fish stage,” but no gold could be found there, though it is evident that these rocks are a continuation of the same formation as is at the Ovens.

#### LAHAVE RIVER.

I travelled along the road from Lunenburg to Bridgewater. Drift gravel on the hills, and slate with bands of ironstone shewed along the road; and at Conrad’s farm, six miles, in a small trial pit, I found the hard arenaceous slate to dip 30° S. 65 W., and the cross vein of quartz about two inches thick bore S. 25° E., and dipped N. E. 48°. The slate contains cubical pyrites, but no gold had been found, and the pit was abandoned. At Rudolph’s Mills, on the LaHave River, I observed cross veins of quartz in hard ironstone slate dipping north 65°, and strike of the slate S. 72 W., but I could not see any leading veins, or learn that any gold had been found there, though a good deal of quartz had been broken out of the bank.

The telegraph road continued to wind round gravel hills until we came to Bridgewater, which is at the head of navigation; I crossed over the bridge, and on the west side, one mile above the town, examined the slate rock in the bank; the cleavage ran east and west; the slate was hard arenaceous, talcose, and ironstained, and contained decomposed small cubes of pyrites, and some nodules. The quartz veins were very thin, and a small piece of gold was shewn, said to have been taken out of the bed of the river. Recrossing the river, I drove up to New Germany (seventeen miles above Bridgewater), on the east side of the river. Slate shewed in many places, but no quartz visible on the side of the road, or by the lake. I explored up Indian Brook for upwards of a mile, walking across a succession of rapids. Slate cleavage bore S. 65 W., dipping north; an abundance of cubical pyrites in the slate, with numerous quartz veins, some of them many inches in thickness. The quartz looked very promising, but I could not find any gold. I next proceeded to the head of New Germany Lake (four miles above Morgan’s Inn), where I was shewn quartz veins similar to those in Indian Brook,—the yellow pyrites had been taken for gold. I then rode across some barrens to Ohio settlement, an almost impassible path; the strike of the slate on the hills was S. 45 W., with very white quartz, but no gold had been found in the trial diggings. I returned by the road (nine miles) and crossed a ford at the mill on the west branch, where the strike of the slate was east and west.

Returning to Bridgewater, I walked about a mile down the western side of LaHave River, where I was shewn quartz in slate, talcose and much decomposed, bearing east and west, but no gold could be discovered. Red and

yellow ochreous earth showed by the side of the road. I then travelled the western road leading to Hebb's Mill, near Conquerall Lake, four miles from Bridgewater: the summits of the hills were composed of gravel, which made good farming land, and in the several localities where slate showed, the strike was east and west, dipping N.  $50^{\circ}$ , with small strings of quartz. Just across the mill bridge I obtained manganese bog ore, and the rocks changed from laminated blue slates of an argillaceous character to hard talcose and arenaceous slates, which I was told also formed the range of hills to the north.

Mr. Abram Hebb drove me through Bridgewater, Sebastopol settlement, Montreal and Lapland. Slates showed all the way. Good farms on the tops of the gravel hills, and many lakes with mills on the streams. About eight miles from Bridgewater I observed thick veins of white quartz crossing the road, strike S.  $68^{\circ}$  W., containing pyrites and much mica. I went on to Veinot's farm, half a mile further; arenaceous slate in ridges showed a strike of S.  $70^{\circ}$  W., dip of quartz veins S. E.  $50^{\circ}$ . I crossed over the hill 400 feet high, to Seaman's farm, where men were digging in an ochreous ground, in which I obtained bog iron ore. Further down the hill about twenty men were working and blasting the slates, which contained small veins of quartz and pyrites, from which Seaman said he had extracted copper. He gave me two small samples, but on being tested one sample proved to be alloyed with a small quantity of zinc, and the other piece was common brass. All kinds of tricks are being played off upon strangers. Simon Hebb guided me through the woods in an Easterly direction, and after half an hour's walking I came to the N. E. side of "Branch Lake," where I was shown a wide and deep trench cut through quartz veins in slate. This lode is evidently a continuation of the quartz veins which I had previously seen about three miles distant on the Lapland road. There were four main veins of quartz with slate between, about three feet wide each, in a breadth of fifteen feet. The strike was East and West, veins vertical and full of arsenical pyrites and mica, other veins of feruginous quartz showed in the trench. The people had spent about £70 in looking for silver, for which they had mistaken the pyrites. I advised them to pan the dirt in the trench for gold, as all the indications were encouraging. I obtained from the walls of the slate interesting specimens of silicious stalagmites, or pseudo-morphous crystals.

From Lunenburg by the mail route to LaHave ferry, seven miles, slate rocks showed all the way, and on the hill just above the ferry the slates appeared of a soft, laminated character. On the shore, thick bands of sandstone slates dipped S.  $66^{\circ}$ , strike S.  $85^{\circ}$  W. I crossed the ferry, three-quarters of a mile wide, and found hard slates on the Western shore. Micaceous quartz appeared by the side of the road going up to New Italy. Summit of hill 260 feet in proceeding to Conrod's farm, three miles from the ferry; soft, blue slates showed in ascending the hill, but no quartz. From Conrad's I travelled by a cross road to the shore at Upper New Dublin. Blue slates appeared on the roadside near the lake. About one mile back from the shore, men had been prospecting, and broken out quartz in hard quartzite slate, strike S.  $70^{\circ}$  W., and dipping South, but not at all regular. A man named Mitchell was said to have found a spec of gold, but no more had been discovered. Further East the ground was strewn with large boulders of white quartz in decomposed quartzite, or sand stone. By the roadside, similar hard, white quartzite, dipped East  $14^{\circ}$ , strike S.  $70^{\circ}$  W. Diluvial striae bore S.  $25^{\circ}$  E. I got quartz containing arsenical pyrites from the hill at the back of Mr. Publicover's farm, and Mr. Corrie gave me a cube of pyrites from the Thrum Cap of Cape LaHave, very perfect and large, being one inch on the square, and one inch and a-half in length. (Placed by Prof. How among the minerals to be sent to the Great Exhibition.)

I travelled along the shore road by the "Coot's Rocks," where thick veins of quartz run through arenaceous slates, strike S.  $67^{\circ}$  W., and dipping N.  $40^{\circ}$ . A large bay with sandy beach succeeded on the shore of Petite Riviere. When getting near to the main road I saw ironstone slate, and in a trench lately cut by the roadside were some small, vertical, quartz veins,

strike S. 65 W., in which a small spec of gold had been found. Quartz veins had also been observed in the bank of the river opposite to the mills, but now covered over by the freshet so I could not examine it. I walked up to Moser's Inn 130 feet high, and noticed slate rock in the ditch all the way up. Moser gave me specimens of quartz from his farm one and a-half miles down the Western shore, but said that the place was not worth visiting. Blue slates continued all the way to Broad Cove, when hard, chlorite slate succeeded. At the cross-roads the height was 100 feet, then quartzite rock appeared all the way to Mill's Village, and some large boulders were frequently seen.

At Mills Village I walked a mile down the Eastern shore of Port Medway River to Manthorn's farm. He showed me quartz veins in quartzite, taken out of his well, and at twenty feet down he said he came to slate with soft, yellow sand, which I presume was pyrites, but he could not show me any. On the new road to Bridgewater I saw large boulders of white quartz on the ground, in an East and West direction, but no search for the lode had been made.

Quartzite rock and many large boulders showed all the way to Herring Cove (highest ground, 200 feet), and on to Bristol, where I crossed by a long bridge over the Rossignol River into

#### LIVERPOOL.

Captain Reeves drove me to see a quartz lode beyond Dipper Creek to the east of Herring Cove. I found the quartz lode 30 feet wide, very white imbedded in micaceous schistose rock bearing east and west. It crops out again on the shore, and can be traced for some distance. Magnetic iron had been found in washing, but no gold. Nearer the shore another vein of very white quartz about one foot wide was observed, vertical, in gneiss, bearing S. 45° W. by the side of the road. A mineral spring had been found about ¼ of a mile off in the swamp; but the late rains had flooded the place, so it could not be visited. Travelling along the shore past Dipper Creek, at Sandy Cove I observed diluvial striae bore S. 18° E., on a solid ridge of hard blue quartzite, where the road crossed over it. In Herring Cove, and round the head, were alternate ridges of quartzite, micaceous schist, and quartzite bearing S. 55° W., as far as Beach Meadow. On passing Corkum's farm, I took a sample of a granite vein in the quartzite rock, running with the rock, and a half-inch vein of quartz crossing diagonally. I went along a fine sandy beach, and at Pudding Pan passed several ridges; some were mottled, of basaltic trap, bearing S. 30° W. with diluvial striae S. 80° W. I drove as far as a deep cove where the road ceased, 14 miles from Liverpool round by the shore. I had to return two miles to get on to the Port Medway road; the same kind of quartzite rock prevailed all the way, for 4 miles. At Port Medway I found quartzite and micaceous schist bearing S. 40° W. and dipping north. I believe this is the most easterly point where micaceous schist has been observed. There were a few thin veins of quartz in the quartzite, but nothing showing any indications of gold. I returned to Liverpool by the main road 12 miles, with the same large boulders and quartzite rock prevailing throughout.

Mr. James Bass drove me through Milton (3 miles) across the bridge from which distances are measured, and up the Ponhook road. I observed ridges of large boulders of quartzite running nearly N. and S. on both sides of the road, which rose regularly as we went north. Blue slates showed in patches at 5 miles; but quartzite prevailed, and also showed on the shore of the 10 mile Lake. At 15 miles, Morton's farm, was the highest ground, 315 feet; and blue slates prevailed. We turned off by a cross road 4½ miles to Greenfield, on the Port Medway River. Slate rocks shewed along the road side; crossing the brook at the mill, and in elevated ridges as we approached the banks of the river. Standing on the bridge at Greenfield, there were several veins of quartz visible in the bed of the river running with the slates S. 60° W.; and I got samples of the quartz and slates containing pyrites from the eastern bank close by Hunt's Inn. About 50 yds. above the

bridge a broad belt of red rusted "Breccia," or conglomerates, is visible, containing granite boulders about 9 inches in diameter; also pieces of quartzite, slate, and other rocks, firmly embedded in it. On the west side of the river opposite to the conglomerate, the slate rocks are rent and contorted with veins of conglomerate running through them. The slate-bands dip to the N. E. with strike S. 60° W., and the slaty cleavage dipped south 88°. The quartz and slate give good indications for gold, but the river's banks are very low, and not advantageous for prospecting upon. Returning to the main road at  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile beyond Morton's Inn, was a well defined gravel beach about 15 feet high, and 50 feet wide, crossing the road nearly east and west. Slates again shewed by the road side; some soft and blue, others, chlorite, hard and sandy. At 3 miles further large boulders of white quartz were abundant, containing some pyrites, and which could be traced in the general direction of the strike of the slate S. 60° W. There were also cross veins of quartz in the rock boulders, with cubical pyrites in the slates. The stratification of the solid rocks was not anywhere exposed, so I could not obtain the correct strike or dip. At 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles a road turns off for Rosignol Lake, and shortly afterwards blue slates appear. At 17 miles I passed some large natural meadows from which large quantities of hay are cut; and wide spaces of boulders of quartzite without soil lying between them. I turned off the new road, and went over the hill to call on Mr. Cameron, who showed me a lump of native copper about the size of a hen's egg, with some rugged projections, which had been ploughed out of the hill some years before; but no further search had been made. To the north of Cameron's hill, near the junction of the roads by the side of the lake, the strike of the slates was S. 50° W. I called on Mr. James B. McLeod, who shewed me specimens of shelly limestone from two boulders ploughed out of his fields. They appeared to belong to the Hamilton group; and from which I obtained a number of fossils—*terebratula*, *spirifer*, *stenopora*, *spirorbis*. I recommended that further search should be made in the hill for the solid limestone, as I could not think such masses of friable rock could have travelled far; and in that part of the country lime would be of great value for agricultural and building purposes, as well as interesting in a geological point of view. On the west side of the road McLeod showed me a pit 8 ft. deep, celebrated for its clean sand for plastering. At the surface were boulders and coarse gravel, then coarse sand (chiefly quartz), succeeded by regular thin bands of sand of different colors (light and brown) which dipped gently to the S. E., as they would naturally do upon a beach. McLeod has not penetrated through the sand, and I advised him to do so, and prove what is below. The sand would pay for the labor. He may find the limestone; or should he come to clay on the top of the slates, I advised him to wash for gold.

Just before entering Brookfield, I observed a compact wall of trap running nearly east and west on the bank of the Port Medway River at the head of Deerhorn Lake, like a wall of masonry rounded on the top. Granite and quartzite boulders were scattered over the surface of the ground. Passing through Brookfield, I travelled three miles along the old Annapolis road, and then turned off for Westfield. Slate rocks were occasionally seen, and the river was full of quartzite and granite boulders. The tops of the hills were formed of gravel. On the Westfield brook, north side of the road, where a mill had been burnt down, one quartz vein four inches wide, and several small ones, bearing S. 87° W., dipping south 72°, shewed in slate containing pyrites. McLeod told me that he had washed several specs of gold out of these veins in the bed of the brook during the dry season. The indications looked good, the veins running with the slates. A little higher up the brook, a ridge of mica slate, much twisted, had been hove up, with cross veins of quartz through it. I then walked across to the south side of the road, where a broad ridge of quartz, twelve feet wide, bearing east and west has been traced for upwards of two miles to the west, and under the hill on the east side of the river. A trial pit has been sunk sixteen feet deep in the quartz, but no gold discovered, only mica, with pyrites of copper and iron. The quartz should be tested for gold, as it is similar to Tangier; and I advised prospecting on the four inch vein, as gold had actu-

ally been found there. McLeod gave me a piece of honestone which had been got from Henry Culp's farm on Pleasant River. I then returned to the old Annapolis road, and observed a ridge of slate in front of the Baptist chapel; also at the cross roads, Leonard's Hill, and until after I had passed a brook flowing west. I then passed a ridge of quartzite and large boulders, which were succeeded by a granite ridge or spur of rock about north and south, with large detached boulders, until we came to a mill, two and a-half miles from the county line. Boulders, but no solid granite appears for the last two miles. Beyond the county line I was told that the whole country was granite, extending from the shore of Tupper's Lake on the west, to the shore of Pleasant River Lake on the east.

Returning to Brookfield I proceeded through Caledonia; the slate in front of the Baptist Chapel bore S. 65 W., and had some small quartz veins through it; dip inclined to the north. At Harmony I observed a long ridge of slate with quartz veins running S. 75 W., dipping N. 53°. By the road side opposite to the school house, on the smooth surface of the slate, diluvial striae bore S. 53 E. The slate looked compact, like honestone, but was too soft and smooth. By Minard's Lake the slates were blue and green colored, but no quartz visible. After passing the county line by Kemp Brook, we turned off the main road, and went to B. Early's Farm, thirteen and a half miles from Brookfield,—the summit of his hill was 440 feet. On Hillsborough Brook, about one mile N. E., I was shewn two excavations which had been made on quartz veins in soft blue slates, bearing S. 65 W., dipping S. E., containing a good deal of copper and iron pyrites. Early said the veins increased going east. Copper might be found here in depth, even if their search for gold should turn out unsuccessful.

Returning to Caledonia Corner I passed through Hibernia to James Bryden's Farm. At the forks of the road the slate ridge bore S. 70 W., and after passing a small stream and mill I could not see any more rocks in situ. The conical hills were covered with gravel and quartzite boulders. Bryden shewed me in his field a boulder two feet diameter, of shelly limestone,\* and similar to those found at McLeod's Farm, (six miles further south.) Another boulder had been found on the top of the hill above the mill. Wells had been sunk forty feet deep on his farm, through gravel and sand, but no rock had been found in situ on his farm. The limestone is easily broken, and could not have travelled far. Granite, or felspathic porphery, and quartzite boulders were all scattered about. I recommended Bryden to search for the limestone, and if travelled it had most likely come from the direction of the striae, N. 53 W.

Mr. Patillo drove me cut from Liverpool via Five Rivers, to see the trial pits. All around Liverpool the rocks are composed of large masses of mica schist, and quartzite, and in going up the hill of the telegraph road the general strike was S. 55 W. The top of Beech Hill was composed of gravel with quartzite boulders. After passing the Five Rivers we walked through the woods about three miles, as far as the "Big Fall," where there are broad ridges of talcose slate rock, with quartz veins running with the strike S. 60 W., and vertical. Next the Big Fall the quartz is eighteen feet wide, transparent, smoky, and opaque in bands, also yellow stained with mica; very little pyrites, and that chiefly in the slate. At the more western pit there are more similar appearances, but in the slates there are thin circular plates of copper pyrites, like nail heads, thus: ○ ○ from a quarter of an inch to an inch in diameter, and about the thickness of a wafer. This ridge has been traced about two miles in length.

I walked out from Liverpool by the Black Point road. Near the town a ridge of quartzite crossed the road, about S. 70 W., and the ground was covered with boulders. I was given a piece of bituminous limestone obtained from near the Black Point, but I could not see the locality, as it was covered with water. The shores were strewn with stones of graphic granite. The Black Point ridge bore East and West, composed of gneiss, with granite veins running through it. The next point towards Liverpool was composed

\* Orthite, Cornulites.



of quartzite bearing S. 65 W., with a quartz vein four inches thick running S. E. and N. W. The next reef bore S. 40 W., dip to N. W. 80°, composed of Mica schist, and further along some bands were decomposed, bearing S. 60 W., dip N. W. 65°, with veins of white, soft rock, like "s'catite," much twisted. This reef was called Wharf Point, from the head breaking off abruptly, and having deep water outside. I could not find any minerals or pyrites in these bands.

I again started from Liverpool by the road to White Point. At four miles the quartzite ridges bore S. 80 W., and the surface was covered with boulders, while at seven miles distance mica slates prevailed. I then crossed a river not shown on the map, supposed to be the mouth of the "Five Rivers." From thence passing round White Point and round to the cross roads, the ground is strewn with boulders, while the point called "Flat Rocks," is composed of solid granite. After passing another river. (no name) I obtained plates of mica, in large veins of fine grained granite. Just before coming to Broad River Bridge, I noticed a quartz vein one foot thick, bearing S. 65 W., and dipping N. 65°, with mica slate below, and quartzite rock above it. The quartzites continued as we travelled West along the road. Broad River is nine miles from Liverpool by the telegraph road, but fourteen miles by the road I travelled. I turned off by the road to New Germany; and at half a mile distance I crossed a ridge of white quartzite rock, bearing S. 65 West. At two miles, and at 200 feet high, I turned off the road leading to the mills at New Germany, and went through the woods nearly to the forks of the river, where a ridge of hard ironstone slate, more than 100 yards wide, has been traced for over three miles, on a course S. 45 W. dipping N. Several quartz veins run through it; one is six inches thick, with some pyrites. Two or three trial holes have been made, but no gold discovered; a trial hole has also been opened further South, or down the stream, on a quartz vein in mica slate, but no gold. The quartz is highly stained by iron, and the rocks have been much burned when the woods were on fire.

From Port Mouton to Robinson's Lake, four miles, the quartzite rocks prevailed. On the South side of the lake, granite appeared, striae, S. 12 E., and continued as far as Port Jolie. I crossed the barrens to Waggoner's, on the sea shore, and near to the mouth of Catherine river. The rocks were composed of granite, gneiss and trap. I could not see any veins of quartz. Having returned to the telegraph road, quartzite and granite boulders were along the road from Robinson's lake to Port Herbert Bridge, thence granite was seen as far as the County line dividing Liverpool from Shelburne. The next hill was covered with quartzite and mica boulders. Wide "Savannahs," or boggy barrens succeeded nearly to Tom Tidney's River, a very rapid stream full of boulders of quartzite, flowing into Sable River, where boulders of mica rock prevail. I went down the Eastern side, and passed round the base of Mount Nebo, composed of quartzite, and at Little Port Herbert I saw where men had been opening on a quartz vein two inches wide, in quartz rock bearing N. 85 W., and which had been traced from James Harding's, on the Eastern shore, to Locke's Island, thence to Green Hill, and Sandy Point, on the West. Below Jas. Harding's house mica slate with quartz veins, bear S. 65 W., dipping N. 20 W. I proceeded East along the shore, and passed a broad band of basaltic trap, running S. 65 W., then thin quartz veins S. 80 W. Diluvial striae marks S. 3° E. Other quartz veins several inches thick, on the shore, bore S. 77 W., and trap rock, S. 68 W. An oven or cave formed on the shore at the junction of trap, and mica slate bore S. 60 W. Continuing Eastward, I walked across a sandbar which has closed up a large bay, and I went over a ridge three miles to Tilley's Cove, where I found basaltic trap bearing S. 70 W., and striae markings S. 17 E. Some thin quartz veins were in mica slate and quartzite, but I did not observe any pyrites; nor could I discover where the reported deposit of copper was to be found. Some red ochreous water was oozing out of the mica rock in an anticlinal axis. I climbed up over

the ridge of rocks nearly perpendicular, about 225 feet high, but could not find the rock exposed on the summit.

I travelled down the Western shore of Sable River to Lewis's Head, but found nothing but quartzite rocks on the shore, and the same rocks at Haystack Point, with a great deal of sand on the beach further West. From thence I drove over barrens and old ridges of gravel and sand all the way to Ragged Islands. From thence to Locke's Island I observed boulders of quartzite and mica. Locke's Island is connected with the mainland by a sandbar. The Hon. J. Locke walked around the shore with me, and showed me quartz veins running through and across the ridge of gneiss, not far from the Church. I was shown samples of ferruginous quartz and pyrites, which had been picked up in loose boulders, but the vein had not been found in situ. From Locke's Island to the bridge on Jordan River, the road was hilly, with swamps on the low grounds, and gravel and sand on the hills. On the West side of Jordan River are large masses of gneiss and mica rock, containing crystals of "staurotide." On Dixie's Hill, further down the river, I examined the quartzite rock, where I found veins of quartz: one was two inches thick, bearing S. 40 W., but no indications of gold. The top of the hill was about 150 feet high. At Jordan ferry there were several veins of quartz running in different directions across the quartzite rocks; and I got small garnets and a kind of steatite in the gneiss boulders on the shore. Granite boulders showed all the way along the road into Shelburne.

Around the town there are ridges and hills of gravel, and the surface of the land is covered with granite and quartzite boulders. At four miles down the harbor on the Eastern side, I observed ridges of mica slate S. 48 W., or parallel with the road: upon breaking some of the bands I found them full of small garnets. I proceeded to McLean's farm, nine miles, where a band of basaltic trap shows at his gate crossing inland on the general line of strike. I found the bands of rock on the shore bore N. 40 W. I took samples of gneiss, mica slate, basaltic trap, and quartz veins. Further down the shore at Kail's Point, rocks bore S. 30 W. Very large beds of gneiss, with quartz veins, bands of mica slate, and a large bed of white quartz, upwards of six feet thick, showing a semicircular curve bending North and dipping South, gneiss on the North and quartz on the South wall, which had the appearance of having been ejected. The rocks further South had lines of cross fracture, being a broad band of basaltic trap. At Stokes' Head the gneiss and other rocks bore S. 35 W., with small quartz veins. I did not observe any veins of graphic granite as mentioned by Dawson, but I got small garnets in the gneiss, also actinolite in the granite, also some hard, concretionary substances.

About one and a-half miles to the North of the town, I saw a quartz vein eight inches thick bearing S. 48 W. dip. N., in coarse mica state. In dry weather, I was told there was a strong mineral spring at the top of Himeon's Hill. At two-and-half miles up the east side of Shelburne River where a road branches off to a mill, I observed very large boulders of granite in the swamp, while our road was formed on the top of a gravel ridge running through the swamps. At six miles gneiss rocks shewed a cleavage dipping S. E.; there were also many boulders of granite and blue quartzite. At seven miles we crossed the bridge on to Long Island; most of the road was over a gravel ridge, some fifteen to twenty feet above the swamp on either side, with very few boulders. At eleven miles the road came close to the river's side which flows rapidly. Afterwards the road divides, and I took the old or more hilly one on the east side of the Island and crossed a ridge of gneiss rock; the veins bearing S. 60 W., and a little farther on S. 73 W. with diluvial striæ S. 12 W. Thence the river widens into a lake, and the Indian hill on the opposite side is chiefly covered with hemlock trees. At fourteen miles I crossed over a bridge at the upper end of Long Island, and a mile further I observed a three-inch vertical vein of quartz crossing a large gneiss boulder S. 28 E.; other boulders were slightly inclined to the S. E. Near McGill's mill, Ohio settlement, ironstone boulders were scattered about, and I was told, a band of it shewed in

the bank of the river about three-fourths of a mile away. Close to McGill bridge, a broad ridge of gneiss crossed the river, bearing N. 40 W. and dip N.E. 15°. The weather-worn rocks shewed concretionary nodules spread thickly over them. I passed by another lake, and over Sugar hill, (so named from the sugar maples growing there) and another hill covered with gneiss and granite boulders; the road then ran along over another gravel ridge some twenty feet above the swamp until we came to the eighteen mile bridge on the river which I crossed and went to Philip Bower's farm, which is the last settlement, and the end of the road; 213 feet above the sea. I crossed the next lake in a boat and went seven miles north up the river and was landed on the western bank; a great deal of swampy meadow land; from which 300 tons of wild Hay are calculated to be cut annually. I walked across a barren to the S. W., and observed quartz veins in gneiss boulders, I then crossed a ridge of quartzite boulders running south and north and travelled two or three miles, but I could not see anything but quartzite rock. I returned and walked north to Whetstone lake, where I found loose pieces of "Honestone" all along the south and west sides of the lake; the only piece that appeared to be in situ bore N. 30 W. Some of the pieces contained small cubes of pyrites. I also found quartz in loose pieces of gneiss. I slept at a Lumberer's fire, and at 7 A.M., P. Bower and I started to explore the southern side of the Blue mountain ridge. We travelled in a W. N. W. direction, and crossed over a hill of gneiss rocks, passed two small brooks flowing into Clyde river; then crossed a large swamp on the top of a hill, and struck, five miles from the camp, a considerable stream, too wide to cross at the foot of Beaver Lake, which is half a mile in length. After travelling to the head of this lake, we walked west along the side of a ridge of granite boulders. One boulder in the distance on the top of the hill is called the Haystack; being on the east end of the west range of hills, which are cut through by the Beaver lake brook. I crossed a second ridge of granite, and descended to the Clyde river (seven miles from the camp) flowing south, which we forded. I then passed a small brook, and going W. S. W., crossed a wall of gneiss rock bearing east and west, and dip to the south.

The next hill appeared to be all gneiss, and to have been much burned—barrens all the way. Turning N. N. W. till we again struck the "mountain" so called, I found loose boulders of white quartz among the gneiss, which the people had supposed to be marble; this locality being upwards of two miles to the west of Clyde river. As there was nothing more to be seen here, we started to return to Bower's house in a S. E. course; and at half a mile distance, passed a large mass of gneiss with a three inch granite vein running through it, and large loose boulders all over the barrens. We again struck the west branch of the Clyde river after walking about two miles, where it was divided into three streams, so we were able to cross over it easily. Continuing our course S. S. E., the hills were many of them quite bare and composed of coarse sand from decomposed granite, and the hollows were filled with boulders of granite and quartzite; and after walking about four miles more we approached the north end of a chain of lakes flowing into the Clyde, and calculated to be six miles south of Whetstone lake; we walked south about a mile parallel with the upper lake till we came to the outlet, where we were able to cross the stream on a fallen tree. This southern end of the lake is raised up three or four feet by a natural dam of the loose rocks which are forced up every winter on the shores by the expansion of the ice.

The two lakes below are over two miles each in length, with about three miles of still water between them. None of these lakes are shewn on McKinlay's map for 1861. To the east of these lakes is a fine wooded hill of oaks, pines, &c., and where the soil showed at the roots of blown down trees, appeared to be a continuation of the same gneiss formation. It took us two and-a-half hours to walk through this wood; so I estimate the distance as at least five miles. I got out of the wood just at sundown, and had then three miles to walk across a barren and two swamps, in which we frequently sank nearly up to our knees. Granite boulders were scattered all over this district, and shortly before regaining the main road, we crossed a gravel ridge running in a north

and south direction. The whole day's travel was over the granite and gneiss formations.

I was informed that the County line between Shelburne and Yarmouth has not yet been correctly run out, which may account for the lakes and streams of the Clyde river not having been laid down on the map. By pocket compass, I made the course of the streets in Shelburne S. 4 W., and the variation by the Pole star N. 18 W.

I crossed the Shelburne river bridge (granite and boulders in the stream) and travelled up the road on the west bank of the river. About one mile up I found a long ridge of quartzite rock bearing S. 30 W., dip S. E. 55°, with thin veins of quartz running through the rocks. I walked across a field to the Upper Falls or rapids over ridges of granite which used to be a good place for catching Salmon, Trout, Herrings, and Alewives. The same granite rocks with the quartzite ridge bearing S. 45 W. are visible, a little further north crossing the road, and may be traced for a considerable distance in a south-west direction. Men had been breaking out the quartz veins in both localities, but there was nothing to indicate the presence of gold. Continuing along the road on the western side of the Roseway river, at three miles, I passed over ridges of granite and gneiss near the road turning off for Welchtown, and the same rocks continued to Harris's farm, seven miles, succeeded by large barrens with the road made over the winding gravel ridge running across it. I took a specimen of a granite vein in a large gneiss boulder, then crossed a brook running into Birchtown lake, I then had to cross several ridges of gravel which bore in a W. S. W. and E. N. E. direction. At twelve miles the roads forked and I travelled the one to the west, and several ridges of solid gneiss showed crossing the road bearing S. 60 W. The rock in some bands was much weathered, and shewed hard projecting nodules. At fourteen miles the roads fork again, I took the left hand and went through "Whitewood," across Hemlock creek bridge. After passing the school-house, the roads fork again; the one to the left-hand leads to mills on Clyde river and down to Birchtown. I took the right-hand road, and soon after crossed the Clyde river, and went to Thomas McKay's house. I found solid gneiss rock on his farm, and white quartz rock loose on the river side near his bridge. The road ceases at McKay's farm. He told me that it was five miles across to Ohio church, and about six miles to the foot of the three lakes in a N. N. E. direction. There was not any high land, as indicated on the map, from which I could get an extended view of the country, which was composed of gneiss in ridges of burnt barrens with swamps between them. Many of the latter, if drained, would make good meadows of wild hay. I obtained some large garnets, some of them three-fourths of an inch across, out of a mass of gneiss rock lying near Dr. Snieder's door, but they are too brittle to stand cutting, so they are not of any intrinsic value. Again leaving Shelburne and crossing over the bridge, I travelled along the telegraph road, and ascended a long hill of granite and gneiss, and on the summit observed a broad vein of quartzite rock much broken, running about S. W. I then descended to Birchtown bay, and ascended another granite range, the summit being about six miles from Shelburne. After crossing a brook, we came upon a large swamp, or "Savannah," perfectly level, and two or three miles long. At ten miles I passed the "Lone House," alluded to in Sam Slick's writings, gneiss rock prevailing; I then crossed another large savannah, and descended to the Clyde River, which is divided into two streams by an island, upon which some mills are situated. The rocks were granite and gneiss wherever visible, along the side of the road, with occasional gravel ridges. I was shewn specimens of ferruginous quartz, found only in boulders, about seven miles up the Clyde River, but as the River was much swollen and there was not any wagon road, I did not think it worth visiting, as I had been to the head of the River previously, and found the granite formation all the way along the Blue Mountain range.

Mr. McLaren drove me down the east side of the River for two miles, and then we crossed the second branch of the Clyde River, at the head of the navigation. I stopped at Lyle's Farm and took the bearing S. 65 W. of a quartz vein one and a half feet thick, in gneiss rock; the quartz was very transparent, and only one small piece of pyrites found in it. The same vein crosses the

Clyde River, going east, and I saw it again about one mile further west, in the bend of the bay, and it may be traced on across the barrens towards Barrington. I walked down the west side of the River to "Fish Point," where I observed a granite vein four inches wide, in a granite ridge, with a general strike of S. 85 W.

I drove down the Port LaTour road,—granite boulders, with savannahs and gravel ridges prevailed, but I did not observe any rock in situ. I travelled round Boccaro Point,—the rocks were chiefly gneiss, with magnesian crystals thickly spread through them. I also observed loose pieces of quartz, with pyrites, on the shore near the light-house, but none in situ, and no appearance of slates. I then drove round the head of Cape Negro Bay; near McDougall's Bridge I obtained bog iron ore, and micaceous sand, out of springy ground, where men had been prospecting. Thence to Samuel Smith's Farm, on the peninsula; the road was made on the top of a gravel ridge sometimes twenty-five feet high between the two bays; and at one place a canal has been cut through for the convenience of boats. From Smith's down to Blanche, five miles, swamps were on either side of the road, which was made over the gravel ridge, and I observed the magnesian crystals in the mica rocks were of a larger size than those seen at Point LaTour. I thence walked a mile across to the western shore, to Mr. Laurie's, where pyrites in slates had been reported to have been found, but I found it was only mica rock, with a few lumps of pyrites here and there through it. The rock was very hard and solid—strike S. 15 W., and dipping east. I did not observe any quartz or granite veins through the rock, and no appearance of slate. I returned to Barrington by way of Lyle's Bridge, but saw nothing but savannahs and gravel ridges. I went three miles down the road on the western shore, and observed several granite ridges crossing the road. Leaving Barrington by the telegraph road I crossed a hill of granite, and upon passing the County line between Shelburne and Yarmouth the granite boulders nearly ceased, and we rode over wide swamps or savannahs, with gravel ridges at "Birch Broom" hill and other eminences, so that I could not see the rock until we arrived at Lower Pubnico, where it was gneiss. Thence we ascended a hill crossing over a broad ridge of gneiss, running N. 18 E., with loose boulders on the surface, with large magnesian crystals similar to those found at Point LaTour.

From Upper Pubnico I went nearly east to the shore of Great Pubnico Lake, three miles. I observed granite veins running through the gneiss, in ascending the first hill, and just beyond the summit 184 feet, at two miles distance, bands of trap running N. 38 E., with small veins of quartz in them. The lake is about six miles long, and has gneiss and granite upon its shores.

I then travelled from Upper Pubnico by the road on the west side of the harbor, and half a mile out of the village, near to the old Meeting House. The hill had been cut down, and shewed blue arenaceous slates in thin laminated bands, bearing N. and S. I did not observe any quartz veins, but a little further west a boulder of white quartz about two feet thick was exposed. At one mile distance, mica slate in a continuous ridge, N. 20 E. shewed by the road side. I crossed several hills of gravel, the boulders being quartzite and mica rock. After passing beyond the Roman Catholic Chapel the ridge of mica rock ran N. and S., (the road being S. 20 E.) I continued on the extreme southern point, where ridges of hard mica rock, and gneiss with granite veins through them, extended into the sea, bearing N. and S. I then returned two miles along the road—for there is not any road round the shore, as laid down on the map—and walked a mile west across the peninsula to Americibo Point, where quartz veins prevailed, running through and across talcose slate, in some places containing nodules—strike S. 40 W. I walked a mile along this shore southward, and observed the same kind of rocks; but the tide being high I could not see the best veins of quartz. Similar rocks and quartz are also found at "Double Islands." I proceeded along the road, crossing to Tusket, three miles. No rock was visible, but the boulders were quartzite and mica rock, and so continued all the way to Spinney's Inn,

#### ARGYLE,

Six miles from Upper Pubnico, by the telegraph road, where a snow storm prevented me from making any examination of the country. Mr. Spinney told

me that he got slate used for under-pinning houses, about one and a half miles to the east, across a swamp, which was not passable at the present time; and that the construction of the slate and quartz, which I had seen near the old Meeting House, was visible three miles back in the same direction. From Spinney's Inn to Tusket is ten miles. I crossed over Abugptic Harbor Bridge, Porter's Hill, near Eel Lake, but as the snow lay on the ground I could not see any rock in situ. Boulders of quartzite shewed all along the road. Across the Bridge by Harding's Inn, Tusket, McLeod shewed me large boulders of quartzite thickly scattered over the land, but I could not find any rock in situ. He told me that he allowed  $15^{\circ}$  for variation.

I left the village of Tusket for Kempville, and when one and a half miles along the road I turned west one mile, to Crosby's Farm. He shewed some quartz containing arsenical pyrites in quartzite rock, running about N. and S., but I could not see the rock in position as it was all broken up in the hole where he had been prospecting. I did not see any slate; so far there is not much chance for discovering gold there. I returned to the road, and at four miles distance crossed over Tusket River Bridge, and kept to the right hand at the forked roads, six miles. I passed over a rocky ridge at seven miles, and at the brook close by the quartzite masses bore N.  $25^{\circ}$  E., dip S. S. E.  $25^{\circ}$ .

At Oakhill the quartzite bands were lying horizontal where they had been exposed in cutting down the hill. At twelve miles we came to Temperance Lake, where the road branches off for Yarmouth. At fourteen miles I observed chlorite slate on the side of the road, N.  $55^{\circ}$  E., dip S. E.  $65^{\circ}$ . The same kind of slate was on Greig's and Robert's Hills, on as far as the second bridge crossing Tusket River, sixteen miles. I drove up a hill one mile further, to Calvin Hulbert's at Kempville. He informed me that wherever they sank through the soil for their wells, sometimes to the depth of thirty feet, they always came to the same kind of chlorite slate on edge, and running nearly east and west. Hulbert drove me four miles further north, which is as far as the road is made passable for a wagon, from whence I walked a quarter of a mile east over the barrens, where I saw near a brook ledges of chlorite slate, bearing S.  $80^{\circ}$  W., with a quartz vein, but no pyrites; some bands were vertical, others dipped north  $65^{\circ}$ .

The same slate has been traced for miles to the East, and as far Tusket river to the West. For the last two miles from the top of the hill, the ground was thickly covered with porphyritic granite boulders. Hulbut estimated the distance from Kempville to Philip Bower's bridge on Shelburne River, at twenty-four miles, in a direct line, crossing the base of the Blue Mountains, and over the swamps, when frozen. The highest ground was two miles beyond Hulbut's house, summit of hill, 427 feet. Returning to the side of Temperance Lake, I followed the road to the West which is not laid down on the map, and I observed quartzite rock on the hill, but could not satisfy myself of the correct "strike;" I crossed the Carleton River and got into the main road, sixteen miles to Yarmouth, and after passing by the side of a lake, and hemlock wood, I observed a ridge of quartzite, bearing S.  $32^{\circ}$  W. and vertical, with thin veins of quartz running through it in different directions. Soon afterwards I crossed the Salmon River bridge, but could not see any good section of the rocks. After passing the Baptist Chapel at the head of Deer Valley, I got quartz rock on the side of the new road, and at eleven miles from Yarmouth, loose blocks of gneiss and actinolite; and about a mile further, vertical ridges of chlorite slate set in, bearing N.  $45^{\circ}$  E. I crossed a brook and a long hill where the roads forked, and the chlorite slate bore E. and W., with a dip S.  $10^{\circ}$ , close to the cross roads. No rocks in situ were visible in crossing another brook and hill, as I passed through Ohio settlement, but just before coming to Hebron Corner, three miles from Milton, in Yarmouth, I observed a high ridge of trap rock bearing S.  $35^{\circ}$  W., and as we drove along the side of the "Pond," chlorite slate also showed, bearing S.  $35^{\circ}$  W., with many loose lumps of white quartz lying about. In walking through

#### YARMOUTH

I observed the trap rock crossing the main street in continuation of the ridge near Hebron Corner, and it can be traced on to the shore at the "Lobster Shoals." At Killam's Wharf I observed a quartz vein varying from one to six

feet in thickness, in thin, vertical bands of arenaceous shale, S. 45 W., and on N. W. side of the trap rock. Similar bands of quartz appeared further to the N. W., and also at Bingay's Wharf; but no gold has hitherto been found in them. I was not able to visit Cape Forchu, but Dr. Webster gave me a specimen of calc spar from the trap of Cat's Cove, wood asbestos from Cape Forchu; also a piece of copper ore from Jebogue Point. The peninsula of Forchu is principally composed of Hornblende. Trap rock runs through Yarmouth, and the slate rocks dip from it on either side. Tusket Islands are composed of granite and gneiss, and these rocks form a band three miles wide, from two miles out of Yarmouth to five miles on towards Tusket village, and so continues nearly magnetic North through Deer Valley and Carleton into the Blue Mountain ridge. I went out by the Cemetery Road and along the ridge covered with boulders of white quartz and trap rock of different kinds, as far as Middle Jebogue, where blue slate was in situ. Some copper was said to have been dug out of the cellars of this place, many years ago. I walked across Mr. Robin's farm down to the Point. Blue and green thin laminated slates were in regular bands, S. 23 W., and dip S. E. 82°, with veins of quartz without number, some of them three feet thick; copper and iron pyrites in some veins, and threads of pyrites running through and across the slates near to the road for hauling up kelp. Going east along the shore I observed a fault about two feet wide, being a conglomerate and decomposed slate, with thin bands of soft, black shale, like graphite, next to the walls. Further on I observed a vein of pipe-clay, with white slate, there were also several large veins of white quartz; but I could not discover any gold. All the indications were good and similar to the appearances at the Ovens, except that the cleavage of the slate was nearer South than West. I then walked to the West of the kelp road and observed a band of trap about fifteen yards wide, with quartz veins through it, succeeded by chlorite slate of harder quality, with thick, vertical cross veins, bearing N. 29 E. One seam was full of pyrites. This band of slate is visible for upwards of half a mile, and the cliff is about twenty-five feet high. I returned to Yarmouth by the shore road, which is hilly, and shows hornblende and chlorite slates alternating. Crossing the bridge at Milton, I passed Wyman's farm, where a rock had been discovered with unknown characters cut upon it, of which I obtained a fac-simile from Dr. Farish. The rocks were chiefly hornblende in passing over to Foot's Cove, four miles; there I found the rocks chiefly composed of chlorite slate, bearing S. 45 W., and dip S. E., some of the bands were full of small garnets. I also got a slab of larger garnets taken one mile South from Foot's Cove. Near the wharf I obtained garnets in a vein of gneiss. I did not observe any pyrites. The quartz veins were of irregular size and much distorted. The tide rises ten feet, and at low water some trials had been made in front of the wharf, and on digging down into the sand a few feet they came to a bed of clay, which yielded fine gold. Half a bushel of the sand yielded forty specs of gold, mixed with black magnetic sand. Going North of the wharf, the shore of the bay is made up of beach-gravel and sand; the ridges are not very high, but may yield gold, and if tunnelled into might pay, as some specs of gold have been washed out. I walked round the Cove to Cranberry Head, where I found the cliffs were composed of bands of chlorite slate, bearing S. 40 W., and dip to the S. E. 45°, with small veins of quartz running through and across the slates; but I could not find any gold or pyrites at the Head. About half a mile further North is a gully formed in the cliff called the Creampot, where Wyman and Eldridge found gold in a quartz vein. I found the slates to dip 60° to 72°, S. E., and bearing S. 45 W., both blue and green chlorite. Several veins of quartz were running through the slates of irregular thicknesses, from one to nine inches. The vein yielding gold was of a white and grey mottled character; in some places the sides were decomposed, and small cavities filled with "gossan." The underlying slate next to the quartz was full of pyrites and very soft. I broke a number of specs of gold out of this vein of quartz; the gold was very fine, and microscopic in some parts. Some coarser grains of gold in boulders of white quartz were also picked up on the beach, so no doubt there is another gold-bearing quartz vein in the neighborhood. The vein of quartz yielding gold is the most N. W., or underlying vein that has yet been discovered, and overlies a basaltic trap vein four to five feet thick. No one has attempted to clear away the boulders and wash the

black sand at low water, but from appearances I should think they may prove as good as the washings at the Ovens, and possibly extend along the coast for about two miles. I also found in the slate a small spec of native copper.

Leaving Yarmouth I travelled along the shore road, crossing to Digby. At six miles I observed the chlorite slate ridge run N. E. and S. W., and at eight miles saw iron-rusted slate boulders, but no rock in situ. At thirteen miles I crossed the County line near Beaver Brook, and entered

#### CLARE TOWNSHIP.

The sides of the road shewed only gravel banks where the hills had been cut into. At seventeen miles I stopped at Shehan's Inn, on Salmon River. Turning off the main road, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, I went down to Avour's Head, where I descended the cliff near 100 feet high, and walked over the ledges at the base. I first crossed strong bands of quartzite with quartz veins which bore S. 50 W., and dipped S. E. 70°. Mr. R. Bingay found a small piece of loose quartz half way up the cliff with fine gold in it. Travelling along northward I crossed a variety of light colored arenaceous slates with a little quartz. The slates became softer and more laminated at the "Caves" where I got quartz veins in blue slate with pyrites in the veins. I passed many indentations of the cliffs, formed in these softer slates, and at the head of one Headland, I found a conglomerate of fine slate and sand, &c., connected together by iron water, lying horizontal, or unconformable upon the edges of the highly inclined slates, so it must be of a more recent formation. It has a similar appearance to the finer parts of the conglomerate obtained at Greenfield on the Port Medway River. A piece obtained by Dr. Webster, from this place, contains gold and native copper. I then passed a basaltic trap vein five feet wide, conformable to the slates; then bands of good roofing slates S. 68 W. and dip N. W. 63°, or the reverse way to rocks south of the trap; these roofing slates were overlaid by other bands of slates full of pyrites, and many quartz veins of different thicknesses. Good indications, but no gold has yet been found. A large sandy cove sets into the northward, and if sunk through might yield gold washings. I explored for upwards of two miles of cliffs, from fifty to seventy feet high, and returned to Shehan's by the top of the bank. The shore cannot be travelled except at low water. Gold was reported to have been found eight miles inland, but I could not learn that there was any foundation for the rumor.

I left Salmon River and crossed three hills or ridges of slate and gravel, but could not see any rock in situ along the road for many miles except one mass of quartzite boulders near Cheticamp, which settlement was seven miles from Salmon River. Then I observed St. Mary's Cape was divided into two heads with an undulating valley of good grazing ground between them, running back into the interior. At eight miles I came to Montengan Cave, and descended to the shore at low tide, and clambered round the ledges, and got into the cave which is about 100 feet deep. The cliff is 100 feet high and constantly wearing away; while the same action of the sea removes the softer slates, and extends the face of the cave further in advance. I found the direction of the slates N. 30 E. and dipping N. W. 60°, inside of the cave which was some ten feet wide. These slates were soft, impregnated with threads of pyrites and quartz veins. I could not find any gold, but it might be obtained by washing the sand at the mouth of the cave. I observed a greenstone dike five to six feet wide to the south of the cave, and the slates south of it bore S. 30 W. dip N. W. 54°. Slates further along the shore to the north of the cave, are harder and break out in long square blocks, some ten feet in length, which are used for underpinning the foundations of buildings. As these slates dip contrary to those at Salmon River, the alteration most likely takes place where the valley is formed at Cape St. Mary.

Dr. Webster gave me a piece of stone obtained from the Montengan shore; from which the Mic-Mac Indians used to make their stone pipes. It appears to be a kind of lithographic stone; but I could not discover the seam



from which it had been obtained. I was told that pieces of native copper had been found during the summer at Newport, Brier Island on the opposite side of St. Mary's Bay; but the lateness of the season would not allow of my visiting the Island.

I proceeded by the mail through Weymouth to Digby, where I was told that gold had been found in quartz on the old telegraph road, over the hill composed of slate near Digby Neck, which I would have visited, but a snow-storm came on and put a stop to all further explorations.

At the ferry across Bear River, which divides the counties of Digby and Annapolis, I was informed that slates were in abundance, and gold had been found; but it was night when I passed, so I could not see any thing; but no doubt further explorations will be made in the spring at this and many other localities.

I beg to hand in a list of the mineral and other specimens which I have collected; also, a Map of Nova Scotia, with the places marked where gold has been found, and the route I have travelled marked upon it, to accompany this report.

I have, &c.

HENRY POOLE.

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS, Esq.,

Commr. Crown Land Department, Halifax.

*List of Geological Specimens collected during survey, under orders from the Provincial Government, in the western part of Nova Scotia, by Henry Poole, in 1861.*

CHESTER DISTRICT.

Carboniferous Limestone with Terebratula.....	Frail's Cove.
“ “ and Umber.....	Bradshaw's Farm.
“ “ “ .....	Middle River.
“ “ Calc veins .....	Indian Point.
Micaceous Gneiss .....	“
Hornblende, half inch vein in do. ....	“
Granite boulder on summit.....	Aspotagon Hill.
Felspar vein .....	Aspotagon Cove, near Bridge.
Clay Slate with Pyrites.....	“
“ Copper and Iron Pyrites .....	Blandford, outside of Cove.
Ferruginous Quartz and in veins.....	Aspotagon Cove.
Prismatic Mica in Breccia.....	Smith's Cellar, Chester.
Arenaceous Slate .....	Eisenhaur's Hill.
Prismatic Mica in do.....	“
Ferruginous Quartz.....	“
Pipe Clay or Kaolin .....	Sabbattee Lake.
Manganese Bog Ore.....	Stamford's Tannery.
Clay Slate, with small crystals of Pyrites.....	Gold River, north side.
Auriferous Quartz, fifteen inch vein .....	“
“ with Arsenical Pyrites .....	“ south side.
Chlorite Slate.....	“
Micaceous Quartz.....	“
Clay Slate .....	Martin's River.
“ with Pyrites .....	“
Auriferous Quartz.....	“

LUNENBURG DISTRICT.

Hornblende .....	Creek on east side of town.
Slate with Quartz .....	Waterman's Lake.
Manganese .....	Near “
Quartz Crystals .....	Long Island.
Arsenical Pyrites.....	“
Thin laminated Slate .....	Cross Island.
Pyritiferous Slate decomposed.....	“
Auriferous Quartz in do.....	“
Slate with Cubical Pyrites.....	Ovens.
“ .....	“ Mosely's claim.

Arsenical Pyrites .....	Ovens.
Basaltic Trap six feet wide .....	"
Jasper (loose) .....	Cook's Mill Road.
Talcose Slate .....	Cross Roads by Church.
Arenacious .....	" "
Auriferous Quartz .....	" "
" with Striae .....	" "
Quartz with Pyrites, vein five or six feet wide .....	Cleverdon's Pit "
Arenaceous Slate .....	Creek Road Hill.
Slate with Striae and Pyrites .....	South head of Rose Bay, near Cove.
Slate and Pyrites .....	Cape Enrage.
Quartz with Pyrites .....	"
Ferruginous Quartz .....	Creaser Ritchie's Cove.
Micaceous Quartz .....	"
Quartz with Pyrites .....	Feltskeppel.

BRIDGEWATER DISTRICT.

Quartz with Pyrites .....	Conrad's Farm, LaHave River.
Pyritiferous Slate .....	" "
" Arsenical .....	Three Mile Lake.
" with Azurite .....	"
Quartz with Pyrites .....	Rudolph's Mills.
" .....	Indian Brook, New Germany.
" and Slate .....	" "
" Talcose Slate .....	Hebb's Road.
Hard Slate with Steatite .....	" Field near Mill.
Micaceous Quartz .....	" Road.
Granite vein .....	" Mill Race.
Manganese Bog Ore .....	" Bridge.
Talcose Slate .....	Brach Lake, Lapland.
Quartz ridge seventeen feet with Pyrites .....	" "
Bog Iron Ore .....	Seaman's Farm, Lapland.
Slate, with Pyrites .....	" "
Grey Slate, and Quartz .....	Upper Dublin.
Chloride Slate .....	"
Quartzite .....	"
White Quartz and Micaceous .....	Petite Rivere.
Blue Slate, gold-bearing .....	"
Smoky Quartz .....	Manthorn, Mills Village.

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.

Mica Schist .....	Dipper Creek.
White Quartz Reef .....	"
" .....	Side of road by Cove.
Quartzite .....	Putting Pan.
" .....	Beach meadow sward.
Granite vein in do .....	" "
Mica Slate .....	Port Medway.
Quartzite .....	"
Mica Schist .....	Telegraph Road to Shelburne.
Basalt Trap .....	" "
Smoky Quartz, with Gossan .....	Five Rivers, near Big Fall.
Pyritiferous Slate .....	West side of Quartz "
Quartz with Pyrites .....	" "
" with Scale Gold .....	" "
Ferruginous Quartz .....	" "
Bog Iron Ore .....	" "
Slate with concretions .....	" "
" much compressed .....	" "
" Talcose .....	" "
Hornblende Gneiss .....	Black Rock Point.
Bituminous Limestone .....	"
Sugary Quartz .....	"
Trap Boulders .....	"
Granite vein .....	"
Micaceous Gneiss .....	"
Quartzite .....	Inside of Black Rock.
Micaceous Schist .....	" "
White Quartz .....	" "

Granite boulders, "Graphic".....	Inside of Black Rock.
Micaceous Schist.....	" Wharf rock.
White Quartzite.....	" "
Granite.....	White Point.
Chlorite Slate.....	Broad River, three miles up.
Chlorite Schist.....	"
Gneiss.....	"
Quartz and Pyrites.....	"
Hornblende.....	"
Quartz.....	" South of bridge.
Basaltic Trap.....	" "
Smoky Quartz, with plates of Mica.....	Little Port Jolie.
Quartzite.....	"

## NORTH QUEEN'S DISTRICT.

Granite.....	County Line, Westfield.
Quartzite.....	Ridge near "
Porphyritic Granite.....	" "
Decomposed Granite.....	Brook near Johnston's "
Chlorite Slate.....	" "
Quartz with Arsenical Pyrites.....	" "
Green Quartz.....	" "
Auriferous Quartz.....	" "
Quartz Ridge twelve feet wide with Pyrites.....	" "
Pink colored Quartz.....	" "
Chlorite Slate with Copper Pyrites.....	" "
Talcose Slate and Quartz.....	J. B. Early, Northfield.
Quartz with Arsenical Pyrites.....	" "
Laminated Slate.....	" "
Quartz with Arsenical Pyrites.....	D. Kempton, Harmony.
White Quartz.....	" "
".....	Schoolhouse "
Arenaceous Slate, hard and strong.....	" "
Soft Blue ".....	" "
Chlorite Slate with Pyrites and Gossan.....	Cameron's Swamp Caledonia.
Ferruginous Quartz.....	West Branch, Brookfield.
Chlorite Slate.....	Cameron's Lake, "
Limestone with Orthis and Cornulites.....	James Bryden, Hibernia.
Limestone with Terebratula, Spirifer, } Stenopora and Spirorbis..... }	J. B. McLeod, Brookfield.
White Quartz.....	Ponhook.
Arenaceous Slate with Pyrites decomposed.....	Ponhook.
Breccia.....	Greenfield, Port Medway River.
Slate with cubes of Pyrites.....	" "
Quartz.....	" "

## SHELBURNE DISTRICT.

Quartz in Gneiss.....	Tilley's Point, Port Herbert.
Micaceous Schist.....	" "
" " with Red Ochre.....	" "
Veined Quartzite.....	Harding's Point, "
Compact ".....	" "
Quartz.....	" "
Gneiss.....	" "
Arsenical Pyrites.....	" "
Quartzite, with Quartz veins.....	" "
" ".....	Dixie's Mountain, Jordan.
Micaceous Gneiss.....	Jordan River, at Ferry.
" with garnets.....	" "
Granite.....	" "
Quartz.....	" "
Quartzite.....	McNutt's Island.
Granite.....	Stokes' Head.
" Graphic.....	" "
Gneiss.....	" "
Micaceous Gneiss, garnets and cubes.....	" "
Quartz and Tourmaline.....	" "
White Quartz, six feet wide.....	" "
Quartz Rock.....	Gunning Cove.
Gneiss.....	McLellan's Point.

Chloritic Gneiss.....	McLean's Point.
Basaltic Trap.....	"
Quartz Crystals.....	"
Quartzite.....	Kail's Point.
Hornblende in do.....	"
Green Quartz, six feet vein.....	"
Garnets in Gneiss.....	Shelburne Road, four miles south.
" ".....	" Wharf
Micaceous Gneiss.....	" Falls
Granite vein in do.....	" "
Granite with large Plates of Mica.....	" "
Quartz.....	" "
Quartzite.....	" west side of road.
Basaltic Trap S. 30 W.....	" near falls.
Granite.....	" at falls.
Quartz.....	1½ mile west of Himeon Hill.
Gneiss with fine Quartz.....	one mile up river on East side.
Quartz Rock.....	twelve " " "
Gneiss Rock.....	fifteen " Ohio Church "
Quartzite.....	fifteen " " "
White Quartz in do.....	" " " "
Gneiss Kridge.....	McGill's Bridge "
Bog Iron Ore.....	" "
Quartz Veins in Chlorite Slate.....	" "
Talcose Slate with Pyrites.....	Indian Fields "
Honestone.....	Whetstone Lake "
" with Pyrites.....	" "
Granite.....	three miles up river on West side.
Gneiss.....	" "
Quartz in Gneiss.....	Thomas McKay, Welch Village.
Granite.....	Chain of Lakes.
Porphyritic Granite.....	Barrens on Blue Mountains.
White Quartz.....	" "
Gneiss.....	" "
".....	Beaver Lake.

## BARRINGTON DISTRICT.

Quartz with Pyrites.....	Seven miles up Clyde River.
Quartz one and-a-half feet, in Gneiss.....	Lyle's Bridge "
" in Arenaceous Slate.....	" "
" with Mica and Felspar.....	" "
" with Tourmaline.....	" "
Quartzite.....	" "
".....	One miie west of Bridge.
Quartz with Pyrites.....	Clement's Pond, Barrington.
Granite Vein.....	Fresh Pond "
Felspar Vein.....	" "
Gneiss.....	Cape Negro.
Quartz and Mica.....	" "
Quartzite.....	" "
Magnesian Cubes in Gneiss.....	Port La Tour.
Quartz with Pyrites.....	" Lighthouse.
Bog Iron Ore.....	" McDougall's Farm.
Gneiss.....	Grand Pubnico Lake.
Quartzite.....	" "
Quartz in Gneiss.....	" "
Felspar.....	" "
Micaceous Gneiss, with plates.....	" "
Fine Quartzite.....	Hill one mile South of do.
Chlorite Slate.....	" " "
Granite Vein in Gneiss.....	" two " "
Magnesian Nodules do.....	Road side Upper Pubnico.
Gneiss.....	Lower Pubnico.
Clyde Slate.....	Old Meeting House, Upper Pubnico.
White Quartz.....	" "
Mica Gneiss.....	Pubnico Point.
Quartz Vein in do.....	" "
Quartz Vein.....	Amercibo "
Quartz Vein with Crystals.....	" "
Quartzite.....	" "

Arenaceous Slate.....	Amercibo. Pubnico Pnt.
Slate for Underpinning.....	One and a-half mile north of Spinny's, Argyle.
Quartz.....	Spring's Field, "

## TUSKET DISTRICT.

Quartzite.....	Near Harding's Inn.
Quartz with Arsenical Pyrites.....	Crosby, one and a-half mile from Tusket.
" with Lead.....	"    "    "
Quartzite.....	Oak Hill eight miles
Chlorite Slate.....	Kempville Road,
Quartz in do.....	Harrison's Farm,
" pure white.....	"    "    "
Quartzite.....	Near Temperance Lake.
" .....	Near Carlton and Salmon River's.

## YARMOUTH DISTRICT.

Quartz Rock.....	Near Chapel Deervalley, twelve miles to Yarmouth.
Hornblendic Gneiss.....	"    "    8    "    "
Quartz Rock.....	"    "    8    "    "
Actinolite.....	"    "    8    "    "
Chlorite.....	"    "    7½    "    "
Gneiss.....	"    "    7    "    "
Hornblende.....	"    "    6    "    "
Greenstone.....	"    "    6    "    "
Chlorite Slate.....	Hebron Corner
Trap Dike.....	"    "
Chlorite Slate.....	Milton side of Pond
" .....	Killam's Wharf
Quartz Ridge in do.....	"    "
Hornblende.....	Milton Hill
Hornblende.....	On back road, from Cemetery to Jebogue.
Quartzite.....	"    "
Gneiss.....	"    "
Clay Slate, with Pyrites.....	Jebogue Point,
Quartz .....	"    "
" with Copper Pyrites.....	"    "
Breccia.....	"    "
Prian on walls of do.....	"    "
Gneiss.....	"    " on West side.
Hornblende and Quartz.....	"    "
Chlorite Slate and Quartz.....	"    "
Talcose Slate with Pyrites.....	"    "
Granitic vein.....	"    "
Cale Spar in Trap.....	Cat Rock, Forchu Point.
Asbestos "wood" .....	"    "
Garnets in Chlorite state.....	One mile South of Foot's Cove.
" in Gneiss.....	Wharf,
Porphyry rounded stones.....	"    "
Garnets in Chlorite state.....	North side of "    "
Hornblende.....	"    "
Sugary Quartz vein.....	"    "
" with Pyrites.....	"    "
Conglomerate.....	"    "
Trap boulder.....	Cranberry Head.
Smoky Quartz.....	"    "
Chlorite Slate.....	"    "
Quartz and Felspar.....	"    "
Quartzite.....	"    "
Chlorite Slate above Gold quartz.....	Cream Pot, above Cranberry Head.
" underlying " .....	"    "
Auriferous Quartz, nine inches thick.....	"    "
Chlorite Slate, with Pyrites.....	"    "
Talcose Slate, with " in Quartz.....	"    "
Basaltic Trap underlying Gold Quartz.....	"    "

## CLARE DISTRICT.

Curled Talcose Slate.....	Avour's Head, St. Mary's Bay.
Quartzite.....	"    "
Chlorite Slate.....	Avour's Head, St. Mary's Bay.

Chlorite Slate with Garnets.....	Avour's Head, St. Mary's Bay.
Talcose Slate Quartz and Pyrites.....	Avour's Cove, "
Trap.....	" Head, St. Mary's Bay.
Gneiss.....	" " "
Arsenical Pyrites.....	" " "
Quartz and Pyrites.....	Sandy Cove, "
Trap.....	" " "
Breccia unconformable.....	" " "
Flag Slates.....	" " "
Strong Slates for underpinning.....	" " "
Pipe Stone used by Micmac Indians.....	Montegan, "
Trap, two kinds.....	" Cove, "
Chlorite Slate, with Pyrites.....	" " "
Quartz.....	" " "
Porphyry rounded stones.....	" " "
Greenstone.....	" " "

Halifax, 1st March, 1862.

SIR,—

I beg to hand you Profesor How's Report on sundry specimens collected by me, during my late tour through the Western Counties, and which I forwarded to him, according to your instructions given to me on the 3rd February.

I am glad to find that he confirms my opinion that there is copper at Geyser's Hill, Halifax, and Chebogue, although only in a very small per centage, as it may induce parties to explore in depth, as copper is not usually a surface metal; and I would suggest that Professor How's Report should be attached to the end of my Report, so that the information it contains should be made as public as possible.

I have, &c.

HENRY POOLE.

The Honble. JOSEPH HOWE, &c., &c., &c., Halifax.

King's College, February 25th, 1862.

DEAR SIR,—

Herewith I send you my Report. I wish the specimens had turned out rich copper ore, or something equally valuable; but still it is something gained to know what are not copper ore, &c.

Arsenical pyrites, you are aware, is often found here with gold. The two localities affording traces of copper might give copper ores on further search.

The magnesian cubes would be worth looking after in the rock, as a piece of scientific enquiry. I have merely stated the facts of qualitative composition in my Report. I did not think it necessary to make any quantitative analyses under the circumstances.

I have sent an account. I do not know if it is in proper form; if not please let me know, and how I should send it—if not through you, and to whom. I hope your researches will be continued; I am convinced there are good things in the remote places, or somewhere, or else how can you account for these boulders of copper, and magnesian, and hematite, found in various places.

Yours truly,

HENRY HOW.

H. POOLE, Esq.

*King's College, Windsor,  
February 25th, 1862.*

MY DEAR SIR,—

I have examined the minerals received from you on the 7th instant, and beg to hand you the report of my experiments. The specimens were ten in number, from different localities, as follows:—

- No. 1. Geysers Hill, Halifax,
2. Tusket, above village.
3. Jebogue.
4. Point LaTour.
5. Upper Pubnico, roadside.
6. Geysers Hill, decomposed Magnesia.
7. Rose Bay, Lunenburg.
8. Cross Island, Lunenburg.
9. Fire Cove, Lunenburg.
10. John Early, Hillsborough.

No. 1. Proved to be Magnetic Iron Pyrites, composed of iron and sulphur, containing a very small quantity of copper, not amounting to more than one or two-tenths per cent., I should consider.

No. 2. Arsenical Pyrites.

No. 3. Common Iron Pyrites, containing about the same quantity of copper as No. 1.

No. 4. The "magnesian mineral" proved to consist essentially of silica and alumina, with a little iron and a very small quantity of magnesia. From the constituents and general properties of this mineral, I consider it to be either weathered andalusite, or some species closely allied to it. The crystals were evidently much changed by exposure, and on close examination were found to contain scales of mica; under these circumstances a quantitative analysis would not be satisfactory.

No. 5. This mineral gave the same constituents as the last, with, however, a good deal more iron and rather more magnesia, and a decided trace of lime; it was very much harder in the interior, but, like it, much weathered externally. When ground on a fine grindstone across the length of the crystal it shewed partially the character of andalusite. Its actual hardness in the interior was superior to that of quartz; I should refer it to the species andalusite or staurotide.

No. 6. I considered to be a specimen of Chiastolite Slate.

No. 7. The Arsenical Pyrites from Lunenburg I examined last summer, and found in it only sulphur, arsenic and iron.

The mineral associated with it, however, I examined on the present occasion, and found it to be common iron pyrites. I searched especially for silver, copper, cobalt and nickel, and consider them practically absent, as I could find none in operating on a quantity of the substance usually considered sufficient to give evidence of the presence of these metals in any but the most minute proportions.

No. 8. This proved to be common Iron Pyrites.

No. 9. Included Arsenical Pyrites and common Pyrites.

No. 10. Proved to be White Iron Pyrites, consisting, like common pyrites, of sulphur and iron. The observation made with reference to No. 7 applies to the last three also. Antimony is another metal which was particularly looked after, but not found in any case.

I did not examine any of the specimens for Gold, partly because I did not understand you wished me to do so, and partly because the quantities sent were too small to give a satisfactory result, unless there happened to be rather a large amount present.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

HENRY HOW.

H. POOLE, Esq., Halifax.

## MR. CAMPBELL'S REPORT.

*Halifax, Nova Scotia,*  
*25th February, 1862.*

SIR,—

In accordance with your instructions of date September 23rd, I have the honor to report, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the progress which I have made in examining the Gold Fields in the Eastern section of the Province.

The greater portion of the time which I was enabled to devote to that service, was occupied in a district lying South of a line extending Eastward from Grand Lake by the vallies of Upper Musquodoboit and St. Mary's Rivers, to the head of Chedabucto Bay—comprising an area of about 3,000 square miles.

The whole of the district is composed of strata more or less metamorphosed, consisting of Clay Slate, Mica Slate, Talcose Slate, and Quartzite, interspersed with patches of rock so highly metamorphosed as to possess the true granitic character. Boulders from the granite, and sharp, angular masses from the quartzite and other silicified rocks, encumber extensive tracts of the country, giving it a rocky and barren appearance. The strata appear to have been plicated or folded, for in passing over the district, I find a repetition instead of a succession of beds. Sections across the district at different points, show the general arrangement to be a succession of lines of elevation and lines of depression. The strata in broad bands dip alternately Northward and Southward at high angles, nearly vertical in the lines of elevation, or anticlinal axes. The planes of bedding and the planes of slaty cleavage have a general line of strike, curving from S. 87° W., in the Western end of the district, to S. 60° E., at its Eastern end; but the strike of the cleavage planes does not appear, everywhere, to follow this course, for there are, in some places, two or three sets of cleavage planes cutting each other at acute angles, both in their lines of strike and dip, but sometimes in their dip only.

The strata throughout the whole of this district are cut by divisional planes, in the direction, more or less, of North and South. These planes are generally vertical, and cut the rock into large blocks or joints. Quartz veins frequently occur in these lines, but little or no gold has been found in them as yet in this district. The gold-bearing veins follow the planes of bedding in both their strike and dip, except when passing from one plane of bedding to another, which often occurs.

In almost every part of the district may be seen veins and lodes of quartz, from a few lines to several feet in thickness; but they are most numerous and have their finest developement in bands along the lines that appear to be lines of elevation. There appear to be five such bands or lines of elevation, lying within a belt twenty-five or thirty miles in breadth. They run nearly parallel with the general coast line, from Liscomb Harbor, westwardly as far as the Ovens, in the County of Lunenburg—a distance of 130 miles—and Eastwardly from Liscomb Harbor to White Haven—a distance of forty miles—within which they all, one after another, strike the shore. At several points in the axes of two of these bands, arched or folded strata are to be seen; which is conclusive evidence of their being lines of elevation. The exact position of the other lines of elevation, is defined by bands of strata more or less vertical, having their angles of dip decreasing both to the Northward and Southward.

Mines have been opened at different points on the bands, that show arched or folded strata in their axes. The Ovens and Tangier Mines are on the band that lies nearest to the sea shore, and are eighty-five miles apart; yet no material difference is observable in the strata at either of these distant points. The mines opened at Isaac's Harbor, and Laidlaw's farm on the Truro road, are on the other of these bands, which is the fourth from the sea shore; and although they are over 100 miles apart, yet the strata are the same in lithological character, at these two points; even the quartz lodes have a similarity of form, being ribbed or fluted in both places.



The strata of the second band from the sea shore are also easily identified at Wine Cove Mines, and Lawrencetown Mines, which are eighty miles apart; for there are some coarse gritty beds in this band that may be readily recognized anywhere, by a species of flaggy cleavage that gives them the appearance of gritty carboniferous shales. The third band from the sea shore can be identified anywhere by its thick bedded vertical strata. Gold has been obtained from this band at Sherbrooke Mines, at the old Tangier Diggings, and on the Salmon River, in the Preston Settlement. The fifth band from the sea shore crosses Country Harbor at the Narrows, near Scott's Mills, where the strata are more talcose and micaceous than those of the other bands; but as this may be due to their close vicinity here to granite, it may not serve as a means of identifying them at other points, even but a few miles away from it.

In the Upper Settlement of the Musquodoboit River I obtained gold from veins in strata, closely resembling those at Country Harbor Narrows, but containing less talc and mica in their composition. This may however be on a sixth band, which there is reason to believe runs close to the southern margin of the carboniferous rocks that overlap the older group along their line of contact, and as they pass beneath them unconformable in their stratification, it is not unlikely that they maintain their auriferous character for some distance north.

Wherever I had an opportunity of examining the drift overlying those bands, I found it more or less auriferous. Between Spry Harbor and Sheet Harbor I observed several points where moderate wages could be made at placer washings. I found gold along the sea shore the whole distance from Lawrencetown Harbor to where the Tangier band strikes Halifax Harbor, between Chobham Camp and Fort Clarence. It was at the latter point that I washed gold from the sand on the sea shore in the year 1857, which, I have reason to believe, was the first gold discovered in the Province.

The large quantity of gold found on the sea shore between Cole Harbor and Fort Clarence is a sure indication of the existence of rich quartz veins in this part of the band. There is another point on the same band where the surface indications are of a very promising character; it extends eastward from Jeddore Harbor to Ship Harbor,—a distance of ten miles. Broken quartz is plentifully distributed through the soil, and traces of gold were obtained from washings at a point near the post road, about five miles west from Ship Harbor. For some distance along this section the rock is well covered with drift—chiefly marine alluvium—but further west, and near the Harbor of Jeddore, the surface of the rock is but slightly covered, so that the whole of the tract can be explored without much difficulty, and valuable discoveries may be confidently expected.

#### TANGIER GOLD MINES.

Owing to the advanced season of the year at the time of my visit to this gold field, many of those who were employed here during the summer had left the works, because no adequate means had been provided for keeping the pits free from water. A great many were however still engaged; some in quarrying quartz in open works, others in driving horizontal drifts, and sinking deep shafts, preparatory to extensive operations on proper mining principles. I observed much here to encourage the hope that deep mining will prove very successful: indeed all the experience hitherto acquired at this place supports this opinion, and many phenomena are observable in this and other parts of the district, which indicate that the gold lies at so great a depth from the surface that denudation has scarcely reached it, except in very few places. From all appearance here it seems probable that if twenty or thirty feet less of the rock had been removed by denudation scarcely a trace of gold would appear at the surface, either in the drift or in the quartz veins. Therefore, deep mining must be resorted to in order to ensure success.

The prevailing rock here is the same as that I have observed at the Ovens—a dark coloured clay slate, interstratified with occasional bands of gray

flinty slate, containing thin lamina of sesquioxide of manganese, which gives them a dark color. The quartz veins occupy the soft shaly bands, and follow the planes of bedding in the strike, but traverse the strata frequently in their dip, sometimes in waving and zig-zag lines. The rich veins vary in thickness, being from one to nine, or ten inches: there are also some larger veins which are from one foot to three feet in thickness, but they have not yet yielded much gold, all of which, excepting two or three, dip southwardly, and must therefore be on the south side of the axis; and when search is made on the north side of the axis it is likely that many more may be found.

#### WINE COVE GOLD MINES.

The band on which these mines are located, begins at the west shore of Indian Harbor, and crosses Halifax Harbor between Dartmouth and Bedford Basin. A broad belt of strata, nearly vertical, marks the position of this band throughout its entire length, and veins of quartz are distributed through it for nearly a mile in breadth. They follow the planes of bedding with great regularity, generally in beds of finely laminated bluish gray shale. These beds vary in thickness from a few inches to as much as three or four feet, and are interstratified with thick bedded quartzite and gray slaty bands. There is great advantage to the miner in finding quartz veins in bands of this soft shale, sufficiently thick to afford room for working, without having to remove any of the hard beds that form the walls. The run or lead from which nearly all the gold yet obtained at Wine Cove was taken is of this character; it is over three feet thick and quite soft, and contains five veins of quartz from one to two inches in thickness, and nearly the same distance apart. This run or lead is the easiest worked, and probably the richest yet discovered in the Province. It contains a large quantity of both coarse and fine gold, some of it almost impalpable dust. A much greater quantity of gold would have been obtained from this run, had it not been for some difficulty experienced in tracing it eastward and westward from the pits first opened on it. This difficulty was caused by the disturbed and broken condition of the strata; for although a large number of pits were opened along its supposed course, yet none succeeded in finding it. This was partly owing to the difficulty of getting the true strike of the strata on account of their shifted and disturbed condition, but chiefly resulted from want of correct knowledge of the real nature of the trouble. If the general strike of the rock had been first ascertained, the course of the run might have been laid down in such a manner that shafts could be sunk on it with the certainty of finding it.

When some of these runs are traced from low to high ground, they are found to run out, or disappear at the surface; but if their course is still followed towards low ground, they may be seen to reappear at the same elevation as that at which they were lost. In this district many instances of like character may be observed, and no doubt they present the best evidence that denudation has but touched the horizon in which the auriferous veins are most largely developed in the rocks of this country. Hence the explorer, on discovering a vein of quartz, should not pronounce it valueless from the fact of its shewing no gold at the surface, neither should he pronounce any portion of a run barren from the fact of finding no quartz at the surface: indeed, without a thorough trial by deep sinking, miles of a run, containing millions worth of gold, may be abandoned as worthless. From the fact of denudation having done so little to expose the gold deposits of this country, it is not improbable that, when the rich placer washings of California and Australia shall have been exhausted, the rocks of Nova Scotia will be but beginning to exhibit the vastness of their stores of the precious metal.

There is reason to believe that Quartz veins and crystalline or granitic rock, are in some way intimately connected; indeed, they seem to stand to each other in the relation of cause and effect; it is therefore more than probable that quartz veins may be found, at the base of the primary strata, more extensively developed in number, size, and metaliferous character, than

is generally supposed. But since the depth is variable at which crystalline or granitic rock lies below the surface, so also must be the depth at which quartz veins will be found to have formed in the sedimentary strata, and the depth, also, at which they may be found most auriferous.

Numerous boulders of dark brown feldspar porphyry, are to be seen on the west shore of Indian Harbor. The mass from which they were derived, no doubt, lies close to the shore, in shoal water, where the swell of the ocean is breaking it up; and its extension westward—at some depth below the surface—may account for the troubled condition of the strata at Wine Cove.

In the neighborhood of Indian Harbor, the rock is very little broken up or disturbed, and the facilities for mining are in many respects much better than at Wine Cove, the ground being much higher and less encumbered by drift and surface water, and therefore much easier explored, also, by cross-trenching. To the westward of Wine Cove there is another locality where a section across the band may be easily explored in the bed of a brook, at the season of the year when the water is low; and as this stream will afford good water power for crushing mills, it may be of great advantage to have mines opened in its neighborhood; and having found gold here distributed through the soil, I have no doubt of its existence in the runs or leads this far west. I have found gold, also, from the outcrops of some fine quartz veins that lie about one half-mile north from the rich run or lead that has been opened near the shore; and as these outcrops are at an elevation of forty or fifty feet higher than that rich run, it is probable, when mined to the same level, they may be found to be quite as rich. One of these—the Major Norton lead, so called,—is twenty inches in thickness; and another—that I discovered myself while on the ground—about fifty feet north of it, nine inches thick, are rich in arsenical ore or mispickel, which is generally abundant in rich, gold-bearing veins. There is no reason to doubt that, when the whole breadth of the band is examined, other valuable veins will be found.

I have found it impossible to ascertain the amount of gold taken from these mines, during the short time that they have been worked, because it was either sold on the ground in small lots, or taken away as specimens, with the exception of one lot of 130 ounces, taken from one of the first pits opened.

#### LAWRENCETOWN GOLD MINES.

These mines are on the same band of strata as Wine Cove and Indian Harbor mines. They are located in a deep valley, extending northward from the head of Lawrencetown Harbor, about six miles inland from the sea shore, and twelve miles eastward of Halifax Harbor. They are easily approached from Halifax by two good carriage roads,—one leading round the head of Cole Harbor, and the other inland by way of the Preston settlement. The rocks of this gold field, in every respect, resemble those of Wine Cove and Indian Harbor, seventy miles to the eastward, the prevailing strata being the grey, silicified schists, interstratified with bands of soft bluish shale. Here, as at Wine Cove, the strata are much splintered and disturbed—probably by some deep-seated metamorphic action. The leading quartz veins follow the strike and dip of the strata, and there are also some cross veins cutting the rock at various angles, some of them of great thickness.

The greatest number of veins yet opened here have been opened on the margin of a stream in the bottom of the valley, and on the eastern slope of the range of high land that bounds it to the west. Arms or gulches extend from the valley into this range, where some patches of drift are exposed which yield rich washings; and no doubt when proper trials are made, large deposits of gold may be found below the marine alluvium which forms the superficial deposit along the whole of this valley. Gold is found in the marine alluvium itself, but I fear not in sufficient quantity to remunerate the necessary labour; the drift underlying the alluvium must be reached before rich washings can be expected. There are large quantities of broken quartz in the soil, where the rock is deeply covered, and no doubt the veins from which they were derived are in their

immediate neighbourhood, and may be found whenever the ground is trenched for that purpose. I have found the drift overlying the band to be more or less auriferous for a distance of seven miles to the westward. The surface of the rock is well covered, but boulders and broken quartz in the soil indicate the continuation of the runs, or leads, at the surface of the rock, so far in that direction.

## SHERBROOKE GOLD MINES.

These mines are located on the third metaliferous band from the sea shore, of strata elevated along an anticlinal axis, and are very conveniently situated, being within two miles of the Town of Sherbrooke, and being also within a mile and a half of the western shore of St. Mary's River—where the River is navigable—can be easily approached by water. The facilities for mining and exploring are very good, the ground being dry, and the surface of the rock but slightly covered with soil. The quartz veins are numerous, within a belt about five hundred yards in breadth, and occupy the planes of bedding of strata that are nearly vertical, so that shafts can be put down directly on the veins, to a great depth, which must prove of considerable advantage in mining. The surface of the ground is encumbered with large quantities of broken quartz, from which hundreds of pounds' worth of gold have been obtained during the first two or three weeks after the place was discovered to be auriferous. Gold is also so plentifully diffused through the soil that it becomes plainly visible to the naked eye after a shower of rain. Quartz mining has but just been commenced here, but the prospects, so far, are of the most encouraging character. In one trench, sunk along the strike of a run, I observed about thirty feet of a vein, nine inches thick, thickly spangled with nests of pure gold; it contained also abundance of mispickel, and some crystals of galena. Nor is this the only vein here that is highly metaliferous, if specimens of extraordinary richness, dispersed through the drift, indicate anything. That these specimens were derived from veins of different sizes and descriptions of quartz, is quite evident from the variety observable in both their form and character.

Should the runs in this band prove as rich as they are here, for some distance to the eastward and westward, this cannot fail to prove a gold field of extraordinary value; indeed gold has already been found on this band, four miles to the eastward of these diggings, but no work of any consequence can be carried on there until the return of spring. The only other points at which gold has been discovered on this band, are, the old Tangier Mines, and a locality on the Salmon River, in the Preston Settlement. I had no opportunity of visiting those places, but there is reason to believe, when properly explored, they may be found of greater importance than is generally imagined.

## ISAAC HARBOR GOLD MINES.

These mines have been opened on the fourth metaliferous band, previously noticed; it lies between four and five miles north from the Sherbrooke band, and may be traced from Laidlaw's Farm Mines, on the Truro road eastwardly, to New Harbor in the County of Guysborough, a distance of over one hundred miles. It crosses the St. Mary's River at Still Water, where some gold has been found on it, and large quantities of quartz are to be seen along its course. Its strata also form the southern head of the peninsula, between Country Harbor and Isaac Harbor, where it appears in transverse section along the shore. It differs somewhat in structure from the other metaliferous bands, its strata being crumpled into a succession of narrow parallel folds, the principal fold being the last to the north, and that in which mining has already been commenced. The quartz veins or lodes, are arranged saddle-form, in the planes of bedding of the arched strata, and are frequently seen to branch in different directions, and traverse from one plane to another, on each side of the axis. Some are arranged in the planes as a series of bars or ribs, lying along the line of strike of the rock, and parallel to each other, and also connected by thin lamina of quartz. They are generally small here, seldom exceeding two or three inches diameter; but in the mines at Laidlaw's Farm I observed some which measured

in diameter about twenty inches. This similarity of form of the lodes in the same band, at points so remote from each other, can scarcely fail to induce the belief that it was caused by some force laterally applied,—probably the same that produced the convolutions, or foldings, of the strata.

The position and hardness of the rock and the thinness of the shale beds, render mining here very difficult; but nevertheless, those who were able to work in the lodes during the whole time they were mining, have done well. For instance,—in pit No. 1, or Burke's Claim, so called, eight men took out \$800 in clean gold, and a large quantity of rich quartz, in less than two months. Other parties have done equally as well for the short time they were at work, for mining was not commenced here until near the end of September.

About 100 yards west from the shore claims, and at an elevation of about thirty feet above them, a fluted or ribbed lode has been opened on the Chipman Claim, so called, which is about two inches and a-half in average thickness, and full one-half of its bulk is composed of arsenical ore and brown peroxide of iron. It appears to be very rich in gold, some of it very fine dust, disseminated through the gossan, or brown peroxide of iron. From one small panfull of the material of this lode I obtained over two dollars' worth of gold, which I consider an indication of extraordinary richness. In the arched axis, this lode overlies all the lodes between it and the sea shore to the eastward, including those opened in the shore claims; and as all the strata here have a slight dip to the westward in the direction of their strike, the lodes that lie saddle-form in the arched axis sink in that direction at an angle of about one foot in seven.

All that I have observed here indicate that mining may be successfully extended along the whole of the distance, between Isaac's Harbor and Country Harbor. The large number of north and south quartz veins exposed in the shore cliffs between the two harbors, may be regarded as reliable proof of a good developement of east and west veins also, in that direction. There are also fine displays of quartz veins both on the east and west shores of Country Harbor, where the metaliferous band crosses it, but they do not seem to contain much gold, which is probably due to the auriferous lodes being carried to some depth by the westwardly dip observable in the east end of the section; and although that dip is not continuous along the whole distance, yet it is quite clear that it is continued sufficiently far to carry them down to a great depth, and there does not appear to be any corresponding rise, towards the west end of the section, to bring them up again. Considering the angle of the dip, and the horizontal extent apparently affected by it, there is reason to believe that shafts sunk at any point between the two harbors, along the main axis of the band, may reach the lodes worked at the east end of the section.

On the east side of Isaac Harbor the rock is very little exposed at the point where the band strikes across to the eastward, and from that point south as far as Red Head, and to the east as far as I have been able to extend explorations, the shore section is composed of low cliffs of boulder clay and gravelly beaches. I found the whole of this range of coast, for a distance of four or five miles, more or less auriferous—at some points sufficiently so to make washings profitable, if worked skilfully and on a large scale.

Some quartz mining has been commenced on the east side, but it is confined to small runs on the north border of the band, the centre of it, which is no doubt the richest, has not been touched as yet, owing no doubt to its being covered by a considerable depth of drift. It is not likely however that it will be allowed to remain so for any great length of time, for there is sufficient evidence of its being of great value, in the rich alluvial washings in its neighbourhood, and in the rich specimens of quartz also which lie along the shore, and in the soil. But it is scarcely necessary for me to remark here, that the great advantage of having mines opened so close to these fine harbors would more than counterbalance any extra outlay that may be required in exploring the ground by means of deep trenching, or for sinking such deep shafts as would be required between this Harbor and Country Harbor, in order to reach the deep lying auriferous lodes there.

There is but little reason to doubt that mining operations might be extended profitably, along large sections of all these metaliferous bands, only for the reluctance to incur the expense of exploring ground covered by any considerable

depth of drift. All the discoveries of gold yet made, and nearly all the exploring and mining operations yet undertaken, are confined to areas where the surface of the rock is found more or less exposed. This tendency to huddle around the few patches, where accidental exposure of the surface of the rock occurred, cannot fail in producing the erroneous impression that gold in this country is confined to a few such limited patches.

The fact may be overlooked that, as a general rule, the amount of denudation is found to be greater in bands along which the strata were elevated, than in bands along which they were depressed. The causes of this are obvious—the strata are rendered more dense by comparison in the one case, in the other weakened by expansion, and therefore more easily denuded. In consequence of this, the surface is generally lower along anticlinal axes, and more covered with drift than along the lines where the strata were originally depressed. Hence the limited number of localities where the surface of the rock is exposed along the auriferous bands to such an extent that the gold can be discovered at the surface, and hence the great necessity for exploration by deep sinking, because in no other way can the great extent of our gold fields be ascertained. It would be well not to limit exploration trials to penetrating the superficial covering of drift only, for, in many instances, the removal of but a few feet of rock might lead to the discovery of valuable deposits of the precious metal, where no indications of its existence appear on the surface of the rock.

There is another line of upheaval or metaliferous band lying north from the Isaac Harbor band, about four or five miles, but I had no opportunity of examining it, excepting where it crosses at the narrows of Country Harbor. Quartz veins are very abundant in it, in a band about 600 yards in breadth—and I found gold in it both from the washings and from the quartz; indeed, several specimens were found there from boulders, previous to my visit. The strata here are more talcose and micaceous in composition than any I observed further south; but this may be only a local peculiarity due to their close vicinity to granite, which forms a high range of hills on the west side of the harbor, and extend to some distance north from this point.

The strike of the strata in this section of the band corresponds in direction with the granite range, being N. 15° W. and S. 15° E., thus shewing a deflection of forty-five degrees from the general strike of the country, which is N. 60° W. and S. 60° E. The strata dip toward the granite at an angle of eighty-five degrees; their planes of slaty cleavage are vertical, but not well defined. The quartz veins follow the strike of the rock N. 15° W., and are regularly interstratified in the planes of deposit; some of them are very rich in arsenical ore, small garnets and zircons; and there is reason to believe that they contain also oxid of tin, as I found traces of it in the washings here, and at two other points on the north border of this district. I found them most abundant, however, near the head waters of the Musquodoboit, and associated there also with gold, small garnets and zircons.

While exploring on the north side of the Musquodoboit River, in the upper settlement, I found some traces of gold in quartz veins, inclosed in strata, which dip at a high angle to the northward; their strike is north 85° west, and they closely resemble those at the narrows of Country Harbor, and may possibly be the northern margin of the same band. Lower carboniferous or Devonian strata repose on them, both in this valley and in the valley of the St. Mary's; but since the carboniferous rocks are unconformable with the older group in stratification, they afford but negative proof only of the age of the older group; for they may be an overlap, and farther to the north other strata may be found filling up the gap conformably,—if not, however, the south coast group should be regarded as of azoic age. The seemingly total absence in them of fossil organic remains, of true arenaceous beds, and beds of limestone, favors this view. It is clear that, as a group, they differ widely in many respects from any group known to lie above the horizon, regarded as the paleozoic basis in other parts of America. That some of the schistose rocks in the northern districts of the Province are of paleozoic age there can be no doubt; but it is not clear that they are all of that age, for there are extensive areas there, where the rocks

bear a very close resemblance to those of the south coast; and it is not unlikely that they will also be found auriferous. But whether this should prove to be the case or not, the great extent of our gold fields along the southern coast cannot fail to place Nova Scotia in a position second to no other country in the northern hemisphere as a gold producer, should deep mining be extensively engaged in over the whole extent of her auriferous field.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. CAMPBELL.

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS, Esq.,  
Commr. Crown Lands and  
Superintendent of Mines.

## APPENDIX No. 3.

### HALIFAX RAILWAY ASSESSMENT.

No. 54.—Miscella.

*Government House, Halifax, N. S.  
7th August, 1861.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

1. I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, a copy in duplicate, certified under the great seal of the Province, of the Acts passed in the last session of the Legislature, together with the report of the Attorney General thereon.

2. With one exception these Acts do not require any notice on my part.

3. As regards the Act entitled "An Act for Assessing the City of Halifax for Railway Liabilities," the case is, however, different, as the Corporation of the City of Halifax have handed me a petition to the Queen, praying that it may not receive Her Majesty's assent, which petition, together with a special report from the Attorney General, I have now the honor to enclose.

4. The question is one which has frequently been before the Legislature, and the liability of the City of Halifax to be assessed to the amount of £100,000, for the construction of the Provincial Railway, has been affirmed by three separate Acts, passed in 1854, 1858, and 1859.

5. As however, I was aware that it was the intention of the city authorities to appeal to Her Majesty, praying that the present Act should not receive the Royal Assent, I considered it better that a suspending clause should be added to the Bill, to which course my Government readily assented, and a motion to that effect having been made in the Legislative Council, no opposition was made to it.

6. The original proposal that the City of Halifax should become the holder of Railway Stock to the amount of £1,000,000 took place long before my arrival in the Province, and was caused by the general desire which existed, that the Railway should at once be constructed, and also on account of the anxiety which was felt by the citizens of Halifax that the terminus should be on the Halifax and not on the Dartmouth side.

7. Up to the present time, however, the City of Halifax has failed to pay any portion of the interest on the £100,000, and it is for the purpose of compelling it to do so that this Act has been passed. There is no doubt that the Railway has failed to fulfil the expectations of its promoters, and in consequence of the very erroneous calculations which were made of the expense of its construction, only a portion of the intended line has been completed, which naturally diminishes the indirect advantages which would have been derived by the City of Halifax had it extended to the borders of New Brunswick, with branches to Victoria Beach and Pietou.

8. Notwithstanding this, however, I cannot agree with the opinion expressed in the petition to Her Majesty, that the city is not liable for the payment of the £100,000 until the whole of the proposed line is completed. Although the preamble of the Act of 1854 mentions the whole of the proposed lines, I do not find that there is any clause which would imply that the city was not to be liable for its proportion until the whole was completed.

9. It appears to me rather that by that Act it was contemplated that the city should become holders of Stock in the proportion of one-tenth of the



whole sum expended up to £100,000, deriving equal benefits in all profits that might accrue in the proportion of one-tenth of the sum expended, until that sum exceeded £1,000,000.

10. If, therefore, the city would have had a right to a tenth of any profits which might have accrued before the whole line was completed, as I think it undoubtedly would, I cannot understand upon what grounds, now that the project has proved unremunerative, it can claim to be exempt from the payment because only a portion has been finished.

11. Your Lordship will observe that the proposal that the City of Halifax should hold stock to the amount of £100,000 has formed part of every scheme for the construction of Railways in this Province since the subject was first brought forward, and until after the passing of the Act in 1854 it met with the full approval of the City Council.

12. How far they may have been justified in pledging the City funds for such a purpose is a legal question upon which I do not feel justified in offering an opinion, especially as it occurred before my arrival, and I am therefore not aware of the exact circumstances under which it took place.

13. I believe that some opposition was offered to it at the time, but the majority was certainly in favor of the proposal, and the question now at issue is, whether the City shall be compelled to perform its obligations, or that the general Revenue shall be saddled with the payment of the money. The present Bill was brought into the Assembly by my Government, and was supported by Mr. Johnston, my late Attorney General, and other members of my late Government; only five members out of the fifty-five who compose the House of Assembly, voting against it.

14. The feeling in the City against the Bill is certainly very strong, and I understand that it is the intention of the city authorities to commission Mr. Grassie, a gentleman residing in London, to bring this case fully before your Lordship, so that your Grace will at any rate be placed in full possession of the arguments they can adduce against the measure before advising Her Majesty to give Her Royal Assent to the Act.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

Nova Scotia.—No. 122.

*Downing Street, 9th December, 1861.*

MY LORD,—

I have received, and very carefully considered, the memorial of the Mayor and Council of Halifax, praying that the Royal Assent may not be given to an Act passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, entitled, "An Act for Assessing the City of Halifax for Railway Liabilities."

I have also received an application to the same effect from Mr. Grassie, who appears to have been commissioned by the Mayor and Council to plead their cause in this country.

It appears that as early as 1849, the citizens of Halifax, in common with the other inhabitants of Nova Scotia, desired to make the harbor of Halifax the centre of a system of Railways, connecting it with New Brunswick and other places; and the citizens, on various occasions, expressed their readiness to contribute largely to the construction of these railways, provided that the terminus was in Halifax, and not in Dartmouth, which it is alleged could have been made accessible at less expense to the Province.

In 1854 an Act was passed, with the consent of the City of Halifax, authorizing the construction of a system of Railways.

The second clause of this Act, without pledging the Colony to any specific plan or any specific expenditure, provided that the "line to be first completed" should be a trunk line, extending northwards from the harbor of

Halifax; and it may be inferred from the preamble that by the completion of the line was intended its extension to the New Brunswick frontier.

The third clause provided that after the completion of the trunk line such branches as were approved by the Legislature should be proceeded with.

The thirty-eighth clause provided "that the City of Halifax should be considered as holding stock in such railways to the extent of one-tenth part of the actual expenditure thereon, such tenth part not to exceed in the whole the sum of one hundred thousand pounds," (£100,000), and should pay certain annual sums in satisfaction of the liabilities thus incurred, "such annual sums to be assessed and levied, as the Legislature might thereafter direct."

More than a million of money has been spent in the construction of railways, having their terminus, not in Dartmouth but in Halifax. But this expenditure has been wholly inadequate for the execution of the original design, the cost of which appears to have been greatly under-estimated. The construction, therefore, has been arrested, the Railway stopping short of Halifax harbor at one end, and being only carried half way towards the frontier of New Brunswick at the other. And while the Trunk line is thus incomplete, a Branch railway has been constructed as far as Windsor, in a westerly direction. Under these circumstances the City of Halifax for some time refused or neglected, or was not called upon, to pay any part of the money due from it.

In 1858, however, an Act was passed to enforce this payment to the full extent (virtually) of the One Hundred Thousand Pounds claimed by the Colony. The citizens of Halifax petitioned Her Majesty to disallow this Bill, not on the narrow ground that the letter of the engagement embodied in the Act had been infringed by the construction of the branch line, but on the broad principle that the citizens ought to pay not One Hundred Thousand Pounds, the amount of their maximum contribution, but a sum bearing the same proportion to One Hundred Thousand Pounds, as the sum expended bears to the sum necessary to complete the whole scheme.

The question in this shape was brought forward for the decision of my predecessor, who did not feel at liberty to advise the disallowance of the Act. It was accordingly left to its operation.

The law now under consideration differs in no degree in point of principle from that of 1858, which is now in force; but it provides more stringent methods for enforcing the liabilities of the City of Halifax, which, I infer, are not yet in process of liquidation. This is the Act to which it is desired that Her Majesty's assent should be refused. And they now appear to expect that they shall not be called upon to pay any part of the One Hundred Thousand Pounds claimed from them, until the completion of the three lines alluded to in the preamble to the Act of 1854, an event which does not appear likely to occur.

On this prayer of the Mayor and Council I have to make the following observations:

1. The question is in no degree one of Imperial concern, affecting as it does merely local interests, which with the consent, or at the desire, of the Colonists have been withdrawn from the guardianship of the Imperial Government, and placed under that of the Local Legislature and responsible ministers. In the case of a Colony as advanced as that of Nova Scotia, it is only in extreme and exceptional cases that Her Majesty can be advised to interfere with authority in matters thus within the legitimate jurisdiction of the local Legislature.

2. The Act of 1854 appears to lay down clearly the extent to which the Corporation of Halifax is partner in the undertaking, no provision is made to exempt the city from the risk of suffering in common with its fellow-shareholders from erroneous estimates, exaggerated expectations, or mismanagement. Its interests are protected by enacting first, that the share of the city is not to exceed one-tenth of the money spent; and secondly, that it is not to exceed One Hundred Thousand Pounds. The present claim of the Province is confined within these limits.

3. Besides the general advantage accruing to Halifax from the Railway, even as now constructed, the City has received a special consideration for its contribution to the cost of construction in securing (at an expense to the Colony) that the Railway shall be on the Halifax side of the harbor.

4. The city has been allowed for a long time to delay the liquidation of debt to the Colony.

5. The claim made by the Province upon the City has been already under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, who, if they have not positively affirmed, have formally refused to negative it.

6. The Act of 1858 having been thus allowed to come into operation, the claim of the Province appears now to rest upon that law, rather than on the Act of 1854.

7. The present Act, therefore, does not appear to be passed in order to define the liabilities of the City, but to enforce payment. It is not an irregular legislative interference with the course of justice, but a proceeding rendered necessary by the refusal of the City to discharge their debts, the extent of which is authoritatively ascertained by the Act of 1858, and contemplated in the Act of 1854, which expressly provides that the money necessary for the satisfaction of those debts, should be assessed and levied, "as the Legislature might thereafter direct."

Under these circumstances I am unable to see any ground for recommending Her Majesty to withhold her assent from an Act passed by the Local Legislature, and affecting (as I have observed) only local interests, and I shall accordingly recommend its confirmation by Order in Council. You will be good enough to inform the Mayor and Council of this decision.

I will not conjecture what course Her Majesty's Government might have taken if the City of Halifax, instead of asserting an unreasonable exemption from liability, had contented themselves with claiming reasonable compensation for such damage (if any), as may have been inflicted upon them by the construction of the branch, prior to the completion of the Trunk line.

Whether and to what extent any such damage has occurred is a question best determined by local knowledge, and therefore peculiarly unfit for the consideration of the Imperial Government. But I think it right to express my opinion, that if it were established to any considerable extent, the City of Halifax would have a strong claim on the consideration of the Local Legislature, and especially that they have a strong *prima facie* right to require that the first appropriated of any fresh funds which may be available for railway purposes, should be in accordance with the second clause of the Railway Act of 1854, to the completion of the Trunk line, in which, (I infer) they consider themselves principally interested.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant-Governor

The Right Honorable

THE EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c. &c. &c.

Nova Scotia.—No. 142.

*Downing Street, 23rd January, 1862.*

MY LORD,—

With reference to my despatch, No. 122, of the 9th of December, I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship the enclosed order of the Queen in Council, specially confirming the Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, No. 3857, for assessing the City of Halifax for Railway Liabilities.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant-Governor  
The Right Honorable  
THE EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c. &c. &c.

*At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 6th day of January, 1862.*

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

&c. &c. &c.

Whereas the Governor of Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, with the Council and Assembly of the said Province, did, in the month of April, 1861, pass an Act, which has been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz: No. 3857, "An Act for assessing the City of Halifax for Railway Liabilities." And whereas the said Act has been laid before Her Majesty in Council, together with a letter to the Lord President of the Council, from the most noble, the Duke of Newcastle, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, recommending that the said Act should receive Her Majesty's special confirmation; Her Majesty was thereupon this day, pleased, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, to declare Her special confirmation of the said Act, and the same is hereby specially confirmed, ratified, and finally enacted accordingly: whereof the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander-in-Chief, for the time being, of Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

(Signed)

ARTHUR HELPS.

## APPENDIX No. 4.

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### DISALLOWANCE OF ACT 24, VIC. 24.

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Nova Scotia.—No. 104.

*Downing Street, 3rd September, 1861.*

MY LORD,—

I have had under my consideration the Act passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, entitled, 24 Victoria, cap. 4, An Act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners without the Province.

In connexion with this Act I enclose the copy of a report from the Law Officers of the Crown, with reference to a New Brunswick Act (23 Vict., c. 26), and you will see that the first clause of the Nova Scotia Act is open to some of the objections which prevented my advising Her Majesty to confirm the Act of New Brunswick.

In framing Colonial Acts, it cannot be too carefully remembered that those Acts have no effect beyond the limits of the Colony in which they are passed, and, on this principle, the Nova Scotia Legislature, while it has full power to declare what affidavits or other documents shall be received in evidence by the Nova Scotia Court, is not competent to clothe any person with the authority to administer oaths in other parts of Her Majesty's dominions—an authority which in each place must be conferred and regulated by the Legislature of that place, or by Act of Parliament.

I annex a copy of the thirty-fifth section of the Canadian Act, 23 Victoria, cap. 57, sec. 35, which is framed with a full appreciation of the limits of Colonial and Imperial jurisdiction, and therefore not open to any objection. You will observe that its effect is merely to authorize the reception in Canada of Affidavits taken in England by persons, selected indeed by the Governor, but authorized by English (not Canadian) Law to administer oaths. By comparing the clause with that contained in Nova Scotia Act, you will see clearly what alteration is required in the latter.

Till that alteration is made it will not be in my power to recommend that the Act should be left to its operation.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant-Governor

The Right Honorable

THE EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c. &c. &c.

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THE LAW OFFICERS TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

*Lincoln Inn,*

*30th October, 1860.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

We are honored with your Grace's commands signified in Sir F. Rogers' letter of the 17th October, instant, in which he stated that he was directed by your Grace to request our consideration of an Act passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick, entitled, 23rd Vict., cap. 26, No. 2734. "An Act to authorize the appointment of Commissioners in the United Kingdom, and other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, and in the United States of America, to take affidavits and acknowledgements of Deeds, and other instruments relating to matters in this Province, which Act authorizes the Lieutenant Governor in Council to appoint Commissioners to administer

oaths and take affidavits in the United Kingdom and other places, to be used in the Courts of Justice in New Brunswick.

Sir Frederic Rogers was also pleased to state that he was directed to request that we would favor your Grace with our opinion, whether this provision can properly be made by an enactment of the Colonial Legislature.

In obedience to your Grace's commands we have taken these papers into our consideration, and have the honor to report—

That we are of opinion that the Act in question is framed in excess of the authority possessed by the Legislature of New Brunswick.

They might well have passed an Act, declaring that affidavits taken, and deeds acknowledged, before certain persons in Great Britain and Ireland, or the rest of the United Kingdom, should be received in the Courts of Justice in the Colony and be deemed valid, as if they had been duly made within the precincts of the Colony; but they had no power to enact that the Governor of New Brunswick should appoint Commissioners within the United Kingdom, who should be clothed with all the powers and authorities of the Judges of the Courts of Westminster Hall, the Lords of the Session in Scotland, and Masters in Chancery in England and Ireland, and finally, with all the "powers and authorities given to a Judge of any Court of Justice in the United Kingdom, or in any Foreign State, or in any British Colony, by the 7th section of the 19th Victoria, entitled, An Act in further amendment of the Law."

A Statute, so universal, taking effect per orbem terrarum, would hardly be within the power of the Imperial Parliament, but certainly very widely transcends the limits of that authority which belongs to the Legislature of New Brunswick.

We think it would be desirable to bring a Bill into Parliament next session, for the purpose of enacting, that all persons duly authorized to take affidavits in the United Kingdom, or the acknowledgements of deeds by married women, should be empowered to take affidavits and acknowledgements to be used in the Courts of Justice in every Colony, provided such affidavits and deeds be made admissible in the Courts of Justice of such colony, by any Act of Colonial Legislature, or other authority.

We have, &c.

(Signed) RICHARD BETHIELL,  
WM. ATHERTON.

His Grace

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

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*Extract of "An Act concerning the Administration of Justice in Lower Canada," assented to, 19th May, 1860, Cap. 57.*

"35. It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time, to nominate and appoint fit and proper persons, resident in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, as Commissioners to administer oaths, and take affidavits to be used in any Court of Civil Jurisdiction in Lower Canada, and all affidavits taken by any such Commissioner shall be of the same value and effect, and the same credence shall be given thereto, in all Courts of Civil Jurisdiction in Lower Canada as is now given to affidavits taken before a Commissioner appointed by the Superior Court for Lower Canada, or by any Judge thereof, provided that no person but an Attorney or Solicitor, practising in one of the Superior Courts of Great Britain or Ireland, and qualified by law to act as Commissioner for similar purposes in Great Britain and Ireland, shall be appointed."

## APPENDIX No. 5.

### CONSULAR FEES.

No. 34.—Miscella.

*Government House, Halifax,  
30th April, 1861.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

A feeling has, for some time, existed among the mercantile community of this Province, that an overcharge has been exacted by Her Majesty's Consuls in the United States, on vessels entering the ports of the Union.

Under these circumstances, my Government in November last, commissioned a gentleman to proceed to the States for the purpose of enquiring into the facts of the case; a copy of whose report, together with the copy of the report of the Committee of the House of Assembly, to whom the matter was referred, I have now the honor to enclose.

By these documents your Lordship will perceive that a vessel bound to a port in the United States, has to pay to the British consul seven shillings and sixpence on entrance, and seven shillings and sixpence for a certificate of clearance and registration on receiving back her papers before leaving.

With regard to the first charge, I do not understand that any objection is raised. With regard to the second, the laws of the United States not requiring any certificate from the consul before the clearance is granted, but, on the contrary, the certificate of clearance from the collector of customs being the evidence on which the consul is authorized to return the ship's papers, it is conceived by the mercantile community here that the certificate of clearance and registration by the consul is unnecessary, and the fee of five shillings for the former and two shillings and sixpence for the latter service charged by the consul is not authorized by law.

This view of the question has been adopted by the Committee of the House of Assembly, and by a resolution of the House, a copy of which I also append. My Government are authorized to test, by a suit at law, the right of the consul at Boston to exact these fees, and I am also requested to bring the subject under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

The fees themselves, are small but, as the trade between this Province and the United States is mostly carried on in small ships, making numerous voyages, the sum in the aggregate amounts to a considerable tax on the shipping of Nova Scotia, and is felt to be much more oppressive on them than on large vessels making three or four voyages across the Atlantic during the course of the year.

My Government are anxious that the subject should be brought under your Lordship's consideration before any legal steps are taken to test the legality of these charges, in the hopes that should it appear to Her Majesty's Government that the view taken by the Committee of the House of Assembly is correct, and that the consuls are not entitled to the fees on clearance, such steps may be taken as will prevent a recurrence of the charges complained of, and that all further proceedings may be rendered unnecessary.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

Nova Scotia.—103.

*Downing Street, 2nd September, 1861.*

MY LORD,—

With reference to your Lordship's despatch, No. 34, of the 30th of April last, respecting the charges levied by Her Majesty's Consuls in the United States, on vessels entering and leaving the Ports of the Union, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith for your information, a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, with its enclosures on the subject.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

The Right Honorable

THE EARL OF MELGRAVE, &c. &c. &c.

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MR. MURRAY TO SIR F. ROGERS.

*Foreign Office,  
August 28th, 1861.*

SIR,—

I am required by Earl Russel to state to you, for the information of the Duke of Newcastle, that on the receipt of your letter of the 25th of May last, His Lordship caused inquiry to be made into the alleged grievance of Nova Scotia Ship-masters, in regard to the fees levied by Her Majesty's Consuls at New York and Boston, upon British Colonial Crafts, and I am to transmit to you a copy of a despatch from Mr. Consul Archibald, by which it appears that the complaint of the Ship-masters is not well founded.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES MURRAY.

SIR F. ROGERS, Bart. &c. &c. &c.  
Colonial Office.

No. 77.

MR. CONSUL ARCHIBALD TO EARL RUSSEL.

*British Consulate New York,  
July 25th, 1861.*

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr Murray's despatch, No 15, of the 13th ultimo, transmitting to me certain papers which your Lordship had received from the Colonial Office, relative to a complaint made by the Government of Nova Scotia, that illegal fees are levied by Her Majesty's Consuls in the United States, on vessels belonging to that Colony, and instructing me, bearing in mind the heading of the table of fees, part second, namely, "Fees to be taken in matters in which the Consuls interposition is to be given, only when required by the parties interested," to report whether the fees complained of by the Nova Scotian Government, have been levied in virtue of the services performed having been required by the parties paying for them, or whether those services were required under any local regulations; and further directing me to forward the enclosures in the despatch, together with an accompanying letter to Her Majesty's Consul at Boston, who equally with myself, is to report on the matter.

I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, that I duly transmitted to Her Majesty's Consul at Boston the enclosures and the despatches, and the accompanying letter referred to.

I now beg leave to report to your Lordship, that the fees in question, which are complained of as illegal by the Nova Scotian Government, are levied in virtue of the services performed, having been required by the laws of the United States, in reference to the entrance and clearance of vessels.



The following extract from the "General Regulations under the Revenue and Collection laws," issued by the United States Treasury Department, contains the substance of the Act of Congress relative to this matter.

It is required by Act of March 3, 1817, that the register or other documents in lieu thereof, together with the clearance and other papers granted by the officers of the customs to any foreign vessel at the port of departure for the United States, shall before entry in any port of the United States, be produced to the Collector with whom such entry is to be made; and the master or commander of such foreign vessel is required within forty-eight hours after such entry, to deposit the said papers with the Consul or Vice Consul of the nation to which the said vessel belongs, and to deliver to the Collector the certificate of that officer, that the papers have been so deposited. For the failure to comply with this regulation, the master or commander of the vessel so offending is, on due conviction thereof, in a court of competent jurisdiction, subject to a fine of not less than five hundred, nor more than two thousand dollars.

The papers thus lodged with the Consul, cannot be returned to the master or commander of the vessel, until the production by him to the Consul of a clearance in due form from the Collector of the port where the vessel has been entered; and any Consul offending against this regulation, on conviction thereof before the Supreme Court of the United States, is subject to a fine at its discretion, of not less than five hundred, nor more than five thousand dollars.

The course of procedure upon the entrance and clearance at this port, of british vessels, is stated in the enclosed copy of a letter addressed by me, on the 20th December, to Mr. Harvey, the Commissioner appointed by the Government of Nova Scotia to obtain information on this subject, to which I beg leave to refer; I beg to observe in reply to Mr. Harvey's report, which forms one of the enclosures in Mr. Murray's despatch, that the certificates appended thereto, are not exactly according to the form of those used in the Consulate, of which I herewith enclose copies.

The fee of five shillings for certificate of entry, and that of two shillings and six pence for registration thereof, do not appear to be disputed. They are levied for services required, as well by the parties paying for them, as under local regulations.

The like fees on the clearance of vessels, are levied for services impliedly, if not actually required by the parties interested.

A consideration of the terms of the Act of Congress will, I think, shew that these services are necessary for the protection, as well of the master as of the Consul, and in order to a satisfactory compliance with the exigencies of the law. It is argued that the certificate from the collector of customs is all that is required to enable the master to proceed to sea. but this is not so: he must produce and exhibit such certificate to the Consul, and of this proceeding it is incumbent on the Consul to make a public act, by recording it in the first place. It is in the next place, for the protection of the master, that the Consul should grant a certificate, or other documentary proof under his official seal, of the production and exhibition to him of the Collector's certificate of clearance. Suppose the master by any means to obtain his register and ship's papers, without having produced the Collector's certificate to the Consul, the master is, in such case guilty of a misdemeanor. Hence the utility of attaching to the Collector's clearance a certificate of the production thereof to the Consul, and of the master's compliance with the laws. The necessity of being furnished with such evidence may frequently arise, both before and after the departure of vessels, and especially in the present circumstances of this country, where so much vigilance is exercised in reference to foreign vessels, and where they are liable to be overhauled at sea by armed vessels of the United States.

On the other hand, the Consul is subject to a heavy penalty if he delivers the register and other papers of the ship to the master, without the production and exhibition of the Collector's clearance. It is necessary he should retain, and be able to produce, when called upon, satisfactory evidence of this fact. He consequently keeps a record of the transaction and of the

certificate granted by him to the master. The proper course, indeed, would be for the consul to retain the collector's certificate and grant only his own to the master. In any event he must be prepared to prove, not merely the issue of the collector's certificate, but the actual production thereof to the consul.

Now these services are all rendered necessary by force of the Law regulating the entry and clearance of vessels; and it cannot reasonably be contended that the fees leviable in respect of such services are not legally incident on the masters and owners. I found that these fees had long been levied before my appointment to this consulate, and considering them to be legally leviable, I have not felt myself at liberty without positive instructions from Her Majesty's Government to remit any portion of them.

I may add here, that as I have no immediate pecuniary interest in these fees, I have deemed it proper, in pursuance of the instructions contained in Mr. Murray's circular despatch of the 20th May, 1861, to levy the full amount of fifteen shillings on all vessels, whether under or over eighty tons burthen.

As I am not instructed to report on the expediency or in expediency of levying these fees, but am to confine myself to the question of their legality, I shall reserve for another occasion any remarks I may have to offer on that branch of the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. M. ARCHIBALD.

THE EARL RUSSEL, &c. &c. &c.

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MR. CONSUL ARCHIBALD TO MR. HARVEY.

*H. B. M. Consulate, New York,  
December 20th, 1860.*

DEAR SIR,—

In compliance with your request I enclose herein,—1st, statement of the amount of fees received at this consulate on vessels entering at this port from or clearing hence for ports in Nova Scotia during the year 1859; 2nd, do. do. for the year 1858; 3rd, do. do. on vessels entering from and clearing for ports in New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and Canada during 1858 and 1859 respectively.

The records of the consulate during the years 1855, 1856, and 1857, prior to the the time of my taking charge of it, do not enable me to furnish you with the required information for those years.

The fees collected for services rendered to British shipping are authorized and established by the Act of 6 Geo. 4 c. 87, and the order in council of May 1st, 1855. A copy of the tariff is in your possession. With reference to the fees for certificates of entry, clearance and registration, the legality of which, or a portion of which appears to be questioned, I beg to call your attention to the following extract from the United States revenue laws:

“It is required by Act of March 3, 1817, that the Registry or other document in lieu thereof, together with the clearance and other papers granted by the officers of the Customs to any Foreign Vessels at the port of departure for the United States, shall, before entry in any part of the United States, be produced to the Collector, with whom such entry is to be made, and the Master or Commander of such foreign vessel is required within forty-eight hours after such entry to deposit the said papers with the consul or the vice-consul of the nation to which the vessel belongs, and to deliver to the Collector the certificate of that officer, that the papers have been so deposited. For a failure to comply with this Regulation the Master or Commander of the vessel so offending is, on due conviction thereof, before a court of competent jurisdiction, subject to a fine of not less than five hundred or more than two thousand dollars.”

“The papers thus lodged with the consul cannot be returned to the Mas-

“ter or Commander of the vessel until the production by him to the consul  
“of a clearance in due form from the collector of the port where the vessel  
“has been entered, and any consul offending against this regulation, on  
“conviction thereof before the Supreme Court of the United States, is sub-  
“ject to a fine, at its discretion, of not less than five hundred, nor more than  
“five thousand dollars.”

The practice is, that the master of a British vessel arriving at this port, comes first to the consulate, and deposits not only the documents required by the Merchant Shipping Act, but also, in compliance with the law above quoted, the ship's register.

The consul thereupon, after examination of the register and papers, recording an abstract of their contents, with the particulars of the voyage, &c., issues a certificate under his seal in the form A. herewith annexed. This certificate is the only evidence of the nationality and privileges of the vessels which the customs authorities accept, and for the correctness of which the consul is held responsible. For the certificate and seal, a fee of five shillings is charged, and for the registration of it and of the abstract of the vessel's register, &c., the fee of two shillings and sixpence is also charged. Again, when the master is ready for sea, and in compliance with the law, produces the clearance from the collector, the consul issues thereupon to the master a certificate in the form B., hereto appended, to the effect that the master has produced such clearance, or in other words, has entered and cleared his vessel according to the laws and in conformity with the regulations of the consulate. The consul makes a registration of this certificate, as well as of the contents of the customs clearance and of the statistics required by the Board of Trade. For this certificate and seal, usually called a certificate of clearance, and registration, the like fees of five shillings, and two shillings and sixpence, respectively, are levied. It is incumbent on the consul, not more for his own protection than for that of the master and the owners of the vessel, to perform those consular acts and furnish legal evidence of a compliance with the requirements of the law. For this purpose a consular certificate is attached to the customs clearance under the consular seal.

I learn from my predecessor, Mr. Barclay, that these fees have been levied for a long period of years, and were collected before the time of his appointment. In short, the rate of fee is fixed by the tariff, the services to be rendered are made necessary by the laws of the United States.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

E. M. ARCHIBALD.

JOHN HARVEY, Esq.

(A.)

*Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, New York.*

I certify that \_\_\_\_\_ Master of the  
 British \_\_\_\_\_ from  
 hath deposited at this Office the certificate of her Registry, and other docu-  
 ments required, and that she is a *bona fide* British vessel, entitled to all the  
 rights and privileges secured to her as such by existing Treaty stipulations  
 between Great Britain and the United States.

Given under my hand this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18

*Consul.**To the collector of the Port of New York.*

[Seal]

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Cleared \_\_\_\_\_ of

For

Cargo

Value, \$

Deserted

Shipped

Left in Hospital

Wages due, \$

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18

of

Master

Owner

From

Consignees

Cargo

No. crew

Passengers

Tonnage

Invoice value of cargo, \$

(B.)

*Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate, New York.*

I, Edward Mortimer Archibald, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul, Do hereby certify, That

Master of the  
of  
hath entered and  
cleared the said vessel according to Law, and in conformity with the  
regulations of this Consulate.

In testimony whereof, I do hereunto set my  
Hand and Seal of Office at the City of  
New York, this                      day of  
                                         in the year of Our Lord  
One thousand eight hundred and sixty

[Seal]

# APPENDIX No. 6.

## PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

### Fourth Annual Report of the Medical Superintendent.

To the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

GENTLEMEN :

The customary Annual Report is herewith respectfully submitted.

On the first of January of the present year we had ninety-five patients under care. During the past twelve months sixty have been admitted and thirty-eight discharged, leaving one hundred and seventeen now resident.

One hundred and fifty-five have been under treatment during the year.

Since the opening of the Hospital the entire number admitted has been one hundred and ninety-three. The whole number discharged in these three years has been seventy-six, of whom thirty-seven were "restored"—twenty-four males and thirteen females; twenty-five were more or less "improved"—seventeen males and eight females—and fourteen have "died"—six males and eight females.

The average daily number for the year was one hundred and five.

TABLE

*Showing the number admitted and discharged monthly for the past three years.*

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted.....	18	13	2	5	4	9	3	4	7	0	5	0	39	31	70
Discharged .....	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	1	0	3	3	1	11	4	15
Remaining.....	17	30	31	34	37	44	47	50	57	54	56	55	28	27	55
<hr/>															
Admitted.....	1	1	3	6	6	7	7	1	8	4	12	7	32	31	63
Discharged .....	2	2	0	1	2	1	2	2	4	3	2	2	15	8	23
Remaining.....	54	53	56	61	65	74	76	75	79	80	90	95	45	50	95
<hr/>															
Admitted.....	1	4	1	3	8	9	4	7	9	6	5	3	38	22	60
Discharged .....	3	1	2	3	2	4	3	5	6	5	1	3	21	17	38
Remaining.....	93	96	95	95	101	106	107	109	112	113	117	117	62	55	117

Should the applications for admission continue as heretofore to exceed the number discharged in the ratio of five to three, (nearly), it will not be prac-

licable much longer to accede to them for want of room. Our available space is now nearly all occupied, and any considerable increase in our numbers would crowd the Hospital beyond its capacity to afford either comfortable or healthful accommodation.

Under these circumstances it becomes a matter for serious consideration what is best to be done. Barely one-half of the building is yet constructed, and the period has now arrived when it should be extended in accordance with the original design. The plan accompanying this report shows at a glance, the portion of the Hospital still unbuilt.

Even if the North wing be at once proceeded with, the time requisite for its completion will be little short of two years, and long before that, the building will be overcrowded.

According to the Census of 1861, there are in Nova Scotia, three hundred and forty insane persons; or rather more than one in a thousand of the entire population. Of this number two hundred and twenty-three (or nearly two-thirds of the whole) remain without the advantages of Hospital care, many of them wandering about even at this inclement season—others confined mercilessly—and all so situated as to demand our warmest sympathy. The condition of these two hundred helpless and irresponsible beings ought to stimulate every one to urge the completion of the building provided for this class of our fellow-countrymen.

In the mean while, during the progress of this extension of the Hospital, it will be not only desirable, but necessary, to limit the admissions strictly to that class alone for whose benefit the institution was founded. It is evident that a costly building, designed solely for the insane, is not requisite for the idiotic and imbecile, many of whom are now resident here. The very name of "Hospital for the Insane," implies that it is intended as a place for the cure of insanity, and not merely an Asylum of refuge.

#### AGES OF PATIENTS.

The alleged ages of those admitted this year are as follows :

Seven years .....	1	From 50 to 60.....	4
From 10 to 20.....	3	“ 60 to 70.....	2
“ 20 to 30.....	16	“ 70 to 80.....	2
“ 30 to 40.....	18	Unknown .....	1
“ 40 to 50.....	13		
		Total.....	60

#### RESIDENCE.

The place of residence, as stated on admission, was :

Halifax, City or County.....	19	Richmond County.....	2
Colchester County.....	1	Annapolis.....“.....	2
Hants.....“.....	2	Victoria.....“.....	1
Lunenburg.....“.....	1	New Brunswick.....	1
Cape Breton.....“.....	5	United States.....	2
Pictou.....“.....	4	Germany.....	1
Cumberland.....“.....	4	Prince Edward Island.....	2
Queen's.....“.....	3	H. M. Service Military.....	2
Sydney.....“.....	2	“ “ Naval.....	3
Inverness.....“.....	1	Unknown.....	1
Guysboro'.....“.....	1		
		Total.....	60

Since the opening of the Institution, each County in the Province has shared its advantages. Halifax has in this as in former years, sent an undue proportion of inmates compared with its population. This is owing partly to the circumstance that the insane who are transient paupers, find their way very generally to the Metropolitan County, but more especially

to the proximity to the Hospital, rendering their admission less inconvenient than from the more remote districts.

Owing to a recent Act of the Legislature constituting one year's residence in any locality a legal settlement, the number of insane poor chargeable upon this county is very large, and has led to a remonstrance on the part of the authorities as to the consequent increase of county taxation. This is, however, far less an evil than the neglect of the insane which prevailed until within the past two or three years; and if the rate payers have a correct idea of the pecuniary side of the question, they will readily perceive that the sooner their insane are committed to Hospital the less will be the expense attending them. Of the twenty discharged "restored" within the past year, nineteen were less than a twelve-month, and a large majority less than six months insane, at the time of their admission.

The suggestion anticipated in the Report for 1859 that the expense of all the pauper and indigent insane should be chargeable upon the Provincial Treasury, has at last been made in a tangible form; but it is worthy of the consideration of the Legislature whether they will adopt in Nova Scotia a system which has been tried and abandoned elsewhere.

The idea that the Province should maintain its own insane, appears at first sight, plausible enough; but, on looking calmly at the matter, it will be quite apparent, that in providing this noble Hospital, the Legislature has worthily acquitted itself of the duty devolving upon it; while the several Counties which enjoy the advantages of the Institution, are merely called upon to pay in proportion as they avail themselves of its benefits.

Should the Province at any time assume the entire expense, Halifax, which now requests the alteration, would be the chief gainer, and the insane from the distant Counties would gradually be excluded from the Institution. In this County alone there were on the 30th of March, 1861, one hundred and twenty-six lunatics and idiots, being more than sufficient to fill the Hospital, to the manifest disadvantage of all other parts of the Province.

Not only would this result be likely to follow eventually such a change as is now sought for; but another and by no means a desirable consequence would be, the crowding of the Hospital to an injurious extent. It would in effect be offering a bonus not only to the several Counties, enabling them to avoid the expense of maintaining such of their insane poor as they could send here, but it would equally relieve the independent and even the wealthier classes from the cost of supporting their friends in the Institution.

Once admit the principle that the Province supports any others than the transient poor, and it will be difficult, indeed, to draw a line which will exempt the indigent, without also relieving such of their neighbors as are in more affluent circumstances. So long as the present law is in operation, no such inequality is likely to occur. The authorities in each County are capable of discriminating between the rich and the poor, especially when their own interests require them to draw the line of demarcation.

#### CIVIL CONDITION.

*Males*—Married, 12; Single, 22; Widower, 1; Unkown, 3 .....38.  
*Females*—Married, 10; Single, 9; Widows, 3.....22.

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60.

Under the head of "married" in this, as in many similar returns, are included those who have been deserted by their respective partners; which desertion may, in no small proportion of cases, have been one of the causes of insanity.



## FORMER OCCUPATION.

*Males.*

6 had been Farmers,	6 had been Labourers,
4 “ Gentlemen,	3 “ Sailors,
2 “ Soldiers,	2 “ Marines,
1 “ Pensioner,	1 “ Merchant,
1 “ Physician,	1 “ Medical Student,
1 “ Teacher,	1 “ Stage Driver,
1 “ Miner,	1 “ Tailor,
1 “ Fisherman,	1 “ Barber,

*Females.*

3 had been Farmers' Wives,	3 had been House Servants,
1 “ a Farmer's Daughter,	1 “ a Lady's Maid,
1 “ a Barrister's Daughter,	1 “ a Sailor's Wife,
1 “ a Minister's Daughter,	1 “ a Merchant's Wife,
1 “ a Dressmaker,	1 “ a Tanner's Wife.

Several of the patients of both sexes had either no occupation, or if any we were unable to ascertain it.

A fair proportion of the wealthier classes continue to avail themselves of the Hospital for the care and cure of their friends. The money hitherto sent abroad to maintain this class of patients in foreign institutions, is now expended within our own borders—the great majority of those belonging to this Province who were formerly in other Hospitals being now placed with us.

The number of our paying patients from a remote distance has been increased, through the recommendation of Professor Acland of Oxford, alluded to in last year's Report.

## ABSENT ON TRIAL.

In accordance with a practice pursued in other institutions of this class, I have advocated the preliminary removal for a short period, on trial, of those who have apparently recovered. During the past year this plan has been resorted to in several cases, and at the date of this report one of the patients is absent on leave, preparatory to his final discharge.

Relapses now and then unexpectedly occur, and some who are to all appearance well, are unequal to the excitement following their return to home and friends. By availing themselves of a conditional discharge, all the formalities and delays of a new admission—as well as the expense attending it—are obviated, should such re-admission become necessary.

It is only where patients reside, or are willing to remain, within a reasonable proximity to the Hospital, that this plan is advisable. The Superintendent has thus an opportunity of judging as to the fitness of his patient to engage once more in the active duties of life—and once assured of this, he is enabled to recommend a discharge, in cases where he would often deem it the safer plan to advise a prolonged residence in the Hospital.

## DISCHARGED.

In the past year thirty-eight have been discharged, of whom twenty are “recovered” (eleven males and nine females) eight are more or less “improved” (seven males and one female), and ten have “died” (three males and seven females.)

The number of discharges (thirty-eight) equals those for both the preceding years (fifteen and twenty-three.) As was formerly the case, the males outnumber the females. This is partly to be attributed to the reluctance to remove female patients subject to recurrent attacks, while men

liable to them are generally discharged when their convalescence is once established.

Of those "recovered" all but one were brought to Hospital within a twelve-month of the date of their present attack. The exceptional case who was represented to have been two and a-half years insane, had lucid intervals of variable duration.

The recoveries for the past year, (twenty) exceed in number those of the two previous years together, (eight, and nine); and in only one instance of those discharged this year, a case of a fourth attack, has a relapse occurred.

The cases recorded "improved" or stationary, were, for the most part, removed against the remonstrance of the Superintendent—the greater number for pecuniary reasons, and others to be transferred to a Naval Asylum in England to which they had a right of admission.

Of the deaths, one occurred by suicide, notwithstanding that great vigilance had been used, and every precaution taken to guard against it. This case was reported in detail at the time of its occurrence. One died from Epilepsy complicated with Phthisis.

One, aged seventy-three, died twelve days after admission, from exhaustion consequent upon loss of rest, and removal from a distant part of the country. One died from Phthisis. One death occurred (in a female) from general paralysis. This patient had led a dissolute life, and had been an inmate of other Hospitals. The characteristic optimism was wanting in this instance.

One male and four females died from marasmus, and prostration from chronic mania. These had been resident here from one, to two and a-half years. All five had been for a long time insane, (one upwards of twenty years), and had been inmates of other institutions, for a longer or shorter period.

#### PREMATURE REMOVALS.

In the Report for 1859 allusion was made at some length to the great impatience often manifested on the part of friends in not allowing their relatives to remain in the Institution long enough to test fairly its advantages. As was to have been expected, the result has been the re-commitment in several instances of those so unadvisedly removed, and unfortunately with their prospects of recovery seriously diminished.

I would again urge upon all who have friends here, not to look for a very speedy restoration in a serious disease often of long standing. To the Medical Profession I would once more appeal on this subject, as by their advice on such matters, the majority of people are willing to be guided.

Unless in cases of recent occurrence, a year's residence in Hospital ought to be anticipated and provided for, and in many instances a far longer period will elapse before improvement, much less recovery, takes place.

And when amendment begins, when there is a well marked change for the better, let not the anxiety of friends to have the convalescents under their own more immediate care, induce them to peril the recovery, as is sometimes incautiously done, by taking them away at this critical period.

#### VISITS OF FRIENDS OF PATIENTS.

This subject, like the last, has been alluded to before, but its importance warrants a repetition of the caution and advice then tendered.

A mistaken kindness not unfrequently leads to a succession of visits, most injurious in their results. This practice is apt to cause a continued state of homesickness by no means favorable to recovery—and leads to remonstrances on the part of the Superintendent which are sometimes not very well received.

It is for the interest of the Institution, and always gratifying to the officers in charge of it, that the most ample opportunity should be afforded for public inspection. Two days are set apart weekly for this object, and

to persons from a distance the Hospital is open every day. These are not the visits against which we offer our remonstrance—neither do we object to the frequent admission of the friends of those patients whose malady is chronic—these visits are often advisable and are encouraged accordingly.

The interviews between the excitable patients and their immediate friends, is what does so much harm to the former, especially within a few weeks or a month or two after admission, and still more so when convalescence is just beginning. The irritability, the restlessness and the despondency following such untimely interviews are unknown to, and scarcely credited by the friends, who seem to think their former intimacy would surely obviate all harm. Many a wet pillow and sleepless night, many a dull and dreary day, and many a bitter pang of separation, do these ill-advised visits give rise to. It is not too much to say that they sometimes seriously retard recovery, and not unfrequently cause a relapse.

#### ELOPEMENTS.

This year the attempts at elopement have been numerous, but, in no instance, has the missing patient eluded our search. One was retained at home by his parents, who considered him sufficiently restored to be left under their care.

Another was absent for several days, last summer, before he could be traced to his destination. He made his escape during the night, and no clue could be had for some time as to the route he had taken. When at last our search (which was aided by his friends) proved effectual, he was found not to have wandered very far. He had not walked for eighteen months before, but this ramble proved to us that he was capable of locomotion, and he now enjoys an occasional walk in the garden.

#### NON-RESTRAINT.

In order to carry out effectually the modern and humane system of non-restraint, so ably advocated by Dr. Conolly, we have aimed from the first to engage the services of active, cheerful and trustworthy attendants, and have instructed them in their arduous and responsible duties.

In one instance, reported two years ago, we combated the determined self-injury of a patient who had a habit of beating his head with increasing violence against the wall. We fitted up for this man a "padded room," by means of which he has enjoyed a freedom of motion, and an amount of liberty, which could in no other way be accorded to him.

Cases of extreme destructiveness occasionally arise, setting all ordinary care utterly at defiance. One such we had recently, where the constant presence by day and by night of one, generally of two, and often of three attendants, was insufficient to prevent the destruction of property, and the serious disturbance of the other patients. This propensity was at last overcome by continued kindness, and by a determined refusal to sanction the application of any restraining apparatus.

There is on this continent, owing probably to atmospheric influences, a degree of excitability and resistance to all authority, happily unknown in Great Britain. Hence we have a larger proportionate number of noisy and turbulent patients; and greater difficulty in carrying out this benevolent and enlightened plan of treatment.

#### NIGHT WATCHING.

Guarded as we are at every point against fire, first by the character of the building, which is to a great extent fire-proof; secondly, by the distance of our steam-heating apparatus from the Hospital, a system of heating which is particularly free from danger, and thirdly, by our ample supply of hose, both internally and externally, and our excellent and un-failing head of water; we have the less occasion to take further precautionary measures on this score.

The necessity for night attendance on the sick and on the restless patients, as well on those of careless habits, renders it desirable to concentrate the night watching upon these particular classes. In large institutions, night nurses are advantageously employed, who have no duties by day, but in many Hospitals, a system of alternate night watching by the attendants, aided occasionally by kind-hearted patients, is found very effectual.

In this institution, when occasion required, we have resorted to the rotation system, and until we have a greater number on the sick list, rendering it advisable to open a special dormitory or an infirmary, we see no need of resorting to any other plan.

An unexpected and highly valued correspondence with one of the Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, gave opportunity for enquiry on this and kindred matters, and has confirmed us in the opinion previously entertained.

#### OCCUPATION.

The employment of the male patients in farm work and gardening, and of the females in sewing, knitting, and general household work, has conducted not only to their continued happiness and contentment, but has obviated the necessity for increased expenditure for hired labour.

The industrious patients are encouraged by small gratuities, but it is not in our power to carry out this principle to the extent its importance deserves.

It would be only just and fair to recompense the labour of the quiet industrious patients, either by periodical money payments, or by allowing their earnings to accumulate and paying them the interest of this sum annually, should they become able to leave the Hospital.

I have advocated this in a previous report, and am convinced that, within certain restrictions, it could be so carried out as to be advantageous to the Hospital and beneficial to the patients.

#### RECREATION.

The greatest evil of Hospital life is monotony, and in order to counteract this an occasional change is essentially necessary. Attendants and patients alike require it, and so far from interfering with the daily work of the establishment, an entertainment now and then, promotes cheerfulness and encourages industry.

Excursions to the country in summer, sleigh drives in winter, visits to interesting exhibitions in the city, occasionally, and attendance at the village church on Sundays, have during the past year relieved the tedium of daily routine.

Without involving the establishment in any additional expense, these and other means have been resorted to with the happiest results.

In a previous report, published only in the Journals of Assembly for 1860, a statement was submitted in reference to a "Recreation Fund." Noticing the effect of music upon the Insane, an attempt was made by private individuals to raise by subscription a sum sufficient to purchase a Piano Forte.

Several donations were made, when Edward Binney, Esq., with his characteristic liberality, presented the Institution with a very handsome Rosewood, semi-grand, London instrument. So far from checking the subscription, this served as a stimulus to the collectors, who in a very few days obtained the handsome sum of about three hundred dollars.

This was in part laid out for various means of diversion for the patients, as stated in detail in the report above named, and as shown in an account hereto annexed. The sum remaining was deposited in the Bank of British North America, with the intention, as then stated, of ultimately buying an organ for our Chapel.

An opportunity of realising this wish presented itself recently and was at once taken advantage of. An instrument, admirably answering our purpose, was bought in Truro, for the moderate sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, and is now in use weekly in the Hall devoted to our Sunday Services.

#### OPENING OF THE NEW WING.

The South Wing of the Hospital, intended for the excited class of male patients, was first occupied on the 27th May last. Advantage was taken of this opportunity to paint and refit the ward previously occupied by these men.

This ward, intended for the convalescent and orderly class, had, from necessity, been relinquished for nearly three years to those of an opposite grade, and consequently a thorough renovation became necessary. When this was done four wards were devoted to the male and four to the female patients, affording a better means of classification than had previously been attainable.

The new wing is only two stories in height, and completes the south half of the building. The apartments, designed for the most violent patients, are so constructed as to be secure from injury and yet are finished to all appearance like ordinary rooms. They differ chiefly from the other single dormitories in being larger in size and in having a side light near the door for the double purpose of ventilation and inspection. This unglazed window, with an ornamental iron facing, is provided with a sliding oak shutter.

To Dr. Tyler, formerly of Concord, N. H., now Superintendent of the McLean Asylum, Boston, Mass., we are indebted for valuable practical hints regarding these rooms.

Dr. H. H. Stabb, Superintendent of the Newfoundland Asylum kindly furnished us with a pattern iron window sash, and for the apartments named, these are admirably adapted. They are built into the brick work, the upper half is double, the glazed portion of the sash being hinged at the top, and opening outwards. A strong wire guard of ornamental pattern protects the glass from injury. A sliding shutter of boiler-plate is concealed in the wall, and is controlled by a key in the corridor.

These rooms have oak doors of double thickness, which, being painted to correspond with the other wood work, have all the appearance of ordinary dwelling-house doors. Instead of bolts we have extra locks to be used when required. By these means, without anything of a prison aspect, we have the security desirable for certain cases, fortunately very limited in number.

The other arrangements of the South Wing are deserving of notice.

The flooring is of Pitch Pine from Florida, of narrow width—grooved and tongued, and secret nailed. All the floors are deafened.

The windows (except in the rooms already alluded to) have cast-iron sash bars in an outer sash of oak. These rise and fall about five inches, the upper and lower sashes balancing each other. The squares of glass are six inches by eighteen and throughout the lower hall are protected by ornamental window guards of heavy wire work. The window jambs are splayed and rounded off, the plastering finishing into a groove in the sash frame. The door jambs are finished to correspond. By this a large amount of wood work and painting is saved, while the appearance of the halls is greatly improved.

A space is left between the external walls and the plastering, preventing the absorption of moisture, so troublesome in the sections of the Hospital first built. Instead of ordinary plastering the walls are finished with cement, so that the most mischievous patients find it impracticable to make any impression.

The dining-rooms are large and centrally situated. Each has its china closet and dumb waiter.

A drying closet is provided on each story. Hose are kept in readiness in each ward in the event of fire.

The bath tubs are of cast-iron, painted, and are supplied at the bottom. Hot and cold water, for bathing purposes, is always available. The water closets are flushed by opening the door. The heating is by steam, and in every way satisfactory. Our standard of temperature is 63°. The coils of steam-pipe give off their heat in a large chamber immediately under the corridors. A flue from this chamber leads to every room, and opens about fifteen inches from the floor. Each room has also its ventilating flue near the ceiling leading to the attic, where an Emerson's ventilator, three feet in diameter, is always open.

The ventilating fan will eventually be connected with these distant chambers, so as to enable us to regulate the admission of air as may be required.

The halls are lighted with gas made on the premises from Cannel coal.

The furniture is neat and very strong. Wooden bedsteads alone are used, being far cheaper than iron—stronger, if anything, and of much better appearance, while they are no more liable to vermin. The settees, corresponding in design with the bedsteads, are very heavy, and divided into compartments, so that they cannot be used as lounges, nor can the patients crowd each other.

In the lower hall all the furniture is of birch, painted imitation oak; in the upper, imitation walnut.

One division of each hall has rooms on one side only, forming the pleasantest corridors in the building.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The kindness of individuals, the sympathy of the public, and the encouragement of friends, are once more most thankfully recorded.

Not only to the Superintendent, but to the employees in general, is this continued and undiminished interest in the welfare of the patients most acceptable and gratifying. Whatever conduces to the well-being of any of the inmates, encourages and stimulates to renewed exertion all those who are devoted to the Institution.

To the clergymen of different denominations, who have conducted our Sunday afternoon services, we return our best thanks. Being without an appointed chaplain, we are favoured with the attendance of Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan ministers, in rotation, and about three-fourths of the patients join regularly in the services. Those who belong to the Roman Catholic Church attend their own chapel weekly at Dartmouth.

His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave and Lady Mulgrave have continued to manifest their warm interest in the Institution by appropriate donations to the industrious patients, and by not unfrequent visits. Distinguished strangers have, on several occasions, accompanied them, and the leading characteristics of the Hospital have always received their very favorable notice.

We are indebted to the Provincial Government for four hives of bees.

"So work the honey bees,  
Creatures, that by a rule in Nature, teach  
The art of order to a peopled kingdom."

The Hon'ble W. A. Black kindly sent a large number of flower roots and bulbs for the garden. To Miss Mott, G. A. S. Crichton, Esq., and F. LeBlanc, Esq., we are under obligations for similar favours.

The Hon'ble. Financial Secretary, Hon. Judge Wilmot, Revd. R. Murray, Alexander James, Esq., and Messrs. Crosskill & Burinot, have generously added to the stock of books in our Library.

Messrs. A. & W. McKinlay presented one of their recently published maps of Nova Scotia. John Naylor, Esq., sent us flower roots for the garden, and a large foot-ball.

Our anonymous lady friend, who last year presented us with the billiard table, has recently made us an acceptable donation of painted wooden ware.

J. Longard, Esq., gave a handsome jet, (Prince of Wales' pattern), for our fountain.

To S. Caldwell, Esq., we are indebted for a quantity of matting.

To Mrs. H. Y. Mott we are under renewed obligations for frequent donations of fruit for the patients, on the occasion of their evening parties; to Mrs. Charles F. Mott for similar delicacies; and to Miss Willis for a large box of artificial flowers and ribbons.

F. Passow, Esq., has continued to favour us with his most interesting readings.

During the summer, Captain the Honble. F. Egerton, very considerably sent the excellent band of the "Saint George," to discourse sweet music on the grounds.

J. P. Hagarty, Esq., and friends have kindly repeated their enlivening concerts on several occasions. Miss Albro and friends devoted an afternoon to the entertainment of the patients. Miss Kate Reynolds and Madame Anna Bishop, each favored us with a concert—the latter accompanied by Mr. Sedgwick's admirable performance on the concertina. Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Mignowitz have more than once placed us under similar obligations.

The Band of Hope, under the guidance of R. M. Barratt, Esq., gave us two excellent entertainments, consisting of dialogues, recitations, and singing.

Professor Anderson generously gave free tickets to his entertainments to a number of the patients, about thirty of whom attended at the Temperance Hall.

A restored patient, upon his recovery, invited a party of about fifteen, to an afternoon's excursion on the Truro road, and provided refreshments for them at their journey's end. This was one of the most pleasing events of the year, and is gratefully alluded to.

The publishers of the following papers continue to send gratuitously and regularly: the "Provincial Wesleyan," the "Presbyterian Witness;" the "Acadian Recorder;" the "Halifax Reporter;" the "Morning Journal;" the "British Colonist;" the "Christian Messenger;" the "Church Record;" the "Eastern Chronicle;" the "Morning Chronicle;" the "Halifax Sun," and to these have been added, during the year, the "Yarmouth Tribune," and the "Abstainer," and occasional numbers of the "Antigonish Casket."

For these kind favours we tender our warmest acknowledgements.

#### REQUIREMENTS.

Our wants are not very numerous. We need an airing court for males, and a sun shade on the grounds for the female patients. Our wharf requires enlargement and repairs. The coal pits need covering in. An additional tank is wanted for hot water. In the portion of the Hospital first built, the plastering was injudiciously laid upon the brick walls without any intervening space. The consequence has been that on every side we have large patches falling off wherever the moisture penetrates. This has become so general as to need early attention and thorough repair. Whether it may not be both desirable and necessary to coat the entire Hospital with cement, I leave for others to determine.

#### CONCLUSION.

The foregoing report is less minute in many of its details than if written for professional eyes alone. The limited number yet under care, but especially the uncertainty attending the particulars in reference to many of the patients has deterred the writer from tabulating to the extent he would otherwise have done. Statistics, to be of any value, must be reliable, and since the accounts of friends, in many instances, have been found entirely inaccurate, it was deemed judicious to omit such uncertain information altogether.

The want of an uniform system is another reason why this, as well as

other reports, are of less professional value than they would otherwise be. This desideratum is felt in Great Britain as well as in the Colonies, and no less in the States of America.

The more general interchange of Hospital reports, between this continent and Great Britain, is very desirable. I append a statement of those received during the year, and shall be happy to be favoured with an increased number, and will gladly reciprocate with all.

Before closing, I desire to bear record to the faithfulness of the attendants and employees in general, who have continued to devote themselves assiduously to their respective duties.

And now committing the Hospital and all within it to the fostering care of Him who has hitherto given it His blessing, I look forward with renewed hope upon the coming year.

JAMES R. DEWOLF, M. D., Edin.,  
Superintendent.





Cost of the Principal Items of Provisions for the year 1861, compiled from Quarterly Returns.

	JANUARY QUARTER.		APRIL QUARTER.		JULY QUARTER.		OCTOBER QUARTER.	
Flour.....	41	\$287 00	39	\$273 00	45	\$315 00	52	\$364 00
Butter.....	542	97 56	498	89 64	522	93 96	528	95 04
Tea.....	212	91 16	224	96 32	248	106 64	261	112 23
Brown Sugar.....	616	55 00	630	56 25	661	59 01	740	66 07
White Sugar.....	74	9 25	73	9 12	89	11 12	69	8 63
Coffee.....	73	19 71	100	27 00	89	23 49	66	17 82
Chocolate.....	75	16 50	78	17 16	90	19 80	93	20 64
Beef.....	5351	310 54	6049	371 95	5939	344 67	5412	314 09
Pork.....	867	57 80	792	52 80	248	16 51	1066	71 07
Mutton.....	254	16 93	187	12 47	282	18 80	44	2 94
Veal.....	64	4 27	80	2 86	821	25 66	1419	44 34
Peas.....	80	2 86	188	68 91	242	88 72	279	102 28
Molasses.....	143	52 42	449	19 03	436	18 50	620	26 29
Rice.....	432	18 32	196	9 80	164	8 20	296	14 80
Barley.....	132	6 60	660	20 62	821	25 66	1419	44 34
Oatmeal.....	707	22 09	1036	22 20	1434	30 73	1811	38 81
Commeal.....	1426	30 56	1507	53 82	1642	58 64	1762	62 92
Fish (Dry).....	1521	54 32	93	15 81	95	11 87	83	10 37
Cheese*.....	60	9 00	125	15 00	116	13 92	102	12 24
Crackers.....	80	9 60	147	90 25	182	77 35	202	16 50
Apples*.....	10	27 00	16	3 20	21	4 20	27	5 40
Potatoes*.....	196	58 80	10	2 75	10	2 75	8	2 20
Vinegar.....	20	4 00	490	24 50	10	2 75	8	2 20
Salt.....	8	2 20	490	24 50	10	2 75	8	2 20
Onions.....	8	2 20	490	24 50	10	2 75	8	2 20
		\$1263 49		\$1354 46		\$1349 54		\$1497 73
								Total...\$5465 22

Average daily number of patients 105,— being at the rate per annum, for provisions per patient, \$52 05c.

\* The prices of these articles varied during the year.

*Expenditure for Labour, as shown by the pay lists, also for Salaries,  
for the year 1861.*

January.....	\$265 92	
February.....	265 59	
March.....	246 77	
Salaries.....	575 00—	\$1353 28
April.....	243 49	
May.....	270 07	
June.....	275 77	
Salaries.....	575 00—	1364 33
July.....	272 00	
August.....	279 02	
September.....	267 83	
Salaries.....	575 00—	1393 85
October.....	284 15	
November.....	302 11	
December.....	299 58	
Salaries.....	575 00—	1460 84
Total.....		\$5572 30

*Return of Insane and Idiots, from Census Report, 1861.*

Counties.	Returned by Enumerators.						In Hospital.			Total Insane and Idiots	Population.
	Insane.			Idiots.			M.	F.	Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
Halifax.....	25	29	54	14	6	20	21	31	52	126	49021
Colechester.....	11	9	20	5	12	17	3	4	7	44	20045
Cumberland.....	6	6	12	9	3	12	2		2	26	19533
Pictou.....	7	11	18	14	6	20	2	6	8	46	28785
Sydney.....	4	6	10	14	9	23		2	2	35	14871
Guysborough.....	4	4	8	7	5	12		1	1	21	12713
Inverness.....	3	11	14	14	12	26				40	19967
Richmond.....	7	6	13	11	12	23	1		1	37	12607
Victoria.....	3	2	5	5	6	11	1		1	17	9643
Cape Breton.....	12	4	16	8	5	13				29	20866
Hants.....	6	3	9	10	8	18	3	1	4	31	17460
Kings.....	8	6	14	15	12	27	2	1	3	44	18731
Annapolis.....	9	5	14	9	2	11	2		2	27	16753
Digby.....	6	8	14	11	12	23	2		2	39	14751
Yarmouth.....	4	2	6	13	14	27	2		2	35	15446
Shelburne.....		4	4	6	2	8				12	10668
Queen's.....	2	1	3	3	1	4	2	2	4	11	9365
Lunenburg.....	4	7	11	10	12	22		1	1	34	19632
Non Resident.....							2	1	3	3	
Total.....			245			317			95	657	330857

“The number of Lunatics returned shows that this class of unfortunates, during the last decade, has increased in a greater ratio than the population. In 1851, there were 166, being only 1 in 1660 of the whole population; while the returns for 1861, show 340, including those in the Hospital for the Insane, being 1 in 970 of the population. It is difficult to account for this disparity, otherwise than by supposing that they were not all returned in 1851. The number of Idiots does not exhibit a like proportionate increase with that of Lunatics. There were 299 Idiots returned in 1851, and 317 in the present Census. Probably some who were returned in 1851 as Idiots, are now returned as Lunatics.”

## REPORTS, &amp;c., RECEIVED.

- Aberdeen, Royal Asylum for the Insane, annual report to 31st December, 1860, pp. 25. By Robert Jamieson, M. D., Medical Superintendent.
- Belfast District Hospital for the Insane, report to 31st March, 1861, pp. 46. By Robert Stewart, M. D., Resident Physician, Superintendent.
- Butler Hospital for the Insane, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S., report for 1860, pp. 44. By Isaac Ray, M. D., Superintendent and Physician.
- Committee, Select Parliamentary, report on Lunatics, with appendix, &c., London, 27th July, 1860.
- Commissioners in Lunacy, reports to the Lord Chancellor, 1844 to 1860, 12 volumes.
- Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland reports, first and second, of General Board, Edinburgh. 1859, 1860.
- Cottage Asylums, pp. 32. By W. A. F. Brown, M. D., Commissioner in Lunacy for Scotland. 1861.
- Colney Hatch London, County Middlesex Lunatic Asylum, report, January, 1858. pp. 194. D. F. Tyerman, M. D., and W. G. Marshall, M. D., Medical Superintendents.
- Commissioners (Her Majesty's), report on Lunatic Asylums in Scotland and appendix, Edinburgh. 1857.
- Commissioners on Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, report, parts 1 and 2, Dublin. 1858.
- District, Local, and Private Lunatic Asylums, Ireland, report of Inspector General, Dublin. 1844 to 1859. 8 vols.
- Eademic Degeneration, pp. 15. By W. A. F. Brown, M. D., Commissioner in Lunacy for Scotland. 1861.
- Edinburgh Royal Asylum for the Insane, report for the year 1860, pp. 40. By David Skae, M. D., Resident Physician.
- Hartford (Conn.), Retreat for the Insane, thirty-seventh annual report, April, 1861. pp. 38. By John S. Butler, M. D., Physician and Supt.
- Hamilton County (Ohio, U. S.) Lunatic Asylum, report for 1859, pp. 17. By William Mount, M. D., Superintendent.
- Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, report, December, 1858. pp. 47. By Andrew McFarland, M. D., Superintendent.
- Kentucky, Eastern, Lunatic Asylum, report to October 1, 1861. pp. 12. By W. S. Chipley, M. D., Medical Superintendent.
- Kentucky, Western, Lunatic Asylum, report for 1858-59. pp. 63. By F. G. Montgomery, M. D., Medical Superintendent.
- Kent Lunatic Asylum, medical report, 1857. pp. 29. By James E. Huxley, M. D., Superintendent.
- Kings County (New York) Lunatic Asylum, report, 1859. pp. 17. By Edward R. Chapin, M. D., Resident Physician.
- Maryland Hospital for the Insane, report for 1858-59. pp. 31. By John Fonerden, M. D., Medical Superintendent.
- Maine Insane Hospital, report for 1860. pp. 32. By Henry M. Harlow, M. D., Superintendent and Physician.
- Michigan Asylum for the Insane, report for 1857-58. pp. 29. By E. H. Van Deusen, M. D., Medical Superintendent.
- Missouri State Lunatic Asylum, report, 1857-58. pp. 31. By T. R. H. Smith, M. D., Superintendent and Physician.
- Massachusetts General Hospital, (and McLean Asylum), report for 1860. pp. 55. By John E. Tyler, M. D., Superintendent.
- Malden (Canada), Lunatic Asylum, report for 1860. pp. 6. By Andrew Fisher, M. D., Medical Superintendent.
- Medical Practitioners' Bill, (New Brunswick.) From J. Waddell, M. D., Superintendent and Physician, Lunatic Asylum. 1860.
- New Brunswick Provincial Lunatic Asylum, report to October 1, 1860. pp. 17. By John Waddell, M. D., Medical Superintendent.
- Newfoundland Hospital for the Insane, thirteenth annual report to 31st December, 1860. pp. 24. By Henry H. Stabb, M. D., Physician and Sup't.
- New York State Lunatic Asylum, seventeenth annual report to November 1859. pp. 36. By John P. Gray, M. D., Superintendent and Physician.

- New York City Lunatic Asylum, report for 1860. pp. 24. By M. H. Ranney, M. D., Resident Physician.
- New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, report for 1859. pp. 31. By H. A. Buttolph, M. D., Superintendent and Physician.
- New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, twentieth annual report to May 31st, 1861. pp. 30. By J. P. Bancroft, M. D., Superintendent.
- Northampton (Mass.) State Lunatic Hospital, sixth annual report to October 31, 1861. pp. 36. By Wm. Henry Prince, M. D., Superintendent.
- North Carolina Insane Asylum, report for the years ending November 1, 1859-60. pp. 54. By Edward C. Fisher, M. D., Physician and Sup't.
- Ohio, Northern, Lunatic Asylum, second annual report, 1856. pp. 23. By R. C. Hopkins, M. D., Superintendent.
- Ohio, Southern, Lunatic Asylum, third annual report, 1857. pp. 69. By John McIlhenny, M. D., Superintendent.
- Ohio, Central, Lunatic Asylum, nineteenth annual report, 1857. pp. 64. By R. Hills, M. D., Superintendent.
- Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, Canada, report for 1860. pp. 35. By Joseph Workman, M. D., Medical Superintendent.
- Provincial Lunatic Asylum, report of Superintendent on British and Irish Asylums, 1859. pp. 21. By J. Workman, M. D.
- Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Philadelphia, report for 1858. pp. 62. By Thomas Kirkbride, M. D., Physician.
- Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg, report for 1860. pp. 31. By John Curwen, M. D., Superintendent and Physician.
- Pennsylvania Hospital, (Western) report for 1859. pp. 38. By Joseph Reed, M. D., Superintendent and Physician.
- South Carolina Lunatic Asylum, report, November, 1859. pp. 32. By J. W. Parker, M. D., Superintendent and Physician.
- Vermont Asylum for the Insane, annual report to August, 1860. pp. 14. By W. H. Rockwell, M. D., Superintendent and Physician.
- Western Virginia Lunatic Asylum, report for 1859-60, pp. 13. By Francis T. Stribling, M. D., Physician and Superintendent.
- Worcester, (Mass.) State Lunatic Hospital, twenty-ninth annual report to October, 1861. pp. 74. By Merrick Bemis, M. D., Superintendent.
- Wisconsin State Hospital for the insane, report for 1861. pp. 52. By J. P. Clement, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

## APPENDIX No. 7.

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### FISHERIES.

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No. 26.

*Government House, Halifax,  
4th April, 1861.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to forward to your Lordship a joint Address which has been passed by both branches of the Legislature of this Province, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to invite the consideration of the governments of France and the United States to the mode of taking Codfish adopted by the fishermen of those countries.

It is, I believe, an undoubted fact that the Codfishery, a branch of industry which has always been considered of the greatest importance to these Colonies, has very materially deteriorated of late years, and it appears not improbable that this diminution may be caused by the practice of catching fish by set lines on the spawning banks.

I have, therefore, to request your Lordship to have the goodness to lay this address at the foot of the Throne, and I trust your Grace may be enabled to advise Her Majesty to take such steps as may be best calculated to bring about some arrangement to put a stop to the evil complained of, as any regulations which would have a tendency to improve the fisheries, cannot fail to be equally beneficial to all parties.

(Signed) I have, &c. MULGRAVE.

His Grace  
THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

Nova Scotia.—No. 132.

*Downing Street, 27th December, 1861.*

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 26, of the 4th of April last, enclosing a joint Address to the Queen, from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, praying that measures may be taken for the better preservation of the fisheries off the coasts of that and neighboring Provinces.

I have to acquaint your Lordship that the subject was mentioned to the Government of France with a view to the appointment, if they should concur, of a commission to investigate the causes of complaint, and to establish regulations for the prevention of the evils alleged to exist. The French

Government, however, declined to adopt this suggestion. They have expressed their opinion that it is more practical, and, therefore, preferable, to leave each Government to take such measures as they may judge most suitable for the preservation of the fisheries.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant-Governor  
The Right Honorable  
THE EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c. &c. &c.

*Government House, Newfoundland,*  
*26th December, 1861.*

MY LORD,—

Having directed the Attorney General, Mr. Hoyles, to endeavour to procure information on the subject of the complaints made by Nova Scotia fishermen against Newfoundland fishermen for cutting their nets and stealing their fish, I beg leave to enclose two documents from Mr. Hoyles on the subject, Captain Hamilton, of the "Hydra," having informed me that you were desirous to get the information as early as possible, as, in the absence of the Admiral, your Lordship intended to communicate with the authorities in England.

The Attorney General will, at the opening of the Session, bring in such an Act as he alludes to, but, to carry the law into effect will be impracticable unless we have some naval force or marine police to prevent the fishermen from committing aggressions on themselves, as well as on other fishermen enjoying the privilege of fishing on our coasts, more particularly on the extensive fishing grounds on the Coast of Labrador, entirely out of the reach of the Government here.

For the last three years, I have been urging on Her Majesty's Government that it would be impossible to keep the peace amongst these fishermen unless such a policy be adopted, and I trust that I shall soon see it carried into effect.

I have the honor to remain,  
My Lord,  
Your most obedient,  
Humble Servant,  
A. BANNERMAN, *Governor.*

Lieutenant Governor  
The Right Honorable  
THE EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c. &c. &c.

*Extract from a letter from I. L. McNeil, Carbonear, to H. W. Hoyles, dated  
December 16th, 1861.*

I herewith beg to enclose the examination of three of the men against whom complaints were made by Nova Scotia fishermen, the parties examined were the only men who could be found here. Robert Birt is not known here; Edward Hickey lives in St. John's, and Patrick Doherty re-

mains at Labrador. The complainants have evidently got hold of wrong names. The parties examined admit the trespass took place, but will give no information that will shew who the offenders were. I have attended to this matter as soon as I could get hold of the men, who have been absent from here part of the time since their return from Labrador.

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*St. John's, December 19th, 1861.*

SIR,—

In obedience to your Excellency's commands, on the 15th November last I transmitted to Mr. McNeil, the Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonar, copies of the petition of William Martin and others to the Admiral on the station, in reference to the alleged interference of the Newfoundland fishermen with those of Nova Scotia, at the Labrador, during the summer of 1860, and of Captain Hamilton's communication to your Excellency on that subject, with directions to Mr. McNeil to bring before him those of the parties charged with this outrage, who are resident in Carbonar, and hear what they had to say in answer to this complaint, and I now beg to enclose Mr. McNeil's report, with a copy of the deposition made by such of the parties charged as were within his jurisdiction.

From these documents, your Excellency will perceive that, as might have been anticipated, the Carbonar men deny all participation in, and knowledge of, the act of which the Nova Scotia fishermen complain, and we are, therefore, unable, as the case at present stands, to do any thing further.

I hope, however, that this inquiry, which will, no doubt, become generally known amongst the fishermen, will have the effect of preventing such misconduct in future, by shewing that the attention of the Government has been directed to this subject, with a view to the detection and punishment of the offenders; but should it fail of this effect, as the taking of the herring under the circumstances narrated in the petition, was only a civil injury, for which an action for damages by the party injured would be a very insufficient remedy, it would be advisable to pass an Act specially for the prevention of such trespasses, in which case it would be necessary that a ship of war should be stationed on the Labrador during the fishery season, for the purpose of seeing that the provisions of the Act, which might be framed with a view to such an emergency, were carried into effect.

I have, &c.

H. W. HOYLES,  
*H. M. Attorney General.*

His Excellency  
SIR ALEXANDER BANNERMAN,  
Governor, &c., &c., &c.

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The examination of James Knox, John Bransfield, and Michael Sweeney, all of Carbonar, fishermen, taken upon oath before Israel L. McNeil, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Northern District of Newfoundland.

Who, being severally sworn, saith in reply to charges made against them by William Martin and others of Nova Scotia, of having taken forcible pos-



session of certain herrings enclosed in a seine by said Martin and others at Salt Ponds, Labrador, on the fifteenth day of August last past, which herrings were the lawful property of said William Martin, and others associated with him in the prosecution of his fishing voyage.

The above named James Knox, John Bransfield, and Michael Sweeney, solemnly declare that they had no hand, act or part, in taking herrings from William Martin aforesaid, or interfering with him in the prosecution of his fishing voyage at Salt Ponds, Labrador; and they further declare that Patrick Doherty and Patrick Sweeney were not at Murray's Harbour or Salt Ponds, Labrador, during the past season.

CAPT. JAMES KNOX,

JOHN BRANSFIELD,

his

MICHAEL  $\times$  SWEENEY.

mark

Taken, subscribed and sworn at Carbonear, in the district aforesaid, this 10th day of December, 1861, before me.

ISRAEL L. MCNEIL, J. P.,  
*Acting Stipendiary Magistrate.*

# APPENDIX No. 8.

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## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

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(Copy.)

*Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax,  
July 30th, 1861.*

SIR,—

The discovery of Gold in various parts of Nova Scotia, and the known value of our metals and minerals, make it very desirable that we should have a geological and mineralogical survey of this Province. This, to be of any value, should be done by or under the direction of a man standing very high in science, and upon whose integrity and accuracy every reliance could be placed.

From your position and the character of your studies, I know of nobody better able to give a sound opinion on such a subject; and from the interest you take in the prosperity of your native Province, I know you will pardon the trouble I give you when I enquire:

1. By whom would it be most advisable to have such a survey made?
2. What time would be required to complete it?
3. What would be the probable expense?

You will very much oblige me by a reply upon all these points at your earliest convenience.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

Dr. DAWSON,  
McGill College.

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*University of McGill College,  
Montreal, September 3, 1861.*

SIR,—

In replying to your communication of July 30th, I must express my sincere gratification that the project of a geological survey is, at length, seriously entertained by the Government of my native Province, and my readiness to give any aid in my power towards the successful completion of an undertaking, which must be of incalculable importance to the material progress of a country so richly endowed with mineral wealth.

In answer to the first question in your letter—"By whom would it be advisable to have such a survey conducted?"—I may state that it has long been my opinion that, in event of a survey being undertaken in Nova Scotia, advantage should be taken, as far as possible, of the men, material, and experience of the Canadian survey, which has probably been the most thorough and successful on this continent, and has accumulated resources, which could scarcely be secured by any of the Maritime Colonies unaided. I have, therefore, communicated your letter to Sir William Edward Logan, and have requested him to consider the terms on which the survey of Nova Scotia can be connected with that of Canada. Sir William, appreciating the advantages to both countries, likely to arise from such a union of effort, has expressed himself as willing, (the consent of the Government of Canada having first been obtained), to undertake the general direction of the survey, and to provide for such office work as could be best done here on as

easy terms as possible—the field operations to be performed by assistant geologists paid by Nova Scotia.

Sir William has also kindly furnished a statement, (herein enclosed), from which, it appears, that an annual sum of £1000, currency, for five years, would be sufficient for the purposes in view. This statement furnishes an answer to your second and third questions; but I may make the following remarks in farther explanations:

1. The statement supposes the employment of two field geologists—one, perhaps, to devote himself exclusively to the metamorphic districts and their metallic minerals, the other to the coal fields and more modern formations,—I would recommend that the first of these should be selected from the assistants of the Canadian survey, and the second should, if possible, be found in Nova Scotia.

2. While the work would include a general examination of the geological structure of the Province, special attention would be given to the points of present practical interest, as for instance the gold districts and coal fields.

3. While facts of immediate practical importance would be stated in the annual reports of progress, the estimate of expense is intended to include the detailed working up of the paleontology and economic geology and mineralogy, and the final publication of the whole with suitable illustrations. It would be in these portions of the work more especially, that increased efficiency and economy would result from the employment of the officers of the Canadian survey; and I have no doubt that, if the work be placed under the direction of Sir W. E. Logan, he will be prepared to recommend to the Government of Canada to allow such aid to be given at the bare cost of the time and material employed, without any charge for his personal services.

4. I may be permitted to add that I shall be happy to undertake, in connection with the above arrangements, the determination and description of the fossil plants and land animals of the carboniferous rocks, to which I have for some time specially devoted attention, and in the preparation of a complete account of which as far as known, I have already made some progress. This I should be prepared to do free of expense to the Province.

In conclusion, I beg leave to recommend that correspondence should, at once, be opened with Sir W. E. Logan, with a view to such arrangements on the details of the work, as would, in event of the plan above sketched being adopted, enable field work to be commenced in the spring of 1862.

I have, &c.

J. W. DAWSON.

H. N. JOSEPH HOWE, &c., &c., &c.

*Montreal, 30th August, 1861.*

MY DEAR SIR,—

I do not think it would be safe to state the sum that it would probably cost to make a general geological examination of Nova Scotia at less than £1000 per annum, continued for five years.

The examination would be such a one as would give a fair idea of the mineral resources and physical structure of the country, and might at a subsequent period be carried into farther detail if it were required. A portion of the amount and time would be devoted to working up and publishing results.

I am, &c.

W. E. LOGAN.

DR. DAWSON,  
McGill College, Montreal.

## APPENDIX No. 9.

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### INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY.

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(COPY.)

No. 27—Miscella.

*Government House, Halifax.*  
*4th April, 1861.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honor to enclose a joint Address to Her Majesty, passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, on the subject of the Inter-Colonial Railroad.

The question is one of the most vital importance to the interests of this Province, but it is one which has so frequently been brought under the notice of the Imperial Government, that it is hardly necessary for me to add any arguments in its favor.

Information was received from England by last mail, that a strong feeling was getting up there in favour of the proposed line from Halifax to Quebec, and that petitions were preparing for presentation to Parliament. Stimulated by this information, the Legislature of this Province have lost no time in preparing this Address to Her Majesty, in order to assure Her Majesty that their anxiety for the completion of the Inter-Colonial line is unabated.

Your Lordship is aware that since this question was first raised, a line from Halifax to Truro has been completed by the Government of this Colony; but the resources of this Province are at present unable to bear the expense of carrying on the line to the borders of New Brunswick, a distance of about 60 miles, without external aid given either by the Imperial Government, or by a Company taking the line into their own hands.

Should your Lordship, taking into consideration the great national importance of this line of communication between the North American Provinces, be enabled to advise Her Majesty to entertain this subject, my Government, on the part of this Province, will be prepared either to appoint a delegation to wait on your Lordship in England, or to give their most careful and willing consideration to any scheme which has for its object the completion of this great work.

I have, &c.

(Signed.)

MULGRAVE,

His Grace

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

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Nova Scotia.—No. 85.

*Downing Street,*  
*5th May, 1861.*

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 27, of the 4th of April, enclosing a joint Address to the Queen from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, soliciting Imperial aid towards the completion of the Railway between Halifax and Quebec.

I have laid this Address before the Queen, but I regret to state that it was not in my power to advise Her Majesty to accede to the prayer of it, as Her Majesty's Government are unable to hold out the prospect of being able to afford any pecuniary aid to the proposed undertaking.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant Governor

The Right Honorable

THE EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c. &c. &c.

No. 73.—Miscella.

*Government House, Halifax,*

*29th October, 1861.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

The question of the Inter-Colonial Railroad having been brought under the consideration of the Governments of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, by Mr. Watkin, and other gentlemen from England, it was decided that a delegation from the two latter Provinces should proceed to Quebec to consult with the Government of Canada, in the hope that some united action might be decided upon which would facilitate the carrying out of this most important project; I therefore directed the Hon. Mr. Howe, the Attorney General, and Hon. Mr. McCully, to proceed to England for that purpose.

2. On the 30th Sept. a meeting of the Representatives of the different Governments took place at Quebec, when a resolution—a copy of which is enclosed—was unanimously agreed to.

3. The importance of a Railway communication with Canada, passing through British territory, has so often been recognised by Her Majesty's Government, that I feel that I need offer no apology in again pressing the subject on your Grace's consideration; especially, as at present, there are reasons which would render such a communication more than ordinarily desirable.

4. The encouragement held out at different times by the Government to the formation of this line, has undoubtedly created in this Province the expectation that in consideration of the national importance of the undertaking, the Imperial authorities would not be unwilling to extend their aid in order to ensure its completion, provided such arrangements could be made by the three Provinces as would meet with their approbation.

5. Notwithstanding, therefore, the unfavorable reply which I received from your Grace in answer to the joint Address to Her Majesty from both branches of the Legislature in April last, my Government are emboldened to make one more effort, in the hope that they may now be enabled to bring such new arguments and facts before your Grace as may induce H. M. Government to reconsider the decision at which they have arrived.

6. The Governments of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, are now thoroughly united upon this subject, and have determined to renew the offer originally made of £20,000 a year from each Colony towards the carrying out of this work, notwithstanding the large sums which have since been expended by each of the Provinces for Railway purposes, provided they can obtain the co-operation and assistance of England.

7. I am well aware of the objections entertained in England to subsidies of this description; but, at the same time, there are considerations connected with this undertaking which, I trust, may induce your Grace to consider it of sufficient Imperial interest to justify your giving it your support.

8. I will not pause to point out the advantages which would be derived in time of war by such a communication, extending, as it would, in an unbroken line over a distance of about 1400 miles, because they must be self-evident to your Lordship; and I believe that the advantages which it would offer, even during peace, are such as would nearly, if not quite compensate the Imperial Treasury for the aid requested. £25,000 a year is now paid to the Government of the United States for the transmission of mails to

and from Canada, which would, of course, be saved by the construction of the Inter-Colonial Railway, while the time occupied in their transmission would be considerably diminished. A further saving might also be made in the subsidy paid to the Cunard line of steamers, and troops and warlike stores could at all times be forwarded over the line without incurring the risk and expense of the voyage up the St. Lawrence, which can only be undertaken in the summer season.

9. These three items alone would, I believe, even in a pecuniary point of view, entitle the proposed arrangement to favorable consideration, while, at the same time, it would confer a boon on these Colonies which I believe would tend more than anything else to develop their resources.

10. I have commissioned the Hon. Mr. Howe to proceed to England, to co-operate with the gentlemen who have been selected by the Governor-General of Canada, and the Governor of New Brunswick, and I can only trust that the shape which this question has now assumed may be such as will induce Her Majesty's Government to adopt the proposal.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

COPY OF ENCLOSURE IN NO. 73 DESPATCH.

*Resolution:*

At a meeting held in the Executive Council Chamber at Quebec, on the 30th September, 1861, there were present:

Hon. Joseph Howe,	}	From Nova Scotia.
" Mr. Archibald,		
" Mr. McCully,		

Hon. Mr. Tilley,	}	From New Brunswick.
" Mr. Smith,		
" Mr. Mitchell,		
" Mr. Waters,		

Hon. Mr. Cartier,	}	From Canada.
" Mr. McDonald,		
" Mr. Ross,		
" Mr. Vankoughnet,		
" Mr. Alleyn,		
" Sir N. Belleau,		
" Mr. Galt,		
" Mr. Cauchon,		

And it was unanimously *resolved*,

That the three Governments of Canada, New Brunswick and, Nova Scotia, do renew the offers made to the Imperial Government, on the 26th day of October, 1858, to aid in the construction of an Inter-Colonial Railway, to connect Halifax with Quebec; and that a delegation from each Province shall immediately proceed to England, with the object of pressing the project upon the attention of the Home Government, giving the assurance that the Governments of the respective Provinces will endeavor to procure the necessary Legislation at the next ensuing sessions of their respective Parliaments.

And it was further *resolved*, That the route to be adopted be decided by the Imperial Government.

(Certified.)

W. H. LEE,  
C. E. C.

Nova Scotia.—No. 116.

*Downing Street,*  
18th November, 1861.

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 73, of the 29th of October, reporting that the Honble. Mr. Howe has been commissioned to proceed to England to co-operate with the gentlemen who have been deputed by the Governments of Canada and New Brunswick in submitting to Her Majesty's Government the question of affording Imperial aid towards the completion of a line of Inter-Colonial Railway between Halifax and Quebec.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant Governor

The Right Honorable

THE EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c. &c. &c.

*Railway Office, Halifax,*  
Sept. 20th, 1861.

SIR,—

In conformity with my instructions received in that behalf, I proceeded on the 12th instant to Fredericton, N. B., accompanied by Messrs. Nelson and Baat, lately from London, and had several interviews with the Executive Government of New Brunswick, which happened to be in session.

Having been invited to a seat at their Council Board, Francis Giles, Esquire, who had lately arrived from Great Britain, and desired an interview on the subject of the Inter-Colonial Railway between Canada and Halifax, was requested to submit any views he wished to communicate to the Board, which he did accordingly.

Messrs. Nelson and Boat were subsequently heard on the same topic.

None of these gentlemen were in any way officially accredited, nor affected to represent any organized Company or interest. They all urged the desirability of the road in question, and Mr. Nelson submitted a printed pamphlet (and a map annexed) containing a brief history of previous negotiations on the subject, prepared by himself, and an account of a highly respectable and influential delegation, or deputation rather, which had, not long previously, waited upon his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, in relation to the subject, and the Duke's reply.

After hearing these gentlemen at length, we were unanimously of opinion that the only proper way to revive the question and promote the construction of an Inter-Colonial Railway, was to secure some joint action on the part of the three Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, preparatory to any application to the British Government for aid in an enterprise which, by common consent, could only be consummated by material assistance from the Imperial parliament.

In this view of the case, and considering it a very opportune occasion to revive the consideration of the construction of this great public work, it was decided to invite the Government of Canada to meet and confer at an early day in reference to the subject.

Entertaining no doubt but that the Government of Nova Scotia would unite in such a conference, I made the enquiry by telegraph, which, being answered affirmatively, I felt that I had accomplished all that, under existing circumstances, could be expected from the mission with which I was charged, a report of which I thus have the honor to submit for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of this Province.

I remain, sir, &c.

J. McCULLY.

To the Honorable JOSEPH HOWE,  
Provincial Secretary, &c., &c.

At a Council held at the Government House, at Halifax, on the 24th day of September, 1861,

*Present :*

His Excellency the Right Honorable the EARL OF MULGRAVE,  
Lieutenant Governor, &c., &c., &c.

A Delegation having been arranged with the Governments of Canada and New Brunswick on the subject of the Inter-Colonial Railway between the harbor of Halifax and the River St. Lawrence, His Excellency, by the advice of the Council, is pleased to appoint the Honorable the President, and the Attorney General, and Solicitor General, as Delegates to proceed to Quebec, and to confer with the Governments of the neighboring Provinces on that subject.

The foregoing is a true copy of the original Minute.

Certified by

WILLIAM H. KEATING,  
Clerk of the Council.

*Halifax, October 24th, 1861.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

In obedience to your Excellency's commands, we proceeded to Portland, via Windsor and St. John, and arrived there on Saturday morning, the 28th September. We found there a special train waiting for us, and went forward over the Grand Trunk Company's line, through Richmond to Quebec, where we arrived at ten o'clock on Saturday night.

The delegates from New Brunswick, the Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary; the Hon. A. J. Smith, Attorney General; the Hon. Peter Mitchell, and the Hon. Charles Waters, had arrived on Friday. Messrs. Watkin, Nelson, and other gentlemen representing English interests, were also at Quebec.

On Monday the delegates from the Maritime Provinces were invited to meet the leading members of the Canadian Government, to discuss the business of their mission.

The Hon. G. E. Carter,  
" John A. McDonald,  
" Joseph Cauchon,  
" Charles Alleyn,  
" P. M. Vankoughnet,  
" A. T. Galt,  
" Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt.,

were present. Our conference lasted for some hours, and was conducted in a spirit of harmony and conciliation honorable to all parties. We were gratified to find that the interest manifested by our sister Provinces upon former occasions, in favor of an Inter-Colonial Railway, had not diminished; and that instead of having to encounter influences, which, in 1851 and 1852, defeated the enterprise, the unfortunate position into which English capitalists and shareholders had been drawn, assured us of their active co-operation in favor of the national work, which it was now clearly perceived was indispensable to the security and profitable working of the roads already constructed.

We stated to the Delegates that a Despatch had been received here from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, in which an unfavorable answer was given to the application for aid to the Inter-Colonial Railway, contained in the Address of the two branches of our Legislature, adopted in April last. That Despatch had been written on the 5th May, weeks before the Deputation of Bankers, Merchants, and Members of Parliament waited on



the Colonial Secretary, and it was assumed by the gentlemen from home that His Grace had since become more favorably impressed with the importance of the work, and only waited for a distinct proposition, matured by the three Colonial Governments, to give the project support in the Cabinet and in Parliament. Whether or not the gentlemen who took this view of the case were accurately informed, or were over sanguine, we could not decide; but it was clear that, to mature a policy, and make a distinct proposition, was the readiest way to ascertain the views of Her Majesty's Government. There was no difficulty in doing this. The propositions embodied in the legislation of 1849, and reiterated by the joint Delegations of 1858, formed the best basis for an overture. The renewal of the offer of £60,000 Sterling per annum, in equal proportions of £20,000 from each Province, we were led to believe, would be sufficient to secure a Parliamentary grant of £60,000 annually, and the cordial co-operation of all the leading English interests.

Knowing how heavily our resources are already burthened, and how natural and strong is the desire for the extension of our Railroads, east and west, we would have much preferred that any proposition should have been accompanied by a stipulation, that the Company formed to carry out the works should purchase, at cost and charges, the sixty miles of Road already constructed between Halifax and Truro. It was impossible, however, to resist the conviction that any such stipulation would be fatal to the whole scheme. £3,000,000 Sterling were required to unite the lines already formed; and had we insisted upon the purchase of our road, we could not, with any fairness, have resisted similar claims which the other Colonies would have preferred with equal justice. To purchase up the Canadian line from Quebec to the Riviere du Loup, the road from Truro to Halifax, and such portions of the New Brunswick road as might perhaps be appropriated, would require about £2,000,000, leaving but half that amount for the construction of the intervening portions. No Company could be expected, in the present condition of the stock and share market, to advance this Capital, and run the risk of completing a road that, however desirable for national and inter-colonial purposes, even British Americans are not sanguine enough to believe, can, for some years at least, be profitable as a commercial enterprise. Besides, it was impossible to shut our eyes to the magnitude of the burthen assumed by Canada for the construction of the great lines above Quebec, and to the heavy losses borne by the stockholders of the Grand Trunk. It was also impossible not to feel that New Brunswick, with a smaller population, was bearing a burthen equal to that of Nova Scotia, and would be left to bear that burthen, whether any portion of her valley line were appropriated or not, even after the Inter-Colonial line should be made.

There was a more cheerful aspect of the question. Connection, it was apparent, would make all the existing lines more profitable, and whatever the Provinces risked would be in part repaid by the increased traffic over their roads. It was also certain that immigration, which now flies off at all parts of the seaboard and of the frontier, poured into the heart of British America, would there remain, increasing her population and revenues. Looking to the present temper of our Republican neighbors, it was obvious that, as a measure of precaution and defence, the British Government and all the Provinces might ultimately save money by making this road at any present sacrifice.

These views, temperately urged or mutually entertained, led to the adoption of the Minute of Council which we have the honor to enclose.

The question of route has been left, your Lordship will perceive, as it was in 1849 and 1858, to the decision of Her Majesty's Government.

A joint delegation to England was pressed by the gentlemen who had come from thence, and appeared to be a foregone conclusion, assuming that any impression was to be made upon Her Majesty's Government, or that any measure was to be ripened before the meeting of the Provincial Parliaments. It was arranged that Delegates should be sent. The Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet, Commissioner of Crown Lands, has been selected by the Government of Canada, and the Hon. Mr. Tilley, Provincial Secretary, is

to represent New Brunswick. They are to leave for England about the end of this month.

Having completed our business at Quebec, we thought it very desirable, with a view to the discussions which might arise either in England or in our own Legislature, that we should inspect the Railways with which it is proposed to connect our lines, and see the country by the traffic and intercourse of which the whole system is to be sustained. Mr. Watkin and the chief officers of the Grand Trunk invited us to see their road, and gave us every facility for examining it with rapidity and ease. The same courtesy was extended to us by the chief officers of the Great Western, the Prescott and Ottawa, the Michigan Central, and the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy roads, to all of whom we are under deep obligations, not only for special trains and private carriages whenever our personal comfort or the object of our mission could be promoted, but for much pleasant intercourse and a large amount of valuable information.

We ran over the Grand Trunk from Riviere du Loup to Sarnia, and from Sarnia to Detroit,—the last 68 miles being through the territory of the United States. Feeling an invincible desire to see Chicago, the great centre of Western Trade and civilization, which stands in the same relation to the boundless and rich prairie country around it, that Halifax does to the sea, we took the Michigan Central, and spent a day in that city; and, taking the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy road, went as far as Mendota, and spent a day upon the prairies.

Returning to Detroit, we took the Great Western of Canada, and traversed the whole of that line from Windsor to Niagara and Hamilton, returned to Montreal and Portland by the Grand Trunk. As we went westward we diverged from the Main Line, and passed over the Prescott and Ottawa, for the purpose of inspecting an important feeder of the great system, and of looking at the future metropolis of Canada.

The final decision upon the main question now rests with the Imperial Government. It is not for us to anticipate. We have, in Nova Scotia, been so often disappointed, that, reading the future by the past, we ought not to be very sanguine. Success may crown what ought to be a last effort. At all events, we cannot honorably decline to co-operate with the gentlemen who have invited a Delegation to England, or leave the other Colonies, unsupported, to advocate our common interests.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE,  
ADAMS G. ARCHIBALD,  
J. McCULLY.

His Excellency

The Right Honorable

THE EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c. &c. &c.

(Nova Scotia.)

At a Council held at Halifax, on the 26th day of October, 1861,

*Present:*

His Excellency the Right Honorable the EARL OF MULGRAVE,  
Lieutenant Governor, &c., &c., &c.

It appearing to His Excellency and the Council desirable, that some member of the Board should be charged to proceed to England, to conduct, with Delegates from Canada and New Brunswick, a negotiation in respect to the Inter-Colonial Railway, with Her Majesty's Government, and to generally represent and protect the interests of this Province at the present time; and the opinion of His Excellency and the Council being, that the execution of this important service should be entrusted to the Honorable Mr. Howe, it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That that gentleman be, and he is hereby, authorized to proceed on a mission to England, for the purposes before mentioned, with full authority to represent the interests of the Province, and the views of the Provincial Government.

A true copy.

Certified.

W. H. KEATING,  
Clerk of Council.

*Halifax, 5th April, 1862.*

MY LORD,—

In obedience to Your Excellency's commands I proceeded to England in the steamship *Arabia*, leaving Halifax on the 1st November, landing on the 11th, and returning in the *Europa* on the 25th January. The Hon. S. L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick, went over with me, but the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, the delegate from Canada, was wrecked on his passage down the St. Lawrence, and did not reach England until late in November.

A few days after our arrival Mr. Tilley and I waited upon the Duke of Newcastle, presented our credentials, and discussed with His Grace the objects of our mission.

We were gratified to find that His Grace viewed most favorably the enterprise which we had been sent to England to advocate. His opinions were frankly avowed, but, while he promised us his aid, he did not conceal from us his opinion that there were difficulties in the way that would probably require all our skill and industry to overcome. His Grace advised us to see Lord Palmerston, and such other members of the Cabinet as might be in town from time to time, and left us free to take any steps that we might consider judicious, in order to rouse and combine public opinion in aid of the project: that the decision of the Cabinet, if it were favorable, might be fortified and sustained by memorials from the large towns and principal centres of commerce in the three kingdoms.

On the arrival of Mr. Vankoughnet we saw in succession the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary at War, and the President of the Board of Trade, and explained to them the nature of the enterprise and the views of our respective Governments.

Though the subject had been almost exhausted by previous delegations, it appeared prudent to construct an argument, based upon the latest information, and it was, in point of form, indispensable that we should place in the hands of the Colonial Secretary some written paper upon which he could invite the deliberation of the Cabinet.

We had nearly completed this task when the news arrived in England of the arrest of the Southern Commissioners. The determination of Her Majesty's Government to demand reparation was almost instantly known. The moment that a war in winter with the United States became imminent, we could not but feel that our mission was suddenly invested with a dignity and importance, that could only be measured by the difficulties and the cost of protecting our Canadian frontier in case reparation should be refused. It was clear that circumstances favored our exertions, in proportion as they confirmed the anticipations and the arguments of those who had preceded us. We lost no time in addressing the following letter to His Grace the Colonial Secretary:

*London, December 2nd, 1861.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,—

The undersigned, having presented their credentials and discussed informally with your Grace, and with some other members of the Cabinet, the objects of their mission, were about to forward to your Grace a communication on the subject of the Inter-Colonial Railroad, (the draft of which they

enclose) when the startling events of the past week rendered that task supererogatory.

Those events so completely vindicate the forethought and patriotism of the Colonial Legislatures—of the gentlemen who, from time to time, have represented their views in this country, and of the British Statesmen who have given them countenance and aid, that the undersigned deem it unnecessary to do more than to present to your Grace a list of the papers in which their arguments are embodied, and a copy of the Minute of Council, by which they have been empowered to make, as they now do in the terms of that Minute, a renewed offer to Her Majesty's Government.

The war which, in the Provinces, we have long foreseen as likely to arise out of complications between the Mother Country and the United States of America, is now imminent. The frontier, which would have been defended by means of rapid communication, is unprotected, and exposed to the concentration of troops upon the termini of at least seven railroads. Winter is upon us, and a hundred thousand men can be thrown, by the enemy, upon the frontier, with more ease, than a single battery can be transported to Canada, or a single barrel of flour can be brought down to the seaboard Provinces: which, cut off by war from the United States, and by ice from Canada, must depend upon Europe for Breadstuffs, with the granaries of half a continent in their rear.

If those events, and strategic contrasts, now patent to all the world, do not plead the cause of British America, and finally settle this question, the undersigned feel that anything they could add would be a needless intrusion upon the patience of the Cabinet.

The undersigned do not believe, that in presence of the perils which all Her Majesty's subjects are called upon to confront, an hour should be lost in deciding upon a question which lies at the very basis of national defence. If the Provinces are to be plunged into a war, without the cheap defence which they have urged was indispensable to their protection, let them have at least the satisfaction of reflecting that it is for the last time; and if our commerce is to be imperilled, and our cities exposed to pillage and conflagration, let us not have to defend both with the depressing conviction on our minds, that Her Majesty's ministers are indifferent to our position, and care less for the security of our frontier than they do for that of their island homes.

Whatever the answer is to be, the undersigned would respectfully urge that it should not be long delayed. War will find all the Provinces in many ways unprepared, and the undersigned, upon whom will rest heavy responsibilities, will require every hour of time to meet the exigencies of the period as they ought. They will not permit themselves to believe that any but one answer will be given; but whatever the answer is, it should, if possible, be prompt and decisive, that their minds may be freed from other thoughts than those which the stern duties of the hour imperatively demand.

We have the honor to be,

Your Grace's

Most obedient,

Very humble servants,

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,

For Canada.

JOSEPH HOWE,

For Nova Scotia.

S. L. TILLEY,

For New Brunswick.

To His Grace

The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.

## MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned have been deputed by the Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to submit a renewed proposition for the completion of the Inter-Colonial Railroad, connecting the Harbor of Halifax—which is open all the year round—with the Railways on the St. Lawrence. Having delivered our credentials, and discussed the subject of our mission with His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and with some other members of the Cabinet, we now proceed to submit, in a more formal shape, a recapitulation of the grounds upon which we think that the proposition we have been sent to make, ought to be favorably and speedily entertained. These naturally divide themselves under three heads :

1. To what extent previous communications with the Imperial Government have justly led the Provinces to rely upon Imperial assistance, in the construction of that which has been admitted to be an Imperial work.

2. The reasons of public policy which render its construction, at the present time, a measure of wise precaution, indispensable to our national defence; and

3rd. The financial aspect of the question.

We beg, in the first place, to refer to the Memorandum dated August, 1857, and signed by Messrs. MacDonald and Rose, together with the Letter of Messrs. Johnston and Archibald, of 20th August, 1857; and also to Memorandum dated 26th October, 1858, and signed by Messrs. Cartier, Ross, Galt, Fisher, Smith, Tupper, Henry and Dickie, which contain the history of the question so far as respects the general argument. These papers are enclosed.

To the Memorandum and Letter of August, 1857, a reply is contained in the Despatch of the Right Honorable H. Labouchere, addressed to the Governor-General of Canada, and dated 15th May, 1858. That Despatch states :

“Although participating with the members of the several Local Governments, and with their own predecessors in office, in a strong sense of the importance of this object, Her Majesty’s advisers cannot feel themselves justified in applying to Parliament for the required guarantee. Their reasons for declining to take this step are solely of a financial description. They feel that the heavy expenditure to which this country has been subjected of late years, and the calls upon the resources of the Empire for pressing emergencies, do not leave them at liberty, for the present at least, to pledge its revenue to so considerable an extent, for the purpose of assisting in the construction of public works of this character, however in themselves desirable.”

In answer to the Memorandum of the 26th October, 1858, a despatch from the Right Honorable Sir E. B. Lytton to the Governor-General of Canada, and the Lieutenant-Governors of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and dated 24th December, 1858, states, that

“Independently of any military advantages which might attend the existence of an uninterrupted communication by rail over British territory, in the event of any disturbance of the existing friendly relations of Great Britain with all other Countries—some benefits of an imperial kind would at once accrue from the completion of the Inter-Colonial Railway. The letters from England would pass over a shorter and cheaper route; and the movement of troops would gain in point of convenience and economy.”

The Despatch, however, postpones imperial assistance, for reasons analogous to those given in the Despatch of Sir H. Labouchere. This Despatch closes the official correspondence on the subject.

We submit therefore, appealing to past communications, that the Provinces have full justification for relying upon imperial co-operation, to be rendered at least when the position of Great Britain warranted her in undertaking the responsibility of the completion of the Inter-Colonial Railway.

The undersigned feel that here they might rest their case, as they do not believe that Her Majesty’s Advisers will forget the hopes held out by previous Governments, or press a literal construction of any bargain or understanding with the Colonies; where, especially as in this case, it can be shown that in a measure of common interest and mutual defence, the Colonies have already done more than their share; but they are desirous to meet every argument by which the proposition for imperial aid may be opposed.

Those who in this country fear the cost of Colonial Garrisons in the West, should remember that the British Provinces lost more, during the last war, than those garrisons have ever cost; and that, in a single year of war with the United States, they would again lose more than the value of all the military expenditure for half a century to come.

We are content, however, with our present position, and with the affectionate and honorable relations with the mother country, which it is clearly our mutual interest to maintain, and which were never more firmly based in thorough loyalty than at this moment. But the question arises always—How can the connection be best cemented, and the frontier be put in the best attitude of defence?

The Colonial Secretary, who has recently visited America, does not require to be informed that, since the war of 1812, the United States have covered their country with a network of Railways, and that seven of these lines run directly in upon the Canadian frontier; while others traverse or reach the shores of the great lakes commanding the chief entrepôts of Canadian commerce, and others again extend to the seaboard cities directly fronting the Province of Nova Scotia, or through the State of Maine to within eighty miles of the borders of New Brunswick. If these Railroads did not exist, the Colonial Militia, with slight aid from the Imperial Government, could defend our frontiers in case of war, as they did in 1812. But, by the aid of these Railroads, it is obvious that the United States could at any time, within a week, concentrate upon their termini a hundred thousand men or more, a force that we might in the end successfully oppose, but one so formidable as to enable them to capture, and, if they were so disposed, to destroy, our chief cities, before, by any means at our disposal, we could concentrate our domestic forces, or receive effective aid from England. While the United States maintained an army of only 10,000 men, the danger of a surprise did not appear to be very imminent. A few British regiments would have been sufficient to cope with such a force, and our Volunteers, with such instructors, could have been disciplined as fast as theirs.

But all this has been changed within the year. The Northern States have now at least a quarter of a million of embodied troops upon the Potomac, considerable numbers under arms in various States, and 50,000 three-months men, who have returned to their homes, with some degree of discipline and some knowledge of camp life. The whole of the Northern States is one vast recruiting ground. Should the present civil war continue, it is contended by some that there will be full employment for these forces at the South; but vulnerable as Canada now is, she invites attack from that surplus force which now exists. But when this contest ends, and end it must (even should no conflict with us mark the interval) either by exhaustion, by conquest, or by the interference of Foreign powers, there will remain in the Northern States two or three hundred thousand trained soldiers, with a fair proportion of ambitious military chieftains, emulous of distinction; or, it may be, not indisposed to wipe out, in foreign fields, the remembrance of discomfitures experienced in civil strife. Besides disciplined masses of soldiers, the United States will have accumulated vast stores of warlike material. Enormous quantities of small arms and of cannon have been purchased or manufactured, and the establishments, founded by a lavish expenditure, can readily supply as many more. The United States thus have been suddenly transformed from peaceful communities, pursuing lawful commerce, to a Military Republic.

The British Provinces survey these phenomena without fear, but not without emotion; and they ask, as the first measure of indispensable precaution and obvious defence, that the Inter-Colonial Railroad shall be completed without delay.

Without that Road the Provinces are dislocated, and almost incapable of defence, for a great portion of the year, except at such a sacrifice of life and property, and at such an enormous cost to the mother country, as makes the small contribution which she is asked to give towards its construction sink into insignificance. With that Railroad we can concentrate our forces on the menaced points of our frontier, guard the Citadels and works which have been erected by Great Britain at vast expense, cover our cities from surprise, and

hold our own till reinforcements can be sent across the sea; while, without the Railway, if an attack were made in winter, the mother country could put no army worthy of the national honor, and adequate to the exigency, upon the Canadian frontier, without a positive waste of treasure, far greater than the principal of the sum, the interest of which she is asked to contribute, or rather to risk.

The British Government have built expensive Citadels at Halifax, Quebec, and Kingston, and have stores of munitions and warlike material in them. But their feeble garrisons will be inadequate for their defence unless the Provincial forces can be concentrated in and around them. An enterprising enemy would carry them by coups de main before they could be reinforced from England, and, once taken, the ports and roadsteads which they have been erected to defend, would not be over-safe for the naval armaments sent out too late for their relief.

Since this subject was pressed upon the attention of the British Government, in 1851, taking the very moderate military expenditure of last year as the basis of an estimate, £4,417,590 have been expended in the British Provinces for the maintenance of a few thousand troops in time of profound peace. Of what avail is this expenditure? With what object has it been incurred, or are similar disbursements to be continued, if the only work, which, during five months of the year, will furnish the means of securing the Provinces, is to be neglected? Why spend so much money, if it is to be of no use hereafter, and if proper precautions are not taken to protect the property which has been made thus valuable.

Therefore, we desire to strengthen our frontier by the completion of a work indispensable to its defence. It is not too much to say that the construction of the Inter-Colonial Railroad might save us the cost of a war; for the Americans are themselves sagacious enough to see, that with that work completed, surprise is impossible, and the results of a protracted war at least extremely doubtful. Without it, Canada and the Maritime Provinces may be cut asunder, and outflanked at any moment, without the possibility of their population leaning upon common points of support and aiding and strengthening each other. We are reluctant to believe, then, that Her Majesty's Government will forget the opinion expressed by Lord Durham in his report, or will, even if disposed to construe strictly the terms of the offer made in 1851 by Lord Grey, overlook the momentous interests now at stake, or the altered circumstances which, at the present moment, invest this subject with so much of national interest and importance.

Though the undersigned argue this question upon higher grounds than those of mere finance, they repeat that they are not indifferent to the financial aspect of it.

The colonies, unaided, have themselves, since 1851, already made nearly one-half of the Railway route, and the construction of about 350 miles more, by the joint action of the Imperial and Colonial Governments, will complete the Inter-Colonial Railway. Our Governments and people, having done so much already, now propose to contribute more than one-half of the liability of what remains, and thus to be responsible for £60,000 a-year, and also for the right of way. The mother country is now asked to give £60,000 a-year so long only as the revenue of the Railway is inadequate to meet the interest.

What is she to get or to save? is not, however, an unreasonable question. We will endeavor to supply an answer.

The British Government now pay to two lines of steamers, one of which carries the mails and passengers past the British Provinces, £189,500. Make the Inter-Colonial Railroad, and there cannot be the slightest pretence, under any circumstances, for continuing these subsidies beyond the port of Halifax, and the subsidy ought then not to exceed £112,000, the amount of postage now actually received.

If the contract for the Galway line is renewed, the subsidy should only cover the sea-service, from the nearest point in Ireland to the nearest port on the Continent of America. It is a mistake to suppose that subsidies are required to maintain communications between the maritime Provinces and the United States. Steamers run all summer from Halifax and St. John to Portland and

Boston, maintained by private enterprise, and will soon be adequate to the winter service, if left to a fair field of open competition. Subsidies to a reliable line of ocean steamers, may, by the British Government, notwithstanding the differences of opinion existing, be considered indispensable; but these, if limited to the amount of postage, (£112,000) would save £77,500 a-year, so soon as the Inter-Colonial Railroad is completed to Halifax. This saving would more than cover the entire sum which the Imperial Government is now asked to risk to insure the construction of that work.

But, in addition to the cost of ocean steamers, the British people now pay for the transmission of their correspondence with their own Provinces, twelve and a-half cents per ounce on letters, and two cents on newspapers sent through the United States, amounting in the whole to a large sum per annum, which could be saved to the country.

The cost of conveying, by land, a single regiment from Halifax to Quebec, in 1838, is stated to have been £30,000. The cost of transportation in winter was so great in 1855, that the regiments, so much wanted in the Crimea and not required in Canada at all, had to be left there till the war was over.

Were the Inter-Colonial Railway built, troops could be forwarded from Halifax to Quebec in four and twenty hours.

If to the amount which may be fairly deducted from the steamship subsidies, be added the amount paid to the Post Office of the United States, and the actual cost of moving troops and material on an average of ten years, the figures will show an amount of saving far beyond the aid asked for, and which ought to satisfy the most rigid economist that, while what we urge secures Imperial interests now in peril, it saves the resources of the English people.

There is one view of this subject which, surely, should not be overlooked. Within the last ten years, but 235,285 emigrants from the British Islands went to the Provinces, while more than six times the number, or 1,495,243 went to the United States, and are now citizens of that country, whose commercial policy is seen in the Morrill Tariff, which shuts out the manufactures of this country. Let us hope that it is not too late to turn the tide of emigration elsewhere, that the life-blood of the parent state may not be drained off to extend the power of a people who, alone, can threaten or endanger the British rule in America, and whose jealous sensitiveness renders a continuance of their friendship, towards Great Britain, at all times uncertain.

The proposal made to the British Government is, to join the three Provinces in a guarantee of four per cent. upon £3,000,000 Sterling, the assumed cost of the proposed works, less, the cost of the right of way, which the Provinces will provide. The Provinces are ready to pass Bills of supply for £60,000 a year, if the Imperial Government will do the same; and, as no doubt this imperial route will gradually work on with increasing returns, the sum of the risk will gradually diminish; until at last, and perhaps before many years are over, the liability may cease altogether. The Canadian Railway Companies are open to treat for the working of the new line so as to avoid any liability beyond the gross amount of the joint guarantee. The selection of the route of the line is left solely to the British Government.

Should the British Government prefer to raise the capital for building the road, their outside responsibility, under such arrangements, would be three and a quarter per cent. on £3,000,000, or about £97,500 a year, and the Provinces would still be responsible for one-half, leaving a nett liability to the British Government of only £48,750 a year; but if they are not disposed thus to increase their nominal and decrease their real responsibility, the sum required for the estimated length of 350 miles of Railway, namely, £3,000,000, can be raised on the terms named, viz: by the mutual guarantee of £120,000 a year, or £60,000 a-year from the Provinces, and £60,000 a-year from the British Government, which guarantee will enable the issue at par of £3,000,000 of four per cent. Stock.

And now, believing that in this and former papers submitted to the Imperial authorities, all the arguments in detail in favor of the Inter-Colonial policy sought for, have been fully set forth, the undersigned have only to add that it appears to them that such arguments are conclusive; that the subject should be looked upon and dealt with mainly in regard to the consideration of permanent con-



nection between Great Britain and the Provinces, and the relative positions of England and the United States, in the event of hostilities between them.

Is or is not the completion of the line of Railway between Halifax and Quebec essential, or at least of infinite importance, as enabling England to carry on by land, as well as by sea, a war with the only power in America which can assail her, as enabling her to protect a portion of her own dominions?

Should war with the United States of America break out during the present or any winter, how is England to cope with her adversary by land? How can she transport, a month hence, to the points of strategy in Canada, the necessary troops and material of war? and to what mortification and disaster may not her few soldiers, usually in garrison there, be subjected, for want of that aid which the Inter-Colonial Railway could bring them? Again, England has pledged herself, and, without a formal pledge, would doubtless strive that the whole force of the Empire should be put forth for the defence of the Provinces in the event of a foreign invasion, but how can that strength be put forth in Canada, without the means of reaching it in winter?

But while she may, by her navy, hold the American seaboard in terror, the American forces can enter Canada, and three millions of people will be left to cope with twenty millions in a war, in the cause of which they would have had no concern, and in the conduct of which they could have no voice.

A dispute in the China seas may involve the United States and England in war; and Canada, without this means of protection, will have to bear the brunt and suffering of it, without having provoked the difference, or being directly interested in the quarrel.

The undersigned must desire it to be understood, that the financial position of the Provinces does not enable them to hold out any hope that more than is herein proposed can be offered by the Provinces themselves. The heavy responsibilities for her Railway undertakings, now pressing upon her, have compelled Canada, in order to preserve her credit with her debenture holders, to impose import duties on a scale which has already raised discussion in England, and laid her under the imputation of having had resort to a system of commercial protection, when in fact she was simply straining her resources, to preserve her credit and good faith.

To her, therefore, as well as to the other Provinces, greater sacrifices are impossible.

As the selection of the route to be adopted has been confided by the Provinces to the British Government, and all local disputes in regard to it thus removed, the undersigned would urge the importance of making use of the coming winter to select and locate the line of Railway. And, if it were possible, to lay upon the ground some of the heavier material, most valuable time would also be gained.

The line can be completed in two summers, if the coming winter be used, and in such case the Railway may be completed by the fall of 1863.

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Mr. Edward Watkin and Mr. Joseph Nelson, who were presented to Your Excellency last autumn,—the former representing the proprietors of the Grand Trunk Railway, and the latter having been the very zealous advocate of the Inter-Colonial Railway for several years past—were indefatigable in their efforts to aid us. They furnished much valuable information; opened the way to influential individuals and municipalities, and spared no pains to enable us to accomplish the objects of our mission.

As the Manchester school of politicians had been hitherto regarded as hostile or indifferent to Colonial interests, and as the Ministry rested to some extent upon the support of Lancashire, it was considered advisable to make an effort to change the current of public opinion in that very influential County. If this could be done, one difficulty would be removed out of the way of the Cabinet. If it could not, resting as it did upon so small a majority, the decision must be unfavorable. To carry Lancashire with us, was felt to be of vast importance: and, with this view, Mr. Tilley and myself, accompanied by Mr. Watkin, went down to Manchester, and spent ten

days in active exertions to interest the population in the future of British America.

We waited upon the Mayor and Corporation of Manchester who received us with great courtesy, and who, convinced by our arguments, have since memorialized Her Majesty's Government in favor of the Railway. We accepted invitations from the Mayors of Oldham and of Ashton-Under-Lyne, to dine with them and to address public meetings in those cities. In both we were received with marked distinction, and heard with great patience; and from both we brought away with us the conviction, that if more pains were taken by the North American Provinces to make their resources and their policy known in the great cities and rural districts of the mother country, it would tend to their mutual advantage.

Other cities would have been visited, but the sudden death of the Prince Consort occupied all minds, and overwhelmed the country with grief till after the close of the year; and besides, our presence in London was much required, to furnish information to the departments charged with preparations for the defence of British America. We were often consulted, but, while we could not but admire the generous promptitude displayed by Her Majesty's Government in vindicating the national honor and preparing for the defence of the Colonies, we were often painfully impressed with the conviction that, had war been declared, costly errors would have been committed in every department, for the want of just such information as well-trained Colonists could supply.

It was apparent that until the issue of peace or war was decided, we could expect no answer to the proposition we had submitted; because, if war came, all the laboring population of the Provinces would be required for self-defence; and, if called to bear its burthens, it was not reasonable to expect that the mother country would assume any pecuniary liabilities that could be postponed until after the termination of the contest.

Mr. Tilley was compelled to return home at the close of the year. I lingered till the news of peace came, and, in the meantime, accepted an invitation to the ancient city of Bristol, the commercial metropolis of the West of England. I addressed the principal merchants and most influential citizens, carried a unanimous vote in favor of the Railway, and was most hospitably entertained, by the descendants of those who saw the keels of the earliest navigators, fitted out by the "merchant adventurers" of Bristol, start on those voyages of discovery which have so long connected their names with the history of British America. Mr. Nelson accompanied me to Bristol, and was there, as elsewhere, of great service, from his knowledge of the city and of its inhabitants.

On my return to London, Mr. Vankoughnet and myself addressed ourselves to the discussion of certain points, informally raised by the Colonial Secretary, and furnished such information as was required to complete the case we had presented.

Having been in England several times, on missions deeply affecting the interests of my countrymen, the conviction has been for years becoming stronger that the North American Provinces ought to be represented in London by some permanent body or association. The experiments made, during this and former visits, satisfied me that the people of the mother country require only to be informed to take a deep interest in these Provinces—to turn the streams of immigration hither; and to supply, for the development of their boundless resources, any amount of capital. Australia is represented in England by a body of far seeing persons, interested in her prosperity. Australia votes £100,000 to promote emigration, and dedicates £5000 of it to pay able lecturers on her capabilities and resources. The results of this policy are everywhere apparent. If you take up a newspaper or a periodical, Australia strikes the eye on every page. If you enter a scientific society somebody is lecturing on the topography or resources of that great Island; and, in society, for one person that you meet who knows anything accurately of British America, there are ten who have either returned from or read something about Australia. The conviction that the time had come when these Provinces should secure some means of permanent advocacy, and illustration

was forced upon my mind by all I saw and heard in England. Having discussed the subject with my colleagues, with Mr. Watkin, Mr. Nelson, and with some of the leading bankers and merchants of London, I was requested to draw up a Prospectus of an Association, which I was assured would be generously patronized and sustained. The Prospectus, a copy of which is appended to this report, was prepared and printed for private circulation; and, although I was compelled to leave before a meeting could be held, it is to me a subject of sincere congratulation that this movement has been crowned by a degree of success far beyond my most sanguine expectations.

British Americans will shortly have a home in London, the means of ready introduction to all the channels of trade, and to all circles of society. The Provinces will have the advantage and the aid of a powerful body, thoroughly comprehending their interests, and prompt to aid them in every forward movement. Minutes of the proceedings of the British American Association, with official letters from the Secretary, are appended to this Report.

Just before leaving London, I was honored by invitations from the Mayors of Liverpool and Chester to dine with them, and address the inhabitants of those cities. Being compelled to return home in time for the meeting of the Legislature, I reluctantly declined distinctions and opportunities which, on many accounts, I ought to have improved, and would have very highly prized.

As Mr. Vankoughnet could only linger a few weeks, it was necessary to organize a working committee to whom should be entrusted the task of getting up memorials from the large towns, and promoting the enterprize in the absence of the delegation. Mr. V. did not leave till this was done, and a body of gentlemen second to none in wealth, position, and influence, now watch over the interests of the Provinces, and form an authorized channel of communication with Her Majesty's Government.

Though no official answer has yet been received, and though I have kept this Report open in hopes that some intimation of the intentions of the Cabinet might have been laid before the Legislature with it, I am reluctant to believe that an unfavorable answer will be given. A friend, who is cognizant of all that is going on, writes cheerfully of the prospects of the great enterprize. I give one or two extracts from his letters:

*“ London, 22nd February, 1862.*

“ The Annual Meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, was held on Wednesday last. I was permitted to attend and address them on the Inter-Colonial Railroad.

They passed a resolution recommending it to the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country. The Chambers will all, therefore, send memorials, as a matter of course.

The minute of proceedings of the Railway Meeting, was sent to the Government, and they have addressed another official communication to the Government, which will go in on Tuesday. I will send you copy by next mail.

*“ 8th March, 1862.*

“ DEAR SIR,—

I have addressed you an official letter on the subject of the British North American Association. Similar letters have been addressed to the Provincial Secretaries of the other Provinces.

When you first proposed the formation of such an Association, you struck a chord which has vibrated throughout the United Kingdom; and I am proud to say that the Association is one of the most decided successes ever witnessed, in reference to the interests of British North America in this country. Although the rules, &c. have not yet gone out, and the circular announcing where the donations, &c. are to be paid, there has been already a large sum paid in to the Treasurer; all the Corporations, except the General Mining, pay 50 guineas each.

I have inclosed you a copy of the letter addressed by the Chairman of the Intercolonial Railway Committee, to the Lords of the Treasury. No answer has yet been received, but there is a general opinion that it will be favorable.

I have sent you a few copies of a letter addressed to the Chambers of Commerce, and which has been well received.

The Corporation of Dublin have sent an excellent memorial; all Ireland is with us.

Dr. Gray, of the Freeman's Journal, caused the Dublin memorial to be sent."

"22nd March, 1862.

"I duly received your letter of the 5th instant. The Duke sent for Mr. Crawford last Saturday. The interview was confidential, and I think favorable.

The Duke desired Mr. Crawford to send him a copy of the letter to the Lords of the Treasury, and a list of the memorials sent in, which has been done. I had hoped to have seen Mr. Crawford before writing you to-day, but he is not in the city. A meeting of the Committee will be held on Thursday, and if a favorable reply is not received before then, arrangements will forthwith be made to bring the subject under the notice of the House of Commons. The following memorials are already in:—

The Merchants and Bankers of London.

" " Liverpool.  
 " " Manchester.  
 " " Glasgow.  
 " " Belfast.  
 " " Bristol.

The Corporation of Manchester.

" Dublin,  
 " Belfast.  
 " Chester.  
 " Gloucester.  
 " Cutlers, Sheffield.

The Chamber of Commerce of Glasgow.

" Belfast.  
 " Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
 " Gateshead.  
 " Bristol.  
 " Sheffield.  
 " Edinborough.  
 " Leith.

The Harbour Board of Belfast.

We are getting on with the Association admirably. There is upwards of £900 in; the following have sent donations:

Canada Company.....	£50	0	0
Bank of B. N. A.....	52	10	0
Gillespies.....	52	10	0
Barings.....	52	10	0
Morrison, Dillon & Co.....	50	0	0
Glynn & Co.....	52	10	0
Trust and Loan of Canada.....	50	0	0
Finlay, Hodgson & Co.....	26	5	0

Most of the Dry Goods Houses will follow the lead of Morrisons, and I believe Brassy will give £50, and Sir M. Peto the same. We shall get, I have no doubt, near £2000."

It gives me infinite pleasure to inform your Excellency that the utmost cordiality and harmony were maintained throughout the delegation, and that a two months participation in common labors and anxieties, warmed into personal regard the respect which the gentlemen composing it had previously entertained for each other.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's

Most Obedient Servant,

JOSEPH HOWE.

The Right Hon. THE EARL OF MULGRAVE.

&c.,

&c.,

&c.

### INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY.

At a meeting, convened for the purpose of considering and determining the steps to be taken in connection with this subject, held at the London Tavern, on the 30th January, 1862, R. W. Crawford, M. P. occupying the Chair. There were present:

Thomas Baring, Esq. M. P.  
 The Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet  
 Alexander Gillespie, Esq.  
 Robert Benson, Esq.  
 Sir James Ferguson, Bart, M. P.  
 Edward Wheeler Mills, Esq.  
 John Chapman, Esq.  
 H. Danby Seymour, Esq. M. P.  
 Hon. Robert Grimston,  
 Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P.  
 Robert Carter, Esq.  
 Hon. Robert Bourke,  
 Edward W. Watkin, Esq.  
 T. M. Wequelin, Esq. M. P.  
 H. E. Childers, Esq. M. P.  
 James J. Cummins, Esq.  
 P. Glyn, Esq.  
 W. Chapman, Esq.  
 H. Montgomerie, Esq.  
 Wm. Hartridge, Esq.  
 R. Jones, Esq.  
 Charles Hill, Esq.  
 Thomas Hughes, Esq.  
 Charles Bischoff, Esq.

The Chairman having opened the proceedings by a few introductory remarks, proceeded to move the following Resolution:

That this meeting is deeply impressed with the absolute necessity of a Railway being constructed so as to connect Canada and New Brunswick with Halifax, and thus secure at all seasons of the year direct communication between the West and the seaboard, through British territory, and it pledges itself to assist the British North American Provinces in their endeavour to obtain a subsidy from the Imperial Government for this purpose.

The Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet having seconded the Resolution, it was put from the Chair and unanimously carried.

It was then proposed by the Hon. Robert Grimston, seconded by H. Danby Seymour, Esq. M. P. and carried unanimously—

That the following gentlemen be requested to act as a Committee, with power to add to their number, for carrying out the negotiations with the Imperial and Colonial Governments, and that they be authorized to take such other steps as may seem to them necessary, for securing the object in view:

The Chairman, R. W. Crawford, Esq. M. P.  
 Sir Edmund Head, Bart.  
 R. Benson, Esq.  
 Robert McCalmont, Esq.  
 Sir James Ferguson, Bart, M. P.

Alexander Gillespie, Esq.  
 Robert Carter, Esq.  
 John Chapman, Esq.  
 Samuel Gurney, Esq. M. P.  
 Hon. Robert Bourke,  
 H. Danby Seymour, Esq. M. P.  
 Hon. Chas. W. W. Fitzwilliam, M. P.  
 Edward W. Watkin, Esq.  
 Wm. Scholefield, Esq. M. P.  
 Hon. Arthur Kinnaid, M. P.  
 H. E. Childers, Esq. M. P.

The question of Secretaryship having been mentioned, it was proposed by John Chapman, Esq. seconded by William Hartridge, Esq. and carried unanimously—  
 That Mr. Joseph Nelson be appointed Secretary to such Committee.  
 The meeting then adjourned.

(Signed)

R. W. CRAWFORD, *Chairman.*

Extracted from the Minutes.

J. NELSON, *Secretary.*

## BRITISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

### PROSPECTUS.

British America, including a territory of 4,000,000 of square miles, and Six organized Provinces, has no representation in the British Metropolis, and no means of direct communication with the People of England.

The Colonial Office corresponds with the Colonial Governors, but these are selected often without any regard to the interests or the feelings of the people they are sent to rule. Their correspondence is sometimes laid before Parliament, but rarely furnishes much information to the people of England, or any adequate expression of the views and feelings of the colonists upon questions in which they take an interest.

In almost every negotiation, where the territorial rights of British America were involved, or her commercial privileges could be effected, both have been sacrificed, either from ignorance or indifference on the part of the Imperial authorities.

British America has rarely been directly represented in any negotiation. She has no voice in either House of Parliament. There is not a British colonist in any Imperial department charged with the control of her commerce and foreign relations in peace, and her destinies in war. She has no influence with the press of England, and no means of communication with the large cities and organized public associations of this country.

The Australian, and all the larger groups of colonies, have organized associations, or resident agents or representatives, in England. British America has neither.

The United States have their minister in England, whose house is the home of his fellow-countrymen, whose office is the centre of union and of intelligence, whose personal courtesy is extended to all, and whose influence opens the way for travellers to society, and to the means of information. Even the Southern States have their representatives in England, and will presently have their recognized diplomatic agents or ambassadors.

The loyal provinces of British America are unrepresented here, either in the Government or in society. No provision is made for them; and upon the scant courtesy of any administration they have no claim. When queens are crowned, princes buried, parliaments opened, treaties framed, or wars declared, their existence is ignored, and their feelings are never respected. Governors are sent to them of whom they never heard,—who are unknown to the higher walks of British parliamentary life, science, literature, diplomacy, or war; and now, with war impending along a frontier of fifteen hundred miles, the two largest provinces have been intrusted to two officers who never saw the countries to be defended, and are without any local knowledge or experience.

British America, with a population double that of Norway, larger than that of Denmark, and nearly as large as that of Sweden, has no representative in London, although each of these states has; their ministers being treated on all occasions with distinction, which is never accorded to those who represent the loyal Provinces of our own Empire.

Oldenburg and Brunswick, with populations less than that of Nova Scotia; and Hanover, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, with populations less than that of Canada, are represented at the Court of England, and their slightest wish or most insignificant interest finds expression or defence in this country.

All this is wrong, and the people of England and of British America can put it right. It is in vain to look to the Government, no matter what party is in power. The Government has looked on with indifference while the Provinces have been nearly split in halves by territorial arrangements now admitted to have been founded on a mistake. It has flung away the coasting-trade and coast-fisheries without corresponding equivalents. It has looked on with indifference while the United States have silently secured facilities for throwing 100,000 men in a week upon our frontiers, though the Queen's subjects in America have for ten years been warning us of the danger; and now the unprotected state of that frontier, as the colonists long since foresaw, invites the Republicans to try the hazard of a war, which, had we been better prepared, might have been averted.

Though warned, ten years ago, of the impolicy of permitting British subjects to wander into foreign countries, while there are comfortable homes and ample employment for them in our own fertile territories, the Government of these Islands has looked on with criminal indifference, while 1,495,243 of the Queen's subjects have drifted into the United States since 1851, the largest portion of whom, by a little judicious management, might have been planted in our own provinces. They have now been lost to the strength of the Empire. If war comes they will be enemies, not friends. Should peace be preserved they are behind the Morrill Tariff; consumers for ever of American and not of British manufactures; and their savings will come home to swell the stream of immigration in the wrong direction in all time to come.

The people of England are taxed to maintain thousands who are criminal because they are destitute or poor because the means of employment cannot always be found in an over crowded country, liable to violent fluctuations in the labor market. Half that is paid, if judiciously employed in the distribution of this labor, would relieve the poorhouses and jails, and strengthen our Colonies while purifying the moral atmosphere of these Islands.

The work must be done, as all other work is done in this country, by associated enterprise, by combination and mutual intercourse, by collecting and diffusing information. What is wanted is a suite of rooms, a chairman, a secretary, and a working committee; all other things will follow in their order.

It is proposed then to form a society to be called "The British American Association," to which members paying a subscription of one pound per annum shall be admitted. Gentlemen favorable to the design can give more to the general funds, or for any special objects in which they take an interest. It is expected that the Colonial Legislatures will contribute, and that Colonial gentlemen coming to London will become members, or cheerfully pay a sovereign or two for the privilege of the rooms while they remain. These resources will be ample, to provide rooms, to pay a secretary, and make such arrangements as are contemplated in the first instance, to form a centre around which Colonial gentlemen can revolve, and where intelligent Englishmen, connected with trade, politics, literature, or science, can find them.

There are now in London ten joint-stock companies who have invested a capital of thirty millions in British America. There are in all our large manufacturing and seaport towns a numerous body of persons deeply interested in the productive power and commercial prosperity of British America. There is no connecting link, no bond of union, between these companies or individuals. Whatever strengthens, elevates, or makes the provinces prosper, must benefit them all, improving the character of their investments and enlarging the field of enterprise. To promote the interests of all by combining their resources and

appealing to their intelligence, will be one of the objects of this association. It will maintain a friendly intercourse with the government of each province, through its recognized organs, without distinctions of party; and it will proceed at once to collect, and form into a library of reference, every work to which a person interested in our Transatlantic possessions would desire to have access.

It is proposed to organize this association by calling the subscribers together as soon as fifty names have been obtained.

## RULES OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

*President,*

*Vice-Presidents,*

### COUNCIL.

R. W. Crawford, Esq. M. P.

Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, of Canada }  
 Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia } *Ex Officio.*  
 Hon. S. L. Tilley, of New Brunswick }

Lord Alfred Paget, M. P.  
 Right Hon. Sir E. Head, Bart.  
 Sir James Fergusson, Bart. M. P.  
 Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P.  
 J. A. Roebuck, Esq. M. P.  
 The Hon. Robert Bourke.  
 Hon. Justice Haliburton, M. P.  
 Hon. Robert Grimston.  
 Hugh Childers, Esq. M. P.  
 H. W. Blake, Esq.  
 Robert Benson, Esq.  
 Robert Carter, Esq.  
 Robert Gillespie, Esq.  
 H. Montgomerie, Esq.  
 Thomas Baring, Esq. M. P.

George Carr Glyn, Esq. M. P.  
 Sir Minto Farquhar, Bart. M. P.  
 Sir Francis Head, Bart.  
 Hon. Wentworth Fitzwilliam, M. P.  
 Capt. Whyte Jervis, M. P.  
 Sir J. Dalrymple Hay, Bart. M. P.  
 Danby Scymour, Esq. M. P.  
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 Charles Franks, Esq.  
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 Wm. Chapman, Esq.  
 Edward Watkin, Esq.  
 Charles Bischoff, Esq.  
 John M. Grant, Esq.

### TRUSTEES.

*Treasurer,* Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P. *Bankers,* Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie & Co., Messrs. Glyn, Mills & Co. *Secretary Pro. Tem,* J. Nelson.

1. The British North American Association is formed to diffuse information as to the British North American Provinces, to promote Colonial union and correspondence, and to enable the imperial and colonial interests on both sides of the Atlantic to confer from time to time through its instrumentality, as an established centre of communication, on all topics of mutual interest.

2. The Association shall collect and circulate official information regarding the material resources of the Provinces, in respect to emigration and the employment of capital and labor, and also such facts as shall record the development of their commerce and their progress in the arts and sciences.

3. Any person, whether residing in the Provinces or the United Kingdom, can be admitted as a Member of the Association on being nominated by two Members, and approved by the Council for the time being, but no person shall be entitled to the privilege of Membership until his annual subscription shall have been paid.

4. All Members of the Provincial Parliaments, being Members of the Association, shall, while in London, be *ex officio* and extraordinary Members of the Council, with the power of voting.

5. The annual subscription shall be not less than £2 2s., and every Member shall on his election pay the same for the current year, and no Member shall be entitled to vote or to enjoy any other privilege of the Association so long as he shall remain in arrear with his subscription. Any Member, if resident in the United Kingdom, may compound his future annual subscriptions by one payment of Twenty Guineas, and if a resident in the Provinces, by a payment of Ten Guineas.



6. The Council shall have the power to admit persons, resident in the Provinces and visiting this country, as visitors to the Association on such terms as they may from time to time determine.

7. Any Member intending to withdraw from the Association, must signify his intention to do so in writing to the Secretary, provided always that such Member shall be liable to the payment of his subscription for the current year.

8. There shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, and Treasurer, and such Honorary Officers as the Council may appoint as the Honorary Members of the Association.

9. There shall be three Trustees to be chosen by the Council, in whom the property of the Association shall be vested, and who shall have the power in respect to the same to adopt such measures, under the direction of the Council, as may appear expedient for the interests of the Association, and the Trustees shall be *ex officio* members of the Council.

10. The government of the Association shall be managed by a Council of Thirty members (in addition to the President, Vice-Presidents, and Trustees,) of whom three shall form a quorum. The Council shall elect their Chairman, and shall have the appointment of Treasurer, Secretary, and other officers and servants, whether honorary or stipendary.

11. The Council shall hold an ordinary meeting once a month, and minutes of the proceedings thereat shall be regularly kept by the Secretary.

12. A Special Meeting of the Council shall be called on a written application from two members, to elect a new member, such new member not being a resident of Great Britain.

13. The Council shall be empowered to make from time to time such bye-laws, consistent with the general rules of the Association, as they shall think necessary, and they shall have the power of filling up any vacancies which may occur in their number after the annual meeting.

14. Ten members of the Council shall go out at every annual meeting according to seniority of service next after the first two years, (the first and second vacancies to be determined by ballot amongst themselves,) but they shall be immediately eligible for re-election.

15. The Annual Meetings of the Association shall be held in the month of June, for the purpose of the election of members of the Council of the succeeding year, and of receiving an abstract of the state of the finances, with a report of the general concerns of the Association for the past year. At the Annual Meeting any member may bring forward suggestions for improving the working of the Association, provided he has given notice of his intention to the Council seven days before the meeting; and if any new rule or alteration of an old rule be duly proposed and be approved of by two-thirds of the members then present, the same shall be considered as adopted by the Association, subject to the confirmation of another General Meeting. The Council shall call an Extraordinary General Meeting on the requisition of twenty-five members.

16. Notice of every meeting shall be given by public advertisement at least fourteen days before the day of meeting, and such notice shall specify the object or objects of such meeting. The quorum requisite to constitute such meeting shall be seven members.

17. The Association shall possess a Library, with Maps, Charts, &c., connected with the British American Provinces. It shall also be regularly supplied with such leading papers and publications of the chief towns and cities of the Provinces as the Council may think fit.

18. The Association shall from time to time, under the superintendence of the Council, publish statements, and accompany them with maps and other illustrations as occasion may require.

19. The Chairman shall be entitled to vote on all questions, and shall have the casting vote.

20. The Treasurer shall, *ex officio*, be one of the Trustees.

21. The Association shall not, and may not make or distribute any dividend, gift, division, or bonus, or money unto or between any of its members.

At the First General Meeting of the Members of this Association, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on Friday, the 28th February, R. W. Crawford, Esq., in the chair, the Rules for the governance of the Association having been read—

It was moved by Mr. Robert Carter, seconded by Mr. Danby Seymour, M. P. and Resolved,—

That the Rules now read be approved, confirmed, and adopted, and that the Association be now formed in accordance therewith.

It was moved by the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M. P. seconded by Mr. Wm. Jackson, M. P. and Resolved,—

That the following gentlemen do form the Council of the Association until the first Annual General Meeting :

R. W. Crawford, Esq. M. P.	
Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, of Canada,	} <i>Ex Officio.</i>
Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia,	
Hon. S. L. Tilley, of New Brunswick,	
Lord Alfred Paget, M. P.	George Carr Glyn, Esq., M. P.
Right Hon. Sir E. Head, Bart.	Sir Minto Farquhar, Bart, M. P.
Sir James Fergusson, Bart, M. P.	Sir Francis Head, Bart.
Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P.	Hon. Wentworth Fitzwilliam, M. P.
J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M. P.	Capt. Whyte Jervis, M. P.
The Hon. Robert Bourke.	Sir J. Dalrymple Hay, Bart, M. P.
Hon. Justice Haliburton, M. P.	Danby Seymour, Esq., M. P.
Hon. Robert Grimston.	Henry Paull, Esq., M. P.
Hugh Childers, Esq., M. P.	Charles Franks, Esq.
H. W. Blake, Esq.	P. Rose, Esq.
Robert Benson, Esq.	William Chapman, Esq.
Robert Carter, Esq.	Edward Watkin, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Charles Bischoff, Esq.
H. Montgomerie, Esq.	John M. Grant, Esq.
Thomas Baring, Esq., M. P.	

It was proposed by Mr. Andrew M. Uniacke, seconded by Mr. Robert Benson, and Resolved,—

That the Council be requested to place themselves in communication with the Provinces, and public bodies and individuals either at home or abroad, with the view of making known the formation of the Association, and of obtaining annual subscriptions and contributions towards its preliminary expenses and maintenance, and gifts of books, papers, &c. to the library.

It was proposed by Mr. Wm. Chapman, seconded by Mr. Danby Seymour, M. P, and Resolved,—

That the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P., be appointed Treasurer to the Association, and that the bankers be Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co.

A vote of thanks having been unanimously passed to the Chairman, the Meeting adjourned.

71 Old Broad Street, E. C.,  
February 25th, 1862.

MY LORDS,—

As the Chairman of a Committee, recently appointed at a public meeting for the purpose of carrying on negotiations with the Imperial Government, in regard to the proposed Intercolonial Railway between Halifax and Quebec, I have been directed to place in Your Lordships' hands the accompanying Memorial from Merchants, Bankers, and others of the City of London, in favor of the object in view, and in so doing to submit to Your Lordships a brief statement of the proceedings recently taken here and in the Colonies in connection therewith.

On the 14th of June last a Deputation waited upon His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, for the purpose of laying before His Grace a memorial showing the commercial, political and military advantages of the proposed Railway, and the views of the promoters in soliciting the sanction and assistance of Her Majesty's Government in favor of the project. On that occasion His Grace remarked, that he was most anxious to consider favorably any feasible plan by which the proposed line of communication might be secured, but that it appeared to him that the subject had not been placed before him in a shape that would enable him to propose it formally for the consideration of the Government. His Grace suggested, at the same time, that a responsible body should be constituted, with whom he could communicate, and that more definite proposals should be submitted, as to the extent to which the Colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would bind themselves to afford financial support to the undertaking.

In conformity with these suggestions a convention of delegates from the three Provinces met at Quebec on the 30th September last, when a resolution

was unanimously adopted to the effect "That the three Governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, do renew the offer made to the Imperial Government on the 26th October, 1858, to aid in the construction of an Inter-colonial Railway to connect Halifax with Quebec, and that a delegation from each Province shall immediately proceed to England, with the object of pressing the project upon the attention of the Home Government, giving them the assurance that the Governments of the respective Provinces will endeavor to secure the necessary legislation at the next ensuing sessions of their respective Parliaments." The offer made in 1858 was in effect that the three Provinces should grant a free right of way, with land, &c. and provide and pay each of them £20,000 sterling, or collectively £60,000 annually, so long as it might be wanted, towards the charge of the guarantee required for the raising of the necessary capital.

Conformably with this resolution the Hon. Messrs. Vankoughnet (of Canada), Tilley (of N. Brunswick), and Howe (of Nova Scotia), were appointed to proceed to England as Delegates for the purpose of stating the views and wishes of the Provinces, and negotiating with the Government. They arrived early in the month of November, and having delivered their credentials at the Colonial Office, had every opportunity afforded them of discussing verbally and by written communication the object of their mission with His Grace the Secretary of State; but the all absorbing events, in connection with the Trent affair, soon afterwards occurring, they were reluctantly obliged, as their several Parliaments were on the eve of meeting, to return to their duties, without carrying with them any definite intimation of the views of the Government on the matter in question. Prior to their departure, however, it was resolved, formally to constitute a body in this country for the purpose of communicating with the Government, and a meeting was accordingly held, at which the Committee was appointed, on whose behalf I am deputed now to address Your Lordships.

The Committee, after full consideration of the whole question, are of opinion, that their first step should be to satisfy your Lordships as to the feelings of this country, as well as of the Colonies, on the general question of the imperfect nature of the existing Intercolonial communications, and the necessity, on commercial and political grounds, of establishing the Railway proposed; and with that view they have invited an expression of public opinion on the subject, the results of which will have been submitted to your Lordships in memorials, similar to that which I have now the honor to forward.

The numerous papers, which were delivered in to the Government by the Commissioners prior to their departure, render it unnecessary for me here to trouble your Lordships with any repetition of the arguments therein adduced in support of the necessity of the projected line, whether regarded from an Imperial or a Colonial point of view. The Committee earnestly desire to press these considerations upon the serious attention of the Government, and request me to state, that if their Lordships shall feel themselves justified in meeting the wishes of the Colonies, by recommending Parliament to take part in affording such aid to the construction of the proposed Railway as the circumstances may require, they will be prepared, on their part, either to leave the construction of the Railway entirely in the hands of the Government and the Provincial authorities, or to submit proposals of their own, if the Government should be of opinion that the enterprise should be placed in the hands of a public company.

As the Legislative Assemblies of the several Provinces are now in session, or about to meet soon for the despatch of business, the Committee trust that the subject will receive the early attention of the Government, and that the result may be communicated to them in time to influence the proceedings of the Provinces abroad as the circumstances may require.

I have the honor to be,  
Your Lordships most obedient humble servant,  
R. W. CRAWFORD.

(Signed)

To the Honble.

THE LORDS OF THE TREASURY.

*British North American Association,  
Temporary Offices, 21 Old Broad Street, E. C.  
London, 1st March, 1862.*

SIR,—

I am desired by the Council of the British North American Association to transmit to you the Rules and Regulations which were approved and adopted at a public meeting yesterday, as well as copies of the Resolutions passed thereat, and at the same time to invite, in the name of the Council, the cordial co-operation of the Government, and also as far as you may be able to influence it, that of the people of your Province who may approve of the objects the Association has in view. A considerable expense, variously estimated at from £1,500 to £2,000 will be incurred in the formation of the Association, but that liability defrayed, the Council have every hope that the annual subscriptions of the members, with such donations as they have reason to believe they will from time to time receive, will be sufficient to cover the current annual expenses.

At the first public meeting which was held to consider the advisability of establishing such an Association, the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, the Canadian Delegate to England in the matter of the Intercolonial Railway, speaking on behalf of himself as well as yourself, and the Hon. Mr. Tilley of New Brunswick, was understood to say that he felt assured that when the question of the formation of the Association was brought under the consideration of the Provincial Governments, that they would, one and all, not only assist by a grant of money in its organization, but cordially co-operate in promoting its permanent establishment.

I am therefore desired to request that you will be good enough to obtain the views of your Government, at their early convenience, as the extent of the usefulness of the Association will in a great measure be determined by the amount of assistance the Council may expect to receive at the hands of Nova Scotia and the other Provinces.

The Rules which are enclosed herewith explain fully the objects in contemplation, and I am desired to add in connection therewith that the Council will be glad to receive at all times, any suggestions which may be considered likely to promote the interests and influence of the Association.

You will not fail to notice that one of the chief objects is the establishment of a library, particularly one of reference as regards British North America, and the Council beg that you will kindly make such arrangements as will insure the regular transmission of all parliamentary and other papers likely to be useful as affording statistical information regarding the Provinces. As the success of the undertaking will to some extent depend upon the number of its members, the Council are of opinion that steps should be taken to make known its existence and objects throughout the Provinces, for the purpose of obtaining members, and they will be glad to receive any advice or suggestions from you as to the best course to be adopted, to give effect to their views in this respect.

I shall not fail to keep you regularly advised of the proceedings of the Association, and in the meantime drawing your especial attention to Rules 3 and 4, as relating to the members of your Legislature desiring to become members of the Association.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient faithful servant,

JOSEPH NELSON,

Secretary, (*pro tem.*)

To Honorable JOSEPH HOWE,  
Provincial Secretary,  
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

# APPENDIX No. 10.

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## MILITIA.

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(COPY.)

Nova Scotia.—No. 99.

*Downing Street, 20th August, 1861.*

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship a copy of a letter from Major-General Trollope, which has been communicated to me by the Secretary for War, in which a question is raised as to the provision which should be made for arming the population of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to meet any emergency which might arise.

I have to request that you will bring this subject under the consideration of your Council, with the view of ascertaining whether the Provincial Government is disposed to provide a larger supply of arms and ammunition for the Militia of the Province. It is scarcely necessary to remind you that it is a question which must be decided by the Local and not by the Imperial Government, which is not prepared, and could not be expected, to bear the expense.

I have, &c.

(Signed.)

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant-Governor

The Right Honorable

THE EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c. &c. &c.

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MAJOR-GENERAL TROLLOPE TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

*Halifax, Nova Scotia, 24th June, 1861.*

SIR,—

I have the honor herewith to submit for the consideration of the General Commanding-in-Chief, the within return of arms, ammunition, and accoutrements, in store in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, exclusive of the 3,000 Enfield Rifles supplied by the Imperial Government for the service of Volunteers, to each of those Provinces; total sent, 6,000 Enfield Rifles, with which were sent 300,000 rounds of ammunition, divided as follows: To New Brunswick, 140,000 rounds; to Nova Scotia, 160,000 rounds, of which latter only 27,000 rounds remain in store, the remainder having been expended in practice, and paid for by this Province, (Nova Scotia,) consequently I am of opinion that a reserve of 500 rounds per stand for 6,000 men, should be forthwith despatched for the service of the Volunteers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

The question then to be considered will be, to what degree I am to be prepared to arm the population of these Provinces, if called upon to do so, —say a force in each Province might be raised under the proclamation, to the extent of 20,000 men; total, 40,000, more or less.

To meet such emergency I have only at my disposal of every kind of percussion, smooth-bore muskets 8,799 stand, and 784,726 rounds of ammunition—an average of 89 rounds per musket, so that if such arms be deemed applicable to emergency of the present day, more ammunition would be required.

In addition to the above there are in store in New Brunswick 4,147 flint muskets of every kind, and 48,006 rounds, or 11 rounds per musket.

I have reason to believe that the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick has by this mail communicated with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of arms, ammunition and accoutrements, in case he should have to call out the Militia of that Province.

I therefore feel it my duty to furnish you with the undermentioned details, in order that suitable means may be adopted to meet any emergency that may arise.

The Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia is at present absent from Halifax, and consequently I have been unable to consult him on this subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed.)

CHARLES TROLLOPE,

*Major-General Commanding.*

The Adjutant General  
Of the Forces,  
Horse Guards.

E P I T O M E.

	NOVA SCOTIA.		NEW BRUNSWICK.		TOTAL.		
	Stand of Arms.	Rounds of Ammunition.	Stand of Arms.	Rounds of Ammunition.	Stand of Arms.	Rounds of Ammunition.	
In possession of Volunteer Militia. } Rifles, pattern 1853.....	3000	27000	3000	140000	6000	167000	
In the Military Store.	Rifles, pattern 1853.....	829	92		921		
	Per Muskets, 1839.....	2467	284837	103	366128	2467	650965
	“ “ 1842.....	2320			2423		
	Line Sergeants.....		4		4		
	Sea Service.....	492	45491	1000	50000	1492	95491
	Artillery.....	45	25000	21	9770	66	34770
	Pattern 1851.....	44	3500			44	3500
	“ 1853.....	113		2190		2303	
	Flint Lock, India pattern.....			2151		2151	
	“ Sea—long.....			1993	48006	1996	48006
Part worn Rifles, pattern 1853, to be returned into store by 63rd Regiment.....	840				840		
Total.....	10150	385828	10557	613904	20707	992732	
Sets of accoutrements in Military Store.....	4488		7541		12029		

Military Store Office, Halifax, 24th June, 1861.

## RETURN

Of Small Arms, Ammunition, &c., in Store at Halifax, and St. John New Brunswick, on the 24th of June, 1861.

DESCRIPTION.	In Store.		Total.	Ammun. for at		Average rounds per stand.	Accoutrements.	
	Halifax.	St. John.		Halifax.	St. John.		Halifax.	St. John.
<b>ARMS.</b>								
Carbine Br. Yeom'y .....		100	100	*	*	Including		
P. 1853 .....	829	92	921	1036165	174200	500 per man		
" 1839 .....	2467		2467			reserve.		
" 1842 .....	2320	103	2423	284837	366128	94		
Line Sergrts .....		4	4					
Sea S. ....	492	1000	1492	45491	50000			
Artillery .....	45	21	66	25000	9770			
Patr. 1851 .....	44		44	3500				
Extra Patr. 1853 ..	113	2190	2303					
Serv. 42 .....								
Flint { India Patr .....		2151	2151		48006	11		
{ Sea—long .....		1996	1996					
Balls .....	49		49	3804				
Per. { Sea P. B. ....	468	499	967	27670	29750			
{ Constab'y .....		29	29					
Cavalry .....		1	1					
S. S. Patr. B. ....		94	94					
Muskets Patr. 1853 } now returned from } 63rd Regt. ....	840		840					
							4488 O. Pr. Inftry.	6219 old Patt'n. 1322 Enrolled Pens'rs.

\* This is the reserve fixed by the Secretary of State for War, authority dated War Office. 28th May, 1860,

57  
gen ps for troops of the line.  
1531

(Signed.)

ROBERT R. PRINGLE.

D. M. S.

COL. FORDYCE, C. B.,  
Assistant Quarter Master General.

No. 78.—Miscella.

Government House, Halifax,  
12th November, 1861.

MY LORD DUKE,—

Referring to your Grace's despatch, No. 99, 20th August last, enclosing the copy of a letter from Major-General Trollope, pointing out the necessity of a further supply of arms, for the purpose of equipping the Militia, should any sudden emergency necessitate the arming of the population of the Province, I have the honor to inform your Lordship, that in compliance with your directions, I brought the subject under the consideration of my Council, and pointed out to them the necessity of making some provision for that purpose.

2. I regret, however, to state, that they are of opinion that it would be impossible, under present circumstances, to induce the Legislature to furnish the funds which would be required.

3. Under the present Militia Law it is enacted that "the Governor in Council may, in case of any emergency, provide such additional numbers of arms and accoutrements for the Militia, as shall be deemed advisable, at the expense of the Province;" and in the event of any immediate expectation of hostilities I feel confident that every exertion would be made

by all parties in Nova Scotia, to render the local defences as effective as possible.

4. But the ordinary revenue of the Province is so small—under £200,000 a year, Currency—(£160,000 Sterling), that when the interest of the debt which has been incurred for Railway purposes is deducted, there is barely sufficient left to carry on the ordinary services of the Country, and it would be impossible to expend so large a sum as would be necessary for the purchase of the arms required, without increasing the taxation of the Country, and this my Council do not think the Legislature would agree to, except under very pressing circumstances.

5. The Militia has been neglected for so many years, and the Province has so long existed without any cause for alarm, that it is very difficult to persuade the people of the necessity of making any extra exertion in time of peace, for the purchase of arms which they believe will probably never be required.

6. On my assumption of the Government of Nova Scotia I found the local forces existed only on paper, and seeing that it would be impossible in time of peace to re-organize the Militia so as to make them an efficient body, I proposed to your Lordship's predecessor in office in a despatch No. 10, 30th January, 1859, the formation of a Volunteer Force, and I pointed out at the same time the difficulty which I foresaw in the purchase of arms.

7. Since then, aided by the good Rifles which were furnished to me by Her Majesty's Government, I have been enabled to form thirty Companies, and there are at present about 1500 men in the Province who have gone through their drill and musketry instruction, and are now effective volunteers, and I hope there is every prospect of this number largely increasing, as the movement is now becoming popular, and much of the opposition I had at first to contend with is now dying out.

8. The Legislature has voted £2000 a year for the support of the force, out of which fund are provided the Drill Instructors—of whom I have several permanently employed—the practice ammunition—allowance for armouries—and other incidental expenses.

9. The Volunteers themselves have expended considerable sums in the purchase of their uniforms, and great praise is due to them for the zeal and perseverance they have shewn, and for the large amount of time they have devoted to their drill and rifle practice.

10. I am aware that this force is still very inadequate for the protection of the Province, and that much remains to be done, and above all, that a considerable reserve of arms ought to be purchased, in order that the Province might have the power of at once arming any portion of the Militia, which it might be considered necessary to enrol, in the event of any sudden emergency. I have, however, mentioned it in order that your Lordship may see that there is a disposition on the part of Nova Scotia to improve their local defences, and that the Legislature has not been unwilling to vote some pecuniary assistance to the movement; and I believe that any unwillingness to provide a proper supply of arms for the Militia must be attributed, not to any wish to avoid a responsibility which justly belongs to them, but to the smallness of the revenue, which does not admit of so large an outlay as would be required for the purchase of arms, and their reluctance to impose increased taxation on the people for an object which offers no immediate advantage, and which they believe may be postponed to a future day, when perhaps the Colony may be better able to afford it.

I have, &c.

(Signed.)

MULGRAVE.

His Grace

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c. &c. &c.



## APPENDIX No. 11.

### POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

General Post Office, Halifax,  
January 31, 1862.

Sir,—

I have the honor to present to you, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, my ninth annual report of the proceedings of the Post Office Department in this Province, with the accompanying returns for the year ended 30th September, 1861, numbered from 1 to 17.

No addition has been made during the past year to the established Post Offices, which number 73.

The Way Offices now number 380, one having been discontinued, and 38 added, during the year; several of these have been set up on the recommendation of members of the Legislature, and have, I believe, given very general satisfaction to the inhabitants more immediately interested in their establishment.

The average number of newspapers posted at, passing through, and delivered from the Halifax office, in the past year, amounted to

2,358,824

In 1860,

2,080,520

Shewing an increase of

278,304

This increase is, in a great measure, owing to the large amount of mail matter of this description passing through this office for and from the combined French and English fleets on this station during the past summer.

The number of letters of all kinds sent and received,—that is, unpaid, paid in money, and by stamp, together with the forward correspondence, sent from the Halifax office in the year, was,

705,696

Last year,

534,922

Increase in the year,

170,774

This increase is, also, mainly attributable to the correspondence for the combined British and French fleets, which was unusually numerous, and numbered during some weeks from fifteen to twenty-two ships.

It should, however, be born in mind, that the correspondence for these ships, although it entailed a large amount of additional labor at the Halifax office, yielded no corresponding benefit to the Postal Revenue, as this Province receives nothing for postage on letters sent and received by non-commissioned or warrant officers, and seamen and marines, in the service of either nation.

A falling off of 5604 in the number of registered letters sent and received, appears this year, the number being

For Country Offices,

12,700

Halifax Office,

11,232

23,932

Last year,

29,536

This circumstance may be accounted for, from the fact, that the convenience and security, and other advantages of the Money Order System, are gradually becoming better understood by merchants, traders, and others, though it is very much to be regretted, that the public generally do not avail themselves of it as a medium for the safe transmission of money.

A reference to report No. 13, will shew the particulars of the money letters

reported as missing, and the result of the enquiries instituted in each case.

With reference to the insecurity attending the transmission of money, or articles of value, by post, when *unregistered* and in *self-sealing envelopes*, I beg to quote, for the information and guidance of the public, the following judicious advice, taken from the "British Postal Guide," on this subject:

"Never send money or any other article of value through the post, except either by means of a money order or in a registered letter. Any person who sends money or jewelry in an unregistered letter, not only runs the risk of losing his property, but exposes to temptation every one through whose hands his letter passes, and may be the means of ultimately bringing some clerk or letter carrier to moral ruin. Every letter which contains money, or other valuable article, even when registered, ought to be securely sealed."

#### PARCEL POST.

The number of parcels received and sent from the Halifax and Country Post Offices, during the past year, was

	717
Last year,	627
	-----
Increase,	90

#### DEAD LETTERS.

A reference to report No. 16, will shew the treatment and final disposition of letters of value, thirty-three in number, received at the Dead Letter Office, Halifax, during the year,—the amount returned to the writers, in money, checks, bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other articles of value.

The total number received and returned in the year, was,	15,730
Last year,	22,032

Shewing a falling off of 6,302.

#### STAMPS.

The amount of postage stamps sold during the past year, was \$30,135 50, shewing an increase of \$9,486 22 over that of 1860.

A further supply of postage stamps has been ordered, and a portion already received, from the American Bank Note Company; those first obtained being now nearly exhausted.

#### SALARIES TO POSTMASTERS AND WAY OFFICE KEEPERS.

On the 1st of July last, Postmasters and Way Office Keepers were placed upon stated salaries, according to the scale recommended by the committee on the post office last year.—*See Report No. 4.*

#### COMPULSORY PREPAYMENT OF LETTERS BY STAMP.

Section 7, chapter 23, of the Post Office, page 81 of the Revised Statutes, which enacts, "that the prepayment of provincial postage shall be optional," not having been repealed in the last session, the recommendation of the post office committee, in reference to the adoption of the system of compulsory prepayment by stamp, could not be carried out, and, consequently, unpaid letters have been, and are still, forwarded through the post in this province with a charge of double postage. The omission will, I presume, be rectified in the course of the approaching session of the Legislature.

#### MONEY ORDERS.

The following memorandum of the working of this branch of the public service, during the past year, has been prepared at my request by Mr. Thompson, the superintendent, and as the result of the year's transactions are of a gratifying character, I have pleasure in embodying it in my report.

"The transactions of the post office for the year ending 30th September, 1861, exhibit in the Money Order Department an increase, compared with the preceding year, as follows:

Increase in amount of Orders issued	\$16,061
"    in Orders paid,	18,556

The total amount of Orders paid being \$67,081 90, of which \$56,295 10 was paid at the Halifax office. The increase would probably have been considerably more if the unusual depression of business, and scarcity of money, during the year, had not taken place.

“The nature of money order transactions, and the very existence of the system here, are yet but inadequately known throughout the province, notwithstanding advertisements made at the commencement of money order offices in Nova Scotia. The safety and convenience of the system, particularly for the transmission of small amounts, including fractions of dollars, have frequently elicited commendation during the year.

“The country offices, generally speaking, have worked harmoniously and punctually with the central office at Halifax.

“The chief alterations made in the department, during the year, were, the addition of one office to those previously in operation, and an extension of the limit of single orders from \$20 to \$100.

“The new office was that at Port Mulgrave, established on request of inhabitants of that place, and with approval of the post office committee. For the four months in which the new office was in operation, up to 30th of September, it issued orders to the amount of \$1,884, and paid to the amount of \$125.

“The extension of the limit of single orders has been found variously convenient, without leading to any serious objection.

“No loss or difficulty in the Department has to be reported for the year.

“An extension of the Money Order System of Nova Scotia, by linking its operations with those of Canada and Great Britain, may be considered desirable, if not now, at some approximate opportunity. Extension to England, particularly, would afford a valued convenience to many. The additional labor and expense which it would cause, would doubtless form subject of previous consideration.

“The number of Provincial Money Order Offices, as appears by the Return, is nineteen. The average amount of each order issued for the year, was about \$22.50,—of the orders issued from the 1st of June—when the limit of single orders was changed—up to the 1st of January 1862, the number of sums up to \$100 each, was 106, other orders varied from \$1, for numerous intermediate amounts.

“The Money Order Department, affords the only available safe and rapid mode for transmission of small amounts, to and from various localities, and as such it is extensively estimated, although the system may be considered as only having reached its commencing stages in the Province.”—*For Money Order Offices in operation, see Report No. 17.*

## REVENUE.

The total available income of the Department for the year, as shewn by Report No. 1, is

\$40,052 13

In 1860 it was,

41,347 56

Shewing a decrease of,

\$1,295 43

This falling off in the revenue, may be accounted for, from the fact that the business transactions between this Province and the neighboring States of America, were, and are still injuriously affected by the fratricidal and internecine war which is now unhappily distracting that Republic, and which, as a natural consequence, has materially lessened the amount of correspondence passing between the two countries.

The total expenditure for the postal services of the year, as shewn by return No. 1, is \$69,444 35½,—being an increase of \$448 59½ over that of 1860; and shewing a deficiency in the transactions of the fiscal year of \$29,392 22½,—being \$1644 02½, in excess of 1860.

In 1860 the cost to the department for salary, and commissions on the sale of postage stamps, and revenue collected, was

\$24,351 34½

In 1861 it was,

26,342 38

Shewing an increase of

\$1,991 03½

In the miscellaneous disbursements there is also an increase of \$1051, caused mainly by the sum of \$526 62, which was paid to the superintendent of the money order office, being balance due by late superintendent; and monies abstracted from Port Hood office; also, \$100 repaid to Mr. Martin, postmaster of Sydney, and various other sums paid to mail contractors for extra services, as recommended by post office committee of last session.

In the other items of expenditure, however, I am enabled to report, that a considerable saving has been effected. The amount paid for mail carriage, is less by \$1000 than it was in 1860; and taking into consideration our comparatively limited resources, and our somewhat thinly settled districts, and scattered population, few countries similarly circumstanced, are, I think, as well and as cheaply provided with mail accommodation as our own province; and in view of the state of the roads and bridges, at certain seasons of the year, the communication by mail has been kept up with creditable regularity.

I beg here again to advert to the large amount of newspapers, and other printed matter, which is conveyed by the post in this province, without the slightest benefit accruing to the revenue; and in view of the heavy annual expenses of the department, and as one means of lessening the deficiency, I would respectfully urge, that all *foreign newspapers*, posted at any office in Nova Scotia, should be charged one cent each, and *be prepaid by stamp*, foreign newspapers *coming* in the mail unpaid, to be also charged one cent each, except that addressed to newspaper proprietors; *all newspapers*, whether Foreign, British, or Provincial, when *re-posted by private individuals*, to be charged one cent each, and not to be forwarded *unless prepaid by stamp*; and further, that all other printed matter, such as hand bills, circulars, and prices current—as well as books, pamphlets, &c., &c., when not exceeding 48 oz., be likewise taxed with a uniform rate of one cent per oz., or fraction of an oz.,—to be also *prepaid by stamp*.

Parliamentary proceedings, which are now sent by post, *free of charge*, I would also suggest, should be liable to the above rate of one cent per ounce, and charged to the departments from which they are sent.

Were even this trifling tax imposed, an annual revenue, it is presumed, of at least \$3,500 could be raised from these sources alone, and as the charge would be insignificant, it would scarcely be felt by the public at large, and the arrangement would largely benefit our local newspaper publishers.

In Canada the effect on the revenue of restoring the charge made for the conveyance of newspapers by post, was very great; and the Postmaster General of that province states, in his report to the Governor General, “that to the operations of this law, is mainly to be attributed the great augmentation of the postal revenue of 1860, as compared with that of 1859, the collections of net available revenue having improved to the extent of \$80,025.”

#### MAIL CONTRACTS.

Ten new branch mail contracts have been established the past year, and two discontinued, making a total of 289 at an annual cost of \$38,604.60—(see Report No. 6.)—this amount compared with that of last year, shews a saving of nearly \$1000.

In 1860, the length of mail route in existence was 4115 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles, and actual distance travelled, 751,346

In 1861, length of route, 4151 $\frac{3}{4}$ —miles travelled, 809,032

The mail routes which have been extended and altered, &c., will be seen on reference to Report No. 10.

To meet the wishes of the people at Tangier, the mail service from Halifax to Musquodobit Harbor and Ship Harbor, has been placed into the hands of one contractor, (Mr. William Anderson) who conveys a tri-weekly mail from the capital to Tangier, and weekly to Sheet Harbor, for \$900 a year.

With respect to the principal mail routes of this province, and the extension and termination of the respective contracts, the amount paid to contractors for extra work, and weight of the mails carried, &c., on each line, I beg to refer to my report, dated 28th January, hereto annexed.

## NEW POST OFFICE.

In my last three annual reports to the Lieutenant Governor, I endeavored to bring to his Excellency's notice, as prominently as I could, for the information of the Legislature, the present unsatisfactory condition of the Circulation office of this department. I stated, that the lower premises were too small and circumscribed to permit the duty to be performed with that degree of accuracy and despatch which the public service requires,—that the apartments were exceedingly dark, close, and damp, and badly ventilated,—that the office in which the mails were made up, was insufficiently lighted, and that it was impossible during the many dark days in winter, to carry on the duties, without the aid of gas, even *at midday*, &c. &c.

I beg now, to reiterate my former application, for either a new, or another post office, as the work has now *entirely outgrown* the limited dimensions of the present office, and as a natural consequence the duty is not, and cannot be as satisfactorily performed, as it would be, were the accomodation and convenience greater, and I earnestly hope and trust, that the Government will at an early day, draw the attention of the Legislature to the want complained of.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. WOODGATE,  
Postmaster General.

To the hon. Joseph Howe, &c. &c.

*General Post Office, Halifax,  
28th January, 1862.*

SIR,—

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th of July last, enclosing a return of the cost per mile for the carriage of mails on the seven principal mail routes in this province, and requesting me to report as to the system pursued in letting these contracts, the number of passengers carried, together with a comparative statement of the amount of mail matter carried.

In reply I beg to state, that the mail route between Halifax and Yarmouth *via* the Shore Route, has been in the hands of Mr. King since 1851, having been taken first by competition at an annual sum of £599. In 1854, the Post Office Committee recommended an increase of £100 a year for conveying the mails three times a week, instead of twice, including the branch route from Lunenburg to Bridgewater, making an annual payment of £699.

The contractor having performed the service with satisfaction to the department and the public, and being willing to continue the contract at the above rate, it was accordingly renewed from time to time by authority.

There can be little doubt that since the commencement of this service, the number of passengers, travelling between Halifax and Yarmouth, has considerably fallen off, especially during the summer months, owing to the increased facilities for travel by steam communication between Halifax and Boston *via* Yarmouth, and by fast sailing packets plying between Liverpool and Lunenburg and the capital.

This contract will terminate on the 30th June, 1864.

#### WINDSOR AND ANNAPOLIS.

The route between the above places has been also in the hands of Mr. King since 1849. The original amount being £499 from Halifax to Windsor and Annapolis. This contract was also renewed by authority, and expired in 1856.

During the building of the railroad to Windsor, no definite arrangement could be made for the carriage of the mails on this line. The mails were, however, continued to be conveyed by Mr. King for the original amount, £499, he arranging with the railway department for the carriage of the mails by railroad, as it progressed.

In August 1858, after the railroad to Windsor had been completed, and the railway department were prepared to carry the mails by train from the terminus to that town, the Government decided to have a new contract, starting from Windsor to Annapolis—notice was accordingly issued, inviting tenders, and the service placed into Mr. King's hands, his offer, £5, being the lowest.

The mails were conveyed at this rate for six months, viz:—From the 1st of October, 1858, to the 30th March, 1859. The post office committee of that year (1859) recommended a new contract to be entered into for this service, (upon a petition which was presented by the contractor, Mr. King, on the subject) for the sum of £350, which was accordingly attended to—to expire at the same time as their contract for running the steamboat across the Bay of Fundy, viz: the 30th of June, 1864.

#### WEST RIVER TO PLAISTER COVE AND SYDNEY.

*(Including the route from Antigonish to Guysborough.)*

In the year 1852 this service was placed into Mr. Hyde's hands for the sum of £750.

In March 1855, Mr. Hyde made an offer to the Government to convey a tri-weekly instead of a semi-weekly mail between the above places, for an additional annual payment of £375, in all £1125, for 5 years—commencing the 1st of June of that year; this proposition was accepted, and the mails were conveyed by Mr. Hyde to the 17th of November 1858, under the supervision of Mr. Thomas Lindsay, his agent, when they were transferred to Mr. Cunard, one of the sureties, to complete the contract, Mr. Hyde having gone to England, Mr. Cunard still employing Mr. Lindsay as his agent for the carriage of these mails.

In the session of 1859, the inhabitants of Antigonish petitioned for a daily mail between the West River of Pictou and that town, and the offer made by Mr. Lindsay for the performance of the service, for an additional sum of £150, was, on the recommendation of the post office committee, accepted accordingly. One important advantage gained by this step was, the bringing into the capital the Cape Breton mails, when they failed to cross the Gut of Canso, and other casualties, during the winter and spring and fall of the year, and thereby saving the expense of an express.

In June, 1860, the contract was transferred to, and is now in the hands of, Mr. Lindsay, conveying a daily mail to Antigonish, and tri-weekly to Plaister Cove and Sydney, including Guysborough, for £1275 a year. The contract expires on the 30th of June, 1864.

Owing to the establishment of the mail route from Halifax to Guysborough and Port Mulgrave (hereafter to be referred to), a considerable falling off in the carriage of passengers has taken place; the travelling public from these towns, as well as Cape Breton, preferring the short and direct route by the Great Eastern Road than the circuitous one by Antigonish and Truro.

#### TRURO AND AMHERST.

This service has been conducted by Mr. C. B. Archibald since 1851.

On the 1st of June, 1852, a tri-weekly mail was established at an annual cost of £369. This arrangement was continued up to the 30th of May, 1859.

The Postmaster General of New Brunswick having suggested the advantages of a daily mail between St. John and Halifax, and urged its adoption,—to fall in with this arrangement the post office committee recommended the establishment of a daily mail between Truro and Amherst, provided the extra expense did not exceed £200. Mr. Archibald being willing to carry the three extra mails a week for the sum named, the service was placed into his hands by directions of the Government, and a contract entered into accordingly, which expires also on the 30th of June, 1864.

During the summer months the passenger traffic on this route is very limited, travellers between New Brunswick and the United States, and Nova Scotia, preferring the route by steam across the Bay of Fundy via Windsor.

#### TRURO AND PICTOU.

This service was originally from Halifax to Pictou, the mails being conveyed tri-weekly for £470 a year, and has been in the hands of Mr. Hyde for many years.

In July, 1853, a daily mail was authorized for an additional sum of £100, making in all £570.

When the railroad was being built to Truro, it was agreed, according to contract, that as soon as it was fit to carry any portion of these mails, the contract should be inoperative where these mails are transported on such railroads, and the sum of £4 10s. deducted for each mile of the route, thereby shortened and saved to the contractor.

This contract was performed by Mr. Hyde up to the 17th November, 1858, under the supervision of his agent, Mr. Munro—Mr. Hyde being then absent in England. The agent neglecting the service, it was transferred to Mr. Hyde's sureties, viz: Messrs. Wm. Cunard and John Duffus, by whom the mails were conveyed for the remaining portion of the contract.

Previous to January, 1859, the railroad to Truro was completed, and the mails forwarded by the train accordingly.

The contractor's wages were reduced, in accordance with his agreement, from £570 to £300,—being for 60 miles at £4 10s. per mile, viz., £270.

A daily mail is now being conveyed from Truro to Pictou for £300 a year. The contract can be terminated by a notice in writing of three months on either side.

#### HALIFAX TO GUYSBOROUGH *via* THE GREAT EASTERN ROAD.

This contract was submitted to competition in 1856, and the late Mr. Jonathan Archibald's tender accepted, his being the lowest, for £199 18s. 9d.

In July, 1858, a semi-weekly mail was authorized, provided the additional cost did not exceed £150. The contractor consenting to perform the extra work required, for the amount specified, and having given satisfaction to the public and department for past services, this extra service was placed into his hands, at an annual cost of £349 18s. 9d.

In September, 1858, this contract was transferred to Timothy Archibald upon the same terms as the late contractor.

In 1860, the post office committee recommended this route to be extended to Port Mulgrave, provided it did not exceed £30, and further to discontinue one of the trips between Guysborough and Port Mulgrave via the Shore route, whereby a saving was effected of £20, which sum, together with the £30, above referred to, was added to the salary of Mr. Archibald, making in all £399 18s. 9d. for carrying a semi-weekly mail between Halifax and Guysborough and Port Mulgrave. This contract can be terminated by a notice of three months on either side.

#### DIGBY TO YARMOUTH.

This service was originally taken by Mr. James E. Young, for £211, for conveying a semi-weekly mail.

In 1856 it was transferred to Mr. Ambrose McCormick (the present contractor), the post office committee of that year recommending the establishment of an additional mail at an extra cost of £30; in all £241 a year.

The contract was renewed, similar to others, by directions of the Government, and expired on the 30th June, 1860, and again renewed for a year by authority.

It will, therefore, be seen that these several mail services have been changed, and their annual cost increased from time to time by the Legislature, on the recommendation of the post office committees.

The committee, however, as a general rule, have deemed it to be advantageous to the public service, and but an act of justice, to leave those contractors on the principal mail lines, who have given satisfaction, in the undisturbed possession of their contracts, particularly when, in some instances, the contractors have incurred heavy expenses in erecting stables, &c., as well as providing horses and waggons for satisfactorily and efficiently carrying out the terms of their respective contracts.

The foregoing statement of facts, which I have considered it my duty to detail at some length, will, I trust, to a certain extent, explain and account for the apparent want of system and uniformity of price per mile run, under which the principal mail routes through this province have been let, and to which you have so prominently referred, in your communication.

The annexed statement shews the seven principal mail routes in the province, with the names of the contractors, the amount paid to each contractor per annum; the date when the contract commenced, and date of termination, the number of passengers conveyed on the route for three months ended 30th November, also the average weight of mails for each trip.

Every effort has been made by me to obtain, without reference to the mail contractors themselves, the exact number of passengers conveyed on each route, and a printed circular for that purpose was forwarded to each postmaster on the route, but the correct number could not be ascertained, owing to the passengers in many cases being taken up after the coach leaves, or dropped before it arrives at a post office.

As the accuracy of the returns, which I have received from the postmasters, cannot be relied upon, I have therefore deemed it best to supply the information rendered by the contractors themselves, who, one and all, have cheerfully given, from their own books, the number carried, and which I have every reason to believe can be safely relied upon.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

A. WOODGATE,  
Postmaster General.

The Honorable Joseph Howe.



Statement shewing the seven principal mail routes in the province, the names of contractors, amount paid to each contractor, date when contract commenced, date of termination, No. of passengers conveyed on the route for three months, ended September, October, and November, and average weight of mail for each trip.

Name of Route.	Name of contractor.	Amount Contract per annum.	Date when contract commenced.	Date when contract ceases.	No. of passengers a month.	Total No. of passengers.	Average weight of mails per trip.	Remarks.
<i>Halifax to Yarmouth,—Shore Route.</i> Halifax to Liverpool, Liverpool to Shelburne, Shelburne to Yarmouth.	James King,	2796 00	1st July, 1860.	30th June, 1864.	107	256	lbs. 235	
					87			
					62			
<i>Windsor to Kentville and Annapolis.</i> Windsor to Kentville, Kentville to Annapolis.	James King,	1400 00	1st July, 1860.	30th June, 1864.	151	187	325	
					36			
<i>West River to Sydney including Guysboro'.</i> West River to New Glasgow, New Glasgow to Antigonish, Antigonish to Guysboro', Antigonish to Plaister Cove, Plaister Cove to Sydney, Truro to Amherst, Truro to Pictou, Halifax to Guysboro', Digby to Yarmouth.	S. Lindsay,	5100 00	1st July, 1860.	30th June, 1864.	280	665	230	
					243			
					31			
					98			
					13			
C. B. Archibald H. Hyde, T. Archibald, A. McCormick,	2276 00 1200 00 1399 75 964 00	1st July, 1860. 17th Nov. 1858. 1st July, 1858. 1st July, 1861.	30th June, 1864. 3 mos. notice on ea side Ditto. 30th June, 1864.	224	224 998 79 107	250 300 80 45	(English mail not included.)	
				998				
				79				
				107				

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

## SCHEDULE.

Accompanying this Report are the following documents:

- No. 1. Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Post Office Department for the year ended 30th September, 1861.
- No. 2. Packet Postage, general account between the United Kingdom and Nova Scotia, for the year ended 30th September, 1861.
- No. 3. Postmaster General's account current with the province of Nova Scotia, for the year ended 30th September, 1861.
- No. 4. Salaries A and B in Report No. 1.
- No. 5. Commissions to Way Office Keepers on revenue collected, B No. 2 in Report No. 1.
- No. 6. Conveyance of mails—C in Report No. 1.
- No. 7. Detailed account of all incidental and miscellaneous items of disbursement during the year, D. to K. in Report No. 1.
- No. 8. New post and way offices established in the year.
- No. 9. New post routes established.
- No. 10. Allowances made to mail contractors beyond their original contracts.
- No. 11. Post and way offices closed, and post routes discontinued in the year.
- No. 12. Curtailment effected in mail routes in the year.
- No. 13. Abstraction and loss of letters containing money sent through the post in Nova Scotia, in the year.
14. Fines imposed and deductions made from the pay of mail contractors during the year.
15. Letters received and despatched from the Dead Letter office, Halifax, during the year.
16. Letters of value received and how disposed of.
17. Money Order offices in operation during the year ended 30th September, 1861.

A. WOODGATE,  
P. M. G.

REPORT No. 1.

*Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Post Office Department of Nova Scotia, for the year ended the 30th September, 1861.*

INCOME.

Amount of gross postage money,	\$17,700 09	
Amount of revenue derived from postage stamps,	30,135 50½	
Amount received from merchants, and others, for the accommodation of private letter boxes, at the Post Office, Halifax,	410 50	
Amount of fees collected upon letters addressed to towns in Nova Scotia, but delivered in Halifax,	33 50	
	<hr/>	\$48,279 59½
Returned, refused, missent, and re-directed letters,		1,163 83½
		<hr/>
Net receipts within the year,		\$47,115 76*
Deduct British portion of packet postage, included in above amount,		7,063 63
		<hr/>
Total income in the year,		\$40,052 13
Deficiency,		29,392 22½
		<hr/>
		\$69,444 35½

DISPOSAL OF INCOME.

Report No. 4—A and B, salaries,	\$22,948 68	
No. 5—B No. 2, commissions to way-office keepers on revenue collected at their offices,	1,751 64	
	<hr/>	\$24,700 32
Report No. 6—C, conveyance of mails,		38,604 60
No. 7—D, ship letter gratuities,	\$180 21	
E, tradesmens bills,	208 87½	
F, rent,	800 00	
G, law expenses,	15 00	
H, stationery, printing and advertising,	1,418 72½	
I, fuel and light,	322 90	
J, repairs,	00 00	
K, miscellaneous disbursements,	879 50½	
	<hr/>	3,825 21½
Commissions to postmasters, way office keepers, stationers, and druggists, on the sale of postage stamps,		1,642 06
Premium on exchange, on St. John, N. B., in favor of Col. Favor, for express and mails,		15 00
Ditto, on New York for 8½ cent stamps,		7 50
Travelling expenses,		93 33
Old stamps redeemed,		25 55
Loss on 25 sheets of 8½ cent stamps,		4 16
Amount paid Jno. S. Thompson, superintendant money order office, being amount abstracted from money order remittance, Port Hood, also balance due by late superintendant,		526 62
		<hr/>
Total expenditure in the year,		\$69,444 35½

A. WOODGATE,  
Postmaster Genl.

F. M. PASSOW,  
Examr. Acct. Branch.

\* \$5,746 84c. of this amount was paid by the Receiver General,—being amount of postage of the Legislature, the Governor, and the Military, and Provincial Public Departments.

## REPORT No. 2.

*General Account between the Offices of the United Kingdom and Nova Scotia, four Quarters, ended 30th September, 1861.*

TO THE CREDIT OF THE BRITISH OFFICE.	Amount.
Amount due to the British office on the correspondence between the United Kingdom and Nova Scotia, } 1	£1,423 19 4
Amount due to the British office on the correspondence between Nova Scotia and other colonies, not passing through the United Kingdom, } 2	586 19 8
Amount due to the British office for <i>dead letters</i> returned to Nova Scotia, } 3	1 3 8
Balance of Errors,	0 0 0
Balance due to Nova Scotia,	0 0 0
	£2,012 2 8

TO THE CREDIT OF NOVA SCOTIA.	
Amount due to Nova Scotia on the correspondence between the United Kingdom and Nova Scotia, } 1	£547 1 6½
Amount due to Nova Scotia on the correspondence between Nova Scotia and other colonies, not passing through the United Kingdom, } 2	0 3 10
Amount due Nova Scotia for <i>dead letters</i> returned to England, and for <i>redirected letters</i> forwarded to Newfoundland and Bermuda, } 3	21 8 4
Amount due Nova Scotia on account of transit rate on letters forwarded in closed mails between France and the French possessions of St. Pierre and Miquelon, during the year ended the 30th September, 1861, at 2d. per 30 grammes, } 4	30 7 6½
Balance of errors,	0 6 11
Balance due to the United Kingdom,	*1,412 14 6½
	£2,012 2 8

\* £1,412 14 6½ stg.  
 \$7,063 63 cents.

A. WOODGATE,  
 Postmaster Gen.

F. M. PASSOW,  
 Examr. Acct. Branch.

*Postmaster General in account current with the Province of Nova Scotia, quarter ended 31st December, 1860.*

CHARGE.

Dr.

To balance from previous quarter,	\$8,671 00
Amount of postage stamps on hand,	29,687 48
Amount of postage of towns in the Province of Nova Scotia, including Halifax, (per abstract—voucher 1)	3,077 13
Amount of unpaid postage upon British letters collected at Halifax, (per abstract—voucher 2)	195 87
Amount of paid postage upon letters for England collected at Halifax, (per abstract—voucher 3)	165 70
Amount of postage upon Colonial and foreign letters, (voucher 4)	424 83
Amount of way letter postage, (voucher 5)	56 57
Amount of ship letter postage, (voucher 6)	35 47½
Amount of letters returned to the dead letter office from offices in the interior, and delivered at Halifax, (per voucher 7)	5 54
Amount of fees collected upon letters addressed to towns in Nova Scotia, but delivered at Halifax, (voucher 8)	5 00
Amount of fees collected for merchants' private boxes, (voucher 9)	97 50
Amount of local postage, (per voucher—voucher 10)	18 53
Amount of "postage stamps" received from Receiver General, (voucher 11)	8,500 00
Amount received from the hon. the Receiver General, on the 2nd January, in aid of post communication in Nova Scotia, and towards defraying the other necessary expenses of the Department,	8,000 00
Amount drawn from the Provincial Chest, on the _____ being "packet postage" due the British post office, on the correspondence between Great Britain and Nova Scotia, and Nova Scotia and the United States, Newfoundland, Bermuda and the West Indies,	00 00
	* \$58,940 12½

DISCHARGE.

Cr.

By salaries of postmaster general, assistants, &c., and postmasters, (voucher A.)	\$4,821 87½
Ditto of way office keepers, (voucher B.)	809 52
	\$5,631 39½
Conveyance of mails, (voucher C.)	9,643 78½
Ship letter gratuities, (voucher D.)	52 16½
Tradesmens' bills, (voucher E.)	116 55½
Rent, (voucher F.)	200 00
Law expenses, (voucher G.)	00 00
Stationery, printing and advertising, (voucher H.)	682 77½
Coals, gas, &c., (voucher I.)	57 30
Buildings and repairs, (voucher J.)	00 00
Miscellanies, (voucher K.)	170 13
5 per cent. discount allowed to post-masters, merchants, &c., on postage stamps, (voucher L.)	470 86½

\* \$652 38 of this amount was paid by the Receiver General, being postage of military and provincial public departments. F. M P.

Postage-stamps on hand unsold, viz. :—		
Halifax, office, (voucher M)	\$28,946 50	
Do. Country offices,	3,506 80	
		32,453 30
Amount of dead, missent, and re-directed letters, (per statement—voucher N)		313 55
Premium on "exchange," on St. John, N. B.		4 00
Do. do. on New York, for \$150 for payment of 8½ stamps,		7 50
Amount paid into the Commissariat chest, at Halifax, being "package postage," due the British post office, on the correspondence between Great Britain and Nova Scotia, and Nova Scotia and Bermuda, the West Indies, Newfoundland, and United States, (voucher O)		00 00
Amount of commission to W. O. keepers on revenue collected, (voucher B. 2)		1,394 43
Amount paid into the Bank of Nova Scotia, to the credit of the Province (voucher P.)		5,220 00
Amount of travelling expenses, (voucher Q.)		93 33
Amount of old stamps redeemed, (voucher R.)		25 55
Balance,		2,401 35½
		\$53,940 12½
<i>Note.</i> —Letters remaining on hand : Halifax office,	\$60 68	
Do. do. Country offices,	107 46½	
		\$168 14½

I, Arthur Woodgate, Postmaster General of Nova Scotia, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

(Signed)      A. WOODGATE,  
*Postmaster General.*

Declaration made before me this  
2nd day of May, 1861.

(Signed)      ANDREW MACKINLAY, J. P.

I, Frederick M. Passow, Examiner, Account Branch of the Post Office department, Halifax, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

(Signed)      F. M. PASSOW,  
*Examiner, Account Branch.*

Declaration made before me this  
2nd day of May, 1861.

(Signed)      ANDREW MACKINLAY, J. P.

*Postmaster General in account current with the Province of Nova Scotia, quarter ended 31st March, 1861.*

CHARGE.

Dr.

To balance from previous quarter,	\$2,401 35½
Amount of postage stamps on hand,	82,453 30
Amount of postage of towns in the Province of Nova Scotia, including Halifax, (per abstract—voucher 1,)	4,228 94
Amount of UNPAID postage upon British letters collected at Halifax, (per abstract—voucher 2,)	135 81
Amount of PAID postage upon letters for England collected at Halifax, (per abstract—voucher 3,)	290 65½
Amount of postage upon colonial and foreign letters (voucher 4)	440 16
Amount of way letter postage, (voucher 5,)	82 40
Amount of ship letter postage, (voucher 6)	16 59½
Amount of letters returned to the dead letter office from offices in the interior, and delivered at Halifax; (per voucher—voucher 7)	1 00
Amount of fees collected upon letters addressed to towns in Nova Scotia, but delivered at Halifax, (voucher 8)	13 00
Amount of fees collected for merchants' private boxes, (voucher 9)	102 50
Amount of local postage, (per voucher—voucher 10,)	61 21
Amount of "postage stamps" received from Receiver General, (voucher 11)	5,000 00
Amount received from the hon. the Receiver General, on the 28th March, 30th April, in aid of post communication in Nova Scotia, and towards defraying the other necessary expenses of the department,	11,000 00
Amount drawn from the provincial chest, on 26th March, being " <i>packet postage</i> " due the British post office, on the correspondence between Great Britain and Nova Scotia, and Nova Scotia and the United States, Newfoundland, Bermuda, and the West Indies,	2,884 15
	* \$59,111 07½

DISCHARGE.

Cr.

By salaries of Postmaster General, assistants, &c., and Postmasters, (voucher A.)	\$4,726 27½	
Ditto of way office keepers, (voucher B.)	822 83	
	5,548 60½	
Conveyance of mails, (voucher C.)		9,628 96
Ship letter gratuities, (voucher D.)		43 02½
Tradesmens' bills, (voucher E.)		29 75
Rent, (voucher F.)		200 00
Law expenses, (voucher G.)		00 00
Stationery, printing, and advertising, (voucher H.)		295 75

\* \$3,577 18, included in this amount, was paid to the Postmaster General by the Receiver General, being for postage of military and provincial public departments, &c. &c.

Coals, gas, &c. (voucher I.)		67	80
Buildings and repairs, (voucher J.)		00	00
Miscellanies, (voucher K.)		81	53
5 per cent. discount allowed to postmasters, W. O. keepers, &c. on postage stamps, (voucher L.)		387	16
Postage stamps on hand unsold, viz. :			
Halifax office, } (voucher M.)	\$26,291	00	
Country offices, }	3,462	11	
			29,753 11
Amount of dead, missent, and re-directed letters,—per state- ment, (voucher N.)		269	14
Premium on "exchange," on St. John, N. B.		3	00
Amount paid into the commissariat chest, at Halifax, being "packet postage" due the British post office, on the correspondence between Great Britain and Nova Sco- tia, and Nova Scotia and Bermuda, the West Indies, Newfoundland, and the United States, (voucher O.)		2,884	15
Amount paid to the hon. the Receiver General, on account of post communication in the Province, (voucher P.)		6,245	00
Balance,		3,682	09½
			<u>\$59,111 07½</u>
<i>Note.</i> —Letters remaining on hand : Halifax office,	\$85	00	
Do. do. Country offices,	119	94	
			<u>\$204 94</u>

I, Arthur Woodgate, Postmaster General of Nova Scotia, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

(Signed) A. WOODGATE,  
Postmaster General.

Declaration made before me this  
12th day of November, 1861.

(Signed) ANDREW MCKINLAY, J. P.

I, Frederick M. Passow, Examiner, Account Branch of the Post Office department, Halifax, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

(Signed) F. M. PASSOW,  
Examiner Account Branch.

Declaration made before me this  
12th day of November, 1861.

(Signed) ANDREW MCKINLAY, J. P.



*Postmaster General in account current with the Province of Nova Scotia, quarter ended 30th June, 1861.*

CHARGE.

Dr.

To balance from previous quarter,	\$3,682 09½
Amount of postage stamps on hand,	29,753 11
Amount of postage of towns in the Province of Nova Scotia, including Halifax, (per abstract—voucher 1)	3,525 89½
Amount of unpaid postage upon British letters collected at Halifax, (per abstract—voucher 2)	245 50
Amount of paid postage upon letters for England, collected at Halifax, (per abstract—voucher 3)	423 15
Amount of postage upon Colonial and foreign letters (voucher 4)	339 54½
Amount of way letter postage, (voucher 5)	62 07½
Amount of ship letter postage, (voucher 6)	38 12½
Amount of letters returned to the dead letter office from offices in the interior, and delivered at Halifax, (per voucher—voucher 7)	11 02
Amount of fees collected upon letters addressed to towns in Nova Scotia, but delivered at Halifax, (voucher 8)	7 00
Amount of fees collected for merchants' private boxes, (voucher 9)	106 00
Amount of local postage, (per voucher—voucher 10)	21 89
Amount of "postage stamps" received from Receiver General, (voucher 11)	5,000 00
Amount received from the hon. the Receiver General, on the 1st and 15th July, in aid of post communication in Nova Scotia, and towards defraying the other necessary expenses of the department, for the quarter,	11,000 00
Amount drawn from the provincial chest, on the ———— being "packet postage" due the British post office, on the correspondence between Great Britain and Nova Scotia, and Nova Scotia and the United States, Newfoundland, Bermuda and the West Indies,	00 00
	* \$54,215 40½

DISCHARGE.

Cr.

By salaries of Postmaster General, assistants, &c., and Postmasters, (voucher A)	\$4,690 00
Do. of way-office keepers, (voucher B)	1,179 34
	5,869 34
Conveyance of mails, (voucher C)	9,682 40
Ship letter gratuities, (voucher D)	47 85½
Tradesmen's bills, (voucher E)	62 57
Rent, (voucher F)	200 00
Law expenses, (voucher G)	15 00
Stationery, printing and advertising, (voucher H)	263 20
Coals, gas, &c., (voucher I)	48 90
Buildings and repairs, (voucher J)	00 00
Miscellanies, (voucher K)	545 26

\* \$895 32, included in these sums, was paid to the Postmaster General by the honble. the Receiver General, being for postage of military and provincial public departments.

5 per cent. discount allowed to post-masters, merchants, &c., on postage stamps, (voucher L)		\$381 03
Postage stamps on hand unsold, viz. :—		
Halifax, office, } (voucher M)	\$22,647 50	
Country offices, }	3,521 49	
	<hr/>	26,168 99
Amount of dead, missent, and re-directed letters, (per state- ment—voucher N)		268 24½
Premium on "exchange," on St. John, N. B.		4 00
Loss of 10d. a sheet on 25 sheets of 8½ cent "stamps,"		4 16
Amount paid into the Commissariat chest, at Halifax, being "packet postage," due the British post office, on the cor- respondence between Great Britain and Nova Scotia, and Nova Scotia and Bermuda, the West Indies, Newfound- land, and the United States, (voucher O)		00 00
Amount of sums paid to Receiver General on acct. of Revenue, (voucher P)		7,370 00
Amount paid J. S. Thompson, superintendent money order office, being sums abstracted from money order remittance Port Hood, and balance due by late superintendent, (voucher Q)		526 62
Amount commission paid to W. O. K. on revenue collected by them, (voucher R)		357 21
Balance,		2,400 62½
		<hr/>
		\$54,215 40½

<i>Note.</i> —Letters remaining on hand : Halifax office,	\$86 64
Do. do. Country offices,	111 43
	<hr/>
	\$198 07

I, Arthur Woodgate, Postmaster General of Nova Scotia, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

(Signed) A. WOODGATE,  
*Postmaster General.*

Declaration made before me this  
12th day of November, 1861.

(Signed) ANDREW MACKINLAY, J. P.

I, Frederick M. Passow, Examiner, Account Branch of the Post Office department, Halifax, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

(Signed) F. M. PASSOW,  
*Examiner, Account Branch.*

Declaration made before me this  
12th day of November, 1861.

(Signed) ANDREW MACKINLAY, J. P.

*Postmaster General in account current with the Province of Nova Scotia, quarter ended 30th September, 1861.*

CHARGE.

Dr.

To balance from previous quarter,	\$2,400 62½
Amount of postage stamps on hand,	26,168 99
Amount of postage of towns in the Province of Nova Scotia, including Halifax, (per abstract—voucher 1)	2,902 41½
Amount of UNPAID postage upon British letters collected at Halifax, (per abstract—voucher 2)	244 14
Amount of PAID postage upon letters for England collected at Halifax, (per abstract—voucher 3)	253 40
Amount of postage upon colonial and foreign letters (voucher 4)	284 58
Amount of way letter postage, (voucher 5)	63 90
Amount of ship letter postage, (voucher 6)	25 18
Amount of letters returned to the dead letter office from offices in the interior, and delivered at Halifax, (per voucher—voucher 7)	4 81
Amount of fees collected upon letters addressed to towns in Nova Scotia, but delivered at Halifax, (voucher 8)	8 50
Amount of fees collected for merchants' private boxes, (voucher 9)	105 00
Amount of local postage, (per voucher—voucher 10)	18 05
Amount of "postage stamps" received from Receiver General, (voucher 11)	5,000 00
Amount received from the hon. the Receiver General, on the 27th September, in aid of post communication in Nova Scotia, and towards defraying the other necessary expenses of the department,	10,000 00
Amount drawn from the provincial chest, on the . . . . . being " <i>packet postage</i> " due the British post office, on the correspondence between Great Britain and Nova Scotia, and Nova Scotia and the United States, Newfoundland, Bermuda, and the West Indies,	
	* \$47,479 59

DISCHARGE.

Cr.

By salaries of Postmaster General, assistants, &c., and Postmasters, (voucher A)	\$4,686 00	
Ditto of way office keepers, (voucher B)	1,214 34	
	5,900 34	
Conveyance of mails, (voucher C)		9,657 46
Ship letter gratuities, (voucher D)		35 14
Tradesmens' bills, (voucher E)		
Rent, (voucher F)		200 00
Law expenses, (voucher G)		00 00
Stationery, printing, and advertising, (voucher H)		177 00
Coals, gas, &c. (voucher I)		148 90
Buildings and repairs, (voucher J)		00 00

\* \$621 96 of this amount was received from the Rec'r General, being the Provincial postage on the correspondence sent and received by the military and provincial public departments in the quarter.

Miscellanies, (voucher K)		82 58½
5 per cent. discount allowed to postmasters, merchants, &c. on postage stamps, (voucher L)		402 88½
Postage stamps on hand unsold, viz. :		
Halifax office, } (voucher M)	\$10,509 50	
Country offices, }	3,542 47½	
	<hr/>	23,051 97½
Amount of dead, missent, and re-directed letters,—per state- ment, (voucher N)		312 90
Premium on "exchange," on St. John, N. B.		4 00
Amount paid into the commissariat chest, at Halifax, being "packet postage" due the British post office, on the correspondence between Great Britain and Nova Scot- ia, and Nova Scotia and Bermuda, the West Indies, Newfoundland, and the United States, (voucher O)		00 00
Amount of revenue paid to the hon. the Receiver General, (voucher P)		6,052 00
Balance,		1,454 40½

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\$47,479 59

<i>Note.</i> —Letters remaining on hand : Halifax office,	\$115 32
Do. do. Country offices,	107 85
	<hr/>
	\$223 17

I, Arthur Woodgate, Postmaster General of Nova Scotia, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

(Signed) A. WOODGATE,  
Postmaster General.

Declaration made before me this  
10th day of January, 1862.

(Signed) ALEXANDER STEPHENS, J. P.

I, Frederick M. Passow, Examiner, Account Branch of the Post Office department, Halifax, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

(Signed) F. M. PASSOW,  
Examiner Account Branch.

Declaration made before me this  
10th day of January, 1862.

(Signed) ALEXANDER STEPHENS, J. P.

REPORT No. 3.

*Postmaster General in account current with the Province of Nova Scotia, year ended 30th September, 1861.*

CHARGE.

DR.

To balance from previous year,	\$8,671 00
Amount of postage stamps on hand,	29,687 48
Amount of postage of towns in the Province of Nova Scotia, including Halifax, (per abstract)	13,734 38
Amount of UNPAID postage upon British letters collected at Halifax, (per abstract)	821 32
Amount of PAID postage upon letters for England collected at Halifax, per abstract	1,132 90½
Amount of postage upon colonial and foreign letters,	1,489 11½
Amount of way letter postage,	264 94½
Amount of ship letter postage,	115 37½
Amount of letters returned to the dead letter office from offices in the interior, and delivered at Halifax, (per voucher)	22 37
Amount of fees collected upon letters addressed to towns in Nova Scotia, but delivered at Halifax,	33 50
Amount of fees collected for merchants' private boxes,	410 50
Amount of local postage, (per voucher)	119 68
Amount of "postage stamps" received from Receiver General,	23,500 00
Amount received from the hon. the Receiver General, in the year 1861, in aid of post communication in Nova Scotia, and towards defraying the other necessary expenses of the department,	40,000 00
Amount drawn from the provincial chest, in the year 1861, being " <i>packet postage</i> ," due the British office, on the correspondence between Great Britain and Nova Scotia, and Nova Scotia and the United States, Newfoundland, Bermuda and the West Indies, for six months, ended 31st December, 1860,	2,884 15
	* \$122,886 72

DISCHARGE.

CR.

By salaries of postmaster general, assistants, &c., and postmasters,	\$18,920 00	
Ditto of way office keepers,	4,028 50	
	\$22,948 68	
Conveyance of mails,		38,604 60
Ship letter gratuities,		180 21
Tradesmens' bills,		208 87½
Rent,		800 00
Law expenses,		15 00
Stationery, printing and advertising,		1,418 72½
Coals, gas, &c.		322 90
Buildings and repairs,		00 00
Miscellanies,		879 50½

\* \$5,746 84 of this amount was drawn from the provincial chest,—being amount of postage on the correspondence sent and received by the Legislature, the Lieutenant Governor, and the military, and provincial public departments, in the year.

5 per cent. discount allowed to postmasters, merchants, &c., on postage stamps,		1,642 06
Postage stamps on hand unsold, viz. :		
Halifax office,	\$19,509 50	
Country offices,	3,542 47½	
		<u>23,051 97½</u>
Amount of dead, missent, and re-directed letters, (per state- ment)		1,163 83½
Premium on "exchange," on St. John, N. B., in payment of Col. Favor's express,		15 00
Ditto, on New York, for \$150, for 8½ cent postage stamps,		7 50
Amount paid into the commissariat chest, at Halifax, being "packet postage" due the British post office, on the cor- respondence between Great Britain and Nova Scotia, and Nova Scotia and Bermuda, the West Indies, Newfound- land, and the United States,		2,884 15
Amount of commissions to way office keepers on revenue col- lected by them,		1,751 64
Amount of postal revenue paid into provincial chest,		24,887 00
Amount paid for travelling expenses,		93 33
Amount of postage stamps, of old issue, redeemed,		25 55
Amount of loss of 10 pence per sheet on 25 sheets of 8½ cent stamps,		4 16
Errors on the year ended 30th September, 1861,		1 00
Amount paid John S. Thompson, superintendent money order office, being sums abstracted from money order remittances Port Hood; also balance due by late superintendent,		526 62
Balance,		1,454 40½
		<u>\$122,886 72</u>
<i>Note.</i> —Letters remaining on hand: Halifax office,	\$115 32	
Do. do. Country offices,	107 85	
		<u>\$223 17</u>

I, Arthur Woodgate, Postmaster General of Nova Scotia, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

(Signed) A. WOODGATE,  
Postmaster General.

Declaration made before me this  
22nd day of January, 1862.

(Signed) ALEX. STEPHENS, J. P.

I, Frederick M. Passow, Examiner, Account Branch of the Post Office department, Halifax, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the above is a just and true account of all matters and things contained therein, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true.

(Signed) F. M. PASSOW,  
Examiner, Account Branch.

Declaration made before me this  
22nd day of January, 1862.

(Signed) ALEX. STEPHENS, J. P.

REPORT No. 4.

(VOUCHER A. AND B. IN REPORT No. 1.)

Report in detail of charges of salaries, shewing in each case the name of the office, the service or duty performed, and the amount paid for the year ended 30th September, 1861.

Name.	Service or duty performed.	Amount per year.
Arthur Woodgate,	Postmaster General,	\$2400 00
Frederick M. Passow,	Examiner, account branch,	1000 00
Jno. S. Thompson,	Super'dent money order branch,	* 533 33
Thomas Southall,	Super'dent dead letter branch,	500 00
C. H. Hamilton,	Super'dent W. O. branch,	204 62
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT.		
William Small,	Postmaster.	645 00
John Ingles,	1st clerk.	645 00
James Sutherland,	2nd do.	656 14
Benj. W. Cochran,	3rd do.	645 00
A. Church,	Messeuger.	368 75
William Craig,	Senior letter-carrier.	450 00
D. Silverthorne,	2nd do.	360 00
Geo. Patterson,	3rd do.	360 00
Church Smith,	4th do.	325 76
Geo. Craig,	Letter-carrier.	34 24
Total,		\$9127 84

\* From 1st Feb'y. to 30th Sept., at \$800 per annum.—F. M. P.

Recapitulation.

Department at Halifax,	\$9,127 84
Salaries to Postmasters,	9,792 31
Salaries to W. O. keepers,	4,028 53
Total salaries the year,	\$22,948 68

POSTMASTER.

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Albion Mines,	\$110 24	Clementsport,	42 93½
Amherst,	489 54	Digby,	301 77½
Annapolis,	274 11½	Durham,	90 50½
Antigonish,	297 93	English Town,	50 83
Arichat,	168 36½	Glenelg,	60 91
Aylesford,	76 73	Guysboro,	193 44
Baddeck,	162 42½	Hantsport,	58 49
Barrington,	135 37	Kentville,	413 10
Berwick,	65 58½	Laurencetown,	105 04½
Boularderie,	43 10½	Liverpool,	324 50
Bridgetown,	185 18½	Locke's Island,	63 06
Bridgewater,	95 78	Londonderry,	189 78
Canning,	71 45	Lower Horton,	100 74½
Canso,	72 31½	Lower Stewiacke,	78 29½
Chester,	96 25	Lunenburg,	196 36

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Mabou,	57 76	Shelburne,	160 36
Mahone May,	57 00	Sherbrooke,	65 26
Maitland,	77 80	Shubenacadie,	72 68
Margaree,	45 13	St. Margaret's Bay,	40 00
Middle Musquodoboit,	48 46½	St. Peter's,	70 51½
Musquodoboit, Upper,	74 96½	Sydney,	360 00
Mill Village,	65 32	Sydney Mines,	63 90
Milton,	69 85	Tatamagouche,	83 13
Newport,	137 85	Truro,	326 91
New Glasgow,	242 53½	Upper Stewiacke,	42 80
North Sydney,	104 01	Wallace,	160 52
Parrsboro,	117 89	Walton,	48 64
Pictou,	443 59	Westport,	68 06
Plaister Cove,	219 41	West River,	120 00
Port Hood,	160 00	Weymouth,	100 88
Port Medway,	48 08	Wycocomagh,	53 70
Port Mulgrave,	60 90	Wilmot,	76 03
Pugwash,	152 18	Windsor,	371 11
River John,	54 20½	Wolfville,	122 40
River Philip,	57 20	Yarmouth,	369 86
Sandy Cove,	49 52		
Ship Harbour,	57 79		
			<u>\$9792 31.</u>

WAY OFFICE KEEPERS.

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Acadia Mines,	\$24 00	Caledonia (St. Mary's)	9 00
Addington Forks,	9 00	Canard, (Cornwallis)	12 00
Advocate Harbour,	11 00	Cape George,	10 00
Alma, (Middle River)	29 00	Cape Negro,	10 00
Apple River,	8 00	Cape North,	8 00
Argyle,	23 00	Cape Sable Island,	12 00
Arisaig,	11 00	Carriboo Cove,	2 00
Bailey's Brook,	10 00	Carlton,	9 00
Barney's River,	21 00	Catalone,	9 00
Barrington Passage,	8 00	Chebogue (co. Yarmouth)	10 00
Bay St. Laurence,	9 00	Chelsea Corner, (Lunenburg)	8 00
Bedford Basin,	14 00	Chesley's Corner (New Germany)	9 00
Belleveaux Cove,	9 00	Chester Basin,	9 00
Big Bras d'Or,	9 00	Cheticamp,	10 00
Big Intervale, N. side Grand Narrows,	9 00	Cheverie,	14 00
Big Bond,	9 00	Christmas Island,	10 00
Bill Town,	12 00	Church Point,	10 00
Black Rock,	8 00	Church street, (Cornwallis)	15 00
Blandford,	9 00	Churchville,	10 00
Blue Mountain,	8 00	Chute's Cove,	9 00
Boisdale,	9 00	Clare,	10 00
Boom,	9 00	Clark's Harbor, (Cape Sable Is.)	10 00
Bridgeport,	9 00	Clyde River,	21 00
Bridgeville,	9 00	Conquerall Bank,	8 00
Broad Cove, (Intervale)	11 00	Coxheath,	2 67
Broad Cove, (Marsh)	10 00	Cornwallis East,	11 00
Broad Cove, (Lunenburg)	9 00	Cornwallis West,	12 00
Brookfield, (Queen's,)	15 00	Country Harbour,	11 00
Brookfield, (Co. Colchester)	21 00	Cow Bay, C. B.,	10 00
Buckley's,	12 00	Cross Roads, Mid. Medford,	2 00
Beaver River,	6 00	Cross Roads Bridge,	9 00
Brooklyn,	2 00	Cross Roads (Country Harbour)	21 00
Caledonia Corner,	13 00	Cross Roads (St. Mary's)	15 00
		Crow Harbour,	13 00



Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Darrow's Corner,	14 00	Head of Tatamagouche Bay,	9 00
Dartmouth,	39 00	Head of Wallace Bay,	11 00
Deerfield,	9 00	Head of Lachaber Lake,	9 00
Diligent River,	9 00	Head of Wallace Bay, N. side,	10 00
Discouse,	10 00	Head of West Bay,	11 00
Dublin Shore,	8 00	Hebron,	25 00
Earltown,	17 00	Hillsboro, C. B.,	12 00
East Bay,	10 00	Hillsboro, N. S.,	21 00
East Bay, (south side)	9 00	Hopewell,	10 00
East Branch River Philip,	8 00	Hubbard's Cove,	21 00
East Port Medway,	9 00	Head of St. Mary's Bay,	4 00
East River, St. Mary's,	9 00	Head of St. Margaret's Bay,	8 00
East side of Pubnico Harbour,	9 00	Head of Tide,	11 00
Eastville,	11 00	Indian Harbour, (Sherbrooke),	10 00
Economy,	16 00	Indian Harbour, (co. Halifax)	4 67
Economy, Upper,	11 00	Ingonish,	9 00
Eel Brook,	9 00	Isaac's Harbour,	10 00
Elmsdale,	13 00	Joggin's Mines,	14 00
Falmouth,	10 00	Judique,	17 00
Falmouth, Windsor Bridge,	12 00	Jackson's Mills,	8 00
Five Islands,	15 00	Kempt Bridge,	8 00
Five-Mile River,	4 00	Kempt (co. Queen's)	12 00
Forks, Margaree,	10 00	Kempt, (co. Yarmouth)	10 00
Forks, Mid. River of Pictou,	9 00	Kempt Town,	8 00
Forks, Baddeck,	8 00	Kennetcook,	14 00
Forrestall's,	30 00	Kennetcook, Upper,	8 00
Fouchie,	4 00	Ketch Harbour,	9 00
Fox Harbour,	8 00	Kingston Village,	11 00
Framboise,	9 00	Kingsbury,	8 00
Fraser's Mills,	9 00	Knoydart,	2 00
French River,	8 00	Lakelands,	8 00
Gaberouse,	10 00	L'Ardoise,	10 00
Garden of Eden,	8 00	La Have Cross Roads,	12 00
Gaspereaux,	10 00	Lake Ainslie,	9 00
Gay's River,	14 00	Lake Ainslie (East side)	12 00
Gay's River Road,	8 00	Lakeville,	2 00
Givan's Wharf,	10 00	Lewis Head,	10 00
Gilbert's Cove,	8 00	Lewis Bay,	8 00
Gore,	15 00	Lequille,	9 00
Goshen,	9 00	Lime Rock,	9 00
Grand River,	10 00	Lingan Mines,	10 00
Granville Ferry,	34 00	Little Bras d'Or,	18 00
Great Village,	37 00	Little River,	11 00
Greenfield,	8 00	Little River, Mid. Musquodob't,	12 00
Greenhill,	8 00	Little River Shore,	8 00
Greenwich,	20 00	Little Arichat,	13 00
Gulf Shore,	11 00	Little Harbour,	9 00
Gunning Cove,	9 00	Little Tracadie,	19 00
Guysboro Intervale,	21 00	Lochaber,	10 00
George's River,	2 67	Loch Lomond,	9 00
Glen Road,	8 00	Lockhartville,	11 00
Grandique Ferry, N. side,	9 00	Long Island,	13 00
Halfway Brook,	8 00	Long Point,	16 00
Halfway River,	15 00	Louisburg,	10 00
Hall's Harbour,	10 00	Lower Barney's River,	10 00
Harbour a' Bouchet,	18 00	Lower River Inhabitant,	2 00
Harbour Road,	2 00	Lower Ward,	10 00
Head of Jordan River,	9 00	Low Point,	15 00
Head of Amherst,	9 00	Low Point Shore,	8 00

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Lower Maccan,	11 00	Nine-Mile River,	10 00
Lower Selmah,	8 00	Noel,	14 00
Lyle's Bridge,	8 00	Noel Shore,	9 00
Maccan,	15 00	North East Branch, Margaree,	11 00
Maccan Mountain,	6 68	North East Harbour,	11 00
Maccan Intervale,	9 00	North Mountain,	5 34
Mainadieu,	12 00	North River Bridge, (co. Col.)	16 00
Maitland, (co. Yarmouth)	25 00	North River Bridge, (St. Ann's)	9 00
Malagawatch,	10 00	North Shore,	8 00
Malagash,	9 00	North Shore, (Wallace)	8 00
Malignant Cove,	9 00	North West Arm,	9 00
Manchester,	10 00	Old Barnes,	11 00
Margaretville,	11 00	Ohio,	9 00
Marie Joseph,	15 00	Onslow,	16 00
Marion Bridge,	9 00	Onslow, Upper,	15 00
Martin's River,	9 00	Oyster Ponds,	9 00
Marshall's Town,	10 00	Paradise Lane,	24 00
Marshall's Cove,	9 00	Peggy's Cove,	9 00
Mast Town,	10 00	Pero,	9 00
McLellan's Mountain,	8 00	Petite Reviere,	21 00
Medford,	9 00	Pineo Village,	9 00
Melvern Square,	9 00	Pirate Harbour,	13 00
Merigomish,	13 00	Piedmont Valley,	2 00
Meteghan,	23 00	Pleasant River,	9 00
Mid. La Have Ferry,	9 00	Point Bruley,	9 00
Mid. Kennetcook,	2 00	Pomquet Forks,	10 00
Middle Settlement, }	9 00	Portapique,	12 00
River Inhabitant, }		Port Jolly,	9 00
Mid River, C. B.,	10 00	Portuguese Cove,	9 00
Middle River, (Durham)	9 00	Port George,	11 00
Middletown, (co. Annapolis)	25 00	Port Matoun,	16 00
Middlefield,	10 00	Port Williams,	16 00
Mill Brook,	11 00	Porter's Lake,	10 00
Miller's Creek,	10 00	Port Latour,	11 00
Milford Haven Bridge,	8 00	Prospect,	10 00
Maitland, (co. Annapolis)	9 00	Pubnico,	24 00
Minudie,	14 00	Parrsboro' Shore,	8 00
Moidart,	9 00	Pope's Harbour,	8 00
Morristown,	9 00	Pubnico Beach,	4 00
Mount Thom,	4 00	Plymouth,	2 00
Mount Uniacke,	10 00	Ragged Head,	9 00
Musquodoboit Harbour,	12 00	Ragged Islands,	8 00
Molasses Harbour,	10 00	Ratchford River,	11 00
Morden,	10 00	Rawdon,	10 00
Necum Teuch,	9 00	Rawdon, Upper,	10 00
New Albany,	9 00	Rear Lands, Sporting Mountain,	9 00
New Annan,	10 00	Red Islands,	9 00
New Caledonia,	9 00	River Bourgeoise,	10 00
New Canaan,	8 00	River Debert,	10 00
New Gairlock,	9 00	River Dennis,	13 00
New Germany,	10 00	River Hebert,	12 00
New Harbour,	9 00	River Inhabitant,	20 00
New Larig,	11 00	River John, (West Branch)	10 00
New Minas,	11 00	Roger's Hill,	9 00
Newport Corner,	21 00	Round Hill,	20 00
Newport Landing,	14 00	Rockwell Settlement,	5 33
New Tusket,	8 00	Roseway,	4 00
Nicholl's Corner,	8 00	Rawdon, South,	10 00
Nictaux Falls,	19 00	Sable River,	20 00

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Salmon River, (co. Halifax)	10 00	Souvier Wharf,	5 33
Salmon River, (co. Guysborough)	11 00	Springfield,	2 50
Salmon River, Lake Settlement,	8 00	Spry Bay,	8 00
Sambro,	9 00	Steam Mill Village,	8 00
Sand Point,	11 50	Tatamagouche Mountain,	9 00
Saw Mill Creek,	10 00	Tracadie,	24 00
Scotch Village,	10 00	Trout Cove,	9 00
Scott's Bay,	9 00	Turn's Bay,	9 00
Selmah,	8 00	Tusket,	29 00
Shag Harbor,	9 00	Tangier,	2 00
Sheet Harbour,	15 00	Tusket Wedge,	6 67
Sheffield Mills,	11 00	Tidnish,	5 33
Sherbrooke, (co. Lunenburg)	15 00	Toney River,	8 00
Shinemecas Bridge,	9 00	Two Islands,	7 34
Ship Harbour, (co. Halifax)	10 00	Upper Dyke Village,	10 00
Short Beach,	9 00	Up. Settlement of Big Baddeck,	8 00
Shubenacadie River,	8 00	Up. Settlement of South River,	9 00
Six-Mile Road,	9 00	Up. Settlement of West River,	9 00
Smith's Cove,	9 00	Upper Cross Roads, St. Mary's,	8 00
South Gut of St. Ann's,	11 00	Upper Settlement of Barney's } River, }	2 00
South Branch, (co. Colchester)	9 00	Victoria,	4 00
Speitche's Cove,	10 00	Wallace River,	13 00
Spence's,	8 00	Waugh's River,	8 00
Spring Hill Road,	11 00	Wellington Dyke,	6 50
Springville,	9 00	Welton,	8 00
St. Ann's,	8 00	West Chester,	16 00
St. Andrew's,	12 00	West Branch, East River of } Pictou, }	10 00
St. Croix,	16 00	West Branch of River Philip,	8 00
St. George's Channel,	9 00	White Head,	10 00
St. Mary's Bay,	9 00	Willis Foster,	11 00
St. Patrick's Channel,	10 00	Windham Hill,	8 00
Steep Creek,	22 00	Wood Harbour,	9 00
Stewiacke, (Middle)	9 00	Waterville,	4 00
Stewiacke,	10 00	West Gore,	2 00
Still Water, St. Mary's,	2 00	West side of Lochabar,	4 00
Stoddart's,	15 00		
Sutherland's River,	9 00		
South McLellan's Mountain,	4 00		
Sky Glen,	8 00		
			\$4,028 53

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW, Exam. Acct. Branch.

REPORT No. 5.

(VOUCHER B. No. 2 IN REPORT No. 1.)

*Commissions paid to Way Office Keepers in the Province of Nova Scotia for the four quarters ended 31st December, 1860.*

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Acadia Mines,	\$19 29	Aylesford, (West)	2 88
Addington Forks,	1 61	Bailey's Brook,	3 85
Advocate Harbor,	5 78	Barney's River,	6 13
Alma, (Mid. River)	3 10	Bay St. Lawrence,	1 08
Apple River,	0 87	Bedford Basin,	11 68
Argyle,	10 66	Belleveaux Cove,	2 08
Arisaig,	2 46	Big Bras d'Or,	2 41

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount
Big Intervale, Grand Narrows, C. B.	1 11	Eastville,	2 46
Big Pond,	2 03	Economy,	14 45
Bill Town,	7 19	Economy, Upper.	5 77
Black Rock,	00 48	Eel Brook,	1 93
Blandford,	2 37	East side of Pubnico Harbour,	1 38
Blue Mountain,	00 70	Elmsdale,	7 16
Boisdale,	1 09	Falmouth,	3 47
Boom,	1 53	Falmouth, (Windsor Bridge)	7 15
Bridgeport,	1 74	Five Islands,	9 10
Bridgeville,	2 46	Forks, Margaree,	3 09
Broad Cove, (Intervale)	6 13	Forks, St. Margaret's Bay,	00 26
Broad Cove, (Marsh)	3 73	Forrinstall's,	4 11
Broad Cove, (Lamenburg)	2 30	Fox Harbour,	00 74
Brookfield, (Queen's,)	9 68	Framboise,	1 55
Brookfield, (Co. Colchester)	6 68	Fraser's Mills,	2 56
Buckley's,	9 05	French River,	00 11
Caledonia Corner,	7 08	Forks, Middle River of Pictou,	1 49
Caledonia (St. Mary's)	1 39	Forks, Baddeck,	00 11
Canard, (Cornwallis)	9 45	Gaberouse,	4 06
Cape George,	4 26	Garden of Eden,	0 87
Cape Negro,	4 03	Gasgreaux,	4 89
Cape Sable Island,	7 75	Gay's River,	5 66
Carlton,	00 98	Gay's River Road,	00 33
Catalone,	1 89	Givan's Wharf,	4 87
Chelsea,	00 13	Glen Road,	00 06
Chesley's Corner,	1 82	Goose River,	3 02
Chester Basin,	1 89	Gore,	5 91
Cheticamp,	4 83	Goshen,	2 34
Cheverie,	10 00	Grand River,	4 72
Christmas Island,	5 43	Granville Ferry,	32 23
Church Point,	4 64	Great Village,	36 69
Church street,	13 94	Greenfield,	00 13
Churchville,	3 94	Greenhill,	00 04
Chute's Cove,	1 00	Greenwich,	3 97
Clare,	3 59	Gulf Shore,	1 27
Clarke's Harbor,	3 50	Gunning Cove,	2 00
Clyde River,	7 62	Guysboro Intervale,	5 57
Conquerall Bank,	00 12	Grandique Ferry, South side,	1 26
Cornwallis East,	5 47	Gilbert Cove,	00 41
Cornwallis West,	7 27	Halfway River,	1 14
Country Harbour,	1 67	Hall's Harbour,	4 99
Cow Bay, C. B.,	3 61	Harbour a' Bouchet,	5 51
Cross Roads Bridge,	1 06	Head of Jordan River,	2 15
Cross Roads (Country Harbour)	5 36	Head of Amherst,	2 05
Cross Roads (St. Mary's)	1 94	Head of St. Margaret's Bay,	00 81
Crow Harbour,	2 12	Head of Tatamagouche Bay,	00 98
Chebogue,	3 39	Head of Wallace Bay,	2 74
Dartmouth,	61 57	Head of Lochaber Lake,	1 34
Deerfield,	2 71	Head of Wallace Bay, (N. side)	00 23
Diligent River,	1 74	Head of West Bay,	5 57
Discouse,	4 42	Hebron,	13 31
Dublin Shore,	0 17	Hillsboro', C. B.,	8 05
Earltown,	6 85	Hillsboro', N. S.,	9 94
East Bay,	3 29	Hopewell,	3 02
East Bay, (North side)	1 45	Hubbard's Cove,	6 95
East Branch, River Philip,	0 66	Head of Tide,	00 46
East Port Medway,	2 89	Indian Harbour,	4 36
East River, St. Mary's,	1 65	Ingonishe,	2 51
		Isaac's Harbour,	3 16

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Joggins Mines,	11 87	Merigomish,	10 51
Judique,	5 00	Meteghan,	10 55
Jackson's Mills,	00 55	Middle La Have Ferry,	1 38
Kempt, (co. Queen's)	2 93	Middle Settlement, }	2 66
Kempt, (co. Yarmouth)	3 18	River Inhabitants, }	
Kempt Town,	00 39	Middle River, C. B.,	4 14
Kennetcook,	11 40	Middle River, Durham,	2 67
Kennetcook, Upper,	00 52	Middleton, (co. Annapolis)	13 50
Ketch Harbour,	3 60	Middlefield,	00 77
Kingston Village,	5 20	Mill Brook,	3 87
Kingsbury,	00 92	Miller's Creek,	4 31
Kempt Bridge,	00 96	Milton, (co. Queen's)	17 09
L'Ardoise,	4 68	Melvorn Square, (co. Annapolis)	2 40
La Have Cross Roads,	1 11	Minudie,	12 86
Lake Ainslie,	1 06	Moidart,	1 67
Lake Ainslie, (East side)	3 68	Molasses Harbour,	3 21
Lewis Head,	3 16	Morden,	4 89
Lewis Bay,	00 98	Morristown,	1 75
Lime Rock,	1 45	Mount Uniacke,	4 54
Lingan Mines,	3 25	Musquodoboit Harbour,	7 58
Little Bras d'Or,	7 86	Martin's River,	1 12
Little River,	5 16	Milford Haven Bridge,	00 97
Little River Shore,	2 45	Necum Teuch,	2 25
Little River, Mid. Musquodoboit,	8 86	New Albany,	1 55
Little Arichat,	9 16	New Annan,	3 03
Little Harbour,	1 49	New Caledonia,	1 20
Little Tracadie,	2 24	New Gairlock,	1 48
Lochabar,	4 69	New Germany,	3 39
Loch Lomond,	2 33	New Harbour,	1 00
Lockhartville,	5 51	New Larig,	1 96
Long Island,	9 38	New Minas,	5 10
Long Point,	3 62	Newport Corner,	5 14
Louisburg,	3 81	Newport Landing,	11 50
Lower Barney's River,	4 81	New Tusket,	00 59
Lower Ward,	4 17	Nicholl's Corner,	00 64
Low Point,	2 37	Nictaux Falls,	8 97
Low Point Shore,	00 72	Nine-mile River,	4 02
Lower Maccan,	3 56	Noel,	3 51
Lyle's Bridge,	00 70	Noel Shore,	00 35
Lower Selmah,	00 26	North East Branch of Margaree,	3 19
Lequille,	1 36	North East Harbour,	6 16
Lakelands, Parrsboro' Township,	00 78	North Mountain,	1 96
Maccan,	1 91	North River Bridge, (co. Col.)	7 07
Maccan Intervale,	2 93	North River Bridge, St. Ann's,	1 09
Mainadieu,	7 21	North Shore,	00 93
Maitland, (co. Annapolis)	1 55	North Shore, (Wallace)	00 87
Maitland, (co. Yarmouth)	14 11	North West Arm,	1 93
Malagawatch,	3 25	New Canaan,	00 11
Malagash,	1 20	Old Barnes,	5 91
Malignant Cove,	1 49	Ohio,	1 72
Machester,	3 10	Onslow,	3 19
Margaretville,	5 88	Onslow, Upper,	1 38
Marie Joseph,	1 77	Oyster Ponds,	1 08
Marion Bridge,	1 78	Paradise Lane,	11 17
Marshall's Town,	3 97	Peggy's Cove,	1 33
Marshall's Cove,	1 10	Pero,	2 32
Mast Town,	3 29	Petite Reviere,	6 56
McLellan's Mountain,	00 76	Peneo Village,	1 92
Medford,	1 49	Pirate Harbour,	10 49

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Plainfield,	00 61	Smith's Cove,	2 21
Pleasant River,	2 25	South Gut of St. Ann's,	1 62
Point Bruley,	1 05	South Branch, (co. Colchester)	1 16
Pomquet Forks,	3 47	Speitche's Cove,	3 64
Portapique,	6 92	Spence's	00 91
Port Jolly,	2 01	Spring Hill Road,	3 96
Portuguese Cove,	1 70	Springville,	2 11
Port George,	6 41	St. Ann's,	00 48
Port Matoun,	5 60	St. Andrew's,	7 82
Port Williams,	15 20	St. Croix,	4 55
Porter's Lake,	3 78	St. George's Channel.	2 49
Port Latour,	5 49	St. Mary's Bay,	2 84
Prospect,	4 86	St. Patrick's Channel,	00 86
Pubnico,	11 78	Steep Creek,	17 04
Parrsboro' Shore,	00 26	Stewiacke, (Middle)	2 42
Pope's Harbour,	00 76	Stewiacke Cross Roads,	4 78
Ragged Head,	1 83	Stoddart's,	1 49
Ragged Islands,	00 62	Sugar Loaf, C. B.,	2 18
Ratchford's River,	5 78	Sutherland's River,	1 45
Rawdon,	3 55	Sky Glen,	00 30
Rawdon, Upper,	4 59	Sutherland River Mills,	1 78
Red Islands,	1 12	Steam Mill Village,	00 47
River Bourgeois,	4 14	Spry Bay,	00 43
River Debert,	3 33	Tatamagouche Mountain,	1 94
River Dennis,	5 03	Tracadie,	15 35
River Hebert,	7 33	Trout Cove,	2 61
River Inhabitant,	4 28	Turn's Bay,	1 07
River John, West Branch,	3 96	Tusket,	20 47
Roger's Hill,	2 66	Toney River,	00 48
Round Hill,	4 18	Upper Dyke Village,	3 01
Rear Lands, Sporting Mountain,	1 66	Upper Settlement of Big	} 00 86
Rawdon, South,	4 11	Baldeck,	
Sable River,	3 30	Upper Settlement of South	} 1 60
Salmon River, (co. Halifax)	3 66	River,	
Salmon River, (co. Guysboro')	00 63	Upper Settlement of West	} 2 46
Salmon River, Lake Settlement,	00 78	River,	
Sambro,	2 05	Upper Cross Roads, St. Mary's,	00 06
Sand Point,	3 51	Wallace River,	5 73
Saw Mill Brook,	00 56	Waugh's River,	00 55
Saw Mill Creek,	4 44	Wellington Dyke,	1 08
Scotch Village,	4 46	Welton,	00 45
Scott's Bay,	1 46	Westchester,	3 61
Selmah,	00 76	West Branch of East River,	} 3 36
Shag Harbour,	2 43	Pictou,	
Sheet Harbour,	14 56	West Branch of River Philip,	00 25
Sheffield Mills,	6 39	White Head,	3 03
Sherbrook, (co. Lunenburg)	2 83	Willis Foster,	2 13
Shinemecas Bridge,	1 49	Windham Hill,	00 63
Ship Harbour (co. Halifax)	4 01	Wood Harbour,	1 37
Short Beach,	2 02		
Shubenacadie River,	00 55		
Six-mile Road,	1 48		
			\$1,394 43

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. Passow, Exam. Acct Branch.

*Commissions paid to Way Office Keepers in the Province of Nova Scotia for the two quarters ended 30th June, 1861.*

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Acadia Mines,	\$8 00	Cross Roads Bridge,	0 53
Addington Forks,	0 24	Cross Roads (Country Harbor),	0 90
Advocate Harbor,	0 66	Cross Roads (St. Mary's),	0 19
Alma (Mid. River),	0 41	Crow Harbor,	0 63
Apple River,	0 17	Cape North,	1 72
Argyle,	1 22	Chebogue,	1 79
Arisaig,	0 30	Dartmouth,	25 37
Bailey's Brook,	1 26	Deerfield,	0 40
Barney's River,	3 91	Diligent River,	0 27
Beaver River,	1 60	Discouse,	1 77
Bay St. Lawrence,	0 26	Dublin Shore,	0 10
Bedford Basin,	2 21	Darrow's Corner,	1 18
Bellevaux Cove,	0 25	Earlton,	0 85
Big Bras d'Or,	0 23	East Bay,	0 41
Big Intervale (Grand Narrow),	0 06	East Bay (North Side),	0 30
Big Pond,	0 22	East Branch River Philip,	0 10
Bill Town,	0 55	East Port Medway,	0 84
Black Rock,	0 24	East River (St. Mary's),	0 30
Blandford,	0 19	Eastville,	0 09
Blue Mountain,	0 06	Economy,	1 53
Boisdale,	0 21	Economy (Upper),	1 36
Boom,	0 31	Eel Brook,	0 21
Bridgeport,	0 42	Elmsdale,	0 54
Bridgeville,	0 29	East side of Pubnico Harbor,	1 10
Broad Cove (Intervale),	1 56	Falmouth,	0 65
Broad Cove (Marsh),	1 15	Falmouth (Windsor Bridge),	0 79
Broad Cove (Lunenburg),	1 29	Five Islands,	3 03
Brookfield (Queen's),	2 28	Forks (Margaree),	0 35
Brookfield (Co. Colchester),	0 16	Forks (Middle River of Pictou),	0 10
Buckley's,	6 06	Forristall's,	0 35
Caledonia (Corner),	1 14	Fox Harbor,	0 22
Caledonia (St. Mary's),	0 02	Framboise,	0 13
Canard (Cornwallis),	2 27	Fraser's Mills,	1 05
Cape George,	0 65	Forks (Baddeck),	0 31
Cape Negro,	1 29	French River,	0 04
Cape Sable Island,	1 00	Gaberouse,	0 71
Carlton,	0 11	Garden of Eden,	0 10
Catalone,	0 62	Gaspereaux,	0 11
Chelsea,	0 37	Gay's River,	0 48
Chesley's Corner,	0 89	Givan's Wharf,	0 67
Chester Basin,	0 05	Glen Road,	0 04
Cheticamp,	0 49	Gore,	1 58
Cheverie,	1 84	Goshen,	1 13
Christmas Island,	0 75	Grand River,	2 46
Church Point,	1 33	Granville Ferry,	9 41
Church Street,	1 68	Great Village,	15 80
Churchville,	0 44	Greenfield,	0 04
Chute's Cove,	0 43	Greenhill,	0 05
Clare,	0 23	Greenwich,	1 15
Clarke's Harbor,	1 00	Gulf Shore,	0 54
Clyde River,	2 39	Gunning Cove,	0 08
Conquerall Bank,	0 08	Guysborough Intervale,	1 35
Cornwallis (East),	1 79	Gay's River Road,	0 05
Cornwallis (West),	0 24	Gilbert Cove,	0 38
Country Harbor,	0 42	Grandique Ferry,	0 10
Cow Bay, C. B.	0 20	Halfway River,	0 18

Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
Hall's Harbor,	1 97	Lower Selmah,	1 31
Harbor a' Bouchet,	1 27	Maccan,	1 18
Head of Jordon River,	0 40	Maccan Intervale,	0 13
Head of Amherst,	0 29	Mainadieu,	1 62
Head of Tatamagouche Bay,	0 11	Maitland (Co. Yarmouth),	1 64
Head of Wallace Bay,	1 23	Malagawatch,	0 40
Head of St. Margaret's Bay,	0 83	Malagash,	0 23
Head of Tide, River Philip,	1 11	Malignant Cove,	0 39
Head of West Bay,	1 94	Manchester,	1 40
Hebron,	2 68	Margaretsville,	1 25
Hillsborough, C. B.	1 29	Marie Joseph,	1 36
Hillsborough, N. S.	5 19	Marion Bridge,	0 17
Hopewell,	0 97	Marshall Town,	0 48
Hubbard's Cove,	1 78	Marshall's Cove,	0 60
Halfway Brook,	0 48	Mast Town,	0 38
Indian Harbor (Co. Halifax),	0 04	McLellan's Mountain,	0 15
Ingonish,	1 31	Medford,	0 10
Isaac's Harbor,	0 48	Merigomish,	2 14
Indian Harbor, (Sherbrooke)	0 29	Meteghan,	3 63
Joggin Mines,	3 04	Middle La Have Ferry,	0 15
Judique,	1 67	Middle Settlement, River In-	
Jackson's Mills,	0 09	habitant,	0 93
Kempt (Co. Queen's),	0 75	Middle River, C. B.	0 52
Kempt (Co. Yarmouth),	1 17	Middle River, Durham,	1 20
Kempt Town,	0 17	Middleton, Co. Annapolis,	6 34
Kennetcook,	5 37	Middlefield,	0 06
Kennetcook, Upper,	0 73	Mill Brook,	0 83
Ketch Harbor,	0 35	Miller's Creek,	0 22
Kingston Village,	1 46	Melvorn Square,	0 23
Kempt Bridge,	0 05	Maitland, Co. Annapolis,	0 30
Kingsbury,	0 13	Minudie,	2 26
L'Ardoise,	0 35	Moidart,	0 57
La Have Cross Roads,	0 25	Molasses Harbor,	0 54
Lake Ainslie,	0 07	Morden,	1 27
Lake Ainslie (East side),	0 66	Morristown,	0 98
Lewis Head,	0 51	Mount Uniacke,	0 94
Lewis Bay,	0 06	Musquodoboit Harbor,	2 45
Lime Rock,	0 22	Maccan Mountain,	0 37
Lingan Mines,	0 33	Martin's River,	0 70
Little Bras d'Or,	0 24	Milford Haven Bridge,	0 33
Little River,	0 30	Necum Teuch	0 54
Little River (Mid. Musquodoboit),	3 16	New Albany,	0 25
Little Arichat,	4 93	New Annan,	0 42
Little Harbor,	0 79	New Caledonia,	0 02
Little Tracadie,	0 55	New Gairloch,	0 34
Lochabar,	0 69	New Germany,	0 69
Lochlomond,	0 14	New Harbor,	0 16
Lockhartville,	0 82	New Lairig,	0 70
Long Island,	3 89	New Minas,	0 73
Long Point,	1 35	Newport Corner,	0 56
Louisburg,	0 82	Newport Landing,	3 97
Lower Barney's River,	1 42	New Tusket,	1 97
Lower Ward,	1 84	Nicholl's Corner,	0 01
Low Point,	0 03	Nictaux Falls,	1 85
Low Point Shore,	0 10	Nine Mile River,	1 37
Lower Maccan,	0 46	Noel,	3 01
Lequille,	0 88	Noel Shore,	0 30
Lakelands,	0 07	North East Branch Margaree,	0 54
Little River Shore,	1 04	North East Harbor,	2 28



Name of Office.	Amount.	Name of Office.	Amount.
North Mountain,	0 51	Selmah,	1 42
North River Bridge, (Co. Col.)	0 63	Shag Harbor,	1 00
North River Bridge, (St. Ann's)	0 78	Sheet Harbour,	3 88
North Shore,	0 06	Sheffield Mills,	0 48
North Shore, (Wallace)	0 28	Sherbrooke, (co. Lunenburg)	1 10
North West Arm,	0 76	Shinemecas Bridge,	0 43
New Canaan,	0 18	Ship Harbour, (co. Halifax)	0 28
Old Barnes,	0 72	Short Beach,	0 63
Ohio,	0 23	Shubenacadie River,	0 10
Onslow,	0 51	Six-Mile Road,	0 16
Onslow, Upper,	0 02	Smith's Cove,	0 16
Oyster Ponds,	0 28	South Gut of St. Ann's,	0 31
Paradise Lane,	2 05	South Branch, (co. Colchester)	0 15
Peggy's Cove,	0 57	Speitche's Cove,	0 55
Pero,	0 42	Spence's,	0 72
Petite Reviere,	2 09	Spring Hill Road,	1 43
Pineo Village,	0 14	Springville,	0 77
Pirate Harbor,	0 40	St. Ann's,	0 05
Pleasant River,	0 48	St. Andrew's,	2 83
Point Bruley,	0 13	St. Croix,	0 71
Pomquet Forks,	0 70	St. George's Channel,	0 92
Portapique,	1 47	St. Mary's Bay,	1 06
Port Jolly,	0 43	St. Patrick's Channel,	0 22
Portuguese Cove,	0 20	Steep Creek,	2 04
Port George,	3 64	Stewiacke, (Middle)	1 93
Port Matoun,	0 94	Stewiacke,	0 28
Port Williams,	4 13	Stoddart's,	0 13
Porter's Lake,	1 01	Sutherland's River,	0 21
Port Latour,	1 00	Sutherland's River Mills,	0 66
Prospect,	1 53	Sky Glen,	0 10
Pubnico,	1 30	Souvier Wharf,	0 48
Parrsboro' Shore,	0 02	Spry Bay,	0 11
Pope's Harbor,	0 41	Steam Mill Village,	0 32
Ragged Head,	0 38	Tatamagouche Mountain,	0 23
Ragged Islands,	0 02	Tracadie,	3 49
Ratchford River,	0 70	Trout Cove,	0 04
Rawdon,	0 78	Turn's Bay,	0 15
Rawdon, (Upper)	0 95	Tusket,	4 39
Rawdon, (South)	1 49	Tidnish Cross Roads,	0 11
Red Islands,	0 54	Toney River,	0 26
River Bourgeoise,	1 23	Two Islands,	0 06
River Debert,	0 36	Tusket Wedge,	0 12
River Dennis,	1 23	Upper Dyke Village,	0 21
River Hobert,	0 82	Up. Settlement of Big Baddeck,	0 06
River Inhabitants,	1 39	Up. Settlement of South River,	0 09
River John, (West Branch)	0 68	Up. Settlement of West River,	0 67
Roger's Hill,	0 58	Upper Cross Roads Bridge,	0 46
Round Hill,	1 57	Wallace River,	1 06
Rear Lands, (Sporting Mountain)	0 08	Waugh's River,	0 15
Rockwell Settlement,	0 37	Wellington Dyke,	0 29
Sable River,	0 84	Welton,	0 03
Salmon River, (co. Halifax)	1 32	West Chester,	1 27
Salmon River, (co. Guysborough)	0 08	West Branch, E. Riv. of Pictou,	1 19
Salmon River, (Lake Settlement)	0 12	West Branch of River Philip,	0 22
Sambro,	1 30	White Head,	0 51
Sand Point,	0 83	Willis Fosters,	0 56
Saw Mill Creek,	1 27	Windham Hill,	0 22
Scotch Village,	0 72	Wood Harbor,	0 29
Scott's Bay,	0 35		
			\$357 21

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW, Exam. Acct. Branch.

## REPORT No. 6.

(VOUCHER C. IN REPORT No. 1.)

*Return of all payments made, and charges incurred, for Mail carriage in Nova Scotia, during the year ended 30th September, 1861.*

Name of Route.	Amount.
Albion Mines to New Glasgow,	\$48 00
Amherst to Parrsboro',	293 60
Amherst to Minudie,	336 00
Annapolis to Digby,	271 92
Annapolis to Granville,	12 00
Annapolis to Lequille,	5 00
Antigonishe to Cape George,	144 00
Antigonishe to Lochabar, <i>via</i> Addington Forks and Okis,	56 00
Antigonishe to Sherbrooke,	136 00
Arichat to Discouse,	60 00
Arichat to Grandance,	144 00
Arichat to Little Arichat,	85 00
Aylesford to Morden and Willis Forter's,	104 00
Aylesford to South-west part of Township,	67 60
Aylesford to Bank Winsley's and Parker's Road,	39 48
Baddeck to English Town,	79 60
Baddeck to Plaister Cove, serving Lake Ainslie,	249 30
Baddeck to Upper Settlement of Big Baddeck River,	31 88
Bailey's Brook W. O. to back Settlement of Knoydart,	2 93½
Barrington to Port Latour and Clyde River, <i>via</i> the N. W. Creek and D. Thomas',	81 00
Barrington to Port Latour,	36 00
Barrington to Wood Harbour and East side of Pubnico,	352 00
Barney's River to Head Settlement of Barney's River,	7 62
Bedford to Newport Station,	200 00
Bill Town to Hall's Harbour,	55 92
Bridgewater to Petite Reviere and Dublin Shore,	128 00
Bridgewater to Middlefield,	134 00
Bridgetown to Chute's Cove, Molasses Cove, to Granville, <i>via</i> Parker's Cove,	130 00
Bridgetown to Granville Ferry and Annapolis Gut,	94 66
Bridgetown to Laurencetown, <i>via</i> South side of River,	39 80
Brookfield to Pleasant River,	36 00
Brookfield to Upper Stewiacke,	96 00
Buckley's to Canard's Creek and Black Rock,	37 01
Canning to East Pero,	64 00
Canning to East Medford,	64 00
Cape North to Bay St. Lawrence,	36 00
Cape Sable Island, Round the Island,	51 88
Carland's W. O. to Pubnico,	60 00
Catalone to Mainadieu,	48 00
Chester to Kentville, <i>via</i> Sherbrooke,	288 00
Cheviere to Newport P. O.,	168 00
Clyde River to Gunning Cove,	70 00
Clementsport, thro' Guinea, Birch Town, and Back Road Settlements,	60 00
Cross Roads to Country Harbour and Isaac's Harbour,	96 00
Clementsport to Hillsboro', <i>via</i> Shore Road and Hessian Line Corner,	46 00
Crow Harbour to Molasses Harbour and White Head,	80 00
Digby to Briar Island,	479 00
Digby to Marshall Town,	20 00
Drysdale's to Turn's Bay,	32 00
Dunlop's to Little Port Hebert,	38 90

Name of Route.	Amount.
Dunlop's to Locke's Island, Lewis Head, and East side of Ragged Island,	\$271 28
Durham to New Larig, Lime Rock, and Forks Middle River	140 00
English Town to Ingonish, <i>via</i> North Shore,	138 00
Falmouth to Hantsport,	60 00
Forristall's to Port Mulgrave,	84 00
Frail's, on Chester Road, to Blandford,	40 00
Goose River to Bay Verte,	52 67
Guysboro' to Canso,	266 64
Grand River to Framboise and Fouchie,	66 24
Grand River to Loch Lomond,	27 40
Guysboro' to New Harbour,	53 60
Guysboro' to Port Mulgrave,	148 00
Halifax to Guysboro' and Port Mulgrave, <i>via</i> G. E. Road,	1599 72
Halifax to Liverpool and Yarmouth, including Bridge-water,	2796 00
Halifax to Musquodoboit Harbour,	226 80
Halifax to Richmond Terminus,	280 00
Halifax to Prospect,	84 00
Halifax to Sambro,	120 00
Hantsport to Lower Horton,	39 88
Head of St. Margaret Bay to P. O. St. Margaret's Bay,	137 60
Ingonish to Cape North,	136 00
Indian River to Thornburn's,	16 00
Kennetcook to the Gore,	17 50
Kentville to West Cornwallis,	209 28
Kentville to East Cornwallis,	110 00
Laurencetown to Bridgewater,	278 08
Laurencetown to Port George,	47 92
Little Bras d'Or to George's River,	10 00
Little River to Little River Shore,	48 00
Liverpool to Annapolis,	400 00
Liverpool to Port Medway,	170 00
Liverpool to Milton,	72 00
Londonderry to Five Islands,	224 00
Londonderry to Pugwash, <i>via</i> Wallace River,	140 00
Lower South River to Monck's Head and Pomquet Forks,	38 00
Louisburg to Gaberous,	84 00
Lower Ward to Peggy's Cove,	2 50
Lower Stewiacke to New Larig,	200 00
Lower Stewiacke Station to P. O. Lower Stewiacke,	15 00
Lower Stewiacke to Shubenacadie River and Brookfield,	18 50
Lower Stewiacke to Philips' or Shubenacadie River,	51 00
Lunenburg to Cross Roads, La Have, and Edw. Moxman's, Kingsbury,	76 50
Maccan to Five Islands,	81 73
Mabou to Baddeck,	235 70
Mabou to Margaree,	120 00
Mabou Road to West Lake Ainslie,	10 00
Mahone Bay to New Germany,	74 00
Maitland to the Gore,	155 32
Malagawatch to River Inhabitant,	80 00
Margaree to Baddeck,	160 00
Margaree to Cheticamp,	40 00
Merigomish W. O. to Piedmont Valley,	4 50
Mount Uniacke to South Rawdon,	30 00
Musquodoboit Harbour to Ship and Pope's Harbours and Spry Bay,	131 00
Musquodoboit Harbour to Ship and Pope's Harbour, Tangier, Spry Bay, and Sheet Harbour,	58 00

Name of Route.	Amount.
New Canaan to Parrsboro',	\$49 88
New Glasgow to Barney's River and Malignant Cove,	220 00
New Glasgow to McLellan's Mountain,	31 48
New Glasgow to Glenelg, St. Mary's. <i>via</i> Blue Mountain,	128 00
New Glasgow to Hopewell,	51 80
New Glasgow to Fraser's Mills,	59 80
New Glasgow to Little Harbour,	23 80
Newport to the Gore, (Douglas)	249 80
Newport to Newport Landing,	91 98½
Newport to Newport Station,	72 00
Newport to South Rawdon,	40 00
Noel to Kennetcook Corner,	34 48
Noel to Burncoat,	16 00
North Sydney to Sydney,	57 50
Parrsboro' P. O. to Wharf,	60 00
Parrsboro' to Apple River, <i>via</i> Advocate Harbour,	228 37½
Parrsboro' to Advocate Harbour,	16 00
Parrsboro' to Black Rock,	52 00
Parrsboro' to Five Islands,	66 00
Pictou to Amherst,	680 00
Pictou to Earltown,	79 75
Pictou to New Glasgow,	134 00
Pictou to River John, <i>via</i> Shore Road,	73 48
Plaister Cove to Port Hood,	203 00
Plaister Cove to Port Hood and Mabou,	276 00
Plaister Cove to Whycoomagh, <i>via</i> River Inhabitant and River Dennis,	140 00
Poor's to River Bourgeois,	22 00
Port Hood to Margaree,	176 00
Port Mulgrave to Steep Creek,	18 00
Port Mulgrave to Steep Creek and Sand Point,	28 00
Pugwash to Victoria Settlement,	77 88
Richmond Terminus to Windsor,	1000 00
Richmond Terminus to Truro,	1400 00
River Dennis to Strait of Barra, <i>via</i> the Boom,	84 00
Sherbrooke to Glenelg,	79 84
Sherbrooke to Indian Harbour,	40 00
Sheffield Mills to North Mountain,	20 66
Sherbrooke to Marie Joseph,	100 00
Sherbrooke to Stoddart's,	147 00
Ship Harbour to Carriboo Cove and Lower River Inha- bitant,	19 50
Shubenacadie to Belleveaux, Gay's River, and Indian Road,	52 00
Shubenacadie to Maitland and Noel;	318 00
Shubenacadie, thro' Hard Land Road and Nine-mile River,	60 00
Shubenacadie, thro' Indian Road, to Gore, Nine-mile River Elmsdale, and Welsford,	70 00
Shubenacadie to Nine-mile River, thro' Hardwood Lands, Horn's Station, Elmsdale, Gay's River, and Shu- benacadie,	52 00
Shubenacadie to Middle Musquodoboit,	100 00
Skinner's W. O. to Givan's Wharf and Ogilvie's Break- water,	49 88
South Gut of St. Ann's to St. Ann's,	38 00
Spence's Point to Apple River,	20 00
Spencer's to Acadia Mines,	64 00
St. Ann's to North River Bridge,	26 48
St. Andrew's to Lochabar, <i>via</i> Goshen,	39 00

Name of Route.	Amount.
St. George's Channel to Head of West Bay,	\$22 00
St. Peter's to L'Ardoise and Grand River,	80 00
St. Peter's to Rear Lands Sporting Mountain,	15 48
Sydney to Ball's Creek and Christmas Island,	184 00
Sydney to Cow Bay,	68 97
Sydney to Grand Mira,	79 36
Sydney to Catalone, and Louisburg,	152 00
Sydney to Lingan, Low Point, and Bridgeport,	96 66
Sydney to Sydney Mines,	300 00
Sydney Mines to Baddeck,	560 00
Tatamagouche to New Annan and Balfour Mill,	60 00
Truro Station to P. O. Truro,	200 00
Truro to Amherst,	2276 00
Truro to Maitland and Philips',	88 00
Truro to Earltown,	101 00
Truro to Pictou,	1200 00
Truro to Pugwash, <i>via</i> Tatamagouche Mountain,	520 00
Tusket to the Wedge, <i>via</i> West side of River,	43 16
Upper Musquodoboit to Sheet Harbour and Marie Joseph,	300 00
Upper Musquodoboit to Upper Stewiacke,	48 00
Upper Onslow to Debert,	41 60
Upper Onslow to Truro,	32 00
Wallace to Malagash,	40 00
Wallace to Pugwash, <i>via</i> Gulf Shore,	58 00
Wallace River W. O. to West Chester W. O.,	11 00
Walton to Cheverie,	46 00
Walton to Newport P. O.	138 00
Walton to Noel and Burncoat,	90 00
West Cornwallis to North Mountain,	12 93½
West Chester to River Philip, thro' Maccan,	106 84
West River to Antigonish, Plaister Cove, and Sydney, including Guysboro',	5100 00
Weymouth to Sabean's,	56 00
Whycocomagh to Forks Margaree, and East side Lake Ainslie,	59 00
Wilmot to Laurencetown,	70 00
Willis Foster's to Nicholl's Corner and Bridgetown,	98 00
Wilmot to Margaretsville,	43 92
Wilmot to Melvern Corner,	24 00
Wilmot to Nictaux, <i>via</i> Middleton,	71 92
Windsor to Kentville and Annapolis,	1400 00
Windsor to Upper Falmouth,	39 92
Windsor P. O. to Railway Station,	80 00
Wolfville to Canning,	190 00
Wolfville to Gaspereaux,	30 00
Yarmouth to Chebogue,	80 00
Yarmouth to Digby,	964 00
Yarmouth to Kentville,	112 00
St. John to Boston, <i>via</i> Eastport,	400 00
Digby to Annapolis, per steamer,	100 00
	<u>\$38,604 60</u>

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW, Exam. Acct. Branch.

## REPORT No. 7.

(From Return letter D to letter K in Report No. 1.)

*Detailed account of sums paid as gratuities to Shipmasters, Tradesmen's Bills, Rent, Fuel and Gas, Law expenses, Stationery, Printing and Advertising, and other incidental and miscellaneous items of disbursement, for the year ended 30th September, 1861.*

## VOUCHER D.—GRATUITIES TO SHIPMASTERS.

December Quarter, 1860.		
Halifax,	\$25 67½	
Liverpool,	0 37½	
Locke's Island,	11 97	
North Sydney,	1 57½	
Shelburne,	4 77½	
Weymouth,		1 72
Yarmouth,	8 10	
	<hr/>	\$54 19
March Quarter, 1861.		
Halifax,	16 75	
Liverpool,	4 77	
Locke's Island,	18 00	
Sandy Cove,	0 22½	
Shelburne,	0 10	
Weymouth,	0 37	
Yarmouth,	2 81	
	<hr/>	43 02½
June Quarter, 1861.		
Halifax,	28 67½	
Bridgewater,	0 05	
Liverpool,	2 67½	
Locke's Island,	8 28	
Sandy Cove,	0 02½	
Weymouth,	0 25	
Yarmouth,	7 90	
	<hr/>	47 85½
September Quarter, 1861.		
Halifax,	24 72	
Liverpool,	0 75	
Locke's Island,	1 88	
Sandy Cove,	0 22½	
Shelburne,	0 20	
Westport,	0 05	
Weymouth,	0 35	
Yarmouth,	6 96½	
	<hr/>	35 14
Total for the year,		<hr/> \$180 21 <hr/>

## VOUCHER E.—TRADESMEN'S BILLS.

December Quarter, 1860.		
C. Williamson, making portmanteaus and mail bags,	\$58 75	
W. Symonds & Co., tin boxes and putting up stove pipes, &c., &c.	37 48	
Esson & Co., sundries for P. O. Department,	6 24½	
John Brander, carpenter's work at ditto,	6 00	
Donald & Watson, gas fittings and new burners,	3 43	
J. & E. Longard, zinc cases for P. O. stamps,	3 00	
Thomas Walsh, glazing at Halifax office,	1 65	
	<hr/>	116 55½

March Quarter, 1861.

C. Williamson, paid for repairing portmanteaus and making leather mail bags,	25 25	
John Patterson, paid for lettering mail bags for P. O.	4 50	
	<u>          </u>	29 75

June Quarter, 1861.

John Lanigan, making canvas bags for P. O.,	51 12	
John Patterson, labelling canvas bags,	6 45	
William Crawford, for regulating P. O. clock,	5 00	
	<u>          </u>	62 57

September Quarter, 1861.

Nil.

Total in the year,	<u>          </u>	<u>\$208 87½</u>
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VOUCHER F.—RENTS.

Amount paid to James Thompson, Esq., Secretary to the Governors of Dalhousie College, being for rent of apartments in the College occupied as the Post Office, for the year ended 30th September, 1861,		800 00
		<u>          </u>
		<u>\$800 00</u>

VOUCHER G.—LAW EXPENSES.

Paid the hon. the Attorney General, for engrossing, &c., bond for J. S. Thompson, Superintendent Money Order Office, and for writing letters to Postmaster of Port Mulgrave, and his sureties,		15 00
		<u>          </u>
		<u>\$15 00</u>

VOUCHER H.—PRINTING, ADVERTISING, AND STATIONERY.

December Quarter, 1860.

Stationery—A. & H. Creighton, Halifax,		\$70 60
Printing—J. Bowes & Son, printed forms,	\$253 75	
Do. do. M. O. Office,	9 00	
	<u>          </u>	262 75
Advertising—Halifax,		341 92½
“ Pictou,		6 00
“ Yarmouth,		1 50
		<u>          </u>
		682 77½

March Quarter, 1861.

Printing—J. Bowes & Sons, printed forms,	277 25	
Do. do. M. O. Office,	11 00	
	<u>          </u>	288 25
Advertising—Pictou,	6 00	
Yarmouth,	1 50	
	<u>          </u>	7 50
		<u>295 75</u>

June Quarter, 1861.			
Printing—J. Bowes & Sons, printed forms,	221	50	
Do. do. M. O. Office,	9	25	
			230 75
Advertising—Halifax,	17	75	
Bridgetown,	7	20	
Pictou,	6	00	
Yarmouth,	1	50	
			32 45
			<u>263 25</u>
September Quarter, 1861.			
Printing—J. Bowes & Sons, Official forms,	158	00	
Do. do. M. O. forms,	11	50	
			169 50
Pictou—"Standard" newspaper,	3	00	
Do. "Eastern Chronicle,"	3	00	
Yarmouth—"Yarmouth Tribune,"	1	50	
			7 50
			<u>177 00</u>
Total in the year,			<u>\$1,418 72½</u>

VOUCHER I.—COALS, WOOD, GAS.

December Quarter, 1860.			
Paid Halifax Gas Company for gas supplied for Post Office, Halifax,	\$57	30	\$57 30
March Quarter, 1861.			
Paid Halifax Gas Company for gas supplied for Post Office, Halifax,	67	80	67 80
June Quarter, 1861.			
Paid Halifax Gas Company for gas supplied for Post Office, Halifax,	48	90	48 90
September Quarter, 1861.			
Paid Halifax Gas Company for gas supplied for Post Office, Halifax,	41	10	
Paid Daniel Smart, Truckman, for coals and wood, truck- age, and labour, for the Post Office, Halifax,	107	80	
			148 90
			<u>\$322 90</u>

VOUCHER K.—MISCELLANIES.

December Quarter, 1860.			
Petty disbursement made by Postmaster General,	\$36	48	
Paid Mr. Sutherland, Clerk in the Post Office, for extra duty during Mr. Hamilton's suspension from office,	117	57	
Paid late Postmaster of English Town, C. B., overcharge on stamps,	11	08	
Paid Mrs. McPherson, for accommodation to Couriers in C. B.,	5	00	
			<u>170 13</u>



## March Quarter, 1861

Paid H. Conlon for extra service in carrying mails between Newport and Walton,	\$40 00	
Loss on 8½ cent postage-stamps sold at Halifax office,	9 33	
Mrs. McPherson, for accommodation to Couriers,	5 00	
Old postage-stamps redeemed,	2 55	
Petty disbursements by Postmaster General,	25 65	
		<u>81 53</u>

## June Quarter, 1861.

Petty disbursements by Postmaster General,	30 26	
Mrs. C. McPherson, for accommodation to Couriers at Grandance,	5 00	
C. Dwyer, for conveying a mail from Pictou to Magdalen Islands in April, 1860,	40 00	
E. C. Gourlie, for carrying a mail from W. O. Brookfield to Railway Depot,	4 00	
H. Conlon, for extra travel in consequence of the bridge being carried away by freshets,	40 00	
H. M. Lawlor, Courier, for crossing the Big Bras d'Or Ferry—recommended by the Post Office committee,	30 00	
Paid E. Dalhanty, being fine exacted for non-fulfilment of mail contract,	20 00	
Paid R. Martin, Postmaster, Sydney, being portion of M. O. balance stolen by his assistant,	100 00	
Mrs. Grace Rice, stated contents of a letter posted at Wey- mouth, and addressed to W. B. Brown, care of T. Bolton, Esq., Halifax, not received,	140 00	
W. A. Hendry, Crown Land Department, for preparing a portfolio, containing a Post Office map of each coun- ty in the Province, showing P. O. and W. O., &c.,	136 00	
		<u>545 26</u>

## September Quarter, 1861.

Paid for bringing H. M. S. Nile's letters to P. O. Sydney,	0 25	
D. S. Berri, London, for Post Office stamps,	24 25	
Mrs. McPherson, for affording accommodation to Couriers,	5 00	
J. W. James, Express,	1 00	
A. Murphy, for repairing mail-bag,	0 40	
E. D. Tremain, for padlock for leather bag,	0 40	
Redeemed stamps,	0 90	
McMurray & Co., carpet,	14 78	
For conveying Postmaster of Guysboro' to Port Mulgrave and back, on Post Office duty,	2 00	
Loss on 31 sheets of 8½ cent. stamps, being 10d. on each sheet of 100 stamps,	5 16	
Petty disbursements by Postmaster General,	28 44½	
		<u>82 58½</u>
		<u>\$879 50½</u>

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. PASSOW, Exam. Acct. Branch

## REPORT No. 8.

Report of New Post and Way Offices established in Nova Scotia during the year ended 30th September, 1861.

Name of Office.	Whether Post or Way Office.	County.	Name of Officer.	Date when Duties commenced.
Spry Bay,	Way Office.	Halifax,	Annie Green,	1st October, 1860,
Two Islands,	"	Cumberland,	James Fraser,	1st Nov'r.
Upper Cross Roads, St. Mary's,	"	Guysboro',	Angus Cameron,	"
Maccan Mountain,	"	Cumberland,	William Lodge,	1st Dec'r.
Tusket Wedge,	"	Shelburne,	Moude White,	"
Brookville,	"	Digby,	Enos Patten,	1st January, 1861,
Fouchie,	"	Richmond,	Josiah Hooper,	1st April,
Rockwell,	"	Cumberland,	Charles D. Rockwell,	1st Feb'y.
Tidnish Cross Roads,	"	Do.	Oliver King,	"
Souvier Wharf,	"	Digby,	E. T. Potter,	"
Indian Harbour,	"	Halifax,	Jas. Lanly,	1st March,
Waterville,	"	King's,	Amos B. Jacques,	1st April,
Lochabar (West side)	"	Sydney,	Alex. Stewart,	"
Mount Thom,	"	Pictou,	George McKay,	"
South McLellan's Mountain,	"	Do.	D. Webster,	"
Harbour Road,	"	Sydney,	Francis S. Cunningham,	"
Pubnico Beach,	"	Yarmouth,	Jas. McCormack,	"
Roseway,	"	Shelburne,	Elijah Hagar,	"
Five Mile River,	"	Hants,	James McDougall,	"
Head of St. Mary's Bay,	"	Digby,	William Young,	"
Victoria,	"	Cumberland,	Isaac Henry,	"
George's River,	"	Cape Breton,	Alex. Moore,	1st June,
Coxheath,	"	Do.	P. T. Clarke,	"
Tangier.	"	Halifax,	William Anderson,	15th
Cross Roads, Mid. Medford,	"	Guysboro',	William Sawyers,	1st July,
Still Water, St. Mary's,	"	Do.	Wm. W. H. O. Elliott,	"

Name of Office.	Whether Post or Way Office.	County.	Name of Officer.	Date when Duties commenced.
Piedmont Valley,	Way Office.	Pictou,	James McDonald,	1st July, 1861,
Carriboo Cove,	"	Richmond,	Jno. Malcolm, Senr.,	"
Lower River Inhabitant,	"	Do.	Pat'k. McCarthy,	"
Knoydart,	"	Sydney,	Jno. McGillroy,	"
Springfield,	"	Annapolis,	Christian Green,	"
West Gore, (Douglas)	"	Hants,	Michael Wallace,	"
Mid. Kennetcook, (Douglas)	"	Do.	Jas. Mosher,	"
Lakeville,	"	King's,	John Kinsman,	"
Upper Settlement of Barney's River,	"	Pictou,	Robert Bannerman,	"
Plymouth,	"	Shelburne,	Wm. Hatfield,	"
Brooklyn,	"	Queen's,	John Hall,	"
Ovens,	"	Lunenburg,	Casper Metzler,	1st Sept.,

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. Passow, Exam. Acct. Branch.

## REPORT No. 9.

*Report of New Post Routes established during the year ended 30th September, 1861.*

NAME OF ROUTE.		When Established.	No. of trips per week.	Distance in Miles.
From	To			
Maccan, Goose River, Annapolis, West Cornwallis, Merionish W. O. Barney's River, Bailey's Brook, W. O. Ship Harbor, Wallace River, W. O. Kennetcook.	Five Islands, Bay Verte, Lequille, North Mountain, Piedmont Valley, Head Settlement of Barney's River, Back Settlement of Knoydart, Carriboo Cove and Lower River Inhabitant, West Chester W. O. The Gore, &c.	1st December, 1860. 1st February, 1861. 1st May, 1861. 1st July, 1861. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.	Once. Thrice. Twice. Once. “ “ “ Twice. Once. Thrice.	14 22½ 2 10 5 7 5 20 14 17

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW, Exam. Acct. Branch.

REPORT No. 10.

Report of all allowances made Mail Contractors in Nova Scotia beyond the sums originally stipulated in their respective contracts during the year ended 30th September, 1861, with the reason for the same; specifying the route, the name of the contractor, the original service provided by the contract, the original price, the date of commencement of additional service and additional allowance therefore.

ROUTE.		Name of Contractor.	Original service provided by contract.	Original Price.	Additional service required.	Date of commencement of additional service.	Additional allowance per annum.
From.	To.						
Port Mulgrave,	Forristall's,	E. May,	{ To convey a semi-weekly mail between Port Mulgrave and Forristall's, }	56 00	{ Increased to a tri-weekly mail, }	1st Oct., 1860,	28 00
Liverpool,	Milton,	James Murray,	{ To convey a tri-weekly mail between Liverpool and Milton, }	36 00	Increased to a daily mail, { Route changed, to start from Shubenacadie to the Gore, via India Road, thence to Nine Mile River, Elmsdale and Welsford, increase of travel 5 miles, }	12th Oct. "	36 00
Shubenacadie,	{ The Gore and } Welsford, }	Wm. Walker,	{ To convey a weekly mail from Shubenacadie, thro' Hard Wood Land and Nine Mile River, }	120 00	{ Route extended from Spry Bay to Sheet Harbour, }	1st April, 1861	20 00
Musquodoboit Harbour,	} Sheet Harbour,	Jacob Tracey,	{ To convey a weekly mail from Musquodoboit Harbour to Ship, Pope's Harbour and Spry Bay, }	172 00		1st April, "	8 00
Walton,	Newport,	H. Conlon,	{ To convey a semi-weekly mail between Walton and Newport P. O. }	128 00	{ Increase of travel by removal of P. O. from Newport to Brooklyn, }	1st April, "	20 00

## Report of allowances to Mail Contractors—(Continued.)

ROUTE.		Name of Contractor.	Original service provided by contract.	Original Price.	Additional service required.	Date of commencement of additional service.	Additional allowance per annum.
From.	To.						
Port Mulgrave,	{ Steep Creek and Sand Point, }	James McKay,	{ To convey a semi-weekly mail between Port Mulgrave and Steep Creek, }	24 00	{ Route extended from Steep Creek to Sand Point, and additional mail given to Steep Creek, }	1st April, "	32 00
Liverpool,	Port Medway,	Spencer Cahoon,	{ To convey a tri-weekly mail between Liverpool & Port Medway, }	160 00	{ The Courier to carry one mail, via the Shore route, }	1st July, "	40 00
Musquodoboit,	{ Tangier and Sheet Harbour, }	Jacob Tracey,	{ To convey a weekly mail from Musquodoboit Harbour to Tangier and Sheet Harbour. }	180 00	{ The Courier desired to remain 4 hours at Tangier. }	1st July, "	52 00

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

F. M. PASSOW, Exam. Acct. Branch.

REPORT No. 11.

*Report of Post and Way Offices discontinued and closed within the year ended 30th September, 1861, shewing in the case of each office discontinued or closed, the reason of the proceeding.*

Post or Way Office.	Name of Office.	County.	When closed.	Reasons for closing.
Way Office,	Wellington Dyke, Corn.	Kings,	1st July, 1861.	{ The Mail service between Wolfville and Canning, and Kentville and East Cornwallis having been amalgamated, by which the route of the Courier was changed, the continuance of the office at Wellington Dyke was rendered unnecessary.

*Report of Post Routes discontinued within the year ended 30th September, 1861, shewing in the case of each route discontinued, the reason of the proceeding.*

Post Route.		Distance.	Times per week.	Date of discontinuance.	Reasons for discontinuance.
From	To				
Sheffield Mills,	North Mountain,	3	Once,	1st April, 1861.	{ On death of foot Messenger it was not deemed expedient to renew the service, the correspondence being so insignificant.
Lower Stewiacke, P. O.	Lower Stewiacke } Station,	1	Three	1st July, 1861.	

F. M. PASSOW, Exam. Acct. Branch.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

## REPORT No. 12.

*Report of curtailment of expenses effected by the Post-Office Department within the year ended 30th September, 1861, specifying in each case, the route to which the curtailment relates, the name of the Contractor, the original service provided by the contract, the original price, the reasons of the curtailment, the amount of reduction of price and the date from which the curtailment took place.*

Name of Route.		Name of Original Contractor.	Original service performed by contract.	Original price.	Reasons for curtailment.	Reduction made in price per annum.	Date of curtailment of reduction.
From	To						
Musquodoboit Harbor,	Spry Bay,	Jacob Tracey,	To convey a weekly mail from Musquodoboit to Ship Harbor, Spry Bay and Sheet Harbor	\$180 00	The service was recommended to stop short at Spry Bay and not proceed to Sheet Harbor in consequence of that settlement being sufficient for Upper Musquodoboit.	\$8 00	1st Oct. 1860.
Head of Saint Margaret's Bay,	P. O. Margaret's Bay, Lower Ward and Peggy's Cove.	J. P. Inglis,	To convey a semi-weekly mail from Forks to St. Margaret's Bay, & weekly mail to Lower Ward and Peggy's Cove.	150 00	In consequence of changing starting point from the Forks to Head of St. Margaret's, an additional weekly is given to Head of St. Margaret's Bay, and one to settlement of Lower Ward, the Courier also consenting to reduce the annual grant \$10.	10 00	1st Nov. 1860.

F. M. Passov, Exam. Acct. Branch.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

REPORT No. 13.

*Report of all cases occurring within the year ended 30th September, 1861, of the abstraction or loss of letters containing money, sent through the Post Office in Nova Scotia,—shewing the particulars of each case, and stating the result of the proceedings instituted by the department.*

By whom mailed.	When mailed.	Where mailed.	Stated contents of Letters.	Address.		Evidence of loss or abstraction.	Result of the proceeding instituted in each case by the department
				Name.	Place.		
Donald McLean,	2nd Nov., 1860.	Whyccocomagh,	\$24 00	Wm. Kandick,	Halifax,	{ Not received at destination. }	No trace, for want of registration.
Rev. Wm. Allan,	31st Jan., 1861.	Moncton, N. B.	44 00	Steph'n Fulton, Esq.	Wallace,	"	{ Letter mis-sent from Sackville to Liverpool, England, returned to Halifax, and delivered to Mr. Fulton.
James Tracey,	26th Jan., 1861.	Halifax,	10 00	Thos. Farrel,	New York,	"	{ Traced as far as Calais (Maine), the Postmaster of which place referred the matter to the Postal authorities at Washington, from whom no further information has been received.
Mrs. Eddy Tupper,	Some time in Dec'r, 1860,	Halifax,	4 00	Mrs. Parker,	Upper Musquodobbitt,	"	{ Not having been Registered, no further trace of the letter can be had.
James Kezey,	31st Jan., 1861.	Bridgewater,	300 00	Messrs. Esson & Co.,	Halifax,	"	{ The evidence elicited during the investigation having fixed the abstraction upon the Postmaster at Bridgewater, the Post Office was accordingly, at once removed, and requested to, and did at once make good the amount, viz., \$300.



*Report of abstraction of Money Letters, &c.—(Continued.)*

By whom mailed.	When mailed.	Where mailed.	Stated contents of Letters.	Address.		Evidence of loss or abstraction.	Result of the proceeding instituted in each case by the department
				Name.	Place.		
W. C. Bill,	2nd May, 1861,	Delivered to the Courier on route to Kentville,	\$40 09	Alfred D. Dodge,	Wilmot,	"	Letter stated to have been delivered to the Courier, who, though he has some recollection of the circumstance, is uncertain whether he deposited it in the W. O. at Cornwallis or P. O. at Kentville. The letter was not Registered, and the enquiry has been unsuccessful.
L. Harding,	6th June, 1861,			Mrs. Isaac Baynes,	Barrington,		
L. Harding,	6th June, "	Halifax,	20 00	Mrs. L. Harding,	Barrington,	"	

F. M. Passow, Exam. Acct. Branch.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

REPORT No. 14.

*Report of all fines imposed and deductions made from the pay of Mail Contractors for failing to deliver the Mails, or for any other cause; shewing the name of the Contractor, the nature of the offence, the route on which it occurred, the amount of fine, the time when it was imposed, and whether the fine has been remitted and for what reason, during the year ended 30th September, 1861.*

Name of Route.		Contractor.	Nature of Offence.	Date of Fine.	Amount.	Whether remitted and for what reason.
From	To					
			Nil.			

F. M. Passow, Exam. Acct. Branch.

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

## REPORT No. 15.

*Return shewing the number of Letters received at, and despatched from the Dead Letter Office, Halifax, Nova Scotia, during the year ended 30th September, 1861.*

RECEIVED FROM THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES.		No.
From Great Britain,	598	
United States,	1986	
Canada,	254	
New Brunswick,	878	
Prince Edward Island,	97	
Provincial Post Offices,	4052	
	7865	7865
DESPATCHED TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES.		
To Great Britain,	935	
United States,	1606	
Canada,	104	
New Brunswick,	327	
Prince Edward Island,	84	
Writers in Nova Scotia,	3038	
Destroyed for want of sufficient address and writers refusing to pay postage for returned letters.	1771	
	7865	7865
Total		15,730

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

T. SOUTHALL,  
Inspector of Dead Letters.

## REPORT No. 16.

*Return of Letters of value received at the Dead Letter Office Halifax, Nova-Scotia, during the year ended 30th September, 1861, and how disposed of.*

Name and address of writer.	To whom addressed.	Contents.	How disposed of.
S. N. Binney, Halifax, Patrick Monaghan, Halifax, A. Fraser, McNair's Cove, Lewis Martin, Halifax, Alice Warren, Quoddy, Messrs. Israel Nash, Boston, J. M. Chamberlain, Halifax, Lysander Patterson, Aylesford, John H. Johnston, Halifax, A. A. Grant, Liverpool, Ellen Mahoney, Pictou, Miss G. Netherby, St. John, NB. Alexander Fraser, Lunenburg, Ellen McKenzie, Pictou, Angus Morrison, Fox Harbor, Samuel Vickers, Yarmouth, Wm. Stocks, Halifax, George Roop, Digby, Wm. Wright, Albion Mines, Donald McLachlan, New York, Brenton H. Collins, Halifax, Patience Coole, Liverpool, John M. Blackie, Londonderry,	P. B. Curry, & Co., Philadelphia, Wm. Morris, Esq., New York, Capt. C. C. Poole, Rockport, Me. Peter Labogue, Quebec, Susan Nanan, Halifax, Mr. E. Power, J. C. Henderson, New York, A. Patterson, Granville st., Hx., Andrew McCulloch, Boston, Mrs. Jane Grant, Aberdeen, Mrs. Maloney, Co. Cork, Mrs. M. Mitchell, Digby, D. & H. Cameron, Australia, Mr. M. McKenzie, Australia, W. Morrison, Cape of Good Hope, William Vickers, Georgia, Thomas Reed, Australia, Michael Slattery, Tipperary, John Potter, Halifax, D. McLachlan, New York, Miss Smith, Halifax, W. D. Crouse, Gloster, Mass M. Larance, Esq., St. John, N.B.,	A draft for \$750 00 A bill \$3 00 A draft for \$10 00 Registered letter. A British sixpence. A British shilling. A bill of exchange for \$48 50 Province Note, value 20s. Bank Note, value \$5 00 One Sovereign. A Photograph. A Photograph. A British shilling A Registered letter. A Registered letter. A Photograph. Registered letter. Photograph & Registered letter, A Bank of N. Scotia note for £7 Two Bank notes for \$7 00 An order for £3 2s. 6d. A Photograph. Three Bank notes \$5 00	Returned to writer, 2nd Oct., 1860. Ditto 8th " Ditto 13th " Ditto 29th " Ditto 2nd Nov. " Ditto 6th " Ditto 2nd Oct. " Ditto 6th Nov. " Ditto 17th " Ditto 28th " Ditto 28th " Returned to Postmaster St. John, Dec. 11, '60. Returned to writer, 27th Dec. 1860. Ditto 27th " Ditto 27th " Ditto 24th Jan., 1861. Ditto 8th Feb. " Ditto 8th Feb. " Ditto 26th March, 1861. Ditto 7th April, 1861. Ditto 5th " Ditto 9th " Ditto 9th "

## Return of Letters received at Dead Letter Office, &amp;c.—(Continued.)

Name and address of writer.	To whom addressed.	Contents.	How disposed of.																								
Andrew Henderson, Annapolis,	T. Tunholm, Sackville, N. B.,	A Promissory note for £26.	Ditto 10th April, 1861,																								
R. C. Jarvis, Yarmouth,	G. R. Read, Salem, Mass.	A bill for \$2 00	Ditto 12th " "																								
James H. Thorne, Bridgetown,	W. Chute, Canada West,	Draft Bank note, value £19 6s 5d	Ditto 6th June, 1861.																								
Hillary Roberts, jr., Canning,	Mr. McCumber, Windsor,	Six notes, value £11.	Ditto 2nd July, " "																								
J. B. Rich, New York,	Rev. Alex. Gordon, North India,	Bill of exchange, value £119 16s.	Ditto 30th Aug. " "																								
Unknown,	Alexander Nicholson, Earltown,	Unknown, a registered letter.	Ret'd. to P. M. G., P. E. Island, Sept. 11, '61.																								
Hannah Robbins, Short Beach,	Capt. S. Robbins, St. John, N. B.,	A bill value \$1 00	Returned to writer, 13th Sept., 1861.																								
Mary Vance, Londonderry,	W. Griptell, Brockland, Maine,	A Photograph and gold ring.	Ditto 18th " "																								
John McKinlay, Pictou,	W. Wade, Philadelphia,	Bill of exchange for \$400 00	Ditto 20th " "																								
Patrick Slattery, Halifax,	Michl. Slattery, Garteen, Ireland,	Registered letter and Photograph	Ditto 8th Feb., 1860.																								
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>No. of Letters containing money,</td> <td>15</td> <td>Value,</td> <td>\$114 75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>" Drafts and checks,</td> <td>2</td> <td>"</td> <td>830 00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>" Bills of Exchange,</td> <td>3</td> <td>"</td> <td>933 50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>" Promissory Notes,</td> <td>2</td> <td>"</td> <td>76 50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>" Other articles of value,</td> <td>11</td> <td>"</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total,</td> <td>33</td> <td></td> <td>\$1954 75</td> </tr> </table>			No. of Letters containing money,	15	Value,	\$114 75	" Drafts and checks,	2	"	830 00	" Bills of Exchange,	3	"	933 50	" Promissory Notes,	2	"	76 50	" Other articles of value,	11	"		Total,	33		\$1954 75	
No. of Letters containing money,	15	Value,	\$114 75																								
" Drafts and checks,	2	"	830 00																								
" Bills of Exchange,	3	"	933 50																								
" Promissory Notes,	2	"	76 50																								
" Other articles of value,	11	"																									
Total,	33		\$1954 75																								

A. WOODGATE, P. M. G.

T. SOUTHALL, Inspector of Dead Letters.

REPORT No. 17.

Return of Money Order Offices in operation during the year ending 30th September, 1861—the County in which each Office is situated—the number and amount of Orders issued and paid—the commissions accruing thereon at each Office, respectively, distinguishing the proportion of commission allowed to Postmasters, and the proportion accruing to the Revenue in each case.

Names of Money Order Offices.	Counties.	No. of Orders issued.	Amount of Orders issued.	No. of Orders paid.	Amount of Orders paid.	Commission to Revenue.	Commission to Postmasters.	Balances at Post Offices on Sept. 30, 1861.
Amherst,	Cumberland,	3	\$48 00	2	\$5 60	\$0 15	\$0 15	\$95 46
Annapolis,	Annapolis,	109	1850 29	32	368 82	6 30	6 30	71 82½
Antigonish,	Sydney,	80	2820 73½	48	912 68½	7 47½	7 47½	156 72½
Arichat,	Richmond,	885	19581 20	40	780 87	52 04	52 04	99 41½
Baddeck,	Victoria,	343	9026 26	50	238 67	24 13	24 13	46 60½
Digby,	Digby,	49	1192 28	9	104 94	3 17½	3 17½	75 76½
Guysboro',	Guysboro',	212	4802 26	20	324 77½	13 07½	13 07½	97 63½
Halifax,	Halifax,	167	3494 12	2477	56295 10	21 50	21 50	487 09½
Kenville,	King's,	50	1147 08½	25	490 14	3 33½	3 33½	98 21½
Liverpool,	Queen's,	176	2974 97	19	332 39	9 47½	9 47½	94 73½
Lunenburg,	Lunenburg,	11	190 75½	20	392 57	0 65	0 65	30 08½
Pictou,	Pictou,	95	1512 17	81	2054 68	5 12½	5 12½	99 50
Port Hood,	Inverness,	152	3234 08	19	429 32	9 15	9 15	16 98
Port Mulgrave,	Guysboro',	32	1884 33	2	125 23	4 92½	4 92½	90 77½
Shelburne,	Shelburne,	20	196 87	2	16 10	0 90	0 90	114 53½
Sydney,	Cape Breton,	387	8545 02	53	831 72	23 17½	23 17½	86 88
Truro,	Colchester,	39	1262 36	64	1713 33	3 32½	3 32½	99 16
Windsor,	Hants,	83	1493 11	28	383 54	4 45	4 45	138 25½
Yarmouth,	Yarmouth,	83	1956 52	50	580 60	5 97½	5 97½	
		2976	\$67212 41½	3006	\$67081 09	\$198 33	\$176 83	\$1999 54½
								\$41 51

Cr.  
41 51

To Bank of Nova Scotia, drawn from—\$18,480 02 }  
 By “ “ deposited— 18,233 03 }

J. S. THOMPSON, Superintendent Money Order Office.

## APPENDIX No. 12.

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### BOARD OF WORKS REPORT.

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*Office of Board of Works,  
Halifax, January 6th, 1862.*

SIR,—

I beg respectfully to submit, for the information of his Excellency, the Lieut. Governor, the report of the Board of Works, for the year ending December 31st, 1861, with respect to the different establishments under its management.

#### PROVINCIAL BUILDING.

The expenditure incurred in keeping this building in repair, and effecting important improvements and alterations in several of the public offices, viz :—The preparing for and fitting up the court room as a public library, repairing and painting the office lately occupied by the Prothonotary—painting the Provincial Secretary's office ; also, certain alterations made in the offices of the Receiver General and Board of Works, has considerably increased the outlay of this service for the past year.

The sum paid on account of the building for the year, amounts to \$5269 05, deducting from this sum the balance due for 1860, of \$2036 54, leaves the ordinary expenditure for the year at \$3232 51.

#### GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The outbuildings connected with service, have, for several years, been represented to be in such decayed condition as to render any outlay in repairs a perfect waste of the public money. The Board, therefore, has been obliged to remove two of the old buildings and construct new ones in their stead—the one for coal, wood, and other offices, has been built of brick, and the small stable of wood, (both under tender and contract) together with several other indispensable improvements and repairs.

The sum paid for this service for the past year, amounts to \$4935 14, deducting from this amount the sum of \$1055 55, being the balance due for 1860, leaves the expenditure for the year at \$3879 59, against which is a credit of \$74 29, derived from the commissioners for the court house, as their moiety of the cost of construction of a fence between government house property and that of court house.

#### LIGHT HOUSES.

During the past year, two new light houses have been erected—one on Cape St. George, in the County of Sydney, and the other on Cape Sable Island, in the County of Shelburne. The former was lighted on the first of November, and exhibited a bright, revolving light. The latter was lighted on the 12th of the same month, and shows a bright red, fixed light ; and on the 20th, Pubnico light was changed from red to white.

Several of the light houses have undergone repairs during the past season ; and by the Superintendent's report, (which is herewith submitted) a large amount will be required for repairs during the present year—besides four of the light houses will require to be supplied with new lanterns.

The amount paid during the past year for this service, was \$40,949 16, of the above sum, there was a balance due for 1860, amounting to \$5,609 23, which being deducted, gives the outlay for the year at \$35,339 93, against which is a credit of \$681 82, arising from sale of condemned stores from the humane establishment of St. Paul's Island, refuse oil and casks.

## SABLE ISLAND.

The Board have had several communications with the superintendent of this establishment during the past season, and matters connected therewith were in a satisfactory state. No wrecks had occurred on the island up to the date on which the *Daring* visited it in December last. Some cattle, and a stud horse, of improved breed, were purchased and shipped per *Daring* to the island, in the early part of October. The severe weather experienced by the *Daring* on her two last trips to the island, has been such, that no cranberries, or any other article which might be for shipment, could be put on board.

The disbursements of this establishment for the year, amounts to \$4,422 96—this sum includes the balance paid on account of 1860, amounting to \$1,042 99, giving the expenditure for 1861 at \$3,379 97, against which there is a credit of \$440 26, derived from the sale of copper, composition, and seal skins.

## GOVERNMENT SCHOONER DARING.

The *Daring* carried all the oil and stores to the different light houses, both on the eastern and western coast—conveyed his Excellency the Lieut. Governor to the eastern part of the province and Cape Breton, on a tour of inspection of Volunteer Companies—made two trips to the gold fields, on the eastern shore, and six to Sable Island.

The amount paid on account of her disbursements during the year, was \$4,871 99. In this sum is included the balance due for 1860, of \$902 50, which being deducted, leaves her outlay for the year at \$3,969 49, against which there is a credit, arising from moiety paid by Canada, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, for freight of oil and stores to St. Paul's and Scatterie humane establishments, and sale of old rope, amounting to \$181 59.

## HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

The new wing of the building, intended for the more violent patients, was completed in the latter part of Spring, and has since May been fully occupied.

The number of patients under treatment on the 31st December last, was one hundred and seventeen. Sixty have been admitted during the year, and thirty-eight discharged, of whom, twenty are recovered, eight, more or less improved, and ten have died.

The average attendance of patients during the past year was one hundred and five, and that of the previous, in 1860, was seventy; and upon examination of the Schedule, (herewith accompanied) it will be found that the outlay for provisions, labours, and salaries, for 1861, is less than that of 1860 by \$387 81.

The sum paid on account of the institution for the past year amounts to \$31,354 66. This amount included the balance paid for 1860, of \$2,841 13, which being deducted leaves the expenditure for the year at \$28,513 53; against which there is a credit of \$4,175 67, being the amount received for maintenance and clothing of patients during the year.

The balance due from patients on the 31st December amounts to \$11,231 67. This large item has been annually accumulating from the period the institution has been in operation.

Since the books have been handed over to this office, the amounts have been regularly furnished to the several parties in arrears, up to the 31st December last, with very urgent requests for immediate payment; but in many cases, no notice whatever has been taken of these demands.

The Board, therefore, was constrained to hand to the hon. Attorney General accounts amounting to \$10,698 83 for immediate collection. And it is to be hoped that this will have the effect, in future, of securing greater punctuality, on the part of both individuals and counties, in paying for the maintenance and clothing of the patients, quarterly, in advance, in accordance with the regulations of the institution.

The Board would respectfully recommend the perusal of Dr. DeWolfe's report (herewith submitted), for a full account of matters connected with the hospital.



## PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

The number of convicts in this establishment on the 31st December, 1861, was thirty-seven males and four females, in all forty-one. The number admitted during the year was fifty-one. Forty-two have been discharged. Three have broken prison, one of whom has been recaptured.

There has been a much larger number of convicts under confinement during the year than at any previous period since the institution has been in operation. Average of convicts in prison during the past year was forty-five and one-half.

The committee appointed by the Legislature last session on the subject of the penitentiary, recommended in their report the removal of four of the convicts to the hospital for insane. Their recommendation has been carried into effect.

The convicts are employed at the following occupations, viz.: ten at stone cutting, ten at shoe making, three in blacksmith's forge, two at carpenter work, and two in cooperage. The remaining portion are engaged at different occupations about the building. The want of larger accommodation in the workshops prevents the employment of a greater number of convicts at trades.

From the opening of the penitentiary, all the coal and wood for its consumption were heaped in the open yard, without any covering to protect them from the inclemency of the weather, which caused, annually, a considerable waste in the article of coal. It was, therefore, found necessary to erect (during the past season) a large shed, extending from the south-eastern end of the main building, having separate apartments for coal, wood, cooperage, and wash-house; also partition off a portion of the old shed for a shoe shop; enlarge blacksmith's forge, and cut a drain from the building through the yard to the outside of the wall. These improvements, being of a permanent nature, will be found of indispensable advantage to the institution.

Had the Board been obliged to make these additions by hired labour, the cost would have been not less than \$1500. Made as they have been by the labour of convicts, this item should fairly be considered as a credit to the penitentiary, the province receiving in necessary and permanent improvements the amount which it would have cost to make them.

The expenditure of the establishment, during 1861, was \$6,650 26. In addition to this, there was paid on account of charges due on the 31st December, 1860, \$521 65,—making the entire payments in 1861 \$7,171 91; against which there is a credit of \$185 93, derived from sale of manufactured articles and maintenance of naval prisoners.

It has been the effort of the Board during the year to employ the convicts as fully as the circumstances of the institution would admit, in various branches of industry. The Board are desirous not only that the institution should be self-sustaining, but that the unfortunate inmates should, during the term of their confinement, be trained to some useful trade or occupation, so that when the period of their discharge arrives, they shall not be thrown on society without, at least, having learned the means of supporting themselves by honest industry.

A large portion of the work performed, is done for the institution. The labour so expended reduces the cost of maintenance of this service.

Besides this labour, it will be seen by reference to the schedule herewith annexed, that there is on hand, available for sale, articles manufactured at the institution, and also work done for other public departments under the charge of the Board, which is a legitimate credit to the penitentiary.

For further particulars the Board would respectfully beg to refer to the schedule annexed to the report.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

HUGH MUNRO,  
Chairman.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary, &c. &c.



*Expenditure for Provisions, Labour, and Salaries for 1860 and 1861.*

1860.	1861.	Difference.
Food, - - - - - 4455 88	Food, - - - - - 5465 22	Increase, - - - - - 1009 34
Labor and Salaries, - - - - - 6969 45	Labor and Salaries, - - - - - 5572 30	Decrease, - - - - - 1397 15
\$11425 33	\$11037 52	Net decrease, - - - - - \$387 81
Average number of patients, - - - - - 70	Average number of patients, 105	
Allow for 10 officers and servants, half-year, 5	Being for each, per annum, \$105 12 for the above items.	
75		
Being for each, per annum \$152 34 for the above items.		

The above statement includes labor and salaries, paid and unpaid, but embraces only the expenditure for provisions actually consumed.

## LIGHT HOUSES.

Halifax, December 31st, 1861.

SIR,—

I beg leave to submit the following report of matters in connection with the light house service of Nova Scotia.

During the present year I have visited all the light houses eastward of this place, and the greater number of those westward, and would have visited them all, but my time was occupied at putting in operation the new light houses on Cape St. George and on Cape Sable, till the season became too far advanced for efficiently performing such duties. Some of the lighthouses I visited more than once.

The lighthouse and dwelling, built last summer on Cape St. George, is a good substantial building, was lighted on the 1st of November, and shows a bright, *revolving* light, from six catoptric lamps, with reflectors. There is an out-building for storing oil, &c., at this establishment.

The lighthouse and the dwelling house erected last summer on Cape Sable Island, are likewise good substantial buildings. The lighthouse was lighted on the 12th of November, and shows a bright *red fixed* light, from sixteen catoptric lamps, with reflectors, and three argand lamps, with reflectors.

I proceeded to Pubnico lighthouse on the 20th of November, for the purpose of removing the red glass in that building, and substituting white in its stead; but the keeper had made the alteration on the 18th, and since that date it shows a plain, bright light.

A new store has been erected at Sand Point, and some repairs made to the lighthouse there during the past summer; and I have arranged for an addition to be built to the lighthouse at Port Hood.

The lights in the lighthouse on McNutt's Island, Shelburne, being too close together, I made arrangements for having the lower one placed still lower; and the work is now being done. I would advise that a similar alteration be made at Cross Island as early as possible.

There has been some finish made to the inside of the lighthouses at Port Williams, and at Margaretville.

During the past season a spar buoy was placed on the "Budget," at the eastern entrance of Cape Negro harbor, and a buoy was placed on "Bear Island Shoal," in Digby Basin.

Several buoys having gone adrift from Barrington Passage, Cockawit Passage, and Pubnico harbor, I ordered them all to be replaced, and the greater number of them had been replaced when I visited these localities in November last.

A heavy gun, placed on or near to Cape Canso, and discharged at stated intervals, in thick weather, would be of great service to vessels intending to pass through the Strait of Canso, bound Northward; and if a heavy gun be placed near to the lighthouse on Cape Sable, and discharged hourly in thick weather, it would be of essential service to the marine trade of this province.

Many of the lighthouses and keepers dwellings, require a very considerable amount of repair, particularly those at Low Point, Scatterie, Cranberry Island, White Head, Cross Island, Coffins Island, Seal Island, Brier Island, and Digby Gut. Those light houses at Low Point, Seal Island, Brier Island, and Digby Gut, require new lanterns.

Titles to the lands on which some of the lighthouses stand, and right of way thereto, have been secured, others remain unsettled.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M. D. McKENNA.

Hugh Munro, Esq., Chairman Board of Works.

## PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY.

### ABSTRACT.

*Convicts in charge January 1st, 1861—Received and Discharged during the Year, and Labour performed in the various departments.*

January 1st.	In charge,	Males 32,	Females 2 — 34
	Received during the year,	“ 49,	“ 2 — 51
		—	—
			Total, 85
	Escaped,	“ 2	“ 0
	Discharged, term expired	“ 40	“ 0
	Ditto by Executive clemency,	“ 2	“ 0
		—	—
Decr. 31.	Remaining in charge, 37 males and 4 females,		41
	Making average for the year, 45½.		

*Labor performed in Stone cutting and Mason work.*

In granite there has been 1728 feet of fine, and 3342 feet of coarse cutting, making in all, 5070 superficial feet, average price per foot at 27½ cents, \$1394 25.

Of this cutting there has been built—

In western wall,	634 yards	
In wall of coal shed,	396 “	
In drain of yard,	10 “	
	— = 1040 or 3120 feet.	
And remaining on hand,		1950 “ a 27½c.
		5070 “

*Value of Wall erected.*

Western wall and coal shed, 1030 yards at 82½ cents,	\$849 75	
237 tons of granite, at \$1 98,	469 26	
278 days (convict) mason labour at 50 cents,	139 00	
	—	\$1458 01

*Drain.*

2 tons granite at \$1 98,	3 96	
Cutting 10 yards at 82½ cents,	8 25	
600 feet of rubble wall laid in mortar, (including labor) at 40 cents per foot,	240 00	
	—	252 21

Deduct 239 tons of granite at \$1 98

\$1710 22  
473 22

To credit of Penitentiary,

\$1337 00

*From the Blacksmith's department,*

There has been furnished for Provincial Hospital for Insane, sundries as per account rendered Board of Works,	\$38 06	
Province Building, \$4 60; Government House, \$12 90	17 50	
Benjamin Pitts settled in account do,	2 95	
Various persons, for which Mr. Fish is liable,	29 90	
	—	\$88 41

*From the Cooper's Shop*

There has been furnished—for Sable Island as per account rendered to Board of Works, 45 fish bbls. at 35c.		\$15 75
Penitentiary, two harness and two water casks,	\$6 00	
2 swill bbls. 80c., 3 buckets, 90c., 49 swill tubs, \$7 35,	9 05	
5 wash tubs, \$1 50, 1 bucket, 30c.	1 80	
	<hr/>	16 85
Remaining on hand, 26 fish barrels,	9 10	
And 4½ M. hoops,	13 50	
	<hr/>	\$22 60

*Carpenters*

Were employed in erection of coal and wood shed, 194 days, at 50c.		\$97 00
In erection to addition of blacksmith's shop, 55 days, at 30c.		27 50
		<hr/>
		\$124 50

*Shoemaking, &c.*

This department has furnished for Provincial Hospital for Insane, as per account rendered to Board of Works:		
26 pairs of shoes, various prices,	\$56 00	
6 " boots, " "	19 60	
	<hr/>	75 60
Benjamin Pitts, settled in account with Board of Works,	28 85	
Sold to various persons, amount not yet collected,	85 75	
Mended for " " " "	29 20	
	<hr/>	143 80
		<hr/>
		\$219 41
Remaining on hand :		
48 pairs fishermen's boots, say		\$120 00
With a large quantity of work cut out and fitted, ready for making up.		

*Tailoring.*

The work performed under this head consists of:		
71 pairs of pants, made, at 30c.		\$21 30
95 cotton shirts, at 12d½.—\$11 87; 79 woolen shirts, at 15c.—\$11 85,		23 72
27 caps, at 10d.—\$2 70; 15 pairs drawers, at 25c.—\$3 75,		6 45
9 jackets, at 40c.		3 60
		<hr/>
		\$55 07
Remaining on hand :		
3 jackets, 4 pairs pants, 4 cotton and 11 woolen shirts, and 4 caps,		\$4 90
The female convicts have made—		
129 pairs of socks, at (including spinning yarn) 20c.		\$25 80
24 " mittens, at 17c.		4 08
52 pillow ticks, at 5c.		2 60
51 towels, at 3c.		1 53
		<hr/>
		\$34 01
Remaining on hand :		
10 pairs socks, 3 pillow ticks, and 24 towels,		\$2 87

Besides making as above shown, they have made their own clothing and kept it in repair.

Cost of permanent additions, during 1861, to the penitentiary, by the labor of convicts:

Wall drain, &c.,	\$1710 22	
Less for granite,	473 22	
	<hr/>	1337 00
Carpenters work in wood shed and blacksmith's shop,		124 50
		<hr/>
		\$1461 50

Credits to the establishment, during 1861, by materials sold and on hand for sale:—

Blacksmiths shop,		\$88 41
Coopers “		15 75
Shoemakers “ sold	\$219 41	
“ “ on hand	120 00	
	<hr/>	339 41
		<hr/>
		\$443 57

The hon. Provincial Secretary.

### REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER.

*To the Chairman of Board of Works :*

SIR,—

I beg to report that during the past year, notwithstanding the increased number of prisoners, there was rather less than the average amount of sickness. The whole number under treatment was eighty-seven; of this number ten were inmates of the hospital for a longer or shorter period.

The prison was not visited during the year by epidemic or endemic disease; nor was there any case of death.

The small-pox, which was alluded to in my last annual report as having prevailed in the city during the months of November and December—continuing to spread both in the city and suburbs, during the earlier months of the past year, it was deemed proper to vaccinate all prisoners admitted at this time; and fortunately no case of this loathsome disease presented itself.

The prisoners, Nos. 193, 205, 218, and 290, have since last report been removed to the Provincial Asylum for the Insane.

I have pleasure in stating, that many times during the past year, I have been present when the meals of the prisoners have been served, and I can testify to the wholesome nature of the food, and the cleanly manner in which it was prepared.

Another year's experience serves to show, that the system of diet and discipline carried out in the establishment, is conducive to the mental and bodily health of the prisoners.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. BLACK.

December 31, 1861.

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APPENDIX NO. 13.

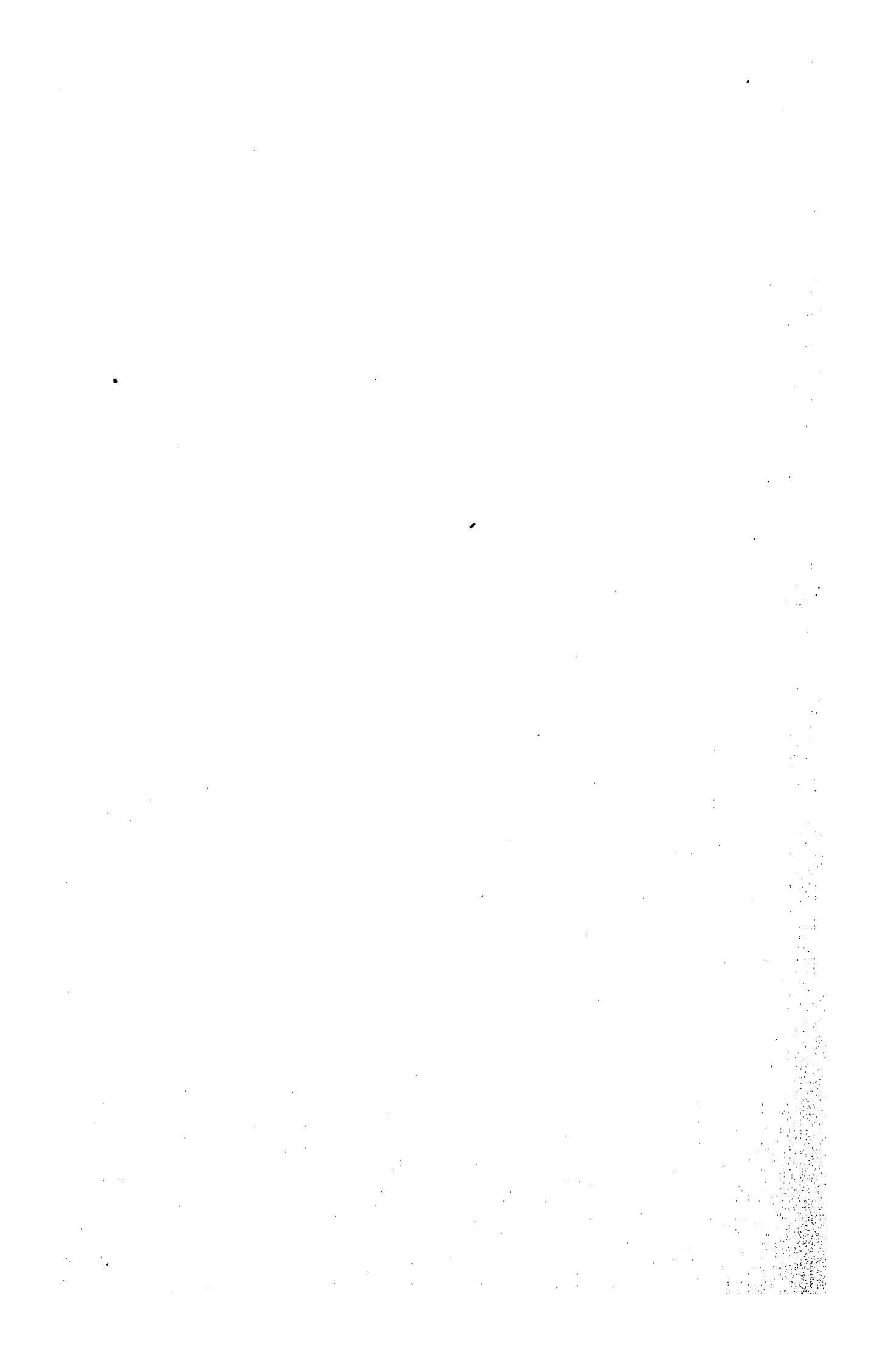
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ANNUAL RETURNS  
OF  
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE  
OF THE  
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.  
FOR THE YEAR 1861.

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## GENERAL ABSTRACT

*Of the Returns of Impost and Excise Duties collected at the different Ports of this Province, during the year ended 31st December, 1861.*

PORTS.	Brandy.	Beef and Pork.	Bacon & Hams.	Butter.	Cordials.
	Glns. @ 80c.	Bbls. @ \$1.	Lbs. @ 2c.	Lbs. at 1½c.	Glns. @ 80c.
Halifax .....	21666		277	60	32
Advocate Harbour.....					13
Amherst .....					
Annapolis .....	41				
Antigonish .....	15				
Arichat .....					
Baddeck .....	33				
Barrington.....					
Bear River.....					
Beaver River.....					
Bridgetown .....					
Canada Creek .....					
Clementsport .....					
Canso (Cape) .....					
Cheverie .....					
Church Point.....					
Cornwallis.....					
Digby .....	18				
French Cross .....					
Five Islands.....					
Guysborough .....					
Great Bras d'Or .....					
Huntsport .....					
Harborville .....	1				
Harbor au Bouche.....					
Horton .....					
Joggins .....					
Lalave .....					
Liverpool .....					
Little River .....					
Londonderry .....					
Louisburg .....					
Lingan .....					
Lunenburg .....					
Maitland .....					
Margaree .....					
Mahone Bay .....					
Margaretsville .....					
Parrsborough .....	89				
Pictou .....	202				
Port Hood .....					
Port Medway .....					
Port Mulgrave.....					
Port Williams .....					
Pugwash .....					
Pubnico .....					
Port Hawksbury .....					
Ragged Islands .....					
Sheburne .....					
Sandy Cove .....					
Sherbrooke .....		1			
St. Ann's .....					
Sydney, C. B. ....	7				
Sydney, (North).....	94				
Thorne's Cove .....					
Truro .....					
Tusket .....					
Tatamagouche .....					
Wallace .....					
Walton .....					
Westport .....					
Weymouth .....	21				
Wilmot .....					
Windsor .....	30				
Yarmouth .....	26				
Total.....	22243	1	277	60	45

## GENERAL ABSTRACT—Continued.

PORTS.	Cheese.	Candles.		Coffee.	
	lbs. @ 1c.	lbs. @ 3c.	lbs. @ 5c.	lbs. @ 3c.	lbs. @ 5c.
Halifax.....	2886	1483	3803	139094	10348
Advocate Harbor.....					
Amherst.....	22	160	12	220	202
Annapolis.....		1205		361	168
Antigonish.....					120
Arichat.....		1592	23	1647	774
Baddeck.....					
Barrington.....		3227		121	905
Bear River.....		450			120
Beaver River.....		175		80	
Bridgetown.....		734		66	391
Canada Creek.....		130			
Clementsport.....		520			96
Cape Canso.....					120
Cheverie.....					
Church Point.....		352	36	10	
Cornwallis.....		1170		134	344
Digby.....		1188		511	327
French Cross.....					54
Five Islands.....					
Guysborough.....					
Great Bras d'Or.....					
Hantsport.....	45	335			80
Harborville.....		224			50
Harbor au Bouche.....					
Horton.....		40		55	45
Joggins.....	417	40			145
LaHave.....		150			60
Liverpool.....		806	6	1586	1449
Little River.....					
Londonderry.....					180
Louisburg.....					
Lingan.....		11		72	
Lunenburg.....		40		50	
Maitland.....		320			
Margaree.....					
Mahone Bay.....					
Margaretsville.....					30
Parrsborough.....		53		10	64
Pictou.....		480	60	1530	1193
Port Hood.....	61				145
Port Medway.....		160			160
Port Mulgrave.....		5		54	35
Port Williams.....					
Pugwash.....		120		112	168
Pubnico.....		33			120
Port Hawkesbury.....					60
Ragged Islands.....				2534	
Shelburne.....					60
Sandy Cove.....					
Sherbrooke.....					
St. Ann's.....					
Sydney, C. B.....		200	12		180
Sydney (North).....		368	144	51	166
Thorne's Cove.....		101			12
Truro.....		230			420
Tusket.....		160		81	
Tatunagouche.....					
Wallace.....					
Walton.....		60			
Westport.....		320			120
Weymouth.....		623		228	
Wilmot.....		40			50
Windsor.....		839	12		300
Yarmouth.....		3155	6	5482	4181
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3431</b>	<b>21299</b>	<b>4114</b>	<b>154089</b>	<b>23442</b>

## GENERAL ABSTRACT—Continued.

PORTS.	Cinnamon.	Chocolate.	Crackers.	Flour.	Ginger, &c.
	lbs. @ 5c.	lbs. @ 3c.	lbs. @ 1c.	Bbls. @ 25c.	lbs. @ 4c.
Halifax.....	593	60	31959		1481
Advocate Harbor.....					
Amherst.....	77		499		598
Annapolis.....	52	20	768		346
Antigonish.....			152		125
Arichat.....		27	479		30
Baddeck.....					
Barrington.....	27	75	669		261
Bear River.....	37		210		198
Beaver River.....		15			25
Bridgetown.....	6	42	881		251
Canada Creek.....			100		
Clementsport.....	25		360		150
Cape Causo.....					
Cheverie.....					
Church Point.....			826		30
Cornwallis.....	5		2032		397
Digby.....	58	33	1976		471
French Cross.....	89		149		140
Five Islands.....					25
Guyshorough.....					
Great Bras d'Or.....					
Hantsport.....	15		82		12
Harborville.....					50
Harbor au Bouche.....					
Horton.....		24	310		278
Joggins.....					108
LaHave.....					25
Liverpool.....	89		516		406
Little River.....					
Londonderry.....					25
Louisburg.....					
Lingan.....					
Lunenburg.....					
Maitland.....					
Margaree.....				89	
Mahone Bay.....					
Margaretsville.....			75		
Parrsborough.....		5			28
Pictou.....	61	37	1270		920
Port Hood.....					
Port Medway.....					
Port Mulgrave.....	20				40
Port Williams.....					
Pugwash.....					98
Pubnico.....					35
Port Hawkesbury.....			117		
Ragged Islands.....		7	29		37
Shelburne.....					
Sandy Cove.....					
Sherbrooke.....					
St. Ann's.....					
Sydney, C. B.....					37
Sydney (North).....					
Thorne's Cove.....					
Truro.....	12		478		215
Tusket.....		25	187		150
Tatamagouche.....					
Wallace.....					
Walton.....					
Westport.....	50	29			
Weymouth.....			145		175
Wilmot.....					50
Windsor.....			3678		56
Yarmouth.....	359	413	4679		1618
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1576</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>52621</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>8891</b>

## GENERAL ABSTRACT—Continued.

PORTS.	Geneva.	Leather.	Molasses.	Onions.
	Glns. a Coo.	Lbs. a Ce.	Glns. a Ce.	Lbs. a ½c.
Halifax .....	30633	157884	721488	33546
Advocate Harbor .....		41	183	
Amherst .....	6	4621	4737	
Annapolis .....	80	1500	7016	
Antigonish .....		1140		
Arichat .....	359	1283	2845	
Baddeck .....	80		677	
Barrington .....		2395	8061	
Bear River .....		480	2347	
Beaver River .....		2717	1083	
Bridgetown .....	275	2390	1258	
Canada Creek .....		2218	2827	
Clementsport .....		117	1125	
Canso (Cape) .....		349	41	
Cheverie .....		17	226	
Church Point .....		1078	4884	
Cornwallis .....		5781	6371	
Digby .....	144	1491	4290	
French Cross .....		871	3368	
Five Islands .....		578	581	
Guysborough .....				
Great Bras d'Or .....				
Hantsport .....		1896	255	
Harborville .....	40	587	3067	
Harbor au Bouche .....		22		
Horton .....		2073	2806	
Joggins .....	181	814	2333	
Laffave .....			10673	
Liverpool .....	157		24293	
Little River .....		677	34	
Londonderry .....		4878	2657	
Louisburg .....				
Lingan .....				
Lunenburg .....				
Maitland .....		670	1497	
Margaree .....	41		6	
Mahone Bay .....			1049	
Margaretsville .....		394	1778	
Parrsborough .....		564	820	
Pictou .....	494	9772	2501	
Port Hood .....			141	
Port Medway .....			3606	
Port Mulgrave .....		285	288	
Port Williams .....		48	921	
Pugwash .....		486	123	
Pubnico .....		315	808	
Port Hawkesbury .....		357		
Ragged Islands .....		1371	21536	
Shelburne .....		45	1843	
Sandy Cove .....		68	820	
Sherbrooke .....				
St. Ann's .....			53	
Sydney, C. B. .....		1215		
Sydney (North) .....	141	2918	9437	
Thorne's Cove .....		212	1633	
Truro .....		4290	1585	
Tusket .....		810	5021	
Tatamagouche .....				
Wallace .....				
Walton .....		42	64	
Westport .....		463	2145	
Weymouth .....	24	1016	4273	
Wilmot .....		160	2585	
Windsor .....	175	4431	12	
Yarmouth .....	65	8931	58330	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>41895</b>	<b>237367</b>	<b>942466</b>	<b>33546</b>

## GENERAL ABSTRACT—Continued.

PORTS.	Raisins.	Rum.	Sugar.	
	Lbs. a 2c.	Gins. a 35c.	Lbs. a 1½c.	Lbs. a 2c.
Halifax .....	145015	225615	2728104	280237
Advocate Harbor.....			506	
Amherst .....	1317		40774	3626
Annapolis .....	321	546	11100	436
Antigonish .....	372		278	198
Arichat .....	824	40	5528	704
Baddeck .....		461	1170	
Barrington .....	2095		8190	1284
Bear River .....	436		11519	25
Beaver River .....	176		200	
Bridgetown.....	312		2585	1645
Canada Creek.....	150	32	825	
Clementsport .....	364		2167	160
Cape Canso .....			50	
Cheverie .....			629	25
Church Point .....	337	230	16294	
Cornwallis.....	1219	40	16604	2781
Digby .....	1019	232	13790	423
French Cross .....	116	265	1889	
Five I-lands .....			3862	
Guysborough .....	42			182
Great Bras d'Or.....				
Hantsport.....	287		2084	300
Harborville.....	220	142	1170	
Harbor au Bouche.....				
Horton .....	468		9039	
Joggins.....	303	125	9404	229
Lafayette.....			8288	
Liverpool.....	2102	1155	44890	1381
Little River .....			50	
Londonderry.....	127		1620	
Louisburg .....				
Lingan.....				197
Lunenburg .....			861	
Maitland .....			25	
Margaree .....		40	2620	
Mahone Bay.....			1200	63
Margaretsville .....	150	66	1290	241
Parsonsborough .....	70		16887	14046
Pictou .....	4097	3205	240	
Port Hood.....	14		3997	
Port Medway .....	150		871	
Port Mulgrave.....	172	452	148	
Port Williams.....			234	212
Pugwash.....	250		40	
Pubnico.....	175			178
Port Hawkesbury .....	670			73
Ragged Islands.....		53	11188	195
Shelburne.....			774	
Sandy Cove.....	24		5080	
Sherbrooke .....				
St. Ann's.....				450
Sydney, C. B. ....	150	151		
Sydney (North) .....		1324	23893	
Thorne's Cove.....	100	160	1645	
Truro.....	171		16205	358
Tusket.....	1132		14086	154
Tatamagouche .....				
Wallace .....			200	
Walton .....	31		484	
Westport.....	284		2750	459
Weymouth .....	578	80	5839	
Wilmot .....	215	5	2620	
Windsor .....	565		270	2453
Yarmouth .....	14572		210564	10452
Total .....	181191	234419	3266620	323167

## GENERAL ABSTRACT—Continued.

PORTS.	Tea.		Tobacco.	Whiskey.
	Lbs. a 5c.	Lbs. a 10c.	Lbs. a 4c.	Glns. a 60c.
Halifax.....	798064	965	287530	4825
Advocate Harbor.....	517		344	
Amherst.....	5652		2471	
Annapolis.....	2141		1888	
Antigonish.....			60	
Arichat.....	7494		4053	
Baddeck.....	3520			
Barrington.....	3426		3147	
Bear River.....	1115		634	
Beaver River.....	384		720	
Bridgetown.....	3235		2162	
Canada Creek.....	1049		1132	
Clementsport.....	1456		1199	
Cape Canso.....	462		545	
Cheverie.....	40		9	
Church Point.....	429		752	
Cornwallis.....	5377	29	3200	
Digby.....	3124	8	2771	
French Cross.....	1794		1027	
Five Islands.....	556		671	
Gnysborough.....	157			
Great Bras d'Or.....	173		301	
Hantsport.....	596		615	
Harborville.....	1094		742	10
Harbor au Bouche.....				
Horton.....	2305		1413	
Joggins.....	2878	52	1724	
LaHave.....	48		113	
Liverpool.....	12212		10413	
Little River.....	550		20	
Londonderry.....	3269		3539	
Louisburg.....	10		10	
Lingan.....		28		
Lunenburg.....	172		182	
Maitland.....	514		1237	
Margaree.....	69		113	
Mahone Bay.....	83			
Margaretsville.....	1563		810	
Parrsborough.....	436		617	
Pictou.....	54252	11	3100	123
Port Hood.....	4480		359	
Port Medway.....	397		237	
Port Mulgrave.....	1232		989	
Port Williams.....	597		70	
Pugwash.....	1245		1047	
Pubnico.....	404		589	
Port Hawkesbury.....	1417		1857	
Ragged Islands.....	2125		2479	
Shelburne.....	430		403	
Sandy Cove.....	227		85	
Sherbrooke.....	679			
St. Ann's.....	36			
Sydney, C. B.....	2574		869	
Sydney (North).....	1800		2085	62
Thorne's Cove.....	626		129	
Truro.....	1204		1384	
Tusket.....	2252		2225	
Tatamagouche.....				
Wallace.....	88			
Walton.....	9		114	
Westport.....	821	14	386	
Weymouth.....	2388		1361	
Wilmot.....	1915		1045	
Windsor.....	3384		1108	
Yarmouth.....	21239		15196	
Total.....	971815	1108	373282	5020

## GENERAL ABSTRACT—Continued.

PORTS.	Wine.					
	Glns. a 30c.	Value a 15 p. c.	Glns. a 30c.	Value a 15 p. c.	Glns. a 30c.	Value a 15 p. c.
Halifax .....	16921	14904 40	3604	6860 00	672	2223 80
Advocate Harbor .....						
Amherst .....	2	3 00	3	7 00		
Annapolis .....				52 50		
Antigonish .....			15			
Arichat .....	43	48 25				
Baddeck .....						
Barrington .....						
Bear River .....						
Beaver River .....						
Bridgetown .....						
Canada Creek .....						
Clementsport .....						
Canso (Cape) .....						
Cheverie .....						
Church Point .....						
Cornwallis .....						
Digby .....						
French Cross .....						
Five Islands .....						
Guysborough .....						
Great Bras d'Or .....						
Hantsport .....						
Harborville .....			1	80		
Harbor au Bouche .....	30	9 00				
Horton .....						
Joggins .....			1	4 00		
Lalave .....						
Liverpool .....						
Little River .....						
Londonderry .....						
Louisburg .....						
Lingan .....						
Lunenburg .....						
Maitland .....						
Margaree .....						
Mahone Bay .....						
Margaretsville .....						
Parrsborough .....						
Pictou .....	66	72 50	138	301 00		
Port Hood .....						
Port Medway .....						
Port Mulgrave .....			7	19 85		
Port Williams .....						
Pugwash .....						
Pubnico .....						
Port Hawksbury .....						
Ragged Islands .....						
Shelburne .....						
Sandy Cove .....						
Sherbrooke .....						
St. Ann's .....						
Sydney, C. B. ....	59	107 00	2	6 25	5	20 00
Sydney, (North) ..			58	105 00		
Thorne's Cove .....						
Truro .....						
Tusket .....						
Tatamagouche .....						
Wallace .....						
Walton .....						
Westport .....						
Weymouth .....	50	62 00				
Wilmot .....						
Windsor .....			2	4 00	37	123 00
Yarmouth .....						
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>17171</b>	<b>15206 15</b>	<b>3832</b>	<b>7361 00</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>2366 80</b>



## GENERAL ABSTRACT—Continued.

PORTS.	Value of Goods paying Advalorem Duty.			Amount of Duty.	
	Five per cent.	Ten per cent.	Twenty per cent.	Dollars	Cts.
Halifax .....	310172 80	1816965 30	4657 59	480703	57
Advocate Harbor.....	1291 00	641 00		187	88
Amberst .....	1902 66	32909 29	52 75	4938	23
Annapolis .....	2735 90	24204 40	24 30	3674	30
Antigonish .....	525 28	6117 70	75 00	779	62
Archat .....	7902 13	16611 68	90 34	3299	48
Baddeck .....	1652 96	2739 72		789	77
Barrington .....	430 37	9607 84	125 20	2136	34
Bear River.....	2449 19	6688 00	139 72	1245	50
Beaver River .....	1954 32	1517 01		448	69
Bridgetown.....	1634 80	18731 10	94 96	2663	55
Canada Creek.....	4299 00	2026 40	7 00	756	08
Clementsport.....	487 21	5235 50	21 15	806	00
Canso (Cape).....	123 96	435 04		113	88
Cheverie .....	102 00	113 30		43	53
Church Point.....	3854 30	4574 33	15 75	1336	21
Cornwallis .....	4049 30	22843 71	117 50	3837	04
Digby .....	1923 15	22614 87	76 85	3427	58
French Cross.....	514 59	3027 72	31 18	800	98
Five Islands.....	165 00	987 11		266	94
Guysborough.....		747 40		87	07
Great Bras d'Or.....		45 45		25	59
Hantsport.....	3155 15	1628 28	232 25	550	63
Harberville.....	4176 85	2597 34	13 75	841	25
Harbor au Bouche.....		15 30		12	54
Horton .....		6747 84	50 43	1242	03
Joggins .....	1512 73	6654 05	6 45	1426	35
Lalhave .....	8 40	1129 44	3 98	787	55
Liverpool.....	1939 16	16702 15	164 30	5453	81
Little River.....		843 40		135	39
Londonderry.....	1131 40	6202 30	75 65	1312	97
Louisburg.....		16 00		2	50
Lingan.....	33 00			6	94
Lunenburg.....		559 58		78	47
Maitland .....	2143 18	1365 32	18 05	439	98
Margaree.....				69	49
Mahone Bay.....		390 80	9 00	136	80
Margaretsville.....	307 00	5170 56		791	28
Parrsborough.....	1455 46	2152 95		495	59
Pictou .....	47152 88	99072 70	776 20	18310	84
Port Hood.....	42 87	1760 49	11 50	437	64
Port Medway.....	494 08	1062 60		413	15
Port Mulgrave.....	300 54	3559 00	86 20	702	03
Port Williams.....	79 55	1082 10		194	54
Pugwash.....	48 94	1416 38		300	99
Pubnico.....	72 00	728 30	4 50	183	43
Port Hawkesbury.....		1609 20	73 00	352	49
Ragged Islands.....	396 12	1838 04	17 10	1796	20
Shelburne.....	286 60	1881 44	29 94	358	22
Sandy Cove.....	476 00	759 00		234	17
Sherbrooke.....	6170 90		2 00	343	89
St. Ann's.....	46 20	5 60		7	32
Sydney, C. B.....	695 04	12585 62	161 85	1658	07
Sydney (North).....	12008 00	16436 50	112 00	4072	57
Thorne's Cove.....	991 16	971 79		357	76
Truro.....	515 28	14111 95	42 20	2064	37
Tusket.....	1872 69	3358 11		1159	26
Tatamagouche.....	455 99	843 99		107	15
Wallace.....	8 00			7	80
Walton.....	42 50	127 26		34	00
Westport.....	340 29	2016 47	27 75	478	34
Weymouth.....	4322 00	7258 00	25 00	1581	49
Wilnot.....	1401 00	3588 00		751	50
Windsor.....	19014 44	23345 90	395 89	4039	45
Yarmouth.....	34929 32	111210 07	998 58	22251	13
Total.....	\$495897 66	\$2362117 85	\$8867 05	\$588351 00	

WILLIAM ANNAND, *Fin. Secy.*

Comparative Statement of the Amount of Excise Duties collected at the different Ports of this Province, for the years 1860 and 1861.

PORTS.	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Decrease.
Halifax.....	555505 72	480703 57		74802 15	
Advocate Harbor.....	167 01	187 88	20 87		
Annapolis.....	4863 49	3674 30		1189 19	
Amherst.....	5377 39	4938 23		439 16	
Antigonish.....	884 05	779 62		104 43	
Arichat.....	4055 74	3299 48		756 26	
Barrington.....	6035 27	2136 34		3898 93	
Baddeck.....	107 23	789 77	682 54		
Bear River.....	1307 43	1245 50		61 93	
Beaver River.....	279 78	448 69	168 91		
Bridgetown.....	3072 65	2663 55		409 10	
Cape Canso.....	424 60	113 88		310 72	
Cornwallis.....	3979 89	3837 94		141 95	
Clementsport.....	1279 94	806 90		473 04	
Canada Creek.....	1168 63	756 08		412 55	
Chester.....	44 40			44 40	
Church Point.....	976 43	1336 21	359 78		
Cheverie.....		43 53	43 53		
Digby.....	4231 10	3427 58		803 52	
French Cross.....	438 47	800 98	362 51		
Five Islands.....		266 94	266 94		
Guysborough.....		87 07	87 07		
Great Bras d'Or.....	379 48	25 59		353 89	
Harborville.....	22 60	841 25	818 59		
Hantsport.....	433 78	550 63	116 85		
Horton.....	1627 92	1242 03		385 89	
Harbor au Bouche.....	65 80	12 54		53 26	
Joggins.....	1628 58	1426 35		202 23	
Lallave.....	244 54	787 53	543 01		
Liverpool.....	5994 39	5453 81		540 58	
Lunenburg.....	32 58	78 47	45 89		
Londonderry.....	2975 81	1312 97		1662 84	
Louisburg.....	2 10	2 50	40		
Little River.....	426 00	135 39		290 61	
Lingan.....		6 94	6 94		
Maitland.....	709 75	439 98		269 77	
Margaree.....	41 17	69 49	28 32		
Margarotsville.....		791 28	791 28		
Mahone Bay.....		136 80	136 80		
Parrsborough.....	925 88	495 59		430 29	
Pictou.....	18629 75	18310 84		318 91	
Pugwash.....	326 49	300 99		25 50	
Pubnico.....	257 32	183 43		73 89	
Port Hood.....	80 67	437 64	356 97		
Port Medway.....	165 74	413 15	247 41		
Port Mulgrave.....	1196 98	702 03		494 95	
Port Williams.....	197 02	194 54		2 48	
Port Hawkesbury.....	244 85	352 49	107 64		
Ragged Islands.....	911 08	1796 20	885 12		
Sydney, C. B.....	2025 47	1658 07		367 40	
Sydney (North).....	3609 94	4072 57	462 63		
Shelburne.....	1416 27	358 22		1058 05	
St. Ann's.....	11 40	7 32		4 08	
St. Mary's River.....	275 94	343 89	67 95		
Sandy Cove.....	188 71	234 17	45 46		
Tatunagouche.....	36 81	107 15	70 34		
Truro.....	2039 65	2064 37	24 72		
Tusket.....	857 86	1159 26	301 40		
Thorne's Cove.....	241 87	357 76	115 89		
Wallace.....	18 35	7 80		10 55	
Walton.....	79 53	34 00		45 53	
Westport.....	880 98	478 34		402 64	
Weymouth.....	1421 04	1581 49	160 45		
Wilmot.....	1822 41	751 50		1070 91	
Windsor.....	3593 27	4039 45	446 18		
Yarmouth.....	21182 08	22251 13	1069 05		
Total.....	\$671421 20	\$588351 00	8341 44	91911 64	83070 20

WILLIAM ANNAND, *Fin. Sec'y.*

Financial Secretary's Office, 31st December, 1861.

12 APPENDIX No. 13.—ANNUAL FINANCIAL RETURNS.

*Comparative Statement of the amount of Excise Duties collected on Articles imported into this Province in 1860 and 1861.*

Articles.	Duty on Imports of 1860.	Duty on Imports of 1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Decrease.
Brandy .....	19657 69	17794 96		1862 64	
Bacon and Hams .....	8 14	5 54		2 60	
Beef and Pork .....	1 00	1 00			
Butter .....		1 05	1 05		
Cordials .....	111 20	36 00		75 20	
Cheese .....	26 06	34 31	8 25		
Candles .....	1100 32	638 97		461 35	
“ .....	562 52	329 16		233 36	
Coffee .....	4574 50	4622 67	48 08		
“ .....	1309 02	1172 10		136 92	
Chocolate .....	23 28	24 36	1 08		
Crackers .....	607 87	526 21		81 66	
Cinnamon .....	84 60	78 81		5 79	
Flour .....	17 00	22 25	5 25		
Ginger and Pepper .....	445 36	355 64		89 72	
Geneva and Whiskey .....	28148 80	25137 42		3011 38	
Leather .....	8531 45	7121 02		1410 43	
Molasses .....	47266 40	47123 40		143 00	
Onions .....	63 87	167 75	103 86		
Fruit, viz: Raisins .....	4416 07	3623 88		792 24	
Rum .....	93895 30	82046 96		11848 34	
Sugar .....	48713 34	48909 30	285 96		
“ .....	8091 22	6463 35		1627 87	
Tea .....	49543 95	48590 77		953 18	
“ .....	114 60	110 80		3 80	
Tobacco .....	19346 40	14931 31		4415 09	
Whiskey .....	2649 00	3012 00	363 00		
Wine .....	9152 70	7432 29		1720 50	
“ .....	4438 47	4170 19		268 28	
“ .....	1983 35	997 62		985 73	
Am't on Goods at 5 per cent.	25499 76	24794 88		704 88	
“ 10 per cent.	288998 66	236211 78		52786 88	
“ 20 per cent.	2039 30	1773 41		265 89	
	\$671421 20	\$588351 00	816 53	83886 73	83070 20

WILLIAM ANNAND, *Fin. Sec'y.*

APPENDIX No. 13.—ANNUAL FINANCIAL RETURNS. 13

Comparative Statement of the quantities of Articles subject to duty, imported into this Province for the years 1860 and 1861.

Articles.	Imported 1860.	Imported 1861.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brandy ..... Gallons	24572	22244		2328
Beef and Pork ..... Bbls.	1	1		
Bacon and Hams ..... Lbs.	407	277		130
Butter..... Lbs.		60	60	
Cordials..... Gallons	139	45		94
Cheese ..... Lbs.	2606	3431	825	
Candles (Tallow)..... Lbs.	37268	21299		15969
Do. (Others)..... Lbs.	7232	4114		3118
Coffee (Green)..... Lbs.	157182	154089		3093
Do. (Roasted)..... Lbs.	26486	23442		3044
Chocolate..... Lbs.	784	812	28	
Crackers ..... Lbs.	60787	52622		8165
Cinnamon ..... Lbs.	1692	1576		116
Flour..... Bbls.	68	89	21	
Ginger and Pepper..... Lbs.	11282	8891		2391
Geneva..... Gallons	45164	41896		3268
Leather ..... Lbs.	292220	237367		54853
Molasses ..... Gallons	945328	942468		2860
Onions..... Lbs.	12774	33546	20772	
Raisins..... Lbs.	232000	181191		50809
Rum..... Gallons	259916	234420		25496
Sugar..... Lbs.	3247556	3266620	19064	
Do. .... Lbs.	404561	323167		81394
Tea..... Lbs.	990879	971815		19064
Do..... Lbs.	1146	1108		38
Tobacco..... Lbs.	481764	373283		108481
Whiskey..... Gallons	4246	5020	774	
Wine..... do.	21632	17171		4461
Do ..... do.	4796	3833		963
Do ..... do.	1626	714		912
Goods at 5 per cent.....	\$509995 18	\$495897 66		\$14097 52
“ 10 per cent.....	\$2889986 63	\$2362117 85		\$527868 78
“ 20 per cent.....	\$10196 50	\$8867 05		\$1328 45

WILLIAM ANNAND, *Fin. Sec'y.*

Financial Secretary's Office, 31st December, 1861.

*Comparative Statement of the gross amount of Light Duty at the different Ports of this Province for the years 1860 and 1861.*

PORTS.	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.
Halifax .....	\$8852 90	8328 35		524 55	
Advocate Harbor.....	62 00	85 50	23 50		
Amherst .....	35 80	47 40	11 60		
Annapolis .....	235 50	226 90		9 60	
Antigonish .....	47 20	101 70	54 50		
Arichat.....	1076 00	1337 80	261 80		
Baddeck .....	20 10	3 30		16 80	
Barrington .....	201 95	180 40		21 55	
Bear River.....	74 25	155 15	80 90		
Bridgetown.....	12 40	46 90	34 50		
Beaver River.....	9 30	10 05	75		
Canada Creek.....	160 10	102 50		57 60	
Canso Strait.....	5165 40	6088 60	923 20		
Canso Cape (Norris).....	8 80	12 80	4 00		
Do. (Bigelow).....	1588 40	1135 90		452 50	
Chester .....	91 40	65 60		25 80	
Church Point .....	135 25	111 60	6 35		
Cheverie.....		96 90	96 90		
Clementsport .....	55 50	68 10	12 60		
Cornwallis.....	157 25	235 45	78 20		
Cow Bay.....		182 00	182 00		
Digby .....	147 40	108 70		38 70	
French Cross .....	31 20	24 80		6 40	
Five Islands.....		75 20	75 20		
Great Bras d'Or.....	40 50	50 91	10 40		
Guysborough .....	43 10	48 10	5 00		
Harborville .....	2 00	85 30	83 30		
Harbor au Bouche.....	22 00	27 60	5 60		
Hantsport .....	312 05	225 30		86 75	
Horton.....	89 30	26 90		62 40	
Joggins .....	191 00	434 30	243 30		
Liverpool .....	900 60	634 85		265 75	
Launenburg .....	148 05	91 50		56 55	
La Have .....	180 40	92 90		87 50	
Londonderry .....	113 65	37 70		75 95	
Little River .....	79 40	78 20		1 20	
Lingan .....	385 30	1269 60	884 30		
Louisburg.....	105 10	92 30		12 80	
Margaree.....	5 30	20 30	15 00		
Main-a-Dieu.....	8 00	25 70	17 70		
Mahone Bay.....	5 00	47 70	42 70		
Maitland.....	208 55	161 35		47 20	
Margaretsville .....		10 50	10 50		
North Sydney.....	2361 00	2434 25	73 25		
Pictou .....	1633 70	1409 50		224 20	
Parrsborough.....	86 80	153 60	66 80		
Pugwash.....	440 30	1042 70	602 40		
Pubnico.....	155 40	207 80	52 40		
Do. ....	78 90	116 50	37 60		
Port Hood.....	4 20	9 60	5 40		
Port Mulgrave.....	50 70	66 20	15 50		
Port Medway .....	436 20	379 50		56 70	
Port Williams .....		22 60	22 60		
Port Hawkesbury .....	87 70	42 10		45 60	
Ragged Islands .....	230 50	233 70	3 20		
Sydney, C. B.....	76 10	112 90	36 80		
Shelburne .....	121 60	185 40	63 80		
Do. (entrance of harbor)	222 50	120 00		102 50	

Comparative Statement of the amount of Light Duties, &c.—Continued.

PORTS.	1860.	1861.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total Increase.
Sheet Harbor.....	56 30	45 10		11 20	
St. Mary's.....	95 80	62 95		32 85	
St. Ann's.....	6 90	45 50	38 60		
Sandy Cove.....	104 30	100 80		3 50	
Tatamagouche.....	86 60	297 10	210 50		
Truro.....	15 30	22 45	7 15		
Thorne's Cove.....	165 00	125 90		39 10	
Tusket.....	100 65	174 00	73 35		
Do.....		20 60	20 60		
Wallace.....	93 70	92 00		1 70	
Walton.....	170 50	99 95		70 55	
Westport.....	320 20	302 00		18 20	
Weymouth.....	112 10	183 15	71 05		
Wilnot.....	77 70	67 60		10 10	
Windsor.....	1420 65	465 40		955 25	
White Head.....	22 80	29 40	6 60		
Yarmouth.....	901 40	1122 85	221 45		
Total.....	\$30713 90	\$32065 70	\$4792 85	\$3431 05	\$1361 80

WILLIAM ANNAND, *Fin. Sec'y.*

Financial Secretary's Office, 31st December, 1861.

Abstract of Articles imported into this Province on which duty was collected in the year 1861.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Amount.	
			Dollars.	Cts.
Brandy.....Gallons	22243	80c. per gall.....	17794	96
Beef and Pork.....Barrels	1	\$1 per bbl.....	1	00
Bacon, Hams, &c.....Lbs.	277	\$2 per 100 lbs.....	5	54
Butter.....Lbs.	66	\$1.75 per 100 lbs.....	1	05
Cordials.....Gallons	45	80c. per gall.....	36	00
Cheese.....Lbs.	3431	\$1 per 100 lbs.....	34	31
Candles (Tallow).....Lbs.	21299	3c. per lb.....	638	97
Do. other kinds.....Lbs.	4114	8c. ".....	329	16
Coffee (Green).....Lbs.	154089	3c. ".....	4622	67
Coffee (Roasted).....Lbs.	23442	5c. ".....	1172	10
Chocolate.....Lbs.	812	3c. ".....	24	36
Cinnamon.....Lbs.	1576	5c. ".....	78	81
Crackers.....Lbs.	52621	\$1 per 100 lbs.....	526	21
Fleur.....Lbs.	89	25c. per lb.....	22	25
Geneva.....Gallons	41895	60c. per gall.....	25137	42
Ginger and Pepper.....Lbs.	8891	4c. per lb.....	355	64
Leather (Sole).....Lbs.	237367	3c. per lb.....	7121	02
Molasses.....Gallons	942468	5c. per gall.....	47123	40
Onions.....Lbs.	33546	50c. per 100 lbs.....	167	73
Raisins.....Lbs.	181191	2c. per lb.....	3623	83
Rum.....Gallons	234419	35c. per gall.....	82046	96
Sugar (Raw).....Lbs.	3266620	\$1.50 per 100 lbs.....	48999	30
Sugar (Refined).....Lbs.	323167	\$2 per 100 lbs.....	6463	35
Tea (Black).....Lbs.	971815	5c. per lb.....	48590	77
Tea (Green).....Lbs.	1108	10c. per lb.....	110	80
Tobacco.....Lbs.	373282	4c. per lb.....	14931	31
Whiskey.....Gallons	5020	60c. per gall.....	3012	00
Wine.....Gallons	17171	30c. per gall.....	5151	30
Invoice value of above, \$15206 15.....		15 per cent.....	2280	90
Do.....Gallons	3832	80c. per gall.....	3066	04
Invoice value of above, \$7361 00.....		15 per cent.....	1104	15
Do.....Gallons	714	90c. per gall.....	642	60
Invoice value of above, \$2366 80.....		15 per cent.....	355	02
Value of Goods, \$495897 66.....		5 per cent.....	24794	88
Do.....\$2362117 85.....		10 per cent.....	236211	78
Do.....\$8867 05.....		20 per cent.....	1773	41
Total Currency.....			\$588351	00

WILLIAM ANNAND, *Fin. Sec'y.*

Financial Secretary's Office, 31st December, 1861.

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF WARRANTS,

Drawn on the Receiver General by the Financial Secretary, for Payment, on account of the different Public Services of the Province, during the year ended 31st December, 1861.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1861.	For 1861.	Total Amount.
CIVIL LIST.				
His Excellency The Earl of Mulgrave...	Salary as Lieut. Governor for one year, to 30th September, 1861...	\$3750 00	11250 00	.....
Honble. William Young...	" Chief Justice....."	800 00	2400 00	.....
W. B. Bliss.....	" Assistant Judge....."	812 50	2437 50	.....
E. M. Dodd.....	" " "....."	700 00	2100 00	.....
W. F. DesBarres.....	" " "....."	700 00	2100 00	.....
L. M. Wilkins.....	" " "....."	700 00	2100 00	.....
Joseph Howe.....	" Provincial Secretary....."	700 00	2100 00	.....
John H. Anderson.....	" Receiver General....."	600 00	1800 00	.....
William Annand.....	" Financial Secretary....."	600 00	1800 00	.....
Adams G. Archibald.....	" Attorney General....."	500 00	1500 00	.....
Samuel P. Fairbanks.....	" Commissioner Crown Lands....."	500 00	1500 00	.....
James McKeagney.....	" Inspector of Mines....."	300 00	349 31	.....
William H. Keating.....	" Clerk to Provincial Secretary....."	350 00	10 50	.....
Thomas A. Gregor.....	" Assistant Clerk " "....."	112 50	337 50	.....
Frederick Howe.....	" " " for nine months, to 30th June, 1861....."	112 50	225 00	.....
Sydenham Howe.....	" " " for three months, to 30th Sept. 1861....."	.....	112 50	.....
Edward Duckett.....	" Clerk to Receiver General for 9½ months, to 30th Sept., 1861....."	32 88	900 00	.....
John R. Wallace.....	" " " for one year, to 30th Sept., 1861....."	250 00	750 00	.....
Thomas R. DeWolf.....	" Clerk to Financial Secretary, for one year, to 30th September, 1861....."	250 00	750 00	.....
William A. Henry.....	" Clerk to Commissioner of Crown Lands for one year, to 30th September, 1861....."	250 00	750 00	.....
Frederick LeBlanc.....	" " " "....."	200 00	600 00	.....
Edward Morris.....	" " " "....."	120 00	360 00	.....
Charles Carman.....	" Clerk to Comm. of Crown Lands, for 9 months, to 30th September, 1861....."	.....	375 00	.....
Peter Doyle.....	" " " "....."	.....	300 00	.....
F. G. Stapleton.....	" Private Secretary to Lieut. Governor for one year....."	312 50	937 50	.....
J. W. Nutting.....	" Clerk of the Crown "....."	100 00	300 00	.....
James Venables.....	" Keeper of the Provincial Building, 3 months, to 31st December, 1860....."	80 00	.....	.....
Joseph Skallish.....	" Messenger of Council for one year, to 30th Sept., 1861....."	40 00	120 00	.....
Alexander Stewart, C. B.	Pension as late Master of the Rolls for one year, to 30th Sept., 1861....."	400 00	1200 00	.....
W. Q. Sawers.....	" Judge of the Court of Common Pleas "....."	300 00	900 00	.....
J. G. Marshall.....	" " " "....."	300 00	900 00	.....
W. H. Crawley.....	" Com. of Crown Lands for one year, to 30th Sept., 1861....."	300 00	900 00	.....
John S. Morris.....	" " " "....."	300 00	900 00	.....
Miss Cox.....	" for 3½ months, to February 1861....."	125 00	15 13	.....
Provincial Secretary.....	Contingencies of his Office for one year, to 30th Sept., 1861....."	125 00	375 00	.....
Receiver General.....	" " nine months "....."	.....	150 00	.....
Financial Secretary.....	" " " "....."	.....	225 00	.....
Commiss'r Crown Lands.....	" " one year "....."	50 00	150 00	.....
<i>Carried forward.</i>		14772 88	45019 44	59792 32

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1861.	For 1861.	Total amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....				\$59792 32
	AGRICULTURE.			
President and Secretary.	Annapolis Co., East Annapolis Soc.	40 00		
" "	Cape Breton County, Mira Society	40 00		
" "	Cape Breton do., Sydney "	40 00		
" "	Colchester do., L. Stewiacke "	30 00		
" "	Cumberland do., Parrsborough "		60 00	
" "	Digby do., Clare "	40 00		
" "	Digby do., Central "		50 00	
" "	Guysborough do., Guysborough "	60 00		
" "	Halifax do., Dartmouth "	40 00	40 00	
" "	Halifax, do. Musquodoboit "	40 00		
" "	Hants, do. Nine Mile River "	60 00		
" "	Hants do., East Rawdon "	30 00	30 00	
" "	Hants, do., Newport "	30 00		
" "	Hants, do., Hants "		40 00	
" "	King's do., King's "	40 00		
" "	King's do., West Cornwallis "		40 00	
" "	Lunenburg, do., Lunenburg "	40 00		
" "	Pictou, do., Pictou "	40 00		
" "	Pictou, do., Maxwellton "		40 00	
" "	Pictou, do., Hopewell "		40 00	
" "	Queen's do., Caledonia & Kempt "		120 00	
" "	Sydney do., Central "		120 00	
" "	Victoria do., Middle River "		120 00	
" "	Yarmouth do., Yarmouth "		80 00	
Rev. Dr. Forrester.....	For his services.....		200 00	
		570 00	980 00	1550 00
	ADVANCES.			
William Anderson.....	Survey of Gold Diggings at Tangier	69 50		
William Sutherland.....	Services connected with Railway Interest from city of Halifax.....	68 60		
James R. Smith.....	Services connected with Haliburton's claim for Pension.....	60 00		
John A. Bell.....	On account reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.....	80 00		
E. M. McDonald.....	On account Public Printing.....	800 00	1000 00	
Thomas B. Akin.....	" " Record Commission.....	143 24	202 75	
John H. Harvie.....	" " Services connected with Consul's Fees in American Ports.....	160 00		
Do.	" " Services connected with Money Order Department.....		50 00	
G. A. Blanchard.....	" " Services investigating charge against Elias Grimes, J. P.....		62 63	
Nathan Tupper.....	Expenses of burial—a Pauper Indian.....		16 00	
Thomas A. Smith.....	Supplies furnished destitute Indians.....		42 00	
Overseers Poor.....	Maintenance Mary Ann Flinn at Barrington.....	28 00		
A. F. Comeau.....	Aid to Breakwater at Church Point, Co. Digby.....	80 00		
Perkins, Bacon & Co.....	For £25,000 Province Notes, Nos. 105,001 to 130,000.....		353 73	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$4119 34	\$1727 11	\$61032 32



## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1861.	For 1861.	Total amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		\$1489 34	\$1727 11	\$61342 32
ADVANCES—Continued.				
Hon. Prov. Secretary.....	To defray Expenses of Delegates to Canada.....		400 00	
Hon. J. McCully.....	“ “ “ Proceeding to New Brunswick.....		40 00	
Esson & Co.....	Supplies furnished destitute families at Chezetcook, afflicted with Small-pox.....		151 76	
Hon. Prov. Secretary.....	Expenses to England.....		1500 00	
C. Boltenhouse.....	Aid to Gulf Steamboat.....		400 00	
W. H. Keating.....	For Records procured in London, giving history of this Province.....		393 45	
Do.....	“ “ “ “.....		183 33	
Commissioner of Railway	On account of Construction.....		7000 00	
John A. Bell.....	On account of Expenses procuring articles for Inter-national Exhibition.....		1932 29	
Michael S. Brown.....	For Nova Scotia Gold to be forwarded to Inter-national Exhibition.....		2539 67	
George S. Bolton.....	For Nova Scotia Gold and Quartz to be forwarded to.....		2184 24	
Joseph Jacobs.....	“ “ “.....		544 75	
Charles Hayden.....	“ “ “.....		64 00	
E. A. Taylor.....	“ “ “.....		80 00	
Edward Crowell.....	“ “ “.....		30 00	
Peter Ross.....	“ “ “.....		140 00	
John Cumminger.....	“ “ “.....		345 25	
John Hewitt.....	“ “ “.....		1254 86	
William Cunard.....	“ “ “.....		1154 70	
Joseph Fairbanks.....	For Premium Insurance on Gold per steamer to England.....		14 88	
Professor How.....	For expenses collecting minerals for Inter-national Exhibition.....		40 00	
S. Cunard & Co.....	For freight of Gold per steamer to England.....		37 27	
J. Cornelius.....	For specimens of Gold-bearing Quartz for Inter-national Exhibition.....		315 00	
A. G. Archibald.....	For professional services, as per account.....		179 92	
James Kerr.....	On account of expenses conveying Despatches to the Governor-General.....		160 00	
		1489 34	22812 48	24301 82
BOARD OF WORKS.				
Chairman of Board.....	On account of expenditure of 1861, including balance for 1860.....	14269 41	84243 76	
Hugh Munro.....	Salary as Chairman for 9 months ended 30th September, 1861.....		1200 00	
Matthew D. McKenna.....	Salary as Superintendent of Light Houses for 9 months, to 30th September, 1861.....		750 00	
		\$14269 41	86193 76	100463 17
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....			\$186107 31

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1861.	For 1861.	Total amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....				\$186107 31
	BOARD OF STATISTICS.			
Secretary of Board .....	On account of expenses of taking the Census of Nova .....		12500 00	12500 00
	CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.			
Com. of Crown Lands .....	To pay Surveyors' and Registrars' Accounts, and return purchase monies, &c., to 31st Dec., 1861..	2085 00	11415 00	14400 00
	CORONERS' INQUESTS.			
G. F. Ditmars.....	Annapolis County—Coroners' fees on Inquisitions held .....		10 00	
Stephen Crosscup.....	" .....		20 00	
Alexander J. Babbington..	Cape Breton County .....	10 00		
Lauchlan Robertson.....	" .....	10 00	40 00	
Donald McQueen .....	" .....	10 00		
John Irvin, J. P.....	Colchester County .....		10 00	
John Smith .....	" .....		10 00	
F. R. Parker.....	" .....		10 00	
Samuel Muir.....	" .....		10 00	
Archibald Patterson.....	" .....		10 00	
Thomas Page.....	Cumberland County .....	10 00		
Henry A. Davidson .....	" .....		20 00	
Charles Ward .....	" .....		10 00	
Joseph Clark.....	" .....		10 00	
Charles Jones.....	Digby County .....		10 00	
William Pride.....	Guysborough County .....	10 00		
E. J. Cunningham.....	" .....		10 00	
James B. Hadley .....	" .....		60 00	
William G. Scott .....	" .....		10 00	
Edward Jennings.....	Halifax County .....	10 00	150 00	
Samuel Gray.....	" .....	20 00	200 00	
William Harrison.....	" .....	10 00	20 00	
George Munro.....	" .....		10 00	
William H. Weeks.....	" .....		20 00	
Thomas Tobin.....	" .....		10 00	
William Pearson.....	" .....		10 00	
John A. Jenkins.....	Hants County .....		30 00	
John McKeen.....	Inverness County .....		10 00	
J. D. Tremain.....	" .....		20 00	
Charles C. Hamilton.....	King's County .....		20 00	
William Ross .....	Lunenburg County .....		40 00	
W. A. C. Randall.....	" .....	10 00		
Charles Gray .....	" .....		10 00	
Daniel Dimock .....	" .....		10 00	
William H. Harris.....	Pictou County .....	30 00	40 00	
John Mitchell .....	" .....		20 00	
Lewis Johnston.....	" .....		10 00	
James Forbes.....	Queen's County .....		50 00	
Freeman Tupper.....	" .....	10 00		
George E. Jean.....	Richmond County .....		40 00	
James G. McKeen .....	" .....		10 00	
David Eisenhaur.....	Shelburne County .....		10 00	
William Curry .....	Sydney County .....		30 00	
Joseph Symonds .....	" .....	10 00	10 00	
James C. Farish .....	Yarmouth County .....	10 00		
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$160 00	\$1030 00	\$213007 31

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1861.	For 1861.	Total amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		\$160 00	\$1030 00	\$213007 31
Thomas D. Chipman .....	Yarmouth County—Coroners' fees.....		20 00	
George Bingay .....	“ “ .....		30 00	
Forman Hatfield.....	“ “ .....		10 00	
Matthew Jellery.....	“ “ .....		10 00	
		160 00	1100 00	1260 00
CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.				
W. Fisher and J. Killam.....	Witnesses in cause Queen <i>vs.</i> M. Bruce.....	14 20		
John Creighton.....	Conducting criminal prosecutions, Shore Circuit, Spring and Fall Term.....		250 53	
Stephen H. Moore .....	Do. at Kentville, June Term .....		58 00	
Martin I. Wilkins .....	Do. Pictou and Truro, Spring and Fall Term .....		179 73	
Stewart Campbell.....	Do. Cape Breton Circuit, do.....		338 61	
J. W. Johnston.....	Do. Amherst, June Term .....		119 70	
W. A. Henry .....	Do. Cape Breton Circuit, Spring and Fall Term .....		326 80	
John C. Wade.....	Do. Digby, July Term.....		115 20	
James A. Denison .....	Do. Digby, July Term.....		29 63	
Charles W. H. Harris.....	Do. Kentville .....		96 56	
Charles F. Harrington.....	Do. Arichat .....		28 00	
J. W. Johnston .....	Do. Amherst .....		74 10	
“ .....	To pay witnesses fees and expenses.....		44 20	
		14 20	1661 96	1676 16
CAPE RACE LIGHT DUTY.				
Dep. Provincial Secretary.....	Amount paid into the Treasury for this service .....	100 24		
		100 24		100 24
COPY RIGHT.				
W. H. Keating.....	Amount paid into the Treasury on this account.....	39 45		
		39 45		39 45
DISTRESSED SEAMEN.				
H. B. Paulin.....	Expenses relieving distressed British seamen in 1861.....		1466 95	
“ .....	For his services connected with distressed seamen in 1860.....	200 00		
		200 00	1466 95	1666 95
DRAWBACKS.				
E. Albro & Co., <i>ct. al.</i> .....	For return of duties paid at Hx., allowed by Board of Revenue... ..	1675 80	9944 17	
J. S. May, <i>ct. al.</i> .....	Do. Outposts do .....	12 00	262 36	
		1687 80	10206 53	11894 33
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....			\$220644 44

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1861.	For 1861.	Total amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....				\$229644 44
EDUCATION.				
The Governors.....	Grant to King's College for one year, ended 30th Sept. 1861	250 00	750 00	
The Trustees.....	“ St. Mary's College.....	250 00	750 00	
Do. ....	“ Horton Academy.....	250 00	750 00	
Do. ....	“ Sackville Academy.....	250 00	750 00	
Do. ....	“ Presbyt'n Church Academy.	250 00	750 00	
Do. ....	“ Pictou.....	250 00	750 00	
Do. ....	“ St. Francis Xavier's.....	250 00	750 00	
Do. ....	“ Halifax Grammar School....	150 00	450 00	
Rev. Dr. Forrester.....	Salary as Superintendent of Normal School for one year, to 31st October, 1861.....	200 00	1000 00	
W. Mulholland.....	Salary as Teacher.....	133 34	666 66	
— Rand.....	“ “.....	133 34	666 66	
Rev. Dr. Forrester.....	To pay Teachers in the Model School.....	133 34	666 66	
Do. ....	For Books.....		2400 00	
Do. ....	Fuel, Repairs, &c.....		400 00	
Do. ....	Teachers of Music for Normal School.....		100 00	
Do. ....	Contingent Expenses.....		400 00	
Do. ....	Postage for the year ended May, 1861.....	87 00		
Comm'r's Normal School.....	Repairs of Building.....	50 00		
Trustees Union School.....	Aid to Union School at Halifax.....		120 00	
Managers of Infant School Commissioners.....	Aid to Infant School.....		200 00	
	County Annapolis, for Common and Grammar Schools, Eastern District.....	258 66	1293 34	
Do. ....	“ “ Western do.....	224 00	1170 00	
Do. ....	Cape Breton “.....	486 66	2433 34	
Do. ....	Colchester North.....	94 66	473 34	
Do. ....	“ South.....	319 33	1596 67	
Do. ....	Cumberland East.....	350 30	1715 20	
Do. ....	“ “ West.....	72 00	360 00	
Do. ....	Digby “ Clare.....	114 00	570 00	
Do. ....	“ “ Digby.....	272 44	1362 22	
Do. ....	Guysborough “ Guysborough.....	245 84	1162 15	
Do. ....	“ “ St. Mary's.....	102 22	511 11	
Do. ....	Halifax City.....	466 66	2333 34	
Do. ....	“ “ Rural.....	163 00	799 62	
Do. ....	“ “ Shore.....	129 66	648 34	
Do. ....	“ “ Western.....	292 66	1463 34	
Do. ....	Hants “ Rawdon.....	176 89	884 45	
Do. ....	“ “ Windsor.....	280 22	1442 10	
Do. ....	Inverness “ North.....	187 48	959 63	
Do. ....	“ “ South.....	388 06	1945 48	
Do. ....	King's “.....	516 66	2333 34	
Do. ....	Lunenburg “ Lunenburg.....	250 66	1253 34	
Do. ....	“ “ Chester.....	125 33	626 67	
Do. ....	“ “ New Dublin.....	125 33	601 67	
Do. ....	Pictou “ North.....	374 00	1954 62	
Do. ....	“ “ South.....	396 22	2047 77	
Do. ....	Queen's “.....	326 66	1583 34	
Do. ....	Richmond “.....	355 33	1776 67	
Do. ....	Shelburne “ Barrington.....	163 33	816 67	
Do. ....	“ “ Shelburne.....	163 33	816 67	
Do. ....	Sydney “.....	466 66	2333 34	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....		\$10525 27	\$51587 75	\$229644 44

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1861.	For 1861.	Total amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		\$10525 27	\$51587 75	\$229644 44
EDUCATION—Continued.				
Commissioners .....	County Victoria, for Common and Grammar Schools.....	533 33	1666 67	
" .....	Yarmouth " Argyle.....	165 56	827 78	
" .....	" " Yarmouth.....	240 44	1202 22	
		11464 60	55284 42	
INTEREST.				
Cashier of Savings' Bank.....	To pay interest on deposits to 31st December, 1861.....		20000 00	
Cashier of Bank of N. S.....	To pay interest on amount of Advances to 31st December, 1861.....		4093 53	
			24093 53	66749 02
INDIANS.				
Comm'r of Indian Affairs.....	Grant 1861, for relief of destitute Indians .....		1200 00	
Overseers of Poor.....	" " " at Clare.....	45 07		
" .....	" " " Truro.....	17 87		
William Pearson.....	" " " .....		101 25	
G. H. and W. Lesley.....	" " " .....		185 16	
William Hall .....	" " " .....		68 00	
H. G. Farish.....	" " " .....		40 00	
Charles Aitkins .....	" " " .....		5 25	
J. G. A. McKeen.....	" " " .....		12 00	
		62 94	1611 66	24093 53
JUDICIARY EXPENSES.				
E. M. Dodd.....	Travelling fees Shore Circuit, Spring Term.....		158 66	
" .....	" Cape Breton Circuit, Fall Term .....		228 66	
L. M. Wilkins.....	" Eastern Circuit, June Term .....		144 67	
W. F. DesBarres .....	" Western Circuit, June and July Terms.....		182 00	
" .....	" Eastern Circuit, Fall Term.....		149 33	
Hon. Wm. Young.....	" " Spring Term .....		238 00	
" .....	" Shore Circuit, Fall Term.....		191 33	
W. B. Bliss.....	" C. Breton Circuit, Fall Term .....		140 00	
			1432 65	1674 60
LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.				
The President, <i>et. al.</i> .....	Pay and travelling allowance as members, session 1861.....		6263 00	
John C. Halliburton.....	Contingencies of L. Council .....		1189 63	
" .....	Clerk of Council.....		800 00	
John W. Ritchie .....	Law Clerk.....		600 00	
John J. Sawyer.....	Gentleman Usher Black Rod .....		300 00	
Rev. R. Willis .....	Chaplain .....		100 00	
Henry Oldright .....	Reporting Debates of Legislative Council .....		500 00	
Joseph Skallish.....	Attendance on Committee Public Accounts .....		10 00	
" .....	Messenger Legislative Council.....		180 00	
James Venables .....	Assistant do. " .....		80 00	
Postmaster General .....	Postage of members " .....		692 66	
The Speaker, <i>et. al.</i> .....	Pay and travelling allowance as members of Assembly, do. 1861.....		19643 00	
				1432 65
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....		\$30268 29	\$323594 24

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1861.	For 1861.	Total amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....			\$30268 29	\$323594 24
	LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES— <i>Cont'd.</i>			
A. James.....	Pay as Clerk of Assembly, session 1861.....		1200 00	
".....	Contingencies of do.....		1414 95	
H. C. D. Twining.....	Pay as Clerk Assistant.....		800 00	
J. C. Cochran.....	" Chaplain.....		100 00	
Edward Joyce.....	" Seargeant-at-Arms.....		300 00	
John H. Hefler.....	" Assistant do.....		180 00	
John Fitzgerald.....	" Messenger of Assembly.....		160 00	
Samuel Chipman.....	" Chairman of Committee of Supply.....		80 00	
Henry Martell.....	" " Bills.....		80 00	
A. C. McDonald.....	" Speaker of Assembly.....		800 00	
A. & W. McKinlay.....	For Books, Binding Laws and Journals of Assembly, &c.....	1443 75		
Postmaster General.....	For postage of Members of Assembly, session 1861.....		2229 14	
J. G. Bourinot.....	For Reporting Debates of Assembly, session 1861.....		2200 00	
		1443 75	39902 38	41346 13
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
Judge of Vice Admiralty	Fuel and Crier of Court.....	50 00		
Joseph Skallish.....	Attendance on office of Receiver General and Financial Secretary.....	20 00		
".....	Purchase Fuel for office of Attorney General.....		16 45	
John Bowes & Son.....	Binding Books for Financial Secretary's office and Revenue Department.....	48 35		
Thomas D. Archibald.....	Placing Buoys at Sydney, C. B.....	40 00		
A. & W. McKinlay.....	Stationery, Books, &c., for Financial Secretary and Receiver General's offices.....	280 84		
A. & H. Creighton.....	Books for Revenue Department, and Stationery for Financial Secretary.....	137 15		
".....	Ledger furnished Receiver General's office.....	25 00		
James McKeagney.....	On account of travelling expenses.....	100 00	150 60	
Jacob S. Ingraham.....	Return of two members to Assembly from County Victoria.....	6 00	6 00	
J. M. Caldwell.....	Do. one " King's.....		6 00	
R. McLean.....	Do. one " Cumberland.....	6 00		
Commissioners.....	For signing and cancelling Province Notes.....		360 00	
John Goudge.....	Services in Financial Secretary's office.....	10 00	90 00	
Fitzgerald Cochran.....	Reporting Decisions of Sup. Court.....	200 00		
James Venables.....	Keeper of Provincial Build'g.....		240 00	
Hon. Colin Campbell.....	Attendance in Halifax as Executive Councillor.....		105 00	
Hon. John Locke.....	Do. do. do.....		80 00	
Angus McDonald.....	As per Report of Committee on Education.....	94 35		
R. Huntington.....	Balance of acc't for Public Print'g.....	7 25		
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$1024 94	\$1054 05	\$364940 37

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services		
		Previous to 1861.	For 1861.	Total amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		\$1021 94	\$1054 05	\$361940 37
	MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.			
R. G. Fraser.....	For specimens of Gold sent to the Duke of Newcastle.....		57 50	
C. E. Hewett.....		100 00		
Bauld, Gibson & Co.....	Supplies furnished County Guysborough.....		193 35	
Esson & Co.....	Do. Do.....		193 50	
Directors Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	Aid to that Institution.....		2000 00	
C. B. Archibald.....	For extra Mail Service.....	696 80		
Hiram Hyde.....	Do. do.....	665 00		
A. & W. McKinlay.....	Stationery furnished Inspect. Mines.....	78 18		
James Fogo.....	Expenses of inquiring into causes of death of Peter Ferguson, of Cape Breton.....		141 00	
Charles Blanchard.....	Grant 1861.....		34 57	
Edward Wallace.....	Services as Adjutant General of Militia, from 1st Jan'y to 9th May, 1860.....	113 97		
W. A. Calnack.....	Balance of Account for Public Printing.....	10 00		
Robert Bacon.....	Pursuant to Report of Railway Committee.....	400 00		
M. McLean.....	Expenses attending Election in County Victoria.....		94 50	
James Bowes & Son.....	800 copies Railway Report.....		133 36	
Thomas B. Aikin.....	On account Record commission.....		417 93	
G. C. Lawrence.....	Expenses attending election Co. Victoria.....		75 00	
Isaac McCurdy.....	Pursuant to Report of Railway Committee.....	11 75		
King & Bro's.....	Expenses of H. R. H. Prince Alfred at Windsor.....		220 00	
Chas. G. Donkin.....	Expenses laying out road from Advocate Harbor to Sand River Road.....	161 20		
Crosskill & Bourinot.....	Printing 1000 copies Official Correspondence.....		30 00	
Thomas Annand.....	Do. do.....		30 00	
George W. Day.....	Printing and advertising for Wharf at Digby.....		6 50	
E. G. Fuller.....	Expenses on boxes from Boston to Halifax.....		8 62	
William Marshall.....	Expenses examining Bridges in Cumberland & Hants Counties.....	48 50		
William Goodwin.....	Keeping an Establishment at Mud Islands for relief of distressed Seamen.....		80 00	
Edward Crowell.....	Keeping an Establishment at Seal Islands to aid vessels in distress.....		120 00	
W. B. Smellie.....	Examining road between Halifax and Lunenburg County line.....		15 90	
		3310 94	4905 68	8216 62
	MILITIA.			
R. B. Sinclair.....	On account of Militia Service.....	896 00	8000 00	
		\$896 00	\$8000 00	8896 00
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....			\$382052 19

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1861.	For 1861.	Total amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....				382052 99
	NAVIGATION SECURITIES.			
Ira Raymond .....	Aid to Breakwater at Pleasant Cove, Co. Digby .....	200 00		
Abram Thurston .....	Do. Cranberry Head, Co. Digby..	80 00		
James Cox.....	Do. Buoy at Cape Negro Co. Shelburne .....	80 00		
John Harris .....	Do. Clearing out Birchtown Creek, Co. Shelburne.....		30 00	
H. M. Adams & J. M. Innis .....	Do. Arisaig Pier, Co. Sydney.....		400 00	
Stephen Macumber.....	Do. Breakwater at Cheverie, Co. Hants .....		100 00	
Reuben Doucette .....	Do. do. Montegan Co. Digby		260 00	
Peter F. Comeau .....	Do. do. Comeau's Brook "		100 00	
Thomas Sonia .....	Do. do. Soniar Creek "		120 00	
Charles Budd <i>et. al.</i> .....	Do. Wharf at Digby .....		2500 00	
		360 00	3510 00	3870 00
	NEW COURT HOUSE.			
Andrew McKinlay.....	On account of grant for New Court House .....		9280 00	9280 00
	POST COMMUNICATION.			
Postmaster-General.....	Postage of the Public Departments for one year, ended 30th Sept. 1861, viz. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor .....	95 63	288 14	
	The Honble. Prov. Secretary	135 15	725 00	
	Honble. Receiver General...	75 13	207 42	
	Honble. Financial Secretary	124 72	299 12	
	Honble. Attorney General...	49 24	117 96	
	Revenue Department.....	14 65	34 86	
	Military Department.....	157 87	500 16	
	To pay current expenses .....	8000 00	32000 00	
	Do. Packet postage.....	2884 15	3702 67	
W. H. Wiswell.....	For telegrams to and from Provincial Secretary's Office.....	34 43	395 18	
		11570 96	38270 51	49841 47
	POOR ASYLUM.			
The Commissioners.....	For aid in maintaining Transient Poor .....		6000 00	6000 00
	PUBLIC PRINTING.			
Alpin Grant .....	Amount of his Account for Printing, to 31st December, 1860 .....	1237 36		
J. W. Compton.....	Do.....do.....	1395 87		
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$2633 23		\$451044 46



## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1861.	For 1861.	Total amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		2633 23		451044 46
<b>PUBLIC PRINTING—Continued.</b>				
E. M. McDonald.....	Amount of his Account for Printing.....	921 08		
W. H. Blackadar.....	Do.....do.....	40 50		
Dodge & Gidney.....	Do.....do.....	17 55		
William Cunnabell.....	Do.....do.....	5 00		
John Boyd.....	Do.....do.....	11 25		
R. Huntington.....	Do.....do.....	8 00		
James Barnes.....	Do.....do.....	7 00		
Thomas Annand.....	Do.....do.....	37 75		
W. A. Penny.....	Do.....do.....	16 62		
James P. Ward.....	Do.....do.....	13 50		
Abstainer Office.....	Do.....do.....	2 00		
Christian Messenger Office.....	Do.....do.....	9 50		
Church Record Office.....	Do.....do.....	7 50		
John Bowes & Son.....	Do.....do.....	13 75		
James Bowes & Son.....	Do.....do.....	30 00		
Ritchie and Bulger.....	Do.....do.....	38 25		
Noah Thomas.....	Do.....do.....	32 75		
A. Lawson.....	Do.....do.....	6 75		
S. J. M. Allen.....	Do.....do.....	19 00		
Wesleyan Office.....	Do.....do.....	7 40		
Crosskill & Bourinot.....	Do.....do.....	1 00		
Simon H. Holmes.....	Do.....do.....	5 75		
Young & Ahern.....	Do.....do.....	12 00		
Queen's Printer.....	On account of Printing for 1861 from Vote of Credit.....		1400 00	
William Compton.....	Do.....do.....		1000 00	
		3897 13	2400 00	6297 13
<b>REVENUE EXPENSES.</b>				
Edward Binney.....	Salary as acting Collector at Halifax for 12 months.....	300 00	900 00	
Henry B. Paulin.....	" Controller.....	250 00	750 00	
William G. Fife.....	" Warehouse Keeper.....	250 00	750 00	
John U. Ross.....	" Landing Waiter.....	250 00	750 00	
James M. Tidmarsh.....	" ".....	200 00	600 00	
James Kerr.....	" ".....	200 00	600 00	
Peter Donaldson.....	" Clerk.....	160 00	480 00	
Joseph Austen.....	" Guager.....	150 00	450 00	
Joseph Quinnan.....	" " 9 months.....	150 00	300 00	
William T. Townsend.....	" " 3 ".....		150 00	
James Fitzgerald.....	" Clerk 12 ".....	150 00	450 00	
Thomas P. Ryan.....	" " 12 ".....	150 00	450 00	
Bowden B. Oxley.....	" " 12 ".....	150 00	450 00	
James S. Morris.....	" " 12 ".....	125 00	375 00	
Frederick D. Corbet.....	" " 12 ".....	75 00	275 00	
Edward Binney.....	To pay one Tide Surveyor at Halifax, for 14 months, to 30th November, 1861.....	156 40	572 90	
".....	" Three Shipping Officers.....	418 50	1503 00	
".....	" Eleven Lockers.....	1327 50	4801 00	
".....	" Three Weighers.....	415 25	1513 75	
".....	" Thirteen Tide Waiters.....	1355 00	4315 50	
".....	" Two Boatmen.....	258 75	852 50	
".....	" Truckman, Office Keepers, and Messengers.....	97 50	387 82	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$6588 90	\$21676 47	\$457341 59

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1861.	For 1861.	Total amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		6588 90	21676 47	457341 59
	REVENUE EXPENSES— <i>Continued.</i>			
Edward Binney.....	To pay incidental expenses for 12 months.....	780 92		
Henry B. Paulin.....	Commission on Light Duty collected at Halifax.....	444 74	416 36	
Joseph Browner.....	Salary as Collector at Sheet Harbor, and Commission for 1860.....	82 80		
		7897 36	22092 83	
	<i>Annapolis County.</i>			
T. C. Tobias.....	Salary as Controller at Annapolis, and Commission.....	276 95	243 75	
James H. Thorne.....	" Controller at Bridgetown, and Commission.....	221 89	149 91	
Gilbert F. Ditmars.....	" Controller at Clementsport, and Commission.....	149 77	56 72	
John Starritt.....	" Controller at Port Williams for 6 months.....	40 00		
Arod Grant.....	" Controller at Port Williams for 6 months.....	55 31		
A. B. Thorne.....	" Controller at Thorne's Cove.....	112 43		
Robert Stone.....	" Controller at Wilmot.....	265 98	53 85	
John L. Rice & T. Brooks	" Seizing Officers at Wilmot for 1860.....	100 00		
Samuel Stone.....	" Seizing Officers at Wilmot for 1860.....	60 00		
John Clark.....	" Seizing Officers at Wilmot for 1860, and Commission.....	60 00	53 71	
		1342 33	557 94	
	<i>Cape Breton County.</i>			
E. M. Dodd, Jr.....	Salary as Controller at Lingan for 1860, and Commission.....	80 00		
Thomas S. Bown.....	" Controller at North Sydney for 1860, and Commission.....	150 23	424 08	
C. E. Leonard.....	" Controller and Registrar at Sydney for 1860, and Commission.....	406 34		
Thomas Phoran.....	Wages as Boatman at North Sydney for 9 months.....	60 00	110 00	
John Saunders.....	Wages as Boatman at North Sydney for 9 months.....	60 00	110 00	
Thomas S. Bown.....	Repairs of Revenue Boat at North Sydney.....	7 00		
		763 57	644 08	
	<i>Colchester County.</i>			
Andrew Y. Corbett.....	Commission on Duties collected at Five Islands for six months.....		25 67	
A. D. Morison.....	Salary as Controller at Londonderry for 1860, and Commission.....	383 26		
William Campbell.....	" Tatamagonche, do.....	88 07		
Thomas M. Crow.....	" Truro, do.....	194 64	91 34	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$665 97	\$117 01	\$457341 59

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1861.	For 1861.	Total amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....				457341 59
	REVENUE EXPENSES— <i>Continued.</i>			
	<i>Cumberland County.</i>			
Charles Ward.....	Salary as Controller at Advocate Harbor, and Commission.....	99 80		
R. McCully.....	" Amherst for 1859 & 1860, do.....	1162 71	353 69	
George Seaman.....	" Joggins, do.....	233 87	107 42	
James Ratchford.....	" Parrsborough, do.....	67 89	257 18	
David Rogers.....	" Pugwash, do.....	60 95	33 12	
Nicol Nicolson.....	" Wallace, do.....	86 60		
		1711 82	751 41	
	<i>Digby County.</i>			
John Barr.....	Salary as Controller at Bear River, and Commission.....	214 45		
Ambrose Bourneuf.....	" Church Point, do.....	182 90	24 66	
Botsford Viets.....	" Digby for 1859 & 1860, do.....	744 31	293 39	
B. H. Ruggles.....	" Westport, do.....	184 10		
H. D. Ruggles.....	" Weymouth, do.....	22 70		
Calvin Gidney.....	" Sandy Cove, do.....	42 71		
		1596 17	318 05	
	<i>Guysborough County.</i>			
George Norris.....	Salary as Controller at Cape Canso, and Commission.....	80 37	10 57	
Thomas McColl.....	" Guysborough, do.....	102 15	58 70	
William Hart.....	" Do. do.....		102 39	
David Power.....	" Port Mulgrave, do.....	202 22		
Alexander McDonald.....	" St. Mary's, do.....	80 00		
John McDonald.....	" Do. do.....	41 56		
Isaac J. Wylde.....	Commission on Duties collected at Port Mulgrave for 6 months.....		72 45	
Alexander Fraser.....	Salary as Collector of Light Duty, Strait of Canso, 12 months.....	600 00		
".....	Wages of Boatmen, do.....	840 00		
".....	Repairs of Revenue Boat, do.....	49 82		
W. J. Bigelow.....	Commission on Light Duty collected at Cape Canso, 1859 & '60.....	512 95		
James H. Feltmate.....	Do. do. at White Haven.....	3 10		
		2512 17	244 11	
	<i>Hants County.</i>			
Nathan T. Harris.....	Salary as Controller at Hantsport for 1860, and Commission.....	138 97		
Adam Roy.....	" Maitland.....	161 34		
Charles R. Allison.....	" Walton.....	96 47		
R. B. Porter.....	" and Registrar, Windsor.....	336 26	250 10	
John Sterling.....	" Landing Waiter, &c., do.....	150 00	225 00	
		883 04	475 10	
	<i>Inverness County.</i>			
John McRae.....	Salary as Controller at Margaree for 1860, and Commission.....	86 56		
E. D. Tremain.....	" Port Hood.....	88 26	24 40	
P. J. Brouard.....	" Port Hawkesbury.....	80 00		
N. C. McKeen.....	" Seiz'g Officer, Margaree I'ld.....	60 00		
Walter Lawrence.....	" do. Cheticamp.....	40 00		
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$354 82	\$24 40	\$457341 59

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1861.	For 1861.	Total amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....				457341 59
	REVENUE EXPENSES— <i>Continued.</i>			
	<i>King's County.</i>			
C. V. Rawding.....	Salary as Controller at Canada Creek for 1860.....	99 22	63 29	
E. Rand.....	“ Corwallis.....	64 51		
Edward Lockwood.....	“ Do.....	210 81	309 48	
Thomas Lovett.....	“ Seizing Officer, do.....	40 00		
John Orpin.....	“ Controller at French Cross..	125 40	63 02	
		539 94	435 79	
	<i>Lunenburg County.</i>			
D. Dimock.....	Salary as Controller at Lunenburg in 1859, and Commission..	46 62		
Charles Lordley.....	“ Chester, do.....	121 73		
John Harley.....	“ LaHave, do., 1860.....	113 47		
H. M. Moyle.....	“ and Registrar at Lunenburg	100 42	309 39	
Louis Knaut.....	“ Mahone Bay.....	13 32		
		395 56	309 39	
	<i>Queen's County.</i>			
John H. Freeman.....	Salary as Controller and Registrar at Liverpool for 1860, and Commission.....	308 75	650 42	
William Bryden.....	“ Surveyor and Searcher, do..	90 00	270 00	
Joseph J. Letson.....	“ Do. do. do.....	118 38		
		517 13	920 42	
	<i>Richmond County.</i>			
Simon Donovan.....	Salary as Registrar at Arichat for 1860, and Commission.....	659 70		
James Hearne.....	“ Seizing Officer at do.....	60 00		
Joseph Martell.....	“ Do. do., 3 months.....	15 00		
		734 70		
	<i>Shelburne County.</i>			
Winthrop Sargent.....	Salary as Controller at Barrington for 1860, and Commission..	184 16	136 12	
William Stalker.....	“ Ragged Islands.....	83 89	88 95	
James Muir, Jr.....	“ Shelburne.....	80 00	31 27	
Joseph Trefry.....	“ Seizing Officer, Barrington..	60 00		
Watson Nickerson.....	“ Do. do. do.....	60 00		
Nathan Snow.....	“ Do. do. do.....	60 00		
James F. Demings.....	Commission on Light Duty collected six months.....		5 99	
		528 05	262 33	
	<i>Sydney County.</i>			
Allan McDonald.....	Salary as Controller at Antigonish for 1860, and Commission for 1859 and 1860.....	223 41		
James Randall.....	“ Little River.....	126 57	13 45	
Edward Corbett.....	“ Seizing Officer Harbor au Bouche.....	67 44		
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$417 42	\$13 45	\$457341 59

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1861.	For 1861.	Total amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....				457341 59
	REVENUE EXPENSES— <i>Continued.</i>			
	<i>Pictou County.</i>			
D. McCulloch .....	Salary as Controller and Registrar at Pictou for 12 months, and commission on Light Duty.....	254 90	750 00	.....
" .....	" Commission on Light Duty collected for 6 months.....		60 77	.....
George Hattie.....	" Warehouse Keeper, Clerk, &c., 12 months.....	80 00	240 00	.....
Benjamin McLeod .....	" Boatman, S'g Officer, &c., do.	65 00	195 00	.....
Alexander McPherson.....	" Do. do. do. do.	55 00	165 00	.....
John Gunn .....	" Do. do. do. do.	55 00	165 00	.....
D. McCulloch .....	Expenses of Revenue Boat.....	7 10		.....
		517 00	1575 77	.....
	<i>Victoria County.</i>			
A. F. Haliburton .....	Salary as Controller at Baddeck for 1860, and commission.	82 07		.....
Alexr. Munro .....	" Great Bras d'Or.....	119 96		.....
John McAuley .....	" St. Ann's.....	61 48		.....
Evans Campbell .....	" Seizing Officer.....	60 00		.....
Angus Morrison .....	" Do. ....	40 00		.....
John Bain .....	" Do. ....	40 00		.....
Alexr. Munro .....	Wages of Boatman, G. Bras d'Or..	60 00		.....
		463 51		.....
	<i>Yarmouth County.</i>			
T. E. Moberly.....	Salary and commissions for 12 months, to 30th Sept.....	257 10	786 08	.....
Abraham Lent .....	" Do. do.....	170 81	83 96	.....
Reuben Perry.....	" Do. do.....	80 00	39 04	.....
Alexr. Hood .....	" Do. do.....	80 00	240 00	.....
Lyman Durkee.....	" Do. do.....	100 00	300 00	.....
Symon D'Entremont .....	" Do. do.....	113 50		.....
Whitman Spinney .....	" Seizing Officer, do.....	60 00		.....
Robert Wilson .....	Extra Landing Waiter .....	23 94		.....
T. E. Moberly.....	Incidental expenses for 1861.....		23 15	.....
		885 35	1472 21	.....
A. & W. McKinlay .....	Blank Books for Collectors of Excise, per Account.....	662 00		.....
Thos. R. DeWolf.....	Making Trade Returns for the year 1860 .....	200 00		.....
Thomas Fenerty.....	Warehouse Locks.....		90 25	.....
		23587 91	30304 56	53892 47
	RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.			
Commissioner .....	On account of expenses of Construction .....		27196 92	27196 92
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....			\$538430 98

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1861.	For 1861.	Total amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....				538430 98
RAILWAY INTEREST.				
Hon. Receiver General	To pay Interest due in London to holders of Debentures		209550 00	
Bond Holders	“ Nova Scotia, do		32550 00	
			242100 00	
				242100 00
RAILWAY REVENUE.				
Commissioner	To pay Revenue expenses		95500 00	95500 00
RATIONS TO TROOPS.				
Lieut. Jones	Marching and Lodging allowance of detachments R. A.		6 90	
Lieut. Deroon	Do. do., R. E.		10 80	
Quarter Master Gamble	Do. do., 62nd Regt. Foot.		7 20	
Quarter Master Linford	Do. do., 63rd do.		8 70	
			33 60	
				33 60
ROAD ADVANCES.				
<i>Annapolis County.</i>				
William Pigott	Repairs to Bruce bridge		115 19	
Charles B. Whitman	“ bridge at Clark's ferry		101 24	
<i>Cape Breton County.</i>				
Malcolm McDougall	Repairs from Christmas Island to Shenacadie		30 00	
Hugh McLellan	“ to R. Brack's bridge		108 23	
John McDougall	“ from Ingraham's to Mrs. Kelly's		41 60	
Do.	“ to bridge near Sydney		95 82	
<i>Colchester County.</i>				
James Urquhart	Repairs to bridge at Waugh's Riv.	100 00		
William Dickson	“ do. Onslow Marsh	13 05		
Samuel Frame	“ Gay's River Road	27 00		
Archibald McKenzie	“ to breakwater near Portapique bridge	50 95		
George Johnston	“ road from Hx. co. line to Truro		30 75	
David Dickey	“ bridge over St. Andrew's Riv.		65 00	
Thomas Miller	“ do. Broad Landing		115 32	
James Barnhill	“ do. near Barnhill's		22 57	
Thomas Archibald	“ road from J. Fenton's to Earl-town road		20 00	
Barnabas McNutt	“ bridge over Green's Creek		20 00	
John Dickson	“ road from Truro to Pictou co. line		100 00	
<i>Cumberland County.</i>				
Benjamin Fullerton	Repairs to bridge at River Philip	18 50		
Randolph Morris	“ Advocate bridge	65 70		
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$275 20	\$865 72	\$876064 58

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1861.	For 1861.	Total amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		\$275 20	\$865 71	\$876064 58
<i>ROAD ADVANCES—Continued.</i>				
Albert Fullerton .....	Repairs to Halfway River bridge.....		100 00	
James H. Chapman .....	" bridge at Portertown.....		39 35	
Charles Lawrence.....	" East Brook bridge.....		84 20	
Thomas Bacon .....	" new road past Frank Smith's.....		40 00	
John Davison .....	" road from Gabriel's to Jeffers.....		36 00	
Jacob Spicer .....	" bridge near Fitzgerald's.....		30 00	
James R. Moore.....	" examining Maccan and Pug-wash bridges.....		301 50	
Amos Thompson.....	" Tidnish bridge.....		40 00	
Matthew Smith .....	" C. Hatfield's to Ratchford's Riv. ....	20 00		
Ralph Parsons.....	" road past Wilkinson's.....		12 00	
<i>Digby County.</i>				
John Westlake.....	Repairs to Symond's bridge.....	181 28		
Joseph Francis.....	" bridge between J. Bacon's and the Joggins.....		92 23	
John Journey.....	" Taylor's Mill bridge.....		16 22	
Edward John.....	" Weymouth bridge.....		21 47	
John Corsett.....	" bridge crossing Grand Joggins.....		223 61	
Matthew Sonia.....	" Com. 137.....	28 00		
David Harris.....	" Sissaboo bridge.....		186 63	
Abraham L. Gavel.....	" Lee's & Hollen's Head bridges.....		12 80	
John Journey.....	" Weymouth bridge.....		44 02	
<i>Guysborough County.</i>				
William McKenzie.....	Repairs to road from Port Mulgrave to Pirate Cove.....	100 00		
E. H. Francheville.....	" Goose Harbor bridge.....		1165 00	
John Feltmate.....	" Feltmate's bridge, Whitehead.....		27 40	
John Hattie.....	" Wine Harbor road.....		200 00	
Daniel Lawlor.....	" bridges between Halifax and Guysborough.....		75 88	
<i>Halifax County.</i>				
John Parker.....	Repairs between Rutherford's and Guysborough co. line.....	77 67		
".....	" bridge south branch St. Mary's River.....		105 00	
Edward Logan.....	" between Bryson's and Fraser's.....		100 00	
David Annand.....	" No. 83.....		84 55	
Peter Moser.....	" bridge on Cow Bay road.....		46 20	
John Parker.....	" between Ship Harbor, Tangier, and Pope's Harbor.....		2251 00	
Isaac Isenor.....	" between Dartmouth and Shubemadic bridge.....		41 80	
Christopher Allen.....	" on St. Margaret's Bay road.....		270 40	
Michael Burns.....	" bridges between Hammond's Plains and St. Margaret's Bay.....		18 57	
William Shanahan.....	" Kearney road.....		21 10	
John Parker.....	" Head of Taylor's Bay to Pope's Harbor.....		265 40	
William Day.....	" bridge near Jeddore.....		249 80	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....		\$682 15	\$7067 84	\$876064 58

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1861.	For 1861.	Total amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		\$682 15	\$7067 84	\$876064 58
	ROAD ADVANCES— <i>Continued.</i>			
	<i>Hants County.</i>			
Andrew Wallace.....	Repairs to bridge near William Wilson's.....	31 30		
Harris Martin.....	" road from Samuel Dickey's to post road.....	20 00		
C. Jamieson & W. Parker.....	" Whale Creek bridge.....	130 35	80 00	
Daniel Cochran.....	" for Return of bridges.....	60 00		
Josiah Parker.....	" bridges near Parker's Mill.....	16 00		
J. & J. B. Sanford.....	" Cockmagun bridge.....		209 99	
Robert Faulkner.....	" Burnt Coat bridge.....		155 37	
J. P. Pellow.....	" road near Avon bridge.....		165 59	
Donald McDougall.....	" between Maitland and Shubenacadie.....		250 63	
Samuel Smith.....	" Muddy Marsh bridge.....		100 60	
Samuel Meek.....	" bridge at Bond's Mill.....		143 34	
Robert Carter.....	" Carter's bridge.....		40 00	
N. E. Davison.....	" between Songster's bridge and co. line.....		60 30	
Constant Church.....	" between Windsor and King's co. line.....		31 00	
Thomas Manning.....	" bridges between T. Manning's and D. Bishop's.....		80 12	
G. B. Bowman.....	" Spa Spring bridge.....		61 69	
Terrance Canty.....	" bridge near McPhee's.....		47 75	
	<i>Inverness County.</i>			
A. McDonald and J. McKinnon.....	Repairs to upper bridge River Inhabitants.....	314 84		
F. W. McKenzie.....	" road from Cape Porcupine and Auld's Cove.....	55 00		
Geo. C. Lawrence.....	" road damaged by freshets.....		302 33	
"	" bridge at south-east Mabou.....		60 00	
	<i>King's County.</i>			
John Orpin.....	Repairs to road near Bay Shore.....	37 80		
John Beckwith.....	" London bridge.....	27 30		
J. Eagles and W. Reed.....	" bridge near Bishop's Mills.....		40 00	
Abraham Spinney.....	" Spinney bridge.....		63 15	
John Lawrence.....	" Martin's bridge.....		29 60	
John Eagles.....	" bridge at Bishop's.....		5 40	
Alaier Kennie.....	" from A. Kennie's to J. Gettridge's.....	25 30		
Kinsman Fuller.....	" Gaspereaux bridge.....		1040 14	
Lawrence Creamer.....	" bridge between Jackson's and Cameron's.....		60 77	
George A. Allison.....	" embankment at Town Plot.....		20 00	
	<i>Lunenburg County.</i>			
Morton Wheelock.....	Repairs to bridge at Vance's Mill.....		149 40	
William H. Reeves.....	" Town bridge, Chester.....		74 09	
Edward Church.....	" bridges between Chester and Windsor.....		20 90	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$1400 04	\$10359 91	\$876064 58



## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1861.	For 1861.	Total amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		\$1400 04	\$10359 91	\$876064 58
	ROAD ADVANCES— <i>Continued.</i>			
	<i>Pictou County.</i>			
G. W. A. Lowden.....	Repairs New Glasgow to Pictou co. line.....	268 00	200 00	
W. Campbell.....	" No. 16.....	97 83		
David A. Ross.....	" between West River and Mt. Thom.....	5 20		
Angus Murray.....	" Meadow bridge.....		200 00	
G. W. A. Lowden.....	" from New Glasgow to Strait of Canso.....	154 29		
Alexander Crookshank.....	" from N. Glasgow to W. River.....		75 00	
".....	" West River to Egerton town- ship line.....		46 52	
G. W. A. Lowden.....	" from Pictou to Colchester co. line.....		376 44	
Alexander Crookshank.....	" from New Glasgow to Green Hill.....		358 10	
	<i>Queen's County.</i>			
Hugh McLearn.....	Repairs to Broad River bridge.....		122 18	
W. F. F. Waterman.....	" road round Cameron's Hill.....		556 70	
John Minard.....	" bridge across Liverpool River.....		149 17	
	<i>Richmond County.</i>			
David Murphy.....	Repairs to bridge between Sydney and St. Peter's.....		52 27	
George T. Handley.....	" bridge across River Tear.....		13 07	
Francis W. McKenzie.....	" do. do.....		870 56	
Donald McLaughlan.....	" bridge across Riv. Inhabitants.....		27 20	
Lewis Forrest.....	" do. at Little Arichat.....		125 50	
Angus McDonald.....	" road from Salmon River to McNab's.....		56 00	
Maurice Hearn.....	" road between St. Peter's and R. McKinnon's.....		30 20	
Duncan Langley.....	" bridge over Salmon River.....		11 05	
	<i>Shelburne County.</i>			
James Muir.....	Repairs to bridge on main post road.....		679 20	
	<i>Sydney County.</i>			
G. W. A. Lowden.....	Repairs to great eastern road.....		773 34	
".....	" and exam'g road and bridges.....		64 50	
	<i>Victoria County.</i>			
Peter Ross & Donald Ross.....	Repairs to Hume's bridge.....	162 27		
Donald Ross.....	" from Plaster Cove to main post road.....		39 95	
".....	" road near Angus McDonald's.....		80 00	
".....	" do. Ross's and Big Hill.....		80 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$2087 63	\$15346 86	\$876064 58

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1861.	For 1861.	Total amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		\$2087 63	\$15345 87	\$876064 58
	ROAD ADVANCES— <i>Continued</i> , <i>Yarmouth County.</i>			
D. Randall.....	Repairs to Kempt bridge.....		94 15	
Nelson Gray.....	" do. do. ....		96 71	
John Durkee.....	" Bridge at Carlton.....		80 00	
		2087 63	15617 73	17705 36
	ROAD COMPENSATION.			
Robert Harris.....	Colchester County, for fencing.....	24 00		
John D. Kinnear.....	Cumberland " for soil & fence'g	20 35		
J. P. Fullerton.....	" " "	15 40		
Alexander Fullerton.....	" " "	50 00		
Gaius Lewis.....	" " "	16 00		
William Chisholm, <i>et. al.</i> .....	Sydney " "	10 20		
Dougald Robertson.....	" " "	4 00		
J. V. Tupper & Co.....	Halifax " "		15 00	
Hopetill Crittenden.....	Guysborough " "		3 00	
William Reeves, <i>et. al.</i> .....	" " "		103 21	
H. Peoples & J. Hartley.....	" " "		7 70	
E. H. Francheville.....	" " Appraiser.....		3 00	
William McKenzie.....	Victoria " "		26 10	
Kenneth McKenzie.....	" " "		15 00	
Charles McKenzie.....	" " "		10 50	
		139 95	183 51	323 46
	ROADS AND BRIDGES.			
County of Annapolis.....	Paid on account of this Service...	32 00	6048 52	
" Cape Breton.....	" " ".....		5726 17	
" Colchester.....	" " ".....	261 62	6504 00	
" Cumberland.....	" " ".....	42 75	4008 53	
" Digby.....	" " ".....	56 00	5118 90	
" Guysborough.....	" " ".....	559 10	5085 09	
" Halifax.....	" " ".....	24 86	6578 88	
" Hants.....	" " ".....	24 00	4606 09	
" Inverness.....	" " ".....	418 00	6566 17	
" King's.....	" " ".....	54 00	4917 92	
" Lunenburg.....	" " ".....	5 52	8700 05	
" Pictou.....	" " ".....		5258 01	
" Queen's.....	" " ".....	65 05	4572 60	
" Richmond.....	" " ".....	54 20	4931 95	
" Shelburne.....	" " ".....	12 00	5410 80	
" Sydney.....	" " ".....	88 53	3973 17	
" Victoria.....	" " ".....	80 00	4686 00	
" Yarmouth.....	" " ".....		5870 86	
		1777 63	98563 71	100341 34
	STEAMBOATS, PACKETS & FERRIES.			
	<i>Cape Breton County.</i>			
Duncan McPhee.....	Aid to ferry between Low Point and Sydney Mines.....	40 00		
Kenneth McLennan.....	" across Sydney River.....	10 00		
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$50 00		\$994434 74

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1861.	For 1861.	Total amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		850 00		\$904434 74
STAMBOATS, PACKETS & FERRIES. <i>Continued.</i>				
T. P. Archibald.....	Aid to steamer between Sydney and Whycomagh.....	1000 00		
Thomas Warren.....	" ferry at Sydney River.....	10 00		
Angus McDonald.....	" Mira River.....	20 00		
Neil McIntosh.....	" between N. Bur & Sydney.....	20 00		
Alexander McNeil.....	" at Grand Narrows.....	16 00		
John Young.....	" betw'n Lingan & Bridgeport.....	60 00		
<i>Digby County.</i>				
William Morrill.....	Aid to ferry at Grand Passage.....	40 00		
J. Blackford & J. Outhouse.....	" Petite Passage.....	60 00		
Charles Winchester.....	" Bear River.....	20 00		
Perkins Sullivan.....	" between Westport and Montegan.....	100 00		
Basil Amers.....	" between Weymouth bridge and Sandy Cove.....	80 00		
<i>Colchester County.</i>				
Job Dart.....	Aid to ferry at mouth of Shubenansie River.....	40 00		
<i>Guyborough County.</i>				
W. Pride and J. Naults.....	Aid to ferry at St. Mary's River.....	40 00		
Thomas Penny.....	" between Guysboro' and Arichat.....	200 00		
Alexander McInire.....	" Carter's Id'g & A. McPherson's.....	40 00		
John Stapleton.....	" Port Mulgrave & Ship Harbor.....	40 00		
John Jack.....	" at Clay Head.....	30 00		
George W. Young.....	" Liscomb's Harbor.....	40 00		
Daniel Lang.....	" " ".....		20 00	
<i>Halifax County.</i>				
John Leary.....	Aid to ferry at Sambro Basin.....	20 00		
Patrick O'Brien.....	" Ship Harbor.....	40 00		
Joseph Purcell.....	" North West Arm.....	40 00		
Charles Smith.....	" Neelum Trench.....	40 00		
David Lowe.....	" Sheet Harbor.....	50 00		
S. Cunard & Co.....	" steamer between Halifax and St. John's.....	1500 00		
Geo. Killam, <i>et. al.</i> .....	" steamer between Halifax and Boston.....	1000 00		
<i>Hants County.</i>				
Joseph Musgrove.....	Aid to ferry between Hantsport and Kempt.....	30 00		
Alexander C. McDougall.....	" Maitland and Londonderry.....	80 00		
King & Brothers.....	" steamer between Windsor and St. John.....	1000 00	3000 00	
<i>Carried forward</i> .....		\$5706 00	\$3020 00	\$994434 74

STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

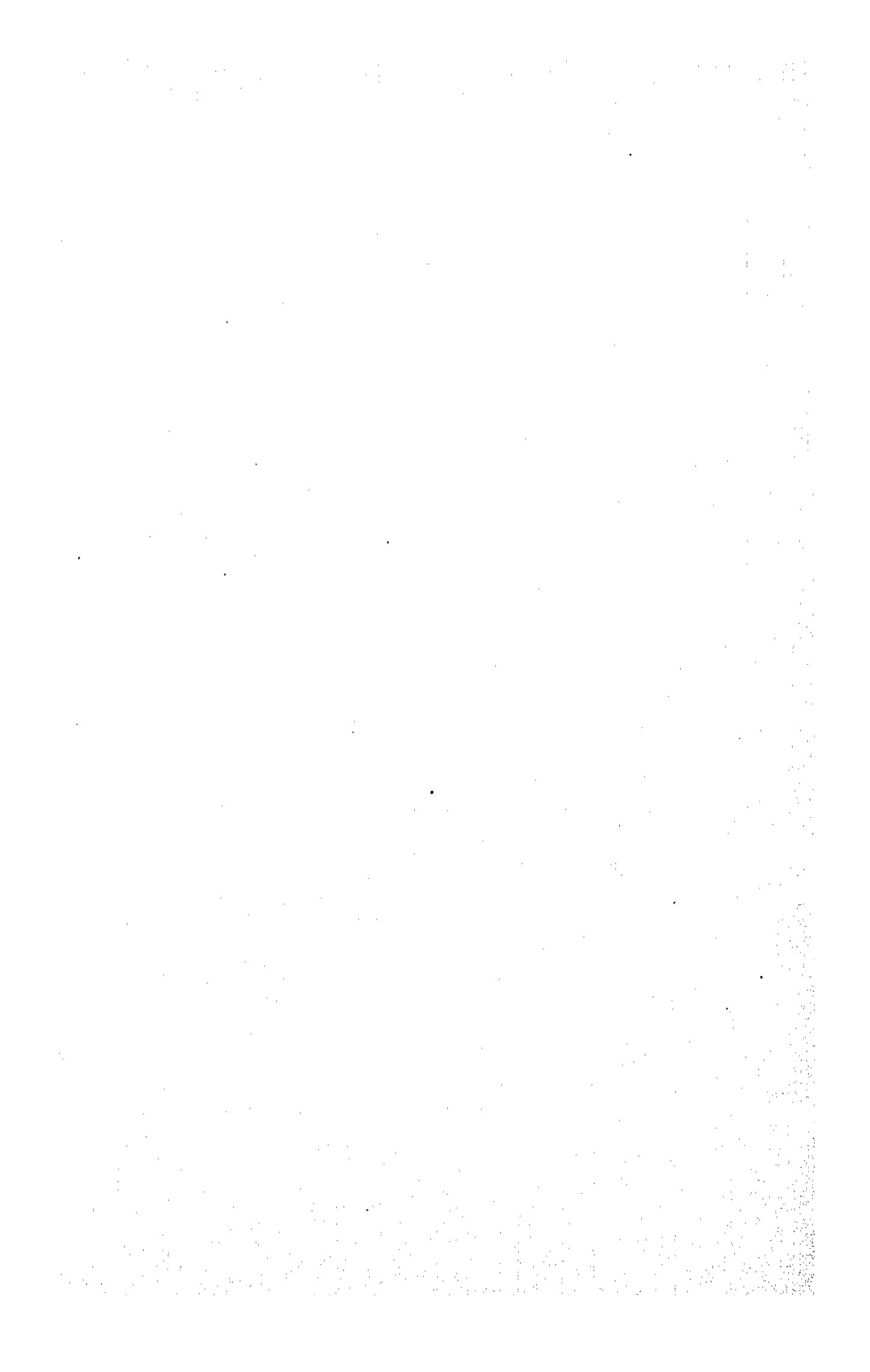
To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of Services.		
		Previous to 1861.	For 1861.	Total amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		\$5706 00	\$3020 00	\$994434 74
	STEAMBOATS, PACKETS & FERRIES, <i>Continued.</i>			
	<i>Inverness County.</i>			
Edmund Forrestali.....	Aid to ferry from McMillan's Point to Auld's Cove .....	80 00		
Josiah Embree .....	" Ship Harbor to Port Mulgrave .....	40 00		
James Thompson.....	" at Margaree .....	20 00	20 00	
	<i>Colchester County.</i>			
Alexander C. McDougall.....	" Mouth of Shubenacadie River.....	40 00		
	<i>Lunenburg County.</i>			
Charles R. Purnett.....	" LaHave River .....	50 00		
Joseph Purnett.....	" " " .....	50 00		
	<i>Cumberland County.</i>			
Frank Beaton.....	Aid to ferry at Wallace Harbor.....	40 00		
James Doncaster.....	" between Amherst and Minudie .....	60 00		
Maurice Walsh.....	" across Pugwash Harbor.....	20 00		
	<i>Pictou County.</i>			
William H. Pope.....	Aid to steamer between Pictou and P. E. Island.....	800 00		
C. Boltenhouse .....	" " " " .....		800 00	
" .....	" in Gulf.....		2400 00	
J. McPherson & J. McNair	" ferry across Pictou harbor.....	30 00		
	<i>Queen's County.</i>			
William McDonald.....	Aid to ferry at Port LeHerbert.....	40 00		
	<i>Richmond County.</i>			
John McPherson.....	Ferry at Strait of Canso.....	40 00		
H. Campbell and P. & D. Fraser .....	" at mouth of Grandique River.....	120 00		
	<i>Sydney County.</i>			
Malcolm McDonald.....	Aid to ferry between Auld's Cove and McMillan's Point .....	80 00		
	<i>Shelburne County.</i>			
Cornelius Craig.....	Aid to ferry at entrance Shelburne River.....	40 00		
W. Cunningham and L. Knowles .....	" between Sable Island and the Main .....	80 00		
William Nickerson.....	" over Jordan River .....	20 00		
John R. Morrison.....	" at do .....	20 00		
John McDonald .....	" at mouth of Port LeHerbert.....	40 00		
	<i>Pictoria County.</i>			
Donald Ross.....	Aid to ferry at Big Harbor.....	60 00		
Gudfrey Hyndes.....	" Ingonish .....	30 00		
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$7506 00	\$6240 00	\$994434 74

## STATEMENT OF WARRANTS—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Drawn on account of services.		
		Previous to 1861.	For 1861.	Total amount.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		\$7506 00	\$6240 00	\$994434 74
	STEAMBOATS, PACKETS & FERRIES. <i>Continued.</i>			
Donald McLean.....	Aid to ferry at St. Ann's.....	30 00		
Patrick Harley.....	" Little Bras d'Or.....	80 00		
Malcolm McLean.....	" Washabok to Baddeck.....	20 00		
John S. McNeil.....	" Grand Narrows.....	16 00		
Roderick McLeod.....	" Great Bras d'Or.....	30 00		
John McNeil.....	" " ".....	30 00		
Kenneth Matheson.....	" Big Harbor.....	60 00		
John Ross.....	" Little Narrows.....	10 00		
	<i>Yarmouth County.</i>			
Ryerson Moses & Co.....	Aid to steamer between Halifax & Boston.....		1000 00	
J. Boutie & B. Boutong.....	" ferry at Tusket.....	24 00		
		\$7806 00	\$7240 00	
	SIGNAL STATION.			15046 00
William Palmer, A. C. G.	Support Signal Station at Halifax		1250 00	1250 00
	TRANSIENT POOR.			
Board of Health.....	Pictou..... Grant 1861.....		177 44	
Overseers of Poor.....	" first section..... "		230 20	
".....	" second "..... "		30 75	
".....	Wilmot..... "		58 00	
".....	Annapolis..... "		61 45	
".....	Amherst..... "		48 65	
".....	Liverpool..... "		27 00	
".....	Clements..... "		41 60	
".....	Aylesford..... "		192 62	
".....	Clare..... "		49 40	
Samuel Gray.....	Aid to Halifax Visiting Dispensary		200 00	
Dr. Slayter.....	" " " Grant 1861.		30 75	
Donald McQuarrie.....	" " " " "		78 00	
			1225 86	1225 86
				1011956 60

WILLIAM ANNAND,  
*Financial Secretary.*

Financial Secretary's Office,  
Halifax, 31st December, 1861.



RECEIVER GENERALS

Dr. *The Receiver of Nova Scotia, in Account Current with the*

To Cash paid Advances, per Abstract	\$24301 82	
Chairman Board of Works, do	100463 17	
Criminal Prosecutions, do	1676 16	
Coroners' Inquests, do	1250 00	
Drawback of Duties, do	11894 33	
General Education, do	66749 02	
Judiciary Expenses, do	4432 65	
Legislative Expenses, do	41346 13	
Miscellaneous Expenses, do	8216 62	
Militia Expenses, do	8896 00	
Piers and Breakwaters, do	3870 00	
Post Communication, do	49841 47	
Poor Asylum, do	6000 00	
Provincial Railway, do, Construction	27196 92	
Public Printing, do	6297 13	
Revenue Expenses, do	53892 47	
Rations to Troops, do	33 60	
Support of Indians, do	1674 60	
Support of Agriculture, do	1550 00	
Support of Transient Poor, do	1225 86	
Support of Packets, Steamboats, and Ferries, do	15046 00	
Salaries to Officers of Government, do	59792 32	
Copy Right	39 45	
Interest	24093 53	
Casual Revenue		
Wrecks		
Savings Bank		
Prothonotaries		
Signal Station	1250 00	
Crown Land Department	14400 00	
Railway Damages, Halifax	2719 58	
Colchester	658 71	
Hants	2167 84	
Post Money Orders		
Cape Race Light Duty	100 24	
Board of Statistics	12500 00	
New Court House	9280 00	
Railway Revenue	95500 00	
Railway Interest	212100 00	
Distressed Seamen	1666 95	
		\$899132 57

ROAD SERVICE.

To Cash paid for Road Advances	17705 36	
Road Compensation	323 46	
Old Road Votes	1777 63	
Annapolis	6048 52	
Colchester	6504 00	
Cumberland	4008 53	
Cape Breton	5726 17	
Digby	5118 90	
Guysborough	5085 09	
Halifax	6578 88	
Hants	4606 09	
Inverness	6566 17	
King's	4917 92	
Lunenburg	8700 05	
Pictou	5258 01	
Queen's	4572 60	
Richmond	4931 95	
Carried forward	\$98429 33	\$899132 57

ACCOUNT FOR 1861.

*Receiver General, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1861.*

Cr.

		By balance at this date	\$44123 50
Cash received for Colonial Duties, viz:			
From Halifax	\$480800 00		
Advocate Harbor	355 50		
Annapolis	4945 68		
Amherst	7133 63		
Antigonish	929 41		
Aricbat	4158 72		
Barrington	2380 34		
Baddeck	210 81		
Beaver River	398 90		
Bridgetown	2972 39		
Bear River	1455 87		
Cornwallis	4852 41		
Cow Bay	106 63		
Cape Canso	115 84		
Canada Creek	879 28		
Chester	168 35		
Cheverie	194 31		
Clementsport	1296 48		
Church Point	1244 89		
Digby	4143 29		
French Cross	866 53		
Five Islands	294 39		
Guysborough	135 17		
Great Bras d'Or	181 63		
Horton	960 00		
Hantsport	844 97		
Harbor au Bouche	67 44		
Harborville	554 50		
Joggins	2174 56		
Lunenburg	146 00		
Liverpool	6879 47		
Londonderry	1950 38		
Little River	706 82		
LaHave	972 43		
Lingan	990 00		
Maitland	791 11		
Mainadien	28 00		
Margaree	58 23		
Margaretsville	542 43		
North Sydney	6463 60		
Pictou	18278 54		
Pugwash	1337 73		
Port Hood	368 86		
Port Williams	261 10		
Parrsborough	551 05		
Pubnico	552 53		
Port Medway	604 72		
Port Mulgrave	1658 73		
Ragged Islands	1667 43		
Sydney C. B.	2252 23		
Shelburne	768 23		
Louisburg	63 55		
Mahone Bay	117 03		
St. Mary's River	564 79		
Ship Harbor	136 00		
Sheet Harbor	56 30		
Sandy Cove	318 71		
St. Ann's	61 44		
Truro	1684 10		
Tatamagouche	192 65		
Thorne's Cove	517 70		
Carried forward	\$576273 71	\$44123 50	

RECEIVER GENERAL'S

Dr. *The Province of Nova Scotia, in Account Current with the*

<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$08420 33	\$899132 57
To Cash paid Sydney.....	3973 17	
"    Shelburne.....	5410 80	
"    Victoria.....	4686 00	
"    Yarmouth.....	5870 86	
		118370 16

\$1017502 73

To Balance brought down ..... \$125177 90

Receiver General's Office,  
Halifax, 31st December, 1861.

ACCOUNT FOR 1861.

*Receiver General, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1861—Continued.* Cr.

<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$576273 71	\$44123 00
From Tusket.....	1415 96	
"    Windsor.....	3209 92	
"    Westport.....	1140 10	
"    Weymouth.....	1914 28	
"    Wilmot.....	1589 11	
"    Wallace.....	93 80	
"    Walton.....	153 01	
"    Yarmouth.....	23149 93	
		608939 82
Light Duty:		
From Halifax.....	8773 09	
"    Canso (Bigelow).....	1501 97	
"    Strait of Canso (Fraser).....	5103 91	
"    Shelburne.....	120 11	
"    Whitehaven.....	25 90	
"    Pubnico.....	162 00	
"    Tusket.....	20 00	
		15706 98
"    Canada, for their proportion of expense of St. Paul's and Scattarie Light Houses.....		2561 05
"    New Brunswick, for their proportion of expense of St. Paul's and Scattarie Light Houses.....		1613 43
"    Prince Edward's Island, for their proportion of expense of St. Paul's and Scattarie Light Houses.....		153 66
"    Casual Revenue.....	27947 47	
"    Fees from the Secretary's Office.....	3820 00	
		31767 47
"    Mines.....		670 00
"    Crown Land Department, for Land sold.....		16598 73
"    Trespasses on Crown Land.....		66 90
"    Board of Revenue.....		2067 41
"    The Lords of the Treasury, towards support of Sable Island.....		2000 00
"    Sable Island.....		287 85
"    Post Communication.....		25836 00
"    Miscellaneous.....		61 35
By Cash received for Copy Right.....		39 45
"    Hospital of Insane.....		4230 07
"    Board of Works.....		1023 52
"    Signal Station.....		516 80
"    Railway Damages, Colechester.....		1164 50
"    "    "    Hants.....		622 00
"    Cape Race Light Duty.....		46 17
"    Railway Revenue.....		116166 03
"    Distressed Seamen.....		1403 27
"    Indian Reserves.....		318 48
"    Gold Fields.....		13869 80
"    St. Peter's Canal.....		470 59
		\$892324 83
Balance.....		125177 90
		\$1017502 73

JOHN H. ANDERSON,  
*Receiver General.*

Examined—  
WILLIAM ANNAND,  
*Financial Secretary.*



## UNDRAWN ROAD MONIES, DECEMBER 31, 1861.

## ANNAPOLIS.

No. 11.	John Whitman .....	\$2 00	.....
18.	Elias Phinney .....	1 05	.....
84.	A. Cashman .....	16 00	.....
111.	Jacob Bogart .....	00 10	.....
	Special Grant .....	8 07	.....
	Unappropriated .....	48 08	.....
			75 30

## CAPE BRETON.

1.	Donald McDonald .....	00 20	.....
21.	J. McDougall .....	10 75	.....
31.	John Flemming .....	00 40	.....
51.	Duffus McCuish .....	00 20	.....
81.	Thomas Lee .....	00 22	.....
112.	Thomas Martell .....	1 30	.....
119.	Neil McNeil .....	30 00	.....
	Unappropriated .....	1 21	.....
			44 28

## COLCHESTER.

13.	Alexander McKenzie .....	40 00	.....
61.	.....	40 00	.....
63.	Benjamin Sibley .....	10 00	.....
65.	.....	15 00	.....
66.	Alexander Archibald .....	20 00	.....
67.	Duncan McPhee .....	20 00	.....
74.	.....	33 04	.....
79.	James Campbell .....	00 20	.....
89.	William Murray .....	5 00	.....
98.	.....	16 00	.....
99.	.....	15 00	.....
100.	A. McKay .....	20 00	.....
127.	Thomas Cotton .....	00 10	.....
138.	.....	20 00	.....
165.	William Jackson .....	00 10	.....
			254 44

## CUMBERLAND.

	Richard Thompson .....	00 00	.....
2.	Joseph A. B. Kerr .....	8 52	.....
10.	Josiah Eagles .....	1 65	.....
31.	Richard Thompson .....	40 00	.....
34.	James Grant .....	60 00	.....
39.	George Bergman, Jr. ....	24 00	.....
40 a.	.....	164 00	.....
43.	Ezra Black .....	00 80	.....
55.	Isaac L. Forrest .....	60 00	.....
67.	Joseph Hannah .....	00 20	.....
68.	George Moffatt and James Shifley .....	1000 00	.....
85.	Alexander Graham .....	00 25	.....
91.	John Crossman .....	00 20	.....
101.	C. Hatfield .....	1 00	.....
			1361 52

## DIGBY.

2.	James Amero .....	20 00	.....
12.	Henry S. White .....	28 00	.....
37.	John Walsh .....	00 23	.....
39.	.....	24 00	.....

Carried forward..... \$72 23      \$735 54

	<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$72 23	\$1735 54
No. 47.	Robert Seabins.....	00 15	.....
72.	Israel Dunn.....	00 35	.....
106.	Gilbert Lent.....	3 55	.....
138.	Anselm McColla.....	24 00	.....
142.	Francis LeBlanc.....	00 60	.....
155.	George McAlpine.....	00 30	.....
164.	.....	24 00	.....
	Mande Comeau.....	00 01	.....
			<u>125 19</u>

GUYSBOROUGH.

6.	George Norris.....	12 05	.....
7.	John Jamieson.....	12 00	.....
12.	Angus Kirk.....	00 13	.....
24.	William Rude.....	20 00	.....
	Special Grant.....	00 90	.....
			<u>45 08</u>

HALIFAX.

30.	Thomas Tobin.....	40 00	.....
45.	William Anderson.....	400 00	.....
48.	Samuel Crowell.....	00 10	.....
51.	George Brown.....	00 20	.....
66.	William Anderson.....	60 00	.....
76.	.....	40 00	.....
79.	John McLeod.....	40 00	.....
93.	.....	42 71	.....
			<u>623 01</u>

HANTS.

1.	John E. Taylor.....	200 00	.....
19.	John Murphy.....	00 20	.....
69 b.	.....	00 87	.....
75.	Jacob O'Brien.....	30 00	.....
79.	Edward Smith.....	00 35	.....
106.	John Allison.....	00 10	.....
			<u>231 52</u>

INVERNESS.

29.	.....	16 00	.....
38.	John McMillan.....	36 00	.....
41.	Samuel McKeen.....	16 00	.....
42.	Archibald Cameron.....	40 00	.....
59.	A. McIsaac and J. Kennedy.....	1 00	.....
61.	Rev. J. Grant.....	00 20	.....
66.	A. Beaton.....	00 22	.....
88.	D. McLellan.....	16 00	.....
112.	.....	16 00	.....
117.	John McLean.....	30 00	.....
118.	John McLean.....	40 00	.....
125.	.....	16 00	.....
130.	James Murphy.....	16 00	.....
140.	J. G. Crowlis and Jacob Ross.....	10 40	.....
148.	G. C. Lawrence.....	194 04	.....
13.	Donald McLean.....	10 10	.....
15.	D. Cameron.....	2 50	.....
	Special Grant.....	4 59	.....
			<u>465 05</u>

KING'S.

25.	Churchill Skinner.....	00 10	.....
64.	John Bishop.....	00 45	.....
71.	Banks Winby.....	40 00	.....
104.	Israel Benjamin.....	150 00	.....
110 b.	.....	4 95	.....
			<u>195 50</u>

*Carried forward*..... \$3420 89

	<i>Brought forward</i> .....		\$3420 89
<b>LUXENBURG.</b>			
	John P. Lawson .....	\$25 50	
No. 34.	E. Veinot and Joseph Young .....	80 00	
53.	Benjamin Ham .....	00 72	
80.	Henry Lohmas .....	14 60	
97.	Henry Lantz.....	10 00	
112.	Peter Mason .....	40 00	
182.	Elisha Dolliver.....	00 30	
	Unappropriated .....	15 97	
	Special Grant .....	22 20	
			209 29
<b>PICTOU.</b>			
	Bank of Nova Scotia.....	909 90	
	John Davis .....	1 74	
20.	Alexander Campbell .....	20 00	
59.	.....	00 18	
69.	Alexander McIntosh .....	16 00	
	Unappropriated .....	13 60	
			961 42
<b>QUEEN'S.</b>			
37.	Henry Wagner.....	1 25	
39.	Angus McIntosh.....	00 77	
41.	Thomas Loid.....	40 00	
57.	Benjamin Whorton .....	20 00	
64.	Charles Lathrop .....	3 10	
			65 12
<b>RICHMOND.</b>			
2.	Angus McDonald.....	00 09	
53.	John Gillis .....	00 70	
63.	Findlay Chisholm.....	00 93	
71.	Allan Morrison.....	00 36	
	Unappropriated .....	7 61	
			9 69
<b>SHELBURNE.</b>			
23.	Duncan Thomas .....	16 00	
60.	Gavin Lyle .....	00 36	
71.	Samuel Snow .....	1 70	
103.	James McKay .....	00 45	
	Special Grant .....	500 00	
			518 51
<b>SYDNEY.</b>			
3.	Hugh McMillan.....	1 00	
7.	James Burnside .....	2 40	
8.	Charles Cameron .....	1 50	
9.	Adam McKenzie .....	8 65	
13.	Urban Landry .....	00 13	
17.	Archibald McDonald.....	00 70	
29.	Alexander Cameron.....	00 73	
50.	Donald Chisholm .....	1 28	
	Unappropriated .....	23 33	
	Do. ....	138 00	
			177 72
<b>VICTORIA.</b>			
	.....	40 00	
	Peter Ross.....	3 63	
	Peter and Donald Ross .....	9 00	
28.	.....	16 00	
	<i>Carried forward</i> .....	\$68 63	\$5362 04

	<i>Brought forward</i> .....	\$68 63	\$5362 64
No. 43.	.....	20 00	.....
65.	.....	40 00	.....
	Contingencies .....	40 00	.....
			168 63

YARMOUTH.

1.	Wallace Crosby.....	1 24	.....
17.	Elias Hatfield .....	00 25	.....
36.	Robert Task .....	00 31	.....
45.	— Earl .....	00 10	.....
51.	Richard Churchill .....	20 00	.....
52.	William Thurston .....	00 10	.....
86.	Capt. James Hatfield .....	1 59	.....
110.	John Forbes .....	00 70	.....
	Unappropriated .....	45 29	.....
			69 58
			\$5600 85

WILLIAM ANNAND,  
*Financial Secretary.*

Financial Secretary's Office,  
Halifax, 31st December, 1861.

## APPENDIX No. 14.

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### CROWN LAND REPORT.

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*Department of Crown Lands,  
1st January, 1862.*

SIR,—

The termination of another year presents the opportunity of again submitting, for the information of his Excellency, the Lieutenant Governor, a report upon the Crown Lands.

Although the receipts do not evidence so large a contribution to the revenue as in some former years, still, I trust, the good which has been effected, will outweigh any consideration of immediate pecuniary advantage.

A comparison between the number of grants issued in 1860 and 1861, shows an increase of 42 in favor of the latter.

The ordinary expenses of the department will also compare favorably with those of a similar period, whilst it is known to the Government that the increased duties and responsibilities have been much greater than usual.

The Legislature, at its last session, transferred the office of Inspector of Mines to the land department, I presume as a measure of economy; had the duties connected with it, been limited to the coal mines only, the task of fulfilling them would not have been onerous, aided, as I hoped to have been by the Deputy Surveyors in the various mining districts, but the further addition of the gold fields has been the source of great anxiety, as well as unremitting labor.

The varied services in which I have thus been engaged, have, no doubt, protracted the settlement of some of the existing controversies amongst applicants for land and prevented the issue of a greater number of grants; but, I trust, a generous allowance will be made by those whose interests are concerned.

In my former reports I have invited attention to the embarrassed state of some of the crown lands embraced within the limits of townships; also, to large tracts of land in some counties which continue unimproved by grantees, or entirely abandoned by them. I think a special enquiry should be instituted, to ascertain the legal rights of the crown, as regards the former, and some remedy provided for the existing evil; and that steps should be taken to re-invest in the crown such granted lands as have become forfeited by the non-fulfilment of the conditions of the grants.

With the aid afforded by the late enactment for facilitating the process of escheat, very little delay or expense would be involved in the necessary legal proceedings.

The act of 1859 for settling the titles to land in Cape Breton, by authority of which, it pleased the Government to appoint Mr. Hendry as commissioner, has been brought into operation. The commissioner proceeded to the Island, where he spent three or four months giving employment to all the surveyors at command. Numerous controversies have been settled; important base lines established; a large number of lots have been surveyed; and the lines and bounds have been defined between a large number of the settlers—thus restoring peace and order out of much discord and confusion. It is impossible to estimate the importance of this wise and benevolent act; and I feel assured, that it will tend to increase the attachment of those affected by it to their homes,—and produce a sense of gratitude for the efforts made to secure to them their respective titles. The work so far as it has progressed, will be shewn in the report of the commissioner, accompanied with plans and such other information as cannot fail to prove satisfactory to the Government and the Legislature.

The act provides for payment of the lands by instalments,—a demand of imme-

mediate payment would have defeated the object of the Legislature, and tended to have perpetuated the accumulated evils of years past; all the perplexities and controversies incident to the system of squatting, would not only have continued but increased. The lots being surveyed—the possessions recognized, and the prospect of obtaining their grants, will, I have no doubt, stimulate their exertions to meet the instalments as they fall due, especially if the Government would devise some plan of employing their labor on public works.

In working out this very important measure, it was found impossible to collect a sufficient amount from the settlers to pay the full cost of surveys. The necessary amount for that purpose has been drawn from the treasury. It will be satisfactory to learn that the cost is comparatively moderate. The sub-division of a whole settlement into lots, at one time, is done at half the expense which usually attends the same number of lots when surveyed separately; and, therefore, as a measure of economy, the policy pursued will be found a great saving to the province.

For a more detailed account of the proceedings of the commissioner, I beg leave to refer to Mr. Hendry's report.

There is a growing enquiry within the province, and from abroad, respecting titles under old grants. It is, no doubt, one of the fruits of the recent gold discoveries, and will probably be followed up to a large extent, and require much of the time of the clerks,—interfering with my own ordinary duties. As a further consequence, applications are beginning to be made for grants of land in the neighborhood of the gold fields. It is deserving of consideration, whether some restrictions should not be imposed in dealing with parties who are seeking after those lands, not so much for the purpose of settlement as for speculation—and whether lands likely to be benefitted by their proximity to gold fields, should not be charged at a higher rate than the ordinary sale price,—lands that are clearly liable to escheat, ought not to be paid for by the government or the miners at the same rate that is allowed to other proprietors.

Whilst there is every probability of a large increase to the duties of the department, I deem it a proper occasion to submit, for the consideration of the Government, some observations in connection with the appointment of Deputy Surveyors.

A very large portion of my own time, as well as that of the clerks, is occupied in supplying the deputies with copies of plans, and other necessary information, to enable them to execute their orders of survey, and instructing them how to prepare their accounts, and perform other necessary services, I propose, with the permission of the Government, to make it a condition of any future appointment, that the applicant should be required, at his own expense, to attend the office in Halifax two or three months, in order, that during that period he may undergo an examination of his qualifications, that his surveying instruments may be inspected, that he may get an insight into the mode of preparing his accounts and reports, and take copies of the plans relating to the county for which he is to be appointed. His time would be most profitably employed in these pursuits, and in obtaining that general information which the office would afford in all matters relating to the office of surveyor. Should it please the Legislature, hereafter, to sanction an office in each county, filled by the deputy, with the means of affording information to residents, without the trouble of referring to the office in Halifax, and authorising a moderate fee for his services, the arrangement, I feel assured, would prove a great public convenience.

At present, for want of proper accommodation, it would be impossible to act upon such proposal, although approved; and I therefore consider it my duty to call the attention of the Government, to the want of room experienced by the department. By a resolution of the House of Assembly, all the older grant books, now in your office, were ordered to be transferred to mine. I have been unable to receive them, and much inconvenience is suffered by passing from one office to another in prosecuting the necessary searches. There is not sufficient room for the clerks,—there is not space to exhibit a plan, and often not even sufficient standing room for the many respectable individuals who come for information. I hope these remarks will not be attributed to a disposition to complain; on the contrary, I believe the want of accommodation is well understood by the Government; and

I see in the increased business of the department, and in the necessary efficiency of it, that some additional provision should be made for the convenience of the officer's and of the public, besides the preservation and security of the public documents.

There has been throughout the year a greater number of applications for coal mining licenses, than the last, although the working of the mines generally have not been so extensive. An abstract of those applications is annexed, distinguishing the different counties.

A comparative statement of the receipts and disbursements for the year 1860 and 1861, will also be annexed, together with other customary annual statements, which will put the Government in possession of the financial results of the past year. The net proceeds, although smaller in amount than in 1860, when added to the large amount of obligations taken in Cape Breton, will contrast favorably with any past year.

I regret to state that the position of the Indian reserves, to which I have had occasion frequently to call the attention of the Government, requires some further consideration. Mr. Hendry was authorized, on his mission last summer to the Island of Cape Breton, to put himself in communication with Mr. Justice Dodd, who has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the Indians, and to adjust, if possible, the terms upon which a number of settlers who hold possession of certain portions of those lands should be confirmed in their titles; and to decide upon those individuals who had also acquired possession, but under circumstances that did not entitle them to be protected, and who ought to be ejected.

Without entering into detail of the measures pursued by the commissioner, I beg to refer to the report which I have requested him to prepare, and which will present the subject in such a shape as will enable the Legislature to deal with it, I trust, finally.

There has been too many proofs afforded in the legislative proceedings of Nova Scotia of a desire to protect the rights of the Indians and to contribute to their necessities, to obviate any doubt that might exist as to any disposition to deprive them of their interest in the lands set apart for their use. But whilst their claims are thus recognized, I think they should not be permitted to interfere with the progress of settlement or to work injustice to those, who have by their labor and industry given value to the soil, which the Indians would not cultivate. It is said that the settlers ought not to have encroached upon their lands. Some, however, did it in ignorance—whilst others did no more than thousands in Cape Breton have done, and are now receiving the favor of Government, by having their titles confirmed. To dispossess the occupants of Crown land or of the Indian reserves, who are willing to pay for them, would contravene a recognized policy, and prove the ruin of many families. The Government have never thought it safe to confer an absolute title to these lands upon the Indians—it is very doubtful if any plan for securing to separate families the exclusive occupation of a lot, would induce them to cultivate it,—so that the land, as at present reserved for their benefit, remains to a very large extent in its original condition,—an unbroken forest—only so far, as it has been brought into cultivation by the labor of the white man. There are it is true some laudable exceptions. Some Indian families have labored industriously and successfully, but they are few in proportion to their number in the province. It is for these reasons, I have urged the propriety of confirming their titles to those who are in possession and are willing to pay the reasonable value of their farms.

The law and the expressed opinion of the House of Assembly in sanctioning the alienation of portions of these reserves, have taken care that the interests of the Indians in the proceeds, shall not be sacrificed—the proceeds are to be paid into the treasury, and held for the benefit of the tribe.

In Nova Scotia proper, and the Island of Cape Breton, the reserves amount to thirty thousand acres, a very small proportion of which is either cultivated or in any way used to their profit; whilst it is well known that they resort frequently to other lands, whenever they require wood for barrels or hoops, or other manufactures in which they engage, especially in Cape Breton.

The only difficulty in dealing with the question, should the above views be

approved, is the fixing a fair value upon the occupied lands. Mr. Hendry has mentioned in his report, a valuation which he thinks just as well as reasonable. He informs me that he sought for information from the most disinterested sources, and that his scale of prices approximated closely to the average of opinions expressed; and from my own knowledge, having visited most of the localities, I am disposed to recommend its adoption.

I am not aware of any other matter that requires special notice. I look forward to increased employment in the department, as the season opens; applications for lands will be more numerous, to meet the demands which may be anticipated from an increase of population. Whether such altered circumstances would require any change in the system of granting land, I submit to the judgment of the Executive.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
Commr. Crown Lands.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary.



Abstract of number of grants, acres granted, number of petitions, and acres applied for, and monies paid, for Crown Lands in Nova Scotia, during the year, 1861.

County.	No. Grants.	Acres Granted.	No. Petitions.	Acres applied for.	Amount paid.
Annapolis,	14	1981	10	1350	\$765 87
Colchester,	8	1317	12	1266½	540 26
Cumberland,	37	5650	27	4002	1964 34
Digby,	23	3095	19	2000	1032 71
Guysborough,	8	897	13	1600½— including 2 water lots	652 38
Halifax,	29	3180	23	2000 — 4 wtr, 2 isl'ds, 1 small lot	1381 94
Hants,	10	1882	8	1663	753 78
King's,	3	280	6	500 — including 1 fishing lot	220 00
Lunenburg,	34	3915	33	3130 — " 1 water lot	1633 17
Pictou,	8	800	7	600 — " 2 "	314 00
Queen's,	9	940	9	1100	491 05
Shelburne,	8	785	3	300 — " 1 island	176 00
Sydney,	5	696	6	600	343 77
Yarmouth,	9	1022½	7	508 — " 3 islands	317 81
Cape Breton,	27	2807	54	6070 — " 3 water lots	2183 29
Inverness,	69	10239	41	5640	1635 06
Richmond,	38	4394	31	3671 — " 2 islands	1558 67
Victoria,	45	6089½	31	4790	616 95
	384	49970 — includ'g 13 water lots	339	40791 — includ'g 12 water lots	\$16581 05
		" 8 islands		" 1 fishing lot	
		" 3 fishing lots		" 1 small lot	
In Nova Scotia,	205	26440½	182	20620	\$10587 08
Cape Breton,	179	23529½	157	20171	5993 97
	384	49970	339	40791	\$16581 05

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS, Commr. Crown Lands.

*Statement shewing monies received from the different counties for mining licenses,  
1861.*

Cape Breton, - - - - -	\$460 00
Cumberland, - - - - -	100 00
Victoria, - - - - -	100 00
Hants, - - - - -	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$680 00
	<hr/>

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands,

*Comparative statement between the years 1860 and 1861.*

	No.	Acres.
Applications for 1860, - - - - -	387	45803
Ditto 1861, - - - - -	339	40791
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Short, 48	5012
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Grants in 1860, - - - - -	342	43629
Ditto 1861, - - - - -	384	49970
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Over, 42	6341
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross receipts for Crown lands, 1860, - - - - -		\$22,168 63
Ditto do 1861, - - - - -		16,581 05
		<hr/>
	Short	\$5587 58
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross receipts for Crown lands, 1861, - - - - -		\$16,581 05
Ditto mines and minerals, - - - - -		680 00
Ditto seizures for trespasses, - - - - -		77 77
		<hr/>
		\$17,338 82
Deduct advances, Surveyors, Register of Deeds, rejected petitions, incidental expenses, &c., &c., as per account,		11,512 58
		<hr/>
	Nett revenue 1861,	\$5826 29
		<hr/>
Add estimated securities for land in Cape Breton,		\$20,000 00

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
Commissioner of Crown Lands.

## APPENDIX No. 15.

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### MR. HALIBURTON'S PENSION.

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Copies of the opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Court, on the question raised by the application of J. C. Haliburton, Esq., for a pension as one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, abolished in 1841 :

#### OPINION OF CHIEF JUSTICE HALLIBURTON.

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(Copy)

This is a motion made on behalf of Judge Haliburton, for a mandamus on the Receiver General, to pay him a pension granted to him by the 7th section of the Act of the General Assembly, 4th Victoria, chapter 3.

It is resisted on two grounds. 1st. That the right to the pension granted by the Act is taken away by the proviso in the 8th section of the Act; he having accepted of an office under Government of equal or greater value, than the pension granted in the 7th section. 2nd. That whether entitled to the pension or not, no mandamus can be granted to compel the Receiver General to pay, he being bound by law not to pay any such sums without a warrant from the Lieutenant Governor or Commander-in-Chief.

If this were a question between private parties, standing upon their respective rights, I apprehend that the second objection would raise great difficulties on the part of the applicant, and if a clear claim was established to the pension, I should feel reluctantly compelled to decide that the amount of it was not payable upon a ground that did not at all affect the merits of the case, and which arose from an enactment passed to prevent the misapplication of the public money where it is not due, and not where the sole question was due or not.

But I cannot, for a moment, suppose that where the Government was a party to the cause, they would desire to resist the pension, if it is really due, and that the objection is made more to show that it has not been overlooked by their Counsel, than with any intention of urging it upon the serious consideration of the Court.

In the case of the Queen vs. the Commissioners of the Land Tax (16th 2 Bench Reports, 381) there was a motion for a mandamus, which the Court held could not be sustained; but as there was evidently a misunderstanding of the Act under which the Magistrates had proceeded, the Court discharged the rule without costs, and Sir F. Thesiger (of counsel for the magistrates) said, that his clients (in the discharge of their duty as such) would be satisfied with the expression of opinion by the Court, although it was in opposition to the course they had pursued, and would act accordingly.

The Government here will, I am sure, act upon the same principle in discharge of their duty, and acquiesce in the opinion of the Court, if it should be in favour of the party, unless they think it wrong, in which case they will of course feel it their duty to appeal from it.

The main question, therefore, to be decided upon the motion, is, whether the language of the proviso, taking away the pension granted for life, is equally strong and clear with that of the enacting clause which grants it. In the latter the grant is clearly "during the term of their natural lives." In the proviso it states that in the event of their "accepting any appointment, place, or office of equal or greater value than the aforesaid sum of £300 a year, then, and in such case, the said sum shall cease to be payable,

and from thenceforth shall no longer be paid to the Chief Justice, &c., who shall so respectively accept such appointment, place, or office." Had the Legislature added the words "during the time they shall hold such office," no question could be raised against the removal of the pension, upon resignation of such office, on the one hand, or had they added, on the other, "and shall in no case revive," their intention would have been equally clear against the application. Unfortunately they have not done either, and it remains for the Court to decide whether the words "and from thenceforth shall no longer be paid to the person who shall accept such appointment," shall receive that extensive construction. If we are guided by the letter of the Act, the bare acceptance of any office of equal emolument, for however short a time, would deprive the party of his pension for the rest of his life, even if he had not performed any of its duties, or enjoyed any of its emoluments. So that if the Judge had accepted the office offered to him by Lord Falkland, and had on the next day after receiving his commission been seized with a paralytic stroke, which utterly disabled him, he would thereby, under the strict adherence to the language of the Act, have been deprived of his pension. He had accepted it, and the words of the Act would have been complied with. I think this could never have been the intention of the Legislature. Let us turn our attention to the object they had in view in passing the proviso, that evidently was to save the public the expense of paying the pensions in cases where the persons entitled to them should hold and enjoy any office under Government of equal or greater amount. Men fond of business and of an active turn of mind, might frequently be induced by, the love of employment, the influence, patronage, and power which the possession of office frequently gives, to accept of a place very little superior to the pension in point of emolument, provided they could fall back upon it when advancing years should render it desirable; but none could be so unwise, did the proviso clearly take away a pension which the express language of the Act plainly gave to them for life.

It might be said that the salary attached to the office might be so large as to induce a person to accept of it, even if such consequences might follow; but the Act makes no distinction between the two cases, and as the Legislature have made none, the Court cannot either.

Indeed there were few officers so well paid as to induce a prudent man to accept them under such circumstances. To give then such a construction to the proviso, would, in most cases, defeat the object which the Legislature plainly had in view in passing it.

Upon the effect which should be given to a proviso, the language of Mr. Justice Story, in *The United States vs. Dickson*, 14 Curtis, is well worthy of remark. "The General Rule of Law, which has always prevailed, and has become consecrated almost as a maxim, on the interpretation of Statutes, is that where the enacting clause is general in its language and objects, and a proviso is afterwards introduced that proviso is construed strictly, and takes no case out of the enacting clause, which does not fall fairly within its terms. In short, a proviso carves special exceptions out of the enacting clause, and those who set up any such exception, must establish it as being within the words as well as within the reason thereof."

Now, in this case, I do not think the words of the proviso compel us to adopt a construction which would defeat the very object the Legislature had in view in passing it—by preventing the persons holding pensions from accepting offices which were of little more value than the pensions themselves, which were secured to them for life.

The gentlemen pensioned might be elected members of the General Assembly; three of them, at the time the Act passed, were still of age, to enable them to be as active members of that body as they had been, and, if selected by the party in power, might fill the office of Secretary of the Province, Receiver General, &c., which have salaries attached to them of double the amount of the pensions; but no man in his senses would accept of an office held upon the precarious tenure of his party continuing in power, if the construction given to the proviso was such as is now contended for by the Counsel for the Government; and thus, parties who might be

well qualified for such offices, might be prevented from accepting them, and the Government be prevented from saving the expense of paying the pension, if they had accepted of them to the injury of both parties.

But another case may be put, in which the construction sought by the opponents of the application would be injurious to themselves alone.

Suppose an office whose emolument consisted of fees alone; these naturally increase with the business, and the business generally increases with the growth of the country. Such an office might be accepted by one of the pensioners, when its emoluments were less than £300 per annum. In the next year it might be more, and steadily advance until it amounted to double the amount of the pension; yet an adherence to the letter of the Act, according to the interpretation now contended for, would permit the pensioner to enjoy both the pension and the emoluments.

It might be said, and reasonably, too, in such cases, that the officer is in the actual enjoyment of an office which yields to him a greater sum than the pension, and comes fairly within the meaning of the words of the proviso and of the Legislature when using these words; equally reasonable would it be, that, when he ceased to enjoy such office, with its emoluments, &c., the pension which had been granted to him for life should be restored to him.

By deciding, then, the word "accepting" to be equivalent to holding or enjoying such office, and to mean no less and no more than these words, we avoid both the difficulties. If the office held or enjoyed by the pensioner was of equal or greater value than the pension at any time during his so holding it, whether it was so at the time of acceptance or not, the Province would derive the benefit contemplated by the proviso, and when he ceased to hold it the party to whom the pension had been granted for life would resume it under the enacting clause; to decide otherwise in this case would be to declare, that the Legislature meant that the man who had performed the duties of a Judge of the Supreme Court, for fifteen or sixteen years, and had thereby saved the Province about five thousand pounds, should be deprived of the pension granted to him for life, while those who had received the amount of their pensions during that long period should still enjoy them.

To avoid a construction so repugnant to our ideas of justice, it will be found that the following cases, which were cited at the argument, lay down rules for the construction of Statutes, by which much greater liberties are taken with the words used in them than it is necessary for us to take in this case.

The following authorities furnish rules for expounding Statutes:

*Hawkins vs. Gathercole*—31 Law and Equity Reports, p. 305.

This case before the Lords Justices, turned upon the construction of the 13th section of 1 and 2 Viet., chap. 16, which makes a judgment in Westminster Hall a charge upon all lands, tenements, rectories, advowsons, &c. The important question involved was, whether such judgment bound Ecclesiastical Benefices by force of the word "Rectories."

It involved, also, most important considerations as to the true principles of interpreting Statutes.

In this case, Lord Cranworth, when Vice Chancellor, standing on the literal meaning of the word "Rectories," held Ecclesiastical Benefices bound by the Judgment; but his order was reversed by the Lords Justices on appeal, because they were of opinion that, though Rectories and Tithes, constituting Ecclesiastical Benefices, were within the words of the Act, if literally construed, they were not within the intent and meaning of the Legislature.

Lord Justice Turner's judgment, taking this view of the case, led him to consider the rules for construing Statutes, which will be found admirably stated in his judgment.

That learned Judge thus expresses himself:

That Ecclesiastical Rectories and Tithes are within the words of the Act, if literally construed, cannot, of course, be disputed; but in construing Acts of Parliament, the words which are used are not alone to be regarded; regard must also be had to the intent and meaning of the Legislature. The

rule upon this subject is well expressed in *Stradling vs. Morgan*, in *Plowden's Reports*, in which it is stated (p. 204)—“The Judges of the law, in all time past, have so far pursued the intent of the makers of Statutes, that they have expounded the Acts, which were general, in words to be put particularly where the intent was particular;” and after referring to several cases, the Report contains the following remarkable passage, at p. 205:—“From which cases, it appears that the Sages of the Law have construed Statutes quite contrary to the letter, in some appearance; and those Statutes which comprehend all things in the letter, they have expounded to extend to but some things; and those which generally prohibit all people from doing such an act, they have interpreted to permit some people to do it; and those which include every person in the letter, they have adjudged to reach to some persons only: which expositions have always been founded on the intent of the Legislature, which they have collected sometimes by considering the cause and necessity of making the Act; sometimes by comparing one part of the Act with another; and sometimes by foreign circumstances. The same doctrine is to be found in *Eyston vs. Studd*, in the same Reports, page 465. The passages to which I have referred I have selected, as containing the best summary, with which I am acquainted of the law on the subject.

In determining this question, we are, therefore, to consider not merely the words of the Act, but the intent of the Legislature, to be collected from the cause and necessity of the Act being made from a comparison of its several parts, and from foreign meaning and extraneous circumstances, so far as they can justly be considered to throw light on the subject.

*United States vs. Fisher and al.*; 1 Curtis 496, 2 Crauch, 358.

The question in this case was, whether the United States, under the 5th section of their Statute, of the 3rd March, 1797, had a preference in all cases of insolvency, or whether it was confined to persons accountable for public money.

The following principles, applicable to the construction of Statutes, were stated by Chief Justice Marshall thus:

“It is undoubtedly a well established principle in the exposition of Statutes, that every part is to be considered, and the intention of the Legislature to be extracted from the whole.”

Again, “where the mind labours to discover the intention of the Legislature, it seizes everything from which aid can be derived.”

Again, “the mischiefs to result from the construction on which the United States insist, have been stated as strong motives for overruling that construction. That the consequences are to be considered in expounding laws where the intent is doubtful, is a principle which must be applied with caution, and which has a degree of influence dependent on the nature of the case to which it is applied.

Where rights are infringed—where fundamental principles are overthrown—where the general system of laws is departed from, the Legislative intention must be expressed with irresistible clearness, to induce a Court of justice to suppose a design to effect such objects.”

Washington, J., in giving his judgment says:

“Where a Law is plain and unambiguous, whether it be expressed in general or limited terms, the Legislature should be intended to have meant what they have plainly expressed. But if from a view of the whole law or from other laws in *pari materia*, the evident intention is different from the literal import of the terms employed to express it in a particular part of the law, that intention should prevail, for that in fact is the will of the Legislature.”

To the same effect are principles of construction announced by the Judges in—*United States vs. Heth*; 3 Crauch, 399.

This was also a question on a Statute as to amount of compensation due to a public officer.

Patterson, J., says: “In cases of the present kind the words of a Statute, if dubious, ought to be taken most strongly against the law-makers.

So per Johnson, J:

“If it be necessary that the Court should make an election between these

two words, in order to complete the sense, its choice will be immediately determined, by recurring to two well known rules of construction, viz: that it ought to be consistent with the suggestions of natural justice, and that the words should be taken most strongly *contra proferentum*."

United States vs. Bissett, 2 Storey, p. 389:

Storey, J., in pronouncing judgment, thus states the question, and announces the principles of statutable construction, which governed his decision. The learned Judge says,—“The question arises, whether Mr. Bissett is entitled, upon the true interpretation of the clause in question, to the compensation demanded by him.” Having stated the language of the clause, he proceeded: “It would be to impute a most extraordinary intention to the Legislature, to presume that it intended to apportion the compensation in the inverse ratio of the duties performed. Such a mode of legislation,” he adds, “so little supported by principles of justice or equity, ought certainly not to be adopted unless the Legislature had spoken in the most clear and unambiguous terms. If there be any grounds for real substantial doubt as to the correctness of such an interpretation, that alone would seem to repel it; for it is not in matters of doubt to be admitted, that the Legislature requires services from a public officer, and yet intends to take from him the compensation which it has itself deemed a fit compensation therefor, under ordinary circumstances. Besides, the Act itself is restrictive of the rights of the officers to all the fees and emoluments of their office, generally allowed by law, cutting down and limiting the compensation to a fixed minimum, and appropriating the residue to the Public Treasury. Now, in such cases, the general rule of interpretation is to give effect to the restriction and limitation only, so far as the Legislature has clearly and positively spoken, since it is in derogation of private rights, otherwise vested in the incumbent in office. We cannot, and we ought not, in such a case, to say, “*Voluit sed non dixit*,” for the intention can be fitly gathered only from the words; and, therefore, it is but just to say, “*Non voluit quia non dixit*.”

The following cases are authorities for introducing words into Statutes to effect the intention of the Legislature:

Perry and others vs. Skinner, 2 Mason and Welsby, 471.

This was a case for infringement of a patent for an improvement in Pens, of which the Plaintiffs were Assignees.

The question turned upon the true construction of 5 and 6 Wm. 4, c. 83, which, as Lord Abinger stated, was obscurely worded, and, as respects which, one construction contended for, would induce a retrospective operation, and be fraught with injustice.

Mr. Baron Parke, in giving judgment, says:

“The rule by which we are to be guided in construing Acts of Parliament, is to look at the precise words, and to construe them in their ordinary sense, unless it would lead to any absurdity or manifest injustice; and if it should, so to vary and modify them as to avoid that which it certainly could not have been the intention of the Legislature should be done. Now, if the construction contended for by Mr. Ritch was to be considered as the right construction, it would lead to the manifest injustice of a party, who might have put himself to great expense in the making of machines or engines, the subject of the grant of a patent, on the faith of that patent being void, being made a wrong-doer by relation. That is an effect the law will not give to an Act of Parliament, unless the words are manifest and plain. We must engraft, therefore, a modification upon the words of the Act, in this case, for the purposes of its construction, and read it as though it had been “shall be deemed and taken as part of the said letters patent &c., from thenceforth,” so as not to make the Defendant a wrong-doer. The only doubt arising, in this case, is from the words of the proviso; but we cannot think the Legislature meant to do so unjust a thing as to restrict a party from doing that which he has a lawful right to do; and though there is some obscurity in the words of the Act, we are bound to put a reasonable construction on them. In this case, the Court, in order to

avoid the absurdity and injustice which would arise from a literal construction of the words of the proviso, interpolated the words "from thenceforth."

See also the case of the Overseers of Wigton vs. the Overseers of Snaith, 16 Queen's Bench, Reports 496, in which the Court inserted words into a clause of a Statute, which gave a different meaning to that clause, in order to effect what they collected to be the general meaning of the Statute itself, and of other Statutes made *in pari materia*.

For these reasons, then, I consider the applicant entitled to his pension, under the Act :

1. Because the plain and express language of the Act gives it for life ; and the language of the proviso does not as plainly and expressly state that it shall not revive upon the resignation of the office.

2. That a construction that it should not revive would defeat the object of the proviso, by preventing men of common prudence from accepting offices of equal or little greater amount than the pension.

3. That such construction might be injurious to both parties, and in the latter case to the Government alone.

4. That common sense and common justice require a construction that will not place a man who has served the Province for fifteen or sixteen years, and thereby saved it nearly five thousand pounds, in a worse situation than those who have done neither.

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#### OPINION OF CHIEF JUSTICE YOUNG.

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In the Supreme Court, 23rd December, 1861. In re Thomas C. Haliburton, Esq.

The question in this case has arisen out of the Provincial Act, 4th Vict., chap. 3, which abolished the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas, and by the 7th, section, granted retiring pensions of Three Hundred Pounds currency, per annum, to the four Judges then presiding in said Courts. Mr. Justice Haliburton had been appointed to the Middle Division in 1829, and had presided therein for twelve years, when the Courts were abolished.

The additional labour cast upon the Supreme Court induced the Legislature to authorize the appointment of a fifth Judge, and on the same day that the Act passed the new office was tendered to Mr. Haliburton, who accepted it, and was Gazetted 31st March, 1841. By the 8th section of the Act it was provided, that in the event of the Judges so pensioned "accepting any appointment, place, or office under Government, of equal or greater value than the aforesaid sum of Three Hundred Pounds per annum, then, and in such case, the said sum should cease to be payable, and from thenceforward should no longer be paid to the Judges who should so respectively accept such appointment, place, or office." Judge Haliburton in point of fact never drew the pension which was merged in his salary of Seven Hundred pounds a year as Judge of the Supreme Court. He continued to discharge the duties of his office till August, 1856, when he sent in his resignation, having previously endeavoured, but without success, to induce the Legislature to pass a special Act, reviving the pension on his retirement. In 1859 he applied to this Court for a mandamus to the Receiver General, which the Court refused ; and the Provincial Government having now concurred with Mr. Haliburton in the statement of a case, it has been argued before us, with a view to obtain an authoritative decision of this Court, as to his right to the pension of Three Hundred Pounds a year, from the date of his resignation in August, 1856. The question turns upon the construction of the 7th and 8th sections of the Act of 1841, which affords a wide field for subtle argument and ingenious speculation. On the one hand the meaning is said to be perfectly clear and obvious ; no language, it is said, could have been used by the Legislature more plainly evincing its intent and purpose,



while on the other side it is urged that the Legislature could never have contemplated the injustice and absurdities which a literal interpretation would involve. A multitude of cases has been cited from the English and American courts: for the rules to be applied in the construction of Statutes have been the subject of numerous decisions, and have tasked the intellect of Lawyers from the earliest time. Some of these, it will be proper to review, but before we touch upon the cases, let us consider the object and intent of the Act of 1841.

The Legislature had seen fit to inaugurate a new judicial policy, and to transfer the whole common law business, except the recovery of small debts before Justices of the Peace, from the Inferior to the Supreme Court,—the four Judges who had been appointed to the former, and had severally abandoned their employment as practising lawyers, for a seat on the bench at a very moderate salary, were thus superceded without any fault of theirs, and lost at once their position and their income. It was an act of simple justice, therefore, to grant them pensions, which, although by no means extravagant, bore a fair proportion to their salaries while employed. The Legislature in granting these pensions naturally contemplated the chance of the pensioners being appointed to some other office, or place under Government, of equal or greater value, on the acceptance of which they directed the pensions to cease. It is probable that the sections on this point were framed without much consideration, and that but little thought was bestowed on a multitude of contingencies that might possibly arise, and which have been put in all varieties of shape in the course of this discussion. If we give the Legislature credit for acting in good faith and with good sense, as we certainly ought to do, most of these cases might be answered without much difficulty.

It has been urged, for example, that one of the Judges might have accepted a Commissionership or any other temporary office under Government yielding him three hundred pounds, for perhaps a single year, or that he might have accepted a permanent office, and the week after been struck with paralysis, and been obliged to resign, and it is asked whether his acceptance of office in either of these cases should put an end to his pension. Now I can have no doubt, that if the question had been put to the Legislature in either of these cases, they would have said—no, and I have as little doubt that in a number of the other cases that have been suggested, they would have given the same answer.

On the other hand, if one of the pensioners accepted a permanent office of much greater value, and of higher dignity, to which no pension was attached, and the question had been put whether he should occupy a more advantageous position than any of his brethren, and, on his voluntary retirement, should enjoy a pension which was denied to them, I have as little doubt that the Legislature would have said, no—as their action on this pension sufficiently evinces.

These, however, are matters of opinion and of conjecture; and with a consciousness that we are aiming at the intent of the Legislature without any certainty of arriving at their real meaning, we must content ourselves with weighing probabilities, first of all ascertaining the extent of our authority in construing the act. In the course of the argument, the Imperial Act of 1834, 4th and 5th, Wm. 4th, chap. 24, amending and consolidating the law for regulating pensions in the Mother country, was pressed upon our notice. It will be found, however, widely different from our Act of 1841. The 19th section of the English Act provides, that every pensioner shall be liable, at all times, when called upon, to fill, in any part of the Queen's dominions in which he shall have already served, any public office or situation under the Crown, for which his previous public services may render him eligible; and that he shall forfeit his pension if he shall decline to take office and execute the duties thereof satisfactorily, being in a competent state of health.

The 20th section provides, that, in case the pensioner shall be appointed to fill any office, in any public department, his pension shall cease to be paid for any period subsequent to such appointment, if the profits of the new office shall be equal to those of his former office; and if not equal, then no more of

his pension shall be paid to him than what, with the salary of his new appointment, shall be equal to that of his former office.

The 30th section reserves to the heads of Departments their power and authority to dismiss any person from the public service, without compensation; and by the 15th section, the Act does not extend to any offices in the Courts of Justice. Here is a well-digested and perfect system, disposing of many of the questions that were urged upon our attention at the argument. Under our Act, the acceptance of office is purely voluntary; under the Imperial Act it is compulsory. In the latter, a provision is made for the abatement of the pension, in certain cases, which is wanting in ours; and in other respects, the two are plainly distinguishable. I do not observe any provision in the English Act for a revival of the old pension on the new appointment ceasing, by resignation or otherwise; and, although I have sought it, I have not been able to obtain any information of the usage on this head, except in the two opinions from English lawyers, which were read at the argument by consent. We are remitted back, then, to the terms of our own Act, and the rules of construction that are to be found in the books. It is not necessary, I think, to travel through the numerous cases upon the construction of Statutes; to reconcile them with each other, would be no easy task. Judges of the greatest name have sometimes tightened and sometimes relaxed the rule: their views have been modified by the particular case they were deciding, and, occasionally, it must be confessed, in their anxiety to escape from some obvious mischief or inconvenience, they have assumed the office more of legislators than of judges. Nothing is more common, in their decisions, than complaints of the hasty and careless manner in which Acts of Parliament are framed, and necessitating a looseness of construction, from which the Courts would have otherwise refrained. Several of the cases cited at the argument arose out of this necessity, and do not profess to be guided by any general rule.

In one of these cases, that of *Matheson vs. Hart*, 14 C. B. 357, Chief Justice Jarvis had recourse to what is called the grammatical or golden rule of construction, viz: "to give to the words their plain, natural meaning, unless it is manifest from the general scope and intention of the statute that injustice or absurdity would result from so construing them."

There is much to be said in favor of this rule, which we will find continually cited as a fundamental maxim, applicable to all sorts of instruments as well as to Acts of Parliament. Yet, in the most recent case, that of *Heugh vs. Escombe*, 4th Law Times Reports, N. S., 518, the present Chief Baron of the Exchequer, while inquiring into the meaning of a contract of a very doubtful complexion, and weighing the arguments on the one side and on the other, expresses himself in these terms: "I disclaim being at all bound by what is called the natural and ordinary meaning of words. There is a case of *Rex vs. Hall*, 1 Band C, where Lord Tenterden, I think, very properly laid down a very different rule from that which some people have called the Golden Rule of grammatical construction. I think the gold is often of such impurity, that the rule is not worth a farthing; for the grammar which people frequently use, indeed the rules of grammar themselves, in my opinion, are far less certain than what may be called the common sense construction that Lawyers would put upon an instrument of this sort, in endeavoring to get at what was the true meaning of the parties." Now, it is obvious that the same principle of sound sense that is to construe an instrument, must be applied in construing a statute. Sir Frederick Pollock, whom I have just cited, is a lawyer of no mean repute, and he speaks the sentiment of modern times. Let us contrast his opinions now, with those of other Judges, older, but equally eminent, which were pressed upon us in this argument on the part of the Crown. "I am ready to declare," said Lord Denman, 4 *Neville vs. Manning*, 427, "that where I find the words of a Statute perfectly clear, I shall adhere to those words, and shall not allow myself to be diverted from the application of them by any supposed consequences of one kind or other, as to which Courts of Justice are very often much deceived." This principle is adopted by authority equally high in Massachusetts. "Courts, said Chief Justice Parker, must not do violence to language, and strain for a meaning, where no doubt or ambiguity exists in the Act itself. They may use a sensible and reasonable interpretation to legislative expressions, which are

obscure, but they have no right to disturb those which are clear and intelligible."

These are authoritative expositions, and pointedly given; yet, it is undeniable that several of the cases violate the plain meaning of the words out of regard to the intent of the Legislature. An example of this is to be found in the Court of highest resort in these Colonies, in the case of *Calder vs. Halkett*, 3 Moore's P. C. C. 74. The Imperial Act 21 Geo. 3, ch. 70 sect. 24, for the protection of Provincial Magistrates in India enacts, "that no action for wrong or injury shall lie in the Supreme Court against any person, whatsoever, exercising a judicial office in the Country Courts for any judgment, decree, or order of the said Court; nor against any person for any act done by or in virtue of the order of the said Court." It will be observed that this enactment is subject to no limitation whatever. Whether the Magistrate had jurisdiction or no—whether he acted in good or bad faith the words of the section equally protected him from an action. Accordingly, this is one of the meanings which, as the Court admitted, may be attributed to this clause, but which they rejected as inadmissible, and they decreed that the true meaning was to put the Judges of native Courts of Justice on the same footing as those of English Courts of similar jurisdiction.

It is obvious, therefore, that the Courts have taken liberties with the language and the literal meaning of Statutes, beyond the limits suggested by Lord Denman and Chief Justice Parker, and that the common sense rule of construction applied to each case, as it occurs, upon the principle indicated by Sir Frederick Pollock, is, after all, the true one. It agrees substantially with the practice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, to be found in 7 Mass., Rep. 523, and with the rule which Parke Baron derived from one of the Irish Judges, and eulogized in several of his own judgments. It is quoted, in the case of *Becke vs. Smith*, 2 M. and Wels 195, in these words—"It is a very useful rule, in the construction of a Statute, to adhere to the ordinary meaning of the words used, and to the grammatical construction, unless that is at variance with the intention of the Legislature, to be collected from the Statute itself, or leads to any manifest absurdity or repugnance; in which case, the language may be varied or modified, so as to avoid such inconvenience, but no further. Or, as Plowden, who, at the distance of three centuries, is, after all, one of the best of our commentators, more quaintly expresses it—"It is not the words of the law, but the internal sense of it, that makes the law; and our law (like all others) consists of body and soul. The letter of the law is the body of the law; and the sense and reason of the law is the soul of the law, "quia ratio legis est anima legis."

These two authorities contain, in my opinion, the essence of the rule, and afford a safer guide than the nice distinctions, as to the effect of a proviso, and the construing of a Statute most strongly against the law-maker, which were pressed upon us at the hearing, chiefly from American cases.

The main inquiry is, what is the sense and reason of those sections of the Act of 1841, which we are here considering. In some cases, an adherence to the literal meaning, would involve a manifest injustice. These were urged upon us at the argument, with irresistible force. Had Judge Haliburton, or any other of his co-annuitants accepted, at the instance, and, it might be, for the convenience of the Government, a temporary appointment, and on its termination his pension had been withheld, I think this Court would have been justified in declaring that such a construction of the Act of 1841, in the words of the rule I have already cited, led to a manifest repugnance, and was at variance with the intention of the Legislature. But is the same principle to be applied to every appointment that may be accepted, and to extend to all cases that may possibly arise? Is it not to vary with varying circumstances, and if held to be inflexible, would it not involve a repugnance, equally manifest on the other side? Let us not forget the basis of the maxim, that we are to adhere to the ordinary meaning of the words used in the Act, unless, in the particular case, some inconvenience or injustice is to follow, which the Legislature cannot be supposed to have foreseen. And who are the judges of that inconvenience and injustice? who are to interpret the will of the Legislature, and collect from the Statute its true meaning? There can be no other but the Court, who are called

upon to construe it. This is a responsible, and it may be, a very delicate task; but it is a duty they cannot shrink from, when a case is submitted to them.

One of these gentlemen, then, having presided in the Inferior Courts, with a salary of £400 a year, and being entitled to a pension of £300, is offered a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court, with £700 a year. He may, or may not, accept the office; a refusal will in no way affect his pension, as it would in England; his acceptance is entirely a matter depending on his own will. But he does accept it, and thereby improves his position, and more than doubles his income. What relation, then, I ask, ought he to bear from that moment to the Government and to his colleagues. He is seated alongside of Judges, who, for a quarter, or, it may be, for a half century, have been the ornaments of the Bench. Is he, who has just ascended it, to enjoy an advantage and a privilege withheld from them? Shall it be in his power, at any moment, to resign his office, which he holds during good behaviour, in this Court, and, as a matter of right, to resume or to enjoy a pension to which none of his brethren are entitled. To me, this would seem a most invidious distinction. For this Court to sanction it, would be, in my judgment, to work an injustice, not to correct it. Here is a case where the will of the Legislature, as it has been plainly expressed, may be obeyed without any wrong. I can perceive no absurdity, nor repugnance, nor inconvenience, justifying us in setting aside the letter of the law, where its internal sense, as I cannot but think, concurs with the letter.

We are told in Bacon's Abridgement that, in construing a statute, it is a rule to suppose the law-maker present, and to be asked what he intended, and then to give such an answer as he, being a reasonable and upright man, might have been expected to give. I adopt that test, and I cannot but believe that if the Legislature had been asked in 1841, whether Judge Haliburton, having become a Judge of the Supreme Court, was to enjoy any superiority over his brethren, as pensioner or otherwise, their answer as reasonable and upright men would have been, that he ought not.

I have considered this matter, as it bears upon all the Judges, not as it bears upon any one individual, but as it was urged upon us that Judge Haliburton, in holding the office of a Judge of this Court for fifteen years, had saved the Province £4,500. I cannot but remark, that while this is true, he drew for the same period from the Treasury £400 a year more than he would otherwise have been entitled to, and this as the reward of Judicial labours not so exhaustive as to deprive him of literary leisure and the charms of intellectual occupation. I cannot bring myself, therefore, to think, that in taking this view, we would do him any personal injustice.

I have only to observe, in conclusion, that I have laid no stress whatever upon any real or supposed admissions of Judge Haliburton, contained in the papers annexed to the case, as against himself; and that any rights accruing under the Acts of 1841, are, in my opinion, reserved, notwithstanding the repeal of the Act, by the saving clauses contained both in the first and second series of the Revised Statutes.

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#### OPINION OF MR. JUSTICE BLISS.

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THE QUEEN,  
*vs.*  
 THE RECEIVER GENERAL. } Ex parte Haliburton.

This was a special case, stated for our opinion, upon a claim by Mr. Haliburton to a pension granted to him by the Provincial Statute of 4 Vic. ch. 3.

Mr. Haliburton was, for many years, first Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and President of Sessions for the Middle District of the Province, and held that situation when the above Act of 4 Vic. ch. 3, was passed.

By that Act the Courts of Common Pleas were abolished; pensions were granted for life to the first Justices thereof, and an additional Judge of the

Supreme Court was provided for. This office was immediately after offered to and was accepted by, Mr. Haliburton, who continued to hold the same until the month of August, 1856, when he resigned it from ill-health. The question now submitted to us, is, whether he is entitled to the pension, under the above Act, from time of his resignation of the last office.

The claim is resisted, on the part of the Officers of the Government, on the ground, that, by the acceptance of the office of a Judge of the Supreme Court, being one of greater value than the pension, this pension ceased from that period, absolutely and for ever.

The Courts of Common Pleas had been one of the earliest institutions of the country; but they had not been filled nor presided over by professional men.

The evils and inconveniences arising from this, gave rise to the Provincial Statutes 4 and 5 Geo. 4, passed in 1824, by which the Province was divided into three Districts, for each of which a first Justice of the Court of Common Pleas and President of the Sessions was to be appointed, who had been regularly admitted, and enrolled as an Attorney of the Supreme Court, and had practised in his profession for at least ten years after his admission. The salary provided by this Act for these Judges was £400 a year, with travelling fees to the amount of £50 more.

This Statute continued in force until 1841, when the Legislature, considering that the administration of justice by two different Courts of Common Law—that of the Supreme Court and of the Court of Common Pleas—was inexpedient, and attended with injurious consequences, as is stated in the preamble of the Stat. 4, Vic. c. 3, by that Act abolished the latter Courts, and the office of First Justice of them.

To pass such a measure, by which those learned gentlemen, who had relinquished the practice of their profession and taken office under an act permanent on the face of it, would be deprived of their situations without providing them with an adequate compensation for the loss and injury which they thereby sustained, would have been a great and manifest injustice. The Legislature, therefore, provided, by the 7th Sec. of the Stat., that they should receive from the Public Treasury, during the term of their natural lives, respectively, the sum of £300 a year. The next Section, the 8th, contained the following proviso—“That in the event of any of the said First Justices accepting any appointment, place, or office, under Government, of equal or greater value than the aforesaid sum of £300 a year, then, and in said case, the said sum shall cease to be payable, and from thenceforward shall no longer be paid to any of the said First Justices who shall so respectively accept such appointment, place, or office.”

In resisting then this claim, the Government rely on the words of the Statute, and their strict literal interpretation; and, no doubt, it is a sound rule of construction—a rule of practical common sense, applicable alike to Acts of Parliament and to all other written instruments, to collect, if we can, the meaning from the language which is used, and to give to words their plain, obvious, and ordinary signification, unless it clearly appears, or can be fairly inferred, that the literal meaning could not have been that which was intended.

But to get at the true intent and meaning of the Legislature, not the words of one section only, but the whole Act, as far as it is necessary, must be regarded. We must look further to the circumstances under which it was passed, to the object which they had in view, the motive which was likely to have governed them, and the particular matter or thing, against which such a proviso was meant to guard. We are also, when there is any doubt or obscurity in the language used, to look at the consequences to which a strict, literal interpretation would lead; and if we find that these would be absurd, unjust, or unreasonable, we may fairly conclude that such interpretation could not have been intended, and cannot be the correct one. Thus it is said in *Fulmerston vs. Steward*, Plowd. 109, a.: “The Judges who were our predecessors have sometimes expounded the words quite contrary to the text, and have sometimes taken things by equity quite contrary to the text, in order to make them agree with reason and equity.” The case of *Eyston vs. Studd*, Plowd. 463, is an instance of this. The Statute of 11 Hen. 7th, chap. 20, had enacted that if any woman who had an estate in dower, or for term of life, or in tail, jointly with her husband, in any lands of the purchase or inheritance of her husband, should alienate them, it should be void. A

married woman, having lands in her own right joined her husband, in levying a fine under which the lands were taken back to her husband and herself, in special tail. The husband died, and the wife took a second husband, and they too also levied a fine. It was held that the last was no forfeiture, though by force of the first fine the lands were vested jointly in the husband and wife, and so came directly within the letter of the Statute. "For the Court took it that the intent of Statutes is more to be regarded and pursued, than the precise letter of them: for oftentimes things which are within the words of Statutes are out of the purview of them, which purview extends no further than the intent of the makers of the Act; and the best way to construe an Act of Parliament is according to the intent rather than according to the words, and the intent of the Statute of 11 Hen, 7th chap. 20, was to restrain women who had jointures which proceeded originally from their husbands, or from the executors of their husbands, from disinheriting or doing other injury to the heirs of their husbands," which they go on to show was not the fact in that case; and then to bar her after the death of her husband from disposing of her own inheritance, would be contrary to all reason; wherefore it is added: "A man ought not to rest upon the letter of an Act, nor think that when he has the letter on his side, he has the law on his side in all cases."

Plowden himself commenting on this case, compared the letter of the Act somewhat quaintly, to the shell of a nut, and the sense of it to the kernel, "and as you will be no better for the nut if you make use only of the shell, so you will receive no benefit of the law, if you rely only upon the letter; and as the fruit and profit of the nut lies in the kernel and not in the shell, so the fruit and profit of the law consists in the sense more than in the letter. And it often happens that, when you know the letter, you know not the sense; for, sometimes, the sense is more confined and contracted than the letter, and sometimes more large and extensive; and equity enlarges or diminishes the letter according to its discretion. The case just cited is one in which the sense was more contracted than the letter. *Matthison vs. Hart*, 14 C. B. R. 357, is a late one, in which a more enlarged construction was given to the words, and other words supplied, in order to give that construction by which a remedy by distress was extended against an occupier of land who did not come within the letter of the Statute. I will cite one other passage, to the same effect, from Plowden 208, *Stradling vs. Morgan*, because it has been mentioned with great approbation by Lord Justice Turner in *Hawkins vs. Gathercole*, 31 L. E. R. 305, as the best summary of the law upon this point.

"The sages of the law, heretofore have construed Statutes quite contrary to the letter in some appearance, and these Statutes which comprehend all things in the letter they have expounded to extend but to some things, and those which generally prohibit all people from doing such an act, they have interpreted to permit some people to do it, and those which include every person in the letter, they have adjudged to reach to some persons only; which expositions have always been founded upon the intent of the Legislature, which they have collected sometimes by considering the cause and necessity of making the Act, sometimes by comparing one part of the Act with the other, and sometimes by foreign circumstances,—so that they have been guided by the intent of the Legislature, which they have always taken according to the necessity of the matter, and according to that which is consonant to reason and good discretion."

After the commendation of this passage by Lord Justice Turner, I need not cite any further authority to the same effect, though many such there are. These rules bring, as Kent says of them, "maxims of sound interpretation, which has been accumulated by the experience, and ratified by the approbation of ages."

Let us then enquire what the object was which the framers of this statute had in view, and against which they meant to guard by this proviso; for in thus understanding the cause and necessity of it we shall learn its meaning and construction.

They had granted, as we have seen, a pension for life to these Judges, as some compensation for the larger official salary of which they had deprived them, by the abolition of their office. These gentlemen were still in the vigor of their lives—they were men of learning and ability, who might well look forward to fill other offices of the highest emolument, and for which their now reduced incomes might perhaps of itself create some necessity. The public too might

require their services in some new situations which would be for its further benefit, if the salaries of office were substituted for these pensions, and the public treasury thereby relieved.

Did the Legislature, then, desire to prevent this, or to throw any obstacle in the way, by any harsh or unnecessary restriction or condition? The benefit to be derived under the Statute, by which one Court only was to be upheld, had been purchased at the expense of these Judges alone, whose situation had been sacrificed for the public good. Surely they were deserving of every favourable consideration. Could the Legislature, then, have intended, when they were but doing a bare act of justice, in granting them this compensation, to make it almost penal if they accepted another office of equal value, and subject them to a forfeiture of their allowance, though the equivalent office might also cease? Yet this would really be the effect of the literal construction of the proviso as contended for. These Judges, whose office was then abolished, might employ their time, and industry, and talents, in any private undertaking, however lucrative, and hold any office, of any value, in any other colony, I take it, without undergoing the loss of their pensions.

Why was it, then, that a situation under Government, of an equal or greater value, was to deprive them of it. The only fair, legitimate, reasonable ground which can be suggested or conceived for this restriction is, that the Legislature considered that the enjoyment of the one would be a just equivalent for the other, and therefore provided against the payment of both at the same time, from the Provincial Treasury. It was, thus, not the mere acceptance of an equivalent office which was the cause of the pensions ceasing to be paid, but the receipt of the annual salary from that office, which the Legislature must have had in view. For it is obvious that, as the commuted allowance of £300 a year, granted by the Statute, was for life, so the office of equal or greater value than £300 a year, on which it was to cease, must have been intended to have been of same duration also. It could not be equal to £300 a year, unless it was itself £300 a year; that is: it was intended to continue as long as the pension was to continue, which it superceded. If, then, the mere acceptance of an office, which was not, or should prove not to be, a continued one of £300 a year, and so would not be equal to the life pension of £300 a year, was to deprive the party of his pension, the clause would be inconsistent with itself, and defeat, as it appears to me, its own manifest intention. The Legislature, too, has afforded us some evidence that such could not have been its meaning. It has made the acceptance of a place of £300 a year to have the same effect as the acceptance of a larger one, imposing on it the same condition; and it, therefore, supposes that an office of only £300, with this condition attached to it, might be accepted. Could it, for a moment, have seriously thought that, subject to the risk of thereby losing the pension which had been secured to him permanently for life, any of these Judges would accept an office of just the same amount, of which accident, ill-health, age, or other possible contingencies, might deprive him, so that he would eventually lose both. What could induce him to exchange a permanent pension for an office of just the same amount, which was not permanent—to give up a certainty for an uncertainty, with nothing to boot, as I may say?

It might be supposed, indeed, that men of active mind and business habits would exchange a life of inactivity for one of official employment, even without an increase of pay, provided they could still resume their original pension when necessity compelled them to relinquish office. But, without this, the supposition would be simply absurd. The whole clause, therefore, is obscure, and carries on the face of it strong reason for believing that the Legislature has not clearly expressed its own intention, and that the literal meaning of the proviso cannot be the correct one. This becomes still more certain when we look to the cause and necessity which, as already stated, could alone have occasioned the proviso. The literal interpretation would then be beyond the requirements of the proviso, and cannot be supported without imputing to the Legislature a measure harsh and unreasonable, with respect to those whose office it had already taken away. For this was

not a bargain to which these Judges were a consenting party. The Statute had passed in invitos; and whether we view it as a beneficial one, so far as respects the granting of the pension, or penal, as respects the forfeiture or determination of it, we are alike bound to construe it most favorably for the Judges. The proviso, too, which is to defeat a right already created, requires to be construed strictly, so as to give it no further effect than appears beyond a doubt, to have been intended to be given to it. This, says Story, J., 14 Curtis, 61, "is a rule of law which has always prevailed, and become consecrated almost as a maxim in the interpretation of Statutes." (See also the judgment of Abbot Ch. J. in *Luscombe vs. Yates*, 5 B. and A. 354.)

With these doubts springing out of the Statute itself, let us see to what consequences a strict and literal interpretation of this proviso would lead. If the mere acceptance of the office of equal or greater value is to put an end forever to the pension, then, as was put at the argument, if an office be accepted, of equal value at the time, but which was reduced subsequently below £300 a year, the pension should still cease. So, on the other hand, if the office which was accepted was, at the time, below £300, and afterwards was increased, as where it depended on fees, the pension would still be enjoyed, which was obviously never intended by the maker of this law.

Again, if the acceptance of the office is to work the forfeiture of the pension, then it would be lost, however short the term of the office accepted might be, and in whatever way occasioned. Ill-health might incapacitate the officer for the discharge of his duties; he might be removed even without any fault, or the office itself might be abolished, just as that of the First Judges of the Court of Common Pleas had been by this Statute. The situations of Provincial Secretary, of Treasurer of the Province, and that of Collector of Excise, were, at the time of passing the Act of 4 Vic., all, in effect, permanent life situations, or so considered. They were all of greater value than £300 a year, and to any of them these ex-Judges might possibly have been appointed. Since that period the political changes which have taken place, and which could hardly then have been foreseen, have entirely altered their character. One has been abolished, another re-modelled, and the tenure of it, as well as that of the third is no longer permanent, but transitory and shifting with the fluctuations of party, like the flux and reflux of the tide. Can it be that the acceptance of any of these offices, now so evanescent, but then little likely to be so, should deprive the Judge of his pension after he had ceased to hold the equivalent office, from causes over which he had no control; and can we suppose that the Legislature intended anything so unjust? It is answered that the Judge accepts the subsequent office at his peril, and takes the risk of any contingency on himself. But why should we suppose that the Legislature imposed on him such a risk, or offered him the harsh alternative of remaining inactive on his diminished income, or of accepting an office which would relieve the public purse, on the condition of forfeiting thereby his pension for ever. It has, however, been further argued against the present claimant, that if he can now have his pension he will be in a better condition than the other Judges of the Supreme Court, and that it never could have been the intention of the Legislature to give him this advantage. It might be sufficient to reply that the two stand in a different situation,—the other Judges having had no pension when they accepted office, had none on which they could fall back. But because they would have none it does not follow that the Legislature meant to take it away from him who had, after he should cease to enjoy the equivalent salary. But the proviso was not made to meet the case, only of an acceptance of a Judgeship of the Supreme Court. There were four gentlemen who are the special object of the Statute which had reference to all alike, and to the acceptance by any of them of any offices in the Province which were of equal or greater value than the pension, and it is with reference to its general and more extensive application that its meaning is to be gathered, and not to be limited to the accidental circumstances of any of the Judges having accepted a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court.

Much stress was laid by the Attorney General at the argument on the force of the word "cease" in the proviso, as amounting to an absolute final



termination of the pension upon the acceptance of the office. Undoubtedly it has all that force when the sense requires it, but that sense must not be looked for wholly in the word itself, and we are still thrown back to enquire what was the whole meaning of the Legislature. If they had said that the pension should cease to be payable during the enjoyment of another office of equal value, the word "cease" would clearly have a meaning limited to the enjoyment of the office. So if it could be fairly seen that this was the meaning of the Legislature, the word "cease" would in like manner be restricted to that sense. It is observable that there are no words which expressly declare that in case of such acceptance of office the pension which was for life should forever cease and determine, none that unequivocally express that;—the words are, that "it should cease to be payable, and be no longer paid," which would be quite consistent with its ceasing, and being no longer paid whilst the said office was held.

And here one cannot fail to notice the striking difference in the language of this very Act, when the absolute permanent cessation of a thing is intended to be expressed. The Act begins by putting an end to the Court of Common Pleas. That was the main object of the Act. All else was subordinate to and arose out of it, nor could it have been doubted that such was the intention of the Legislature, however loosely or obscurely they might have expressed that intention, for it runs through the whole Act, and is the very substratum of it. Suppose, for instance, that they had said that this Court of Common Pleas should cease and be no longer in force, using much the same words as are in this proviso, that would have been quite sufficient there, because it is beyond a doubt apparent from the whole Act that a perpetual abolition was intended. Yet in such a case as that, how have they expressed themselves? By the 2nd section it is enacted, "that hereafter the Inferior Courts of Common Pleas shall be abolished, and their jurisdiction and authority entirely cease and determine, and that the office of first Justice shall be abolished and cease."

Now here again I may remark, that if the meaning of the proviso in question was as clearly to be collected from the Act, as is the meaning of the second clause of it, I should consider it of little moment that more words or more forcible ones had not been used in this case as in the other. But when as I view it, the literal meaning of the proviso is opposed to the spirit and sense of it, I think it of some moment to compare the language of the two sections, and the absence of the more forcible and emphatic expression in the proviso, "entirely cease and determine," which were made use of in the 2nd section, would tend also to induce me to put less reliance on the literal construction of this proviso.

I cannot therefore give to it that meaning which would entirely abolish and put an end for ever to a pension already granted for life, upon the mere acceptance of an office of equal value alone, pregnant as it would be with results so opposed to one's sense of justice, and without adequate motive or cause, or necessity for its adoption by the Legislature. The acceptance which the proviso speaks of is not the acceptance of the offer of the situation, but the acceptance of the office itself which clearly implies the possession and enjoyment of the office. What the proviso then intended was, that with that the pension should cease to be payable, and be thenceforward no longer paid during such possession of the office of that equivalent value. So I understand it, and to effect this construction, I would supply any words, if such were necessary for that purpose, as the Court supplied them in *Mattison vs. Hart*, to carry out the meaning of the Statute there.

I have already referred to the Statute of 4 and 5, Geo. 4, by which these First Justices of the Common Pleas were originally called into being. That Statute provided "that it should not be lawful for any person appointed to these situations, to have a seat in the House of Assembly, nor to have a vote, nor interfere in any election, nor to practice as any Attorney, Solicitor, or Proctor, in any Court of Law or Equity within the Province, nor to hold any other place, appointment, or situation of profit under Government." Here are terms of absolute, unqualified prohibition, without limit as to time or circumstance; and if the letter of the Act is alone to be regarded,

it would exclude these Judges, not only during their tenure of office, but for ever after, from the exercise of these rights and privileges there mentioned.

Who can doubt that such a literal construction was never intended, and that the Legislature meant only to restrain these Judges by this prohibition whilst they held the office of a Judge; that, when that ceased, the restriction ceased also? Yet the prohibition there, is as positive as the prohibition here; and if the words had been "shall cease to vote, and shall no longer vote, &c.," which certainly are not stronger than the words which they have used, the two cases would have been identical in the letter as they are in substance and effect. Now, this restriction has never been recalled, and if the letter of that Statute could prevail, these Judges, whose offices had been abolished, would, to this day, be incapacitated from practising their profession, and holding any place or office. The very Act of 4 Vict., however, indirectly recognizes the right of now holding office; for this proviso is built upon it. And, thus, we have in it a legislative interpretation of the true meaning of a clause precisely similar to the one before us. We may learn, too, from this, in what loose and general terms Statutes are sometimes expressed; and hence the wisdom and necessity of that rule already cited from Plowden, which has less regard to the letter than to the sense and intention of the Statute, and circumscribes or enlarges the letter as will best effect that intention.

We were referred, during the argument to the English Statutes of 4 and 5, Wm. 4, c. 24. for regulating Pensions of Civil Officers. The 20 Sec. is as follows:—"Provided always that in case any person enjoying any superannuation allowance in consequence of retiring from office on account of age, infirmity or any other cause, or enjoying any compensation for past services upon the abolition or reduction of office, shall be appointed to fill any office in any public department, any such allowance or compensation shall cease to be paid for any period subsequent to such appointment if the annual amount of the profits of the office to which he shall be appointed shall be equal to those of the office formerly held by him; and in case they shall not be equal to those of his former office, then no more of such superannuation allowance or compensation shall be paid to him than what with the salary of his new appointment shall be equal to that of his former office."

There is a slight difference between this proviso and that in our Statute: in the one case, the pension was to cease upon the appointment to office, and in the other, upon the acceptance of office; but the meaning of both is precisely the same. In the one, too, the pension was to cease to be paid if the new office was equal in amount to the old; in the other, if it was of equal amount with the pension. There is added in the English Statute a further clause, that if the new office should be of less amount than the old one, the commutation should no further be paid than would make up the difference between the two. This Statute also makes it obligatory on all officers who receive such commutation or allowance on account of the abolition of their office, to serve again in any office for which their previous services may have rendered them eligible; but I do not consider that these matters at all affect the question: so that the proviso in the two Statutes may be looked upon as, in all respects, substantially the same.

We are told, then, that under this proviso, so similar to our own, this commutation or allowance, which ceases upon the pensioner being appointed to a subsequent office, again becomes payable when that subsequent office ceases to be held, that is to say, that the English Treasury recognizes that right and adopts that rule of construction of the Statute, on which Mr. Haliburton founds his claim. If this be so, it would, no doubt, have much weight upon the present question; but in that case, we ought to have the fullest assurance that such is the rule and practical acceptance of the meaning of the Statute by the English Treasury. The mere assertion that such is the case, is far from sufficient for this Court to act on, even if we could then look upon such usage as an established exposition of the Statute.

But the Statute of 4 and 5, Wm. 4, was passed to alter, amend and consolidate the laws for regulating pensions, and one of these laws mentioned

in the preamble of the Statute was the 57, Geo. 3, c. 65. By this (Sect. 8), the grant of any pension was to contain a proviso for the suspension of the pension during the period in which the pensioner should hold any office of double the amount of the pension, and for the suspension of one half of the pension whilst he held an office of equal or greater amount than the pension. Construing, then, the Stat. of 4 and 5, Wm. 4, by the light and aid of the 57 Geo., c. 65, it might fairly be considered that the suspension of the pension during the subsequent tenure of office—not its total and entire extinction upon the appointment to office,—was intended by the Stat. of 4 and 5, Wm. 4. I do not venture, therefore, to claim for my argument any assistance, to be derived from the alledged practice and usage of the English Treasury under the existing Pension Act, though I humbly conceive that, wholly irrespective of that, the fair and necessary construction of our Statute leads to the same conclusion. If this opinion should be erroneous, I hope, at least, to be pardoned for supposing that the Legislature here has not been less generous—less just, let me rather say—when providing for these public servants whom it has deprived of their situation, than the Imperial Parliament has been in this particular.

It remains that I should notice a further objection to the claim which was taken by the learned counsel who opposed it. And first, the 34th chapter of the Revised Statutes of 1855 was referred to, in which provision was made for the payment of pensions theretofore granted, including those of the three other Judges under this Act of 4 Vict., but omitting altogether to provide for, or even to notice, that of the present claimant.

At the time of passing these Revised Statutes, Mr. Justice Haliburton still occupied a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court, and was in the enjoyment of a salary greater in value than his pension, which, therefore, at that time, ceased to be payable. The Legislature, it may be, did not advert to the possibility of his ceasing to hold this situation, and may, on that account, have made no mention of it, and no provision for its future payment.

But if the pension granted by the 4 Vict. was still a subsisting right, liable to be reclaimed when he ceased to hold the new appointment, such an omission in the Revised Statutes could certainly not deprive him of it. The 170 chap. of the same Revised Statutes repeals, it is true, the Stat. of 4 Vic. and would, therefore, put an end to all the pensions which were not provided for by the preceding 34 chap. But the Legislature, as if foreseeing that, in the extensive repeals of Statutes, and the substitution of a new and condensed code in their place, which this volume of the Revised Statutes had made, some omissions had taken place and some things overlooked, very properly and justly provided by the 3 Sect. of chap. 170, that the repeal of those Statutes, which was about to be made, "should not affect any Act done, or any right accruing, accrued or established before such repeal," and this as fully reserved and protected the claim of Mr. Haliburton to his pension, if it existed, leaving it just as it stood before, as if it had been especially, and by name, included in this clause of the Repealing Statute.

A similar remark may be applied to the second series of Revised Statutes of 1858, which, by its preliminary act, repealed all Statutes then in force, but, by the 4th Sect., reserved all right, accruing or accrued, under any of the Statutes so repealed. This left the rights of all parties just as they were under the 3rd Sect. of the 170 chap. of the Revised Statutes of 1851, and brings us back to the original question with which we set out. After the fullest consideration of the whole case, I have thus, according to the best of my imperfect judgment, arrived at the conclusion, that Mr. Haliburton is entitled to the pension which he claims. When this matter, on a former occasion, was brought before the Court, on a rule for a mandamus to the Receiver General, I declined, myself, to express any opinion upon the right of Mr. Haliburton to the pension. A preliminary objection had been taken to the writ of mandamus being granted in such a case, and we all held that it would not lie. I thought, therefore, that it would be useless, and scarcely proper, to determine the main question when our Judgment could not possibly be enforced, and against which the Government, if they de-

sired it, could not appeal. That difficulty will no longer stand in the way, and agreeing, as, I am able to say, I now do, with the opinion which the late Chief Justice, and my brothers Dodd and DesBarres, then pronounced, I feel happy to know that this opinion may be reviewed, and, if wrong, set right by the highest tribunal of the country.

DECEMBER 23<sup>RD</sup>, 1861.

#### OPINION OF MR. JUSTICE DODD.

This case has been twice argued before this Court. Upon the first argument it went off upon a preliminary point, the Court being unanimous that a mandamus would not lie against the Receiver General. It now comes before the Court upon the main and important point upon a case agreed upon between the Attorney General, on behalf of the Defendant, and the Provincial Government and the Counsel of the Plaintiff in the cause, on the part of the Plaintiff. The case is reduced to the single question—what is the right of Mr. Justice Haliburton to the pension which he claims under the Provincial Statute, 4 Vic., chap. 3. It is not necessary I should state all the facts of this case, as they are fully set out in the opinions that precede mine. Although this case was decided after the first argument upon the question as to whether a mandamus would lie against the Defendant, as the Receiver General of the Province, still our ever to be respected and esteemed late Chief Justice, Sir Brenton Halliburton, in giving his opinion upon a preliminary point also, with that clearness of judgment and legal precision, for which he was always conspicuous, gave it as his decided opinion that the claimant in this case was entitled to his pension; to that opinion when it was delivered I gave my entire concurrence and the second argument, although ably conducted upon the part of the Provincial Government, has not induced any change upon my part. In considering this case we must look at it upon a broader ground, and apply to it principles that would be equally applicable if Judge Haliburton had accepted any other situation besides that of a Judge of the Supreme Court. In the argument much stress was laid upon the fact of his having taken the office which he did, and having done so and become associated with his brother Judges in the Supreme Court, it could not be supposed that the Legislature intended to give him any advantage over them, by allowing him to retire upon a pension when ill health prevented him performing the duties of a Judge, which would not be the case with his associates, if from the same cause they were compelled to relinquish office—the law making no provision as respects pensions for them, under such circumstances. This is a narrow view of the case, as the Judge under the Act was not confined to taking a seat on the Supreme Court Bench, but the whole offices of the Province were open to him, and upon the acceptance of any or either of them of greater value than his pension, then it ceased to be payable to him. I admit that if the Act had confined the forfeiture of the pension to the acceptance of a seat on the Supreme Court Bench, then in that case much of the argument used on the part of the Government would have greater force and reason on its side than under the existing state of facts it presents itself to my mind. In the first place the pension is a life pension, and for services previously performed by the pensioner, the payment of which to him under the Act granting the pension could cease only upon one of two events: death or the acceptance of an office by him of equal or greater value than his pension. The Act evidently while intending to do justice to the Judges of the Inferior Courts for their past services, when presiding over those Courts, by granting them suitable life pensions upon their abolition, also had a proper regard to the general interests of the Province, and therefore declared upon their acceptance of any office of equal or greater value than the amount of their pension, then and in such case such pension should cease to be payable, and from thenceforward should no longer be paid to them upon their so respectively accepting such appointment, place, or office. Judge Haliburton immediately after the

passing of the Act, did accept the office of a Judge of the Supreme Court, with a salary attached to it of greater value than his pension, thereby forfeiting his pension, but at the same time promoting the interests of the Province, by a saving to the Province of several thousand pounds, during the time he held the accepted office. If the office had been held by him but for a day and then he had ceased to hold it, from no fault of his, but from the fact of it having been abolished by the Legislature, or that he had ceased to hold office from any other cause over which he had no control, if the construction of the Act as contended for by the Attorney General and Mr. Smith, is correct, then in the cases I have mentioned, he would not be permitted to fall back upon his pension, but his acceptance of office would be held an absolute forfeiture of it, and not a conditional one. Such a construction of the Act in my opinion is not in accordance with its spirit, and would if so construed work great injustice. It is an established rule in the exposition of Statutes, that the intention of the law-giver is to be deduced from a view of the whole, and every part of a Statute taken and compared together, Co. Litt., 381. The real intention, when accurately ascertained, will always prevail over the literal sense of terms, 15 Johnson, 380; 14 Mass., R. 92. The reason and intention of the law-giver will control the strict letter of the law, when the letter would lead to a palpable injustice, contradiction, and absurdity, Dig. 1—3, 17.

When the words are not explicit the intention is to be collected from the context, from the occasion and necessity of the law, from the mischief felt, and the objects and remedy in view, and the intention is to be taken or presumed, according to what is consonant to reason and good discretion—Eyre, Chief Justice in *Haulston vs. Ball*; 1 H. Black, 499. These rules by which the sages of the law, according to Plowden, 205, have ever been guided in seeking for the intention of the Legislature, are maxims of sound interpretation which have been accumulated by the experience, and ratified by the approbation of ages; such is the observation of Kent in his 1 Com., p. 462. The abolition of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, that had existed in this Province for many years, produced the occasion and necessity for granting pensions to the Judges of these Courts. The Legislature, influenced with a spirit of Justice, was not disposed to abolish the office which went with the Court, without providing a suitable provision for the office-holder, and therefore granted the life pension to the Judges, subject to forfeiture upon the acceptance of an office that gave them a sum equal or greater in value than the pension. The forfeiture here referred to by the Act could only have been intended to be a temporary forfeiture and co-extensive with holding the new office. Any other construction of the Act, to say the least of it, would be a harsh one, and I must be convinced that it will bear no other construction, and that it is imperative on the Court so to construe it, as to deprive the Judge of his pension, before I can concur in such an opinion. Judge Haliburton performed the duties of a Judge of this Court from the year 1841 to 1856, and then resigned his office, as he states in his affidavit, from ill health, thereby saving to the Province during that period the full amount of his pension, equal to several thousand pounds. A construction of the Act, according to the strict letter of the law, would certainly in this case lead to injustice, if not to contradiction and absurdity, and come within the meaning of the case I have referred to. The proviso in the Act having reference to the acceptance of office, should be free from doubt and ambiguity, before construing it into an absolute forfeiture of the pension. The language of the Act I admit is strong, but looking at the whole Act and thereby arriving at the intention of the Legislature, I cannot otherwise conclude than that the intention was to create a temporary suspension of the pension upon the acceptance of office, and not an absolute one—that the acceptance of office must be taken in connection with the continuance in office, and that when such continuance ceased then the pension revives. If an office had been accepted by Judge Haliburton, depending upon fees, and those fluctuating, and upon his first taking such an office the fees had amounted to a sum equal in value to his pension, but immediately afterwards had been reduced below that sum, then the principle contended for of the absolute forfeiture would apply, and the Judge compelled to perform

large and important duties for an amount that might be nominal, and yet he would not be permitted to abandon such an unproductive office and fall back upon his pension, which had been given him for years of past services. In Rutherford's Inst., Vol. 2, chap. 7, sec. 2—11, it is said, to interpret a statute liberally, largely or comprehensively, is to carry the meaning of the law-giver into more complete effect than a confined interpretation would allow; "It may be termed the rational interpretation." So I think the Act under consideration should receive a rational interpretation, because it is consonant with justice, and in effect carrying out the intention of the Legislature, thereby making the acceptance of office a temporary deprivation of the pension, instead of an absolute forfeiture. The Act taken together cannot in my opinion be read without leaving serious doubts upon the mind as to the intention of the Legislature, and therefore we are justified in resorting to all those aids that the principles of law recognize, for the purpose of ascertaining that intention. One of the objects of the Act, as expressed by its title, was to diminish the expenditure of the judiciary of the Province, and the appointment of Mr. Justice Haliburton to a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court, has largely tended to that object, as by his appointment and performing the duties of the office for fifteen years he saved the Province the large sum of £4500, and only when ill health prevented him from further discharging those duties he resigned the office, and now claims the retirement granted to him by the Act for the residue of his life. In my opinion the intention of the Legislature was, that his life pension was only to cease during the holding of an office of greater value than the pension, and that construction of the Act being consonant to reason and good discretion; I think when he resigned his office as a Judge of the Supreme Court his pension revived, and consequently that he is now entitled to receive it under the Act granting it to him. Although thus deciding we are sustaining the claim of one of the annuitants, still we must recollect we might have been called upon to decide his case under very different circumstances. As for instance his acceptance of an office under the value of £300 per annum, but increased to £500 by Legislation, in consequence of increased duties, and then the question to be submitted to us would have been—Was he entitled to retain his pension when holding an office of £500 a year. And if the argument now put forth by the Counsel for the Government be correct, then he certainly would be entitled to retain it, although the office under the circumstances I have mentioned produced thousands, instead of hundreds a year; such a construction of the Act appears to me would be at variance with every principle of common sense and reason, and therefore I cannot bring my mind to the conclusion that it would be a correct one. I have already said I agreed in the opinion delivered by the late Chief Justice, in which he has cited most of the authorities applicable to the case, and to that opinion I now refer for those authorities which have largely influenced my judgment in the opinion I now give.

The additional case of *Doe vs. Yates and others*, 5 B. & Ald. 544, I will shortly refer to for the purpose of showing how a proviso is treated when used for the purpose of defeating an estate vested by express words in a will. It is true the case arises upon the construction of a will, but I know of no distinction in the construction of a will from the construction of an Act of Parliament, where it is necessary to look to the intention of the law-giver or the testator for the purpose of carrying out that intention. The marginal note in the case referred to is as follows: "Devise of a mansion house, &c., to trustees upon trust until I, Luscombe Manning, should attain the age of 21 years, and then to him for life, he taking and using the testator's surname of Luscombe instead of his own surname, with limitations over to his first and other sons in strict settlement, they severally taking and using the testator's surname instead of their own." The will then contained a proviso that when any of the premises thereby devised should vest in any person not bearing the surname of Luscombe, that person should, as soon as he should be in possession of the estate, take upon himself the name of Luscombe, and use the same as and for and instead of his own surname, and should, within three years then next after, procure his own name to be

altered to the testator's surname of Luscombe, by Act of Parliament or some other effectual way for that purpose; and in case of failure in thus taking the surname of Luscombe, &c., then the estate devised for the benefit of such person so neglecting to get such Act of Parliament or other authority, should cease and become void, as if no such use or estate had been thereby devised, and the same should, immediately upon the expiration of the three years, go over and vest next in remainder or reversion, &c." Q. L. Manning, before he came of age or entered into the possession of the premises demised, took upon himself, used and bore the name of Luscombe, and no other; but no Act of Parliament had ever been obtained to authorize him to change his name, nor was the King's license for that purpose obtained, within three years after he so entered into possession: held that, inasmuch as he bore the surname of Luscombe at the time when the estate came to him, he had substantially complied with the directions of the testator, and that he did not incur a forfeiture of that estate by not obtaining an Act of Parliament or other authority. Abbott, C. J., in delivering the judgment of the Court, after argument, said in the course of his judgment: "We are to consider this is a proviso introduced to defeat an estate already vested for a breach of a condition subsequent, and is in the nature of a forfeiture, and consequently that the words of it must, according to the general rules and principles, be construed strictly, and effect must not be given to it unless the supposed intention of the testator be expressed in plain and unambiguous language."

Now in the case under consideration, the proviso in the Provincial Act, it is contended, defeats the estate previously given in express words to the pensioner. But in the language of Abbott, C. Justice, the words of the proviso must, according to general rules and principles, be construed strictly, and effect must not be given to it unless the intention be expressed in plain and unambiguous language. Had the Legislature so intended to defeat the previous grant for any period beyond the time the office of equal or greater value was held by the pensioners, then they should have used such language as the Chief Justice refers to, and not leave it in doubt and uncertainty as to what their intention was; and not having done so, then the principle enunciated by Abbott, C. Justice, applies, and the proviso in the Act only operated during the time Judge Haliburton held an office of equal or greater value than his pension, and when he ceased to hold that office then his pension revived.

Such is the view I have taken of this case, and this view has been strengthened and confirmed by the elaborate opinion I have just heard delivered by my brother Bliss.

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#### OPINION OF MR. JUSTICE DESBARRES.

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#### IN RE HALIBURTON.

This case turns on the construction of the proviso in the 8th section of the Act of 4 Vict., chap. 3, and the question is, whether Judge Haliburton having, on the passage of that Act, accepted the office of a Judge of this Court, and after discharging its duties for a number of years, resigned it, is now entitled to receive from the Provincial Treasury the pension granted to him by the 7th section of that Act, from the time of such resignation? We are called upon to decide whether the acceptance of this office operated as a suspension only of the pension during actual enjoyment of the office, or as an absolute extinguishment of the pension, as contended for on the part of the Government. Taking the words of the proviso in their strict literal sense, the construction put upon them by the Government would seem to be the right construction, but as that would be inconsistent with the positive enactment of the 7th section of the Act granting a life pension, the question naturally arises whether the Legislature really intended them to be so read and understood. In construing the proviso, we may, I think, well adopt the rule laid down in *Mattison vs. Hart*, 14 C. B. 357, called the golden rule of construction, that

is to give the words their plain and natural meaning, unless it is manifest from the general scope and intention of the statute injustice or absurdity will result from so construing them. Now the intent of the Act of 4 Vict. chap. 3 appears from its preamble to have been in the first place to improve the administration of the law by reducing the number of Courts then existing in this Province and establishing a more uniform practice therein, and secondly to diminish the expense of the Judiciary. The first object was meant to be accomplished by the abolition of the Courts of Common Pleas, in one of which Judge Haliburton then presided, and the other was to be effected by granting pensions to the first Justices of those Courts from the moment the Act went into operation for less sums than the salaries they had previously received. The Legislature having thus deprived these gentlemen of their offices at a time of life when it was well known retirement from active duties was neither sought for nor desired by them, it was thought right to make them eligible to other offices, as well, it may be assumed, with the view of giving them useful and profitable employment, as by that means to effect a still further diminution of the expense of the Judiciary, that being one of the declared and important objects of the Act. It was not, it is true, made imperative upon them to take office, but the 8th section provided "that in the event of their accepting any appointment, place or office under Government of equal or greater value than the pension of £300 a year, that sum should cease to be payable, and from thenceforward should no longer be paid." And here the question arises whether it was intended that the pension of the party accepting office should, from that moment, forever cease to be paid, or cease to be paid only for so long a time as he might continue to hold and enjoy his new office. The Legislature, I admit, had a perfect right, if at all contemplated, to enact that any party accepting office should absolutely forfeit his life-pension, but I am unwilling to believe that so harsh and unreasonable a condition as this was ever intended to be imposed, particularly as that would, in effect, have operated as an exclusion from, rather than as a right to take office, which was expressly reserved to the first Justices by the Act. I cannot believe it, because it appears to me that persons deprived of offices hitherto regarded as permanent, without any fault of theirs, must have been looked upon as entitled to a favorable consideration, and liberal provision from the Legislature.

Nor can I imagine that if either for the purpose of relieving the public treasury or usefully employing their time they consented to take any office offered to them by the Government, that for accepting such office and again entering into the public service of the country their life pensions were intended to be taken away and absolutely extinguished. Such an enactment would ill have comported with the honor and sense of justice by which it appears to me the Legislature must have been influenced towards a class of men whose offices were taken away on grounds of public policy alone, and for no other reason than to carry out a public measure deemed necessary to improve the administration of the laws and lessen public expense.

There was no necessity, and there could have been no desire, for the accomplishment of these objects to subject these gentlemen to any wrong or act of injustice; still less could there have been any intention to enjoin a life of inertness and inactivity by making the acceptance of office and active employment a ground for the forfeiture of their life pensions. Impressed with this belief, I feel it incumbent upon me to look for and put some other construction on the words of the 8th section of this Act than that given to them by the learned Crown Officers, such as in my apprehension may be more in accordance with what would seem to have been the legislative intent in making a provision for persons thrown out of employment under circumstances which, it must be admitted, gave them strong claims to legislative protection. These claims, it would appear from the whole scope and tenor of the Act, were intended to be satisfied by life pensions, which ought not therefore to be taken away unless the Legislature has spoken a language not to be misapprehended, showing in the most explicit terms that acceptance of office was really meant as an absolute forfeiture of the pensions. There is no case that I am aware of in which any such question as is here submitted to us has arisen; and in the absence of any authority to govern us, we are left to exercise our own judgment as to the effect to be given to the 7th and 8th sections of this Act, bearing in mind the objects for which it was passed, and the just claims of those to be effected by it.

The American cases to which our attention was directed at the argument furnish rules for the construction of Statutes which strike my mind as worthy of consideration, arising as they do out of Statutes containing ambiguous expressions, and affecting the rights of public officers. In the case of *United States vs. Heath*, Curtis 617, S. C., 3 Cranch. 399, the question turned on the construction of a Statute declaring the amount of compensation to be paid to be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the collection of duties on goods imported into the United States and on the tonnage of vessels. The defendant, who was the collector, claimed 3 per cent., the sum allowed previous to that Act on goods imported on which the bonds were taken by him, but the duties of which he did not collect until after the passage of the Act. The Government contended that he was only entitled to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., but the Court held that the collector was entitled to the full commission claimed by him, being under the impression that the Legislature could not have intended, as against the public servant, anything so unreasonable and unjust as would be effected



by the Government construction. Johnston, J., there says: "The words of the Act—'arising on goods imported'—although in themselves indefinite in point of time, will receive a precise signification in this respect by supplying the words 'heretofore' to give them a past, or 'hereafter' to give them a future signification;" and he further remarks: "If it be necessary that the Court should make an election between the words in order to complete the sense, its choice will be immediately determined by recurring to two well known rules of construction, viz., 'that it ought to be consistent with the suggestions of natural justice, and that the words should be taken most strongly contra proferentem.'" The *United States vs. Bassett*, 2 Story, 380, which turned on the construction of Statutes regulating the amount of compensation to Mr. Bassett, who united in himself the respective offices of Circuit Clerk and District Clerk, the question being whether Mr. Bassett was entitled to an annual compensation as Circuit Clerk or to one only, or to which thereof, Story, J., after reviewing the clause, and referring to the construction contended for by the Government, says: "Such a mode of legislation so little supported by principles of justice or equity, ought certainly not to be adopted unless the Legislature has spoken in the most clear and unambiguous terms. If there be any ground for real substantial doubt as to the correctness of such an interpretation, that alone would seem to repel it, for it is not in a matter of doubt to be admitted that the Legislature requires services from a public officer, and yet intends to take from him the compensation which it has itself deemed a fit compensation therefor, under ordinary circumstances. Besides the act itself is restrictive of the right of the officers to all the fees and emoluments of their offices, generally allowed by law. Now, in such cases the general rule of interpretation is to give effect to the restriction only so far as the Legislature has clearly and positively spoken, since it is a derogation of private rights otherwise vested in the incumbent of office. We cannot and we ought not in such a case to say "voluit sed non dixit," for the intention can only be fitly gathered from the words, and therefore it is but just to say "non voluit quia non dixit." So in this case, if there be any ground for real substantial doubt, as I think there is as to the meaning intended to be given to the language of the proviso, the same general rule of interpretation laid down in that case may be acted upon in this, that is to give effect to the proviso only so far as the Legislature has clearly and positively spoken. But we need not alone rely on American cases for rules for the construction of statutes, for they are clearly laid down in the English cases by which we must be governed. In *Hawkins vs. Gathercole*, 31 L. & E. Rep., 305, where the question was, whether the words "rectories and tithes" in 1 & 2 Vict. chap. 110, were confined to lay, or extended to ecclesiastical rectories and tithes, Lord J. Turner says, "that such last mentioned rectories and tithes are within the words of the Act if literally construed, cannot of course be disputed; but in construing Acts of Parliament the words which are used are not alone to be regarded, regard must also be had to the intent and meaning of the Legislature;" and after referring to the rule laid down in *Stradling vs. Morgan*, in *Plowden's Reports*, page 204, he again remarks: "In determining the question before us we have to consider not merely the words of the Act of Parliament, but the intent of the Legislature is to be collected from the cause and necessity of the Act being made, from a comparison of its several parts, and from foreign meaning and extraneous circumstances, so far as they can justly be considered to throw light upon the subject." The Court in this case held, notwithstanding the general words of the statute, that it did not apply to ecclesiastical benefices, looking to the intent and meaning of the Legislature as collected from the cause or necessity of the Act, and a comparison of its several parts, more than to the words of the Act of Parliament itself.

Now if we compare the 7th and 8th sections of 4 Vict. chap. 3, with the view of giving a reasonable interpretation to both, I think we must read the words "accepting any office," as meant to be read "accepting and enjoying any office," otherwise we must impute to the Legislature the anomalous intention of giving a life pension in one section and extinguishing it in the other, on the ground of mere acceptance of office. I do not think anything so incongruous and unjust as this was ever intended. I think the true Legislative intent was not to extinguish the pensions on accepting and holding office, but to prevent the concurrent enjoyment of pensions and equivalent offices. To carry out that intent, the words "cease to be payable" may be read as if the word "temporarily" immediately preceded them, or as if to the words "from thenceforward shall no longer be paid," the words "while he shall continue to hold such office" were added. Either of these interpolations, which under the authority of the preceding cases, and of *Wyton vs. Snaith*, 16 Q. B. 496, and *Perry vs. Skinner*, 2 Ma. & Wils. 476, we are at liberty to make, will give the proviso its proper effect, and make it consistent with the preceding clause granting a life pension, which, in that case would not be payable during actual enjoyment of an equivalent office, and revive on resignation, or when the emoluments or salary of the new office became less than the pension. This modification of the words of the proviso, while it will do justice to the public servant, will, it appears to me, at the same time carry out the apparent intention of the Legislature by relieving the public Treasury to the full extent that was intended, and ought fairly to be done.

In forming my opinion of this case, I have assumed that it was clearly the intention of the Legislature to give the retired Judges pensions for life, as a compensation for

past services and loss of office, subject only to the temporary cessation and withholding of payment in the event of their accepting and enjoying other offices of equal or greater value. Looking at the 7th and 8th sections of the Act 4 Vict. chap. 3, with a view of carrying out what appears to me to have been the Legislative intent, and giving a reasonable effect and interpretation to both, I am of opinion that the acceptance of office did not operate as a forfeiture of the pension, and that the claimant is therefore entitled to receive the pension granted him by that Act from the time that he ceased to hold the office of a Judge of this Court.

## APPENDIX No. 16.

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### ACTS OF ASSEMBLY.

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Nova Scotia, No. 106.

*Downing Street, 23rd September, 1861.*

MY LORD—

I have received the Act entitled 24 Vict. Cap. 6, "An Act concerning proceedings on Judgments obtained in Courts without the Province," which accompanied your despatch No. 54, of the 7th August last.

This enactment is of a character so unusual that, before tendering to Her Majesty any advice with regard to it, I thought it necessary to submit it for the consideration of the law officers of the Crown. I have now learnt that Her Majesty cannot, in their opinion, be properly advised to leave this Act to its operation.

I am advised that the state of law which it would introduce is at variance with the letter of English law, and with the principles both of positive law and judicial decision in this country in recent times, as well as with the generally prevailing law amongst civilized states.

The judgment even of a foreign Court of competent jurisdiction proceeding on and procured by no violation of the ordinary rules of common justice, is admitted in the English Courts to be conclusive on the merits, while the judgment (unreversed) of one of the superior Courts, is absolutely conclusive in any other. But the Act in question would allow, at the option of defendants in the Colonial Courts, no effect whatever either to the judgment of a Foreign Court or even to the judgment of any one of the superior Courts at Westminster; and notwithstanding any such judgment, the defendant happening to be in Nova Scotia, and on that account to be sued there, would be at liberty to put the plaintiff to every tittle of proof, technical or otherwise, and however difficult or costly, which he had already enjoyed the right to call for, and probably might have called for and produced in the original suit. Not only so, but every affirmative defence that, if established, would have availed in the original action, might be set up and proved, or attempted to be proved, in the second. This, you can hardly fail to see, would be most impolitic, an injury and slight to the mother country, and in its consequences mischievous to the Colony itself.

You will also observe that the question is not one on which I can properly defer to the judgment of the Colonial Legislature. Denying as it does to the judgment of an English Court when alleged in Nova Scotia, that just weight which is wisely given to the decision of a Nova Scotian Court in England, it affects the mutual relations of the different parts of the Empire, and thus becomes a matter of Imperial concern.

I have therefore no other alternative than that of advising Her Majesty to disallow this Act, and I shall shortly transmit to your Lordship a copy of the Order in Council by which this is done.

I have, &c., &c.,

Lieutenant-Governor

NEWCASTLE.

The Rt. Hon. EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c. &c.

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Nova Scotia, No. 110.

*Downing Street, 22nd October, 1861.*

MY LORD—

I have received and have had under my consideration an Act (No. 3,823) No. 54, 7th August, 1861.  
passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia in the month of April last, and transmitted to me in your despatch noted in the margin.

With reference to my despatch No. 106, of 23rd September, I have reported to Her Majesty in Council my opinion that the said Act should be disallowed; and I have the honor to transmit to you herewith an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 11th instant, approving that report.

I have, &c., &c.,

NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant-Governor

The Rt. Hon. EARL OF MULGRAVE, &c. &c.

At the Court of Balmoral, the 11th day of October, 1861.

PRESENT—

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

&c. &c. &c.

Whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, with the Council and Assembly of the said Province, did, in the month of April, 1861, pass an Act which has been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz.:

No. 3823. An Act concerning proceedings on Judgments obtained in Courts without the Province.

And whereas the said Act has been laid before Her Majesty in Council, together with a letter to the Lord President of the Council, from the most noble the Duke of Newcastle, one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, setting forth that he is of opinion that the Act is at variance with the letter of English Law, and therefore recommending that said Act should not receive Her Majesty's Royal confirmation. Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to declare her disallowance of the said Act, and the same is hereby disallowed accordingly—whereof the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander-in-Chief for the time being of Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

EDMUND HARRISON.

At the Court at Balmoral, the 11th day of October, 1861.

PRESENT—

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

&c. &c. &c.

Whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, with the Council and Assembly of the said Province, did, in the months of March and April, 1861, pass seventy-eight acts, which have been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz.:

No. 3818. An act to amend Chapter 134 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Pleadings and Practice in the Supreme Court."

No. 3819. An act to amend Chapter 126 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Supreme Court and its Officers," and the acts in amendment thereof.

No. 3820. An act to amend Chapter 168 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Supreme Court."

No. 3822. An act to prevent Frauds upon Creditors by Secret Bills of Sale of Personal Chattels.

No. 3824. An act to amend an act for the management of the Hospital for the Insane.

No. 3825. An act to amend Chapter 62 of the Revised Statutes, "Of laying out Roads other than certain Great Roads."

No. 3826. An act to amend Chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "Of County Assessments."

No. 3827. An act to vest in the Commissioner of Crown Lands the Inspection of Mines.

- No. 3828. An act to authorize the imposition of a Tax upon Dogs.
- No. 3829. An act to amend Chapter 136 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Juries."
- No. 3830. An act to amend Chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Railroads."
- No. 3831. An act relative to certain payments made from the Public Treasury.
- No. 3832. An act to continue the act to authorize a Provincial Loan.
- No. 3833. An act to continue and amend the Law regulating Customs Duties.
- No. 3834. An act to amend Chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Militia."
- No. 3835. An act relating to the Registry of Grants.
- No. 3836. An act to prevent Corrupt Practices at Elections.
- No. 3837. An act to establish the Line between two Polling Districts, and to add a Polling District in the County of Cumberland.
- No. 3838. An act to alter one of the Electoral Districts in the County of Annapolis.
- No. 3839. An act to establish an additional Polling District in the County of Lunenburg.
- No. 3840. An act relating to Public Records.
- No. 3841. An act to continue the act to provide for the Organization of a Volunteer Militia Force for the defence of this Province.
- No. 3842. An act to extend the operation of Chapter 61 of the Revised Statutes, "Of laying out certain Great Roads."
- No. 3843. An act to amend Chapter 90 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Poor Districts," and the acts in amendment thereof.
- No. 3844. An act to amend Chapter 137 of the Revised Statutes, "Of the Relief of Insolvent Debtors."
- No. 3845. An act to continue the laws imposing Light House Duties.
- No. 3846. An act to amend Chapter 76 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Shipping and Seamen."
- No. 3847. An act to continue and amend the laws relating to Education.
- No. 3848. An act further to amend Chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Public Instruction."
- No. 3849. An act to amend the law regulating the Inspection of Fish.
- No. 3850. An act relative to certain Electoral Districts in the County of Inverness.
- No. 3851. An act to extend the operation of Chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Fires and Firewards."
- No. 3852. An act to prevent the destruction of the smaller kinds of Birds.
- No. 3853. An act to amend Chapter 83 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Currency."
- No. 3854. An act to provide for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government of this Province.
- No. 3855. An act relating to the Poor Asylum in the City of Halifax.
- No. 3856. An act concerning Streets and Street Expenditure within the City of Halifax.
- No. 3858. An act to amend the act respecting Assessments in the City of Halifax.
- No. 3859. An act to amend the act relating to the Signal Station at Halifax.
- No. 3860. An act relative to the Water Supply of the City of Halifax.
- No. 3861. An act to authorize the issue of new Debentures by the City of Halifax.
- No. 3862. An act to restrain the erection of Wooden Buildings within certain portions of the City of Halifax.
- No. 3863. An act to provide for improving a Road in Queen's County.
- No. 3864. An act to protect the Amherst Point Marsh in Cumberland.
- No. 3865. An act to provide for the erection of a Bridge across the Maccan River.
- No. 3866. An act to provide for the erection of a Bridge over the Harbor of Pugwash.
- No. 3867. An act to provide for rebuilding the St. Croix Bridge.
- No. 3868. An act concerning the County of Hants.
- No. 3869. An act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a Poor House in the County of Pictou.

- No. 3870. An act for the construction of a Public Wharf at Pictou.
- No. 3871. An act to authorize the sale of the Grammar School Lot in the Town of Pictou.
- No. 3872. An act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a Court House and Jail in Yarmouth.
- No. 3873. An act relating to the Assessment Rolls for the District of Barrington.
- No. 3874. An act concerning the County of Digby.
- No. 3875. An act relating to the County of Guysborough.
- No. 3876. An act to alter the time of holding the Sessions for the County of Victoria.
- No. 3877. An act to authorize an extension of time for payment of the Loan for Cornwallis Bridge.
- No. 3878. An act to divide Queen's County into two School Divisions.
- No. 3879. An act to revive the acts relating to the Hall's Harbor Pier Company.
- No. 3880. An act to amend the act incorporating the Nova Scotia Marine Insurance Company.
- No. 3881. An act to amend the act to Incorporate the Londonderry Iron Company of Nova Scotia.
- No. 3882. An act to amend the act for the Incorporation of the Mountain Cemetery Company of Yarmouth.
- No. 3883. An act to amend the act to Incorporate the Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph Company.
- No. 3884. An act to revive the act to Incorporate the Merchants' Exchange Company.
- No. 3885. An act to Incorporate the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces of British North America.
- No. 3886. An act to Incorporate the Medical Society of Nova Scotia.
- No. 3887. An act to Incorporate the Trustees of the Seaman's Bethel at North Sydney.
- No. 3888. An act to Incorporate the Gilbert's Cove Pier Company.
- No. 3889. An act to Incorporate the Pictou Marine Railway Company.
- No. 3890. An act to Incorporate Eastern Star Lodge, No. 2, of Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
- No. 3891. An act to Incorporate the Fraser Mine Company.
- No. 3892. An act to Incorporate the Halifax Relief Steamboat Company.
- No. 3893. An act to Incorporate the Dartmouth Gas-Light and Water Company.
- No. 3894. An act to Incorporate the Caledonian Hall Company of North Sydney.
- No. 3895. An act to change the name of Joseph Hymen.
- No. 3896. An act to enable William Forbes to obtain Letters Patent.
- No. 3897. An act to enable Samuel J. W. Barry to obtain Letters Patent.
- No. 3898. An act to Naturalize certain Aliens.

And whereas the said Acts have been laid before Her Majesty in Council, together with Letters to the Lord President of the Council from the most noble the Duke of Newcastle, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, recommending that the said Acts should be left to their operation,—Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve the said recommendation—whereof the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander-in-Chief for the time being of Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

EDMUND HARRISON.

## APPENDIX No. 17.

### BRIDGES.

The first matter to be attended to after the site of a bridge is fixed upon is to determine the proper water-way. This is often neglected. In a flat country under a mountain range, a sudden freshet makes a large flowage, whereas the same stream where it issues from the high land may be but of middling size. In such cases the river should be gauged as nearly as may be (taking care to keep on the safe side) by the water-way and velocity of current through bridges on the stream above or below if any such exist, or otherwise by measurement of the water-way in time of freshets in confined parts of the stream. The stream in the flat lands obviously requires no greater water-way than on the hill side above; often not so much as the measurement of the narrow parts of the stream, because in times of freshets there are along the sides eddies or slack water that are not to be taken into account in an estimate of the passing water. For instance if the passing water in any measurable part of the river occupies 1000 square feet of sectional area, it is manifest that the same sectional area of the opening under the bridge will give vent to the same water at the same average velocity of current; and this will be the case whether the opening be wide and shallow, or narrow and deep. If it be considered that the velocity of the stream through the bridge may be greater than at the measured section, the water-way may be proportionally reduced, and *vice versa*.

If the stream be examined in time of low water the height of freshet can generally be found very nearly by marks left upon bridges, by ice marks upon trees, or by information from the inhabitants. Then having the height of freshet water take a smooth regular place where the water is shallow, and run a level some distance above and below to get the slope of the bed, and by this the velocity of the current when at freshet height will be approximately determined. It is proper to remark that where the water runs rapidly over a bottom covered but with boulders, the quantity passing will be less than that given by the rule, the error is on the side of safety.

In tidal rivers the velocity at different heights of tide may be taken from boats, and the velocities compared with the sections of water will give the maximum quantity passing at any certain time, and by this the openings of the bridge may be regulated.

M. Syauzin, an eminent French writer, says upon this subject:

“The best precaution under all circumstances is to examine the openings of all bridges above the locality to be improved, if any, in order to ascertain the velocity resulting from their openings, the effect of this velocity upon the bottom, and to observe if it does not occasion injuries which art is obliged to obviate, and finally, if the bottom is the same as at the place where it is wished to establish a bridge. If these particulars are found to be such as a judicious construction should always present, the same opening, modified according to the quantity of water should be adopted; the modification should be such that the mean velocity under the new bridge shall be the same under similar circumstances as that under the bridge which served as the unit of comparison.”

These rules are in many cases overlooked; indeed a temporary commissioner can hardly be expected to attend to them; often he has neither the leisure nor the means for such investigations, nor a sufficient knowledge of the subject; and in many cases it might be questionable whether he would be paid for his

trouble and expense. The openings of bridges are often fixed by "guess," a large breadth of flowage is seen and the span is made wide. In many places where roads cross low lands or shallow estuaries of the sea, bridges may be seen several hundred feet in length where the fresh water stream is merely a large brook. I have seen a bridge half a mile long over a flat, dry at low water, where a span of 200 feet was a sufficient opening for the water, and an embankment upon the flat would have been cheaper than the bridge.

Having obtained the requisite information, quantity of water, height of road-way, kind of bottom, &c., the arrangement for crossing is merely a question of dollars and cents. The *least* opening for the passage of the water is determined by the measurement of the stream, but it may or may not be the cheaper plan to carry the bridging to a greater length. This depends upon the height of the road-way, and, in a measure, upon the expense of the foundation. In few, perhaps none of the rivers of this Province above the tide-way, is there occasion for more than one span, so far as the passage of water is concerned, the remainder had better be embanked, provided the expense be not too great. Where the width of the river is greater than necessary to pass the water, bridging should be compared with embanking, and in order to a fair comparison the perishable part of the structure should be provided with a renewal fund to meet repairs. This, as will appear hereafter, would be sufficient to pay for a pretty high embankment.

A bridge twenty feet in height, on blocks of timber and stone, the timber \$3 per ton, will cost about \$6 per foot lineal. A bridge on trestles twenty feet apart, timber as before, will cost about \$2 per foot. In the woods, where timber can be obtained along-side of the road, a rough pier can be put up at a less cost, but where it has to be brought from some distance, this is rather below than above the mark, and as timber becomes more scarce the cost of renewal will increase.

The average duration of timber bridges is about fourteen years, and would require a renewal fund placed at interest equal to the first cost, which brings a bridge on blocks of twenty feet in height to \$12, and on trestles to \$4 per foot lineal.

Embankment in small jobs on common roads, and where the earth is to be hauled but a short distance, would be done for fifteen cents, and for greater distances, twenty cents per cubic yard. An embankment of twenty-four feet width on the top and slopes at the sides of one and three-quarters horizontal to one perpendicular, will cost per lineal foot:

At 8 feet in height, 15 cents per yard.....	\$1 65
" 10 " " " " .....	2 30
" 12 " " " " .....	3 00
" 14 " " " " slope 2 to 1.....	4 05
" 16 " " " " " .....	4 95
" 20 " " " 20 cents per yard " .....	9 48
" 25 " " " " " .....	13 70
" 30 " " " " " .....	18 66

Thus it appears that an embankment of eight feet in height can be made more cheaply than a very inferior trestle bridge; or, if permanence be calculated upon in the bridge, it may be fourteen feet in height. Or an embankment of sixteen feet in height, will cost no more than a bridge upon blocks. It may be twenty-five feet in height without being ultimately more expensive, and the annoyance of a bad bridge would be forever got rid of. Besides, the earth for the embankment can often be taken so as to improve the road.

One reason of the preference which has heretofore been given to bridges over embankments is, perhaps, the expense of embankments, caused by building them upright at the sides, with timber or stone. Such embankment will possess much of the insecurity of a bridge without railing, whilst a wall of timber will cost considerably more, and of stone doubly as much as a slope of earth.

Taking the value of timber at \$2.50 per ton, and of stone wall at \$1.80 per cubic yard, the cost per running foot of supporting the sides of an embankment with timber, with stone, or with earth, will be as follows:



Height.	Earth.	Timber.	Stone.
8 feet.....	\$0 53.....	\$1 40.....	\$2 00.....
10 ".....	0 83.....	1 61.....	2 47.....
12 ".....	1 20.....	1 97.....	2 94.....
14 ".....	1 65.....	2 30.....	3 44.....
16 ".....	2 13.....	2 62.....	3 94.....

It thus appears that in nearly all cases the slope of earth is the cheaper as well as the more permanent protection. Where an embankment is in the woods, and logs can be had near the site for nothing, the cost of logging up the sides may be less, but the logs soon decay, so that even in that case the ultimate expense will be greater than that of earth.

The embankment ought to terminate with a stone abutment, but that may be deferred, and a slope of earth left to be filled up at a future time. The superstructure of the bridge may be made upon a durable plan, and set upon trestles or cheap log abutments, which can be replaced with stone, at convenience. Within the muddy tide water of the head of the Bay, abutments may be made of wood as high as high water of neap tides; above that they should be of stone. Foundations below the lowest water may be of wood, wherever it is clear from the sea-worm. By these means a saving may often be effected upon bridges, without materially reducing their duration.

Abutments and piers of timber, notwithstanding their early decay, are sometimes the best, as compared with the cost. When this is the case, they should be made in the cheapest manner, with round logs; hewing and jointing does harm. An abutment made of hewn hemlock timber, well jointed together, and tarred on the outside, lasted twelve years; another hemlock abutment, put up the same year, of round logs, at some distance apart, lasted upwards of twenty years.

**SUPERSTRUCTURE.**—Nearly all the modern superstructures of wooden bridges are of short duration. This is not in any considerable degree owing to an inherent imperfection of the timber, for timber is often to be found sound of great age. There are in this country spruce beams eighty years old, perfectly sound, and in Europe beams may be found several centuries old. The reason of the rapid decay of timber is inattention on the part of builders to the subject of durability. Timber is usually put into bridges in square scantlings, allowing the water to sink into cracks on the upper side. There are no arrangements for preventing water from getting into mortises and joints, or for allowing the wet and damp that does get in to escape. Twelve or fourteen years is considered here to be the lifetime of a bridge; in the United States it is the same; there bridge building has fallen into the hands of patentees, whose chief object it was to get up some new form that could be made the subject of a patent, and that would bring money to the inventors—not to make durable or even substantial bridges. On almost every large bridge there is a notice, threatening a fine for any person trotting a horse upon it. What can be more absurd than to build a bridge that they dare not trot a horse upon!

In England they seem to pay as little attention to the durability of wood as in America. About twenty years ago a wooden arched bridge was built at Ouse Burn. The arch was built of Baltic pine deals, closely fitted and cemented with marine glue; the size of the beam was about two by three feet. Several years ago, according to a newspaper paragraph, it was quite decayed in the heart with dry rot, and of course wood for bridges was condemned. The reason of the decay was the shutting up of the moisture in the heart of the beam. The same beam might have been made to last fifty years or longer, at less expense. There is no necessity for wooden bridges giving out so soon. A proper arrangement of the materials, with a small outlay for protection from wet and damp, will prevent decay as much as in any ordinary building. Neither is it necessary to cover the bridge with a barn-like building. There is no secret or difficulty in making durable bridges; it is only necessary to think and observe, and proper methods will suggest themselves. No adverse argument can be drawn from the experience of the United States, because there the business is in the hands

—as above remarked—of patentees, whose object is to sell the right to build upon new plans. Neither can we estimate the durability of timber by what takes place in well finished buildings. It is there confined in air tight cells which do not admit the escape of damp; but timber in unfinished garrets and barns as old as the first settlement of the country, is to be found still sound. Mr. Keefer proposed to build the bridge at Montreal of wood, to last fifty years; the proposal was not entertained, but he was right. He might have extended the time, but of course all the patentees were against him.

To understand the means of making timber in buildings last, it is only necessary to observe what takes place in other cases. A large log of hemlock will, in a damp situation, take the dry rot; hemlock boards upon a barn are very durable. The reason is the laminas of the wood are nearly impervious to moisture, and in the larger timber it does not easily escape. The same may be seen in the birch; with the bark on decay commences immediately it is cut; split into pieces it becomes dry and hard. In the wall of a house closely covered in, the studs are apt to decay at the lower ends in some twenty years, but if the building is unfinished in the inside they last a very long time. String-pieces and other timbers of an old bridge are found to be rattled down from the top, the decay following cracks in the wood, the lower part and sides remaining sound. It is only necessary to attend to such facts as these to enable us to derive plans for preventing decay.

The principle to be kept in view in bridge-building is to prevent the water from soaking into the timber, and to allow as free circulation of air around it as possible. Experience and observation show this to be all that is necessary. Timber closed from a free circulation of air, whether by close covering or by painting when green, soon decays; in the former damp gets about it and cannot easily escape, in the latter the natural sap is retained, and in either case decay ensues.

The general principle is to keep the timber dry. To this end the tops of beams joists, &c., should be chamfered to turn off the water, and after about two years, when they have become seasoned, the seasoning cracks should be filled up, and the timber painted or tarred upon the top, but not on the sides or bottom. Where timbers lie across each other measures should be taken to prevent water from soaking into the joint. In a very few places it may be necessary to employ tin or zinc to protect mortises. In some forms of truss such places are not numerous. Even in the smallest and most common bridge the timber may be so formed as to throw off the water. Usually in such bridges four or five square timbers are laid across the opening—their tops quite flat—and in fourteen years decay penetrates half way through them. About as much would be saved in timber as would split beams into two and chamfer them, so that the improvement would cost nothing. Then by tarring the tops the wet would be kept out of them and they would dry through, and if of pine would probably last thirty or forty years. Bridges of a larger size should have a similar system carried out, and the timbers should be so arranged as to facilitate such measures.

In 1841 I built a bridge at Truro upon the arch plan, the air passes around every piece of timber, and the arches are slightly shingled, just to keep off the rain. It is but little the worse of twenty years wear, and bids fair to stand forty years longer. In fact it may be kept up for an indefinite time, because decayed pieces of timber may easily be cut out and replaced with sound, at any time. The protection of this bridge cost about twenty-five pounds, I claim no credit for this as an invention; such bridges were in use centuries ago. About the same time several bridges were built in various parts of the country, all which have been rebuilt, some of them several years ago. The Truro bridge will outlast two or three sets more of those bridges, at least.

In 1832 I built a bridge on piles, two miles from Dartmouth. The protection of the principal timber cost about six pounds for 180 feet in length. After standing twenty-three years the place was filled up with embankment, and the commissioner sold the principal timbers, which were quite sound, for making clap-boards and shingles. These may serve as specimens of what may be done in the way of preservation with very simple means.

The Shubenacadie bridge at "Parker's" was built in 1841, and rebuilt some years ago. An unnecessary expense was incurred in providing select descriptions of timber and plank. If this excess had been expended in protecting the timber from wet and damp, the bridge would be yet sound. This is only a specimen of what is common throughout the country.

About six years ago a bridge of 230 feet span was built twenty miles from St. John. It is on the plan of one of the American patents, with some additions called improvements. It cost, if my information is correct, £12 per running foot, and its duration will be less than eighteen years. I could for half the money have taken timber from the same yard and wrought it into an arch of double the strength of that bridge, and that could be easily kept up for a century. I say this advisedly, for I wrote an article on this bridge several years ago, and having followed the business of a carpenter some twenty years, am not likely to be far mistaken in the value of timber work. Durability of trestles is overlooked in the same manner. I have known a trestle bridge over a deep ravine that cost £1500 which rotted down in fourteen years, and was then replaced with an embankment and stone culvert that cost £2000. The original bridge might have been made at the same expense that it did cost to last with slight repairs sixty or seventy years. This list might be extended but it is unnecessary.

As regards the question whether abutments and piers should be upon a permanent plan or otherwise, no general rule can be laid down. The question of stone or wood must be decided by local or other circumstances. Where wood is used a comparison of the expense with stone should take into account a fund equal to the first cost, to provide for renewals.

Stone abutments, if properly done, are much more costly than common masonry. This is partly owing to the nature of the work, and partly to the necessity (under the contract system) of making a specification so clearly descriptive that it can be enforced by an inspector. *Rubble* masonry, if fairly done, and of good, well-bedded stones, is but little inferior to ashlar, and much cheaper, but it cannot be described in a specification; each stone must be laid by the judgment of the mason, and the only way to prevent bad work, is to employ an honest mason to do the work by the day.

On this subject, M. Syanzin, above quoted, says of rubble, that it forms masonry nearly equal in solidity to ashlar, but that it requires great attention to ensure a firm and substantial work. "The eyes of the master should never be turned from the workman, the work should never be parcelled out, or the workmen should never be *stinted*, on account of deception, which is generally practised on such occasions, and which it is easy to conceal." For these reasons specifications of masonry confine contractors to certain shapes and sizes of stones, which adds considerably to the cost.

The general question as to the material of the abutments of a bridge, is one of dollars and cents, and is to be solved with reference to the expense of the bridge taken as a whole. Many of the present bridges having several short spans, might, perhaps, be rebuilt with a less number, and the expense of the piers put into stone abutments. A timber arch of two or even three hundred feet, may be built strong enough for any railway train, for four or five pounds per foot run, and that, with ordinary care, will last for a century; but such a bridge would require solid stone abutments, and in some localities other forms might be cheaper.

With respect to securing the superstructure against decay, and to the substitution of embankments for bridges over low ground or shallows, there can be no dispute. An embankment of eight or ten feet in height covered with grass, and hedged with spruce as a protection to travellers and to retain the snow, would be very superior to a bridge, and in many cases the expense would be no greater.

The cost of the bridges owned by the Province in nine counties—about half the Province—is set down in the returns at £30,000. This seems to be an under valuation, but say £60,000 for the whole Province. A renewal fund, to

provide for permanence would be £60,000 more, making £120,000, the interest of which is £7,200 per year. So far as the superstructures are concerned, this sum might be reduced, but the reduction on these would be sunk in permanent abutments and embankments. By adopting a system of permanent work, the present rate of expense would probably be increased, but they would be permanent, and instead of long, rickety bridges, with little or no railing, there would, in many places, be solid embankments, with hedges at the sides; and instead of weak and dangerous structures, they would be sound and strong. By following a practice of making durable bridges, a change would be pretty generally effected in fifteen years.

There is another matter connected with bridges that should be attended to—that is, the railings. There are but few well railed bridges in the Province, particularly trestle bridges over low ground. It may be said they are sufficiently secure; perhaps they are, but passengers can have but little *feeling* of security in passing some of them, neither are they so free from accidents as some persons may be apt to imagine. There is little doubt that the insufficiency of railings arises from builders following the example of each other without thinking much of the matter, for there is really but little difference of expense between a weak railing and a strong one. Where wood is plenty, a rough strong fence of ranging timber, or even straight poles, is preferable, so far as *use* goes, to a delicate painted railing, three feet high, and is no more costly.

I have said that the timber of a bridge might stand good for a century. For this assertion I shall be in danger of being called a visionary—rather a bad character for an engineer. I subjoin a few quotations from Tredgold's principles of Carpentry. Mr. Tredgold's work is allowed to be the best authority on carpentry in the English language. He devotes one or two pages to the durability of timber, giving his authorities, from which the following are extracts:

“Of the durability of timber in a wet state, the piles of the bridge built by the Emperor Tragan, across the Danube, is an example. One of these piles was taken up and found to be petrified to the depth of three-quarters of an inch, but the rest of the wood was little different from its ordinary state, though it had been driven more than sixteen centuries.

“The piles under the piers of London Bridge had been driven about 600 years, and from Mr. Dance's observations in 1746, it does not appear that they were materially decayed; indeed they were found to the last sufficiently sound to support the massy superstructure. They were chiefly of elm.

“We have also some remarkable instances of the durability of timber when buried in the ground. Several ancient canoes have been found in cutting drains through the fens in Lincolnshire, which must have lain there for many ages. In the *Journal of Science, &c.*, published at the Royal Institution, one of these canoes is described, which was found at the depth of eight feet below the surface of the ground. It was thirty feet eight inches long, and three feet wide in the widest part, and appears to have been hollowed out of an oak tree of remarkably fine grained timber.

“Also, in digging away the foundation of old Savoy Palace, London, which was built 650 years ago, the whole of the piles, consisting of oak, elm, beech, and chestnut, were found in a state of perfect soundness; as also was the planking which covered the pile-heads. Some of the beech, however, after being exposed to the air a few weeks, though under cover, had a coating of fungus spread over its surface.

“On opening one of the tombs at Thebes, M. Belzoni discovered two statues of wood, a little larger than life, and in good preservation; the only decayed parts being the sockets to receive the eyes. The wood of these statues is probably the oldest in existence that bears the traces of human labor.

“A continued range or curb of timber was discovered in pulling down a part of the Keep of Tunbridge Castle, in Kent, which was built about 700 years ago. This curb had been built into the middle of the thickness of the wall, and was no doubt intended to prevent the settlements likely to happen

in such heavy piles of building ; and therefore is an interesting fact in the history of constructive architecture as well as an instance of the durability of timber.

“ In digging for the foundation of the present house at Ditton Park, near Windsor, the timbers of a draw-bridge were discovered about ten feet below the surface of the ground ; these timbers were sound, but had become black. Hakewell says, that Sir John De Molines obtained liberty to fortify the Mannor house of Ditton in 1396 ; and it is most probable the draw-bridge was erected soon after that time ; and accordingly the timber had been there about 400 years.

“ The durability of the framed timbers of buildings is also very considerable. The trusses of the old part of the roof of the Basilica of St. Paul, at Rome, were framed in 816, and were sound and good in 1814, a space of nearly 1000 years. These trusses are of fir.

“ The timber work of the external domes of the Church of St. Mark, at Venice, is more than 800 years old, and is still in a good state. And Aberti observed the gates of Cypress to the Church of St. Peter, at Rome, to be whole and sound, being up 550 years.

“ The inner roof of the Chapel of St. Nicholas, King's Lynn, Norfolk, is of oak, and was constructed 450 years ago.

“ Daviller states, as an instance of the durability of fir, that the large Dormitory of the Jacobin's Convent, at Paris, had been executed in fir, and lasted 400 years.

“ The timber roof of Crosby Hall in London, was executed about 360 years ago, and the roof of Westminster Hall, which is of oak, is now above 300 years old.

“ The rich carvings, in oak, which ornamented the ceiling of the King's Room in Stirling Castle, are many of them still in good preservation. It is nearly three hundred years since they were executed, and they remained in their original situation till a part of the roof gave way in 1777, when the whole was removed, and has since been dispersed among the collectors of curious relics of old times.

“ Moreton Hall, in Cheshire, where the staircase winds round the trunk of an immense oak tree, and the building itself is chiefly constructed of wood, has now existed 250 years.

“ And Mr. Britton describes an old house at Islington, constructed chiefly of wood, which he has ascertained to be about 200 years old.”

From these quotations it is seen that timber under water possesses an almost endless duration, and the exclusion of air by being buried to a considerable depth in the earth seems to preserve it equally well. There is evidence of the same fact reaching still further back. In Ohio, some years ago, there was discovered quite a forest of petrified prostrate trees at the depth of fifteen to thirty feet below the surface. They have grown upon an undulating surface, and have been overwhelmed by a sudden catastrophe. There are also multitudes of petrified trees in many parts of the world which geologists think have been buried long before the Mosaic creation. To come nearer home, all around the heads of the Bay of Fundy there is wood in the bottom of the marshes which may be seen where the rivers are encroaching on the banks. In 1830 I bored through a log of birch or beech eight feet below the surface of the Truro Marsh, in a situation where it must have been deposited before those marshes had an existence. About the same time Mr. Watson of Musquodoboit, in digging a well, found a piece of wood twelve feet below the ground. It was on a pretty high hill formed of clay mixed with boulders, and must have been deposited when the hill was formed. So much for ancient deposits.

It is known that the small twigs of a growing tree will decay when left on the ground, in a single summer. In repairing a mill dam I found the twigs of spruce brush in a situation where they were not buried, but constantly wet with water trickling over them, as sound and tough as when on the growing tree. They had been in that situation about thirty-five years.

In the early settlement of this country the timber on the banks of the Shubenacadie was thrown into the river, and in 1827 the smallest twigs were perfectly sound. Many of the trees must have lain there fifty years. Out of the water they would have rotted in a single summer.

At the St. Croix River, Windsor, about a quarter of a mile below the present road, is the remains of an old bridge. The abutments were of sapling pine, nearly half sapwood. They are partly bare and covered occasionally by the spring tides which leaves a coat of mud upon them. In 1841 they were quite sound; the sap wood was discolored but as tough as ever it was. This was called the old French Bridge, and if it was what it was called, the timber must have remained in that situation nearly if not quite a century.

I have treated this subject the more diffusely, as an idea seems to prevail that wood is not to be used where durability is intended. It appears that wood immersed in water or protected from atmospheric air by burying in earth, is practically everlasting. In England it is used but sparingly in foundations, because it is doubly as expensive as stone; here circumstances are reversed, stone is three times as expensive as timber. I have known foundations laid ten or twelve feet below the water with stone, where timber would have answered equally well at one-third of the cost.

Wood below the water may be of the most inferior description, but no art is required for its protection; not so above the water. In such situations it will decay or remain sound according to quality and circumstances. The enemy here is damp and warmth; timber exposed to these in a great degree will decay whether covered in from rain or not. The best safeguard here is a free circulation of air, the more free the better. Putting a tight covering over a truss is wrong; it should only just keep off the rain, but admit as free a circulation of air as possible. In some localities, such as over torrents where there is much mist and spray, it is hardly practicable to protect the timber for a great length of time; but in most places it can be so protected. Where kept perfectly dry and exposed to fresh air it does not decay,—where sealed up from the air by water or earth impervious to air, it is equally or more durable; it is in the intermediate states that ingenuity is called for.

When wet or damp is shut up with timber it produces dry rot, thus in damp ill-ventilated cellars wood soon decays; also, the end of joists which are shut up in walls of houses, and bond timbers behind plastering are apt to take dry rot. Large timber painted or tarred before being thoroughly seasoned is also affected in the same manner; the sap cannot escape; and hemlock of large size never seasons through, but will take dry rot under any circumstances.

In some pine groves, two-thirds of the trees may be seen with some black-looking knots towards the top. They are called *concus* knots by the lumbermen, and a strip of rotten wood descends from them, often quite to the bottom of the tree. This is occasioned by small quantities of water getting into the knot hole, which cannot escape, and which eats its way along the pores of the wood. Many of the joinings of timber in bridge trusses are very much as these *concus* knots—they receive water without allowing it to escape, and the joints give way while the other parts are quite sound. The precautions to be taken to prevent these effects, is to split the large timber through the heart, that the sap may escape, and put the pieces far enough apart to allow the air to pass between; and, for the joinings, to make arrangements to keep them dry, and to let the air pass through them. If these matters are properly attended to, it seems not too much to expect that, if timber lasts seven or eight centuries in a building, it might last one century in a bridge which is not exposed to spray from the river beneath.

Upon the *quality* of the timber of this Province, as regards durability, there have not been any direct experiments that are known. A few made in England are quoted by Mr. Tredgold, from Young's Annals of Agriculture. He says:

“Inch and half planks exposed to the weather for ten years, of cedar, heart of larch, spruce fir, chestnut, abele (white poplar), and beach, remained

sound. Silver fir, Scotch fir, pinaster, walnut, sycamore and birch, were more or less decayed. This experiment is not very satisfactory, but is useful as far as it goes. White pine is not mentioned, but it is known to be much more durable than spruce; probably more durable than any on the list except cedar and chestnut, and quite equal to them. I have known shingles made from pine windfalls which had lain in the woods forty or fifty years, and I once found a pine windfall perfectly sound, which had a tree growing upon its root, (which had commenced growing after it had fallen,) eighty years old. This log was covered with moss, and in thick woods which had grown up since its fall. If that tree had been hewn square and lain with a flat side upward, so as to receive the rain into the cracks occasioned by the seasoning, as is done in bridges, it would have been rotted through in less than half the time. If it had lain with one corner upward, and the seasoning cracks been filled with putty, so as to keep out the water, it would probably have remained quite sound.

The spruce is much inferior to pine. I have never seen a very old spruce windfall that was sound, but have hardly ever seen a decayed pine, and pine stumps will remain sound for generations. There are spruce rafters in a building at Shubenacadie eighty years old, which show no signs of decay. In the small timbers of a bridge open to the air and protected from wet, it would last a long time, but it is not equal in durability to pine.

HACMATAC.—The heart-wood of hacmatac is as durable as pine—possibly more durable; but the sap wood, which is usually half the bulk of the tree, is useless. I have known a considerable expense incurred in getting it for a bridge, to very little purpose.

The *heart-wood* of red beech is very durable, and for some parts of a bridge it might be used with advantage. I have seen hearts of beech windfalls quite sound, that appeared to be very old.

But the main dependence for durability must be upon pine—old white pine, of a good growth. What is called *sapling pine*, is of very little value.

Preserving wood by injecting antiseptic substances, is a matter worthy of attention. Kyanizing has been abandoned for large timber, because the liquid did not penetrate to a great depth. Forcing coal tar into the timber has been dropped for the same reason: it closed up the outside, and caused dry rot in the middle. But timber has been impregnated with antiseptics by forcing them into the pores endwise. In this way railway ties have been lately filled with chloride of zinc, at a cost of three cents per cubic foot. Solutions of metallic salts have been forced through the longest timbers. Kyanizing by simple immersion will answer pretty well for plank not above three inches thick, and the material for a thousand feet, board measure, will cost about four dollars. The duration of the inferior woods is about doubled. Sulphate of zinc, of copper, and of iron, (copperas) have been used,—the last is called pyanizing. There is a full account of this process in the journals of the House of Assembly; but it seems to have been hardly noticed in the Province. It not only renders the wood durable but unflammable. The process consists in filling the pores with a strong solution of copperas, and following it with muriate of lime. The lime and the acid of the copperas forms gypsum within the wood and renders it unflammable as well as durable.

For a large and expensive bridge, especially if for a railway, it would be well worth while to kyanize the timber; it would make it practically proof against being fired by sparks from the engine, or by incendiaries. A railroad bridge of 200 feet span might be pyanized for \$500, about 12 per cent. of the cost, additional, which outlay would double its durability and render it fire-proof.

The following quotations are from the civil and military engineering of Professor Mahan, of West Point Military Academy:

“Numberless experiments have been made for the preservation of timber, and many processes for this purpose have been patented both in Europe and in this country. Several of these processes have yielded the most satisfac-

tory results; and nearly all have proved more or less efficacious. The means mostly resorted to have been the saturation of the timber in the solution of some salt with a metallic or earthy base, thus forming an insoluble compound with the soluble matter of the timber. The salts which have been most generally tried, are the sulphate of iron, or copper, and the chloride of mercury, zinc, or calcium. The results that have been obtained from the chlorides have been more satisfactory than those from the sulphates; the latter class of salts with metallic bases, possess undoubted antiseptic properties; but it is stated that the freed sulphuric acid, arising from the chemical action of the salt on the wood, impairs the woody fibre, and changes it into a substance resembling carbon.

“The processes which have come into most general use, are those of M. Kyan and of Sir W. Burnett, called after the patentees “kyanizing” and burnetizing. Kyan’s process is to saturate the timber with a solution of chloride of mercury; using for the solution one pound of the salt to five gallons of water. Burnett uses a solution of chloride of zinc in the proportion of one pound of the salt to ten gallons of water for common purposes; and a more highly concentrated solution when the object is also to render the wood incombustible.

“The effect of time on the durability of timber, prepared by any of the various chemical processes which have just been detailed, remains to be seen; although results of the most satisfactory nature may be looked for, considering the severe tests to which most of them have been submitted by exposure in situations peculiarly favorable to the destruction of ligneous substances.

“The durability of timber, when not prepared by any of the above-mentioned processes, varies greatly under different circumstances of exposure. If placed in a sheltered position, and exposed to a free circulation of air, timber will last for centuries, without showing any sensible changes in its physical properties. An equal, if not superior, durability is observed when it is immersed in fresh water, or embedded in thick walls, or under ground, as to be beyond the influence of atmospheric changes.”

If the wood used in the new buildings of this city were pyanized, it might cost one or two hundred dollars each, but fire could hardly take place in them, and if it did it could not spread far. One quarter per cent reduction of insurance would pay for it, but it may be supposed that if a number of contiguous houses were so protected, insurance offices would make a much greater reduction. Besides furniture and goods would be more safe, there would be a greater feeling of security in living in such buildings, and the wood would last a double time.

One of the evils under which this country in common with some others labor is, a dearth of theoretical knowledge on subjects relating to public works, particularly bridges. In fact a bridge can hardly be built safely where a new plan is introduced, or in new circumstances, without such knowledge; and it should not be confined to engineers. Gentlemen making pretensions to education should have such a portion as to enable them to examine the pretensions of those they employ. When a person exhibits a handsome plan for a bridge, some one should be able to require him to give an account of the intensity and direction of the force upon each member, in given circumstances of weight and load, and of the means to be employed to resist these forces. If he cannot answer these questions he has not a competent knowledge of the subject; and they are questions which but few even of professed civil engineers can answer.

As a specimen of what sometimes happens for want of this knowledge, in 1836 an American bridge-builder was imported to build a bridge over the River at St. John; he spent nearly £20,000, and the bridge fell. One such man as above described, among the leading classes, would have known the undertaking to be impossible. Some years later another tried a different plan equally impossible, and after destroying a round sum, failed also. A few years ago a bridge was required at the Grand Falls of the St. John.



In 1854 a plan was submitted for a substantial cast-iron bridge at about seven or eight thousand pounds. This was considered too high, and subsequently an American bridge-builder undertook to do it for £2,000 less. The plan of the bridge was not a bad one. The bridge was opened on a winter's day; the whole village assembled, and crossed in a procession of teams and sleighs. The next day it fell under a single team. Had it fallen the day before every person on it must have lost their lives; that it did not fall can only be attributed to an interposition of providence. The next move was at the recommendation of another American bridge-builder, to build again upon a different plan, which brought the whole cost up to £15,000.

Had there been one leading man possessed of as much statistical knowledge as he could have mastered in a month, he would have seen that the bridge required £700 worth more iron, or after it fell he would have rebuilt the same bridge with the addition of £1,500 worth of iron and timber work. It would not have been as good as the cast iron bridge at about the same expense, but better than the bridge they have got for £15,000. These blunders alone have cost that Province near £30,000, and that similar things have not happened here is, probably, because there are no large rivers. In truth throughout America, both Governments and Railroad Boards are, in the conducting of difficult works, quite as apt to fall into the hands of charlatans as of men of knowledge. Hardly a year passes without the fall of bridges in the United States. The blame is laid to the wooden bridges, but it should be laid to the ignorance of directors. One man in a direction, who had a competent knowledge of the forces acting upon a bridge, could prevent these disasters.

In the United States the first bridges, such as the Trenton and Schuylkill bridges were well built; subsequently cheap patent bridges were offered to the public, and the country became flooded with them; the failures were attributed to the material, and now the ingenuity of inventors is turned to iron; and it may be predicted that, in a short time, they will become as dangerous as the wooden ones they supersede, and even more so, because it is of much more consequence to save the material. In fact there are several cases on record of iron bridges in England and elsewhere, falling within the last twenty years, some of which destroyed a great many lives. In the United States, two have fallen within the last few years—one on the New York and Erie Railroad, and another in Missouri, at the opening, the chief engineer being killed. He paid dearly for his ignorance, but if there had been one man in the directory who could have applied general principles to that work, the disaster could not have happened.

I have said that but few civil engineers understand the calculation of statistical forces upon frames, and it is well known among the profession, although it might not always be prudent to acknowledge it. But they are not to blame; the knowledge is practically beyond the reach of the greater number of them. It may be said that statics, dynamics, &c., are, or may be taught in colleges. That is true so far as general principles go; but the repulsive form in which they are presented prevents practical men as well as the greater number of students from paying attention to them. Practical applications to the works of every day life seem to be hardly thought of in such places; but to expect practical men to get rules for their guidance through such channels is something like expecting a shipmaster to study the higher calculus and astronomy to obtain rules for navigation, instead of finding such rules ready constructed to his hands. If a person had decided upon qualifying himself for ascertaining the forces upon the Grand Falls Bridge, he must have gone to the college and studied the higher parts of Algebra with Trigonometry, and perhaps Fluxions, and after he had done he would have found that this difficult path had conducted him merely to a simple rule of three question that he might have become acquainted with in an hour. Such rules relating to Navigation, Mensuration, Gauging, and it may be added, the calculation of interest, annuities, &c., are in common use; but there are none such for engineers. There is really no more difficulty in

calculating the statical forces upon a frame than in making any other arithmetical calculation, provided rules were constructed by which it is to be done. The rules would be easily applied by practical workmen, but it is not to be supposed that such persons will spend years in mathematical studies for the sake of finding them out.

If the doctrine of statics were practically taught in Colleges there would be some leading men that would be able to estimate the qualifications of persons that undertake to build bridges, but this is not likely to occur. The next best plan, possibly altogether the best, would be to establish a school for that purpose. A course of a few months would be sufficient for any judicious carpenter to get acquainted with all that is necessary; he would require previously only a good knowledge of the rules of arithmetic. A fair knowledge of statics with a good set of models of bridges which he might copy from a standard set that should be on hand, would make him a better bridge builder than three-fourths of the civil engineers and bridge builders that are imported. Small manuals of instruction with good models would enable any ingenious carpenter to build as good bridges as could be made. I mention carpenters, because they, particularly ship-carpenters, are already workers in wood, and acquainted with fitting and fastening timber together. All the new knowledge they require is, that of the forces they have to provide against in the new class of structures. But they have a great advantage over persons whose only practice in such work is in drawing pictures of it. It is commonly supposed that such persons must know all about it; the truth is very far from this. The carpenter makes a rough plan, sufficient for his object, and would certainly not get the credit of being a draughtsman, but he would know what he was about.

These observations do not apply to the gentleman whose object is merely to qualify himself for examining others; all he wants is a knowledge of the forces upon different parts of any given frame, and rules might be constructed that would render the acquisition of this kind of knowledge comparatively easy. If he wants to qualify himself for building bridges he must understand the physical properties of the materials as well as the best way of putting them together, quite a different kind of knowledge from the former, and only to be obtained perfectly by observation and practice.

There are some three or four thousand pounds per year expended in this Province upon Colleges and High Schools for teaching words; might not one or two hundred be expended in teaching things—those relating to buildings and public works? A person employed in such works in summer and in teaching and getting up models in winter might effect a change in a few years. This is not a new idea. In 1845, in a treatise that was written, but not published, it was proposed that a person might follow the public engineering in summer, take learners as assistants, and teach in winter, by which there would in a few years be a change in the qualifications of bridge and road makers.

The construction of buildings is another matter that might be studied. The principal use of a house is to enable the occupants to regulate the climate within it at the least expense. By but few is this understood, and the rich suffer as well as the poor, although in a less degree. The architect builds upon fashionable forms; the question of warmth, ventilation, and comfort, is not considered to be within his province, but it might not be quite amiss to attend a little to the philosophy of the subject as well as to appearance.

It has been said that the funds of Dalhousie College is to be devoted to founding a Museum. No doubt the object is good; a collection of foreign curiosities and preadamite shells and animals would afford amusement to many and instruction to some; but I might humbly ask whether a part of that fund might not be as usefully applied to furnishing information of a more modern character, and which is entirely neglected in other schools. It seems probable, too, that such a disposition of its funds would be more in accordance with the intention of the foundation.

## APPENDIX No. 18.

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### SHERIFF OF CAPE BRETON.

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CAPE BRETON, }  
10th January, 1861. }

*Unto His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, the petition of the widow, children, brothers, and other relations of the late Peter Ferguson, of Carriboo Marsh, in the county of Cape Breton,*

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

That, on the evening of the 29th December last, the late Peter Ferguson returned from the Sydney Mines, where he was engaged in making some miles of railroad for the Mining Association; that, at Sydney, on his way home, he was seized by a constable for a debt of about four pounds currency, was handed over to the jailor, acting under John Hill, Esq., Sheriff of the county, and was, without the knowledge of his friends, lodged in the dungeon, or criminal's cell, which, at the time, was occupied by a stranger—a reputed deserter; that, about seven o'clock on the following morning (30th December), the said Peter Ferguson was found lying in the cell quite dead, with several wounds on his head and other parts of his body; that, when the melancholy tidings of his death reached his family and friends, they repaired early on Monday morning (the 31st December) to Sydney and demanded the dead body for interment, but the Sheriff refused to give it up unless the brothers of the deceased became bound for the debt for which he was incarcerated; that by this unwarrantable and barbarous refusal on the part of the Sheriff, under the very peculiar and suspicious circumstances of the case, he wounded the feelings of the petitioners and of the community generally; that, at length, the Sheriff, finding that the act of refusal was unwarrantable, and that the community at large was thereby likely to be roused to the highest pitch of indignation, he reluctantly found himself compelled to give up the body, but not until the wound had been inflicted on the feelings of the bereaved friends; that, when the body had been removed from the prison, they discovered that it had been mangled by several wounds, which must have been inflicted during the night of his confinement in the cell, which escaped the notice of the Coroner and jury who passed the verdict, and which, in all probability, caused his death; that various rumors are afloat in reference to this painful case; that the petitioners cannot view the conduct of the Sheriff and Jailor, in connection with the case, but as highly censurable; that, a few days before then, a young man, a friend of the Sheriff, had been seized for debt, but, instead of shutting him up in the dungeon along with the said stranger (the deserter), he was cared for, and put into a different room; that the deceased was not so cared for, but thrust in like a criminal to the deserter's cell, and, next morning, was there found a mangled corpse; that justice and humanity demands not only an investigation, (which, after all, may not now throw much light on this painful transaction), but also the highest censure on the Sheriff and his Jailor, who acted so barbarously, to say the least, and who inflicted a wound so deep on the best feelings of the community at large. Under all the circumstances of the case, suspicion rests, and will rest, upon the

parties connected with the jail; and it is of the utmost importance that parties should be appointed who are free from all suspicion.

May it therefore please your Excellency to consider the premises, and do therein as to your Excellency may appear just and proper, and your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

Flora Ferguson, widow of the deceased,	Margaret Ferguson, sister of deceased,
Jessie Ferguson, daughter	Wm. McOdram, brother-in-law
Donald Ferguson, son	Hugh McOdram,
Archy Ferguson, son	Neil McOdram,
John Ferguson, brother	Murdo McOdram,
Malcom Ferguson, nephew	John McOdram,
Archy Ferguson, nephew	Sarah McOdram, sister-in-law
Jessy Ferguson, niece	Archy McOdram
Donald Ferguson, brother	Hector Matheson, friend
Neil Ferguson, nephew	Marion Matheson, cousin,
Jessie Ferguson, niece	Mary Ferguson,
Archy Ferguson, nephew	John Matheson,
Alex. Ferguson, brother	Mary Matheson,

In all twenty-six names of friends.

Archibald MacDonald, (witness.)

We, whose names are hereunto appended, do deeply sympathise with the sorrowing widow, family and friends of the deceased Peter Ferguson, and most earnestly and sincerely join in their prayer, that the barbarous conduct of the parties connected with the Sydney jail may not be passed over without the highest censure; the community, whose feelings have been outraged, expect it, as an act of justice.

John Matheson,  
Donald MacDonald,  
William Morrison,  
John McLean,  
Peter Morrison,  
Norman McNeil,  
Archibald McKeagan,  
Kenneth Morrison,  
John McLean,  
Niel McDonald,  
Hector McLean,  
Archy McLean,  
Margaret McNeil,  
Margaret McNeil,  
Margery McNeil,  
Mary McLean,  
Donald McKeagan,  
Christy McAulay,  
William McDonald,  
Ewin McDonald,  
Isabella McNeil,  
Niel McLean,  
Donald McLeod,  
Mrs. Hector McNeil,  
John McKeagan,  
Angus McKeagan,  
Archy McLean,  
Philip McPherson,  
Ann McPherson,  
Niel McLean,  
Isabella McLean,  
Archy McLean,

D. McNeil, J. P.,  
Ewin A. McNeil,  
Ronald Morrison,  
Duncan McKeagan,  
Niel Matheson,  
Donald McDonald,  
Ronald McDonald,  
Lauchlin McDonald,  
Ann McLean,  
Alexander McLean,  
Archy McLean,  
Christiana Morrison,  
Donald McKeagan,  
Niel Laman,  
William Laman,  
Ewen Cameron,  
Catherine Lamon,  
Mary Lamon,  
Dan. Lamond,  
Niel Lamon,  
Annie Lamon,  
John Lamon,  
Mary Ann Lamon,  
Catherine Lamon,  
Marion Lamon,  
Ann Cameron,  
William McDonald,  
Ann McDonald,  
Angus McKeagan,  
Margaret McKeagan,  
Donald Morrison,  
William Morrison,

John McDonald,  
 Mrs. John McDonald,  
 Hughie McDonald,  
 Catherine McDonald,  
 Sarah McDonald,  
 Jane McDonald,  
 Mrs. Hughie McDonald,  
 John McDonald,  
 Rory McCuish,  
 Alexander McLean,  
 Donald McVicar,  
 William Ferguson,  
 Lachlin McDonald,  
 Niel Morrison,  
 Malcom McInnis,  
 Rory McDonald,  
 Rory McLean,  
 Hughie McInnis,  
 Donald Morrison,  
 Angus Munroe,  
 Archy McVicar,  
 Angus Ferguson,  
 Donald Ferguson,  
 John Morrison,  
 Rory Robinson,  
 Lachlin McLean,  
 John McLellan,  
 Alexander Mattheson,  
 Archy Robinson,  
 Allan McLeod,  
 Alexander McAuley,  
 Donald McDonald,  
 John McVicar,  
 Angus McLeod,  
 Donald McKenzie,  
 John McKenzie,  
 William Morrison,  
 John McDonald,  
 Donald Morrison,  
 Donald Ferguson,  
 Hector McNeil,  
 Malcom McKinnon,  
 Norman McKeagan,  
 Angus McQuarrie,  
 Donald McKeagan,  
 Collin McKeagan,  
 Alexander McDonald,  
 Angus McVicar,  
 Collin McDonald,  
 Donald McVicar,  
 John McVicar,  
 Allan McVicar,  
 Niel McVicar,  
 Hector McDonald,  
 Rory McVicar,  
 Murdo McKeagan,  
 Angus McKeagan,  
 Ronald Morrison,  
 Kenneth Johnson,  
 John Johnson.

Ann Morrison,  
 Niel McKeagan,  
 Catherine McKeagan,  
 John McInnis,  
 Alexander McInnis,  
 Angus McInnis,  
 Margaret McInnis,  
 Angus McInnis,  
 Ewen McVicar,  
 Donald Ferguson,  
 James McVicar,  
 James Morrison,  
 Donald McDonald,  
 Angus McLeod,  
 Donald McKury,  
 Hughie McKenzie,  
 Duncan McKenzie,  
 Alexander McKenzie,  
 Angus Morrison,  
 Alexander McLeod,  
 Rory McQueen,  
 Ewen McLeod,  
 Donald Ross,  
 Archy Morrison,  
 Donald McDonald,  
 John McLeod,  
 Alexander McDonald,  
 Rory McLean,  
 Angus McInnis,  
 Niel McDonald,  
 Angus McAuley,  
 Charles Thomson,  
 John Thomson,  
 Rory McKoy,  
 Neil McDonald,  
 Ronald McDonald,  
 Rory Campbell,  
 Donald McKinnon,  
 Alexander McKinnon,  
 Rory McNeil,  
 John Nicolson,  
 Alexander Nicolson,  
 John McCuish,  
 John Walker,  
 Angus Walker,  
 John Johnson,  
 Angus Johnson,  
 Allan McDonald,  
 Angus McDonald,  
 Alexander McLellan,  
 Donald McIntyre,  
 Malcom McKenzie,  
 Arch. McDougall,  
 John McKeagan,  
 Donald Walker,  
 Niel McAulay,  
 Angus McDonald,  
 Norman McDonald,  
 Neil McInnis,  
 Donald McInnis,

Donald McDonald,  
Niel McDonald,  
Norinan McDonald,  
Donald Johnson,  
Niel McVicar,  
James McIntyre,  
Angus McDonald,  
James Johnson,  
John McIntyre,  
Murdo McKeagen,  
Archy McDonald,  
Alexander McCuish,  
Donald Nicholson,

Angus McDonald,  
Neil McIsaac,  
John McIsaac,  
James McIsaac,  
Duncan McQueen,  
Malcom McDonald,  
Archy McAulay,  
Alexander McDonald,  
John Morrison,  
John McLeod,  
Angus McDonald,  
John Morrison,  
Angus Ferguson,  
Donald Ferguson,  
Niel McDonald,  
Lachlin McDonald,  
Niel McLean,  
Donald McLean,  
Alexander McLeod,  
Murdo McLeod,  
Donald McLeod,  
Charles McLeod,  
Donald McDonald,  
Alex. McDonald,  
Alexander McAulay,  
Allan McDonald,  
Angus McDonald,  
Donald Morrison,  
Alex. McDonald,  
James McDonald,  
Malcom Johnson,  
Malcom McMillin,  
John McMillin,  
Archibald Ferguson,  
Niel McIntyre,  
John McIntyre,  
Angus Ferguson,  
William McDonald,  
Arch. McDonald,  
John McDonald,  
Niel McInnis,  
John McDougald,  
John McDonald,  
Daniel McDougald,  
Angus McDougald,  
Lachlin McDonald,

Murdo McKeagen,  
John McKeagen,  
John McDonald,  
Arch. McDonald,  
Niel McDonald,  
William McDonald,  
Ewen McCuish,  
Hughie McDonald,  
Abel McCuish,  
Alexander McCuish,  
Dan. McCuish,  
Ronald McIntyre,  
Alexander McPherson.  
Murdo McOdrum, (witness.)

James McVicar,  
Angus McVicar,  
John McVicar,  
Niel McVicar,  
Hughie McVicar,  
Niel McPherson,  
Rory McLeod,  
John McLean,  
Arch. McLean,  
Rory McLean,  
Hector McLean,  
James McLean,  
John McLean,  
Donald McDonald,  
Lachlin Nicolson,  
John Nicolson,  
Niel Nicolson,  
Duncan Morrison,  
Angus McCuish,  
James McLeod,  
Donald McCuish,  
Donald McLellan,  
John McIntyre,  
Hughie McIntyre,  
Donald McKinnon,  
Donald McLeod,  
William McLeod,  
Alex. McKinnon,  
Niel McKinnon,  
William McKinnon,  
John McKinnon,  
Arch. McDonald,  
Malcom McDonald,  
Rory McCuish,  
Alexander McLean,  
Donald McVicar,  
William Ferguson,  
Lachlin McInnis,  
Donald McDonald,  
Niel Morrison,  
Malcom McInnis,  
Rory McDonald,  
Rory McLeod,  
Hughie McInnis,  
Donald Morrison,  
Angus Morrison,

Allan McDonald,  
 Archy McDonald,  
 Niel McDonald,  
 John McDonald,  
 James McDonald,  
 Donald McVicar,  
 John Matheson,  
 Donald Matheson,  
 Alexander Matheson,  
 Hector Matheson,  
 Alexander McPherson,  
 Donald McPherson,  
 William McPherson,  
 Donald McKeagen,  
 Donald McVicar,  
 James McVicar,  
 John McVicar,  
 John Ross,  
 John Morrison,  
 John McDonald,

Archy McVicar,  
 Angus Ferguson,  
 Donald Ferguson,  
 John Morrison,  
 Rory Robinson,  
 Lachlin McLean,  
 John McLellan,  
 Alexander Matheson,  
 Arch. Robinson,  
 Alexander McAulay,  
 Allan McLeod,  
 Donald McDonald,  
 John McVicar,  
 John McDonald,  
 Angus McLeod,  
 Donald McDonald,  
 John McVicar,  
 Donald McKenzie,  
 John McKenzie,  
 William Morrison.

Ewen A. McNiel, (witness.)

(COPY)

*Provincial Secretary's Office,  
 Halifax, Feby. 1, 1861.*

SIR,—

I am commanded by the Lieutenant Governor to forward to you the enclosed memorial, and to instruct you to proceed forthwith to Sydney, and to enquire into all the circumstances connected with the death of the late Peter Ferguson.

You will give to the relations of the dead man ample notice, and institute a rigid enquiry into the conduct of the Sheriff, the Jailor, and of all parties concerned.

If it appears to you that a post-mortem examination of the body is necessary, you will have it disinterred, and you will, if their aid is wanted, require the co-operation of the Custos and the Magistracy of the County, who, upon the presentation of this letter, will give you their prompt assistance.

Should further instructions be required, you will communicate to me by telegraph.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

James Fogo, Esq., Pictou.

*Pictou, 18th Feby., 1861.*

SIR,—

I beg leave to state, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that, in compliance with the request contained in the commission addressed to me by his command, dated the 1st instant., instructing me "to proceed forthwith to Sydney, and to enquire into all the circumstances connected with the death of the late Peter Ferguson, and to institute a rigid enquiry into the conduct of the Sheriff, the Jailor, and all persons concerned." I left Pictou on the 5th instant, and, after making the necessary preliminary arrangements to secure the attendance of witnesses, I succeeded in opening my Court of Enquiry at Sydney on the 9th instant.

The testimony of the various witnesses examined before me during the investigation extends over seventy-eight pages, and is annexed hereto, marked A.

I also thought it prudent to obtain a certified copy of the Inquisition taken before one of the Coroners for the County on the body of the deceased, marked B, in order that all available information connected with the matter should be submitted to the consideration of the Government.

I also forward, at the request of Mr. Sheriff Hill, a letter addressed to me, dated the thirteenth instant, together with my observations by way of explanation appended to it, as also the documents referred to in the concluding part of his testimony under envelope directed to yourself.

After a careful re-examination of Dr. Lewis Johnston, with reference to the appearance of the body of the deceased when examined at his late home after its removal from the jail, I felt perfectly satisfied that no additional information as regards the immediate cause of death could be obtained by holding a *post-mortem* examination on the body of the deceased; and I therefore concluded to dispense with the disinterment. This decision, as you will perceive by the certificate of the widow and immediate relatives of the deceased, met with their entire approval and acquiescence.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FOGO, Commissioner.

The hon. Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary, Halifax.

#### A.

Minutes of a Court of Enquiry held in the Court House at Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton, on Saturday the ninth day of February, 1861, under and by virtue of a Commission issued by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, addressed to James Fogo, Esquire, authorising and requesting him "to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of the late Peter Ferguson, and to institute a rigid enquiry into the conduct of the Sheriff, the Jailor, and all parties concerned.

Newton L. McKay, Esquire, sworn to act as Clerk to the Commission, and to make a faithful record of the testimony to be given by the various witnesses to be examined during the investigation.

Court constituted and opened by reading the petition and commission of His Excellency.

Donald Ferguson *sworn*. Am a brother of the late Peter Ferguson, and reside at Carriboo Marsh, near my deceased brother's; come to town occasionally to work, and was in town a fortnight previous to my brother's death. Lawrence Keefe, on Sunday, 30th December, told me my brother had died in jail. I then came to jail to enquire if it was true. Did not hear of his incarceration until his death. When I entered the jail, saw the body on the bed with all the clothes on, was much agitated but noticed the Sheriff, Jailor, and Dr. Johnston in the cell. Asked Quible, the jailor, who put my brother in, and he said Styles. I said to the Jailor, why did you not tell me he was put in jail, and he replied, "I did not mind." I then spoke to him again, and blamed him for not telling me, and he said he was unwell and had not gone out. I then asked him why he did not send me word, and the Jailor replied, "he did not know I was in town." The Jailor was in the shop in which I was working, two or three times during the same week, and was smoking my pipe and I his. Do not believe he had forgotten that I was working in town. He, (the jailor) resides in the jail. The Jailor told me my brother had tried to get the money from John Ferguson and could not get it. Tried to see John Ferguson, but could not find him. I then returned to the



jail to have a look at my brother. The jail was locked. The jailor said the jail will not be opened until the Coroner, Mr. McQueen, came. I then went home to inform his family and brothers. This was on Monday. I first told my brother John. Arrived home between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, and returned next morning. My brothers, Alexander and John, and John Murdoch and Niel McOdrum came into the jail the same night. Returned to the jail the next morning. Found Murdoch and Niel McOdrum in the jail there. Quible, the jailor, on our applying to take away the body, came in with a paper in his hand, and wanted us to sign a paper for the amount of the debt due Styles by the deceased. We all three refused. He then went out from the jail and returned with the Sheriff, who said to us that unless the debt was paid or the paper signed, the body would not be delivered up; we again refused. My brother Alexander then came in, and he was asked also to pay the debt or sign the paper, and that, if he would not do so, we should not get the corpse. My brother Alexander and I then went out to see my brother John and tell him what the Sheriff said. My brother also refused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sheriff Hill :

You did say that the corpse should not go unless the debt was paid. Am sure of it. I do not know the rules of the jail, did not ring the bell, nor am not aware that there is a bell to ring. If the Sheriff had given up the body, I would have taken it away at once. My brother Alexander, Archibald McDonald, and some others were in the cell at the time. So many that I do not remember them all. After the inquest, the door was open all the time, and we came in and out as we pleased. Was there when the body was taken away, and no obstruction at the time it was taken away.

Cross-examined by the Jailor :

You said you had a note of hand for me to sign for Mr. Styles, the plaintiff, and handed it to Murdoch McOdrum. You said, "sign it and it is no matter if it is not paid for two or three months." You then took the note of hand from McOdrum and said that you had only done as requested by Styles. I had a horse and cart in on Monday morning about eight o'clock.

Re-examined by Mr. Sheriff Hill.

The Sheriff then put some questions to witness which he could not answer.

his  
DANIEL X FERGUSON.  
mark.

Sworn to at Sydney, this ninth day of February, A. D., 1861, before me; and I do hereby certify that the foregoing deposition was at my request read over by the Clerk to the Commission, to the above named Donald Ferguson, and that he seemed perfectly to understand the same and made his mark thereto in my presence.

JAMES FOGO, Comm'r.

John Ferguson, *sworn*.—I am a brother to the deceased. On the thirtieth of December, the Sabbath day, I came to town to enquire about my deceased brother. Arrived in town about 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening, and after visiting the cell on Monday morning, went out to procure some things necessary for the funeral. Saw my brothers Donald and Alexander, who came from the jail, and they told me we would not get the body until the debt due Styles was paid. I went to consult Mr. McQueen and met him, and also told him that the body would not be delivered up, and he said, "that beats all that ever I heard." He also told me that I had better go and see Mr. Leonard and Mr. Clark, and see if they had any law which would keep the body in jail. He accompanied me to Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Clarke said he did not know of any, you had better go to Mr. Leonard. I went with Mr. William Buchanan to see Mr. Leonard; my brother Alexander and he went into the house and I remained outside. Was not present when the Jailor said the body might be taken away. I think it was about twelve o'clock, noon, on thirty-first December, when we took away the body. It was buried in Mire on the following day. When we got the body home that afternoon, we stripped and

washed it. We found three wounds on the corner of the head. They were a little larger than a seven-pence half-penny, and not so large as a fifteen-penny piece. The wounds were discolored but the skin was not broken. There was another wound on the lower part of the belly, almost three and a half inches every way. The skin was not broken, but it was quite black. There was a wound on the privates in the right testicle, sufficient in my opinion to take his life. Before taking out the body, the doctor, (Johnston), told me he had only discovered one wound on the temple at the inquest. I sent for the doctor after we had stripped the body, and pointed out the wounds to him, and he said that they might not have caused death. The Doctor then asked me if I was satisfied, and I told him I was not pleased—whatever may be your opinion mine is that he has been killed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sheriff Hill :

I am not the man you was speaking to down in the hall.

Jailor does not wish to ask any questions.

his  
JOHN X FERGUSON.  
mark.

Sworn to at Sydney, this ninth day of February, A. D. 1861, before me ; and I do hereby certify that the foregoing deposition was at my request read over by the Clerk to the Commission, to the above named John Ferguson, and that he seemed perfectly to understand the same, and made his mark thereto in my presence.

JAMES FOGO, Comm'r.

Murdoch McOdrum *sworn*.—I came in on the Sabbath evening with my brother and John Ferguson, the brother of the deceased, in consequence of the information we received from Donald Ferguson. Remained in jail with the corpse until about one o'clock of Monday morning ; the others remained there, I believe, all night. Returned to the jail on Monday morning, and waited for permission to take the corpse. When we were in the cell, the Jailor, Quibble, came to us with a paper in his hand, and wished us to go security for the debt. We refused to do so. My brother, Donald Ferguson, and myself were the persons asked. Quibble then took away the paper, and in a short time returned with Sheriff Hill. Mr. Hill, the Sheriff, said, there was once a law in England, that the body could be detained on its way to burial until the debt was paid. I understood that the body would not be delivered to us unless we went security for the debt. Did not then get the body. Was not present when the body was taken out. I was one of those who accompanied the body home, and saw some of the wounds mentioned by John Ferguson heretofore. Those on the head only I saw, and the description of them given by him, is correct. I am a brother-in-law of deceased.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sheriff Hill.

The paper the Sheriff had in his hand was, I believe, an Execution, and he was explaining the matter to us. The reason why we were waiting at the time the Sheriff came in with the paper was, because we had been told that the corpse would not be allowed to go away. Quibble told me, Niel, and Donald Ferguson, that the body would not leave until some one went bound for the debt. The Sheriff had one paper in his hand, which I took to be an Execution. I do not recollect the Sheriff having said, in express language, that the body would not be delivered up unless the note was signed. I do not recollect the Sheriff having said in express language, either inside or outside the jail, that the body would not be delivered up unless the note was signed. I think it was the same time when Quibble and the Sheriff came in the cell with the Execution, and the declaration was made about the ancient laws of England, as that mentioned by both the previous witnesses.

MURDO McODRUM.

Sworn to at Sydney, this ninth day of  
February, A. D. 1861, before me.

JAMES FOGO, Comm'r.

Alexander Ferguson *sworn*.—I am a brother of the deceased. My brother Donald first informed me of the death of my brother Peter, on Sunday, the 30th December last. John McOdrum and I came in on Sunday evening and called on John Ferguson, Esq., in town, and then at the Sheriff's house, and went to the jail with the Sheriff's son and John McOdrum, and remained there all night. The body was lying on its back on the bed with all the clothes on; the shoes being off, and the handkerchief off the neck; the coat unbuttoned, except the one button. Neil McOdrum, John McOdrum, John McDougall, William McPherson, one of my brothers, and myself, were there all night. The first thing we did the next morning was to go to the Coroner and see if anything further was to be done with the body before we could take it away. The inquest was held on the previous day. When I returned the same morning from the Coroner's to the jail, the Sheriff refused to give up the body unless the debt to William Styles was secured, and that he would give me two or three months to pay it; and I then said I would take longer time to look about. Quible said that if I did not do so he would be liable to pay the debt. I refused to sign the note. I and my brother John went to Mr. McQueen's a second time to inform him that the Sheriff and Jailor would not deliver up the body unless William Styles' debt was paid or secured. Mr. McQueen said, that beats all, and told us to go to Mr. Clarke and Mr. Leonard. I and John went to Mr. Leonard's to know if the body could be detained till the debt was paid, and he told me Mr. McQueen knew more about it than he did. Mr. McQueen was away. On my then returning to the jail, Quible, the Jailor, said you may now take away the body as soon as you please. Shortly after this, say about a quarter of an hour, we took away the body. Had it not been for the want of permission to take away the body we would have taken it away at nine in the morning, instead of twelve noon on Monday. I went home with the corpse and saw it stripped, and saw the marks as described by the previous witnesses on the head and belly of deceased, but did not observe that on the testicles, as I was too agitated to look at it. The description of the marks as testified I believe correct.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sheriff Hill :

Niel McOdrum, Archibald McDonald, and Duncan McQueen, with some others, were in the cell on Monday morning, a little after eight, and the Sheriff and the Jailor there. I heard before I came in that the body was refused to be delivered up. The Sheriff said to me, now Sandy sign this, William Styles will give you two or three months. I do not remember to have seen the paper, but understood it to have been an obligation for the debt. The room was dark, so that I could not tell whether the Sheriff had a paper or not. Did not hear any mention by the Sheriff of the amount. Saw the mark on my brother's forehead in the cell. I helped to take the body away. The door was not shut against me at any time. I never asked for the body, nor heard any body else ask for it; I was told by the Sheriff that the body would not be delivered unless the debt was paid or secured. Before I came into the cell my brother Donald told me that the body would not be delivered up. At the time the Sheriff had the paper in his hand and asked me to sign it I do not remember whether Donald Ferguson was present or not. When we went to lift the body out there was no obstruction from the Sheriff or anybody else. I did not ask for the body because I thought the Sheriff had refused it. I did not, nor did any person in my hearing ask the Sheriff for the body, nor give him notice that we were ready to take it away.

his  
ALEXANDER X FERGUSON.  
mark.

Sworn to at Sydney this ninth day of February, A. D. 1861, before me; and I do hereby certify that the foregoing deposition was, at my request, read over by the Clerk to the Commission, to the above-named Alexander Ferguson, and that he seemed perfectly to understand the same, and made his mark thereto in my presence.

JAMES FOGO, Comm'r.

John McOdrum *sworn*.—I am a brother-in-law of deceased. On Sunday evening, 30th December last, came into town with deceased's brother, Alexander, and called at the Sheriff's to see if we could get leave to see the corpse of deceased, but the Sheriff was not at home. His son went with us to the cell, where we saw the corpse, it was then face up on the bed in the cell with the hand and wrist partly covered with coal ashes. The shoes had been taken off the corpse. I remained with several others in the cell with the body all night, and on Monday morning, myself and the two brothers of the deceased, John and Alexander, went to Mr. Queen's, the Coroner, to see if he had any objection to our taking away the body. He said he had none, and that we could take it away when we pleased. We then returned to the cell, and almost immediately again went out to procure materials for dressing the corpse. I was present when the body was examined, and the description given of the marks by John Ferguson is, I believe, correct.

JOHN McODRUM.

Sworn to at Sydney this ninth day of  
February, A. D. 1861, before me,

JAMES FOGO, Comm'r.

Niel McOdrum *sworn*.—I was present in the jail on Sunday evening. The jailor Quible came in on Monday morning and said, is there any of the deceased friends or relatives present to sign this note of hand; he had the note in his hand at the time, and said, if any of you will sign this for the debt in three months time, you will get the corpse; we all refused. The Sheriff and Jailor returned a little after, and had a paper in his hand, and read it; I think it was the execution; and the Sheriff said it was once the law of England to keep the body till the debt was paid, or seize it on its way to burial. Quible asked us twice to sign the note, and the Sheriff once. We told the Sheriff we were waiting for the body. I saw Hector Matheson at the jail door, and I asked him if we were to be kept there all day, and would like to know what we are to do, and he said, McQueen told me (Matheson) that if the body was not delivered up that he would telegraph to Halifax. The Sheriff was present at the conversation between me and Matheson and said, "Well, well, if Mr. McQueen says so, you can have the body." We then had no more trouble and took away the body.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sheriff Hill:

I told the Sheriff Mr. McQueen said he would telegraph to Halifax, and he said, Well, well. I heard the Sheriff say, that the law was once in England that the corps would be stopped for the debt. I think it was the execution you had in your hand. I said to the Sheriff in the morning, I want to take away the body.

his  
NEIL X McODRUM.  
mark.

Sworn to at Sydney, this ninth day of February, A. D. 1861, before me; and I do hereby certify that the foregoing deposition was, at my request, read over by the Clerk to the Commission to the above named Neil McOdrum, and that he seemed perfectly to understand the same, and made his mark thereto in my presence.

JAMES FOGO, Comm'r.

Saturday, 9th Feb., 1861, 5 o'clock, p. m.

The Court was then adjourned until Monday, twelve o'clock, noon, the eleventh day of February, 1861.

Court opened at twelve o'clock on the day above-named.

Donald N. MacQueen, Esquire, *sworn*.—I am the Coroner, and held the inquest on body of the late Peter Ferguson. The body was lying on its back on the bed in the south-west corner of the building. Do not believe it was the practice to incarcerate debtors in the cell in which the said Peter Ferguson was found dead.

The room was originally for debtors, but has been converted into a criminal cell as far as I know; the windows having been walled up, and nothing left but three or four panes. The light now comes in at one side of the building through three or four panes at the edge near the ceiling. There are two very good rooms on the upper floor intended, I believe, for debtors, and there are fire places in the rooms. Have been a Barrister over twenty-seven years. Debtors were never confined in criminals cells hitherto to my knowledge. The back part of the building was generally used as criminal cells, and I never knew of debtors being found or incarcerated there. In the court-house the Sheriff brought me an old book, and asked for an order to deliver up the body, and shewed me a form. I told him I would not give him an order, and said I was surprised at the application. I understood he would not give up the body unless he got an order. I said that I would not advise him to retain it; that if there was such a law, allowing the detention of the body, it was exploded long ago. On the following day, Monday, two brothers of deceased, John and Alexander, came to me and said, the Sheriff would not give up the body unless the debt was secured by them. I was astonished, and told them, I think, to go to Mr. Leonard. I thought, from the conversation that the Sheriff and I had, that he would not have any further objection. Quible said to me, the Sheriff refuses to give up the body unless the debt is secured. I said, tell the Sheriff that if the body is not given up immediately I will telegraph to the Provincial Secretary. I did not see the body; it was in the next room; and the jury went with the doctor and examined it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sheriff Hill:

Criminals were incarcerated in the back part of the jail, I believe, generally. The front cell was sometimes, I believed, when there were no debtors, used for criminals charged with light offences. I think, if the gates were kept shut, that there would not be any necessary interference with those in the front cell. Have seen debtors in the front cell; but do not remember having seen any since it was walled up. The usual passage to and from the court-house was up and down the step leading past the window in the front cell, and think, previous to its being walled up, that I have spoken to debtors incarcerated, through the window. Do not think, in its present state, I could talk to any body inside through the window. Think there was some slack coal in the fire when I went into the cell on Monday morning, and that it was burning. The jailor said he had attended to the fire that morning. The fire was not burning freely. My impression at first was, that the Sheriff did not intend to give up the body without security, but I thought he had afterwards abandoned it. I certainly judged so from implication. I presume he was under impression that he would have to pay the debt. It is very likely I told others beside Quible of my intention to telegraph to Halifax. I plainly conveyed to the Sheriff the impropriety of detaining the body, if not in express language, in manner. I said very distinctly, I would advise the Sheriff to give up the body, and expected from the conversation we had that I would hear no more of it.

D. N. MACQUEEN.

Sworn to at Sydney this eleventh day of  
February, A. D. 1861, before me.

JAMES FOGO, Comm'r.

Charles E. Leonard, Esquire, (Custos Rotulorem,) *sworn*.—I have officiated in that capacity for seventeen years and upwards. We have always looked upon the back rooms (eastern) as the criminal cells. There are two comfortable rooms up above for prisoners confined for debt, with fire places in them; one of them is occasionally made use of as a jury room. Have heard Mr. McQueen's testimony with regard to the alteration in the front room, and am of opinion it was converted by such alterations into a criminal's cell, and of that opinion still. Immediately after the morning's service was over on Sunday, having heard of Ferguson's death, I went to the cell and saw deceased lying on the bed, and a person who had acknowledged himself to me as a deserter was sitting on a bench by the fire. This was

between twelve and one o'clock. No search was made on the body in my presence. Quible, the jailor, told me that he had only five shillings when he came in, and that sum was found on him, and no more.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sheriff Hill :

No order after the alteration of the front cell that it should be appropriated to criminals, as far as I know. The front cell I have seen with both debtors and criminals together previously to the alteration, this is the same cell as that in which the deceased lay. The front cell was, previous to the alteration, considered most comfortable. The other prisoner was, at the time of Ferguson's incarceration, known to be a deserter by the jailor. I directed him to be taken charge of by the jailor, and took it for granted the Sheriff was informed by him. I cannot recollect having seen or known of a debtor having been incarcerated in the debtors' rooms up-stairs. I will not undertake to say they were not. During the incumbency of the late Sheriff, once in ten days or so, I visited the jail to see if any complaints were to be made, and to see if the prisoners were comfortable. Never during that time saw or enquired of a prisoner in the upper debtors rooms. The Grand Jury in court time sometimes retired to one of the up-stairs debtors rooms instead of their own room. Do not know of any complaint having been made during the incumbency of the present Sheriff by any prisoner. There is, at the present moment, one prisoner confined for debt in jail ; I don't know what room he is in.

C. E. LEONARD.

Sworn to at Sydney this eleventh day of

February, A. D. 1861, before me,

JAMES FOGO, Comm'r.

Archibald McDonald *sworn*.—No relative or connection of late Peter Ferguson. Have known him all my life. On the morning of Monday, about nine o'clock I believe, I was present with deceased brothers in the cell, and the Sheriff came in and said, I have authority to keep the body here, and read the execution to us, and said it was according to the English law, and that we had to be ruled by that, and the body would not be removed from there until security was given for the debt by note of hand from the brothers. He said three months time would be given. He distinctly intimated, and I solemnly declare, that he said the body would not be given up until the note of hand be given for the debt, and that if the keeper of the jail would let the body go away from there, he would be responsible for the debt immediately it was outside the door. The brother Alexander refused to give the acknowledgement, and went away for more information regarding it. I remained in the prison about an hour, and Alexander then returned and said that he had seen Mr. McQueen and that we could get the body, and that if it was not delivered up he would telegraph to Halifax about it. I heard Alexander, the deceased's brother, say to the Sheriff that he acted wrong in putting his brother along with a deserter. The jailor said that the party was a man of good character and a soldier.

Cross-examined by Sheriff Hill :

I was not in all the morning. When I was in the jail, the Sheriff came in to where I was in the cell. I did not notice any paper in the Sheriff's hand when he came in. I saw the jailor hand the Sheriff a paper. When the jailor and Alexander were disputing about the body, the Sheriff said to me, I will let you know, by reading this, that I cannot let the body go without security is given or a note of hand, and made reference to the law of England. The Sheriff said the body would not be given up without security. I was there when the body was taken away. The body was not attempted to be carried away until it was taken away. I thought both the Sheriff and Jailor said there would be three months allowed. I think the Sheriff also said afterwards six months. We would have been away with the corpse two hours previously if the Sheriff would have given up the body.

ARCHIBALD McDONALD.

Sworn to at Sydney, this eleventh day of

February, A. D. 1861, before me,

JAMES FOGO, Comm'r.

John Ferguson re-called. I had a conversation with the jailor some days, say a fortnight, after the funeral, at Moorehouse's, and Quible was in there before us. Quible said he had heard we were blaming him for the death of our brother. I said, we blame you for something that we could prove; and he said what was that; and I said, we blamed him for keeping the body in jail after the death took place. I did not keep it, says Quible, I had no hand in keeping him in; and he said also, that when Mr. McQueen said he would send a telegraph to Halifax, I did not try to keep it any longer.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sheriff Hill:

At the same time the jailor said, the debt would come on him if the body was allowed to go.

his  
JOHN X FERGUSON.  
mark.

Sworn to at Sydney, this eleventh day of February, A. D. 1861, before me; and I do hereby certify that the foregoing deposition was at my request, read over by the Clerk to the Commission, to the above named John Ferguson, and that he seemed perfectly to understand the same, and made his mark thereto in my presence.

JAMES FOGO, Comm'r.

John Ferguson, Esquire, *sworn*.—Am no connection of deceased. Remember the night on which the deceased, Peter Ferguson, was placed in jail. He made no application to me for money to pay the debt. If I had known that he was in there he would not have stayed ten minutes, for I should have paid the debt for him.

JOHN FERGUSON.

Sworn to at Sydney, this eleventh day of  
February, A. D. 1861, before me,

JAMES FOGO, Comm'r.

Sarah McPhee *sworn*.—I knew the late Peter Ferguson. Was living with the Jailor at the time Ferguson was put in jail. Was living there for ten months previous. It is about one week since I left Quible's service.

[John Ferguson, Esquire, was then sworn to interpret what witness said as she could no longer understand the questions put.]

I know there was strong drink brought in the Jailor's house that evening. Deceased was at one time in the Jailor's kitchen. Did not see either the deceased or the deserter get any strong drink. Had no particular reason for leaving Quible's service as I intended leaving before. I did not hear anything that would induce me to believe that he had been dealt wrongly with, nor did I think so when I heard of his death. He was in the kitchen about a quarter of an hour. Deceased appeared to have been drinking, but was able to take care of himself.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sheriff Hill.

Was not in the habit of going for liquor for the Jailor. Have brought him liquor for his own use. Deceased was first brought into the kitchen. Mrs. Quible the same evening, and after the deceased was put in the cell, gave him and the deserter some bread and butter and tea. Saw Quible put him in the front cell. There was fire there at the time, and several days previous. There was no fire at that time in any of the other cells. In consequence of the fire being in the cell, that was the most comfortable room in the jail. Deceased appeared to be very sorry at the time he was brought in. The Jailor seemed anything but cross with the deceased. I think if there had been any noise in the cell that night, I should have heard it. I did not hear any. I slept in the room right opposite the cell, and as the child was sick for a good while, I was awake during the night, and being so awake I had a better chance of hearing any noises than I otherwise would. I went out of the room in which I then was, and passed the cell door of the deceased opposite

the room, to get the child a drink ; as I passed the cell door I must have been within three feet of it. This was about eleven o'clock. Heard no talking in the cell. From the kitchen door to the cell door immediately opposite, is a distance of about four feet. Heard nothing, saw nothing, nor do I suspect anything wrong happened the deceased. Quible was, I believe, in bed all that night. Saw him go in his room and saw him there in the morning. The deceased might have been strangled by pulling his handkerchief without my knowing it, but I do not suspect he was. For about a fortnight previous to death of Ferguson, the room was occupied by us as a sick room for the child. This room was the kitchen, and was occupied by us as such twice, for the same purpose.

her  
SARAH X McPHEE.  
mark.

Sworn to at Sydney, this eleventh day of February, A. D., 1861, before me ; and I do hereby certify that the foregoing deposition was at my request, read over by the Clerk to the Commission, to the above named Sarah McPhee, and that she seemed perfectly to understand the same, and made her mark thereto.

JAMES FOGO, Comm'r.

Donald Ferguson, *sworn*.—I am the son of the late Peter Ferguson and sixteen years old and the eldest boy. Was in the jail when my uncles came to take the body of my father. My uncle Donald, Neil McOdrum and Murdoch McOdrum were present. Quible came in with a note in his hand and asked if any of us could read, and said it was a note of hand from Styles, and asked if his brother would sign it for the deceased, as the corps could not go out unless it was done, and they all refused to do so. The Jailor then went out and he and the Sheriff shortly after returned. The Sheriff said to us, there is a note of hand here from Styles, "you have got it Quible," and if it is not signed you will not get the corpse. They all again refused. Alexander then came into the jail and said, we are ready to take the corps, and Quible said "if you will sign this note of hand," and Alexander said he would see more about it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sheriff Hill.

I cannot say that it was a note of hand that Quible gave the Sheriff, but the paper he shewed us previously, he said was a note. I never heard anybody say they would have you out of the Sheriff's office, nor that the uncles would have the Sheriff punished.

DONALD FERGUSON.

Sworn to at Sydney, this eleventh day of  
February, A. D., 1861, before me,

JAMES FOGO, Comm'r.

John McOdrum, Interpreter, *sworn*.

Mrs. Flora Ferguson, *sworn*.—Am the widow of the late Peter Ferguson. He left home on Thursday previous to his death, on his way to the Mines, and that was the last time I saw him alive. Did not see any marks on his body nor hear him complain. He had steadily been home for a fortnight previous. I have seven children. The eldest, seventeen ; the youngest, four and a half months. Four boys and three girls. The eldest is a girl. The land we now live on, we hold by possession. We have been there nineteen years.

her  
FLORA X FERGUSON.  
mark.

Sworn to at Sydney, this eleventh day of February, A. D., 1861, before me ; and I do hereby certify that the foregoing deposition was at my request read over by the Clerk to the Commission, to the above named Flora Ferguson, and that she seemed perfectly to understand the same and made her mark thereto in my presence.

JAMES FOGO, Comm'r.



William Styles, *sworn*.—I am the plaintiff's son. My father told me that Quible was down at the shop with a note of hand. This was on Monday morning. If the note had not been brought us, there would have been nothing further about it. On my hearing that Quible had been to the shop with the note, I went up to the jail. My father did not send me, I went of my own accord. He knew I was going to the jail. I sent in for Quible and saw him and the Sheriff, and we consulted together, but I do not know whether they then told me that the note would not be signed. I did not authorise the body to be detained unless the note was signed. My father did not instruct me to do so.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sheriff Hill :

When the Sheriff came into the yard, the jailor and I were talking together. It was talked over to get the brothers to sign the note. Do not remember saying that I was not satisfied for the body to go away without having the note signed. Did not want the body detained, but was anxious to have the note signed. Do not remember giving the Sheriff the note to take in and get signed. The note was not written by any of our family as far as I know. I did not read the note. I suppose it was for the debt. I may have read the note, but I do not recollect whether I did or not. If I saw the note it, was with Quible.

WILLIAM STYLES.

Sworn to at Sydney, this eleventh day of  
February, A. D., 1861, before me,

JAMES FOGO, Comm'r.

Wm. Styles, *senr.*, *sworn*.—Am the plaintiff in the suit under which the deceased, Peter Ferguson, was taken. On the Sunday afternoon after the deceased was put in jail, Quibble, the jailor, came to me and said, "What are you going to do with the body"? and I said, "Take it away, for God's sake; I wish I could put life in him again"; and was very sorry. On the Monday morning the jailor came to me with a note, and said, "I think they are not willing to sign the note"; and I said, "Never mind; let them take the body, for I do not want to have anything to do with the body." I neither directly nor indirectly ordered the body to be detained for the debt; nor would I have done so; and told the jailor to give up the body at once. The proposal originated with the jailor, and not from me, nor with my family, as far as I know.

his  
WILLIAM X STYLES,  
mark.

Sworn to, at Sydney, this eleventh day of February, A. D. 1861, before me; and I do hereby certify that the foregoing deposition was, at my request, read over by the Clerk to the Commission, to the above-named William Styles, and that he seemed perfectly to understand the same, and made his mark thereto in my presence.

JAMES FOGO, Comm'r.

Charles Styles *sworn*.—On Monday, Quibble, the jailor, came to our shop and said, none of the deceased man's brothers would sign the note; and my father said, "Let them take the corpse."

CHARLES STILES.

Sworn to, at Sydney, this eleventh day of  
February, A. D. 1861, before me.

JAMES FOGO, Comm'r.

Donald Ferguson *sworn*.—I am a cousin of deceased. I came with the deceased from the mines, on Saturday afternoon, 30th December, 1860. I parted with deceased between 12 and 1 o'clock of the same day in Sydney. I came with him, partly by water and partly by land, a distance of eight miles. When I left him

he was, as far as I knew, sober. I slept with him at the mines the two previous nights, on Thursday night and Friday night. I saw him during these two days, and he seemed quite well. I did not see him on Thursday until the evening. He seemed quite well, and did not complain of any wounds or bruises on his person. I do not know how much money he had. Have known him some 17 or 18 years. I have never seen him unable to do business in consequence of liquor. Generally speaking, he was a sober man; he drank something only now and again.

DONALD FERGUSON.

Sworn to before me, at Sydney, this  
11th day of February, A. D. 1861.  
JAMES FOGO, Comm'r.

The Sheriff declined to cross-examine the above witness.

John Comoford *sworn*.—Saw the deceased, Peter Ferguson, on the Saturday he was put in jail; and the last time I saw him was about two or three o'clock, in the hands of the constable. He seemed to be cold and chilled. I could perceive that he had taken a little liquor, but he was able to take care of himself. I saw no marks on his person; if there had been any mark on the forehead, I would have seen it. I saw the mark on the forehead after Ferguson's decease. I was one of the jurors on the inquest. I also saw the three marks on the crown of his head, after his decease. The marks were so plain that, I should suppose, anybody would see them.

his  
JOHN X COMOFORD,  
mark.

Sworn to, at Sydney, this eleventh day of February, A. D. 1861, before me; and I do hereby certify that the foregoing deposition was, at my request, read over by the Clerk to the Commission, to the above-named John Comoford, and that he seemed perfectly to understand the same, and made his mark thereto in my presence.

JAMES FOGO, Comm'r.

Monday, 11th Feb., 1861, 5 o'clock. p. m.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Court opened this-day, Tuesday, 12th February, 1861, at ten o'clock, a. m.

John S. Hill, Esquire, High Sheriff, *sworn*.—On Sunday, 30th December last, I first heard that the deceased, Peter Ferguson, was in jail, and that he had died there. The jailor informed me of the fact about eight o'clock on Sunday morning. I came over to the jail at once. Saw Dr. Johnston and the jailor there. The jailor, the doctor, and I, then went into the cell where the deceased lay. The deceased was lying on the bed on his back. I looked at him and saw a dark spot on his forehead, and having been a coroner for many years, I pressed on the spot to see if there was any fracture, and came to the conclusion that the mark or wound was merely superficial. Doctor Johnston, whilst I was there, looked at the body superficially, and felt the wrist. Think we went out of the cell; and the door, I think, was locked. There was a fire, I think, in the cell. I remained in the jail, I think, half an hour or so, and then went home. The Jailor either had gone for or was on the point of going for the Coroner. I remained at home until I got my breakfast; and some time thereafter, say nine o'clock or so, I again returned to the jail. As I was coming in the jail gate, opposite thereto, I observed a cart with the shafts on the ground, and I was under the impression at the time that the cart was there for the purpose of taking away the body. As I came through the gate I saw the jailor and William Styles, junr., conversing together inside the jail gates on my left. One or other called me, and there was something said about a note, or getting the relatives to go security for the debt. I saw a paper writing in William Styles, junr's., hand, which I supposed to be the note

spoken of. Styles then asked me if I would go in and see if I could get the relatives to go security, that Quible (I think) had already asked them and been refused. I then said, Mr. Styles, are you not willing to let the body go without getting security; and he said he was not. And then, simply to oblige him, I went into the cell, and said to those who were present in the cell, Mr. Styles has requested me to ask you if any of you are willing to give a note of hand or security for the debt of deceased. I was under the impression at the time that William Styles, junr., was the plaintiff. At the time that I made the request to those present, the jailor handed me the execution. I had no paper in my hand until he handed me the execution; nor had I when I went in. He handed me the execution without my asking for it, and of his own accord; nor did I know that he was going to give it to me. After I received it, I opened it and read it, as it was the first time I had seen it. I came on reading it to the part where the execution mentions the keeping of the body. When I came to that part of the execution, I made the remark, that there was an ancient law of England by which the body could be detained for the debt. They refused to become responsible for the debt; and either then or soon afterwards, I told one or other of them that they were not obliged to sign the note. I was not aware that the parties were ready to take away the body when I went into the cell, no person having informed me so. I was only in the cell because I supposed they were waiting there preparing to go away. Whilst I was in the cell, I never said that unless a note was signed or security given, the body would be detained. I deliberately state, that no threat of communicating by telegraph was communicated to me, nor was it in consequence of the influence of such a threat that the body was allowed to be taken away. And, further, that when I went into the cell, if the friends had taken the body, I should not have detained them. Before the body was taken away from the jail, I had left the jail for upwards of an hour; and was in my own house when I saw them passing with the body. From the time I first went into the jail, until I left it, I had no intention to stop the body; and whoever thought I would, misunderstood me and misconceived me. I admit that I had my doubts, that I or the jailor would be responsible for the debt, but I did not act thereon, nor did I intend to, and would rather have lost the debt.

The Sheriff exhibits—

A commission as a School-master, signed Charles Inglis, Rector of the Parish of Saint John's, Thomas Crawley, (late deceased) Surveyor General of the Island of Cape Breton, Commissioners of Schools, 5th June, 1827.

A commission as a 1st Lieutenant in the Cape Breton militia, 20th April, 1827.

A commission as a Captain of Cape Breton militia, 14th December, 1840.

Warrant to act as a Coroner, County of Cape Breton, 5th July, 1837.

Commission under the Great Seal of the Province as a Coroner, 15th November, 1839.

Under all these commissions I have never been charged with misconduct.

I have also acted as a magistrate; free from any charge of official misconduct, for about twenty years.

(The Sheriff is advised by the Commissioner to forward the above, if he shall think proper, to the Executive, as he conceives his duty to be purely ministerial.)

Cross-examined by Commissioner :

The cart that I saw unharnessed at the door, I am not aware whose it was. There was a person in custody at the jail, named George Cossett, but the process emanated from the Magistrates Court, and not to me; and I do not know what cell he was in. There are persons now confined in jail: John Brennan in the back cell as a deserter. There is one prisoner under an appearance of fraud; he is confined in one of the debtors rooms in the upper story. The front cell was for many years used as a debtors cell. In that cell there is at present a prisoner by

the name of Richard O'Toole; and since the front cell has been repaired the following debtors have been confined there, Hugh McKinnon, William Summers, Angus Currie, and Peter Deveaux, under process from the Superior and Inferior Courts.

J. L. HILL.

Sworn to at Sydney, this twelfth day of  
February, A. D. 1861, before me,

JAMES FOGO, Comm'r.

Charles Hill *sworn*.—I was in the jail on the Saturday evening deceased came in; and passed through the hall, and everything appeared in order. On Sunday morning I heard of the man's death, and was on the Coroner's jury. At seven o'clock, or so, on Monday night, Alexander Ferguson and one of the McOdrum's came to the Sheriff's house and asked permission to see the body. The Sheriff was, I believe, in church. I said, "I will give an order to get in at the jail;" but came myself. On the way, as one was on one side of me, and one on the other, they asked me if the man was drunk when he came in jail. I felt delicate about answering that question, as they were his relatives; but said, "He was." One of them made answer, that rum had brought him to this. I think it was McOdrum. I was a little astonished, and asked if he was given to drink, or hard-drinking. McOdrum said he was. We found all the jail doors open to the body, and everything in excellent order. I thought the jailor had allowed the relatives too much liberty,—the jail being open at that time of night.

Cross-examined by Commissioner:

The time of night above referred to, was seven or eight o'clock. I am a son of the Sheriff. I am the person to whom the Sheriff refers to as being confined under an appearance of fraud. I was remanded by a Court of Appeal for eighty days. I am now in close confinement—being only now permitted to come here to give evidence herein. I am now in the upper debtors' room; but have been confined in the one below also. I mean the front cell: When Ferguson and McOdrum came over for me, there was a third person with them, whom I could not identify in the dark. I did not know, of my own knowledge, that deceased was in liquor; I only heard it. I heard it proved on the Coroner's inquest.

CHARLES W. HILL.

Sworn to, at Sydney, this twelfth day of  
February, A. D. 1861, before me.

JAMES FOGO, Comm'r.

Lewis Johnston, Esquire, M. D., *sworn*.—I was called upon professionally to inspect the body of the deceased Peter Ferguson, on the Coroner's inquest. On that occasion, I only perceived the wound on the temple. My opinion was the deceased's death occurred by strangulation, the tightness of the neckhandkerchief and the clothing interfering with the circulation of the blood. I am still of that opinion. I was called upon on a subsequent occasion, on the 1st of January last, by the relatives of deceased to inspect the body. I went to the house with John Ferguson, Esquire, a magistrate, and saw the body there. There were one or two marks or wounds on the crown of the head similar to that on the forehead. There was no fracture of the skull. The wounds I examined, and made an incision, and they were very slight. The wounds were very small and no signs of extravasation. There was some discoloration on the lower part of the belly arising perhaps from the peculiar cause in which he died. There was another bruise on the testicles, having a congested appearance. I came to the conclusion on examination, that the bruise would not cause death. A slight bruise there might cause extravasation. There was no skin broken. The lungs, on my turning the body over, I found were gorged with blood, that being one of the natural results of death in the manner heretofore stated. This last fact confirmed me in my previous opinion of death by strangulation. I am decidedly of opinion that no good would arise or any new matter be disclosed by a *post mortem* examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sheriff Hill :

Nothing to cause me to believe that the party was wrongly dealt with. The appearance of the body would not warrant the expression as stated in the petition that it was a mangled corps. I think I made an incision on the body in the jail. It was on the forehead. I made it to see if there was any fracture from the skull.

LEWIS JOHNSTON.

Sworn to at Sydney, this twelfth day of  
February, A. D. 1861, before me,

JAMES FOGO, Comm'r.

Thomas C. Hill, Esquire, *sworn*.—I acted as George Cosset's attorney, he was locked in the front cell. The both of us were locked in there. He requested me to get him out and get bail for the limits. As far as I know he was in the front cell during the whole time he was in jail. He is the cousin of the Sheriff and the friend I presume spoken of in the petition. He was in for debt. I am the Sheriff's son. I have seen Angus Currie in the front cell and also Summers.

THOMAS C. HILL.

Sworn to at Sydney, this twelfth day of  
February, A. D. 1861, before me,

JAMES FOGO, Comm'r.

John McOdrum recalled.—I was the McOdrum referred to by Charles Hill in his testimony heretofore as having accompanied him along with Alexander Ferguson from the Sheriff's house to the jail. I did not say on that occasion, that the deceased Peter Ferguson "was given to drink or hard drinking."

JOHN McODRUM.

Sworn to at Sydney, this twelfth day of  
February, A. D. 1861, before me,

JAMES FOGO, Comm'r.

The Court was then adjourned, *sine die*.

N. S. MacKAY.

Clerk to Commission.

Witnesses examined before Commissioner :—

Donald Ferguson,  
John Ferguson,  
Murdoch McOdrum,  
Alexander Ferguson,  
John McOdrum,  
Neil McOdrum,  
Donald N. McQueen,  
C. E. Leonard,  
Archibald McDonald,  
John Ferguson, re-called,  
John Ferguson, Esq.,  
Sarah McPhee,

Donald Ferguson,  
Flora Ferguson,  
William Stiles,  
William Stiles, senr.,  
Charles Stiles,  
Donald Ferguson,  
John Comoford,  
J. H. Hill,  
Charles Hill,  
Lewis Johnston,  
Thomas Hill,  
John McOdrum, recalled.

The examination in chief of all the foregoing witnesses was conducted by the Commissioner in person.

We, the subscribers, relatives of the late Peter Ferguson, feeling satisfied that a *post mortem* examination on the body of the deceased would prove distasteful to our feelings and being convinced after hearing the testimony of Doctor Johnston, as given in the Court of Enquiry to-day, that no additional facts could be ascer-

tained as regards the immediate cause of death by having the body exhumed, express our wish to the Commissioner, James Fogo, Esquire, that the body be not disinterred, all the available evidence in connection with the death of said deceased having already been taken before the said Court of Enquiry.

Sydney, Cape Breton, twelfth February, A. D. 1861.

her

FLORA X FERGUSON, (widow.)

mark.

DONALD FERGUSON, (son.)

his

JOHN X FERGUSON, (brother.)

mark.

his

DONALD X FERGUSON, (do.)

mark.

his

ALEX. X FERGUSON, (brother.)

mark.

MURDO McODRUM,

JOHN McODRUM,

his

NIEL X McODRUM,

mark.

(Brothers-in-law of deceased.)

Witness.

N. S. MacKAY, Clerk to Commission.

B.

(Copy.)

COUNTY OF CAPE BRETON.

An Inquisition indented, taken at Sydney in the County of Cape Breton, aforesaid, the thirtieth day of December, in the twenty-fourth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, before me, Donald Norman MacQueen, Gentleman, one of the Coroners of our said Lady the Queen for the County aforesaid, upon the view of the body of Peter Ferguson, then and there lying dead, upon the oaths of Charles W. Dumaresq, Mathew Bradley, Duncan McLennan, Charles W. Hill, Thomas Clifton, Richard Logue, John Commoford, Donald McDonald, William Coleman, Theodore E. White, John Dunphy and John McLeod, good and lawful men of the Township of Sydney, in the County aforesaid, who, being sworn and charged to enquire, on the part of our said Lady the Queen, when, where, how, and after what manner the said Peter Ferguson came to his death, do say, upon their oaths, that the aforesaid Peter Ferguson, between the night of the twenty-ninth and the morning of this day (the thirtieth day of this month of December, aforesaid), being a prisoner in the Gaol at Sydney, in the County aforesaid, then and there died of the visitation of God, and then and there, in manner and form aforesaid, came to his death, and not otherwise.

In witness whereof, as well the aforesaid Coroner as the Jurors, aforesaid, have to this Inquisition put their seals, on the day and year, and the place first above-mentioned.

(Signed) D. N. MacQueen, Coroner Co. Cape Breton, (L.S.)  
 C. W. Dumaresq, Foreman, (L.S.)  
 Matthew Bradley, (L.S.)  
 Duncan McLennan, (L.S.)  
 Charles W. Hill, (L.S.)  
 Thomas Clifton, (L.S.)  
 Richard Logue, (L.S.)  
 his  
 John X Commerford, (L.S.)  
 mark.  
 Donald McDonald, (L.S.)  
 Wm Coleman, (L.S.)  
 Theo. F. White, (L.S.)  
 John Dunphy, (L.S.)  
 John McLeod, (L.S.)

I certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original Inquisition (taken on view of the body of Peter Ferguson) and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Crown for the County of Cape Breton, on the ninth day of January, A. D. 1861.

Given under my hand, at Sydney, in the County aforesaid, this seventh day of February A. D. 1861.

C. E. BROUARD, Jr.,  
 Clerk Crown, Co. Cape Breton.

(COPY)

CAPE BRETON, S. S.

*Examination of Witnesses, taken before the Coroner, on Inquest on the body of Peter Ferguson, the 30th day of December, 1860.*

Thomas Warren, of Sydney, in the County of Cape Breton, yeoman, *sworn*—deposeth: That about three or four o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, the twenty-ninth day of December, instant, he arrested deceased under a Magistrates Execution, at the suit of William Styles, for four pounds one shilling, issued by P. H. Clarke and J. D. Clarke, Esquires; that opponent took deceased to the office of Peter H. Clarke, Esquire, expecting deceased to pay him the money; but he did not do so. Witness then took him to gaol at Sydney; he made no resistance, and appeared well in health, and no marks about him, but in liquor, or under the influence of spirituous liquor, but well able to walk. Witness delivered him to the gaoler, with the execution; appeared smiling; and not fretting. Witness had no trouble in getting him to gaol; made no objection to the debt; does not know whether or not he had any money with him. Witness used no violence or cross purposes with prisoner.

(Signed) THOMAS WARREN.

Sworn before me the day and year aforesaid,

(Signed) D. N. MACQUEEN, Coroner,  
 Co. Cape Breton.

George Quible, of Sydney, in the County of Cape Breton, yeoman, *sworn*—deposeth: He first saw deceased yesterday, the twenty-ninth December, instant, between three and four o'clock, p. m. Is the gaoler. Witness was in the gaol;

deceased was brought to the gaol by Thomas Warren, constable; they went away together and returned in about twenty minutes; Murphy was with them. Warren brought deceased into the kitchen, and told witness there was a prisoner for him, and handed witness the execution. Witness told deceased that he had better pay the money, as if he was locked up he would have to pay a dollar gaol fees; deceased said he had not the money to pay it. Deceased remained in the kitchen eight or ten minutes; witness then opened the cell door, and told him he must go in; deceased fell to crying, and hesitated to go in; when witness pushed him in, and shut and locked the door. About an hour afterwards witness looked into the cell, and saw deceased and another prisoner sitting by the fire, conversing together. When deceased came to the gaol, he appeared partially intoxicated, but could walk and speak plain enough; deceased did not complain of being sick; believes deceased to have had his tea last night in the gaol. Witness did not see deceased until this morning about seven o'clock, when witness went into the cell to make the fire; when he found deceased laying close to the bed, partially on the hearth stone, lying on his back, with the left knee partially drawn up. Witness shook deceased twice, requesting him to get up; then felt him and found him dead and cold; did not observe any marks on him yesterday, nor when he found him dead; the fellow prisoner of deceased was lying at the back of the bed at the time, asleep; witness pulled the clothes off him, shook him and wakened him, and asked him if he knew that this man (meaning the deceased) was dead; he said he did not. The prisoner then got up and put on his clothes. Witness then lifted deceased, and laid him on the bed. Witness then made the fire in the cell; locked the door, and went and notified the Sheriff; then went to Keefe's, and acquainted deceased's brother; and went to the doctor; the doctor and Sheriff then attended at the gaol. Deceased made no resistance at any time; and no violence was used to him to witness's knowledge; heard no noises in the night; there was no light but the fire-light; the other prisoner is a stranger to witness,—was committed by C. E. Leonard, Esquire, on Thursday morning. Witness has had some conversation with the prisoner now in gaol; he said he was a soldier in Newfoundland; has tried him, and he is not good at drill. When witness told the prisoner that deceased was dead he seemed astonished and startled at hearing it.

(Signed) GEORGE QUIBELL.

Sworn before me the day and year aforesaid,

(Signed) D. N. MACQUEEN, Coroner,  
Co. Cape Breton.

Lewis Johnston, of Sydney, in the County of Cape Breton, Doctor of Medicine, sworn.—Deposeth, that about half-past eight o'clock this morning (30th December, 1860) he was called on by the Gaoler, Quibell, who informed him there was a man dead in the gaol in Sydney, and wished him to see him. Witness went to the gaol with the Gaoler, and into the cell, where he found deceased lying on the bed, in position he now is; he was quite dead, and cold in the extremities; head, face, and hands; could not judge how long he had been dead; loosed his neck-cloth at that time, but nothing more; has examined him more carefully now. Deceased had three shirts on, buttoned round his neck, besides the neck-cloth; they were tight around his neck. After loosening all the shirts, witness examined the neck and chest of deceased; the neck had a congested appearance as far as the collar-bone, slightly discolored; the neck appeared wrinkled from the marks of the shirts; the tightness of the clothes round the neck was dangerous to a person lying on his back,—being at all intoxicated would make it more so; the circulation of the blood appeared to be interfered with, and two large veins were full and gorged, as witness believes, from the tightness of the clothes round his neck, which was a sufficient cause; there were two cotton shirts and a woollen one, all fitting tight and close. Witness examined the head, and opened the clothes on the chest, and found no other marks, except a small mark in the centre of the forehead, but only skin deep—the bone quite sound—but not at all serious or dan-



gerous. The mark was a slight bruise; may have been occasioned by the fall from the bed. Examined the hands; there were no marks. He was very thickly clad, so that a blow could not be detected, except given by a sharp instrument. There is no appearance of any mark of violence being used on the neck or chest of deceased. Witness is of opinion that the death of deceased was caused by congestion of the brain, brought on by the tightness of the clothes round his neck. The circulation being interfered with, and the position in which deceased was lying, (on his back) would cause greater tightness of the clothes, and was sufficient cause to produce death.

(Signed)

LEWIS JOHNSTON.

Sworn before me the day and year aforesaid.

(Signed)

D. N. MACQUEEN,  
Coroner, Co. Cape Breton.

John Brennan, yeoman, of Sydney, in the County of Cape Breton, a prisoner confined in jail, deposeth: That about three o'clock, P. M., yesterday, he first saw deceased, when he was brought into the jail and cell where witness was confined; he was walking up and down the room, and staggered a couple of times; he told witness that he had drank a little too much rum; that only for the rum he would not have been in jail. Witness asked him to sit down; he was shedding tears; he went to the door and was calling to the gaoler, who came to him two or three times; does not know what he was saying to him. Deceased got quiet half an hour after he came in, and sat down and talked with witness; he was not able to go to bed. Witness stripped himself; witness told deceased to come to bed. After witness went to bed, deceased came into the bed and laid down in front; deceased talked for a little while, and both fell asleep; witness was asleep first; deceased was quiet up to that time. Witness got up in the night (as he is in the habit of doing); can't tell at what time; the moon was shining at the window; deceased was asleep,—heard him breath; was not dead at that time. Witness was only up a few minutes; call of nature;—deceased was then lying on his side facing witness. Witness shortly after fell asleep, and did not waken until the gaoler came in this morning and gave him *two or three shakes*, which woke him up. Heard no noise in the night. When witness went to bed second time, he put his hand over, and settled the bed clothes on deceased. The tea was brought into the cell a long time after dark; deceased was sitting on the bench; it was dark in the room; the fire did not shed a good light; a girl brought the tea and bread into the cell; witness took his own; did not see deceased taking any tea; he could have drank it unknown to him. Witness is a heavy sleeper. None of the clothes were on the floor in the morning. Witness helped him into bed. Did not hear deceased say he had any money.

his

(Signed)

JOHN X BRENNAN.  
mark.

Sworn before me the day and year aforesaid,

(Signed)

D. N. MACQUEEN, Coroner,  
Co. Cape Breton.

I hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed are true and correct copies of the original depositions returned and filed, (on the ninth day of January, A. D. 1861,) with the Inquisition taken before Donald Norman MacQueen, Esquire, one of the Coroners for the County of Cape Breton, on view of the body of Peter Ferguson, deceased.

Given under my hand, at Sydney, in the said County, this seventh day of February, A. D. 1861.

C. E. BROUARD, Jr., Clerk Crown,  
Co. Cape Breton.

*Sydney, Cape Breton, Feb. 13th, 1861.*

Sir,—

On the last day of the investigation before you, touching the death of Peter Ferguson, you kindly offered to forward certain documents referred to in my testimony, and to submit them, with the other papers touching the matter, for the consideration of His Excellency. I therefore enclose them for this purpose, with the request, that, after reading, you will also add this letter. You know that the first intimation I had from you that an investigation was about to take place on Saturday last, was about eleven o'clock, and that the investigation began at twelve; that I had no legal adviser to examine witnesses, and thus elicit the whole truth; and that, as a necessary consequence, I have labored under a great disadvantage. I am persuaded, that if I had had legal assistance, my position now would be such, that I should be exonerated from all blame. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, some of the exaggerated and false statements in the petition have been proved untrue; among which is that which says, "He was taken home a mangled corpse." Dr. Johnston's testimony is, that no mark on him could be called a wound; and thus, the statement that violence was done the deceased, is without foundation.

Another statement, that a relative of the Sheriff was confined in a different cell from the deceased—he being also a debtor—has been proved untrue by the testimony of Thomas G. Hill, Attorney at Law, who says that he was professionally consulted by the said relative in the same cell where the deceased was confined, and that he was not released therefrom until bailed; and thus the petition contained another false statement.

Thus, Sir, it is plain that the petition has been proved false in two statements; and although my testimony stands alone, with regard to the statement that I detained the body, it would not stand alone, only because the persons present were all friends of the deceased, and fully bent on my ruin, if possible. I have stated in my testimony that I never said the body should not go; and nothing else than misunderstanding my remarks while reading the execution could give ground for such an assertion in the petition, or by the witnesses who have sworn to it. I still declare, that, at the time I went into the cell at Mr. Stiles's request, I did nothing more than ask the persons, if they were willing to become security; that I had no intention to detain the body; and would not have done so; and did not do so;—and that, when I went into the cell, as requested by Mr. Stiles, I did not suppose the relatives were prepared to take the body, or they were fully at liberty to do so, although it has been testified that a threat of a telegraph to the Provincial Secretary forced me reluctantly to give up the body.

I do not deny that I had an impression on my mind, that either I or the Jailor might be liable for the debt; but, notwithstanding, it never was my intention to detain the body. If it had been, I had only to order the Jailor to that effect; and was under no necessity of telling the friends of the deceased that I should do so. I never gave the Jailor such order; but any conversation we had on the subject, was the contrary—as we both decided that the body should not be stopped.

If testimony with regard to my conduct previous to the investigation be necessary, I can confidently refer to Judge Dodd and C. E. Leonard, Esq., Custos.

I am, Sir,

Your ob't servant,

J. L. HILL, Sheriff.

James Fogo, Esq.

*Observations of Commissioner on Sheriff Hill's letter.*

With reference to the foregoing letter, I think it proper to make the following remarks by way of explanation:

When I first called on the Sheriff to acquaint him with the nature of the complaint made against him by the petitioners, it was my intention to have taken up the other part of the case first, viz., that referring to the wounds said to be dis-

covered on the body of the deceased, after its removal from the jail to his late home, but not finding it convenient to obtain the witnesses as soon as they were required, and in order to save time, I proceeded with the testimony offered by the petitioners in connection with the Sheriff's refusal to deliver up the body of the deceased when demanded by his relatives for the purpose of interment. To this course of proceeding the Sheriff made no objection, but professed his willingness to proceed with the investigation. He never intimated to me that he wished to retain counsel, nor that he wished further time to prepare for his defence. In my opinion he suffered nothing from the mode in which the enquiry was prosecuted, as you will perceive from a perusal of the testimony, that he cross-examined every witness offered by the petitioners with much tact and ingenuity; and his son Thomas C. Hill, who is a Barrister, was in constant attendance, and prompted his father whenever he thought it necessary. When I first called on him, I asked him if he wished the petition read, and after replying in the affirmative, I requested Mr. McKay, who afterwards officiated as clerk to the commission, to read it to him—as I was incapacitated from doing so myself in consequence of having caught a severe cold from travelling by night in weather of almost unprecedented severity.

The Sheriff has several times acknowledged to Mr. McKay and others, that whatever might be the result of this enquiry, he had no fault to find with me, and that throughout the whole proceedings, I conducted the investigation with respect to him, with fairness and impartiality.

I examined every witness whom he called in self-defence, with the exception of one, viz., John Brenan, the deserter, who was confined in the cell with Peter Ferguson on the night of his decease. When he expressed his desire to examine this witness, I told him to bring him up. When I saw him, I immediately said, that the man appeared to me to be an idiot, and on asking him, the witness, if he knew the nature of an oath, he replied, he did not. I further enquired if he had been examined on any other occasion, when he said he had. I then told the Sheriff if after endeavoring to ascertain from the witness whether he understood the nature of an oath or not, I should be satisfied in the affirmative. I would examine him if he insisted on it; but on putting it to himself whether he thought his case could be improved by any evidence derived from such a source, he intimated that he was content that the witness should not be examined. Had he examined this witness I should have reported strongly against his testimony, as his appearance indicated that he was not of sane mind, and that no reliance could be placed on his statements.

When this witness was produced in Court, the brothers of the deceased were highly incensed and exasperated against the Sheriff and Jailor, and one of them in particular, in great agitation, said he would never forgive them for confining his brother in a cell with such a man as that.

JAMES FOGO,  
Commissioner.

Pictou, February 18th, 1861.

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*Sydney, Cape Breton, Feb. 14, 1861.*

HONORABLE SIR,—

In a letter written by me to James Fogo, Esquire, since the investigation before him touching the death of Peter Ferguson, I have made statements explanatory of the circumstances connected with the same; which letter, with some other documents, I have requested, may be laid before His Excellency. Permit me, sir, to state, in addition, that the size of the front cell is: length, about sixteen feet; breadth, ten; height, about eight; with a window and ventilator, fire-place, and a crib in which two persons can lie. The cell is not underground, and is on the same floor as the Jailor's rooms. That at the time Peter Ferguson was put into the cell, there was a fire, and had been a fire for several days, and the cell was warm and comfortable; while neither of the other cells had any fire in them, and had not had for many days, so that they were cold and chilly,—and if the death

had happened in another cell it might have been thought to have been occasioned by the cold, and blame attached on that account. The deceased was put in under an execution issued out of the Magistrate's Court, and I did not know deceased was in jail until next morning after his death; and if I had, I should not have thought he could be better cared for than he was; and as a proof that the deceased was not dealt with in a less kind or compassionate manner than others, a relative of my own, and a debtor (who is referred to in the petition), was put into the same cell a short time before.

No order was given by the Sessions that this cell was to be used for criminals, or it would have been obeyed; and no intimation was given to the Sheriff that, after the repairs and alterations, the cell was thenceforth to be used as a criminals' cell.

I have been informed, by high authority, that before my coming into office, one of the upper cells had been used for the accommodation of a person under a charge of murder,—which strongly proves that the rooms were not specially set apart, but that they were used indiscriminately for the custody of prisoners. The only one generally used for criminals was the back cell; and there are very few instances of debtors having been confined in any other than the one in which the deceased died.

Debtors having been, with very few exceptions, heretofore, confined in the front cell, it is not unreasonable to hope that it ought not to be thought unpardonable that the same cell should have been continued in use—as there was no order to the contrary.

I believe, and am persuaded, that the testimony with regard to detaining the body, arose from a misunderstanding of the remarks made by me, "That there was an ancient law of England by which the body could be detained," while reading over the execution, and on coming to that part which speaks of keeping the body. But I did not say that the body should not go; neither did I ever intend that it should not.

I had doubts whether the body might not be stopped, but would not have done so though I had been liable for the debt, and never expressed such an intention. For more than an hour before the body was removed I had gone home; and while I was at the jail, I was under the impression that the friends were not ready to remove the body; and they were at the same time under the impression that I was not willing. It has been said that I shewed a note and said, unless it were signed the body should not go. The execution was the only paper I had; and did not ask them to sign it.

Oblige me, honorable sir, by making His Excellency acquainted with the contents of this.

Honorable sir,

Your humble servant,

J. L. HILL. Sheriff.

Honorable Joseph Howe.

*Sydney, Cape Breton, Jan'y 25th, 1862.*

HONORABLE SIR,—

At the time I accepted the appointment of Sheriff of this County, I had a large school in this town, which I had taught for five years and one quarter, to the satisfaction of the public, and by which I could, and did, obtain the means of a moderately comfortable livelihood. I also held a commission as Coroner, and was a J. P. of this county, both which I resigned on being appointed Sheriff, in the expectation that, whilst I performed the duties of Sheriff to the best of my ability, I should not be displaced. Yet, notwithstanding, without being apprized of any complaints against me, as a reason for my removal, it has been done.

I feel my removal from office to be unmerited on my part, being conscious that I have, at all times, studied the Queen's honor and the good of her subjects; and

not only so, but since my appointment as Sheriff, I have not, in word or deed, done anything hostile to the present Government, believing that so long as I refrained from any interference in political matters, I should not be disturbed without other good cause, according to your own declaration, and particularly as I gave up other lucrative employments at the time of accepting the office of Sheriff.

Impartiality and loyalty I believe to be indispensable in the discharge of a Sheriff's duties, and if, in order to retain his office, or for party purposes, either must be violated, the inevitable tendency to evil consequences is too plain to need demonstration.

My fixed intention, since my appointment, has been, that no party influence should move me from the strictest impartiality; and I challenge a denial founded on truth. If charges have been made against me, it is but justice that I should be made acquainted with them, and an opportunity afforded for my vindication.

I feel, Sir, that a great wrong has been inflicted on me, in removing me from the office of Sheriff, unprepared as I am for so unexpected a change, and hope it may not be too late to reconsider my case and grant me redress.

I am,

Honorable Sir,

Your humble servant,

JOHN L. HILL.

Honble. Joseph Howe.

(COPY.)

*Halifax, February 7th, 1862.*

DEAR SIR,—

I have received your letter, and am very sorry for your misfortunes. I am clearly of opinion, however, that no man who could, from ignorance, cupidity, or any other cause, refuse the body to the weeping relatives of a poor man who had died in jail (under the circumstances detailed in the papers which I read last summer) for examination and burial, should; any longer than the Government is restrained by law, have charge of any prison in Nova Scotia.

Party had nothing to do with your removal, and nobody would be more pleased than I should, could the circumstances to which I refer be susceptible of justification.

Believe me,

Yours truly,

JOSEPH HOWE.

John L. Hill, Esq.

(COPY)

## MICHAELMAS TERM, 1861.

*List of persons from whom are to be chosen the Sheriffs of the several Counties for the ensuing year.*

HALIFAX, . . . . .	John J. Sawyer, John Naylor, John Strahan.
ANNAPOLIS, . . . . .	Peter Bournett, Robert Bath, James Whitman.
DIGBY, . . . . .	John K. Viets, Nathan Tupper, Charles Jones.
YARMOUTH, . . . . .	Joseph Shaw, Joseph Bond, Abraham Lent.
SHELBURNE, . . . . .	Thomas Johnston, William McIntosh, George Wilson.
QUEENS', . . . . .	John W. Scott, Robert Roberts, John DeWolf.
LUNENBURG, . . . . .	John K. Kaulback, Frederick Ernst, Joseph Creighton.
COLCHESTER, . . . . .	Charles Blanchard, Samuel G. W. Archibald, Thomas Dunlap.
PICTOU, . . . . .	William H. Harris, James Primrose, James Fraser.
SYDNEY, . . . . .	Henry P. Hill, George Brennan, William Hurlley.
GUYSBOROUGH, . . . . .	Edmund H. Francheville, William F. Des Barres, William Hart.
CAPE BRETON, . . . . .	John L. Hill, Napoleon Gibbons, George Burchell.
RICHMOND, . . . . .	John F. Fuller, Lewis Tremain, junr. William Crichton.
INVERNESS, . . . . .	George C. Laurence, John D. McKeen, John Murray.

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VICTORIA. . . . .	Jacob S. Ingraham, John McLeod, Donald Morrison.
CUMBERLAND. . . . .	Roderick McLean, Charles E. Donkin, James Fullerton.
HANTS. . . . .	Joseph Allison, John Manning, Monsen Goudge.
KINGS. . . . .	John M. Caldwell, Robert Stewart, Handley Shaffer.

(Signed)

W. YOUNG,  
W. B. BLISS,  
A. G. ARCHIBALD,  
BENJAMIN WIER.

HALIFAX, 27th December, 1861.

## APPENDIX No. 19.

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### REPORTING DEBATES.

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The Reporting Committee have considered the subject referred to them, and have conferred with the reporters and publishers in the city. The publishers all concur in the opinion, that if the system is continued, Mr. Bourinot's claims to be employed should have the preference. They all recommend that the debates be condensed. Some of those who are not paid for publication are opposed to anything being paid; but all agree that it would be unfair to Mr. Bourinot to discontinue the grant without notice or compensation.

The committee decide to leave the question to the House, as to whether the system, in whole or in part, should be continued; but think that if it is, power should be given to the Reporters to condense at their discretion; but if it is not, some compensation should be made to Mr. Bourinot; the amount to be hereafter determined.

JOSEPH HOWE,  
C. TUPPER,  
A. G. ARCHIBALD,  
JOHN TOBIN,  
A. W. McLELAN.



## APPENDIX No. 20.

### RAILWAY REPORT.

*Railway Office, Halifax, N. S.,  
January 25, 1862.*

SIR,—

I now submit, for the information of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, an annual report of this department of the public service for the year ending 31st December, 1861.

An editorial of the *Boston Railway Times*, of the 4th of January, 1862, as the results of a review of the operations of American railways for 1861, contains the following :

“In the north, west, and middle States, many of the roads have been for a number of months taxed to their utmost capacity. The reports, as a general thing, show decreased passenger earnings, but at same time very largely increased freight revenues.”

Operations upon the railways of this Province for 1861, as regards passenger traffic, prove no exception to those of the United States. For while the earnings of the Nova Scotia railways for 1861, including the unpaid service done for the province, exceed those of 1860 by \$4,472.83, and those of 1859 by \$14,066.18, yet the earnings for passenger traffic in 1860 exceed those in 1861 by \$3,985.31. The freight business, however, for 1861 exceeds that of 1860 by \$8,443.07.

The number of passengers for the years 1860 and 1861, respectively, exclusive of drivers with horse and waggons, passing free, are as follows :

1860,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,044
1861,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,359
Excess for 1860,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,685

When, however, it is borne in mind that the average travel in 1860 was favorably disturbed, by the circumstance of the visit of the Prince of Wales in the months of July and August, it is easy to account for this excess. The excitement produced by the discovery of gold fields in Nova Scotia, during 1861, may have slightly contributed to the increase of passengers for the year ; but owing to the circumstance that the gold fields mainly attractive, were situate so as to be easily reached by navigation, I attribute not much importance to any argument based upon such an assumption. Lunenburg is more easily and more cheaply reached from Windsor, and all localities west and south of it, by the main roads or by water, than by rail and by water ; and but very few persons east of the Shubenacadie River travel by rail to reach Tangier. What effect the more recent discoveries inland and about the metropolis may have upon the passenger traffic during the coming summer, remains to be determined.

In view of the great depression produced by the civil war in the United States, and the natural effects, as well upon trade as upon travel, I feel assured that with many it will be matter of surprise that the revenues of the road for 1861 exhibit such favorable results as they do.

On the 20th day of February last John Morrow, Esq., late accountant, who had charge of construction books from the commencement of the works, and of

revenue books, till about two years ago, owing to increased infirmity and years, resigned his situation. His successor, Mr. Thomas Foot, was immediately appointed in his room, and assumed the double duty of keeping both sets of books, which he has satisfactorily discharged to the present time. With the balance of construction funds now exhausted in the erection of an engine house, wharf, &c. at Richmond, and in other operations, the labor and care of keeping construction books and accounts will not hereafter occupy much time.

While upon this subject, I may avail myself of the occasion as a fitting opportunity to refer to the new method of classification noticed in my report for 1860. It is developed in the tables which accompany the accountant's report for 1861, and shows clearly, and I trust satisfactorily, the several heads under which the expenditures are disbursed. It furnishes also desirable elements for contrast and comparison with other roads.

Maintenance of way, &c., as will be seen by the accountant's tables, is a large item upon the Nova Scotia lines, amounting to no less than \$366.56 per mile for 1861. Considering that it would be false economy to permit the permanent way to fall into disrepair, the effect of such a state of things being most disastrous to the rolling stock, I have spared no efforts to place and keep it in first class condition. In Nova Scotia, during the year 1861, upwards of 29 per cent. of the gross earnings of the road have been disbursed upon maintenance, &c., as the figures furnished prove. Roads deeply and continuously covered with snows during the winter months, as in New Brunswick and Eastern Canada, are more difficult, possibly, to manage, but the road bed is far less likely to be displaced by the action of frost, and trains may more safely travel upon them at ordinary rates of speed, than where, as on the peninsula of Nova Scotia, and nearer the sea, the permanent way is frequently bare and subjected to the severe action of sudden and heavy frosts. As an illustration, I may remark that the snows of the fall of 1860 covered the ground before the frost had penetrated to any great extent. In the month of February a searching thaw occurred, which was succeeded by one of the coldest nights of the season. The ensuing morning exhibited the permanent way greatly disturbed and racked. Several thousand joint chairs, a quantity equal probably to the entire breakage since the opening of the road, were destroyed by a single night's frost. The attention of the road inspector was, in consequence, directed to the insufficiency of the joint chairs, and an improved, heavier pattern provided. The new joint chairs, cast by Messrs. Dimocks, of Windsor, from the new pattern, prove to be a superior article. The road inspector's report shows that out of 8649 of the new model, but one or two have broken, and these on examination proved to have been defectively cast.

The expense of maintenance of way, &c., for 1861 has been heavy. New sleepers sufficient to relay about seven miles of road, have been substituted for old and decayed ones removed; and upwards of \$5,000.00 have been expended upon the item of new chairs alone.

The receipts of the road from all sources, for 1861, amount to	\$120,917.66
Those for 1860 to	116,742.89

Showing a balance in favor of 1861	\$4,174.77
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The expenses for 1860 are	96,472.26
Those of 1861	94,114.88

Being less in 1861 than 1860 by	\$2,357.38
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(See accountant's report, Appendix A.)

The tables furnished by the traffic superintendent exhibit the sources whence the revenues are derived. The fact already mentioned that the passenger traffic and receipts are in diminution of those for 1860, while that of freight has been in excess, prove conclusively that the working of the road has been conducted with all proper regard to economy. It requires no labored argument to show that passengers are the cheapest, least expensive, and most desirable kind of traffic for railway transportation. A larger revenue than in 1860, derived from goods traffic necessarily required a larger staff of employees, and could be secured only by

increased locomotive power, and greater expenditure both for road and rolling stock repairs.

In 1860 the road received credit of over \$1,000.00 for work done carrying passengers and freight for the provincial Government. Members of the provincial Parliament paid travelling fare as private persons. In 1861 this policy was changed. The Railway department was required to furnish free transportation to members of Parliament of both houses after their arrival in the city, to carry the Halifax volunteers to and from Windsor gratis, and to pass goods from the interior destined for the International Exhibition, and persons employed in the service of the commissioners at Halifax, free, which has been done accordingly.

In one point of view it matters but little whether or not this class of services be paid for out of the public treasury, and the amount returned thither again as earnings of the road, in conformity with the practice adopted in New Brunswick, and sanctioned here as regards the Post Office department; but I deem it due to the management of the road that a correct report of this unpaid service be kept and submitted with the annual report.

In 1860 the disbursement of \$36,794.78 construction funds yielded \$2,356.30 engine hire to the credit of revenue; in 1861 from \$35,147.81 disbursed, but \$1,623.25 has been realized for revenue.

At the close of 1860, by advertising and otherwise, efforts were made to call in all out-standing debts and I had hoped that all, or nearly all, accounts were rendered. Since the beginning of 1861, the department have had to pay, however, a sum equal to \$413.62 for liabilities of previous years. At the commencement of 1862, I estimate that the out-standing liabilities of the department for 1861 amount to about \$1000.00.

The amount taken upon the main line for passengers in 1860 was		\$33,949.52
in 1861		30,372.37
For horse and waggon freight, 1860	\$6,016.93	
1861	6,079.76	
For other freight, 1860	22,228.19	
1861	29,101.18	
Upon the Windsor branch for passengers 1860		\$27,835.87
1861		26,512.19
For horse and waggon 1860	\$5,898.72	
1861	5,850.51	
For other freight 1860	\$16,541.69	
1861	18,111.77	

The absence of relative increase on "other freight" Windsor branch for 1861 is largely attributable to the sum disbursed filling Windsor wharf in 1860, and to the total stagnation of plaister traffic in 1861, owing to the war in the United States.

It is not unworthy of remark, the effects of hard times, and scarcity of money, upon the travelling community. In 1860 the total number of passengers by the main line was

Of these travelled 1st class	24,280	50,570
Do. 2d class	26,290	
In 1861 total passengers main line were		44,553
Of these travelled 1st class but	16,935	
Do. 2d class	27,618	

The returns upon the Windsor branch exhibit economy on the part of the travelling public to about as large an extent as on the main line.

In 1860 the total number of passengers was		37,454
Of these travelled 1st class	20,357	
Do. 2d class	17,097	
In 1861 the total number of passengers was		36,164
Travelled 1st class but	16,593	
Do. 2d class	19,571	

The average receipt for each passenger for 1860 was 70 cents. For 1861 the

average receipt is precisely the same sum, viz., 70 cents, in both cases exclusive of free drivers, proving that the travel of each passenger for 1861 must have been upon an average, longer distances than in 1860.

The total mileage—that is, for regular and extra passenger and freight trains—  
for 1861, is 141,053  
Do. for 1860 138,336

The report of the traffic superintendent and the tables annexed contain a large amount of statistical information, well condensed and ready for reference. (*Appendix B.*)

The locomotive superintendent's report, with the tables annexed is to be found in *Appendix C.*

Upon the resignation of Mr. A. Moir, on the 1st day of March, 1861, Mr. William Johnston was appointed his successor, and has proved his competency to fill the responsible situation. His devotion to the duties of his office has afforded me much satisfaction. The cost of locomotive power during the year will be found to compare favorably with other lines. The detailed report furnished by this officer renders it unnecessary that I should here enlarge, except it may be in reference to a paragraph contained in the report of a committee of the House of Assembly at its last session, which is as follows :

“The committee also regard it as true economy and sound policy, that the entire rolling stock belonging to the Province, should be kept at all times in good repair, that accidents may be avoided, and that the annual deterioration may be reduced to the lowest point. Whatever the deterioration is, it ought to be estimated quarterly, or annually, and charged against the earnings of the road.”

A glance at the accountant's report will convince the reader that no considerations of false economy have weighed in regard to outlays upon the rolling stock. A sum equal to \$173 per mile of the entire length of the main line and branch has been expended on rolling stock, which is upwards of 13 per cent., considerably more than one eighth of the gross earnings.

The “accidents” of a fatal character upon the lines for 1861, as remarked by the traffic superintendent, have been two; but neither of them was in any way attributable to deficiency in the rolling stock, nor chargeable to any cause excepting the indiscretion of the victims themselves. The danger of attempting to mount or dismount from a car in motion is too self-evident to require remark, and yet I regret to say that in spite of all experience, caution, and remonstrance, passengers are in the habit constantly of placing their lives in eminent jeopardy by such inconsiderate conduct.

The committee in question recommend a quarterly or annual estimate of the deterioration of rolling stock. I am not aware of any data from which a reliable estimate of this kind could be prepared. I have endeavored to ascertain from persons long engaged on other lines their views on this subject, and all parties with whom I have conversed agree in saying that no tables could be compiled upon this point which would be satisfactory. For instance, a locomotive that has run thousands of miles may go into shop and come out new tyred, newly equipped, newly painted and improved to an extent that makes it a better and more valuable article than the day it was first turned out. This is no extreme case; it has occurred in Nova Scotia the past season. No. 10 engine was more or less injured by the accident at Cobiquid road. It was put into shop and thoroughly repaired, and turned out hundreds of dollars better than the day it was purchased.

During the last year two of the first-class passenger cars were thoroughly repaired, refitted, and repainted. They are now to that extent more valuable than they were at the close of 1860. Some slight consideration for age, and wear and tear of wooden frame work excepted. Wheels, springs, axles, mountings, as they give way, are constantly being removed, and replaced with new, till perhaps eventually the car may meet an accident, and is replaced by a new one altogether, and all at revenue expense. On every well-managed road this is the policy that obtains, and if a proper system of repair and renewal be enforced, the depreciation of rolling stock is, or ought to be, very trifling.

A moderate amount of outlay in repainting the passenger and box cars, during the ensuing season, which I propose shall be done as soon as shed accommodation

can be secured, will greatly add to the appearance, and conduce to the preservation of this class of rolling stock.

The road inspector's report (*Appendix D.*) treats the subject of the permanent way so fully that I do not find occasion to enlarge upon what I have already remarked. The only reason why our road does not compare more favorably with those of older or more densely populated countries, is for the want of traffic. The high roads running parallel with the lines, I hesitate not to affirm, are all but deserted, except as to local travel. It has been the object of my ambition, since I have presided over this department of the public service, in every practicable way, consistent with a proper regard of the revenues of the road, to secure the largest possible amount of traffic. To effect this object, no surer method can be adopted, I take it, than to keep the lines in good working order, under safe and competent management. I have not hesitated throughout to impress upon the road inspector, and the several road masters, the necessity of keeping the permanent way in first class repair, with the assurance that every proper provision would be made in this office for the expense.

During the current year I anticipate an increased expense for renewal of sleepers, and have made provision accordingly. Contractors for upholding find it their interest to provide sleepers when old ones are condemned by the road masters, and are allowed twenty cents for each new one, placed *in situ*, as a substitute for one removed. In addition I have contracted for a quantity equal to ten thousand, to be delivered in suitable places along the lines, flattened and fitted for service, at an average price of 12½ cents each. The cost of sleepers, when the road was first constructed, was upon an average considerably over double this amount.

Immediately after the prorogation of the Assembly, in accordance with suggestions contained in a report of a committee of the House of Assembly, I took action on the subject of the unfinished engine house at Richmond, which resulted in a decision to erect a new building on a new site, upon a new principle. The able report of W. B. Smellie, Esq., C. E., (*Appendix E.*) under whose direction the completion of this work, as well as the erection of a new wharf at Richmond, and other extensive operations there, have been conducted, leave me scarcely anything to add. Mr. Smellie having finished the design of the new wharf, and prepared the specification for the new engine house, I decided to place him in charge, and authorized him to oversee the erection of the work. He has discharged this duty to my entire satisfaction; and I have reason to believe that under his inspection the several contracts referred to in his report, have been thoroughly executed. His engagements with the department would have closed with the year, but for an application on the part of Major-General Doyle, commander of the forces, for the use of the large building situate upon the old wharf, and the stone building formerly used as an engine house, for the purpose of fitting them up temporarily as barracks. This request having been complied with, I engaged Mr. Smellie's services until the war department shall have completed an undertaking entered into on their part to alter and fit up the buildings in question, and to build for the department a new store as a substitute for that occupied as barracks, and which is in course of erection. The understanding being that the war department shall bear the expense of Mr. Smellie's salary for superintending until the completion of their engagements.

Having during the year had an opportunity of inspecting many of the more modern and best constructed engine sheds in Canada and the Western States, I feel confident that that now erected at Richmond, for its capacity, will compare favorably with any structures of the kind which have fallen under my observation.

The responsibilities which attach and are inseparable from the management of a line of railway are scarcely to be appreciated by any but those upon whom they devolve. Ever since the Nova Scotia lines have been opened, the necessity of telegraphic communication with the intermediate and terminal stations has been experienced. During the year 1860 I opened a correspondence with the American telegraph company, through Mr. J. Hoyt, their agent, with the view of enabling the department to connect the principal intermediate stations with their wires, and in this way save the necessity and expense of erecting new lines. For reasons, not necessary here to be explained, the negotiation did not succeed. It has, how-

ever, recently been re-opened, with better prospects of a successful termination; and the basis of an arrangement has now been settled, by which the American telegraph company, in consideration of certain equivalents to be conceded by the government and the railway department, agree to connect with the railway stations. As soon as I shall be enabled to have the station masters properly instructed, I hope to have the intermediate stations placed in telegraphic communication with each other, and all with the terminal stations. The advantages to result are so many, so important, and so various, that I shall not occupy the reader's time in their enumeration. Single lines of railway are not now considered as at all equipped, unless in connection with lines of telegraph; and as already remarked, the advantages accruing are such as few, except those who are charged with their management, can properly appreciate.

Had the Richmond station been in telegraphic communication with the intermediate stations on the 21st March last, I am of opinion that an accident which occurred in consequence of the efforts to clear the track, which had been so drifted as to interrupt the travel on the branch and Halifax portion of the main line, for the previous twenty-four hours, with its consequences, would have been avoided.

In reference to this subject, I take the liberty, in closing my observations upon it, to introduce the following extract from one of the very able reports of D. C. McCallum, Esq., superintendent of the New York and Erie railroad. He observes as follows:

“I would remark in this connection, that the use of the telegraph is a most important auxiliary in working the road, as by the rules in force, trains moving in one direction possess positive rights to run without regard to time or without reference to any opposing train; and an opposing train upon reaching a point where, by the time table, it should be met and passed by a train having a right to the road, is not permitted to leave until the arrival of such train; but by the use of the telegraph, conductors in such cases may be immediately communicated with, and directed to move forward without the slightest danger of collision. \* \* \* \* \* A single track railroad may be rendered more safe and more efficient, by a proper use of the telegraph, than a double track railroad without its aid.”

In accordance with the recommendation of the report of the committee of the House of Assembly, on the subject of a petition from Hants county, praying relief from taxation for station grounds at Windsor, I directed Mr. Smellie to make a survey of the Governor's farm, so called, and to prepare an allotment of it, with various reservations, in accordance with a plan suggested. A number of lots were subsequently advertised, and put up for public sale, and disposed of accordingly, the gross proceeds being \$3,932. The title to this property having been by act of the Legislature conveyed to the Chairman of the Board of Works, I caused the papers, plans, and particulars of the sale to be placed in the hands of the Attorney General, for the purpose of preparing titles to the respective purchasers.

In conclusion, I have again to bear witness to the general good conduct of the officers and employees engaged in the management of this department of the public service.

I have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. McCULLY.

The hon. the Provincial Secretary.

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 OFFICERS OF THE NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.
 

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Hon. J. McCULLY,	Chief Commissioner.
THOMAS FOOT,	Accountant.
W. B. SMELLIE,	Acting Engineer.
W. MARSHALL,	Road Inspector.
ABM. FEETHAM, W. FAULKNER, W. YOULD,	Roadmasters.
GEORGE TAYLOR,	Traffic Superintendent.
JOHN ADAMS,	Clerk.
JAMES ALEXANDER,	Freight Master, Halifax.
ARTHUR BUSBY,	Ticket Master. do.
E. MORAN,	Station Master, Bedford.
JAMES H. HODSON,	do. do. { Junction and Beaver Bank.
W. HILTZ,	do. do. Uniacke.
W. L. SWEET,	do. do. Newport.
CHARLES E. HARDING,	do. do. Windsor.
A. McDONALD,	do. do. Elmsdale.
J. KIRKPATRICK,	do. do. Shubenacadie.
W. F. BOGGS,	do. do. Stewiacke.
E. MCPHEE,	do. do. Brookfield.
H. MCCALLUM,	do. do. Truro,

W. JOHNSTON, Superintendent, Locomotive department.

W. U. JONES, Clerk.

## APPENDIX.

(A.)

*Railway Office, Halifax, January, 1862.*

SIR,—

I beg to submit the following account and summaries, with their abstracts, showing the financial operation of the Nova Scotia Railway for the year ending 31st December, 1861.

## 1ST. REVENUE SERVICE.

## A 1. Revenue Account with Abstracts.

- (a) Locomotive Power.
- (b) Merchandise and Passenger Cars.
- (c) Maintenance of Way and Buildings.
- (d) General Charges.

## A 2. Quarterly summary of Working Expenses.

## A 3. Do. of Receipts and Expenses.

## 2ND. CONSTRUCTION SERVICE.

## B 1. Capital Account.

Detailed quarterly accounts of the above, with the vouchers, have been furnished to the Financial Secretary.

## REVENUE SERVICE.

The new classification of accounts for working expenses, which came into operation at the commencement of the year, has given much satisfaction, each service being clearly defined and distinguished, and will afford great facility for future comparisons.

Revenue account (A 1) compares favorably with the operations of last year:

The total receipts from all sources show an increase of	\$4,174 77
And the working expenses a decrease of	2,357 38

Making an increase in the total nett receipts of	6,532 15
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The result is still more favorable as compared with 1859, as will be seen on reference to the following table :

Account.	Year ending 31st Dec., 1859.	Year ending 31st Dec., 1860.	Year ending 31st Dec., 1861.
Receipts from all sources,	\$102,877 57	\$116,742 89	\$120,917 66
Working expenses,	111,274 88	96,472 26	94,114 88
	8,597 31	20,270 63	26,802 78

There being an increase in the nett earnings of 1860 over 1859 of	\$28,667 94
-------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------

Do. 1861 over 1859 of	35,200 09
-----------------------	-----------

An increase in the total receipts from all sources in 1860 over 1859 of	13,865 32
-------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------

Do. 1861 over 1859 of	18,040 09
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And a decrease in the working expenses of 1860, as compared with 1859 of	14,802 62
--------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------

Do. 1861 as compared with 1859 of	17,160 00
-----------------------------------	-----------



On reference to the "quarterly summary of working expenses (A 2)," it will be seen that the largest expenditure on this service was in quarter ending 30th June, which is in excess of March quarter by

	\$3,918 73
" September "	2,931 12
" December "	1,772 43

and which is owing to the large charge made to "maintenance way and buildings," (abstract c), for chairs used in repairing the road, and also for new sleepers to replace old and decayed ones—

This account being in excess of March quarter by	\$2,125 10
" " September "	2,751 78
" " December "	2,384 95

Showing that the next largest cost to this service was incurred in March quarter, at which time it will be remembered the heavy breakage of chairs by the frost took place, and the renewal of which had to be borne, to a large extent, by this and the following quarter.

There is a gradual increase each quarter in the cost of locomotive power—the last—

December quarter being in excess of March by	\$1,419 68
" " June by	963 97
" " September by	441 66

This excess arises from the extra cost incurred for new wheels, tyres, &c., used in repairing the several locomotives, and wages for performing this work.

It may be necessary here to state that the cost of repairs to locomotives, arising from the accident at Cobequid road, is not included in the above, that being charged to a separate account in "General Charges," as will be seen on reference to abstract (d).

Quarterly summary of receipts and expenses (A 5), shows the largest nett earnings were in September quarter, that being in excess of

March by	\$11,108 92
June by	5,790 72
December by	5,180 00

It will also be observed that there is an excess in this quarter in the total receipts from all sources over March of

	16,543 27
June,	2,859 60
December,	4,021 31

And a decrease in the working expenses, as compared with

June quarter, of	2,931 12
September,	1,158 69

And an excess in March of \$987 61

The increase in working expenses in June and September quarters is explained in my previous remarks on A 2.

As nearly as I can estimate, the outstanding accounts of 1861, to be paid in 1862, will amount to about \$1000, being some \$600 more than paid in 1861 belonging to 1860.

#### CONSTRUCTION SERVICE.

The books and papers belonging to the above were placed in my charge on 20th February last, at which date John Morrow, Esq., the late accountant, resigned, and from which it will be seen that there has been received from the Receiver General, to 31st December, 1860,

	\$4,233,431 35
31st December, 1861,	34,196 92
	\$4,267,628 27

And expended to 31st December, 1860,	\$4,236,109 62	
“ 31st December, 1861,	35,147 81	
	<u>4,271,257 43</u>	
LESS.		
Per credit acc't to 31st Dec., 1860,	\$2,540 77	
“ “ 1861,	1,400 03	
	<u>3,940 80</u>	
		<u>4,267,316 63</u>

Leaving a balance unexpended of \$311 64

The credit account deducted, amounting to \$3,940 80, is for amounts received for sale of sundries belonging to the department, and money returned for land damages, &c., &c., which of course decrease expenditure account by that sum.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS FOOT,  
Accountant.

The hon. J. McCully, Chief Comm'r Railways.

## (A 1.)

## REVENUE ACCOUNT.

DR.

Year end'g 31st Dec. 1860.	Expenditure, 1861.	Total.
	Locomotive power, per abstract (a)	\$33,543 77
	Merchandize and pass'r cars, " (b)	18,154 60
	Maintenance way and buildings, " (c)	33,998 57
	General charges, " (d)	8,417 94
\$96,472 26	Total,	94,114 88
20,270 63	Balance nett revenue,	26,802 78
\$116,742 89		\$120,917 66

CR.

Receipts, 1861.

\$112,470 92	Traffic Supt.—for details see Appendix B., Abstract (c. 1)	\$116,028 18
3,823 48	Old material,	4,483 08
448 49	Sundry sources, rents, &c.	406 40
\$116,742 89		\$120,917 66

## ABSTRACT (a).

## LOCOMOTIVE POWER.

Wages of drivers, firemen, and cleaners,		\$6,675 81
Firewood consumed in running,	\$10,962 78	
Oil	1,323 65	
Tallow	746 15	
Waste	245 74	
		13,278 32
Salary of superintendent and clerk,		1,454 44
Materials, &c., for repairing engines and tenders, including packing	2,760 12	
Wages for repairing engines and tenders,	5,686 41	
Work not done by railway for do.	285 40	
		8,731 93
Repairs to machinery, workshops and engine houses,		609 53
Repairs and renewal of tools, lamps, &c.		462 73
Water pumping, wooding-up, and wood-shed and pump and tank repairs,		2,288 76
Miscellaneous,		42 25
		\$33,543 77

## ABSTRACT (b).

## MERCHANDIZE AND PASSENGER CARS.

Wages of conductors, brakemen, porters, and shunters,		\$6,475 36
Oil consumed for packing,	\$548 59	
Waste	41 18	
		<u>589,77</u>
Traffic superintendent's salary, clerk, and office expenses,		1,247 24
Salaries of station masters and freight agents,		3,667 00
Materials, &c., for repairing cars,	1,690 78	
Wages for	2,643 81	
Work not done by railway for do.	185 50	
		<u>4,520 09</u>
Repairs to workshops, and repairs and renewal of tools, lamps, &c.		78 02
Small stores used on the trains,		183 71
Fuel		132 63
Wages to switchmen and signalmen,		727 47
Drawbacks and overcharges on goods forwarded and tickets refunded,		483 71
Miscellaneous,		49 60
		<u>18,154 60</u>

## ABSTRACT (c).

## MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND BUILDINGS.

Maintenance of way by contract (including fencing)	\$21,734 06	
Ditto by day's labor, foremen and laborers' wages,	647 72	
		<u>22,381 78</u>
Salaries inspector and roadmasters,		2,697 69
Chairs, spikes, sleepers, &c.		7,941 01
Small stores,		40 80
Repairs of tools,		27
Repairs to stations, wharves, buildings and platforms,		720 88
Repairs to snow ploughs,		116 19
Miscellaneous,		99 95
		<u>33,998 57</u>

## ABSTRACT (d).

## GENERAL CHARGES.

Salaries chairman, accountant, and office expenses,		\$4,081 25
Printing, advertising, and tickets,		977 33
Stationery,		358 48
Damages to animals and goods,		183 37
Station watchmen,		626 55
Fuel, oil, light, and incidental expenses at stations,		814 09
Accident at Cobequid road: Repairs to locomotives, &c.	\$987 24	
Sundry expenses,	307 21	
		<u>1,294 45</u>
Expenses year 1859,		44 10
Expenses Prince's visit, 1860,		18 50
Miscellaneous,		19 82
		<u>\$8,417 94</u>

## ( A 2 )

*Quarterly Summary of Expenses for year ending 31st December, 1861.*

Account.	March 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Total.
Locom'tive power	\$7,672 59	\$8,128 30	\$8,650 61	\$9,092 27	\$33,543 77
Merchandize and passenger cars,	4,029 91	4,608 96	4,388 56	5,127 17	18,154 60
Maintenance way and buildings,	8,190 00	10,315 10	7,563 32	7,930 15	33,998 57
General charges,	1,873 06	2,631 93	2,150 68	1,762 27	8,417 94
Totals,	21,765 56	25,684 29	22,753 17	23,911 86	94,114 88

## ( A 3 )

*Quarterly Summary of Receipts and Expenses for year ending 31st December, 1861.*

Specification.	March 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Total.
Receipts from all sources,	\$19,542 19	\$33,225 86	\$36,085 46	\$32,064 15	120,917 66
Expenses,	21,765 56	25,684 29	22,753 17	23,911 86	94,114 88
	2,223 37	7,541 57	13,332 29	8,152 29	26,802 78

## ( B 1 )

## CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Dr.

1860.			
Dec. 31.	To amt. expended to date, per last report	\$4,236,109 62	
	Less per credit acct. rents, &c.	2,540 77	
			\$4,233,568 85
1861.			
Dec. 31.	To old engine house, balance		
	10 per cts. &c.	1,212 56	
	New wharf at Richmond,	5,335 07	
	Circular engine house :		
	Building,	13,163 09	
	New turntable,	2,083 04	
	Excavating site,	1,394 20	
	Stations and new sidings :		
	At Richmond station,	5,463 93	
	At other stations,	1,458 27	
	Survey extension into city,	2,070 96	
	Machinery, new boiler house at Richmond, &c.	227 10	
	Rent and expenses,	1,037 26	
	Removing wood sheds and laying water pipes, &c.	1,214 26	

Dec. 31.	Permanent way,	455 65	
	Miscellaneous,	6 32	
	Expenses sale of Governor's farm lots,	26 10	
		<hr/>	35,147 81
			<hr/>
	Less per credit, acct. contra,		4,268,716 66
			<hr/>
			1,400 03
			<hr/>
	Balance,		4,267,316 63
			<hr/>
			311 64
			<hr/>
			\$4,267,628 27
			<hr/>
	CR.		
1860.			
Dec. 31.	By cash received from Receiver General to date,		\$4,233,431 35
1861.			
Dec. 31.	By cash received from Receiver General,		34,196 92
	Cash per credit account:		
	Land damages returned by Govern't,	\$775 25	
	Interest acct. on do.	94 95	
	Rents for shop in building, &c.	200 00	
	Sale of omnibusses,	225 03	
	Sundries,	15 30	
		<hr/>	
		1,400 03	
			<hr/>
			\$4,267,628 27
			<hr/>

## (B)

*Richmond, January, 1862.*

SIR,—

I beg leave to submit for your consideration the following returns, shewing the earnings from the different sources of traffic upon the Nova Scotia Railway for the year ending 31st December, 1861.

Return (a 1) Superintendent's Account Current with Revenue for 1861.

Do (b 1) shows the various sources of revenue and aggregate earnings at each station.

Do. (c 1) shows mileage of trains, number of passengers, and quarterly receipts from the Main Line and Windsor Branch, and summary of totals.

Do. (d 1) shows the number of passengers of each class carried per month, and recapitulation.

Do. (e 1) shows the monthly receipts for passengers at stations.

Do. (f 1) shows the monthly receipts for horses and waggons at the respective stations.

Do. (g 1) shows the monthly earnings of freight at each station.

Do. (h 1) & (i 1) monthly comparative statement of earnings on Main Line and Windsor Branch, for three years, 1859, 1860, and 1861.

Do. (j 1) shows the description of freight forwarded from each station.

You will observe that the aggregate earnings of the Railway during the past year (1861) as per returns, amount to the sum of

\$116,028 18

Add carriage of members of Legislative Council, House of Assembly, and Officers,	\$263 52
Carriage of Volunteers to Windsor and back, attending prize rifle shooting,	652 05

	915 57
--	--------

	\$116,943 75
--	--------------

This amount shows an increase over 1861 of \$4,472 83, including the transport of members and volunteers, which items I have merely presented in order to give the road credit for the actual service performed, as it was arranged that they should travel free during the session.

The total mileage of trains in 1861 exceeds that of 1860 by 2,717 miles.

The number of passengers carried during the past year, as per returns,	80,717
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Members of both Houses,	159
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Volunteers to Windsor and back,	483
---------------------------------	-----

	642
--	-----

	81,359
--	--------

being 6,685 less than in 1860.

The number of drivers carried in 1861 not enumerated in return of passengers,	7,398
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------

Do. do. 1860	7,502
--------------	-------

The gross earnings of passenger traffic; as per returns, amount to	\$56,884 56
--------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------

Add carriage of Members,	\$263 52
--------------------------	----------

Do. do. Volunteers,	652 05
---------------------	--------

	915 57
--	--------

	\$57,800 07
--	-------------

being a decrease of \$3,985 31 from 1860 in this branch of traffic.

Horse and Waggon receipts show a few dollars increase.

The Freight business during the past year exhibits an increase over 1860 of \$8,443 07.

I regret to find there has been a falling off in passenger travel during 1861. The through travel to and from the United States, during the past season, has been on a limited scale; and I presume the general depression of trade over the

Province has been the means of impairing the local traffic, as the intermediate stations exhibit a general decrease of nearly 8 per cent.

I am glad to observe that the freight traffic shows a favorable increase. The transport of square timber from Truro, and intermediate stations on Main Line, and deals from Still Water, Windsor Branch, to Richmond, for shipment to England, and also a large number of bricks from near Elmsdale and Shubenacadie, for Halifax market, form the principal items of this increase. The inconvenience and expense hitherto experienced in shipping at Richmond will now be obviated since the erection of the wharf, whereby cars can be run to any part of it alongside the vessel, which will be a saving to the shipper of at least a dollar and a half per car load, a considerable item in the transshipment of rough freight, such as cord wood, wharf logs, &c., when a large trade is carried on. You will observe that the largest proportion of this increase is derived from the Main Line. On the Windsor Branch, during 1861, a large decrease in plaister trade has taken place, in consequence of the demand for the present being limited, owing, I understand, to the civil war in the United States. The general freight (particularly hay and straw) has increased to such an extent that frequently our present supply of covered cars has been inadequate to meet the requirements, without risk of damage to property.

The extension of siding accommodation, and alteration of several tracks at Richmond, are of material advantage in expediting the marshalling of trains.

The want of telegraph communication along both lines is still seriously felt. I am convinced that no single line of railway can be satisfactorily and efficiently operated without the means of telegraph at the important stations. During the past season it has been found necessary to run special trains to connect the Windsor and St. John steamer with the mail steamers to and from England; and frequently arrangements had to be made after the departure of the afternoon trains, consequently much delay and inconvenience to travellers, and anxiety in the management of the road.

I regret to notice two casualties which occurred with the passenger trains, whereby two persons were so severely bruised as to cause death,—one at Four Mile Station, and the other at Windsor Junction. I cannot see that any blame can be attributed to the officers, as in both instances the parties were endeavoring to get on the train when in motion.

I am Sir, your obedient Servant,

GEO. TAYLOR.

The Hon. Jonathan McCully.

(a 1.)

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY.

*Superintendent of Traffic Department in Account with Revenue.*

Dr.

1861.			
Jany. 1.	To bal. from Dec. 31, 1860,		\$1,568 86
Mar. 21.	Receipts 1st Quarter,	\$19,049 93	
June 30.	Do. 2nd Do.	31,060 00	
Sep. 30.	Do. 3rd Do.	34,504 45	
Dec. 31.	Do. 4th Do.	31,413 80	
			116,028 18
			\$117,597 04

Cr.

1861.			
Decr. 31.	By Cash paid Railway Commissioner,		\$114,408 86
	Overcharges on Freight, as per weekly returns,		214 51
	Balance arrears at Stations,		2,973 67
			\$117,597 04

GEORGE TAYLOR,

*Superintendent of Traffic.*



(b. 1.)  
Return showing the various sources of Revenue and Aggregate Earnings of each Station for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861.

Name of Agent.	Station.	Passenger Traffic.	Horse and Wagon traffic.	Freight traffic.	Total.
Arthur Busby, Passenger Agent.	Richmond	\$21689 20	\$4409 92	\$21053 84	26099 12
Jas. Alexander, Freight do.	Do.				21053 84
Edward Moran, Station do.	Bedford	1779 54	359 76	903 49	3042 79
J. H. Hodson, Do.	Windsor Junction	747 10	24 15	95 68	866 93
George Nichols, Do.	Grand Lake	197 98	68 98	40 14	307 10
A. G. McDonald, Do.	Elmsdale	1261 14	467 30	929 74	2658 18
Do.	Fletcher's			36 91	36 91
Do.	Truro Road		27 81	30 61	58 42
A. Kirkpatrick, Do.	Shubenacadie	1739 85	267 31	1670 86	3678 02
Wm. F. Boggs, Do.	Stewiacke	1186 43	639 78	957 35	2783 56
Edward McPhee, Do.	Brookfield	1082 41	396 45	1626 49	3105 35
Hugh McCallum, Do.	Truro	6910 44	1703 50	5838 72	14452 66
J. H. Hodson, Do.	Beaver Bank	354 13	74 04	177 48	605 65
Wm. M. Hiltz, Do.	Mt. Uniacke	940 83	319 36	396 53	1656 72
John L. Sweet, Do.	Newport	2609 34	479 14	2233 30	4981 78
Chas. E. Hardings, Do.	Windsor	9477 59	2693 17	7139 06	19309 82
John Murray, Conductor.		234 16			234 16
Elisha Loasby Do.		170 71			170 71
John Ryan, Do.		316 27			316 27
J. McC. Archibald, Do.		304 09			304 09
A. G. McDonald, Do.		70 99			70 99
H. Hyde, Stage Proprietor,		1963 03			1963 63
T. S. Lindsay, Do.		1321 17			1321 17
J. King & Bros., Steamboat Proprietor,		1348 00			1348 00
Season Tickets, Commissariat,		1058 87			1058 87
General Post Office,		461 29			461 29
P. Way Con. Engine & Car Hire,				2400 00	2400 00
Construction Do.				59 00	59 50
		\$56884 56	\$11930 67	1623 25	1623 26
				\$47212 95	116028 18

GEORGE TAYLOR.

(c. 1.)  
 Statement shewing the Mileage of Trains, number of Passengers, and Quarterly Receipts, for the year ending December 31, 1861.  
 MAIN LINE.

Quarter ending.	Mileage of trains.	No. of Passengers.			Amounts received for				
		1st class.	2nd class.	Total.	Passengers.	Horses & Waggon.	Freight.	Total.	
March 31,	19190	2480	4799	7279	\$5013 83	\$1365 79	\$5501 70	\$11881 32	
June 30,	20239	4413	6747	11160	7425 35	995 95	8618 56	17039 86	
September 30,	20830	6211	8073	14284	9819 11	1382 27	8418 43	19619 81	
December 31.	20383	3831	7999	11830	8114 08	2335 75	6562 49	17012 32	
Total,	80642	16935	27618	44553	30372 37	6079 76	29101 18	65553 31	
WINDSOR BRANCH.									
March 31,	14080	1845	3556	5401	3394 50	998 32	2775 29	7168 61	
June 30,	15353	4125	5944	10069	7354 63	694 14	5971 37	14020 14	
September 30,	15560	6638	5258	11896	9143 23	1416 27	4325 14	14884 64	
December 31,	15418	3985	4813	8798	6619 83	2742 18	5039 47	14401 48	
Total,*	60411	16593	19571	36164	26512 19	5850 91	18111 77	50474 87	
SUMMARY.									
March 31,	33270	6325	8355	12680	8408 33	2364 11	8277 49	19049 93	
June 30,	35592	8538	12691	21229	14779 98	1690 09	14589 93	31060 00	
September 30,	36390	12849	13331	26180	18962 34	2798 54	12743 57	34504 45	
December 31.	35801	7816	12812	20628	14733 91	5077 93	11601 96	31413 80	
Total,*	141053	33528	47189	80717	56884 56	11930 67	47212 95	116038 19	

\* Mileage of engines engaged in shunting and in assisting trains and in maintenance of way not included. Drivers with carriages not included.

GEORGE TAYLOR.

(d1.) Statement showing the number of Passengers for the year ending December 31, 1861.

MAIN LINE.		WINDSOR BRANCH.							
Month.	1st class.	2d class.	Total	Totals.	Month.	1st class.	2d class.	Total.	Totals.
January,	883	1732	2615		January,	680	1042	1722	
February,	748	1434	2182		February,	556	975	1531	
March,	849	1633	2482	7270	March,	609	1539	2148	5401
April,	951	2180	3131		April,	1086	1766	2852	
May,	1247	2254	3501		May,	1307	1865	3172	
June,	2215	2313	4528	11160	June,	1732	2313	4045	10069
July,	2126	2605	4731		July,	1705	1650	3355	
August,	2301	2854	5155		August,	2502	1820	4322	
September,	1784	2614	4398	14284	September,	2431	1788	4219	11896
October,	1562	2628	4190		October,	1950	1665	3624	
November,	1255	2414	3669		November,	1112	1592	2704	
December,	1014	2957	3971	11830	December,	914	1556	2470	8789
Totals,	16935	27618	44553		Totals,	16593	19571	36164	

RECAPITULATION.

MAINE LINE—1st class,	16,935	2d class,	27,618	Total,	44,553
WINDSOR BRANCH—1st class,	16,593	2d class,	19,571	Total,	36,164
	33,528		47,189	Total,	80,717
GEORGE TAYLOR.					

(e1)

## Statement of Monthly Receipts at the respective Stations and in the Cars for the year ending 31st December, 1861.

## PASSENGERS.

Stations, &c.	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May,	June.	July.	August.	Sept'r.	October.	Nov'r.	December.	Aggregate.
Richmond,	\$1250 57	\$882 40	\$1029 74	\$1438 84	\$1668 07	\$2308 71	\$2538 21	\$2655 09	\$2259 64	\$2110 08	\$1679 01	\$1738 84	\$21689 20
Bedford,	82 06	52 83	92 53	117 09	151 05	179 96	164 42	237 24	228 82	179 70	161 90	131 34	1779 64
Windsor Junction,	41 73	31 50	36 60	51 30	51 86	73 33	60 97	59 78	99 53	78 18	82 69	79 63	747 10
Grand Lake,	8 37	9 87	12 88	11 33	24 19	22 06	26 05	22 17	15 24	16 98	11 68	17 16	197 98
Elmsdale,	73 37	70 65	84 06	108 51	100 57	103 30	133 36	115 49	117 90	140 64	119 51	93 78	1261 14
Shubenacadie,	140 48	118 85	122 57	126 98	149 63	184 32	185 65	178 15	148 27	143 93	117 72	123 30	1739 85
Stewiacke,	88 01	43 34	64 93	105 82	109 93	104 81	142 39	116 26	94 43	118 01	93 27	105 23	1186 43
Brookfield,	66 84	59 13	56 11	103 93	85 57	93 07	124 38	110 35	77 87	86 50	88 43	130 23	1082 41
Truro,	471 40	386 05	333 46	480 53	564 83	627 04	748 28	864 30	679 93	620 37	485 76	648 49	6910 44
Beaver Bank,	19 40	15 09	24 51	29 29	26 65	31 15	38 79	37 73	36 25	31 91	31 56	31 80	354 13
Mount Uniacke,	45 11	44 37	56 89	87 46	77 70	90 85	110 61	93 46	88 79	94 37	76 85	74 37	940 83
Newport,	117 85	125 93	163 78	178 85	204 97	240 20	204 36	277 14	230 30	207 99	157 21	169 75	2269 34
Windsor,	362 39	325 80	394 00	676 45	940 42	1086 79	1087 03	1210 85	1038 89	982 46	726 75	625 67	9477 59
Conductors,	69 19	39 94	62 27	70 34	75 13	80 14	76 82	98 68	128 69	126 73	133 81	131 48	1096 22
H. Hyde, Stage Co.	41 31	27 54	47 43	75 74	234 09	194 31	250 16	258 58	233 33	276 94	190 49	133 11	1963 63
T. S. Lindsay, do.	69 62	87 98	82 62	113 99	186 66	151 47	103 28	108 63	52 02	166 00	120 87	78 03	1321 17
King & Co. Steamboat Co.,				54 00	69 50	54 00	35 00	254 50	391 00	329 50	123 50	37 00	1348 00
Season Tickets,	201 25	123 00	42 00	76 50	97 00	32 50	126 75	123 87	12 50	142 25	66 25	15 00	1058 87
Commissariat.			8 04			367 20			30 16			55 89	461 29
Totals.	\$3149 55	2544 36	2714 42	3906 95	4847 82	6025 21	6156 51	6822 27	5938 56	5852 54	4467 26	4414 11	\$56884 56

(f 1.)  
Statement of Monthly Receipts at the respective Stations for the year ending December 31, 1861.

## HORSE AND WAGGOON TRAFFIC.

Stations.	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept'r.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.	Aggreg'c.
Richmond,	\$398 96	\$306 72	\$188 74	\$216 25	\$220 97	\$281 02	\$280 29	\$358 03	\$372 44	\$579 77	\$551 59	\$655 14	\$4409 92
Bedford,	16 86	13 82	15 99	16 65	23 04	27 61	35 58	28 81	46 93	34 07	59 16	41 24	359 76
Windsor Junction,	1 45		95	1 05	2 20			4 30	2 96	4 22	4 71	2 31	24 15
Grand Lake,	7 80	4 75	4 20	60	1 35	5 25	7 87	4 75	6 77	5 84	7 90	11 90	68 98
Elmsdale,	17 64	8 19	17 93	18 34	44 33	34 59	43 94	39 90	59 60	72 50	71 17	39 17	467 30
Truro Road,	10 06	8 60	5 50	3 65									27 31
Shubenacadie,	38 91	13 08	10 22	9 60	12 31	30 83	21 13	32 23	28 20	35 15	17 14	18 42	267 31
Stewiacke,	44 93	29 80	25 81	31 69	21 22	35 90	51 43	27 12	25 33	121 12	118 26	107 17	639 78
Brookfield,	55 52	5 41	8 16	26 02	17 82	32 29	15 94	35 27	17 74	46 31	37 90	98 07	396 45
Truro,	289 63	140 19	50 29	43 84	53 40	99 72	124 09	123 92	125 89	108 27	140 05	404 21	1703 50
Beaver Bank,	3 03	50	1 15	7 51	6 58	3 00	10 35	7 91	9 37	7 95	7 71	8 98	74 04
Mount Uniacke,	19 20	13 59	14 22	21 73	26 11	24 70	26 61	26 27	37 52	37 08	47 27	25 06	319 36
Newport,	10 36	7 20	11 80	9 50	11 74	30 80	24 35	37 19	88 78	130 78	81 62	35 02	479 14
Windsor.	217 15	206 59	119 21	96 69	56 29	83 81	71 38	166 18	372 17	506 36	393 36	403 98	2693 17
Total,	\$1131 50	758 44	474 17	503 21	497 36	689 52	712 96	891 88	1193 70	1689 42	1537 84	1850 67	11930 67

(g. 1.)  
Statement of Monthly Receipts at the respective stations for the year ending December 31, 1861.

## FREIGHT.

Stations.	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept'r.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.	Aggreg'l.
Richmond,	\$763 23	1450 38	1186 47	1833 02	2820 50	2633 09	1968 74	1878 47	1744 83	1888 51	1483 63	1402 97	21053 94
Bedford,	36 85	67 24	150 71	104 95	98 09	47 59	50 97	45 61	64 42	68 35	87 33	81 38	903 49
Windsor Junction,	2 70	6 87	6 70	5 37	11 64	9 72	4 00	3 83	3 83	13 53	15 52	12 00	95 68
Fletcher's,	2 50	2 12	2 63	2 75	2 79	2 01	62	1 40	1 82	80	14 15	3 32	36 91
Grand Lake,	1 05	3 83	6 80	3 78	3 73	5 29	3 17	1 20	5 95	77	1 90	2 67	40 14
Elmsdale,	50 53	40 13	77 08	71 05	121 42	104 96	108 04	76 52	75 33	83 91	64 07	56 70	929 74
Truro Road,	2 30	2 43	2 65	5 43	6 75	2 67	1 61	1 12	1 32	2 22	1 51	60	30 61
Shubenacadie,	74 92	92 36	90 57	178 51	188 32	145 00	173 46	145 85	143 03	160 77	146 67	131 40	1670 86
Stewiacke,	72 55	51 55	66 38	89 45	96 17	82 08	95 43	114 30	72 65	96 98	65 02	54 79	957 35
Brookfield,	116 18	86 77	86 42	138 66	178 68	113 67	179 01	195 39	136 36	159 20	111 21	124 94	1626 49
Truro,	390 99	332 46	384 38	549 90	561 99	337 32	597 15	524 40	504 98	721 30	441 82	492 03	5838 72
Beaver Bank,	13 80	11 08	14 40	24 04	31 06	15 17	15 00	12 43	15 13	4 10	11 66	9 61	177 48
Mount Uniacke,	24 70	43 04	30 89	46 44	43 93	27 75	43 53	25 48	21 59	32 56	27 70	28 92	396 53
Newport,	184 24	101 68	169 43	249 98	225 19	217 31	168 07	148 16	119 92	266 84	167 06	197 42	2233 30
Windsor,	440 73	466 81	465 96	849 21	875 99	513 01	563 62	644 81	627 05	561 94	711 50	418 43	7139 06
Post Office,			600 00			600 00			600 00			600 00	2400 00
Pemt. Way Contr's. engine and car hire,					59 50								59 50
Construction,						255 00	234 00	457 00	105 00	237 25	282 50	52 50	1623 25
Totals,	2177 27	2758 75	3341 47	4152 54	5325 75	5111 64	4224 42	4275 94	4243 21	4299 03	3633 25	3669 68	47212 95

(h L)  
Comparative Statement of Receipts on the Main Line for the years ending Dec. 31, 1859, 1860, and 1861.  
1859.

	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept'r.	Oct'r.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.	Aggregate.
Passengers,	1924 97	1603 94	1894 72	2023 75	2352 40	3477 25	3577 13	3121 90	3476 31	2893 68	3330 45	3824 02	33500 52
Horse & Waggon,	451 60	335 38	249 00	130 05	106 03	178 55	112 45	194 82	355 27	427 82	529 99	720 55	3791 51
Freight,	981 48	941 08	1802 40	1407 65	1390 12	2127 30	1630 58	1451 88	2047 48	2147 40	1644 44	2518 42	20090 23
Totals,	3358 05	2880 40	3946 12	3561 45	3848 55	5783 10	5320 16	4768 60	5879 06	5468 90	5504 88	7062 99	57382 26
1860.													
Passengers,	1757 60½	1726 03	2968 18½	2175 44½	2334 47	3642 91	2524 01	4794 11	3528 83	2246 73	3510 27	2740 87	33949 52
Horse & Waggon,	404 14	426 24½	240 02½	281 11½	270 34	472 52	432 98	352 72	621 09	685 01	884 79	945 93	6016 93
Freight,	1295 17	1231 94	2353 88	1478 71½	2020 34½	2476 69	1934 25	1396 71	2362 98	1981 38	1648 66	2047 47	22228 19
Totals,	3456 91½	3384 27½	5562 09	3935 27½	4625 15½	6592 12	4891 24	6543 57	6512 90	4913 12	6043 72	5734 27	62194 64
1861.													
Passengers,	1906 97	1556 39	1550 47	1992 05	2539 43	2893 87	3390 62	3575 01	2853 48	2966 52	2466 39	2681 17	30372 37
Horse & Waggon,	788 50	365 99	212 30	294 40	295 24	406 31	471 60	477 89	432 78	609 32	667 43	1059 00	6079 76
Freight,	1295 69	1860 28	2345 73	2596 74	3091 10	2930 72	2872 89	2948 03	2597 51	2690 94	1780 52	2091 03	29101 18
Totals,	3990 16	3782 66	4108 50	4883 19	5925 77	6230 90	6735 11	7000 93	5883 77	6266 78	4914 34	5831 20	65553 31

(i 1)  
Comparative statement of Receipts on the Windsor Branch for the years ending December 31, 1859, 1860, and 1861.  
1859.

	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept'r.	October.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.	Aggregate.
Passengers,	1638 07	1029 42	1102 35	1681 23	1816 08	3279 08	2633 82	2854 78	3225 00	2835 36	2084 95	2524 19	26704 33
Horse & Waggon,	118 98	126 88	8906	73 93	88 06	101 28	124 91	276 67	1247 88	1056 55	744 86	948 32	4997 38
Freight,	564 03	573 38	987 44	1071 00	1353 34	1421 90	1030 83	934 88	1475 45	1632 55	1443 45	1305 35	13793 60
Totals,	2321 08	1729 68	2178 85	2826 16	3257 48	4802 26	3789 56	4066 33	5948 33	5524 46	4273 26	4777 86	\$45495 31
	1860.												
Passengers	1322 98	1091 39	1659 73½	1776 80½	1926 83	3229 73	2472 86	4741 31	3697 91	2020 25	2164 45	1730 52	27835 87
Horse & Waggon,	281 47	417 05½	325 76½	171 94½	135 11	280 70	325 66	380 59	1078 09	867 97	818 69	815 68	5898 72
Freight.	661 37	750 26	1319 63	946 46½	1088 26½	1457 49	982 96	865 44	2016 59	2735 53	2568 25	1149 44	16541 69
Totals.	2265 82	2258 70½	3305 13	2895 30½	3150 29½	4967 92	3781 48	5987 34	6792 59	5624 75	5551 39	3695 64	50276 28
	1861.												
Passengers,	1242 58	987 97	1163 95	1914 90	2308 39	3131 34	2765 89	3247 26	3130 08	2886 02	2000 87	1732 94	26512 19
Horse & Waggon,	344 00	392 45	261 87	208 81	202 12	283 21	241 36	413 99	760 92	1080 10	870 41	791 67	5850 91
Freight.	881 58	898 47	995 74	1555 80	2234 65	2180 92	1351 53	1327 91	1645 70	1608 09	1852 73	1578 65	18111 77
Totals.	2468 16	2278 89	2421 56	3679 51	4745 16	5595 47	4358 78	4989 16	5536 70	5574 21	4724 01	4103 26	50474 87



(J1.)

Statement showing description of Freight forwarded from each Station during the year ending December 31, 1861.

Name of Station.	Single Horses.	Empty Wag'ns or Sleighs.	Loaded Wag'ns or Sleighs.	Hhds. & Puns.	Bbls. & Kegs.	Boxes.	Baskets.	B'ls & sundry packages.	Bundles Iron.	Bars Iron.	Castings.	Feet of lumber.	Cars of lumber and timber.	Cars logs, masts and spars.	Cords of wood.	Shingles.	Cords of bark.	Cars of laths and lathwood.	Staves and hoop wood.	Bundles of hay and straw.
Richmond,	2934	1531	1197	1350	29554	11503	114	15620	1962	12468	1072	1000		12						25
Bedford,	472	341	116	138	1286	265	26	100	5	15		4100	20	4	743					
Fletcher's,	1				4	1		11												
Grand Lake,	74	39	38		1							6800	31	6	114	31000			93	530
Elmsdale and Truro Road,	456	123	366	3	83	79	4	124	1	1		28000	31	32		463000				685
Shubenacadie,	266	201	93	10	196	215	15	188	20	6		49130	34	59	84	285500		25	87	40
Stewiacke,	397	267	127	2	224	2251	10	324	1	1		5000	60							
Brookfield,	255	100	125	262	216	98	4	46	14			6056	143							110
Truro,	796	354	454	140	2231	1733	10	477		127		257250		148	710	10000	24			849
Windsor Junction,	42	29	10	1	91	72		7												
Beaver Bank,	105	49	57		2	3		4				17700	25	78	540	312000				
Mount Uniacke,	321	108	193	6	82	32	1	14	1	4		71350	218	15	1458	1257750		79250	20	
Newport,	260	145	130		818	135	11	73		19		2000	171		558	18000	36	16		3034
Windsor,	1114	278	882	7	2793	4470	137	3992	25	56	763	6000	68	7		63750				2144
	7493	3565	3758	1919	37581	20857	332	20980	2029	12692	1835	454386	801	361	4207	2441000	60	41	79430	7437

(j. 1)—Continued.

Name Station.	Cars of Plaster.	Cars of Stone.	Cars of Brick.	Cars Sand Clay.	Cars Barlt'ware.	Coils of Rope.	Skins and Hides.	Stoves.	Carcases Meat.	Pork in carcasses.	Cows or Oxen.	Calves.	Sheep.	Tubs of Butter.	Hams.	Oils of Fish.	Chests of Tea.	Bags Potatoes, Oats, &c.	Pieces and lots Furniture.	Ploughs.	Hay Presses.	Canoes.	Cars jump'r. knees.	Cars of Shooks.	Cars Machinery.	Rolls Leather.	Cars Rl. Sleepers.	Railway Chairs.	Cars of Rails.		
Richmond,						1792	1572			3	69	6				901	1245	8828	768									604			
Bedford,										29	40	3	183			25	46	648													
Fletcher's,												1																			
Grand Lake,																															
Elmsdale and																															
Truro Road,			1176000	14	17				42	31	135	131	423					608													
Shubenacadie,			600000	2			4		52	45	197	157	1503	208				747													
Stewiacke,			3000				17		5	77	205	153	1483	377				774						1							
Brookfield,									26	130	646	151	1430	1253				590													
Truro,							105	13	521	2608	1606	183	2573	4732	1613			13053						1							
Windsor June.																															
Beaver Bank,									29	6	66	23	17																		
Mount Uniacke,				3			25			12	51	42	72																		
Newport,	169			121							510	300	2552					2422									10				
Windsor,		54	36000								1135	121	1014	866					236												
	169	62	1815000	140	17	1792	1723	13	675	2941	4662	1271	11250	7436	1613	926	1291	248057	1004	2	2	2	2	2	7	2	618	10	4136	2	

(C.)

## LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT,

*Richmond, January, 1862.*

SIR,—

Herewith I beg to submit the returns in connection with the locomotive department, for the year ending 31st December, 1861.

*Return No. 1.* Shows the number of miles run, and stores consumed by each locomotive, during the year.

*Return No. 2.* Shows the number of miles run, and the average consumption of stores per mile by locomotives, on regular and extra passenger trains.

*Return No. 3.* Shows the total number of miles run on all services, with fuel and stores consumed, with the averages.

I accepted office as Locomotive Superintendent on the first day of March, 1861. Upon entering on my duty, I found great inconvenience from the detached state of the respective workshops,—the machine shop being so far from the engine-shed, in which a great deal of the lighter class of repairs is done. The removal of the articles required for such service was attended with much trouble, loss of time and expense. The turntable, too, being so inconveniently situated, with so many sets of points to pass upon a sharp curve, it was often difficult in stormy weather to reach it. The table having been left uncovered, exposed to the action of the frost, made it difficult to work, and after causing heavy expenses for repairs, in the month of May last gave out entirely. Previous to this, the machinery about it had become so strained, that it was unsafe to have an engine turned upon it. Since the new engine-house has been built, the table it contains has been in use, and is all that I could wish. It affords great accommodation to this department of the service.

The sidings have been extended during the summer, and trains can now be marshalled without interfering with the Main Line, and can be started, too, with more punctuality. There is also good accommodation for the unloading of timber at the new wharf; cars can be put in and left there until unloaded. Formerly they had to be shunted one by one, requiring a large addition of locomotive accommodation.

You will perceive, by referring to Return No. 1, that our consumption of wood, oil, and tallow, is slightly greater than in 1860. We used no coal, however, in 1861, while in 1860 there were about 24 tons consumed. By comparing the average number of cars in each train, it will be seen that there is  $1\frac{2}{3}$  cars, per train, more than in 1860, which fully accounts for the greater consumption of stores. With reference to tallow, it was an imported article, of very poor quality as a lubricating substance, and was impregnated with salt, which is injurious to valves and cylinders. The Nova Scotia article we are now getting, is good and free from salt, and much better as a lubricator.

The cost of motive power for regular and extra passenger trains in 1860 is given at 18.57 cents per mile; for 1861 the cost by the same calculation is found to be 19.15 cents. The total cost of motive power per mile run on all services is 21.53 cents.

You will observe from return No. 1 that six of the locomotives have not been in use during the year. The remainder are in general good working order. The action of the frost upon the road-bed in the beginning of winter, and previous to the fall of snow, renders the line very hard and unyielding, and is therefore severe upon this branch of our rolling-stock; in fact, three winter months are as injurious as the remaining nine, especially on springs and tyres, which it is difficult to keep in running order.

I would beg to bring under your notice the necessity of telegraphic communication along the lines. A single line cannot be safely and efficiently worked without such communication, especially where extra trains are required to be sent out, as due notice must be given of the intention. Likewise in snow-storms, and in

eases of casualties taking place, there is often great delay caused from the want of means for such communication.

Referring to the action which occurred at Cobequid Road on the 21st March last, I have to remark that the damage sustained was confined principally to the eabs, hand-railings, and outside works, which came in contact with the snow-plough. None of the axles of the engines or tenders were strained. There were 4 engines out at the time, with the snow-plough attached. I intended, after arriving at the Junction, to send two to Windsor and two to Truro. The wind had drifted the snow very hard, and having endeavored unsuccessfully on the day previous to leave Richmond with two engines, I considered it safer and better to send out four. When snow is hard and deep, a heavy steam power, with a slow rate of speed, is far safer than light locomotive power, requiring greater speed.

The following is a statement of the Rolling Stock, with remarks :

Passenger Engines from Neilson & Co.	10
“ “ “ Portland Co.	5
Ballast,	5
	—
Total,	20
	—
First Class Passenger Cars,	10
Second,	8
Mail Vans,	5
Freight Cars,	21
Horse and Cattle Cars,	19
Sheep Car,	1
Platform Cars,	101
Side-tip Ballast Cars,	12
Scotch, “ “	1
Snow Ploughs,	3

#### FIRST CLASS PASSENGER CARS.

These cars are in good running order. During the past year two have been thoroughly painted, in the same ornamental style as when new. It would be desirable to varnish two, and paint and varnish the remaining six, as they can be spared from service, and a convenient shed be provided to hold them, while it is being done. Eight new cast-iron wheels have been put under these cars during the year.

#### SECOND CLASS PASSENGER CARS.

All of these cars are in good running order; five of them have been repaired during the season, receiving new canvass covering for the roofs, well coated with paint. The bodies begin to require painting.

#### BOX CARS.

These comprise 21 freight, 19 cattle, 5 mail, and 1 sheep car. Thirty-eight are in good running order; 3 freight, 4 cattle, and 1 sheep car are now under repair, for wood work only.

#### PLATFORM CARS.

Ninety-one of these are in good running order; ten are in course of repair. The increase of freight during the past year, and the demand for extra freight-trains for cord wood, lumber, timber and shingles, are likely ere long to require more of this description of stock. Seventy-two new wheels have been put under the platform cars.

#### SIDE-TIP CARS.

These have done but little service; but the wood-work requires some repairs. The wheels are in good order. There were last year 3 brake vans on hand, but

their want of adaptation to our road, and the great expense of running them attached to trains was so fully demonstrated, that they have been condemned and dismantled.

#### CAR SHOP.

The want of a suitable car-shop has long been felt,—all the work having at present to be done outside, in all weathers. The constant exposure of the cars has been very injurious to them. So soon as the troops evacuate the stone building improvised for barracks, the department will be provided with accommodation suitable for the purpose, as well as for carpenter and paint-shop. During the year, among other things, the following articles have been imported for renewal services, viz. :

28	30-inch	Tender-Wheels.	
20	28	“ Truck	do.
180	33	“ Car	do.
4	Engine-driving	Wheel Tyres.	
8	Truck	do.	do.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. JOHNSTON,  
*Locomotive Superintendent.*

To the Hon. J. McCully.

RETURN No. I.  
Statement of Mileage and Consumption of Stores for year ending December 31, 1861.

No. OF ENGINE.	MILES RUN.					CONSUMPTION OF				
	Regular & Extra Passenger and Frgt. Trains.	Construction Works.	Shunting and assisting Trains.	Maintenance of Way.	Totals.	Wood, cords.	Oil, gals.	Tallow, lbs.	Waste, lbs.	
1	90	525		23	638	30 25	13 75	43 50	21 50	
2										
3										
4										
5										
6	10266		160	86	10512	246 75	112 37	521 25	167 50	
7	2587		2643	180	5410	151 00	51 13	274 25	56 00	
8	22204		73		22277	535 62	101 62	856 25	338 50	
9	14130	20	74		14224	429 63	88 38	655 25	268 00	
10	5712		1792		7504	186 62	61 75	311 25	109 50	
11	13349		1132	805	15286	434 00	133 75	676 50	353 25	
12	15942		14		15956	437 50	94 00	819 25	280 00	
13	10122		920		11042	259 00	67 75	493 75	212 50	
14	20865		238		21103	535 00	131 50	897 25	283 00	
15										
16	6224		1313	1210	8747	206 50	78 75	334 25	135 50	
17										
18	4743	15	858	286	5902	164 38	62 87	280 75	79 75	
19	11965		544	1473	13982	314 75	110 25	519 75	218 00	
20	2204		320	593	3207	85 50	42 75	84 25	41 00	
Totals 1861,	140493	560	10810	4656	155700	4016 50	1156 62	6767 50	2564 00	
Do. 1860,	142062	3026	5366	8926	159380	4061 75 and coal 24,186 lbs.	1028 87	4357 75	2908 75	

## RETURN No. 2.

*Showing number of Miles run, Wood, Oil, Tallow and Waste consumed, together with the averages of the Regular and Extra Passenger Train Engines.*

On what Line running.	Total miles run.	Total Wood burnt, cords.	Total Oil used, gallons.	Total Tallow used, lbs.	Total Waste used, lbs.	Miles run to 1 cord wood.	Miles run to 1 gallon oil.	Miles run to 1 lb. tallow.	Miles run to 1 lb. waste.	Average No. of cars in each Train.
Halifax and Truro,	76092	1817 62	522 37	2962 75	1082 00	41 86	145 66	25 68	70 32	13 41
Halifax and Windsor,	56425	1544 75	391 50	2700 75	1088 75	36 52	144 12	20 89	51 82	9 92
Totals and averages,	132517	3362 37	913 87	5663 50	2170 75	39 41	145 00	23 39	61 04	11 66
Year 1860 for comparison,	135854	3272 50	730 25	3578 75	2391 00	41 28	186 03	37 96	56 81	10 00

## RETURN No. 3.

*Showing total Miles run on all services, Fuel and Stores consumed, for the year ending 31st December, 1861, with averages.*

How employed.	Total miles run.	Wood burnt, cords.	Oil used, gals.	Tallow used, lbs.	Waste used, lbs.	Miles run to 1 cord wood.	Miles run to 1 gallon oil.	Miles run to 1 lb. tallow.	Miles run to 1 lb. waste.	Average No. of cars in each Train.
Betw'n Halifax & Truro,	80082	1909 62	567 37	3127 75	1160 00	41 93	141 15	25 60	77 65	13 41
Do. Halifax & Windsor,	60411	1636 75	435 50	2865 75	1167 75	36 96	138 71	21 00	51 73	9 92
On Construction Works,	560	28 25	13 25	44 00	23 00	19 82	42 26	12 50	24 34	
Shunting and assisting,	10081	330 80	95 62	532 00	124 00	30 46	105 43	18 95	81 30	
Maintenance of Way,	4656	111 00	44 88	198 00	89 25	41 94	137 43	23 52	52 16	
	155790	4016 50	1156 62	6767 50	2564 00	38 79	134 71	23 02	60 76	11 67



(D.)

## NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAY,

*Richmond, 17th January, 1862.*

SIR,—

For your information I have the honor to submit the following report upon the state and condition of the Railway works, under my inspection and superintendence.

The embankments at Sackville river bridge and Five-mile lake viaduct, referred to in my report of January, 1861, have been widened, without interfering in any way with the running of the trains.

The embankment at Barney's brook still continues to subside on the east side. The contractor for upholdence has now widened this embankment, so that the road may be properly straitened in the early part of the spring, it being considered advisable not to alter the road-bed until the new work is properly consolidated.

The embankment at Polly Bog, between pegs 1618 and 1633, where the road has been built across a morass, has settled about two feet, and will require to be raised should any further subsidence take place.

A severe freshet occurred on the 17th April, 1861, causing considerable damage to culverts and drains, on various parts of the line. The principal were—culverts under Little Meadow brook embankment, and the Wallace and Scott's embankments near St. Croix bridge; they were all more or less undermined, and the walls had partially fallen, leaving pillars at intervals merely sufficient to support the covers. The drain under Doull's embankment, about two miles north of Windsor Junction, was not sufficient to pass the freshet; several gaps were made in the embankment, and the ballast washed away for a considerable distance. The wing walls and pitching of the twelve feet arched culverts near Truro, also sustained considerable damage. In all these cases the contractor for upholdence have repaired the works.

On the 27th December last, a very heavy surf, beating against the deep embankment at Grand Lake, dislodged the material for a distance of three hundred feet, for the most part as far in as the centre of the track, and in some places to the outer rail. About 1000 yards of rock were required to make good the damage, and the trains were enabled to proceed regularly on the 2d inst.

New ballast to a large extent has been spread by contractors for upholdence during the season, particularly on the Windsor Branch.

Owing to subsidence on a soft road-bed, the ice made on the day and two preceding nights to the 21st March covered the rails near Cobequid road to the depth of four inches. On the 21st, the track being drifted with new snow, the snow-plough mounted the rail, and some injury resulted to the rolling stock.

The masonry and timber work of all bridges have been carefully inspected, and I have to report them in good order.

The cost of upholdence has been greatly increased, in consequence of a large quantity of new sleepers having been substituted for decayed ones, and so large an amount of breakage in joint chairs. No less than thirteen thousand six hundred and thirty-three old sleepers have been removed and replaced by new ones during the year.

When the winter of 1860 and 1861 set in, there was but little frost in the ground. A sudden and heavy thaw in February, succeeded by one of the severest frosts of the season, proved very destructive to the joint chairs. In the course of a single night and day a heavy breakage occurred, several thousand chairs were shattered, eight thousand six hundred and forty-nine new joint chairs were required to be cast, and have been put in during the year; these have all been made on a new and improved pattern, a couple only (which were found to be defective by cast) are reported to have broken.

When the winter frost set in at the close of 1861, the road-bed on the Windsor Branch and Main Line was in excellent condition. The drainage of the lines

throughout the past year has had my particular attention ; and although some of the clay embankments are more or less troublesome in consequence of slides and slurry, yet all this class of difficulties has been successfully dealt with, without producing any interruption to the travel.

The rails upon the Nova Scotia lines have proved to be of a good material, very few, unless in case of a manufacturing defect, have required to be renewed, and these either within terminal stations, or upon some of the sharper curves. The great mass of the rail superstruction is apparently as good as ever, and warrants me in saying, that, unless in some cases at the joints, the wear and tear is as yet scarcely perceptible.

A badly constructed wood-shed blew down at Windsor, which required to be entirely rebuilt early in 1861. The erection of the new engine-house at Richmond, the building of the new wharf, the enlargement of the station grounds, and the increase of siding accommodation required, necessitated considerable expenditure in connection with these works ; nearly three quarters of a mile of track required to be refitted, over half a mile relaid, and upwards of three quarters of a mile of entirely new road constructed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM MARSHALL,  
*Road Inspector.*

The hon. J. McCully.

(E.)

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,

*Halifax, January, 1862.*

SIR,—

I beg to submit the following report on the new works executed during the past year, under my superintendence.

Up to the end of March last I was engaged under Mr. Light upon the survey and plans of the proposed extension into the city, submitted to the Legislature at its last sitting.

The railway committee, in their report to the Assembly of last session, having submitted that "the increasing traffic in lumber, deals, and the productions of the forest, renders it very desirable that some additional facilities should be given to the shipment of lumber at Richmond," I was directed to prepare plans and specifications of the timber work for a wharf 640 feet long by 50 feet in width, and accessible by engines and cars. This work was early in May submitted to competition. On receiving the tenders, the government decided to build a length of only 300 feet for the present, but so situated as to admit of an extension of 400 feet in a straight line whenever considered necessary, and so as not to interfere with any extension of the station grounds at a future time. The work was completed early in the month of September.

Along the outer front, for a length of 200 feet, there is an average depth of water at low tide of 20 feet. On the inner side the water is about 5 feet less in depth.

The situation of the wharf is pronounced the most convenient that could be selected, and when the shipment of timber again commences, will prove of the greatest utility. The rails extend along its whole length, and goods of any description may be landed direct from the cars into a vessel.

The little bay or pond formed between the wharf and the shore will be found very convenient for mooring the heavy timber, which is usually shipped by vessels' port-holes.

The embankment necessary to connect the wharf with the main line and sidings, was made from the material brought from the site of the new engine-house and from the hill south of the station. Great convenience will be afforded by this embankment in the unloading and storing of timber and similar heavy goods waiting shipment.

About the end of April it was decided to examine the state of the walls of the engine-house at Richmond, which had been standing in an unfinished condition since December, 1859, as directed in the report of the committee of the House of Assembly, as follows:—"The committee have directed their attention to the condition of the new engine-house at Richmond, with a view to determine whether that structure should be finished, and whether certain claims arising out of its erection should be compromised or paid. The results of a very careful investigation, conducted with the aid of practical men, architects and masons, have decided the committee to recommend that, should it be ascertained, when the frost is out of the walls, that they can be repaired and completed, so as to bear the roof, the roof shall be put on and the engine-house completed, the government having power to adjust the claims of the contractors on fair and equitable principles."

Messrs. Lang, Malcom, and Davis, builders in the city, were selected to examine and report upon the state of the building. The following correspondence thereupon took place:—

*Railway Office,  
Halifax, 1st May, 1861.*

GENTLEMEN,—

Under a report of a committee of the House of Assembly, you have been selected to report upon the condition of the unfinished engine-house at Richmond.

Herewith is enclosed a copy of that part of the committee's report applicable to the subject.

I shall be glad to be favored with your views as early as circumstance will permit.

I have, &c.,

J. McCULLY.

Messrs. Geo. Lang, R. Malcom, and R. Davis.

*Halifax, 6th May, 1861.*

SIR,—

Your letter of the 1st instant, enclosing copy of directions from a committee of the House of Assembly to examine and report upon the present condition of the new engine-house in the course of erection at the railway station, Richmond. I have, in accordance with your request, examined the same, do report, that we have duly examined the said engine-house, and give it as our opinion that the walls, in their present state, are not fit to support the roof, in consequence of the frost having acted upon the mortar and thereby destroyed its binding qualities.

We found the north wall to have an inclination inwards and out of plumb; the south wall in the same condition. Whether this may have arisen from the effect of the weather, or defect in building, we were unable to ascertain; but would suggest that the whole of the walls be taken down to the spring of the arches, and to have another survey, so as to ascertain whether the walls are sufficient to carry on the work and finish the building.

We have, &c.,

GEORGE LANE,  
ROBERT MALCOM,  
ROBERT DAVIS.

The hon. J. McCully.

*Railway Office,  
Halifax, 16th May, 1861.*

GENTLEMEN,—

I have to inform you that the walls of the new engine-house have been taken down, as recommended by you, and it is now ready for further inspection.

I shall be glad to have your further report at an early day.

Yours, &c.,

J. McCULLY.

Messrs. Lang, Malcom, and Davis.

*Halifax, N. S., May 25th, 1861.*

SIR,—

Referring to our preliminary report upon the engine-house at Richmond Station—agreeably to that report, you have caused the walls to be taken down to the part of the building recommended by us. We have again been called upon to make a further report, and in accordance with your request, have examined the walls of the building, and are of opinion that they are capable of being carried up to the height originally contemplated.

GEORGE LANG,  
ROBERT MALCOM,  
ROBERT DAVIS.

When the walls are completed, the undersigned are of opinion that the original design is not calculated to sustain the roof.

ROBERT MALCOM,  
ROBERT DAVIS.

The hon. J. McCully.

I was immediately thereafter directed to prepare plans and specifications for the completion of the building as it stood ; and to meet the views of each of the above gentlemen, provision was made for strengthening the walls by building buttresses under each of the arched ribs, they having expressed themselves satisfied of the stability of the structure if thus supported.

Plans and specifications were also prepared for a new building of a different design, having a turning-table in the centre, with lines of rails radiating therefrom, and affording accommodation for twenty engines, leaving it with the government to adopt either of the plans they thought proper on a comparison of tenders to be taken. The specifications in both instances provided that all material upon the ground, furnished by the first contractor, should be used in completing the original or in the erection of the new building.

In general terms, the tenders for the old building included the completion of the outer walls with buttresses, and the finishing of the interior as originally contracted for, except that arrangements were made, by economizing all available space, to accommodate thirteen engines, in place of eight, as was first contemplated ; that for the proposed new design included the taking down and removing the old building, the entire completion of the walls and roof, with interior finish similar to first building.

The lowest tender for the old building—that of Messrs. S. Sutherland and Sons—was \$5,200. That for the new building, by Mr. George Lang, was \$10,567.

From an estimate made upon the receipt of the tenders, taking into account the excavation necessary for the site, and the probable increase in the foundations, together with the additional accommodation to be afforded by the proposed new building, the government determined to erect the same. Mr. Lang, on being called upon to fulfill the contract, and notified that the time specified for the completion of the building should be strictly adhered to, declined to enter upon the same, for the reasons that the time was too limited, and that the buildings he was engaged upon would not admit of his whole attention being given to this work. The next tender—that of Mr. John Brookfield, for \$11,963—was accepted on his satisfying the government of his ability to complete the work in the time allowed.

The excavation for the site formed no part of the above contract, but was undertaken by Mr Brookfield at his schedule price for such work, and which was very low. The quantity of excavation removed was 2,450 cubic yards, costing \$1394.20.

When the plans for this building were made the site had not been determined, consequently the quantity of excavation and masonry in the foundations could not be accurately ascertained. About half of the site fixed upon was made ground, and, from the necessity of founding the walls on the original formation, a portion of them reached to the depth of fourteen feet, thereby increasing the quantity of work beyond that provided for in the specification. The extra work under this head amounted to \$682.

To make a comparative statement of the tenders for the two buildings it is necessary to add to the amount of cost for the old building the value of the roof contracted for, and also the cost of erecting smoke-jacks over each engine, not provided for.

The amount required to complete the old building would therefore stand thus :

Amount of tender to finish walls, &c.		\$5,200
Do. contract for roof,		7,573
Do. estimate for smoke-jacks		520
		<hr/>
		\$13,293
Amount of tender for new building,	\$11,963	
Do. extra in foundations, &c.	682	
	<hr/>	12,645 00
Do. preparing site,		1,394 20
		<hr/>
		\$14,039 20

Although the cost of preparing the site, properly speaking, forms no part of the cost of the building, still it is necessary to introduce it here for the purpose of showing a comparison of the fresh expenditure required to complete this unfinished work. Any other amounts for finishing the interior beyond the above are common to both buildings, and are therefore not considered in making comparisons.

The total cost of the building, as it now stands, is as follows :

Amount of tender and extra foundations, as above,	\$12,645 00	
Laying rails, &c.	141 00	
Whitewashing, &c.	76 00	
Work done by department,	301 09	
		\$13,163 09
Preparing site,		1,394 20
		\$14,557 29

The building was commenced on the 4th day of July, and, with the excavation for the site, was carried on as rapidly as possible. The rock excavation delayed the progress of the brick work for a time, but by the 16th September the walls were completed, and the roof boarded in by the middle of October. The building should have been finished by the 1st November, but the difficulty above alluded to delayed the completion until the 26th November, since which time the engines have been duly accommodated. Every effort was made by the contractor to expedite the work, and but for the great energy he brought to bear upon its execution, the building could not have been finished this season.

It was considered desirable to provide a new turning table for this building. The table in the old building was examined with the view of adapting it to the present, but it was found much damaged and strained, having been frequently broken and repaired. Besides, to have made it available in the new building would have required the entire alteration of the driving machinery, the wheels and supports for another line of rails, and the whole area framed and boarded over. To have done all the work necessary to have made this table serviceable, would have cost as much as the new one, and could never have afforded any satisfaction. The new table is of the most approved pattern, and is worked with great ease, so much so that one man can turn an engine in a tenth part of the time which it formerly took four men. The cost of this turning table was \$2083.04.

The turning of the engines at Richmond, during the last three winters, has been a source of the greatest anxiety to the department,—the whole of the forces from the workshops being frequently engaged till midnight at the operation. This difficulty is now removed, and every comfort and convenience afforded.

The old table has been removed from the ground, and those parts of the machinery in good order stored away for the purpose of repairing those at Windsor and Truro—they being of the same pattern.

The wood shed with its water-tank has been removed and re-erected on the siding leading to the new engine house. The water pipes that connected with the water-tank and stone building have been extended, and communicate with the tank on its new site, as well as with the machine shop, and engine house—1200 feet in all. An apparatus has been erected in the latter building for supplying the tenders, and also a hydrant for connecting immediately with the engine boilers, and for general purposes.

Considerable improvement has been made during the summer in the siding accommodation at Richmond.

The embankment forming the station yard has been widened 12 feet, and a new line of rails upwards of 1200 feet long laid down. This is connected with one of the old sidings which has been extended and improved, and now forms a through siding 2000 feet long. The siding to the wharf connects with this, so that accommodation is afforded for a large timber traffic. A portion of this siding is given up to the unloading of brick and other building material which is carted into the city.

To lessen the number of points and crossings in the station yard, and to make

the wharf connection more convenient, the two lines leading into the south end of the stone building were taken up, and the entrance to this building given by the north end. By this alteration we get the use of all the three lines of rail inside the building, one of which had never been used previously from the difficulty of access.

The main line as it leaves the passenger shed has been changed, and a more direct line given to the main track at this place. Besides the straightening of the road, this alteration enables the second line in the passenger shed to be used exclusively for carriages, and otherwise greatly facilitates the arrangement of the trains, much less time being taken up in this operation than heretofore. This change has also permitted of our dispensing with four sets of the points and crossings over which the trains had to pass on entering or leaving the station, and as they were being traversed almost constantly in the shunting of the trains, the benefits arising from the alterations, especially during the winter months, cannot be too highly estimated.

The siding to the new engine house is 290 yards in length, is nearly straight, and of easy access. Connecting with this siding, two lines have been relaid into the machine shop, and also a line along its side for the accommodation of wheels and axles ready for use.

The service ground in the neighborhood of the new building and machine shop has been levelled off, and now wears quite a neat and finished appearance.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. B. SMELLIE,  
*Engineer.*

The hon. J. McCully, Commissioner of Railways, &c. &c. &c.

## APPENDIX No. 21.

### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, appointed to examine the Public Accounts, have examined the same and the vouchers therewith submitted, and beg to report as follows :

By the Receiver General's accounts there appears a balance against him of \$125,177 90. There is due to the Bank of Nova Scotia \$130,541 76 ; less cash on hand, \$5,363 86 ; leaving the amount due by the Province as reported.

Your committee find that the revenue arising from excise duties is \$588,351,—being a decrease from the same service in 1860 of \$83,070 20. By the returns there appears to be a general falling off upon all articles consumed ; the only increase is a small amount of \$816 53 upon whiskey and sugar.

The gross amount of light duties collected during the past year was \$32,065 70,—being an increase from the same service over 1860 of \$1351 80.

There was due from Collectors of Excise and Light duties on 31st December, 1861, \$33,716 ; since paid, \$28,457 49 ; leaving in the hands of these officers \$5258 51 on the 12th of March, 1862—that is from former Collectors \$2265 21, and present Collectors \$2993 30.

The Collector at Canso (Fraser) accounts stand thus :

Balance reported 31st December, 1861,		\$3087 25
Since paid in 1862,	\$2131 53	
Orders in Receiver General's hands,	825 12	
Do. hands of Collector,	130 60	
	3087 25	

The attention of your committee has been called to a balance reported to be due by the collector at North Sydney, standing over the past two years ; they find the balance said to be due by this officer occurred in the change of duties on the 31st March, 1858. A party having brandy, gin and wine in the warehouse, took it out on paying the old duties, a day or two after the passage of the act imposing additional duty. The collector, not having been made aware of the change in time to impose the additional duty, which is just the amount standing against him. Your committee therefore recommend the amount, say \$61 27, be credited back to the collector at North Sydney, assured, under the circumstances, that the amount should not stand against him.

(See Appendix A.)

#### CASUAL AND TERRITORIAL REVENUE.

The proceeds from the casual and territorial revenue are as follows :

The amount paid into the Treasury was		\$31,767 47
Received from the Provincial Secretary's Office,	3,820 00	
Do. Mining Associations,	27,947 47	
	31,767 47	
From same sources, 1860,	29,308 30	
Do. do. 1861,	31,767 47	
	\$2,459 17	

(See Appendix B)

The amount paid into the treasury from gold fields was \$13,869 80



## BOARD OF STATISTICS.

The accounts of the board are quite satisfactory, and have been correctly kept.

The amount expended by the board, exclusive of printing and binding census returns, was	\$12,823 86	
Less proceeds of sale of sundry articles,	18 91	
		12,804 95
Amount paid by Receiver General up to 31st December, 1861,		12,500 00
		<u>304 95</u>
Amount provided for in this year's estimate for printing and binding census returns,	1,832 20	
Expended by board as above,	12,804 95	
		<u>14,637 15</u>

## CROWN LANDS.

The gross proceeds of Crown lands sold and applied for in 1861 amounted to	\$16,587 05	
Do. mining licenses do.	670 00	
Do. trespasses on Crown lands do.	106 58	
		17,363 63

*Deduct Charges.*

Paid Deputy Surveyors,	6,969 81	
“ Registrars of Deeds,	205 60	
“ Rejected petitions,	3,105 53	
“ Incidental expenses,	585 82	
“ Rejected mining leases,	190 00	
“ Trespasses to Seizing Officers,	28 00	
“ Advances to W. A. Hendry, Commissioner to Cape Breton,	460 00	
		11,544 76

Overplus,		5,818 87
The amount paid by Rec. General for salaries in office at Halifax amounts to		4,955 00
		<u>863 87</u>

The gross receipts of 1860 amounted to	22,167 63	
“ do. 1861 do.	17,363 63	

Decrease in 1861,		4,804 00
Amount of charges for 1860 was	13,292 55	
“ do. 1861 “	11,544 76	
		1,747 79

Difference in favor of 1860 in overplus,		3,056 21
Overplus of 1860,	8,875 08	
Do. 1861,	5,818 87	
		<u>3,056 21</u>

The Commissioner of Crown Lands has received from the treasury,	14,400 00	
Balance in hands 31st December, 1860,	223 77	
		14,623 77
Deduct charges, as above,		11,544 76
		<u>\$3,079 01</u>

Balance transferred to gold fields account,

## GOLD FIELDS ACCOUNT.

Amount transferred from Crown lands account,	\$3,079 01
“ expended in connection with this service,	2,705 25
	<hr/>
Balance in hands of Commissioner of Crown Lands Dec. 31st, 1861,	373 76
	<hr/> <hr/>

## POST OFFICE.

The accounts of this department are found to be correct.

The total expenditure for the year,	\$69,444 35½
Do. income do.	40,052 13
	<hr/>
Deficiency for the year 1861,	29,392 22½
	<hr/> <hr/>
The income of 1860 was	41,347 56
“ do. 1861 “	40,052 13
	<hr/>
Decrease in 1861,	1,295 43
Expenditure of 1861 was	69,444 35½
“ of 1860 (exclusive of grant to steamer for conveyance of mails from St. John to Windsor, &c.)	67,095 76
	<hr/>
Increase of expenditure in 1861,	2,348 59½
	<hr/>
Increase of deficiency in 1861,	3,644 02½
	<hr/>
Total deficiency in 1861,	29,392 22½
Do. do. 1860,	25,748 20
	<hr/>
Increase of deficiency in 1861,	3,644 02½
	<hr/> <hr/>

The committee notice that the amount of postage collected at Halifax during the year, exclusive of packet postage, amounts to	6,601 03½
The amount collected in quarter ending 31st Dec., 1860, was	1,170 04
Do. do. 30th Sept., 1861,	1,220 15
	<hr/>
	2,390 19
	<hr/>
Amount collected in quarters ending 31st March and 30th June,	4,210 84½
Charged for Legislative postage in these quarters,	2,921 80
	<hr/>
Amount received from ordinary sources in these quarters,	1,289 04½
	<hr/> <hr/>

By which it appears, that during the two quarters in which the Legislature is in session, the amount of postage collected from ordinary sources in Halifax is but a trifle above a moiety of what is collected during the remaining two quarters of the year. It is, however, but fair to remark, that a part of the \$2,921 80 charged to the Legislature, is for packet postage.

(See Appendix to Post Master General's Report.)

## PROVINCIAL RAILWAY.

The Railway expenditure to 31st December, 1860, was,	\$4,233,577 21
Expended in 1861,	35,147 81
Less suspense account,	1,400 03
	<u>33,747 78</u>
Total expended up to 31st Dec., 1861,	4,267,324 99
Cash in hands of Commissioner 31st Dec., 1861,	311 64
	<u>4,267,636 63</u>

*Interest Account.*

Amount paid for interest on debentures up to 31st December, 1860,	812,404 87
Interest on debentures, 1861,	242,100 00
Expense account, 1861,	100 00
	<u>1,054,604 87</u>
Amount in Baring Brothers hands, balance of construction funds,	1,039 40
Ditto, balance of interest,	115 13
	<u>1,154 53</u>
Total monies raised for railway services,	5,323,396 03

*Sources from which the same have been derived.*

Bonds sold in London,	3,500,000 00
Do. " Nova Scotia,	500,000 00
Premium and discount,	133,829 13
Earnings of 1855,	3,607 65
Savings' Bank,	300,000 00
New issue of treasury notes,	208,000 00
General revenue up to December 31st, 1860,	428,644 12
Do. for interest 1861,	242,100 00
Do. for construction, 1861,	7,000 00
Balance of interest from Baring Brothers, for 1860,	215 13
	<u>5,323,396 03</u>

*Construction Account for 1861.*

Cash in hands of Commissioner 31st December, 1860	72 00
Balance in hands of Receiver General do.	27,196 92
Do. Baring Brothers do.	1,039 40
Cash advanced by Receiver General 1861	7,000 00
	<u>35,308 32</u>
Due Bank of Nova Scotia December, 31st, 1860,	209 50
Expended in 1861,	35,147 81
Less suspense account,	1,400 03
	<u>33,747 78</u>
	<u>33,957 28</u>
Balance of construction, December 31st, 1861,	1,351 04
In hands of Baring Brothers,	1,039 40
Cash in hands of Commissioner,	311 64
	<u>1,351 04</u>

*Revenue Account for 1861.*

By traffic account,	116,028 18	
“ sale of old material,	4,483 08	
“ receipts from sundries,	406 40	
	<hr/>	120,917 66
To working expenses,		94,114 88
		<hr/>
Balance of nett revenue,		26,802 78
		<hr/> <hr/>

The committee recommend that the balance of construction fund in the hands of Baring Brothers and Co. be drawn by the Receiver General and paid over to the Commissioner of Railways, as it may be required for the service of the railway.

## BOARD OF WORKS.

The accounts and vouchers of this branch of the public service have been checked and found to correspond with each other.

The total expenditure of the Board on the several sources under its control during the year, was,		\$100,054 56
Cash paid to Receiver General,	\$5,541 44	
Deposited on account of Brown fund,	261 30	
Do. do. Bell do.	120 00	
	<hr/>	5,922 74
Total money paid by Board in 1861,		105,977 30

The amount received from the Treasury (exclusive of the salaries of the Chairman of Board and Inspector of Light Houses), was	\$98,513 17	
From various sources under control of the Board,	5,679 54	
“ Brown fund,	150 00	
“ Bell fund,	60 00	
Balance on hand December 31st, 1860,	1,095 79	
	<hr/>	105,498 50
Balance due Board 31st December, 1861,		478 80
		<hr/> <hr/>

In the Receiver General's accounts the following credits appear :

Hospital for Insane,	\$4,230 07	
Board of Works,	1,023 52	
Sable Island,	287 85	
	<hr/>	5,541 44
		<hr/> <hr/>

The amount due the Board for services of the department to December 31st, 1861, was	\$15,441 54
Balance due Board to date,	478 80
	<hr/>

Total due for services of department to Dec. 31, 1861,	15,920 34
	<hr/> <hr/>

There is due to the Board from counties and other sources for the maintenance of inmates at the Hospital for the Insane,	13,567 92
	<hr/> <hr/>

(See Appendix C.)

## BROWN FUND.

This fund is invested as follows :

Provincial debentures,	£1,000	0	0	stg.	=	\$5,000	00
Paid for premium on do. a 1 p. c.	10	0	0	“	=	50	00
Deposited in Bank of British North America,	350	0	0	cy.	=	1,400	00
Do. Savings' Bank,	143	17	2	“	=	575	43
						<u>7,025</u>	<u>43</u>

In conformity with the Will of the Testator, who so generously bequeathed this fund, the expense of maintaining two of the patients in the Hospital for the Insane, and the one half of the expense of a third, is chargeable upon it, which for the past year amounted to \$260.

The dividends for 1861 were :

Interest on Provincial debentures,	\$300	00
Do. Deposit in Savings' Bank,	14	07
Do. Do. Bank of British North America,	42	00
		<u>\$356 07</u>
Deduct expense of patients as above,		260 00
Balance deposited in Savings' Bank,		<u>\$96 07</u>

The committee would recommend that the sum deposited in the bank of British North America be withdrawn, and re-invested in some fund where the dividends would be more advantageous to the purposes intended by the testator.

## BELL FUND.

This fund has for its foundation a donation of Three hundred pounds from the late Hon. Hugh Bell, and Two hundred pounds from a friend of his, who placed that amount in his hands to be dealt with as his own.

The whole Five hundred pounds was invested by Mr. Bell in Provincial debentures, and he also invested the interest accruing thereon in the Savings' Bank.

In a letter addressed to the Commissioners of the Hospital for the Insane, under date 16th December, 1858, Mr. Bell says : “ My intention was, that it should be for some extra comfort and convenience beyond the ordinary routine of the institution, and therefore made arrangements in my Will that ‘ the interest for the first four years should be for a library, and afterwards for such things for the benefit of the inmates (of course without distinction of creed or sect) as might be deemed useful.’ ”

The balance in favor of the fund in the Savings'

Bank 31st December, 1861, was	£154	1	11	cy.	=	\$616	38
Provincial debentures,	500	0	0	“	=	2,000	00
Six months interest on ditto, deposited in Savings'							
Bank, January 1st, 1862,	15	0	0	“	=	60	00
						<u>\$2,676</u>	<u>38</u>

As the interest intended by the generosity of the donor for a library has now accumulated, the committee would recommend that it be appropriated to that purpose, either in the purchase of books, or by allowing it to remain invested and expending the interest arising therefrom in the purchase of such periodicals or books as may be deemed most proper for the benefit of the institution.

## SAVINGS' BANK.

The committee having examined the accounts of this department, report the following statement. Before doing so, however, it is necessary that they should explain the mode in which they have arrived at the result. By reference to the public accounts of 1861, appendix 13, folio 6, it will be seen that the sum of £127,719 3s. 7d., including interest, was due to depositors. In making up the statement of that year the committee found that the cashier's *abstract*, giving the above amount, was exceeded in the *general ledger* by £39 4s. 10d. As the error could not be traced at the time, the committee preferred basing their report upon the lesser sum, on the ground that while the *general ledger* only shewed the total amount of cash received and paid out each month with the interest made up at the end of the year during Mr. Lawson's incumbency, the *abstract* was copied by Mr. Duckett himself from the depositor's ledger, and presented in detail the balance struck on each depositor's account on the 31st December, 1860.

In the present report the committee adopt the general ledger as their basis, because it has appeared that during the past year, the cashier, on comparing his abstract again with the depositor's ledger, found that several names and sums, amounting to £103 12s. 10d., had been omitted in the former, and which, if added, would prove that the £39 4s. 10d. in the general ledger was not only correct, but that a further sum of £64 found in the depositor's ledger, but omitted in the general ledger, was also due to depositors.

The confidence of the committee in the correctness of the general ledger during the past year is the more confirmed from the fact, that the Receiver General compared weekly the receipts and disbursements of the bank with the cash in hand, and also compared the weekly account with a monthly statement. The results, after the most careful investigation, were carried into the general ledger; and the committee cannot imagine that in this part of the department an error or omission could occur. The depositors' ledger is a record of the depositors' accounts, and the daily receipts and expenditures of the bank are posted into it, and checked by the assistant clerk. In the opinion of the committee, however, there is a greater probability of errors occurring in this part of the work, as there are about 1700 separate accounts to be balanced, and interest calculated, at least once a year, and in many instances at broken periods throughout the year.

As has been stated, last year, the *abstract* from this ledger presented a deficiency of £39 4s. 10d., while this *abstract* of the present year, on the contrary, exceeds the general ledger by £30 14s. 8d. The only way the committee can account for this discrepancy is, that notwithstanding the care taken to check the entries, one or more debits have, in posting, been placed on the credit side, and in this view of the case such depositors have been paid or credited more than they were entitled to; meantime the amount is charged in deficiency account of the cashier.

The committee recommend that all pass books not presented to the bank in the course of the year, be called in before the 31st December, 1862, for the purpose of adjusting the same with the books of the bank.

*Statement of Savings' Bank.*

To amount due depositors, with interest, made up to 31st Dec., 1861, per abstract,	£129,356 0 10
To balance due bank for interest accruing to 31st Dec., 1861, exclusive of deficiency account,	553 14 0
	<hr/>
	129,909 14 10
Cr.	
By amount due by province paid into the general revenue,	£125,000 0 0
By cash in hand,	4,909 14 10
	<hr/>
	129,909 14 10
By balance of surplus funds in hands 31st Dec., 1861,	£553 14 0
	<hr/> <hr/>

*Statement of Surplus Fund.*

Balance due 31st December, 1860,	£1,401 11 5	
Amount of funds for 1861,	£164 8 0	
Less expenses,	14 10 10	
	<u>149 17 2</u>	1,551 8 7
By balance due as above,	£553 14 0	
Deficiency of account, 1860,	£902 11 11	
Do. do. 1861	1 11 6	
	<u>904 3 5</u>	
Difference in balance between ledger and abstract 1860,	64 8 0	
Do. do. 1861,	30 14 8	
Less Deficiency,	1 11 6	
	<u>29 3 2</u>	
	<u>93 11 2</u>	1,551 8 7

*(See Appendix D.)*

## MILITIA.

The accounts of the Adjutant General of Militia have been examined, and the amounts drawn on account of the grants of 1860 and 1861 correspond with the statement of the Receiver General.

It appears that the sum of £817 9 9, the proceeds of old arms sold, was paid into the treasury, and carried to General Revenue in 1859, and that no part of this amount has yet been appropriated for the purpose of purchasing new arms, as contemplated by the act of 1857. In 1860, a further sum of \$1210 50 was paid into the same fund, from which, as will appear by the accounts, \$479 55 have been drawn for the purchase of new arms.

The following returns from the Financial Secretary's office shew the state of the Militia Funds to 31st December, 1861:

Militia arms sold, 1859, £817 9 9

This amount carried to General Revenue 1859.

Balance of old arms sold, 1860,		\$1,210 50
Less drawn by Col. Sinclair, 1860,	240 00	
“ do. do.	239 55	
	<u>479 55</u>	
Balance in hands of Receiver General, 31st December, 1861,		<u>730 95</u>
Grant, 1860,	8,000	
Do. 1861,	8,000	
	<u>16,000 00</u>	
Less drawn by Col. Sinclair in 1860,	2,400	
“ do. do. 1861,	8,896	
	<u>11,296 00</u>	
Balance of grants undrawn,		<u>4,704 00</u>
Balance 31st December, 1861,		<u>5,434 95</u>

Against the above balance Col. Sinclair presents a statement, shewing that liabilities existed at the end of the year amounting to \$4,392 84.

The Adjutant General's account of expenditure, as per Journals of 1860,	\$2,274 22	
Do. do. for year 1861,	9,218 70	
Balance of cash in hand 31st December, 1861,	4 49	
	11,497 41	

Derived from following sources :

Commander-in-chief's drafts on Receiver General in 1860,	2,400 00	
Do. do. do 1861,	8,896 00	
Col. Sinclair received for ammunition,	201 41	
	11,497 41	

In addition to the above sum of \$201 41 received for ammunition, the Adjutant General reports that a further sum of \$751 are still due by officers commanding corps, for the same service.

The committee recommend that, in future, vouchers, detailing the service for which payment is made, be taken by the Adjutant General, and that his accounts be audited quarterly by the Financial Secretary.

The following explanatory statement is made by Lieut. Col. Sinclair :

#### *Companies.*

The metropolitan and Dartmouth companies receive the same allowance, in every respect, as those in the country ; and these allowances are solely regulated by the respective numerical strength of all the corps in the province, the proportions being as follows :

Halifax companies, No. 1,	\$40 00	
Do. 2,	45 00	
Do. 3,	40 00	
Do. 4,	40 00	
Do. 5,	40 00	
Do. 6,	35 00	
Dartmouth do. 7,	35 00	
Do. 8,	35 00	
	\$310 00	

Country companies receive \$924 00.

Nine Staff-sergeants are employed in the country, at an aggregate cost of \$3,600 a year. In consequence of having been able to have the services of the line hitherto, the expense of this department in the city and Dartmouth now current is \$200 a year. It never exceeded \$800, even when an officer was employed.

The Drill Room has been built at Halifax, and kept in proper repair, at a total expense of \$1,912, namely—

Building,	\$1,216 00	
Repairing, when about to come down,	490 00	
Shutters, \$32; Carpenters' fittings, \$13,	45 00	
Ballasting,	161 00	
	1,912 00	

The only other expense incidental in the city being for lighting the room.

(See Appendix E.)



The sum of \$63,000 of old and defaced Province notes, handed to your committee by the Provincial Secretary, has been destroyed.

By a certificate from the Commissioners there has been the same amount signed and issued in their place, which leaves the Provincial issue as before reported, \$447,458.

(See *Appendix F*)

The Receiver General's accounts have been examined, likewise the cash balance; the coupons for interest counted, and all have been found correct.

(For list of undrawn road monies, see *Annual Financial Returns in Appendix.*)

(For list of undrawn monies for various services, see *Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure, in Appendix.*)

*Statement of the Total Revenue of Nova Scotia, for the year ended 31st December, 1861, indicating the sources whence derived.*

Excise duties,	\$588,351 00
Light duties,	32,065 70
Secretary's Office, for fees,	3,964 45
Royalty on coals,	28,887 88
Crown Lands, for lands sold,	16,589 73
Do. for mining licenses and trespasses,	736 90
Gold Fields,	13,869 80
Hospital for Insane,	15,461 74
Board of Works,	1,023 52
Sable Island,	287 85
Lords of Treasury for Sable Island,	2,000 00
Canada, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island,	4,918 10
Board of Revenue,	2,067 41
Indian Reserves,	318 48
St. Peter's Canal,	470 59
Miscellaneous,	146 97
Distressed seamen,	1,403 27
Signal station,	516 80
Post communication, per Postmaster's account,	40,052 13
Railway revenue, exclusive of sale of old material, &c.	116,166 03
	<hr/>
	869,307 35

(For *Annual Account of Board of Revenue, see Appendix G.*)

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

DR.

To amount of Province notes, old and new issue,		\$447,458 00
Do. Borrowed of Savings' Bank,		500,000 00
Do. Undrawn monies, as per abstracts A. B.		115,853 06
Do. Railway damages due to Counties,		926 60
Do. Provincial bonds sold,		4,000,000 00
Do. Balance due Bank of Nova Scotia,	\$130,541 76	
Less cash on hand,	5,363 86	
	<hr/>	125,177 90
		<hr/>
		5,189,415 56

Cr.			
By amount due from		Collectors of Excise,	\$33,716 00
Do.	do.	Casual Revenue,	41,884 00
Do.	do.	Canada, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island,	5,318 10
Do.	do.	Dalhousie College,	20,000 00
Do.	do.	Counties for Road advances,	15,697 88
Do.	do.	Gold at International Exhibi- tion,	8,652 47
Do.	do.	In hands of Baring Brothers,	1,154 53
Do.	do.	Bank of Nova Scotia, to cre- dit of Railway,	311 64
			126,734 62
			\$5,062,680 94

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAML. CREELMAN, *Chairman*,  
JOHN CREIGHTON,  
FREEMAN TUPPER, } Legislative Council.

JNO. ESSON, *Chairman*,  
R. P. GRANT,  
MOSES SHAW,  
JOHN L. BROWN,  
ALEX. MACFARLANE, } House of Assembly.

COMMITTEE ROOM, 3rd April, 1862.

## APPENDIX.

(A.)

*Balances Due by Collectors of Light, Impost and Excise Duties.*

PORTS.	Due 31st Dec. 1861.	Since paid.
Halifax, acting collector,	54 86	54 86
Advocate Harbor,	24 49	24 49
Amherst,	1090 77	1087 33
Annapolis,	933 62	929 85
Antigonish, former collector,	7 43	
Do. present collector,	175 32	163 04
Arichat,	1477 12	1477 86
Barrington, former collector,	99 37	
Do. present collector,	77 62	242 50
Baddeck,	613 07	620 97
Bear River,	512 30	523 38
Beaver River,	68 09	68 09
Bridgetown,	1190 92	1190 52
Cape Canso,	13 51	14 54
Canada Creek,	181 64	183 03
Chester, former collector,	80 38	
Church Point,	615 61	615 61
Clementsport,	276 20	276 20
Cornwallis,	884 82	884 82
Cow Bay,	75 37	
Cheverie,	36 12	36 12
Digby,	1600 00	1234 04
Five Islands,	47 84	47 74
French Cross,	184 66	181 76
Great Bras d'Or,	27 87	27 87
Harbour au Buiche,	38 12	38 12
Hantsport,	391 14	393 09
Harbourville,	396 72	396 09
Horton,	868 92	318 11
Joggins,	583 18	583 18
La Have, former collector,	170 10	
Do. present collector,	149 06	144 37
Liverpool,	1529 13	1529 31
Little River,	12 18	12 18
Lingan,	334 56	248 00
Londonderry,	416 55	416 55
Lunenburg,	34 59	34 59
Louisburg,	52 35	34 11
Margaree,	66 16	64 48
Mahone Bay,	72 47	72 47
Maitland,	282 53	282 53
Margaretville,	259 35	259 35
North Sydney,	1460 32	1399 05
Parrsborough, former collector,	1496 40	
Do. present collector,	282 79	50 00
Pictou,	2413 79	2398 14
Pugwash,	136 50	149 89
Pubnico,	44 48	44 50
Port Hood,	163 25	163 25
Port Medway, former collector,	404 53	

*Balances Due by Collectors of Light, Impost and Excise Duties—Continued.*

PORTS.	Due 31st Dec. 1861.	Since paid.
Port Medway, present collector,	322 64	322 64
Port Mulgrave,	37 19	24 19
Port Williams,	109 15	70 00
Ragged Islands,	401 46	401 44
Sydney, C. B.	944 24	926 01
Shelburne,	303 51	303 51
Sandy Cove,	193 63	193 44
Sheet Harbour,	45 10	45 10
Ship Harbour,	302 44	302 44
St. Mary's River,	103 30	34 25
St. Ann's,	34 72	34 72
Tatamagouche,	230 15	146 30
Thorne's Cove,	61 84	61 84
Truro,	1187 94	1181 29
Tusket,	352 87	352 24
Wallace,	26 15	26 15
Walton,	2 97	2 97
Westport,	145 33	155 85
Weymouth,	877 33	422 19
Wilmot,	209 02	209 02
Windsor,	1287 45	1287 45
Yarmouth,	698 43	692 01
Canso Strait, Light Duty,	3087 25	2131 53
Canso Cape, do.	185 53	185 53
Shelburne, do.	0 59	
Pubnico, do.	4 40	4 40
Tusket, do.	0 60	
White Haven,	145 75	25 00
	<b>\$33,716 00</b>	<b>\$28,457 49</b>

## (B.)

*Memorandum of Monies received by the Receiver General on account of Casual Revenue, between the 1st January and 31st December, 1861.*

1861.

Jan'y 12.	Rec'd from Secretary's office—fees collected,	\$1,620 00
22.	Do. M. Bourinot, Royalty on coal raised at C. Breton,	160 00
28.	Do. J. D. B. Fraser, do. do. Pictou,	98 60
29.	Do. James Grant, do. do. Pictou,	2 50
Feb'y 4.	Do. M. Bourinot, do. do. C. Breton,	92 30
12.	Do. S. Cunard, Royalty on coal raised at Pictou, Jog- gins, Sydney, Lingan, and Point Anconi, for 1860,	27,446 67
Mar. 19.	Do. Patrick Collins, Royalty on coal raised at Little Bras d'Or,	147 40
April 11.	Do. Secretary's office—fees collected,	800 00
Augt. 5.	Do. do. do.	600 00
Octr. 15.	Do. do. do.	800 00
		<b>31,767 47</b>

Rec. General's Office, Halifax, Dec. 31, 1861.

## (C.)

*The Province of Nova Scotia (from January 1st to December 31st) in account with the Board of Works.*

DR.

1861.			
To disbursed on acct.	Government House,	\$4935	14
“	Province Building,	5269	05
“	Penitentiary,	7171	91
“	Hospital for Insane,	31354	66
“	Sable Island,	4422	96
“	Schr. Daring,	4871	99
“	Light Houses,	40949	16
“	Board of Works,	1065	69
“	Digby Wharf,	14	00
Depst'd. on acct.	Brown Fund, \$261 30; Bell		
Fund, \$120,		381	30
		<u>100,435</u>	86
Paid over to Receiver General,			5,541 44
			<u>\$105,977 30</u>
Dec'r. 31. To balance brought down,		<u>\$478</u>	80

CR.

By balance as per acct. current, Dec. 31, 1860,		\$1095	79
Cash from Receiver General in 1861,*		98513	17
		<u>99608</u>	96
Government House, crts.		74	27
Penitentiary, “		185	93
Hospital for Insane, “		4175	67
Sable Island, “		440	26
Schr. Daring, “		181	59
Light House, “		621	82
Brown Fund, “		150	00
Bell Fund, “		60	00
		<u>5889</u>	54
Balance carried down,			478 80
			<u>\$105977 30</u>

HUGH MUNRO,  
Chairman.

Office of Board of Works,  
Halifax, December 31st, 1861.

\* Salaries of Chairman of Board of Works, and Superintendent of Light House, paid by honorable Receiver General.

## (C.) Continued.

*Statement of Monies paid on account of the various services under control of the Board of Works for 1861; credits to the various services; payment of arrears for 1860, and nett cost for 1861.*

SERVICE.	Paid in 1861.	Credits for 1861.	Arrears due for 1860.	Paid on acct. 1861.	Unpaid acct. Dec. 31, 1861.	Total cost for 1861.
Government House, - - - - -	\$4985 14	74 27	1055 55	3879 59	806 13	4685 72
Province Building, - - - - -	5269 05		2036 54	3232 51	1391 40	4623 91
Penitentiary, - - - - -	7171 91	185 93	521 65	6650 26	718 14	7368 40
Hospital for Insane, - - - - -	31354 66	4175 67	2841 13	28513 53	2178 75	30692 28
Sable Island, - - - - -	4422 96	440 26	1042 99	3379 97	1034 11	2414 08
Schooner Daring, - - - - -	4871 99	181 59	902 50	3969 49	1922 32	5891 81
Light Houses, - - - - -	40949 16	621 82	5609 23	35339 93	7203 40	42543 33
Board of Works, - - - - -	1065 69		259 82	805 87	182 29	988 16
Digby Wharf, - - - - -	14 00			14 00	5 00	19 00
	100054 56	5679 54	14269 41	85785 15	15441 54	101226 69

## (C.) Continued.

## Provincial Hospital for Insane.—Expenditure for Provisions, Labor and Salaries for 1860 and 1861.

	1860.	1861.	Difference.
Food, Labor and Salaries,	\$4455 88 6969 45 <u>\$11425 33</u>	\$5465 22 5572 30 <u>\$11037 52</u>	Increase, Decrease,  Nett decrease,
Average number of patients, Allow for 10 Officers and ser- vants, half year,	70 5 <u>75</u>	105	
Being for each, per annum, \$152 34 for the same items,		Being for each, per annum, \$105 12 for the above items.	
			\$1009 34 1397 15 <u>\$387 81</u>

The above statement includes Labor and Salaries paid and unpaid, but embraces only expenditure for provisions actually consumed.

(D.)

## SAVINGS' BANK.

## CASH ACCOUNT.

DR.			
1861.			
Jany. 31.	To balance in hand,	£3257	7 11
"	Cash this month,	1447	16 6
Feb'y.	Do.	1040	7 7
March	Do.	1601	7 9
April	Do.	3522	7 11
May	Do.	3470	19 6
June	Do.	2563	7 7
July	Do.	3581	9 3
August	Do.	2904	7 6
Sept'r.	Do.	1943	19 1
Oct'r.	Do.	2937	11 2
Nov'r.	Do.	2842	16 11
Dec'r.	Do.	1141	8 10
			<hr/>
		32,255	7 6
May 11.	Cash from Receiver General,	£500	
Dec. 31.	Do.	4500	
			<hr/>
		5000	0 0
			<hr/>
		£37,255	7 6
			<hr/>
1862.			
Jan'y. 1.	Balance brought down,	£4909	14 10
			<hr/>
CR.			
1861.			
January.	By Cash paid this month,	£3527	5 0
February	Do.	2021	16 11
March	Do.	1213	2 2
April	Do.	4142	10 10
May	Do.	3900	15 7
June	Do.	1636	2 6
July	Do.	3258	16 9
August	Do.	2688	2 9
Sept'r.	Do.	2314	4 0
Oct'r.	Do.	3113	2 3
Nov'r.	Do.	2619	15 8
Dec'r.	Do.	1893	9 5
			<hr/>
		32,331	1 10
Dec'r. 31.	Cash paid A. & W. McKinlay,	14	10 10
			<hr/>
		32,345	12 8
	Balance,	4,909	14 10
			<hr/>
		£37,255	7 6
			<hr/>

E. DUCKETT, *Cashier.*

Savings' Bank Office, Halifax, 31st Decr., 1861.



## DEPOSITORS' ACCOUNT.

DR.

1861.			
Dec. 31.	To balance due depositors at this date,	£127,719	3 7
	Sundry accounts omitted, and errors—Abstract,		
	31st December, 1860, per statement annexed,	103	12 10
			<hr/>
		127,882	16 5
Deposits received—			
	March quarter,	£4,089	11 10
	June do.	9,615	13 10
	Sept'r do.	8,508	3 7
	Dec'r do.	7,009	1 10
			<hr/>
		29,222	11 1
			<hr/>
		157,045	7 6
	Balance of Interest,	4,611	0 6
			<hr/>
		£161,656	8 0
			<hr/> <hr/>
1861.			
Dec'r. 31.	To balance brought down,	£129,325	6 2
	This amount difference between Ledgers and		
	Abstract, 1861,	30	14 8
			<hr/>
		£129,356	0 10
			<hr/> <hr/>

CR.

1861.			
By deposits paid—			
	March quarter,	£6762	4 1
	June do.	9679	8 11
	Sept'r do.	8261	3 6
	Dec'r do.	7628	5 4
			<hr/>
		52,331	1 10
	Balance,	129,325	6 2
			<hr/>
		£161,656	8 0
			<hr/> <hr/>

E. DUCKETT, *Cashier.*

Savings' Bank Office, Halifax, 31st Decr., 1861.

## (E.)

## MILITIA RETURNS.

Adjutant General's Office,  
Nova Scotia Militia.

HALIFAX, N. S., November 1, 1861.

## (ABSTRACT A.)

*Pay List and Travelling Expenses of Staff Sergeants of Militia.*

1861.		
Aug. 1.	Sergt. Rogers, on account of pay due,	\$30 40
4.	“ White, do. and arrears \$10,	40 00
9.	“ Martin, do.	30 00
9.	“ Brooks, do.	30 00
15.	“ Collins, do.	30 00
22.	“ Ouligan, do. 1 quarter,	90 00
26.	“ Reynold's, do. 1 month,	32 00
28.	“ Riley, do.	32 00
29.	“ Rogers, do. travelling expenses,	11 12
Sept. 2.	“ Walls, pay and ferriage,	8 90
4.	“ Collins, do. and travelling expenses,	31 50
17.	“ Brook's pay, half yearly bal. and travelling expenses,	44 50
17.	“ Rogers, monthly pay,	30 00
18.	“ Martin, do.	30 00
24.	“ Johnson, by order of his Excellency,	40 00
26.	“ Rogers, arrears and pay to Oct. 3,	35 00
28.	“ Walls, pay and ferriage to date,	8 20
28.	“ Martin, travelling expenses from Pugwash,	5 00
28.	“ Collins, pay to 26th, small contingent included,	12 37
Octr. 2.	“ Brooks, travelling expenses from Digby,	9 00
3.	“ White, pay and part travelling expenses,	34 50
3.	“ Collins, pay to date,	15 00
3.	“ Collins, stationery and arrears,	12 00
4.	“ Martin, pay \$30, arrears \$5, trav. expenses \$4 22,	39 22
14.	“ White, pay,	30 00
18.	“ Brooks, do.	30 00
18.	“ Codrington, do.	30 00
30.	“ Riley, do.	32 00
		\$802 71

(A true abstract.)

R. BLIGH SINCLAIR, A. G. M.

*Sums paid by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, by Cheque on  
Bank B. N. A.*

1861.		
Jan'y. 13.	Capt. Rowley, for armory and contingent for 1860, for 7 months,	\$15 16
Jan'y. 21.	J. Eagen, for bullet moulds,	42 00
Jan'y. 21.	A. & W. McKinlay, for stationery,	60 81
Jan'y. 28.	E. Wallace, Esq., for sums paid by him,	25 89
Feb'y. 12.	Paid to Mr. Mahony for Drill building,	1216 00

Contingent and armory allowance.	Feb'y. 16.	Capt. Traunweizer, for armory and contingent for 1860,	\$28 00	
	Feb'y. 18.	Capt. Rowley, balance do.	10 84	
	Feb'y. 16.	Capt. Mackinlay, Halifax, do.	28 00	
	Do.	Capt. Chearnley, do.	30 00	
	Do.	Capt. Kenny, do.	28 00	
	Do.	Capt. Bulger, do.	28 00	
	Do.	Capt. Anderson, do.	26 00	
	Do.	Capt. Falconer, do.	26 00	
	Do.	Capt. Hartshorne, do.	24 00	
	Feb'y. 21.	Capt. Le Visconte, do.	25 00	
	Do.	Lieut. Col. Brown, do.	50 40	
	Do.	Capt. Gesner, do.	24 00	
	Do.	Capt. Milberry, do.	26 00	
	Do.	Capt. Macdonald, Hawkesbury, do.	26 00	
	Do.	Capt. Hart, do.	26 00	
	Do.	Capt. Mackay, do.	26 00	
	Do.	Capt. Macdonald, Antigonishe, do.	24 00	
	Do.	Capt. Ruggles, do.	26 00	
	Do.	Capt. Veits, do.	24 00	
	Do.	Capt. Reid, do.	22 00	
	Do.	Capt. Dexter, do.	24 00	
	Do.	Capt. Fowler, do.	26 00	
	Do.	Capt. Longley, do.	26 00	
	Do.	Lieut. Col. Scott, do.	50 40	
	March 7.	Capt. Fowler, (Sergt. Collins' expenses travelling from Amherst to Truro, Halifax and Cornwallis,	12 00	
	8.	W. G. Harrington, for truckage and expense of targets at the Point,	8 00	
	16.	Keating, for portable powder magazine,	22 50	
	19.	Commissariat department, for ammunition,	666 42	
				\$2723 42

(E. E.)

R. B. SINCLAIR, A. G. M.

April 2nd, 1861.

*Miscellaneous Orders by His Excellency paid by Cheque to Order.*

1861.

April 23.	A. M. Uniacke, Esq., for legal advice,	\$10 00
25.	Messrs. Farquharson & Carter, for militia clothing,	8 35
27.	Fuller's express, freight of ammunition,	21 00
30.	W. Gossip, for military publications,	5 10
May 1.	Sergt. Brooks, subsistence and travelling expenses,	6 50
13.	Fuller's express, freight of ammunition,	5 00
13.	Col. Sinclair, for small sums ( <i>abstract C.</i> )	21 62
14.	G. Lang, for ballasting drill building,	59 90
16.	Mr. Hill, for repairing drill room,	490 97
22.	Capt. Munro, Sergt. Cox's subsistence,	71 12
23.	Corpl. Nash, 63rd Regt., militia uniform,	7 00
28.	Sergt. Graves, 62nd, Militia Sergts. sword,	10 00
31.	Sergt. Martin's travelling expenses,	6 00
31.	Gas Company for lighting drill building,	40 50
June 1.	George Ackhurst for militia sword,	10 00
12.	Lieut. Col. Sinclair, forage for a year for one horse,	108 00
12.	Thos. Neville, freight of ammunition from magazine,	15 90
17.	Commissariat department, for ammunition and other stores,	237 16

July 16.	Ouligan's fare from Guysborough to Pictou mines,	\$5 55
16.	Commissariat, balance of account due and paid June 17th,	102 58
23.	H. Wisdom, work done in drill building,	32 00
23.	Hunter, gas fitter, for do.	174 50
26.	Sergt. Walls, freights of ammunition,	20 00
26.	Gibbons, for ballasting drill building,	12 00
		1480 75
	Cheque not presented,	5 55
		\$1475 20

(E. E.)

R. B. SINCLAIR, A. G. M.

*Miscellaneous Orders of His Excellency, paid by Cheques, from Nov. 1st, 1861,  
to January 1st, 1862.*

Cheques, No.	Date 1861.			
Outstanding cheques from last quarter.	{	83	Oct. 17. W. B. Townsend, Sergt. Whyte's travelling expenses from Yarmouth to Windsor, including 10s. due to the editor of the Yarmouth Tribune, and £2 13 4½ to be stopped out of Sergt. Whyte's pay on account of subsistence disallowed,	\$24 68
		88	26. Mr. Wisdom, for work done in the drill room,	13 40
		90	Nov. 1. Jas. Kearney, 7 Jersey frocks for use of the staff sergeants,	9 25
		91	1. Commissariat department, ammunition and other articles supplied,	650 01
		92	2. Editor Royal Gazette, on acc't, for printing circulars, &c., per acc't,	260 00
		6	13. Andrew King, Lieut. Crowthe's expenses at the Windsor meeting,	4 50
		8	14. Wm. Hawke, making uniform for Sergt. Whyte,	7 37
		10	16. American telegraph company,	5 79
		11	18. Thos. Neville, trucking targets and ammunition and detention at ordnance stores,	17 00
		16	Dec. 5. Railway office, freight of ammunition, targets, tents, &c., to Windsor and back to Halifax,	21 60
		17	6. Lt. Col. Sinclair, Capt. Le Visconte's contingent paid by Col. S. after transfer of account to Bank of Nova Scotia,	25 00
		20	10. Fuller's express, freight of arms and ammunition to out stations,	12 49
		23	17. Capt. Longley, Sergt. Brooks' travelling expenses from Paradise to Brier Island,	7 00
		26	26. Sergt. Whyte, travelling Annapolis to Windsor,	\$5 50
			Do. Windsor to Halifax,	1 35
	Do. Baggage from station,	0 45		
	Do. Halifax to Sydney,	12 00		
		19 30		
		\$1077 39		

(E. E.)

R. B. SINCLAIR, A. G. M.

## (ABSTRACT B.)

*Halifax, N. S., August 1st, 1861.*

## PAY LIST.

1861.		
April 4.	Sergt. Rogers, monthly pay,	\$30 00
8.	Whyte, do.	30 00
11.	Collins, month's pay and \$10 arrears,	40 00
29.	Collins, pay and travelling expenses to May 11,	32 00
May 1.	Brooks, pay for one month,	30 00
4.	Rogers, month's pay,	30 00
13.	Whyte, do.	30 00
13.	Martin, do.	30 00
13.	Lt. Col. Sinclair, quarter's pay,	240 00
21.	Sergt. Cox, pay,	36 75
28.	Ouligan, pay 4 months and balance 53 cents,	112 53
31.	Martin, pay,	30 80
June 5.	White, pay one month,	30 00
29.	Brooks, pay do.	30 00
30.	Rogers, do. and \$10 arrears,	40 00
31.	Collins, month's pay,	30 00
July 11.	Brooks, pay,	30 00
Do.	Martin, pay and \$5 arrears,	35 00
Do.	Collins, pay,	30 00
Do.	Rogers, pay,	30 00
July 12.	Whyte, pay,	30 00
13.	Wall, pay,	9 00
15.	Jordan, pay,	19 00
20.	Riley, pay 2 months,	32 00
20.	Reynolds, pay 1 month,	16 00
30.	Wall, pay and \$1 60 ferriage,	8 60
		\$1042 08

(E. E.)

R. B. SINCLAIR, E. G. M.

## PAY LIST.

1861.		
Feb'y. 11.	Lt. Col. Sinclair, quarter's pay to Feb. 9th, including \$2 balance due,	\$252 00
March 4.	Sergt. Whyte, quarter's pay at £90 per annum, deducting price of 12 Drill-books, at 6d. each,	88 60
4.	Sergt. Rogers, quarter's pay to March 3rd,	90 00
Feb'y. 25.	Sergt. Ouligan, pay from Nov. 18, 1860, to Feb. 18, 1861— —one quarter,	90 00
March 13.	Sergt. Collins, on account of pay and travelling expenses,	91 39
Feb'y. 26.	Drill-Sergt. Martin, on account of 39 drills at Clements- port, at 50 cents per drill, minus \$1 for drill-book,	18 50
		\$630 49

(E. E.)

R. B. SINCLAIR, A. G. M.

## PAY LIST.

Cheques, No's.	Date 1861.		
1	Nov. 1.	Sergt. Codrington, pay in advance to Dec. 4th,	\$30 00
2	4.	Rogers, pay to Nov. 3 in full,	35 00
3	5.	Reynolds, 63rd Regt., three months pay, Sept. Oct. and May, being allowed by application from Reynolds, and special permission of his Excellency,	48 00
5	9.	Lieut. Col. Sinclair, 6 months pay and \$7 arrears, to Nov. 9,	507 00
7	14.	Sergt. Whyte, pay to Nov. 4th, deducting \$10 67 disallowed, cash and subsistence, in full,	24 33
9	14.	Martin, pay to Nov. 8,	30 00
12	19.	Ouligan, one quarter's pay to Nov. 18th, \$90, and half years arrear \$10,	100 00
13	20.	Brooks, pay to Nov. 10,	30 00
14	27.	Riley, 62nd, pay from 1st to 8th Nov. \$4, paint and painting bulls' eyes, 50 cents,	4 50
15	Dec. 5.	Rogers, pay in advance to Jan. 3, in full from Nov. 3,	65 00
18	10.	Brooks, pay to Dec. 10,	30 00
19	9.	Martin, pay to Dec. 8,	30 00
21	10.	Whyte, expenses in letter dated Dec. 5, partly allowed, \$11 10, pay to Dec. 4, \$30,	41 10
22	11.	Codrington, pay to Dec. 4,	30 00
27	26.	Whyte, pay to Dec. 14, \$10, and arrear balance April and May, 1861, \$6,	16 00
28	27.	Mullaney, one month's pay advance to Jan. 14,	30 00
			\$1050 93

(E. E.)

R. B. SINCLAIR, A. G. M.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 1st, 1861.

*Miscellaneous Orders by His Excellency.*

1861.

May 28.	Capt. Veith, travelling expenses for Staff Sergt,	\$4 00
July 16.	Capt Hart, Sergt. Ouligan's fare,	5 55
Sept. 4.	David Hood, for gas supplied for drill-building,	30 90
	4. William Cunard, Esq., Ouligan's fare,	2 50
	28. Messrs Albro, Collins's fare from Sydney,	20 00
Oct'r. 2.	Mr. Keith, furniture hire and damage to do. in his Excellen- cy's tents at Windsor,	24 50
	3. Telegraph Company,	4 23
	5. Mr. Smith, expense of a Rifle-meeting at Windsor, includ- ing horses, trucks, men, and carpenters', and other work,	75 80
16.	Capt. Huestis, Ouligan's fare,	8 00
19.	Mr. Black, subsistence, &c., of Band at Windsor,	34 00
22.	Mr. Flowers, for flags, poles, &c.	32 40
		\$247 88

(A true abstract.)

R. BLIGH SINCLAIR, A. G. M.

## (ABSTRACT C.)

*Sums paid by Licut. Col. Sinclair on Volunteer Service, from September 1st.*

1861.

Sept. 2. Travelling expenses of self and Mr. Allison to Windsor, including horse,	\$8 00
17. Telegraph to Fredericton,	0 75
20. Travelling expenses of Sergt. Riley, 62nd Regt., and self, to Windsor, two days,	10 00
22. Paid to workmen engaged in erecting butts at Windsor,	17 60
26. Ferriage for Sergt. Rogers, paid to him,	1 00
Sept. (date omitted). Paid McDonald, truckman, Halifax, conveyance of military stores,	1 50
Oct. 1 and 2. Paid Volunteer guard on duty at Windsor on the ground by order of his Excellency, \$1 per diem per man, 2 days,	56 00
Oct. 2. Nine buglers do. \$18, and two extra fares for do. to Bugle Major, \$2 70,	20 70
2. Refunded to his Excellency, telegraph from New Brunswick, paid by him at Weymouth,	1 95
3. Paid Sergt. Riley, 62nd, for soldiers employed at Windsor, per rect. annexed in account book,	24 50
5. Sergt. Rogers' ferriage,	1 00
6. Telegraph to Pugwash and Antigonish,	0 85
12. Lt. Col. Sinclair, travelling expenses from Halifax, Amherst, Gulf Shore, Antigonish, and back,	24 00
19. Barrack master, for paliasse deficient at Windsor,	0 75
	\$168 60

(E. E.)

R. BLIGH SINCLAIR,

A. G. M.

(F.)

## TREASURY NOTES' COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

*Amount of Province Notes signed by the Commissioners from February 7, 1861, to February 24, 1862, and handed to the Receiver General.*

1861.	ONE POUND NOTES.	
March 2 to 18.	Nos. 98001 to 101000—	12,000
Ap'l. 25 to May 17.	101001 to 104000—	12,000
July 17 to 23.	104001 to 105000—	4,000
	FIVE DOLLAR NOTES.	
July 30.	No. 1 to 1000—	5,000
Aug. 23.	1001 to 2000—	5,000
Sept. 11.	2001 to 3000—	5,000
Oct. 30.	3001 to 5000—	10,000
Dec. 26.	5001 to 6000—	5,000
28.	6001 to 7000—	5,000
		<u>\$63,000</u>

JNO. NAYLOR,  
JEREMIAH NORTHUP,  
CHARLES TWINING.

*Amount of Provincial Notes defaced by the Commissioners from March 12, 1861, to February 24, 1862, and delivered by them to the Provincial Secretary, as per receipts in Registry Book.*

1861.		
May 9.	Defaced—	12,000
July 18.	do.	12,000
Aug't 13.	do.	4,000
Oct. 19.	do.	10,000
Dec. 18.	do.	10,000
1862.		
Feb. 18.	do.	10,000
24.	do.	5,000
		<u>\$63,000</u>

JOHN NAYLOR,  
JEREMIAH NORTHUP,  
CHARLES TWINING.



(G.)

## BOARD OF REVENUE.

*The Province of Nova Scotia in account with the Board of Revenue for 1861.*

DR.

1861.

Cash paid the Revenue Officers, Halifax, from proceeds of seizures of goods, sold 20th December, 1860; and from fines received from 28th April to 31st December, 1860,	\$510 58
Cash paid Revenue Officers out of fine received from George Shelnut,	780 00
Cash paid John Harley, Le Have, being one-half the fine received from the Master of the "Silver Cloud,"	10 00
Cash paid James Kerr, for the purchase of revolver, to replace one destroyed by fire,	13 00
Cash paid James A. Nickerson, Barrington, being a further sum for services performed by him in seizure of "Sea Foam,"	50 00
Cash paid Keyran Conway, Arichat, for expenses and services in the seizure of articles from the "W. A. Henry,"	1 55
Cash paid for telegrams,	19 57
Cash paid for stationery and <i>Royal Gazette</i> ,	10 85
Cash paid Receiver General,	2067 41
	3462 96
	\$3462 96

CR.

1861.

By balance from last account,	172 20
Received for proceeds of seizures,	905 76
Received for fines,	2385 00
	3462 96
	\$3462 96

B. B. OXLEY, *Clerk.*

Board of Revenue, Halifax, 31st Decr., 1861.

## APPENDIX No. 22.

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### INTERCOLONIAL TRADE.

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(COPY.)

*Downing Street, 5th Novr. 1861.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your predecessor's despatch, No. 41, of the 27th September, accompanied by a report of the Executive Council on the promotion of commercial intercourse between New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island by reciprocal admission, duty free, of articles (with the exception of spirituous liquors) the growth, produce, or manufacture of each of these provinces.

I have to inform you that Her Majesty's Government will offer no opposition to any well advised measure which the several Governments may think proper to adopt for promoting a free commercial intercourse between the different Provinces,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Lieutenant Governor, the hon. Arthur H. Gordon, &c., &c. &c.

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*Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 23rd November, 1859.*

On a communication, dated 21st inst., of the hon. the Minister of Finance, stating that it is desirable to extend the arrangements whereby certain productions of the several B. N. A. Provinces are reciprocally admitted free, so as to include all articles either produced or manufactured within the said Provinces.

That it would also be important to ascertain how far it might be practicable to assimilate the tariffs of the several Provinces, so as to permit entire free trade between them, and he recommends that your Excellency be requested to communicate with the Lieutenant Governors of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Governments of those Provinces are prepared to unite with Canada in recommending legislation for the purpose of establishing the reciprocal free interchange of all productions and manufactures of the respective Provinces, and further to enquire how far it might be practicable to assimilate the tariffs of the several Provinces, so as to permit entire free trade between them.

The committee concur in the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, and submit the same for your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed) W. H. LEE, C. E. C.

(Copy.)

*Downing Street, 5th Novr. 1861.*

MY LORD,—

I think it right to inform you that I have not overlooked the important subject of the Minute of the Executive Council forwarded to me by Sir E. Head, in his despatch, No. 2, of the second of January, relative to the establishment of a reciprocal free trade between the British Provinces of North America, and an assimilation of their tariffs.

The Government of Canada thought it desirable to make an attempt to accomplish these ends, and wished to know whether there would be any objections on the part of the Imperial Government.

I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty's Government feel no wish to offer an obstacle to any endeavor which may be made by the respective Provincial Governments to bring about a free commercial intercourse between the North American Provinces.

I have, &amp;c.

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

The Viscount Monck, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

(COPY)

*Government House, Quebec, 1st February, 1862.*

MY LORD—

I have the honor to enclose, for the consideration of your Lordship and of your constitutional advisers, a minute of the Executive Council of this Province, which was approved of by my predecessor, Sir E. Head.

Upon the transmission of this document to England, exception was taken by the Board of Trade to the course proposed to be pursued. This led to a correspondence which extended over several months, and has caused the delay in bringing the matter before your notice.

Your Lordship will perceive, by the last despatch from the Colonial Office, that Her Majesty's Government have withdrawn their objection to the plan for the establishment of free commercial intercourse between the different Provinces of British North America; and I shall be very glad to hear from you, whether you think proposals for the purpose from the Government of this Province, would be favourably received by your advisers.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Signed) MONCK.

His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

[Private.]

(COPY)

*Provincial Secretary's Office,  
Fredericton, N. B., 18th Sept. 1861.*

MY DEAR SIR,—

With reference to my conversation with you and your colleagues, when I was in Halifax, I now send you unofficially, but for the information of your colleagues as well as your own, a copy of our memorandum to the Lieutenant Governor, which will at once explain to you the steps which we have taken to promote the scheme to which it refers.

His Excellency will write immediately to the Secretary of State upon the subject. I trust you will induce Lord Mulgrave to address the Duke of Newcastle upon the same question, that all objections to Legislative action in that quarter may be removed.

I have reason to believe that the Government of Prince Edward Island view the measure favorably, and I shall send a copy of our memorandum to the Hon. Mr. Palmer also, by to-night's mail.

I am, my dear sir,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY.

Hon. Joseph Howe, Halifax.

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It appears to me that authority to pass an act authorizing the importation of articles, the growth, produce and manufacture of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, (excepting spirituous liquors,) would meet all the requirements.

The Government of New Brunswick will be prepared to submit to the Legislature of this Province an act containing these provisions, providing the Governments of Nova Scotia and the Island approve, and the Imperial Government assents.

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY.

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Your Excellency is aware that on former occasions, the expediency of still further promoting the commercial inter-communication and the interchange of articles of trade between the several Provinces of British North America, and especially between the three lower Provinces, by the admission (duty free) into each these Provinces, of articles, the growth, produce and manufacture of the Province from which they might be exported, has formed a subject of consideration by the Government of New Brunswick, and provision has been made by the Provincial Legislature for carrying into full effect this relaxation of our fiscal laws by proclamation and without further legislation.

But we were informed by your Excellency, when you communicated to us the despatch of the Secretary of State of the that the instructions, contained in that and other despatches, precluded you from exercising the power thus vested in you without previous communication with the Secretary of State.

In the despatch, however, specially referred to above, a distinction was drawn between the admission (duty free) into this or any other of the British North American Provinces, of articles, the growth, produce and manufacture of the West Indies or of the United States, and of the admission (duty free) of articles the growth, produce and manufacture of any of the British North American Provinces into another British North American Province; and, in the last Session of the Legislature, an act was passed giving effect to this distinction, and revoking that part of the then existing Statute which enabled your Excellency, by proclamation, to admit (duty free) into New Brunswick, articles, the growth, produce and manufacture of the West Indies or United States; but the power of issuing a proclamation for the admission (duty free) into this Province, of articles, the growth, produce and manufacture of the other British North American Provinces, still remains vested in your Excellency.

The close contiguity of the three lower Provinces, viz., of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and this Province; their identity of feeling and interests; the fact that their laws and political constitution are, if not identical, similar to each other, and their social and commercial intercourse is rapidly extending, to the benefit of all,—render it, in our opinion, highly expedient that the remaining obstacle, still presented by the fiscal laws of the three Provinces, to the full development of this commercial and social sympathy between them, should be removed.

It is possible that, in effecting this alteration, each of the three Provinces might be called upon to relinquish some Revenue ; but we are confident that even if this should occur, it would be but temporary, and that it would be more than counter-balanced by the general commercial and social advantages of the measure ; and we have had reason to believe that the governments of Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, view the matter in the same light.

To the admission, however, (duty free,) into one Province, of exciseable articles, the manufacture of another Province, special objections, the character of which is obvious, and are, we believe, recognized by the other Provinces, present themselves ; but we are prepared to recommend and be responsible for such steps as may be necessary to relieve from duty on import into this Province, all articles, with the sole exception of spirituous liquors, the growth, produce, and manufacture of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, or either of them, upon receiving from them, or either of them, a similar abrogation on the imports thither of articles, the growth, produce, and manufacture of New Brunswick.

We request your Excellency to bring these opinions before the Secretary of State with the view of taking such steps, with the concurrence of Her Majesty, as may be necessary to carry them into effect.

(Signed)

S. L. TILLEY,  
W. H. STEENS,  
A. J. SMITH,  
CHAS. WATTERS,  
P. MITCHELL,  
J. STEADMAN,  
GEORGE L. HATHEWAY,  
JOHN McMILLAN.

## APPENDIX No. 23.

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### DUCHESS OF KENT.

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*Government House, Halifax, 4th April, 1861.*

MY LORD DUKE,—

The Legislative Council and House of Assembly having been informed by the mail which arrived yesterday, of the lamented death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at once proceeded to pass addresses to Her Majesty expressive of their deep sympathy at the loss Her Majesty has sustained.

I have to request your Grace will be pleased to lay these addresses at the foot of the throne.

I have, &c.

(Signed) MULGRAVE.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

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(COPY.)

*Downing Street, 20th May, 1861.*

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 25, of the 4th of April, enclosing addresses of condolence to the Queen from the Members of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Nova Scotia on the death of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, I have laid these addresses before the Queen, and I am commanded to express Her Majesty's sense of the kindness and loyal feeling which have dictated them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor the Right Hon. the Earl of Mulgrave.

## APPENDIX No. 24.

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### PRINCE CONSORT.

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[Circular.]

(COPY)

*Downing Street, 16th December, 1861.*

SIR,—

It is with the deepest regret that I have to communicate to you the melancholy intelligence of the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

His Royal Highness expired, at Windsor Castle, on the night of the fourteenth instant, at ten minutes before eleven o'clock, to the inexpressible grief of Her Majesty, the Royal Family, and the Nation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

Lieut. Governor the Right Hon. the Earl of Mulgrave, &c. &c. &c.

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(COPY)

*Downing Street, 10th March, 1862.*

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, No. 13, of the 20th February, enclosing an address of condolence to the Queen, passed by the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Nova Scotia.

I have to request that your Lordship will acquaint the Council and Assembly that I have duly laid the address before the Queen, and that Her Majesty has been pleased to receive very graciously their loyal expressions of sympathy and attachment.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) NEWCASTLE.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Mulgrave, &c. &c. &c.

## APPENDIX No. 25.

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### EDUCATIONAL REPORT.

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MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

In submitting to your Excellency, and the two branches of the Legislature, my seventh annual report on the state of education, I shall, first of all, make a few remarks on the tables appended ; secondly, present a brief statement of proceedings in my own special field of labor ; and, lastly, offer a few suggestions founded on the disclosures of the recent census, with a view to our educational improvement.

#### STATISTICAL TABLES.

All statistical tables are founded on registration, and can, therefore, be relied upon, only in so far as this matter is carefully and accurately attended to. Such registration in the cause of education has not, we fear, received that measure of attention which its importance demands, and, consequently, in not a few cases, have the most erroneous conclusions been drawn, both in reference to the matter of quantity and quality.

To secure a thorough reliable table of statistics in education, the first thing to be done is the construction of a register that shall embrace the time of the admission and withdrawal of the scholars, their attendance and progress ; and the next thing is, the providing of an agency by which these points shall be regularly and punctually recorded. Tables drawn up from such a register are vastly more valuable in imparting sound views of a nation's education, and, thereby furnishing a sure guide, whether in the supply of deficiencies or in the correction of abuses, or in its general improvement, than all the vague speculations of the theorist, or the eloquent and conjectural statement of the philanthropist and educationist. Ever since my appointment to office, I have been expecting annually some alterations in our provincial educational enactment, and have, therefore, continued to use the registers and blank returns of my predecessor. As the law now stands they are sufficiently minute and comprehensive, and, were proper provision made for a thorough agency, they would furnish abundant data for drawing sound conclusions in reference to our educational state, whether as one of advance or retrogression. This, however, is not the case, there being some hundreds of school districts from which there are no returns at all, and these, generally speaking, are in a much worse condition than those from which reports have been obtained. The only legitimate use then that can be made of these tables, is to compare them with the past, that we may see whether we are advancing or retrograding.

Now, it will be remembered, that in comparing the tables of last year with the two years preceding, there was a considerable falling off in every department ; in comparing the tables of this year with the last, there is no great perceptible difference, but that, I am glad to say, is in some respects in the way of improvement. In the winter of 1860 there were 998 schools in session, in 1861 there were 1020 ; in the summer of 1860 there were, 114, and in that of 1861 there were 1106.



The sum total raised by the people in support of common education in 1860 was \$121,873.40; the same in 1861 was \$129,775.40. The support given to the same cause by the Province in 1860 was \$45,742.65; and in 1861, \$46,833.31. The whole number of pupils attending school in the winter of 1860 was 33,210; and in 1861, 31,409. In summer of 1860, 37,376; and in 1861, 35,895. The average salary of each teacher in 1860 was \$160; in 1861 it was \$164.68. The worse feature in the above comparison is the falling off in the number of children attending school,—a state of things this which, unless something be done, and that speedily, in the way of taxation for common schools, will, we fear, every succeeding year, be gradually becoming worse.

#### NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

Since my last report was handed in, two terms of the Normal School have passed over. At the winter term of 1860–1861, the number enrolled was eight-three including six paying pupils. Of these, at the close of the term, two obtained Grammar School Diplomas, thirty-three First Class, and twenty-five Second Class Diplomas. At the other,—the summer term of 1861,—there were enrolled sixty, of which, at its close, one received a Grammar School Diploma, eighteen First Class, and twenty Second Class Diplomas. The names of the graduates at both these terms are appended. From this list and the lists of the graduates handed in during the successive years the Normal School has been in existence, it appears that about three hundred have now obtained either Grammar or First class certificates. Of these four-fifths have taught a longer or shorter period, and a goodly number have already completed the engagement they came under when they joined the Institution.

Though this list scarcely comprises a third of the teachers of the Province, yet there is now considerable difficulty in procuring situations for them with adequate remuneration. After expending £20 or £30 or £40 in qualifying themselves for their professional work, it is natural and reasonable that they should look for more commodious and better equipped School-houses, as well as a larger emolument for their services, than those who have not expended one farthing on such an object. But such situations are now comparatively rare, and hence a goodly number of the most efficient of the female graduates are unemployed this winter, and this state of things is likely to increase instead of diminishing, unless some measures of compulsory assessment is enacted. Several of these teachers are earning at this moment not more than the wages of a common laborer; and it cannot be wondered at, if, in these circumstances, they will ere long transfer their services to some other country where they will be more highly appreciated and rewarded. In New Brunswick, every male teacher who has attended the Normal School for twelve weeks is guaranteed, out of the Provincial treasury, the sum of £37 10s. whereas, if he has not, he can only draw £20. In England, the difference is far greater between a *certified* and *uncertified*, that is, between him who has gone through a regular course of training and him who has not.

If the Normal School is to be preserved in its efficiency, either taxation must be imposed or the Scholarships renewed or a certain pecuniary preference given to its graduates.

#### MODEL SCHOOLS.

These Schools have been going on pretty much as heretofore. The attendance last summer was about the same as usual; this winter it is not quite so large. The number enrolled is 160, and the average daily attendance 134. The number of pupils in classics is 40, in modern languages, 33, and in algebra and mathematics, 20. The receipts and expenditures of this branch of the Normal School establishment will be found among the other tables at the end of this report.

#### DUTIES AS SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

In consequence of domestic affliction, I was unable last spring to perform my usual tour of visitation. During the summer and autumn, however, I visited the Counties of Colchester, Pictou, Hants, Kings, Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth, Shel-

burne, Lunenburg, and Halifax. In the course of these visitations I met the teachers in their respective localities, and conferred with them on various topics connected with their profession. I regret that in some of the counties the attendance of the teachers was not such as it ought to have been. This may have arisen from want of proper intimation of my visit, or from lack of professional zeal. In other places, again, the meetings were large and exceedingly interesting, and, I believe, profitable. Were there local inspectors, there would be no difficulty in assembling all the teachers on these occasions, and continuing the meetings for two or three days. It affords me much satisfaction to be able to state that the teachers, in several counties, are manifesting a far deeper interest in the objects of their calling, are busily engaged in some districts in forming associations amongst themselves for mutual improvement, and for the diffusion of more enlightened views on the whole subject of the education of the young. It is proposed at present to unite all these county associations under one central head, to hold annual conventions by delegation or otherwise, for the purpose of considering and discussing various topics connected with their calling; of taking counsel together, and giving publicity to their views on matters appertaining to their own interests, and the general interests of education throughout the Province. Should this movement be judiciously conducted it will be productive of the most beneficial results. I solicit on its behalf every possible countenance and patronage on the part of the more influential in every community. In countries where such an organization exists it has received the sympathy and support not only of enlightened patriots and philanthropists, but of men of the highest eminence in the walks of literature and philosophy, and all because it involves interest lying at the foundation of all advancement in the social economy, in the national welfare.

During these visitations I also addressed public meetings on some department or other of education, according to the circumstances of the locality, and but rarely failing to call attention to the best mode of supporting education,—that is, taxation of property. These meetings, in most cases, were largely attended, and the deepest interest manifested. I only regret that the time I can give to these visitations, consistently with my other duties in the Normal School, is so very limited—six weeks in spring and six weeks in autumn. Should the present arrangements continue, it appears to me that it would be much more beneficial to the cause of education were the period of my active duties at the Normal School reduced from 5 to 3 months, at the end of each term. The other teachers could be carrying on the pupils in their scholarship, and thoroughly preparing them for deriving more benefit from the professional instruction they receive at my hand,—the department to which I chiefly devote myself.

The £600 has, as usual, been expended on the purchase of books for the poorer districts, or rather for the poorer classes in every district. We fear that there is no small irregularity in the distribution of these books, and that this boon of the Legislature is not, in consequence, so extensively beneficial as it might be. A code of regulations addressed to the different School Boards would be of great service in this matter.

The £500 authorized by the Legislature to be devoted to the encouragement of the formation of School Libraries, and which has not been drawn from the Treasury for three or four years owing to the want of proper regulations for the conducting of these libraries, might be very advantageously employed for a year or so in supporting a thorough system of school inspection; but more of this anon.

The various vouchers for the money expended, &c., will be found amongst the other tables.

#### SUGGESTIONS.

I have now brought before your Excellency a brief outline of our educational condition, as that is exhibited in the tables appended, as well as of my own official proceedings during the past year. I should now, in conformity with law and my usual practice, proceed to offer a few suggestions with a view to our educational improvement. But did I pursue this course, I would be but reiterating the statements to which I have given expression for the last six years. During that time I have, in my annual reports, pressed and urged upon the attention of the Legis-

lature the innumerable defects of our present condition and the means best fitted for their removal. A year and a half ago I addressed an appeal to the inhabitants of Nova Scotia on the subject of assessment, persuaded that no great or radical change can be effected in educational matters unless a more adequate provision is made for its support. In about a month after the issuing of that address nearly 6000 of the most enlightened and Catholic-minded of my fellow provincials petitioned the Legislature in favor of the scheme therein propounded. In the hope that some steps might be taken last session in answer to the prayer of these petitioners, I appended to my last report the draught of a modified assessment bill; but as is well known, nothing was done. In these circumstances the census of the Province was taken, and in that census four of the headings of the tables are intended to bring out in the most tangible form the actual educational condition of the Province, two of these headings having a reference to reading, and two to writing. The result of these enquiries is, that between the ages of five and fifteen there are 36,430 unable to read, and above fifteen there are 45,039, making in all 81,469; and of the same ages, 49,433, and 65,444, making in all 144,877 unable to write. This information I hold to be invaluable. Whoever suggested the propriety of inserting such a heading in the census is entitled to the best thanks of every true patriot,—of every Christian philanthropist. It brings out and establishes, not conjecturally but actually, our provincial educational condition. All the educational statistical tables that I have examined merely establish the proportion of schoolable children receiving instruction. The attendance of the children at school, however, is one thing, and the actual reception of knowledge, or the benefit they derive therefrom, is another. The number of children at school may be fair enough, but their attendance may be so irregular and fragmentary, or the character of the teaching may be so indifferent, that it may prove of little or no practical utility. And this is what I have insisted upon, report after report,—year after year. The proportion of children attending school in Nova Scotia compares pretty favorably with other countries. Last summer the attendance was 1 in 9.21 or 10½ per cent. of the population.

In England in 1858, the proportion of scholars in week-day schools of all kinds to the entire population, was 1 in 77 or 12.99 per cent. But this, we have always maintained, however important, is not sufficient; it is the actual result of the acquirements made that are mainly to be looked at; depending on these two considerations, the character of the attendance and that of the teaching. It is this very point that is creating such a sensation at this moment in England. The Royal Commissioners, who have been investigating the subject of educational statistics in England for the last 5 years, at the last session of the Imperial Parliament, gave in a very elaborate report of their proceedings; in which they declare the amount of elementary education possessed by the children actually attending school to be so defective, so very much below what it ought to be, that they felt constrained to recommend to Her Majesty the propriety of applying certain tests of examination to children of certain ages as one of the elements entitling teachers to a share of the public funds. Perhaps the nearest approximation that could be made to such a test is the method pursued educationally in taking the Census of Nova-Scotia; and however startling may be the result, it is, I believe, considerably beneath the reality, that a goodly number have inserted their names as able to read and write, when the measure both of the one and the other was so low as to be of little or no practical utility to the possessors. It is, no doubt, true that the age in both headings is considerably below the time when, under the most favorable circumstances, children are capable of reading and writing, the former being at the age of 7 or 8, and the latter of 9 or 10. But even with this abatement, when we take into account the fact above referred to and the unwillingness of not a few to acknowledge their inability either to read or write, we suspect that the result will approximate pretty nearly the truth. How Nova Scotia, as thus tested, stands in comparison with other countries, we are not in a condition to determine, and that simply because we can find no statistical tables with the same headings. But, be this as it may, whether we are better or worse than other provinces or countries, it does not materially affect the astounding disclosure, that there is nearly a third of our population entirely uneducated, and thereby beyond

the means of obtaining knowledge through the usual channels ; nor does it lessen our responsibility in reference to the use of means for the removal of this sore evil, preying as it does like a canker on all our institutions, and increasing every year at a fearfully rapid ratio. We know not how many of these hundred thousand who cannot write are parents, but there must be a very considerable number ; and it were altogether unreasonable to expect that these can feel any desire for the education of their children. They know not the value of education themselves, and how can they appreciate it in reference to their offspring? But these children are, notwithstanding, growing apace, and will soon constitute the men and women of our population, so that the evil under which we are laboring demands not only an effectual but an immediate cure. If, as is generally supposed, Nova-Scotia is upon the eve of a new era in her history ; if she is about to receive a fresh and invigorating impulse in her mining, agricultural, and commercial pursuits, surely there is a still louder call addressed in all this to every true patriot in the land to exert his utmost energy to arrest this downward course of ignorance with all its train of misery, cruelty, and crime. All the natural resources now opening up, and all the bright prospects which these inspire can alone yield true satisfaction and permanent prosperity, when they are developed and directed by enlightened intelligence, pains-taking industry and high-toned Christian morality ; and as these can alone be secured by a universal and sound system of education, how loud and imperative the demand thus addressed to all the true friends of Nova-Scotia to combine their counsels and their exertions in the accomplishment of an object at all times desirable, but in present circumstances supremely so.

But, to come to the point, the question is, what ought to be done in the present emergency? What is the first step that ought to be taken in our endeavors to educate the hundreds and thousands of our population that are perishing for lack of knowledge? Now, it appears to me, looking at all the aspects of the case, that there are four things which the Legislature now in session may do, which would not only be of immense service in the application of an immediate remedy to the existing evil, but operate powerfully in preparing the way for a thorough remodelling of the whole of our educational condition.

1st. That instructions be given to the Superintendent of Education to draw up as full and accurate a statement as possible of the leading defects of the present state of things, and the means best calculated for their removal, with a draft Bill embodying the same ; to get a thousand copies or more of said statement printed and extensively circulated during the course of the summer ; and to take whatever course he may think best fitted to direct public attention to the same, and to ascertain the views of the more intelligent in the various localities respecting its general features. The time has now arrived, when the whole of our educational condition from the most initiatory up to the highest academic institutions requires to be remodelled. The minds of the most intelligent are ripe for taking a decided step in advance. And the more fully that step is canvassed and discussed, before it receives the sanction of law, the more likely is it to accomplish the high and important ends contemplated. A measure of this kind, to be of real service, is not to be carried by a stroke of policy, or a dexterous act of diplomacy, but by a wide spread, popular concurrence and approbation.

2nd. The second thing that we would propose being done, is the enactment of a code of regulations for the guidance of Trustees throughout the province.

Every one who is at all acquainted with the practical working of our educational machine, knows that just as the Trustees,—the representatives of the inhabitants of the district,—are faithful and diligent in discharging the duties of their office, so is the condition of the education of that district. The office, in fact, lies at the very foundation of our educational fabric. And that just because it has mainly to do with the people upon whom the great burthen rests. Let but the people realize their position and duty in the matter and the work is done. And how are they to be reached and roused and influenced and directed? In no other way that we know of but by the diffusion of sound knowledge amongst the many,

through the medium of the few, and that not by word merely but by actual deeds. And upon what party devolves this responsibility and privilege? Plainly the Trustees. And how does it fare with the Trustees—the most important officers in our educational system? Are they fully equipped by law or invested with the capability and authority of carrying out for the benefit of the locality, the calm and deliberate and judicious decisions at which they arrive. Quite the reverse. The best men in the district may be selected and legally appointed, men most anxious to further the cause of education in the place, men possessed of a large heart capable of devising liberal things; but they have no regulations to guide them, nor have they power to enforce the best concerted measures. It is oftentimes said, for example, that the people have within themselves the whole power of assessment, and if they are so very cordial in support of the principle, why not put it at once into execution? In one sense this is all very true. There is a paragraph in the present bill, authorising the people voluntarily to assess themselves, but there is no provision made for carrying out the will of the majority, and two or three refractory individuals in the settlement may upset the all but unanimous voice of the people. Not only are the Trustees without a code of regulations to guide them in such matters, but they are not even a corporate body whereby they may legally put into execution the judgments come to.

Now, Mr. Dawson, when in office, drew out regulations for the guidance of Trustees, based upon those which have worked so beneficially in Canada and other places, which, at the time, received the cordial approval of the present Superintendent of Education, and which have been revised and modified by him since, and passed the House of Assembly in 1856, almost without any alteration. These regulations, if passed into law by the present session of the Legislature, would not only be an immense boon to the general cause of education, as a step in the right direction, not at all affected by any ulterior proceedings connected with assessments, nay which would be just as necessary then as they are in present circumstances. They are, in reality, complete in themselves, and, so long as the office is retained, must remain.

These regulations are to the following effect:

#### SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

1. The annual meeting for the appointment of Trustees and other school business shall be held in the school-house of the section, or if none, in any other convenient building, on the first Tuesday of December, to be convened by the Clerk of Commissioners, and all succeeding meetings by the Trustees.

2. At the first annual meeting held under this Act, three Trustees shall be appointed in each section, and at each annual meeting thereafter one of the Trustees first elected shall go out of office, and another shall be elected in his room; provided always that he may be re-elected with his own consent.

3. At every annual meeting the majority of the electors of the section then present shall elect one of their number to preside over the meeting, and shall appoint a Secretary to record its proceedings; and the Chairman shall decide all questions of order, and shall take the votes of electors only, and shall give a casting vote in case of an equality of votes.

4. The annual meeting shall receive the report of the Trustees as to the state of the school, and the funds required for its support in the ensuing year, and the majority shall decide as to the manner in which such support shall be raised, whether by subscription or assessment, but shall have no power to reduce the estimate made by the Trustees, except with their full consent: provided that at the first annual meeting under this Act, when the Trustees cannot be provided with an estimate, the majority of the meeting shall determine the amount to be raised in the ensuing year, as well as the manner in which it shall be raised. The annual meeting shall also select persons to fill vacancies in the Board of Trustees.

5. Any person elected to the office of School Trustee and refusing to serve, without giving a reasonable excuse satisfactory to the meeting, or any person not present at the meeting refusing to serve when duly elected, shall forfeit the sum

of one pound five shillings, to be recovered by the Trustees, with costs, before any Justice of the Peace, and applied to the support of the school; provided that no Commissioner of Schools, or Clerk of the Commissioners, and no person not resident in the district shall be appointed to be a Trustee, and that any Trustee may, with the consent of his colleagues, resign his office.

6. The Secretary of the annual meeting shall send to the Clerk of the Commissioners the names of the persons elected to be Trustees, and shall deliver the records of the meeting to the Secretary of the Trustees.

7. In case no annual meeting shall be held for want of proper notice, each of the Trustees shall forfeit the sum of twenty-five shillings, to be recovered by any inhabitant of the section, with costs, before any Justice of the Peace, and applied to the support of the school; and it shall be competent for any two electors, within twenty days of the time when the meeting should have been held, to call a meeting, by posting notices in three public places, at least six days before the time appointed.

8. The Trustees of any district shall be a body corporate for the prosecution and defence of all actions relating to the school and its affairs, and other necessary purposes, under the title of "the Trustees of District No. , in the County or Section of ."

9. It shall be the duty of the Trustees of each District,

(1.) To appoint some suitable person resident within the District and not being one of themselves, to be Secretary to the Board of Trustees, whose duty it shall be to keep the accounts, monies, and records of the Board, and to collect and disburse the school monies as directed by a majority of the Trustees, and he shall receive five per cent commission on all sums collected by him for school purposes; and any person so appointed and refusing to serve shall forfeit the sum of one pound five shillings, to be recovered by the Trustees, with costs, before any Justice of the Peace, and applied to the support of the school.

(2.) To procure for the Secretary, out of the school funds of the section, a blank book for minuting the proceedings and keeping the accounts.

(3.) To cause notices of the annual meeting to be posted in at least three public places, at least six days before the time thereof, and to call any special meetings that may be necessary, and to prepare for every annual meeting a report of the state of the school, and an estimate of the sum necessary for its efficient support in the ensuing year.

(4.) To collect, through their secretary, subscriptions from the inhabitants of the district for the benefit of the school, when that mode has been determined on by the meeting; and in the event of the subscriptions collected being of less amount than the estimate tendered to the meeting, to assess the inhabitants by an equal pound rate upon the real and personal property in their respective occupation or possession within the district, for the balance; and in collecting this or any other assessment made by the Trustees, two of the Trustees having been sworn into office before any Magistrate, shall act as Assessors, and the Secretary shall act as collector, and for this purpose, under a general warrant from the Trustees, shall proceed in the same manner as, and have all the powers of collectors of county rates, as provided by law: provided that such assessment shall be calculated for the whole amount, and the subscriptions of those who have paid as subscribers deducted from their assessment: provided also, that no Provincial money shall be given till said amount is actually paid.

(5.) In the event of the annual meeting deciding to raise the support of the school by assessment, the Trustees shall proceed as directed above, and shall have power to exempt widows and persons in very poor circumstances from the assessment; and it shall also be lawful for persons assessed by the Trustees to pay the amount of their assessment to the Teacher, and bring his receipt as payment to the collector.

(6.) In the event of the annual meeting neglecting, when called upon by the Trustees, to specify the manner in which the school shall be supported, the Trustees may, at their discretion, either proceed to collect a subscription, or assess the district in a sum equal to two-thirds of the estimate presented to the annual meeting, and proceed to collect the same and apply it to the support of the school.

(7.) To manage and divide the funds at their disposal in such a manner, as to keep the school in operation during the whole year, or as large a part of it as practicable, and to keep the school-house in repair and supply it with comfortable furniture, outhouses, fuel, and apparatus.

(8.) To contract with and employ a licensed teacher or teachers for the section for a period not less than six months, and to determine the amount of his or their salaries, which must be procured from the people by voluntary subscription or assessment and not by subscription or fees for pupil; provided that in sections not having more than fifty persons between the ages of five and sixteen, only one school shall be established, and that the trustees may establish one school for every fifty such persons above that number; and that in sections having two schools graded, one of these shall have a female teacher for the younger children; and that in sections having three or more schools, these shall be graduated into Primary, Common, and High, so that by the subdivision of labor more perfect instruction may be given, and that no teacher be engaged for a less period than six months, except in districts having fewer than sixteen pupils.

(9.) To visit the schools at least four times in each year, and to be present, when practicable, at the semi-annual examinations, and to prepare, or have prepared, a true return of the state of the school, according to the form prepared for that purpose by the Superintendent; and to forward the same to the Commissioners at the close of each half-year; and if any Trustee shall sign a false return, tending to procure for the section an undue share of public aid, he shall forfeit the sum of five pounds, to be recovered by the Clerk of Commissioners, for school purposes.

(10.) When it is necessary to assess, the Trustees may apply to the Clerk of the Peace, or other persons possessing the assessment roll for the County, who shall permit any of the Trustees to copy such part of it as refers to his section.

(11.) When a subscription or assessment for the support of the school has been decided on, to make the school free to all persons between the ages of five and sixteen, and to offer every proper inducement to such to attend.

(12.) If any dispute arise between the Trustees and Teacher, respecting the Teacher's salary or duty, it shall be referred for decision to the Board of Commissioners.

(13.) To take due care of the portion of library books allotted to the section, and return the same to the clerk as directed in the rules for libraries.

(14.) If the District be entitled to a High School, or to more than one school, the Trustees of the section shall be Trustees of all such schools, and no section shall have more than one Board of Trustees.

(15.) When a school house is erected, to place it as nearly as possible in the centre of the section.

(16.) The present Trustess of districts shall continue in office until the first school meeting held in their section under the present act.

#### TRUSTEES OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Every town or village not having more than four thousand inhabitants, shall constitute one school district, whose limits shall be fixed by the Commissioners, and shall have three Trustees, elected in the same manner as prescribed in the case of ordinary districts.

Trustees of towns and villages shall, as soon as possible after their appointment, ascertain the number of schools in operation in the district, the number of pupils,

and the total number of children between the ages of five and sixteen years, and shall also ascertain the number of competent Teachers employed in the district, who are willing to teach under the provisions of this act.

They shall then call a meeting of the electors, giving six days' notice by bills posted in public places within the district, and shall present an estimate to the meeting of the sums necessary to support a sufficient number of free schools for all the children of the district, at the rate of one teacher for every seventy children, and to build and hire the necessary school houses; and the majority of such meeting shall decide whether such sums shall be collected by subscription or assessment, and in the event of the meeting neglecting to decide, or of a subscription being decided on and proving insufficient, they shall proceed to assess the district in the manner already prescribed.

Their duties in other respects shall be the same as those already prescribed in the case of Trustees of ordinary Districts.

Trustees of the city of Halifax shall be provided for by another law.

3rd. Another matter of primary importance, and which is herewith submitted for the consideration of the Legislature, is the appointment of a Central Board or Committee of Management.

It is well known that the present enactment commits the whole local management of education to 34 Boards of School Commissioners. These Boards are charged with the responsibility of the settlement of all matters connected with the division of the county or section, placed under their inspection, into school districts, the licensing of teachers, the distribution of the public funds, books, &c.

In the management of all these matters these Boards are left entirely to their own discretion. There is no specific code of regulations to direct and guide them in their deliberations and decisions on one or other of these matters. Every board is accordingly compelled to act in every particular case as it believes to be most conducive to the general interests of education within its bounds, and the result is just what might be expected in these circumstances,—the most complete want of uniformity; and surely I need not dwell on the injurious effects of this state of things to the general interests of education. Little or nothing is done to stimulate districts to a sense of their duty or to guide them in the discharge of that duty; the teachers have little or no encouragement held out to them to prosecute their studies or more fitly to qualify themselves for their vocation; the utmost diversity exists on the part of the School Boards in the distribution of the public funds, some allowing a First Class Teacher £20, others £15, and others £12; so that a teacher in repairing from one Board to another, it may be a distance of a few miles, may find the difference of his share of the public money to be not less than £8 or even £10.

There is no doubt a Superintendent of Education, but he is utterly powerless in these matters. No one knows the amount of toil I am subjected to in gathering in the returns of these Boards every year, or the labor they cost me, even after they come into my hands, before I can make them of available service, scarcely a third of these returns having the columns added up. New Boards are organized, and new Clerks appointed, without the least formal intimation thereof being communicated to me. The law requires that the annual returns of the appropriation of the public money, &c., shall be forwarded to the Governor on or before the last of December; and here I am still without three of these returns, and compelled to form an estimate of the general result by taking the returns of the last year.

A few years ago printed circulars were issued from the Provincial Secretary's office, requiring a duplicate of all the Grammar School and Academic Returns sent to the Financial Secretary's office, to be forwarded to the Superintendent of Education; and here I am with about half a dozen of these returns out of the 60, and must send to the Financial Secretary and beg their inspection before I can complete my report.

I have hitherto submitted to this state of things without uttering a complaint, simply because I yearly expected that some change would take place in the law, but I can do so no longer. Had I a Clerk in the Educational office, as all other Superintendents of Education have, even though they have nothing actively to do



with Normal Schools, these matters might furnish to such an individual very suitable employment; but seeing that I have to go through all these details myself, when my time might be more profitably occupied in other important Educational concerns, I do earnestly hope that this session of the Legislature will not rise without some provision being made to meet and obviate this state of things; and I know of no other provision that would prove so effectual as that to which I have already referred,—the appointment of a Central Council of Education, such as exists in Upper and Lower Canada, in all the British Colonies, and in fact in every country where a national system of Education exists, of which Council or Board the Superintendent is, by virtue of his office, a member. Perhaps the best and simplest way, in present circumstances, would be to appoint the Executive, or some of its members, with the Superintendent of Education, a Board or Council of Public Instruction. The duties of said Council shall be such as the following:

(1.) To use every legitimate means to bring about a uniformity of procedure in the different Boards of School Commissioners.

(2.) To cause to be prepared and circulated forms and instructions to Commissioners, School Inspectors and Trustees.

(3.) To furnish Commissioners, Trustees and Teachers with such information as may tend to the improvement of School Houses, and their furniture and apparatus, the embellishment of their play grounds, the supply of proper and uniform books, and the introduction of improved methods of teaching.

(4.) To prescribe a scale of qualifications for different classes of Teachers, male and female, and to have forwarded every half year a certified list of the same.

(5.) To nominate three members of each Board of School Commissioners as examiners of applicants for license for the first time, and also three Examiners of Graduates of Normal School.

(6.) To encourage the formation of Teachers' associations and institutes.

(7.) To have the entire management and control of the Normal and Model Schools, and to adopt all needful measures for their efficiency; to perform, in fact, all the functions of the present Commissioners.

4th. The only other thing that, in my opinion, in present circumstances, ought to be done, is the appointment of two Inspectors for a year or so. These must not be confounded with the permanent local Inspectors of Schools. The business of permanent local Inspectors is mainly to visit Schools that may happen to be in session, to report to the Trustees and Council of Education their condition, to meet the Trustees and Teachers, and point out to them what they may think right to be done in order to give greater efficiency to the School, &c.

The business of these temporary Inspectors would be of a much more extensive character;—such as to visit every school district in every county, whether there is a school house or not, whether the school is in session or not, and to collect from actual inspection, a full and accurate body of educational statistics, according to a form prescribed by the Central Board—to propose and carry out any alterations in the localizing of school districts that may seem better adapted to present circumstances than the old arrangement, and that may meet the concurrence of the inhabitants, where no Trustees exist, to call a meeting of the people and get them appointed, and to give full instructions in reference to their duties, &c. To meet the inhabitants of the District once or twice and explain to them the leading features in the present educational law, and the alterations that may be required, to ascertain and record, as accurately as possible, the past history of education in the district, its present condition, and the progress of the schoolable children resident therein. To visit every school in session in the district and find out everything connected with the condition and discipline of the school,—the difficulties the Teacher has to encounter in the prosecution of his calling, &c.; and as soon as every district in each county is thus thoroughly canvassed to report to the Central Board.

It appears to me that two energetic men with the Superintendent of Education, could overtake such a task in the course of a year and a half when the office might merge into local Inspectorship, should the Legislature see fit to sanction such an appointment. The benefits of such a thorough overhauling of each county would be incalculable. It would diffuse sound and elevated views on the transcendent importance of Education. It would go to show many districts in a state of educational dominancy how easily they might ameliorate their present condition, and put them actually on the way of doing it. It would disabuse the minds of many of prejudices regarding taxation in support of education and prepare them for more enlarged plans of operation. It would bring about a more equitable adjustment of school districts, and settle many fruitless discussions and heartburnings connected therewith. The statistics thus carefully collected would form an admirable guide and directory to the County Boards of Commissioners, and enable the Central Board to deal with any question that may be brought before them.

It would enable us, in one word, to apply the most effectual remedies to the cure of the lamentable educational deficiencies, under which, from the report of the present census, we are now laboring.

The only objection likely to be brought against such a proposal is the expense, £500 or so.

But there is fully that amount of undrawn educational money every year, and the appropriation of such a sum to such an object would not thereby increase the educational estimate. And when we take into account the large sum expended both by the people and the Province every year in the cause of education, and the innumerable advantages to this expenditure that would arise from such an inspection, we can scarcely conceive a more economical devotement of such a sum.

Such, as it appears to me, are the steps that ought to be taken in the present emergency. Whilst these four things are all fitted, if vigorously carried out, to effect much present good, they are all equally well fitted to pave the way for the remodelling of the whole of our educational condition. But it may here be asked, Can nothing be done to meet the clamant deficiency of education on the part of those even now beyond a schoolable age. We think that much may and ought to be done, and especially during the four or five months of our protracted winters,—such as the encouragement of evening schools,—a practice resorted to in England with the view of supplying the defective education of adults, the employment of an inferior grade of Teachers, and especially of itinerant Teachers, in sparsely settled districts—the fostering of Sabbath Schools, &c.

But these and similar topics will form befitting subjects for the consideration of the Council of Public Instruction, acting on the information gathered and laid before them by the proposed temporary Inspectors.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's

Most obedient and humble servant,

ALEX. FORRESTER

TABLE A.  
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND DISTRICTS—SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS, &c.

SCHOOL BOARDS.	No. Schools.		No. Districts.	SUPPORT FROM DISTRICTS.			SUPPORT FROM PROVINCE.			Amt. from people for every \$1 of province.	Cost of pupil to people.	Cost of pupil to Province.
	W.	S.		Support in winter.	Support in summer.	Total support.	Support in winter.	Support in summer.	Total support.			
1. Halifax City,	25	30		\$1724 87½	\$1462 07	\$3186 94½	\$1348 00	\$1317 00	\$2665 00	\$1 19	\$0 86	\$0 72
2. Do. East,	17	21	10	1033 00	1235 00	2268 00	368 80	348 44	717 24	2 93	2 71	0 86
3. Do. West,	44	48	41	2904 00	3108 45	6012 45	826 40	1164 57	199 97	3 02	2 80	0 59
4. Do. Shore,	15	20	31	1005 32½	1203 61	2208 93½	332 95	384 23	717 17	3 08	2 02	0 65
5. Chester,	11	12	23	427 11	489 60	916 71	343 45	362 20	705 65	1 29	0 98	0 76
6. New Dublin,	15	17		654 35	706 90	1361 25	277 36	308 54	585 90	2 32	1 58	0 68
7. Lunenburg,	29	28		1309 15	1419 87	2728 52	693 00	577 00	1270 00	2 14	1 67	0 77
8. Queen's, South,	28	30		1819 20	2050 50	3869 70	780 00	580 00	1360 00	2 84	2 45	0 86
9. Do. North,		10	13		314 83½	314 83½		153 66	153 66	2 04	1 28	0 66
10. Shelburne,	25	24		1243 07	866 07	2109 14	465 50	465 50	931 00	2 26	1 74	0 77
11. Barrington,	14	24	29	843 15	1080 75	1923 90	367 00	550 00	917 00	2 12	1 94	0 92
12. Argyle,	24	24	30	1066 66	1063 30	2129 96	502 66	512 66	1013 32	2 09	1 79	0 85
13. Yarmouth,	25	30	36	2233 93	2065 10	4349 03	454 93	634 37	1089 30	3 90	2 12	0 53
14. Clare,	18	18		726 02	558 43	1284 45	319 90	327 78	647 68	1 98	1 49	0 75
15. Digby,	30	40		2416 20	2395 13	4811 33	817 33	817 33	1634 66	2 94	2 38	0 81
16. Annapolis, West,	29	31	39	1894 44	1686 80	3581 24	688 00	622 00	1310 00	2 57	2 38	0 86
17. Do. East,	23	35	39	2547 00	3056 65	5601 65	778 75	686 00	1404 75	3 98	2 84	0 71
18. King's,	52	70	84	5170 47	5532 00	10702 47	1187 00	1097 00	2284 00	4 68	2 52	0 53

19. Hants, West,	37	29		2907 37	3328 82	6236 19	789 67	834 58	1624 25	3 83	4 80	1 35
20. Do. East,	18	29	38	1136 75	2056 95	3193 70	530 66	530 66	1061 32	3 00	2 06	0 68
21. Colchester,	67	55	72	4216 66	3840 32½	8056 92½	846 22	908 70	1754 92	4 58	2 74	0 59
22. Stirling,	19	23	19	1070 75	1413 10	2483 85	284 00	284 00	568 00	4 37	1 60	0 36
23. Cumberland,	62	15	19	3982 00	596 72	3982 00	962 43	216 00	962 43	4 14	2 20	0 53
24. Parrsborough,	11	55		681 00	3456 25	1277 72	216 00	0	432 00	2 95	1 82	0 61
25. Pictou, South,	51	56	63	3261 62	4228 00	6717 87	1031 44	1148 30	2179 74	3 08	1 44	0 46
26. Do. North,	48	56		3472 00	3108 55	7700 00	1073 95	1229 67	2373 62	3 24	1 78	0 54
27. Sydney,	55	65		3008 21	3108 55	6116 76	1361 54	1368 19	2719 73	2 24	1 76	0 78
28. St. Mary's,	10	20	17	558 10	695 73	1253 83	261 67	307 67	569 34	2 20	1 64	0 74
29. Guysborough,	20	23		815 38	940 02	1755 40	544 00	548 00	1092 00	1 60	1 48	0 92
30. Inverness, North,	29	34	37	1381 25	1048 11	2429 35	510 80	524 70	1035 50	1 34	1 58	0 67
31. Do. South,	48	47	53	1662 00	1591 00	3253 00	1088 10	1022 70	2110 80	1 54	1 29	0 83
32. Victoria,	30	34		1523 93	1669 05	3292 98	754 80	933 08	1687 88	1 95	1 67	0 85
33. Cape Breton,	58	61	33	2521 00	2964 15	5485 15	1410 00	1375 75	2779 75	1 97	1 42	0 72
34. Richmond,	33	28		1822 75	1473 40	3296 15	823 33	766 97	1590 30	2 07	1 62	0 78
Totals,	1020	1106		\$63088.66	\$62704.74	\$129775.40	\$22973.64	\$22897.24	\$46833.31	av. 2.74	av. 1.92	av. 0.69

TABLE B.  
NUMBER, AGE, AND SEX OF SCHOLARS—NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

SCHOOL BOARDS.	Paid pupils.		Free pupils.		Total number of pupils.		Age of pupils.				Sex of pupils.				No. of children from 4 to 13.
	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	Under 8.		Over 8.		Male.		Female.		
							W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	W.	S.	
1. Halifax City.	985	1050	850	799	1835	1849	836	379	1447	1470	978	930	846	919	984
2. Do. East.	130	679	6	21	136	700	14	232	122	468	70	367	66	333	984
3. Do. West.	1537	1463	172	155	1709	1618	391	464	1287	1154	932	871	746	747	1535
4. Do. Shore.	419	583	47	50	459	633	75	197	379	420	248	319	211	313	954
5. Chester.	439	404	30	53	469	457	102	134	367	327	259	233	210	224	302
6. New Dublin.	399	351	39	72	438	423	64	112	370	310	221	186	181	236	613
7. Lunenburg.	750	615	146	118	896	734	154	205	742	528	421	382	475	351	
8. Queen's, South.	646	685	102	141	748	826	113	246	600	479	446	358	267	398	
9. Do. North.		221		23		244		65		179		111		133	
10. Shelburne.	597	495	61	56	656	551	46	142	610	394	433	270	223	266	861
11. Barrington.	348	513	54	13	402	586	58	101	361	405	306	284	106	302	745
12. Argyle.	488	516	66	109	554	625	60	146	404	479	383	279	176	346	1075
13. Yarmouth.	828	775	237	209	1065	984	125	298	940	686	725	456	340	525	1963
14. Clare.	339	332	90	100	429	434	57	84	327	350	239	172	189	262	995
15. Digby.	791	977	97	154	888	1131	90	311	798	820	632	578	256	558	1477
16. Annapolis, West.	593	518	129	162	722	780	127	217	596	526	409	374	237	386	1517
17. Do. East.	710	1075	64	121	774	1196	71	247	703	949	516	561	258	635	
18. King's.	1632	1964	271	371	1903	2335	272	665	1631	1670	1298	1067	605	1268	3629

19. Hants, West.	896	255	116	32	1012	287	182	71	839	216	568	158	343	129	
20. Do. East.	531	929	22	67	553	996	133	334	420	671	332	508	215	511	1176
21. Colchester.	1783	1876	115	163	1898	2039	240	370	1264	1441	983	976	677	975	1801
22. Stirling.	647	850	18	34	665	884	115	230	551	654	385	474	280	410	835
23. Cumberland.		1671		131		1802		407		1372		891		935	1478
24. Painsborough.	314	324	21	41	335	365	43	89	290	274	205	163	134	202	644
25. Pictou, South.	2154	2290	112	117	2266	2407	400	646	1866	1761	1235	1306	981	1101	1667
26. Do. North.	1933	2143	114	132	2047	2275	291	524	1754	1751	1190	1241	856	1034	2960
27. Sydney.	1403	1560	210	305	1613	1865	175	270	1438	1595	986	1090	627	795	
28. St. Mary's.	256	415	27	64	283	479	61	165	223	292	170	262	114	220	497
29. Guysborough.	475	490	85	132	560	622	60	132	500	490	358	302	202	310	
30. Inverness, North.	767	598	70	63	873	661	155	135	682	526	499	392	338	267	1123
31. Do. South.	1102	1060	163	193	1265	253	119	213	1146	1040	819	734	446	519	1503
32. Victoria.	939	920	72	40	1011	960	127	173	849	757	576	544	435	416	1263
33. Cape Breton.	1695	1772	182	193	1877	1965	267	398	1610	1567	1136	1128	741	837	
34. Richmond.	856	790	239	182	1057	972	195	191	849	698	577	461	471	470	1134
Total,	27382	31159	4027	4616	31409	35895	4718	8793	25965	26719	18600	18438	12252	17333	32731

TABLE C.  
DURATION OF SCHOOLS—SEX OF TEACHERS—CHARACTER OF SCHOOLS—SCHOOL HOUSES.

SCHOOL BOARDS.	Schools in weeks.		Sex of Teachers.				Com. Schools teaching classes	Num. teaching gram. and geo.	Registers kept.	School Houses.			Library Books.		School Books.		Apparatus.				
	w.	s.	Male.		Female.					Frame.	Log.	Good.	Bad.	w.	s.	w.	s.	Globes.	Maps.	Blk. Boards.	Other apparatus.
			w.	s.	w.	s.															
1. Halifax City,	21	23	12	10	13	20		17	4	10			341	341	15	15	5	76	21		
2. Do. East,	19	16	10	12	7	9	1	14	2	19			121	108	378	239	2	159	17		
3. Do. West,	21	22	32	31	12	17	1	25	11	all			140	178	229	281	3	126	25		
4. Do. Shore,	20	21	12	9	3	11		13	4	17			55	146	39	342	1	137	19		
5. Chester,	24	26	5	4	6	8	1	11	1	all			85	57	118	134	5	39	13	3	
6. New Dublin,	18	22	11	7	4	10		10	1	all			12	20	98	69	2	18	14		
7. Lunenburg,	17	22	16	15	13	13		7	1	all			69	49	333	288	2	27	10		
8. Queen's, South,	21	22	14	7	11	23		13					186	116	141	13	2	43	11		
9. Do. North,		18	1	1	9	9		7	2	all				67			2	23	15		
10. Shelburne,	19	19	17	5	8	19		20	5	all			258	170			4	45	21		
11. Barrington,	17	20	13	5	1	19		20		all			206	140	78	41	4	80	25		
12. Argyle,	22	19	14	8	10	16		16	4	all			83	254	360	50	11	64	37		
13. Yarmouth,	20	23	19	10	6	20		27	8	all			129	130	267	82	10	77	61		
14. Clare,	19	19	5	3	13	15		4	1	all			13	12	203	110					
15. Digby,	21	20	23	16	7	34	3	31	7	all			78	40	446	225	4	59	16		
16. Annapolis, West,	21	22	18	15	10	16		21	8	2			100	100	200	216	1	58	18		
17. Do. East,	20	22	15	17	8	18		30	8	all			77	85	91	339	3	55	45		
18. King's,	21	21	42	30	10	40	2	70	16	68			10	90	157	96	8	216	78		

19. Hants, West,	19	20	22	18	7	19	6	27	9	34	18	11	440	330	84	297	3	104	28	
20. Do. East,	18	21	10	8	8	17		26	7	all	27	2	170	54	40	154	3	84	18	
21. Colchester,	20	20	25	30	10	44	1	62	7	60	56	7	23	21	21	15	5	135	48	
22. Stirling,	19	20	9	10	13	13	2	22	6	21	9	3	85	102	96	109	1	66	19	
23. Cumberland,	19	18	8	3	10	10	14	52	9	55	33	19	44	65	65	60	6	48	43	
24. Painsborough,	18	19	38	41	10	15	8	9	1	all	8	7	27	41	31	60	1	19	6	
25. Pictou, South,	19	19	31	34	20	21	8	56	1	53	48	8	136	160	262	274	6	126	56	
26. Do. North,	21	21	45	47	10	18	1	54	8	all	37	18	131	82	154	187	6	112	50	
27. Sydney,	22	20	6	7	4	10	1	38	8	59	37	28	19	6	442	264	7	142	18	
28. St. Mary's,	23	20	14	10	4	13		7		all	all		51	58	171	195	2	20	4	
29. Guysborough,	21	22	46	40	2	7	1	15		all	all		94	58	242	216	1	25	7	
30. Inverness, South,	26	21	23	19	6	5	1	30	11	41	all		110	122	340	183	2	30	7	
31. Do. North,	20	22	24	24	6	9		18		15	all		72	149	232	20	2	54	19	
32. Victoria,	20	22	43	40	15	21	1	29	18	7	all		17	413	413	96	5	64	18	
33. Cape Breton,	22	23	43	40	15	21	1	27	18	40	47	10	128	161	319	254	6	68	27	
34. Richmond,	23	23	27	22	6	6	3	5	5	18	all		999	919	403	240	6	29	15	
Total,	aver. 19	av. 20½	649	587	283	567	48	828	148		84	203	4409	4397	6473	4904	119	2008	829	3

Total average cost of each pupil, \$2 61. Average salary of each teacher, \$164 68.

## APPENDIX No. 26.

### ESTIMATE.

*Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure, for the year ending December 31, 1862.*

#### ASSETS 31ST DECEMBER, 1861.

Due from Casual Revenue,	\$41884 00
“ Collectors Colonial Duties,	33716 00
“ Canada, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island,	5318 10
“ Counties for Road Advances,	15697 88
“ Gold at International Exhibition,	8652 47
	\$105268 45

#### LIABILITIES OF THE PROVINCE.

For Services of 1861, per Abstract A.,	\$109070 58
“ 1860, “ B.,	6782 48
Railway Damages in Treasury,	926 60
Advances per Receiver General's Account,	125177 90
	241957 56
Balance of Liabilities 31st December, 1861,	\$136689 11

#### PROBABLE ASSETS OF 1862.

Excise Duty,	\$670000 00
Light Duty,	32000 00
Secretary's Office, for Fees,	4000 00
Royalty on Coal,	28000 00
Crown Lands,	22500 00
Gold Fields,	20000 00
Hospital for Insane,	15000 00
Board of Revenue,	1000 00
Canada, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island,	4700 00
Great Britain, for Sable Island,	2000 00
Railway Revenue,	120000 00
Post Office,	40000 00
	959200 00

#### ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1862.

Authorised by existing Laws,	394280 00
To be voted by the Legislature,	562728 00
	\$957008 00

Total estimated expenditure for 1862,

*Classification and Distribution of the Foregoing Estimated Expenditure.*

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<b>CIVIL LIST.</b>		
<i>Authorized by Law.</i>		
The Lieutenant Governor, Salary,	\$15000	
The Chief Justice, do.	3200	
Assistant Judge, do.	3250	
Do. do. do.	2800	
Do. do. do.	2800	
Do. do. do.	2800	
Provincial Secretary, do.	2800	
Receiver General, do.	2400	
Financial Secretary, do.	2400	
Attorney General, do.	2000	
Commissioner of Crown Lands, do.	2000	
First Clerk to Receiver General, do.	1000	
Do. do. Financial Secretary, do.	800	
Do. do. Crown Land Dep't., do.	1000	
Second do. do. do.	800	
Third do. do. do.	400	
Hon'ble Alexander Stewart, Pension,	1600	
John. G. Marshall, do.	1200	
William Q. Sawers, do.	1200	
Henry W. Crawley, do.	1200	
John Spry Morris, do.	1200	
Commissioner of Crown Lands for contingencies,	200	
	<hr/> 52050	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<hr/> \$52050	

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$52050	
<b>CIVIL LIST, <i>Continued.</i></b>		
<i>To be Voted.</i>		
First Clerk Provincial Secretary's Office,	\$1400	
Second do. do.	450	
Third do. do.	450	
First Clerk Receiver General's Office, additional,	200	
Second do. do.	1000	
First Clerk Financial Secretary's Office, additional,	200	
Third Clerk Crown Land Department, additional,	80	
Fourth do. do.	500	
Fifth do. do.	400	
Private Secretary to Lieutenant Governor,	1250	
Contingencies of Prov. Secretary's Office,	500	
Do. Receiver General's Office,	150	
Do. Financial Secretary's Office,	300	
Clerk of Crown,	400	
Messenger of Council,	160	
		7440
<b>CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.</b>		
<i>Authorized by Law.</i>	1600	
<b>MILITIA.</b>		
<i>Authorized by Law.</i>	8000	
<i>To be Voted.</i>		12000
<b>CORONERS' INQUESTS.</b>		
<i>Authorized by Law.</i>	1200	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	62850	19440



Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$62850	\$19440
<b>LEGISLATIVE.</b>		
<i>To be Voted.</i>		
<b>LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.</b>		
Expenses of the President and Members of the Legislative Council, including travelling expenses,	4990	
Chaplain,	100	
Clerk,	800	
Law Clerk and Clerk of Parliament,	600	
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod,	300	
Reporting and publishing Debates,	350	
Messengers,	260	
Contingencies, including Printing,	1000	
Postage of Members,	700	
		9100
<b>HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.</b>		
Expenses of the Speaker and Members of Assembly, including travelling expenses,	13700	
The Speaker,	800	
Chaplain,	100	
Sergeant-at-Arms,	300	
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms,	180	
Clerk,	1200	
Clerk-Assistant,	800	
Chairman of Committees,	160	
Messenger,	160	
Postage of Members,	2000	
Contingencies,	1330	
		20730
<i>Carried forward,</i>	62850	49270

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$62850	\$49270
<b>PUBLIC WORKS.</b>		
<i>To be voted.</i>		
Chairman of Board and Department,	3580	
Light House Service,	45130	
Sable Island,	4060	
Schr. "Daring,"	4400	
Hospital for Insane,	19100	
Government House,	2400	
Provincial Penitentiary,	7750	
Provincial Building,	5500	
	<hr/>	91920
<b>POORS' ASYLUM.</b>		
<i>To be Voted.</i>		
Commissioners of Poor, Halifax,		8000
<b>RATIONS TO TROOPS.</b>		
<i>To be Voted.</i>		
		40
<b>DEBT.</b>		
<i>Authorized by Law.</i>		
Interest due Savings Bank deposite,	20000	
Do. holders of Railway Debentures,	240000	
Commissions to Messrs. Barings,	2200	
	<hr/>	\$262200
<b>DISTRESSED SEAMEN.</b>		
<i>Authorized by Law,</i>		
	250	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	325300	149230

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$325300	\$149230
<b>REVENUE EXPENSES.</b>		
<i>Authorized by Law.</i>		
Acting Collector of Customs at Halifax,	1000	
Commission on Excise Duties,	7000	
Do. Light Duty,	2000	
	10000	
<i>To be Voted.</i>		
<b>FOR HALIFAX DEPARTMENT.</b>		
Acting Collector of Customs,	200	
Controller of Customs,	1000	
Warehouse Keeper,	1000	
Landing Waiters, 3,	2600	
Clerks, 6,	3340	
Guagers, 2,	1200	
Tide Surveyor, 1,	650	
Shipping Officers, 3,	1650	
Warehouse Lockers, 11,	5500	
Weighers, 3,	1660	
Tide Waiters and Boatmen,	5000	
Messengers and Truckmen,	400	
Incidental Expenses,	800	
	25000	
<b>ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.</b>		
Annapolis, Controller and Registrar,	80	
Do. Protective Officer, J. L. Rice,	60	
Bridgetown, Controller and Collector,	80	
	\$220	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$25000	149230
	335300	149230

Heads and Items of Expenditure.		Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$25000	\$335300	\$149230
<b>REVENUE EXPENSES.</b>			
ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, <i>Continued,</i>	220		
Clementsport, do.,	80		
Margaretsville do.,	80		
Port Williams, do.,	80		
Parker's Cove, Protective Officer,	40		
Thorne's Cove, Controller and Collector,	80		
Wilmot, Controller and Collector,	80		
Do., Protective Officer,	60		
	<u>720</u>		
<b>CAPE BRETON COUNTY.</b>			
Cow Bay, Controller and Collector,	80		
Lingan, do.,	80		
Louisburg, do.,	60		
Do., Protective Officer,	60		
Mainadieu, do.,	60		
North Sydney, Controller and Collector,	200		
Do. Boatmen,	340		
Sydney, Controller and Registrar,	200		
	<u>1080</u>		
<b>COLCHESTER COUNTY.</b>			
Five Islands, Controller and Collector,	80		
Do., Protective Officer,	60		
Londonderry, Controller and Collector,	80		
Tatamagoiche do.,	80		
Truro, do.,	80		
Old Barns, Protective Officer,	60		
Shubenacadie, do.,	40		
	<u>480</u>		
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$27280	335300	149230

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$27280	\$335300
<b>REVENUE EXPENSES, <i>Continued.</i></b>		
<b>CUMBERLAND COUNTY.</b>		
Advocate Harbor, Collector and Controller,	80	
Amherst, do.	80	
Do. Protective Officer,	60	
Do. do.	60	
Joggins, Controller and Collector,	80	
Parrsborough, Controller and Registrar,	200	
Pugwash, do.	80	
Wallace, Controller and Collector,	80	
	<hr/> 720	
<b>DIGBY COUNTY.</b>		
Bear River, Controller and Collector,	80	
Church Point, do.,	80	
Digby, Controller and Registrar,	200	
Montegan, Protective Officer,	60	
Sandy Cove, Controller and Collector,	80	
Westport, do.,	80	
Do. Protective Officer,	60	
Do. do.	60	
Weymouth, Controller and Collector,	80	
Do. Protective Officer,	60	
	<hr/> 840	
<b>GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY.</b>		
Cape Canso, Controller and Collector,	80	
Guysborough, Controller and Registrar,	200	
Port Mulgrave, Controller and Collector,	80	
St. Mary's River, do.,	80	
	<hr/> \$440	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	28840	335300
		<hr/> 149230

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$28840	\$149230
REVENUE EXPENSES, <i>Continued,</i>	440	
Straits of Canso, Collector of Light Duty,	600	
Do. Wages of Boatmen, &c.,	1100	
	2140	
HANTS COUNTY.		
Cheverie, Controller and Collector,	80	
Hantsport, do.	80	
Maitland, do.	80	
Noel, Protective Officer,	60	
Walton, Controller and Collector,	80	
Windsor, Controller and Registrar,	200	
Do., Protective Officer & Land'g Waiter,	300	
	880	
HALIFAX COUNTY.		
Sheet Harbor, Controller and Collector,	80	
INVERNESS COUNTY.		
Cheticamp, Protective Officer,	60	
Margaree, Controller and Collector,	80	
Port Hood, do.	80	
Port Hawksbury, Controller and Registrar,	80	
	300	
KING'S COUNTY.		
Canada Creek, Controller and Collector,	80	
Do. Protective Officer,	40	
Cornwallis, Controller and Collector,	80	
Do. Protective Officer,	60	
Do. do.	40	
French Cross, Controller and Collector,	80	
	\$380	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	32240	149230
	335300	149230

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$32240	\$149230
REVENUE EXPENSES, <i>Continued,</i>	380	
Harborville, Controller and Collector,	80	
Horton, do.	80	
	— 540	
LUNENBURG COUNTY.		
Chester, Collector and Controller,	80	
LaHave, do.	80	
Lunenburg, Controller and Registrar,	400	
Mahone Bay, do.	80	
	— 640	
PICTOU COUNTY.		
Pictou, Controller and Registrar,	1000	
Do. Warehouse Keeper, Clerk, &c.,	320	
Do. Boatman and Protective Officer,	260	
Do. do.	220	
Do. do.	220	
	— 2020	
QUEEN'S COUNTY.		
Liverpool, Controller and Registrar,	300	
Do. Surveyor of Shipping, &c.	360	
Port Medway, Controller and Collector,	80	
	— 740	
RICHMOND COUNTY.		
Arichat, Controller and Registrar,	200	
Do. Protective Officer and Land'g Waiter,	100	
Do. do.	60	
Do. do.	60	
	— 420	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$36600	149230
	335300	149230

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.	
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$36600	\$335300	\$149230
<b>REVENUE EXPENSES, <i>Continued.</i></b>			
SHELBURNE COUNTY.			
Barrington, Controller and Collector,	80		
Do. Protective Officer,	60		
Cape Sable Island, do.	60		
Ragged Islands, Controller and Collector,	80		
Shelburne, do and Registrar,	140		
Do. Protective Officer,	60		
	<u>480</u>		
SYDNEY COUNTY.			
Antigonishe, Controller and Collector,	80		
Little River, do. do.	80		
Harbour au Bouche, Protective Officer,	60		
	<u>220</u>		
VICTORIA COUNTY.			
Baddeck, Controller and Collector,	80		
Great Bras d'Or, do do.	80		
St. Ann's, do do.	80		
Great Bras d'Or, do.	40		
Do. Boatman,	60		
	<u>340</u>		
YARMOUTH COUNTY.			
Beaver River, Controller and Collector,	80		
Pubnico, do do.	80		
Tusket, do do.	80		
Yarmouth, do and Registrar,	1000		
	<u>\$1240</u>		
<i>Carried forward,</i>	37640	335300	149230



Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward.</i>	\$37640	\$335300
<b>REVENUE EXPENSES, <i>Continued.</i></b>		
YARMOUTH COUNTY, <i>Continued.</i>	1240	
Do. Searcher,	400	
Do. Surveyor of Shipping	320	
Pubnico, Protective Officer,	60	
Tusket, do.	60	
	———— 2080	
Trade Returns,	200	
Contingencies,	500	
	———— 700	
		40420
<b>INDIANS.</b>		
<i>To be Voted.</i>		
Relief to Indians.	1200 00	
<i>Upon Certificate that one half the following amounts have been assessed and paid by County</i>		
Dr. Jeans, Sydney, C. B.	90 25 45 12	
Dr. Edward Carrit, Guysborough,	36 70 18 35	
Dr. Sutherland, Pictou,	54 20 27 10	
Dr. Green, Londonderry,	20 00 10 00	
Dr. Morse, Amherst,	36 30 18 15	
Dr. Shaw, Kentville,	14 25 7 12	
Dr. Weeks, Dartmouth,	49 75 24 88	
Dr. Tremain, Windsor,	59 00 29 50	
Dr. McKeen, County of Victoria,	10 90 5 45	
Dr. Dennison, Newport,	137 10 68 55	
Dr. Elliot, Cape Breton,	104 85 52 43	
		1507
<i>Carried forward,</i>	335300	191157

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward.</i>	\$335300	\$191157
<b>STEAMBOATS, PACKETS AND FERRIES.</b>		
<i>To be Voted on usual Conditions.</i>		
Steamer between Windsor, St. John and Annapolis, 2000		
Do. Halifax and Newfoundland, calling at Sydney going and returning, 1500		
Do. Pictou and Prince Edward Island, 800		
Do. Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake, 1000		
Do. Halifax and Boston, 2000		
	7300	
Packet between Guysborough and Arichat, 200		
Do. Westport and Montegan 100		
Do. Pictou and Magdalen Islands, 400		
Do. Weymouth Bridge and Sandy Cove, 80		
	780	
<b>COUNTY OF CAPE BRETON.</b>		
Ferry between Low Point and Sydney Mines, 40		
Do. Lingan and Bridgeport, 20		
Do. North Bar and town of Sydney, 20		
Do. at Sydney River, town of Sydney, 10		
Do. do. do. 10		
Do. Little Bras d'Or, 80		
Do. Mira River Entrance 20		
Do. Grand Narrows, 16		
Do. do. 16		
	232	
<b>COLCHESTER COUNTY.</b>		
Ferry at Mouth of Shubenacadie River, 40		
Do. do. 40		
	80	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$8392	191157
	335300	191157

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$8392	\$335300
<b>STEAMBOATS, PACKETS &amp; FERRIES, <i>Continued.</i></b>		
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.		
Ferry at Wallace Harbor,	40	
Do. Pugwash Harbor,	20	
Do. between Amherst and Minudie,	60	
	—	120
DIGBY COUNTY.		
Ferry at Petite Passage,	30	
Do. do.	30	
Do. Grand Passage,	20	
Do. do.	20	
Do. Bear River,	20	
	—	120
GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY.		
Ferry at Clay Head,	30	
Do. Liscomb Harbor,	20	
Do. do.	20	
Do. between Carter's and McPherson's,	40	
Do. Port Mulgrave and Port Hawkesbury,	40	
Do. at Mary's River,	20	
Do. do.	20	
	—	190
HALIFAX COUNTY.		
Ferry at Sheet Harbor,	50	
Do. Ship Harbor,	20	
Do. do.	20	
Do. Necum Teuch,	40	
Do. North West Arm,	40	
Do. Sambro,	20	
	—	190
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$9012	335300
		191157

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$9012	335300
<b>STEAMBOATS, PACKETS &amp; FERRIES, <i>Continued.</i></b>		191157
<b>HANTS COUNTY.</b>		
Ferry between Hantsport and Kempt,	30	
Do. Londonderry and Douglas,	80	
	<u>110</u>	
<b>INVERNESS COUNTY.</b>		
Ferry between Port Hawkesbury and Port Mulgrave,	40	
Do. McMillan's Point & Auld's Cove,	80	
Do. Auld's Cove & McMillan's Point,	80	
Do. at Margaree River,	20	
To replace boats between Auld's Cove and Mc- Millan's Point,	50	
Do. McMillan's Point & Auld's Cove,	50	
	<u>320</u>	
<b>LUNENBURG COUNTY.</b>		
Ferry at La Have River,	50	
Do. do.	50	
	<u>100</u>	
<b>PICOU COUNTY.</b>		
Ferry at Pictou Harbor,	30	
<b>RICHMOND COUNTY.</b>		
Ferry at Mouth of Grandique River,	60	
Do. do.	60	
Do. between McPherson's and Car- ters' Landing,	40	
	<u>160</u>	
<b>SHELburne COUNTY.</b>		
Ferry at Sable River,	40	
Do. Jordan River,	40	
Do. between Cape Sable Island and the Main,	80	
Do. at Port LeHerbert,	40	
Do. do.	40	
	<u>240</u>	
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$9972	335300
		191157

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$9972	\$335300
<b>STEAMBOATS, PACKETS AND FERRIES, <i>Continued.</i></b>		
<b>VICTORIA COUNTY.</b>		
Ferry between Washabuck and Baddeck,	20	
Do. at Big Harbour,	70	
Do. do.	70	
Do. at Southern Bay,	30	
Do. at Great Bras d'Or,	60	
Do. at Little Narrows,	10	
Do. at St. Ann's Harbour,	30	
	290	10162
<b>RETURN DUTIES.</b>		
<i>Authorized by Law.</i>		
On Exportations.		12500
<b>PUBLIC PRINTING.</b>		
<i>To be Voted.</i>		
Queen's Printer, for printing in 1861,	1031 38	
Do. printing Census Returns,	1332 20	
William Compton, for printing in 1861,	922 25	
Compton & Bowden, do.	11 25	
Thomas Annand, do.	16 25	
Eastern Chronicle, do.	12 00	
W. A. Penny, do.	15 75	
Ritchie & Bulger, do.	14 50	
Wesleyan Office, do.	2 50	
A. Grant, do.	14 25	
S. H. Holmes, do.	2 50	
S. Seldon, do.	2 50	
	\$3376 83	
Required for printing of 1862,	3000 00	6377
<i>Carried forward,</i>	335300	220296

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward.</i>	\$335300	\$220296
<b>EDUCATION.</b>		
<i>Authorized by Law.</i>		
Superintendent of Education,	1200	
Teacher Normal School,	800	
Do. do.	800	
Do. Model School,	800	
School Books,	2400	
Contingencies,	400	
Fuel, &c.,	400	
	6800	
<b>COUNTIES.</b>		
Common Schools,	45380	
Grammar Schools,	6800	
	52180	
<i>To be Voted.</i>		
King's College,	1000	
St. Mary's College,	1000	
Horton Academy,	1000	
Sackville Academy,	1000	
Presbyterian Church Academy,	1000	
St. Francis Xavier's Academy,	1000	
Pictou Academy,	1000	
Halifax Grammar School,	600	
Infant School, Halifax,	200	
Union School,	120	
Repairing Model School,	50	
Insurance Normal and Model School,	65	
Teacher of Music for Normal School,	100	
		8135
<i>Carried forward,</i>	394280	228421

Heads and Items of Expenditure.		Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward,</i>		\$394280	228431
AGRICULTURE.			
<i>To be Voted.</i>			2360
NAVIGATION SECURITIES.			
<i>To be Voted.</i>			
Landing at Digby,	1748		
Breakwaters on usual conditions :			
French Cross, Co. King's,	800		
Margaretsville, Co. Annapolis,	500		
Port George, do.,	400		
Bellevue Cove, Digby,	400		
Montegan Wharf, do.,	400		
	<u>2500</u>		4248
RAILWAY EXPENSES.			
<i>To be Voted.</i>			100000
ROAD COMPENSATION.			
<i>To be Voted.</i>			
COUNTY VICTORIA.			
	<i>For Soil.</i>	<i>For Fencing.</i>	
Allen Morrison,	10 00	4 00	
William Jones, appraiser,		2 00	
William McRae, do.,		1 00	
Kenneth McDonald, do.,		1 00	
	<u>10 00</u>	<u>8 00</u>	18 00
COUNTY CAPE BRETON.			
Hugh Gillis,	1 50	1 00	
Widow Morley,	4 50	3 50	
James McLeaan,	9 00	6 50	
Duncan McDonald,	2 80		
	<u>17 80</u>	<u>11 00</u>	18 00
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$17 80	11 00	18 00
		394280	335039

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.								
<i>Brought forward.</i>	\$394280	335039								
ROAD COMPENSATION, <i>Continued.</i>										
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> <td style="text-align: center; font-size: small;"><i>For Soil.</i></td> <td style="text-align: center; font-size: small;"><i>For Fencing.</i></td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Co. CAPE BRETON, <i>Cont'd,</i></td> <td style="text-align: right;">17 80</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11 00</td> <td style="text-align: right;">18 00</td> </tr> </table>		<i>For Soil.</i>	<i>For Fencing.</i>		Co. CAPE BRETON, <i>Cont'd,</i>	17 80	11 00	18 00		
	<i>For Soil.</i>	<i>For Fencing.</i>								
Co. CAPE BRETON, <i>Cont'd,</i>	17 80	11 00	18 00							
Angus McDonald,	7 50	4 50								
John Gillis,	5 00	3 50								
William Stephen,	3 50	2 50								
Donald McLellan,	1 50									
Angus Gillis,	7 50	5 00								
	42 80	26 50	69 30							
CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.		87								
<i>To be Voted.</i>		12700								
RELIEF.										
<i>To be Voted.</i>										
To be paid upon production of the required vouchers :										
Overseers Poor, Truro, supp't Transient Paupers,	77 37									
Do. Yarmouth, do.	35 81									
Do. Port LaTour, do.	28 00									
Do. Pictou, District No. 1, do.	166 47									
Do. do. do. 3, do.	34 00									
Do. Clare, do.	127 40									
Do. Aylesford, support of J. Toole,	63 40									
Do. Timothy Murphy,	38 65									
Do. Michael Murphy,	17 90									
	118 95									
Do. Clements, support of Ann Conley,										
Do. Granville, J. R. Marsh,	79 00									
Do. Mrs. Wilmot,	13 27									
Dr. Hamilton, (bill),	12 50									
	104 77									
<i>Carried forward,</i>	\$692 77	347826								
	394280									



Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$692 77	374826
<i>RELIEF, Continued.</i>		
Cornelius Sullivan, Cape Breton, support of Transient Pauper,	20 00	
James Bruce, Musquodoboit, do.,	27 00	
Halifax Visiting Dispensary,	200 00	939
<b>POST COMMUNICATION.</b>		
<i>To be Voted.</i>		70000
<b>ROADS AND BRIDGES.</b>		
<i>To be Voted.</i>	100000	
<b>SPECIAL GRANTS.</b>		
Main Post Road, County of Cape Breton,	600	
Do. Truro to the Gulf Shore,	400	
Maccan Bridge,	800	
Church Point to Corbury,	200	
Corbury to Yarmouth,	200	
Kempt Road, Yarmouth,	200	
	600	
Towards repayment of Government advances to Tangier Road,	1600	
Towards building Bridge at Walton,	800	
Do. Causeway near Avon Bridge,	400	
Do. Road Alteration, Cochrane's Hill,	800	
Do. Opening new roads towards Sherbrooke, Co. Annapolis,	600	
Main Post Roads, Picton, \$600 in the Western District and \$600 in the Eastern District,	1200	
Road between Liverpool and Annapolis, \$400 in Queen's County, and \$400 in the County of Annapolis,	800	
Plaister Cove to Whycoecomagh,	600	
Baddeck towards Middle River,	400	
Gaspereaux Bridge,	400	110000
<i>Carried forward,</i>		528765
	\$394280	528765

Heads and Items of Expenditure.	Authorized by Law.	To be voted by the Legislature.
<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$394280	528765
RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.		
<i>To be Voted.</i>		5000
JUDICIARY EXPENSES.		
<i>To be Voted.</i>		1400
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.		
Deaf and <del>■</del> umb Asylum,	2000 00	
Travelling Expenses Executive Councillors,	400 00	
Keeper of Provincial Building,	320 00	
Seal Island, to aid vessels in distress,	120 00	
Mud Islands, do.,	80 00	
Commissioners for Signing Province Notes,	400 00	
Fuel and Crier of Vice Admiralty Court,	50 00	
Engraving \$5 Province Notes,	1210 00	
New Copper Coin,	8000 00	
John Bowes & Son, Binding Books, &c., &c..	98 57	
John Bowes & Son, Binding Census Returns,	500 00	
A. & W. McKinlay, Stationery and Binding Journals of Assembly.	1260 86	
Placing Buoys at Sydney, C. B.,	20 00	
International Exhibition,	8067 71	
G. E. Morton & Co.,	36 10	
Hospital for Insane,	5000 00	27563
	\$394280	562728

## ABSTRACT A.

*Liabilities of the Province for Service of 1861.*

Civil List,	\$14885 00
Agriculture,	1380 00
Board of Works,	14802 68
Board of Statistics,	304 95
Crown Land Department,	6085 00
Coroner's Inquests,	70 00
Drawbacks,	2175 11
Distressed Seamen,	200 00
Education,	11400 58
Indians,	80 00
Miscellaneous,	3567 34
Navigation Securities,	1325 00
New Court House,	2720 00
Post Communication,	16943 00
Poors' Asylum,	2200 00
Revenue Expenses,	19400 00
Roads and Bridges,	5600 68
Road Compensation,	79 94
Rations to Troops,	5 40
Steamboats, Packets and Ferries,	5846 00
	<hr/>
	109070 58

## ABSTRACT B.

*Liabilities of 1860.*

Agriculture,	666 00
Militia, including Militia Arms,	5434 95
Navigation Securities,	251 53
Miscellaneous,	440 00
	<hr/>
	\$6782 48

*Financial Secretary's Office, }  
12th March, 1862. }*

## APPENDIX No. 27.

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### CORONER'S INQUEST.

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*Railway Office, 12th March, 1862.*

SIR,—

Observing the report of a speech delivered in the Assembly reported in the public newspapers, in which an attempt was made to create an impression that as Chief Commissioner of Railways I had suppressed testimony relating to an accident at the Four Mile House, whereby a man named Daniel Griffith lost his life, I lost no time in calling upon Mr. Coroner Gray for an explanation. I submit a copy of a letter addressed to him marked (A). The letter marked (B) is his reply, also a supplementary letter marked (C). (D) is the affidavit referred to. (E) is the copy of a letter to Mr. Taylor, Superintendent of Traffic. (F) is his reply, and (G) a paper from Mr. Murray, Conductor of the Train at the time the casualty occurred.

It is almost superfluous for me to remark upon these documents. I had never heard of any such application for the attendance of Railway employees to appear at the Coroner's inquest till it was made in connection with the imputation sought to be affixed upon me. I feel it alike due to Mr. Coroner Gray, and the subordinate officers of this department, that this public explanation should be afforded.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. McCULLY

The Hon. Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary.

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(A)

(COPY)

*Railway Office, Halifax, 10th March, 1862.*

SIR,—

In the report of a speech delivered by Dr. Tupper in the House of Assembly to be found in the issues of the *Colonist* and *Reporter* of the 8th inst., having preferred a charge against me as Chief Commissioner of Railways in connection with the death of a party who had been injured in attempting to mount one of the passenger cars in motion near Davey's 4 Mile House, he goes on to say—"I asked the Coroner who held an investigation on the body in question how it was that a full investigation was not made, he said that he sent to the Railway Depot for witnesses but could not get them," &c.

On enquiry by the Provincial Secretary "who was the Coroner"? he answered "Mr. Gray."

Now, sir, I have to enquire what efforts were ever made to obtain witnesses, were any subpoenaed, if so you will please furnish me with the names; was any application made to me on the subject? If not, why not? Did you communicate to Dr. Tupper that there had been an attempt on my part to suppress testimony, and will you be pleased to inform me what actually took place in reference to this inquest, what your conversation to Dr. Tupper on the subject, and under what circumstances.

I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. McCULLY.

S. Gray, Esq., Coroner, &c.

(B)

Halifax, 10th March, 1862.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, relative to the report of a speech delivered by Dr. Tupper in the House of Assembly, to be found in the issues of the *Colonist* and *Reporter* newspapers of the 8th inst.

In obedience to the request contained in your note, I will tell you precisely what actually did take place between Dr. Tupper and myself in reference to this inquest, and under what circumstances, of all of which I have a distinct recollection. A few days after the inquest I met Dr. Tupper in the street; he crossed over and asked me who had held the inquest on the man who had died from injuries received at the 4 Mile House. I told him I had. He said, did you examine the people of the Railway. I said no, there was some botching about it, and they were not in attendance; but, I added, as it turned out it did not make much difference, as the jury were satisfied with the evidence they had before them, and had returned a verdict exonerating all parties from blame. Dr. Tupper then added something to the effect that these inquiries were conducted with great strictness in England. I said I was aware of that, and when necessary no person could be more anxious than myself to have a thorough investigation. This conversation, as I before stated, took place in the street, and occupied less than a minute.

As respects your question, did I communicate to Dr. Tupper that there had been an attempt on your part to suppress testimony, I answer, no, nothing of the kind. And so far from that I beg leave to inform you that I stated to the jury, upon proposing an adjournment of the inquest, that I was certain there had been some mistake about the witnesses,—that I had sent my constable to the Superintendent at Richmond for such of the people connected with the Railway as had witnessed the accident, and that he had promised to send them down,—that I was certain either the former or the latter had mistaken the time.

And I also stated that I was certain that it only required that I should write to you on the subject, and that you would send any witnesses required, and that I could have them here the next day. The jury, however, expressed themselves satisfied, and decided to record their verdict as I have before stated.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

SAMUEL GRAY.

The Hon. Jonathan McCully.

(C)

*Halifax, 11th March, 1862.*

SIR,—

As I have been in communication with you already on the subject of the Inquest held on the body of David Griffith, who died from injuries received at the Four Mile Station, I beg now to enclose you an affidavit of the Foreman of the Jury, by which you will perceive that my former statement to you is fully confirmed, and by which it will be seen that I did not let this case go by default as is supposed in the speech of the Hon. Provincial Secretary. And also that I did not at all events at the time of the Inquest attribute to you an attempt to suppress testimony. I leave it to yourself whether you think it probable that I would do so to Dr. Tupper in the casual conversation alluded to in the street.

I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL GRAY.

The Hon. Jonathan McCully, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

(D)

Samuel Tupper, the elder, of Halifax in the County of Halifax, keeper of the Mayflower Hotel and of the North Country Market, maketh oath and saith that he was the foreman of the jury on the Inquest held at the Poors' Asylum in Halifax on the eighth day of November last or thereabouts, on the body of David Griffiths, who died from injuries received at the Four Mile House Station of the Railroad. That the inquest was held at three o'clock or thereabouts in the afternoon of that day as this deponent believes; that when Mr. Gray the Coroner came he asked the constable Mr. David Creelman whether the witnesses from the Railway had arrived, that the constable replied—no, that the Superintendent at Richmond had promised that they should be there at that hour, but they had not come; that Mr. Gray seemed much annoyed and inclined to blame Mr. Creelman. That Dr. Almon one of the witnesses summoned by the Coroner was present, and Mr. Gray said he would commence the enquiry then and adjourn the Inquest, and in the meantime he would see or write to (this deponent forgets which) the Commissioner of the Railways, and that he would see that the witnesses should be in attendance. That the Jury being then sworn over the body, the Coroner proceeded to examine Dr. Almon; that he gave a full and detailed account from the lips of the deceased given when he knew he was dying, whereby he attributed the injuries he had received entirely to his own rash act in endeavoring to jump into the train whilst it was in motion, and exonerated the officers of the Railway and all persons but himself from all blame. That when the Coroner proposed to adjourn the Inquest until the next day this deponent told him that the Jury thought it unnecessary, as they were fully satisfied and prepared to render their verdict, and requested the Coroner to record it accordingly.

SAMUEL TUPPER, SENR.

Sworn to at Halifax, in the County of Halifax,  
this eleventh day of March, A. D. 1862,  
before me,

JOHN McCULLOCH, Ald. &amp; J. P.

(E)

(COPY)

*Railway Office, 10th March, 1862.*

Sir,—

Enclosed find copy of letter written to Mr. Coroner Gray and his reply—you will please make proper enquiry and report to me without delay any facts relative to the subject within your knowledge, or whatever you may be enabled to obtain from the officers and employeess under you.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. McCULLY.

Mr. G. Taylor.

(F)

*Richmond, 12th March, 1862.*

Sir,—

Your favor of 10th inst. and attached letter from Mr. Gray (Coroner) respecting accident at "Four Mile Station," I beg to enclose letter from Mr. Murray who was conductor of train when the accident occurred.

There was no request made to me to send witnesses to attend the inquest—and I am not aware that any person called at the station.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. TAYLOR.

Hon. J. McCully, &amp;c. &amp;c. &amp;c.

(G)

*Halifax, 11th March, 1862.*

Sir,—

In reference to your note concerning the accident at Four Mile Station—I was the conductor with that train—no person ever asked me or any of the breakmen to attend the Coroner's inquest on that case.

JOHN MURRAY.

To Mr. George Taylor.

## APPENDIX No. 28.

### CAPE BRETON TITLES.

MR. HENDRY'S REPORT, WITH APPENDICES A. B. & C.

*Department of Crown Lands,  
Halifax, 25th February, 1862.*

SIR,—

Having been commissioned by the Lieutenant Governor to proceed to the Island of Cape Breton, to carry into effect an act passed by the Legislature in 1859, entitled, "*An Act to facilitate the perfecting of Titles in the Island of Cape Breton,*" vide Chapter 66 of the Local Acts.

Guided by said Act,—a minute of Council. dated 15th June, 1861, as also by your instructions, I left Halifax on the 30th June in the discharge of my commission. You have been regularly advised by weekly reports as to the progress of the work, and it would be a needless repetition here to go over the same ground.

I will, therefore, at once proceed, for His Excellency's information, to enumerate the amount of work performed in each of the Counties; the number of squatters whose lands have been surveyed, and boundaries set up; the acreage allotted to each squatter; as also the average expense of survey per one hundred acres. This information, for the sake of conciseness, I have put in tabular form, as follows:

*Tabular statement shewing the number of Squatters whose lots were surveyed in 1861 under the act of 1859; name of Surveyor employed; the number of acres surveyed, and expense incurred.*

COUNTY.	No. of Lots surveyed.	No. of Settlers.	Total No. of acres.	Surveyor.	Am't expended for Surveys.	Average cost of survey per 100 acres.
Cape Breton,	84	78	12,245	Isaac N. Archibald,	\$550 00	\$4 50
Do.	26	26		Thomas (1860)		
Inverness,	133	131	17,516	{ James Austin, and } D. McKeen, }	782 82	4 46
Richmond,	124	106	12,845½	{ Jas. McKenzie, and } J. J. Robertson, }	568 50	4 46
Victoria,	34	34	4,968	D. B. McNab,	364 05	7 28
			1,280	D. Ross,		
	411	385	48,854½		\$2265 37	

which shews that 411 lots have been surveyed. This, however, includes twenty-five lots surveyed by Thomas in 1860.



These surveys include areas varying from 50 to 250 acres, according to the extent of clearings made by the settlers; at the same time a degree of uniformity has been preserved, which at first it appeared all but impossible to obtain. The boundary lines of the land occupied by three hundred and eighty-five families have thus been defined, each involving more or less of controversy, now satisfactorily adjusted; requiring, however, on the part of the surveyors, no small amount of skill and management.

A large number of the settlers, whose lots are surveyed, have signed petitions and bonds, but at present the exact number is uncertain, as all the papers have not come to hand.

The total number of acres surveyed are forty-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; this does not include any part of Mr. Thomas' work, which amounts to three thousand one hundred and twenty-two acres; but was performed last season by the Deputies named in the fifth column of the statement on the 1st page.

A feature worthy of attention is the expense of these surveys compared with the usual isolated mode of ordering a survey only on an application being made. The average expense of conducting surveys of separate lots as applied for, is from ten to twelve dollars per hundred acres. It will be seen, on reference to the aforesaid table, that the average expense per hundred acres of the surveys now under consideration, is four and a half dollars,—with the exception of those by Mr. McNab, the average of which is seven dollars and twenty-eight cents. His report, herewith, enters fully into an explanation of the time occupied in defining the limits of old grants, &c. His explanations are satisfactory. I attended with him on the ground, and assisted, as far as the time at my disposal would permit, in removing the difficulties complained of by him.

It should also be borne in mind that a higher degree of accuracy is obtained in conducting surveys on a large scale than by piecemeal.

It may here be mentioned that in the prosecution of this work considerable trouble and expense will be experienced in defining the lines of old grants, arising from the improper system then pursued of passing grants without defining the near boundary lines. In consequence of difficulties from this cause, I have not been able to return some portions of the work performed last summer, but had to postpone it for the coming season.

In this connection it is proper to mention, although I have already done so by letter, in answer to your suggestion about employing the squatters as assistants in making the surveys, and that their wages go towards payment for their lots.

Your recommendation in that particular was found to be impracticable, for the following reasons: (1.) Much time is lost by the Surveyor in training inexperienced hands to a knowledge of the work required of assistants. (2.) It is more satisfactory both to Surveyor and assistant, and gives to the former the necessary control when wages are by prompt cash-payments. (3.) Nearly double the work can be accomplished in a day, and far more satisfactorily, by experienced workmen, trained to their duty. I therefore recommended each Surveyor to employ as assistants active young men, to pay them fair wages, and to keep the same hands employed during the season, provided they proved trustworthy.

The general depression of trade and commerce, consequent upon the civil war now raging in the neighboring Republic, has seriously affected the Newfoundland market, upon which the Cape Bretoners principally depend for the sale of their farm produce; hence the scarcity of money, particularly among the squatters, who as a class are very poor and improvident. Crops, however, were good last season, which certainly could not be attributed to the skill of the cultivators, but rather to the fertility of the soil. They also appear to have considerable stock on their farms, which they were anxious to dispose of, provided purchasers could be found.

An often repeated complaint was that no notice had been given—that had they known a year before, they would have saved money to meet the demand. They all admit that the government is conferring a great boon by surveying their lands,

evince a willingness to pay for them, and appear anxious to have their grants ; and there is reason to believe that next season several, perhaps one-third, will pay the full purchase money, unless, as I fear may be the case with half the rural population, they may be deluded into abandoning their farms to search for gold, and return to their homes, as hundreds did last summer, poorer by their summer's labor.

The sums paid during the past season although comparatively small (for reasons above stated) will contribute largely to cover the expense incurred.

The surveyors' plans herewith, are on a scale of twenty chains to an inch, and sufficiently show the work performed. They are accompanied by larger sheets on a smaller scale—prepared in the office at a considerable expenditure of time and labor. The surrounding districts are shewn on these plans, and they are intended to exhibit by comparison the limited amount of work accomplished compared with the extent of unauthorized settlement. The lots colored red are those surveyed last year—(with the exception of Mr. Thomas' survey aforesaid)—and in the occupation of squatters. The lots on which names are written, but not colored, are granted. The open white spaces, are lands not surveyed, but to a large extent in possession of unauthorized settlers, for although a great deal of land remains ungranted in the island, there is very little of such as is deemed by the present class of settlers fit for profitable cultivation left unoccupied, particularly in the middle and north districts.

When improved methods of cultivation are introduced, much of the land now considered valueless for settlement will be found equally profitable with the uplands now considered good ; for it can hardly be supposed that in a country, every district of which abounds with the carbonate of lime in some of its forms varying from hills composed of white marble to extensive beds of marl, there can exist tracts of land that are not well calculated for agricultural purposes. There is also enclosed a list of squatters with the quantity of acres surveyed for each.

#### CONCLUSION.

In addition to the duties above described about seventy old disputed applications, some of many years standing, were examined into, and such information obtained, as lead to a final decision.

The coal mines were also visited and several disputes between lessees settled that would have been found difficult to adjust in the office : as also the settlement of the claims of persons who had taken possession of Indian lands at Middle River and Whycomagh.

These latter have been fully reported elsewhere, but I take the liberty of referring to them here, to show that my time was fully occupied.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. HENDRY.

To the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

(A)

October 29, 1861.

## RICHMOND COUNTY.

*Lots surveyed since July 1st, 1861, near St. Peter's, Cape George, Sporting Mountains, and other places.*

No. Lots.	Applicants' Names.	Residence.	Acres.
1	John Murphy,	St. Peters,	31
2	Sutton,	Tilia River,	87
3	John Kyte,	Ditto,	40
4	John Power,	Ditto,	95
5	Thomas Kyte,	Ditto,	123
6	Kyte,	Ditto,	100
7	G. Kyte,	Ditto,	100
8	George Grant,	Sporting Mountains,	100
9	Abraham LeCoutre,	Ditto,	100
10	Edward and John Hearn,	Ditto,	100
11	Alex. Sutherland,	Ditto,	100
12	McCormick,	Ditto,	100
13	Sutherland,	Ditto,	100
14	David Sutherland,	Ditto,	100
15	John Hearn,	Ditto,	100
16	Donald Ross,	Ditto,	100
17	Donald Sutherland,	Ditto,	100
18	John B. McNeil,	Ditto,	100
19	" "	Ditto,	100
20	Jas. and Donald Nicholson,	Ditto,	118
21	John Nicholson,	Ditto,	100
22	Angus McKenzie,	Ditto,	18
23	Robert Nicholson,	Ditto,	100
24	Wm. Urquhart,	Ditto,	100
25	McRae and mother,	Ditto,	100
26	Duncan McKenzie,	Ditto,	100
27	Archibald Stewart,	Ditto,	200
28	Angus Morrison,	Ditto,	200
29	John Morrison,	Ditto,	100
30 & 34	Roderick McDonald,	Ditto,	200
31	Malcolm McDonald,	Ditto,	100
32	Donald Murray,	Ditto,	100
33	Angus McDonald,	Ditto,	100
35	Rodk. McDonald,	Ditto,	100
36	Duncan McKenzie,	Ditto,	100
37	John McDonald,	Ditto,	100
38	Archibald McDonald,	Ditto,	100
39 & 40	Hugh McPhail,	Ditto,	200
41	Alex. Johnston,	Ditto,	100
42	Malcolm Ross,	Ditto,	100
43	Donald Ross,	West Bay,	90
44 & 78	Murdoch McLeod,	Ditto,	197
45	John Ross,	Ditto,	90
46 & 47	Philip Ross,	Ditto,	222
48 & 59	Donald McKay,	Ditto,	208
49 & 58	Donald McLean,	Ditto,	200
50	Not claimed,	Sporting Mountains,	100

*Surveys in Richmond County, since July 1st, 1861.—Continued.*

No. Lots.	Applicants' Names.	Residence.	Acres.
51	Not claimed.	Sporting Mountains,	100
52	“ “	Ditto,	100
53	“ “	Ditto,	141
54 & 56	William Toole,	St. Peter's,	61½
55	“ Cook,	Ditto,	57
57	The Tougeres,	Tillia River,	200
60	Walter Bisset,	River Bourgeois,	46
61	Landrie & Duga,	Ditto,	29
62	Joseph Bissett,	Ditto,	14
63	John Sheehan,	Ditto,	100
64	Lewis McPhie,	Ditto,	100
65	Lachlan McLean,	Ditto,	120
66	S. I. & R. Thibault,	Ditto,	200
67	Gallatin Richard,	Ditto,	70
68	Farquhar McRae,	Cape George,	100
69	Not claimed.	Ditto,	100
70	Neil McMillan,	Ditto,	104
71	Norman Murray,	Ditto,	100
72 & 73	Lachlan McDonald,	Ditto,	200
74	Donald McLeau,	Ditto,	100
75	Widow Sutherland & Sons,	Ditto,	100
76 & 77	Peter Hamel,	Ditto,	200
78	Philip Murray,	Ditto,	100
79	John McLeod,	Ditto,	100
80	Not claimed.	Ditto,	80
81	Wm. McKay,	McKays' Harbor,	100
81	Called Can's Lot,	Near St. Peter's,	200
83	John Jackson, Junr.,	Ditto,	110
84	Vacant.	Ditto,	70
85	John Jackson,	Ditto,	213
86	Donald Urquhart,	Sporting Mountains,	100
87	Thos. Grady,	L'Adoise,	86
88	Michael Coffie,	Near St. Peter's,	100
89	Angus McDonald,	Ditto,	200
90	John McDonald.	Ditto,	186
91	Vacant.	Ditto,	92
(92)	Abraham Fougere.		200
93			
94	Wm. Hart.	Lennox Passage,	100
95	Desere LeMerchant,	Ditto,	100
96	James Kavanagh,	Ditto,	100
97	Abraham Sampson,	Ditto,	130
98	E. & B. Sampson,	Ditto,	120
99		Ditto,	
100	J. & B. Snyder,	Ditto,	54
101	F. & B. Powvier,	Ditto,	94
102	P. B. & M. Doyle,	Ditto,	100
103	I. S. & P. Benvint,	Ditto,	70
104	Nathl. Clough,	Ditto,	165
105	Harriet LeBlanc,	Ditto,	162
106	Q. Powvier & P. Sampson,	Ditto,	150
107	D. I. & A. Boudrot,	Ditto,	132
108	Daniel Deven,	Ditto,	86
109	Dr. T. Deven,	Ditto,	91
110	Peter Benoint,	Ditto,	110

*Surveys in Richmond County, since July 1st, 1861.—Continued.*

No. Lots.	Applicants' Names.	Residence.	Acres.
111	Joseph Devan,	Lemnox Passage,	99
112	Charles Erving,	Ditto,	125
113	Hugh McDougal,	Ditto,	186
114	Charles Harrington,	Ditto,	190
115	Martin Breen,	Ditto,	165
116	Alexander Cameron,	Ditto,	162
117	D. Fraser and D. McDonald,	Ditto,	70
118	Murdoch McInnes,	Ditto,	113
119	Donald Ferguson,	Ditto,	100
120	Vacant,	Ditto,	70
121	“	Ditto,	63
122	“	Ditto,	100
123	“	Ditto,	40
			12845½

## COUNTY OF CAPE BRETON.

*List of Lots occupied by Squatters on North side of East Bay, Cape Breton, surveyed by Isaac N. Archibald, in the year 1861.*

No. Lots.	Squatters' Names.	No. Acres.	Remarks.
1	Angus Morrison.	250	
2	Donald Campbell,	109	
3	John Campbell,	200	
4	Malcolm McLean,	102	
5	Donald McIntyre,	100	
6	Hugh McIntyre,	103	
7	Philip McIntyre,	96	
8	Vacant,	75	
9	John Walker.	158	
10	John Steele,	213	
1	Hugh McIntyre,	240	
2	John McIntyre,	190	
3	James McIntyre,	91	
4	Angus McIntyre,	97	
5	Allan McIntyre,	92	
6	Angus McIntyre,	89	
7	John McDonald,	61½	
8	Donald McDonald,	79	
9	Ranald Mc onald,	213	
10	Donald & Angus Gillas,	203	
11	Hugh Campbell,	160	
12	Angus Campbell,	161½	
13	Ranald Campbell,	171½	
14	Philip McIntyre,	100	
15	Chas. McLean,	110	
16	Widow McLean,	100	

*List of Squatters, East Bay, Cape Breton.—Continued.*

No. Lots.	Squatters' Names.	No. Acres.	Remarks.
17	Duncan Steele,	222	
18	Donald McLean,	150	
19	Angus Steele,	91½	
9	Malcomb McDonald,	100	
2			
3	Cath. McDonald,	200	
4	Angus McDonald,	200	
5	James Gillis,	212	
6	“ “	100	
7	Widow Curry,	100	
8	John McEasick,	203	
9	Angus McDonald,	100	
10	Neil, John, & Angus McEasick,	200	
11	Duncan McEasick,	69	
12	Laughlan Curry,	203	
13	Angus McInnis,	203	
14	Michl. McDonald,	100	
15	Vacant.	100	
1	Swamp.	250	
2	“	250	
3	Donald Gilles,	87	
4	John McLean,	203	
5	Donald Gillis,	99	
6	Allan McDonald,	200	
7	Alexr. McDonald,	200	
8	John McDonald,	100	
9	Donald Curry,	200	
10	Archibald McAdam.	71	
11	Adam McAdam,	200	
12	Laughlin McKinnon,	100	
13	Effy McTanes,	200	
14	Alexr. McTanes,	100	
15	Vacant.	100	
16	Dugald O'Henry,	100	
17	Donald O'Henry,	45	
18	Donald McLeod,	80	
19	Neil McEasick,	166	
20	Vacant.	131	
21	Murdoch McPhee,	100	
1	Ranald McDonald,	185	
2	John Smith,	196	
3	Angus O'Henry,	112	
4	Alexr. O'Henry,	100	
5	Allan McDonald,	200	
6	Donald McDonald,	87	
7	Donald Morrison,	111	
8	Allan McDonald,	290	
9	Donald McMillan,	222	
10	Donald McAdam,	200	
11	Archibald McAdam,	96	
12	Duncan Gillis,	200	
13	Widow Margt. McDonald,	200	

*List of Squatters, East Bay, Cape Breton.—Continued.*

No. Lots.	Squatters' Names.	No. Acres.	Remarks.
13	Laughlan McIntyre,	197	
14	Duncan McIntyre,	113	
15	John McVarish,	190	
16	Angus McDonald,	100	
17	Murdoch McPhec,	46	
18	Ranald McDonald,	100	
17	Patrick McKinnon,	200	
		12245	

## VICTORIA COUNTY.

*Dougald B. McNab's Surveys in Victoria County.*

No. Lots.	Occupants' Names.	Residence.	Acres.
1	Murdoch Morrison, }		275
2	Angus McKay, }		
3	Widow Morrison,		200
4	Angus Morrison,		139
5	Alexander McKay,		204
6	Roderick McKay,		197
7	John Morrison,		95
8	Allan McKenzie,		100
9	Alex. McLeod,		40
10	Widow McLeod,		193
11	Murdoch McMillan,		180
12	Angus Morrison,		180
13	Angus Morrison,		90
14	Donald McDonald,		90
15	Donald McLeod,		180
16	" "		90
17	Angus McLeod,		90
18	John Campbell,		95
19	Murdoch McLeod,		95
20	Angus Smith,		98
21	Widow McDonald,		108
22	Angus Morrison,		197
23	Donald Morrison,		191
24	Malcolm Campbell,		185
25	Malcolm Ferguson,		194
26	Malcolm McSuin,		97
27	Murdoch Kerr,		83
28	Angus Morrison,		167
29	Widow Campbell,		168
30	Widow Campbell,		168
31	William Campbell,		230
32	Malcolm Campbell and Sons,		183
33	" "		183
34	" "		183
			4968

*List of Lots surveyed by Donald Ross, at Baddeck, August 19th, 1861.*

No. Lots.	Occupants' Names.	Acres.	Remarks.
1	Angus McLeod,	82	
2	Samuel J. Hull,	200	
3	Angus McLeod,	121	
4	Murdoch McLeod,	178	
5	Donald McLeod,	165	
6	John Campbell,	210	
7	Donald McLeod,	53	
8	Roderick McMillan,	86	
9	Angus McMillan,	90	
10	John Morrison,	95	
		1280	

INVERNESS COUNTY.

*Surveyed by Messrs. Austin and McKeen.*

No. Map.	No. Lots.	Applicants' Names.	Acres.	Remarks.
1	1	Richard Potter,	200	
"	2	Donald McMillan,	260	
2	3	Chas. McMillan,	66	
"	4	Hugh Campbell,	57	
"	5	" "	208	
"	6	Archibald McDonald,	210	
"	7	Wm. Hamilton,	131	
"	8	Edward Hamilton,	75	
"	9	Daniel Kennedy,	94	
"	10	Edward McInnes,	92	
"	11	Archibald McKinnon,	184	
"	12	John McKinnon,	185	
"	13	Donald McMillan,	191	
"	14	Alexr. McKinnon,	220	
"	15	Hugh McMillan,	100	
"	16	Neil McMillan and Son,	91	
"	17	Chas. McDonald,	218	
"	18	Arch McLean,	100	
"	19	Colin McPhail,	100	
"	20	John McDougald,	103	
"	21	Donald McMillan,	218	
"	22	James McLean,	204	
"	23	Angus McMillan,	205	
"	24	Duncan and N. Robertson,	200	
3	25	Nicholas Meagher,	102	
"	26	Arch. and Alex. McDonald,	100	
"	27	Hugh McDonald,	224	
"	28	" "	200	
"	29	Edward Rush,	81	
"	29	John Meagher,	178	
"	30	James Meagher,	189	
"	32	Neil McKinnon,	84	



*List of Surveys by Messrs. Austin and McKeen.—Continued.*

No. Map.	No. Lots.	Applicants' Names.	Acres.	Remarks.
4	33	John Beaton,	156	
"	34	Donald Beaton,	151	
"	35	John Beaton,	100	
"	36	Samuel Beaton,	100	
"	37	John McInnes,	203	
"	38	Neil McInnes,	175	
"	39	Angus McInnes,	185	
"	40	John Nicholson,	134	
"	41	Malcom Gillis,	165	
"	42	Duncan Quarry,	287	
"	43	John McInnes,	238	
5	44	McLeod,	55	
"	45	Joshua Tingley,	100	
"	47	Neil Ross,	175	
"	48	John C. Crowdis,	120	
"	49	Wm. Murray,	122	
"	50	" "	25	
"	51	Mrs. Ross,	173	
"	52	McDonald,	92	
6	53	Murdoch Ross,	100	
7	54	Arch. McDonald,	100	
"	55	Duncan McDugald,	203	
"	56	John Cameron,	200	
"	57	Angus McDugald,	100	
"	58	Hector McLean,	356	
"	59	Christian Campbell,	145	
"	60	John McDonald,	129	
"	61	Laughlin Gillis,	55	
"	62	Laughlan and John McLean,	273	
8	63	John McLeod,	100	
9	64	Richard Burton,	100	
"	65	Wm. Burton,	159	
"	66	Alex. Murray,	124	
"	67	Thos. E. Shaw,	127	
"	68	Murdoch McDonald,	100	
"	69	Murdoch Ross, Senr.,	115	
"	70	Donald Ross,	113	
"	71	Murdoch Ross, Senr.	103	
"	72	Wm. Hart,	130	
"	73	John McLeod,	58	
"	74	Thos. Cranton,	58	
"	75	John Etheridge and Brothers,	100	
"	76	Stephen Philips,	91	
"	77	A lot surveyed.	39	
"	78	Henry Philips,	128	
"	79	John Munro,	116	
10	80	Murdoch McLean,	100	
"	81	James Maple,	100	
"	82	Malcom McLeod,	100	
"	83	Wm. McKay,	100	
"	84	Widow Matheson,	100	
"	85	Malcom McKinnon,	104	
"	86	Angus Ross,	118	
"	87	Donald McKenzie,	100	
"	88	Roderick McLeod,	59	

*List of Surveys by Messrs. Austin and McKeen.—Continued.*

No. Map.	No. Lots.	Applicants' Names.	Acres.	Remarks.
10	89	Malcom McLeod,	93	
"	90	Turquill McLeod,	130	
"	91	Angus Stewart,	104	
"	92	M. McLeod,	7	
"	93	Malcom Ross, Gnt.,	100	
11	94	John McPherson, Gnt,	100	
"	95	John Burton, "	100	
"	96	Robert Burton,	39	
"	97	John Crowdis,	139	
"	98	Kenneth Fenlayson,	43	
"	99	" "	207	
"	100	Norman McPherson,	282	
"	101	Donald Ross,	123	
"	102	Michael Murphy,	57	
"	103	William Watson,	100	
"	104	Hugh Fraser,	113	
"	105	Duncan Carmichael,	99	
"	106	John Burton	154	
"	107	Wm. Ross,	100	
12	108	Ingraham, Gnt.,	200	
"	109	Donald McDonald,	100	
"	110	Allan McKinnon,	150	
"	111	Widow McKinnon & Sons,	194	
"	112	Hugh McKinnon,	47	
"	113	Alexr. McKinnon,	159	
"	114	Norman McLean,	213	
6	115	A lot of	39	
3	116	Peter Murphy,	200	
13	117	Heirs of late I. Doucette,	200	
"	118	Joseph Doucette,	200	
9	119	George Ingraham,	112	
7	120	Arch. McDonald,	102	
"	121	Kenneth McDugald, Gnt.,	100	
"	122	Neil McKinnon,	15	
14	123	Angus Cameron,	190	
"	124	Donald Cameron,	176	
2	125	Miss Ferguson,	100	
"	126	Thos. Campbell,	100	
"	127	Neil McKinnon,	200	
"	128	Hugh McKinnon,	200	
"	129	Ronald McKinnon,	200	
"	130	Allan McKinnon,	200	
"	131	John McKenzie,	100	
			17516	

## (B)

*The Report of the Surveys of Crown Lands made by D. McNab in the year 1861, under instructions received from W. A. Hendry, Esquire, Commissioner of Crown Lands in Cape Breton.*

The surveys of the following lots were commenced by a rough survey of the winding paths from house to house, of the settlers on these lands, with a view of ascertaining the relative situation of their respective improvements, towards making a division of these lands, so as to retain to each settler, as far as possible, his improvements.

Of such lots as had already been granted adjoining the lands occupied by the settlers, the grants, so far as these could be got, had to be inspected, and the limits of the land in them described, to be ascertained, ere the Crown lands adjoining could be correctly laid off into lots. Where the owners of these grants were non-residents, messengers had to be sent to them for such information as they could furnish relative to the bounds of their respective grants, and those persons who, as assistants at the original surveys or otherwise, had obtained a knowledge of these bounds, had to be seen or sent for, when no information could be obtained from the owners of these grants, and such arrangements made with them for their services as circumstances rendered necessary.

The mere showing of a boundary or of a line of these grants, was not at all respecting them, that was requisite. The direction in which the lines had actually been traced of grants adjoining the Crown Lands, remained to be ascertained, and this could not be done correctly merely by going over them, as in forest lands every *sight* of the compass gives thus, a different result in general, and leaves the direction of the line undetermined. The ascertaining, therefore, the exact direction in which an old line has been traced, will almost always in forest lands occupy more time than would be required to trace the line in the first instance; while a knowledge of the exact direction of such line is indispensably requisite towards a correct survey of the Crown Lands adjoining, so as to avoid including any of the lands deemed already granted, by virtue of such old line; or probably actually granted, although from the incorrect manner in which it has been traced, outside of its limits, and apparently Crown Lands.

These indispensable preliminaries towards the correct performance of this service have added much to the expense of these surveys. That they have not, however, been unnecessary, may be evident from my having in several instances, when making these surveys, been enabled to ascertain that tracts of land from 3 or 4 acres to upwards of 30 acres, deemed Crown Lands, had already been granted, and would have been included as Crown Lands in some of the lots just surveyed had not the additional means been employed that showed these lands were not Crown property.

The expense, however, of these operations falls not exclusively on the Government. The Surveyor, who has resolved to make his time but a secondary consideration in the due discharge of his official duties, bears but too often a large share of this expense, in the loss of much of his time, any charge for which, from the hopelessness of its being duly appreciated, he deems it best to forego.

Another cause of much additional trouble, loss of time and expense, has been the great deflection of the magnet from local attraction in many places, but particularly amongst the lots numbered on the accompanying plan, 11 to 26. So great was this deflection at the lines of some of these lots, that they had to be gone over several times ere an approximation to correctness could be obtained, the deflection being in some places about six degrees. This attraction, but to a less extent, was experienced in the adjoining range of lots, particularly from lot No. 23 to No. 27.

As the crops grow up, particularly those of hay and grain, a good deal of time was occupied in prevailing on the owners to allow the requisite measurements to be made through them; or on their refusal, in making such other measurements as would be equivalent. Much time was also occupied by the repeated removal

by idle persons, of preliminary marks, thus requiring repeated measurements to be made of the same lines.

The completing of the survey of lots Nos. 1, 2 and 4, after much time had been occupied in endeavoring to find the limits of the granted lands adjoining, had to be postponed for further information. Of the boundaries of these grants nothing appears to be known even by the present owners (who are non-residents), and the original grantees are out of the Province, excepting Mr. Campbell, who refuses to give any information as to the boundaries of his lot there.

It has not been deemed advisable to incur any further expense for the present, in investigating the boundaries of these grants.

Of the loss of time and consequent expense caused by the operations indispensably requisite for ascertaining the limits of old grants adjoining Crown Lands, some estimate may be formed from the amount required (nearly eight days) to investigate the western and northern lines of the Rev. N. McLeod's lands (now Mr. Robertson's), and the western line of John McLeod's grant adjoining. Without these investigations that from unavoidable causes occupied the time just named, Mr. Robertson's claims, to the extent of about sixty acres, deemed a part of his purchase from Mr. McLeod, would have been included as Crown Lands in the adjoining lots laid off by me; and of John McLeod's grant, about thirty acres would also have been cut off and included as Crown Lands in the lot laid off by me of the Crown Lands adjoining.

D. B. McNAB,  
Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor.

29th January, 1862.

*Description of the metes and bounds, &c. of lots of land in the County of Victoria surveyed in the year 1861 by D. B. McNab—situate between the front lots on the eastern branch of Baddeck River and the front lots on Baddeck Bay and brook, and eastward to the head of St. Anne's harbour.*

The numbers refer to the lots as numbered on the accompanying plan.

Lot No. 1. The survey of this lot has been partly made, but cannot be completed until the limits of the granted lands adjoining, have been ascertained. The owners are non-residents and no information can be obtained from them relative to the boundaries of their respective lots.

Lot No. 2. The survey of this lot cannot be made for the same reasons that prevent the survey of lot No. 1 from being completed. Much time has been occupied in endeavoring to find the limits of the granted lands adjoining these lots.

Lot No. 3, occupied by the Widow Morrison, begins at a blazed pine tree near the northeastern angle of lot No. 23, north side of Baddeck Bay; thence is bounded by a line running by the magnet, A. D. 1822, N. 63° E., 8 chains 54 links to a stake; thence by the magnet in the same year, East, 32 chains 59 links more or less to a stake; thence by the magnet A. D. 1861, N. 3° E., 50 chains to a stake; thence by the magnet A. D. 1861, N. 88° W 40 chains 33 links, to a stake—and thence by the magnet A. D. 1861, S. 3° W., 53 chains, 85 links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 200 acres, more or less.

There is of cleared land about 30 acres. Soil generally good.

Lot No. 4, claimed by John McKay. The survey of this lot cannot be completed until the limits of the granted lands adjoining have been ascertained. The owners are non-residents, and much time has been occupied in trying to find the limit of these lands.

Lot No. 5, occupied by Alexander McKay, is bounded as follows, viz., by a line beginning at the southeastern angle of lot No. 3 adjoining, thence running by the magnet A. D. 1861, N. 3° E., 50 chains, more or less, to a stake; thence N. 36°

27' E., 15 chains, 25 links, more or less, to the southwestern angle of a lot granted to Angus Morrison; thence by the southern line of this lot, by the magnet, A. D. 1857, S. 88° E. 24 chains 59 links, more or less, to a stake in the north-western angle of lot No. 8; thence S. 3° W. 54 chains 69 links to a stake; thence S. 88° E. 7 chains to a stake; thence S. 3° W. 8 chains, more or less, to a stake in the rear line of the lots on Baddeck brook; and thence by this rear line, by the magnet, A. D. 1861, N. 88° W. 39 chains 87 links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 204 acres, more or less. The foregoing courses not otherwise described, being according to the magnet, A. D. 1861. Soil—part good and part poor. Wood, hardwood, firs and spruce. Acres cleared, about 30.

Lot No. 6, occupied by Roderick McKay, begins at a stake in the southeastern angle of lot No. 5, adjoining, thence is bounded by a line running by the magnet, N. 3° E., 8 chains, to a stake; thence N. 88° W., 7 chains, to a stake; thence N. 3° E., 37 chains 69 links, more or less, to a stake in the southwestern angle of a lot occupied by Allan McKenzie; thence S. 88° E. 30 chains 50 links, more or less, to the western line of lands granted to John McKenzie; thence by this western line, described in the grant S. 13° 30' E., 7 chains 8 links to an angle in said McKenzie's grant; thence by a line in said grant running S. 40° 30' E., 6 chains 34 links, to a stake; thence S. 3° W., 34 chains 20 links, more or less, to the rear line of the lots on Baddeck Brook, and thence by this rear line by the magnet N. 88° W., 38 chains, 29 links, to the place of beginning, containing 197 acres, more or less. Of this lot, about one acre near the N. E. angle has been partially cleared by Allan McKenzie, and about half an acre near the southeastern angle by an Alex. McKay. Acres cleared on this lot, about 30. Soil about three-fourths fit for cultivation. Rocks, sandstone, wood, hardwood, fir and spruce.

Lot No. 7 is occupied by a John Morrison, who appears to have paid the purchase money on 100 acres, and states that these have already been surveyed, and the grant has probably been issued.

Lot No. 8, occupied by Allan McKenzie, is bounded by a line beginning at a fir tree in the westernmost angle of a lot of land granted to a John McKenzie; thence running by the magnet, A. D. 1861, N. 5° 30' E. 5 chains 43 links, more or less, to a large birch stump in the western line of lands granted to a Duncan Stewart; thence by the magnet in the same year S. 75° W. 9 chains 40 links, more or less, to a stake in the eastern line of lands claimed by a John Morrison; thence by this eastern line by the magnet A. D. 1861, S. 17° E. 28 chains 50 links, to a stake in the southeastern angle of said Morrison's lands; thence by the magnet, in the same year, N. 88° 30' W. 11 chains 70 links to a stake; thence by the magnet, same year, S. 3° W. 17 chains to a stake; thence as aforesaid S. 88° E. 38 chains 50 links, more or less, to a western line of lands granted to John McKenzie; thence by this western line as described in the grant, N. 13° 30' W. 18 chains 85 links, more or less, to a maple tree blazed, shewn by the said John McKenzie as in an angle of his lot; and thence by the western line of said grant to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres, more or less.

Acres cleared, about 30. Soil, partly good and partly poor. Wood, hardwood, fir and spruce.

Lot No. 9, claimed by Alexander McLeod, (a veteran nearly 80 years of age, who served upwards of ten years in the British navy during the war with the first Napoleon,) is bounded as follows, viz., by a line beginning at a stake in a western line of a lot of land granted to a John McKenzie; thence running by the magnet A. D. 1861, S. 3° W. 34 chains 20 links, more or less, to the rear line of the lots fronting on Baddeck Brook; thence by this line by the magnet A. D. 1825, East, 15 chains, to a stake; thence N. 3° E. (A. D. 1861) 26 chains 69 links, more or less, to the southern line of said John McKenzie's grant; thence by this line as described in the grant S. 76° 30' E. 6 chains 69 links to a stake in a western angle of McKenzie's lot; and thence by a western line of said lot, N. 40° 30' W. 12 chains 80 links, to the place of beginning, containing 40 acres more or less. None of this lot has been clear. Wood, principally fir. Soil fit for cultivation.

Lot No. 10, occupied by the Widow McLeod, is bounded by a line beginning at a stake near the southeastern angle of a lot of land between Baddeck river and St. Anne's road, granted to a Murdoch McKenzie; thence bounded by the southern line of his lot and that of the lot adjoining, granted to a John McKenzie, westwardly, about 28 chains, to a stake in the N. E. angle of lot No. 9, 6 chains 69 links eastward from the southernmost angle of said John McKenzie's lot; thence from this stake S.  $3^{\circ}$  W. 26 chains 69 links, more or less, to a stake in the rear line of the front lots on Baddeck Brook; thence by this rear line, East, (A. D. 1825) 8 chains 69 links, more or less, to the western line of lot No. 30 on said brook; thence N.  $2^{\circ}$  E. 5 chains 75 links, to a stake; thence S.  $88^{\circ}$  E. 20 chains, more or less, to a blazed fir tree, shewn by Murdoch McAuley, as in the north eastern angle of said lot No. 30, as marked by Robert Sutherland; thence by the eastern line of said lot No. 30 by the magnet S.  $3^{\circ}$  W. 22 chains 52 links, more or less, to a stake in the northwestern angle of a lot granted to Christopher Morrison; thence easterly by the northern line of his lot and of the two lots adjoining, 30 chains, to the northeastern angle of the easternmost of these two lots; thence S.  $88^{\circ}$  E. about 17 chains, to the western line of lot No. 11, occupied by Murdoch McMillan, and thence by the western line of this lot, northerly, to the place of beginning, and containing 193 acres, more or less.

Acres cleared, about 30. Soil, part good, and much indifferent. Rocks, chiefly granite.

Near the southeastern angle of this lot, there is a small marsh and field claimed by Murdoch McMillan, of about 2 or 3 acres.

Lot No. 11, occupied by Murdoch McMillan, begins at a stake about 7 chains 50 links to the southward of the old road from Baddeck Bay to St. Ann's, and about 45 chains in a direction by the magnet, N.  $75^{\circ}$  E. from the eastern line of a lot granted to Charles J. Campbell; thence from said stake is bounded by a line running by the magnet, A. D. 1861, N.  $41^{\circ}$  W. 90 chains 92 links, more or less, to the southern line of lands granted to a Murdoch McKenzie; thence by the magnet, A. D. 1861, N.  $75^{\circ}$  E. 22 chains 10 links, more or less, to a stake; thence by the magnet, as aforesaid, S.  $41^{\circ}$  E. 90 chains 92 links to a stake; and thence S.  $75^{\circ}$  W., in the year aforesaid, 22 chains 10 links, to the place of beginning, and contains 180 acres, more or less.

On tracing the side lines of this lot, the magnet was deflected several degrees (from local attraction), which rendered the tracing of these lines tedious and difficult.

Acres of land cleared, about 40. Soil generally good, but very stony. Rocks principally granite. Iron ore in many places.

Lot No. 12, occupied by Angus Morrison, begins at the stake at the southeastern angle of lot No. 11, above described; thence is bounded by a line running N.  $41^{\circ}$  W. 90 chains 92 links, more or less, to a stake in the southern line of lot No. 19, thence N.  $75^{\circ}$  E. 22 chains 9 links, more or less, to a stake; thence S.  $41^{\circ}$  E. 90 chains 92 links, more or less, to a stake; and thence S.  $75^{\circ}$  W. 22 chains 9 links to the place of beginning, and contains 180 acres, more or less. The several courses described being according to the magnet, A. D. 1861.

On tracing the side lines of this lot, the magnet was deflected, from local attraction, several degrees.

Acres of land cleared, about 40. Soil, generally good, but very stony. Rocks, principally granite. Iron ore in different places.

Lot No. 13, also claimed by Angus Morrison, begins at a stake at the southeastern angle of lot No. 12; thence is bounded by a line running by the magnet, N.  $41^{\circ}$  W. 90 chains 92 links, more or less, to a stake in the southern line of lot No. 21; thence N.  $75^{\circ}$  E. 11 chains 5 links, to a stake; thence S.  $41^{\circ}$  E. 90 chains 92 links, more or less, to a stake; and thence S.  $75^{\circ}$  W. 11 chains 5 links, to the place of beginning, and contains 90 acres, more or less. The several courses described being according to the magnet, A. D. 1861.

Found the magnet much deflected from local attraction when tracing the side lines of this lot. About 3 acres in front have been cleared by a Wm. McLeod.

Acres of land cleared, about 25. Soil, generally good, but very stony. Rocks, principally granite. Iron ore in many places.

Lot No. 14, occupied by Donald McDonald, begins at a stake in the south-eastern angle of lot No. 13; thence is bounded by a line running N.  $41^{\circ}$  W. 90 chains 92 links, more or less, to a stake in the southern line of lot No. 21; thence N.  $75^{\circ}$  E. 11 chains 5 links to a stake; thence S.  $41^{\circ}$  E. 90 chains 92 links, more or less, to a stake; and thence S.  $75^{\circ}$  W. 11 chains 5 links to the place of beginning, and contains 90 acres, more or less. The several courses described being according to the magnet, A. D. 1861.

The magnet was much deflected, from local attraction, when tracing the side lines of this lot. About 3 acres in front have been cleared by a William McLeod.

Acres of land cleared, about 30. Soil, generally good, but very stony. Rocks, principally granite. Iron ore in many places.

Lot No. 15, occupied by Donald McLeod, begins at a stake in the south-eastern angle of lot No. 14; thence is bounded by a line running N.  $41^{\circ}$  W. 90 chains 92 links, more or less, to the southern line of lot No. 22; thence N.  $75^{\circ}$  E. 22 chains 8 links, more or less, to a stake; thence S.  $41^{\circ}$  E. 90 chains 92 links, more or less, to a stake; and thence S.  $75^{\circ}$  W. 22 chains 8 links, more or less, to the place of beginning, and contains 180 acres, more or less. The several courses described being according to the magnet, A. D. 1861.

From near the south-western angle of this lot a line was traced, N.  $35^{\circ}$  W. to the rear intended for its western side line, but had to be abandoned.

Strong local magnetic attraction was found when tracing the side lines of this lot, causing the magnet to deviate, in some places, from  $4^{\circ}$  to  $7^{\circ}$ . About 13 acres in front have been cleared by a William McLeod.

Acres of land cleared, about 30. Soil, generally good, but very stony. Rocks, principally granite. Iron ore in many places.

Lot No. 16, occupied by Donald McLeod, son of — McLeod, begins at the south-eastern angle of lot No. 15; thence is bounded by a line running by the magnet, N.  $41^{\circ}$  W. 90 chains, 92 links, more or less, to the southern line of lot No. 23; thence N.  $75^{\circ}$  E. 11 chains 4 links, more or less, to a stake; thence S.  $41^{\circ}$  E. 90 chains 92 links, more or less, to a stake; and thence S.  $75^{\circ}$  W. 11 chains 4 links, to the place of beginning, and contains 90 acres, more or less. The several courses being according to the magnet, A. D. 1861.

Acres of land cleared, about 30. Soil, generally good, but very stony. Rocks, principally granite. Iron ore in different places.

Lot No. 17, occupied by Angus McLeod. All the lines of this lot have been traced, excepting the eastern one, that forms the western line of a lot granted to an Alexander McDonald, and said now to belong to Mr. Charles J. Campbell, from whom I have not been able to obtain any information relative to the metes and bounds of lands claimed by him. The survey of this lot cannot be completed until the western line of McDonald's lot has been ascertained.

Acres of land cleared, about 30. Soil, good in general, but very stony. Rocks, principally granite.

Lot No. 18, occupied by John Campbell, is bounded as follows, viz.: By a line beginning at a blazed fir tree, in the north-eastern angle of a lot of land granted to a Murdoch McKenzie; thence by the eastern line of McKenzie's lot, by the magnet, A. D. 1826, S  $44^{\circ}$  E. 80 chains, more or less, to a stake in the south-eastern angle of McKenzie's lot; thence N.  $75^{\circ}$  E. 17 chains 64 links, more or less, to a stake; thence N.  $44^{\circ}$  W. 28 chains to a stake; thence N.  $50^{\circ}$  W. 57 chains 50 links, more or less, to a stake in a general rear line; and thence S.  $75^{\circ}$  W. 6 chains 10 links, more or less, to the place of beginning, and containing 95 acres, more or less. The several courses, excepting the first named, being according to the magnet in the year 1861.

Acres cleared, about 30. Soil, good in general. Rocks, granite.

Lot No. 19, occupied by Murdoch McLeod, is bounded by a line beginning at the south-eastern angle of Lot No. 18; thence running by the magnet N.  $44^{\circ}$  W. 28 chains, more or less, to a stake; thence N.  $50^{\circ}$  W. 57 chains 50 links, more or less, to a stake, in a general rear line; thence N.  $75^{\circ}$  E. 18 chains 4 links, more or less to a stake; thence S.  $44^{\circ}$  E. 82 chains, more or less, to a stake; and thence S.  $75^{\circ}$  W. 10 chains 94 links to the place of beginning, and containing 95 acres, more or less. The several courses being as indicated by the magnet, A. D. 1861.

Acres cleared, about 30. Soil, generally good.

Lot No. 20, occupied by Angus Smith, is bounded by a line beginning at a stake in the south-eastern angle of Lot No. 19; thence running N.  $44^{\circ}$  W. 82 chains, more or less, to a stake in a general rear line; thence N.  $75^{\circ}$  E. 13 chains 75 links, more or less, to a stake; thence S.  $44^{\circ}$  E. 82 chains, more or less, to a stake; and thence S.  $75^{\circ}$  W. 13 chains 75 links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 98 acres, more or less. The several courses being according to the magnet, 1861.

Acres cleared, about 35. Soil, generally good.

Lot No. 21, occupied by Widow McDonald, is bounded by a line beginning at the southeastern angle of lot No. 20, at a stake therein; thence by a line running N.  $44^{\circ}$  W. 82 chains, more or less, to a stake in a general rear line; thence N.  $75^{\circ}$  E. 18 chains 53 links, more or less, to a stake; thence S.  $41^{\circ}$  E. 79 chains 79 links, more or less, to a stake; and thence S.  $75^{\circ}$  W. 13 chains 75 links, to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres, more or less. The several courses described being according to the magnet A. D. 1861.

Acres cleared, about 30. Soil variable. Rocks, generally granite.

Lot No. 22, occupied by Angus McIvor, is bounded by a line beginning at the southeastern angle of lot No. 21 at a stake therein,—thence running N.  $41^{\circ}$  W. 79 chains 79 links, more or less, to the northeastern angle of lot No. 21; thence N.  $75^{\circ}$  E. 10 chains 14 links, more or less, to the western line of lands granted to Donald Ross, (the courses just described being according to the magnet A. D. 1861); thence by the western line of Donald Ross's lands, by the magnet A. D. 1826, S.  $44^{\circ}$  E. 2 chains 18 links, more or less, to the southwestern angle of said Donald Ross's lands; thence by the southern line thereof by the magnet A. D. 1826, N.  $73^{\circ}$  E. 17 chains 77 links, more or less, to a stake; thence by the magnet A. D. 1861 S.  $41^{\circ}$  E. 77 chains 61 links, more or less, to a stake; and thence by the magnet A. D. 1861 S.  $75^{\circ}$  W. 27 chains 91 links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 197 acres, more or less.

Acres cleared, about 30. Soil, generally good. Rocks, granite.

Lot No. 23, occupied by Donald Morrison, is bounded by a line, beginning at the southwestern angle of lot No. 24; thence running S.  $75^{\circ}$  W. 27 chains 92 links, more or less, to the southeastern angle of lot No. 22; thence N.  $41^{\circ}$  W. 77 chains 61 links; more or less, to the southern line of lands granted to Donald Ross, (the courses just described being according to the magnet A. D. 1861); thence by the southern line of Ross's lands, by the magnet A. D. 1826, N.  $73^{\circ}$  E. 27 chains 32 links, more or less, to the southeastern angle of said Ross's lands; and thence in a direct line, southerly, to the place of beginning, containing 191 acres, more or less.

Acres cleared, about 25. Soil, some good, some poor. Rocks, granite chiefly.

Lot No. 24, occupied by Malcom Campbell, is bounded by a line beginning at the southeastern angle of lot No. 23; thence running N.  $75^{\circ}$  E. 27 chains 20 links, more or less, to a stake in the southwestern angle of lot No. 25; thence N.  $41^{\circ}$  W. 77 chains 61 links, more or less, to a stake, in a general rear line; thence S.  $75^{\circ}$  W. 27 chains 79 links, more or less, to the southeastern angle of lands granted to Donald Ross; and thence in a direct line, southerly, to the place of beginning, containing 185 acres, more or less—the courses according to the magnet A. D. 1861.



Acres cleared, about 30. Soil, partly good, partly bad. Rocks, granite—many boulders in the rear.

Lot No. 25, occupied by Malcom Ferguson, is bounded by a line beginning at the southeastern angle of lot No. 24; thence running by the magnet N.  $75^{\circ}$  E. 28 chains 10 links, more or less, to a stake in the southwestern angle of lot No. 26; thence N.  $41^{\circ}$  W. 77 chains 61 links, more or less, to a stake in a general rear line; thence S.  $75^{\circ}$  W. 28 chains 10 links, more or less, to a stake in the northeastern angle of lot No. 24; thence S.  $41^{\circ}$  E. 77 chains 61 links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 194 acres, more or less. The courses according to the magnet A. D. 1861.

Acres cleared, about 35. Soil, partly good, and much unfit for cultivation. Rocks, granite; the rear covered with boulders.

Lot No. 26, occupied by Malcom McSuin, is bounded by a line beginning at the southeastern angle of lot No. 25; thence N.  $75^{\circ}$  E. 14 chains 3 links, more or less, to a stake in the southwestern angle of lot No. 27; thence N.  $41^{\circ}$  W. 77 chains 61 links, more or less, to a general rear line; thence S.  $75^{\circ}$  W. to the northeastern angle of lot No. 25, aforesaid; and thence S.  $41^{\circ}$  E. 77 chains 61 links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 97 acres, more or less. The courses according to the magnet A. D. 1861.

The rear line of this lot should be 14 chains 3 links, measures only 13 chains 30 links. There has not been an opportunity of investigating the causes that have led to this great difference. It is respectfully recommended that no grant of this lot be issued until this difference has been adjusted.

Acres cleared, about 25. Soil, partly good, some very poor. Rocks, granite; principally in boulders and in masses.

Lot No. 27, occupied by Murdoch Kerr, is bounded by a line beginning at the southeastern angle of lot No. 26; thence running N.  $75^{\circ}$  E. 14 chains 3 links, more or less, to a stake in the southwestern angle of lot No. 28; thence N.  $41^{\circ}$  W. 67 chains 9 links, more or less, to a stake; thence S.  $75^{\circ}$  W. 14 chains 3 links, more or less, to the eastern line of lot No. 26; thence by this eastern line of lot No. 26, southerly, to the place of beginning, containing 83 acres, more or less. The courses according to the magnet A. D. 1861.

Acres cleared, about 20. Soil, part good, and part poor and rocky. Rocks, granite.

Lot No. 28, occupied by Angus Morrison, is bounded by a line beginning at the southeastern angle of lot No. 27; thence running N.  $75^{\circ}$  E. 28 chains 8 links, more or less, to the western line of lot No. 30; thence N.  $41^{\circ}$  W. 67 chains 9 links, more or less, to a stake in the southern line of lot No. 29; thence S.  $75^{\circ}$  W. 28 chains 8 links, more or less, to the northeastern angle of lot No. 27; thence S.  $41^{\circ}$  E. 67 chains 9 links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 167 acres, more or less. The courses according to the magnet A. D. 1861.

Acres cleared, about 40. Soil, part good, part unfit for cultivation. Rocks, granite.

Lot No. 29, occupied by the Widow McKillop, is bounded by a line beginning at a stake in the northeastern angle of lot No. 28; thence running by the magnet S.  $75^{\circ}$  W. 18 chains 75 links, to a stake; thence N.  $47^{\circ}$  W. 43 chains 50 links, more or less, to a stake; thence N.  $48^{\circ}$  E. 40 chains to a stake; thence  $47^{\circ}$  52 chains, more or less, to a stake, about one chain westward of a brook; thence to the place of beginning S.  $48^{\circ}$  W. 24 chains, more or less, and containing 200 acres, more or less. The courses according to the magnet A. D. 1861.

Acres cleared, about 30. Soil, some good, but much covered with rocks, and some poor and unfit for cultivation. Rock, granite in masses and boulders.

Lot No. 30, occupied by the Widow Campbell and her family, is bounded by a line beginning at the southeastern angle of lot No. 28; thence running N.  $48^{\circ}$  E.

11 chains 93 links, to a stake ; thence S.  $41^{\circ}$  E. 10 chains 7 links, to a stake ; thence N.  $48^{\circ} 18'$  E. along the northern line of lands granted to the Rev. Norman McLeod, 15 chains 14 links, more or less, to a spruce tree blazed ; thence N.  $46^{\circ} 40'$  W. 77 chains 40 links, more or less, to a fir tree in the southern line of lot No. 29 ; thence S.  $48^{\circ}$  W. 19 chains, more or less, to the northeastern angle of lot No. 28 ; thence S.  $41^{\circ}$  E. 67 chains 9 links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 168 acres, more or less. The courses according to the magnet A. D. 1861.

Acres cleared, about 30. Soil, good, but very stony. Rocks, granite.

Lot No. 31, in possession of the Widow Campbell and family, is bounded by a line beginning at a blazed spruce tree, in the south-eastern angle of lot No. 30 ; thence running along the northern line of lands granted to the Rev. Norman McLeod, by the magnet, in the year 1833, N.  $45^{\circ}$  E. 30 chains, more or less, to a stake ; thence by the magnet, A. D. 1861, N.  $47^{\circ}$  W. 77 chains 56 links, more or less, to a stake ; thence by the magnet, in the year last named, S.  $48^{\circ}$  W. 29 chains 55 links, more or less, to a fir tree blazed in the Southern line of lot No. 29 ; thence by the magnet, A. D. 1861, S.  $46^{\circ} 40'$  E. 77 chains 40 links to the place of beginning, containing 230 acres, more or less.

Acres cleared, about 25. Soil, good but stony, and part unfit for cultivation. Rocks, granite generally.

Lot No. 32, in possession of Malcolm Campbell and family, is bounded by a line beginning at a stake in the northern line of lands granted to the Rev. Norman McLeod, and in the easternmost angle of lot No. 31 ; thence running N.  $47^{\circ}$  W. 100 chains, more or less, to a stake ; thence N.  $48^{\circ} 18'$  E. 18 chains 33 links to a fir tree blazed ; thence S.  $47^{\circ}$  E. 100 chains, more or less, to the northern line of the said Rev. Norman McLeod's lands : thence by this northern line by the magnet in the year 1833, S.  $45^{\circ}$  W. 18 chains 33 links to the place of beginning, and containing 183 acres, more or less. The several courses, with the exception of that last described, being according to the magnet, A. D. 1861.

Acres cleared, about 30. Soil, stony, much unfit for cultivation. Rocks, principally granite.

Lot No. 33, occupied by Malcolm Campbell and family, is bounded by a line beginning at a stake in the easternmost angle of lot No. 32 ; thence running by the magnet, N.  $47^{\circ}$  W. 100 chains, more or less, to a fir tree blazed ; thence N.  $48^{\circ} 18'$  E. 18 chains 33 links to a stake ; thence S.  $47^{\circ}$  E. 100 chains, more or less, to a stake in the northern line of lands granted to the Rev. Norman McLeod ; thence by the northern line of the Rev. Norman McLeod's lands, by the magnet in the year 1833 S.  $45^{\circ}$  W. 18 chains 33 links to the place of beginning, containing 183 acres, more or less. The several courses, with the exception of the one described, being according to the magnet, A. D. 1861.

Acres cleared, about 30. Soil, part good, part very poor, all stony. Rocks, principally granite.

Lot No. 34, in possession of Malcolm Campbell and family, is bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the northern line of lands granted to the Rev. Norman McLeod, with the western line of lands granted to a John McLeod, at the head of the north-west branch of St. Ann's harbor. ; thence running by the magnet, A. D. 1861, N.  $47^{\circ}$  W. 100 chains to a blazed white birch tree ; thence by the magnet, A. D. 1861, S.  $48^{\circ} 18'$  W. 18 chains 34 links to a stake in the northernmost angle of lot No. 33 ; thence S.  $47^{\circ}$  E. 100 chains, more or less, to the northern line of the Rev. Norman McLeod's lands ; and thence by this northern line, by the magnet, A. D. 1833, N.  $45^{\circ}$  E. 18 chains 34 links, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 183 acres, more or less. The several courses, not otherwise described, being according to the magnet, A. D. 1861.

Acres cleared, about 30. Soil, some good, much unfit for cultivation. Rocks, principally granite.

(C)

*Department of Crown Lands, 4th March, 1862.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you the report of Mr. Hendry, Commissioner appointed by the Government under the act of 1859, for settling controversies and quieting titles in the Island of Cape Breton; together with the plans of surveys, returned by the respective Surveyors, and those prepared in the Department, for the information of the Government.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
Commr. Crown Lands.

The Hon'ble the Prov. Secretary.

## APPENDIX No. 29.

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### REPORT ON INDIAN RESERVES, FOR 1861.

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*Department Crown Lands, 21st Feb., 1862.*

SIR,—

In my report on the subject of the Crown Lands, I have made particular reference to the condition of the Indian Reserves in the Island of Cape Breton, and urged the necessity of a final decision in reference to the interests of those who have made improvements upon them.

I beg leave to transmit, herewith, several documents, which will be found convenient for reference by the committee of the House of Assembly, who have been chosen to enquire into, and report upon, Indian Affairs: No. 1 shews the names and valuation of the lands, which were approved by a former committee; No. 2 is a list of the settlers at Whycocomagh, and the sums they are willing to pay for the lands they occupy,—subject, however, to the approval of the committee; No. 3 contains a list of names and of the improvements of settlers on the East side of Middle River, with the remarks of Mr. Hendry respecting their condition and circumstances.

It was proposed, some time ago, to dispossess those individuals, who, it was alleged, entered into possession after a general notice given that they would do so at the risk of being dispossessed—I have offered in my report, what, I trust, will be considered as some excuse for their error, and I hope they may be dealt with in a generous spirit, otherwise, from the account given by Mr. Hendry, the punishment will be very severe.

I do not wish to enlarge upon the views which I have before expressed, but there are many explanations which might weigh with the committee in forming their judgment if an opportunity were afforded to make them *viva voce*.

Trusting that some final policy may be arrived at, so as to guide the Department in its future proceedings, and remove the source of a good deal of trouble, labor and expense,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
Commr. Crown Lands.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary.

## (No. 1.)

*List of Settlers at Middle River—Prices fixed by Committee of House of Assembly.*

No. petition.	Name of Applicant.	Acres.	Price per acre.	Amount.	
				Total.	Paid.
5412	Roderick McLennan,	97	\$1 00	\$97 00	
5413	Donald Nicholson,	109	1 00	109 00	
5414	Roderick McLennan,	80	1 00	80 00	42 48
5415	Mary McKenzie,	200	1 00	200 00	32 00
5416	Donald McLean,	200	1 00	200 00	
5417	Roderick McLean,	200	1 00	200 00	
5418	Kenn. McLeod,	200	1 00	200 00	
5419	Quarrie McQuarrie,	24	1 00	24 00	
5420	Catharine Campbell,	93	1 00	93 00	
5421	Donald McQuarrie,	55	1 00	55 00	20 00
5422	David McRae,	43	1 00	43 00	10 00
		1301		\$1301	\$104 48

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
Commr. Crown Lands.

## (No. 2.)

*List of Settlers on Indian Land at Whycocomagh who have agreed to pay the prices mentioned.*

No. petition.	Name of Applicant.	Acres.		Price per acre.	Amount.	
		A.	R.		Total.	Paid.
5521	Charles McKay,	9	2	\$5 00	\$47 50	\$20 00
5522	Mary McLeod,	4	2	10 00	45 00	16 00
5523	Jacob S. Hart,	11	1	6 00	67 50	10 00
5524	Norman McLeod,	10	2	9 per lot	9 00	9 00
5525	Isabel McDougal,	5	0	6 00	30 00	9 00
5526	Neil Gillis,	8	0.36	6 00	49 22	
5527	Donald McLean,	53	0	8 & 3	266 50	
5528	Roderick McDonald,	9	1	5 00	46 25	
5529	J. S. Hart,	0	0.20	4 00	4 00	
5530	Henry Bishop,	158	1	9 & 4	667 75	
5531	Neil McMillan,	4	1	6 00	25 50	
5532	Wm. McKeen,	39	2	3 00	118 50	
		303	1.16		1376 72	64 00

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
Commr. Crown Lands.

## (No. 3.)

*List of Settlers on the East Side of Middle River.*

## Settled below Widow McKenzie's :

1. Malcolm McDonald, purchased from Duncan McLellan for £7; commenced improving seven years ago; has a wife and eight children; three are invalids—cannot walk or speak. Fourteen acres clear.
2. Donald McLennan, son of Roderick, settled eight years; twelve acres cleared, and five or six acres of intervalle; is a young man; has a wife and two children. Log-house and barn.
3. John McDonald; young man; wife and four children; settled on the land eighteen months ago; four acres cleared. Log-house and barn.

## Shore Settlers East of the Bridge :

4. Alexander McKenzie; settled four years ago; cleared fifteen acres; has a frame house and barn, one horse, four cows, nine neat cattle, fifteen sheep. Wife and eight children.
5. Angus McLeod; settled three years; six acres under cultivation; one heifer, one pig, log-house and small barn. Wife and three boys.
6. John McLeod; wife, and two children; small log-house; one pig; five acres cleared.
7. Hugh McLeod; has a wife; no children,—but supports his father (an aged man) and an orphan girl; eight to ten acres cleared; two cows, a horse, two young cattle, and seven sheep.
8. Neil McDonald; three years in possession; has a wife and seven children, one cow, one heifer, log-house and barn; and, I believe, is the only man who has had an actual quarrel with an Indian.
9. John MacRitchie; not actually settled; purchased one hundred acres for consideration of £14 from Kenneth Gillis (a settler); has a few acres chopped; but has abandoned in consequence of being notified so to do.
10. Kenneth Gillis; settled six years ago; has a wife and eight children, one cow, six sheep, log-house, and small out-house; seven acres cleared.
11. Donald McLennan; settled six years ago; has a wife and seven children, six milch cows, six small cattle, horse, and twelve sheep; twenty acres under fair cultivation.
12. George Buchanan; wife and three children; settled two years ago; has seven or eight acres under cultivation; has one heifer.

## Settlers on West side of the River and West of the Bridge on the Shore :

13. Angus McDonald; a young man; wife and five children; settled ten years; has fifteen acres under crops; five acres under the plough.
14. Donald McRae; middle aged man; has a wife and two children; settled eighteen months ago; three acres chopped, and half an acre planted.

15. Ronald McKinnon; has a wife; no family, but supports his father-in-law (an old blind man); has a log-house and small out-house; no barn.

16. John McLeod (black-smith); has a wife and four children; six acres cleared; log-house, small barn, and black-smith's shop.

17. Angus Munro, in front of Roderick McLennan, between the road and river; settled on the lot thirteen years ago; the land was an entire wilderness. His improvements do not interfere with the Indian maple groves. He has fifteen acres cleared, three under plough, a log-house, and barn. The whole settlement favor the application of Munro, and the Indians do not object to a grant. There is no wood on this lot that would make it an object to retain for the use of the Indians.

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
Commr. of Indian Lands.

## APPENDIX No. 30.

### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE YEAR 1861.

(COPY)

*Halifax, N. S., March 3rd, 1862.*

SIR,—

As Commissioner Indian Affairs I have to report, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor :

The twelve hundred dollars placed to my credit have been expended almost wholly in the purchase of blankets and clothing for the Indians.

In a few cases, where real distress existed, at the recommendation of the magistrates and other gentlemen who have brought the matter to my notice, I have furnished the families with flour and meal in small quantities.

I have also, at the recommendation of John McKinnon, Esq., M.P.P., backed by a petition numerously signed by respectable people, paid the sum of twenty dollars to enable an Indian (Joseph Baptiste) residing at Pomket, to erect a building on his farm.

The want of prompt action in matters concerning Indian Lands is much felt.

I find that my endeavors to induce the Indians to turn their attention to agricultural pursuits are sorely thwarted by the procrastination of the settlement of this question.

Three families, who have labored on a reserve in Lunenburg County, I fear are about to abandon their grounds, seeing that from the boundary line, not having been properly defined years ago, they are subject to all kinds of annoyance by trespassers.

This matter was brought to the notice of the proper authorities last July, and still remains in an unsettled state.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

WM. CHEARNLEY,  
C. I. A.

The Hon. the Provincial Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

(Account, with vouchers, filed in the Financial Secretary's office, March 4, 1862.)



APPENDIX No. 31.

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DESPATCH AS TO PASSPORTS.

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(COPY)

*Washington, March 7th, 1862.*

MY LORD,—

I am officially informed by the Secretary of State of the United States, that the regulation some time since established by the State Department, under the direction of the President, requiring all persons departing from or arriving in the United States, to provide themselves with passports, has been rescinded. I am, however, at the same time informed that until further notice arrests will be made, under the direction of the Secretary of War, of any persons who may reasonably be suspected of treason against the United States.

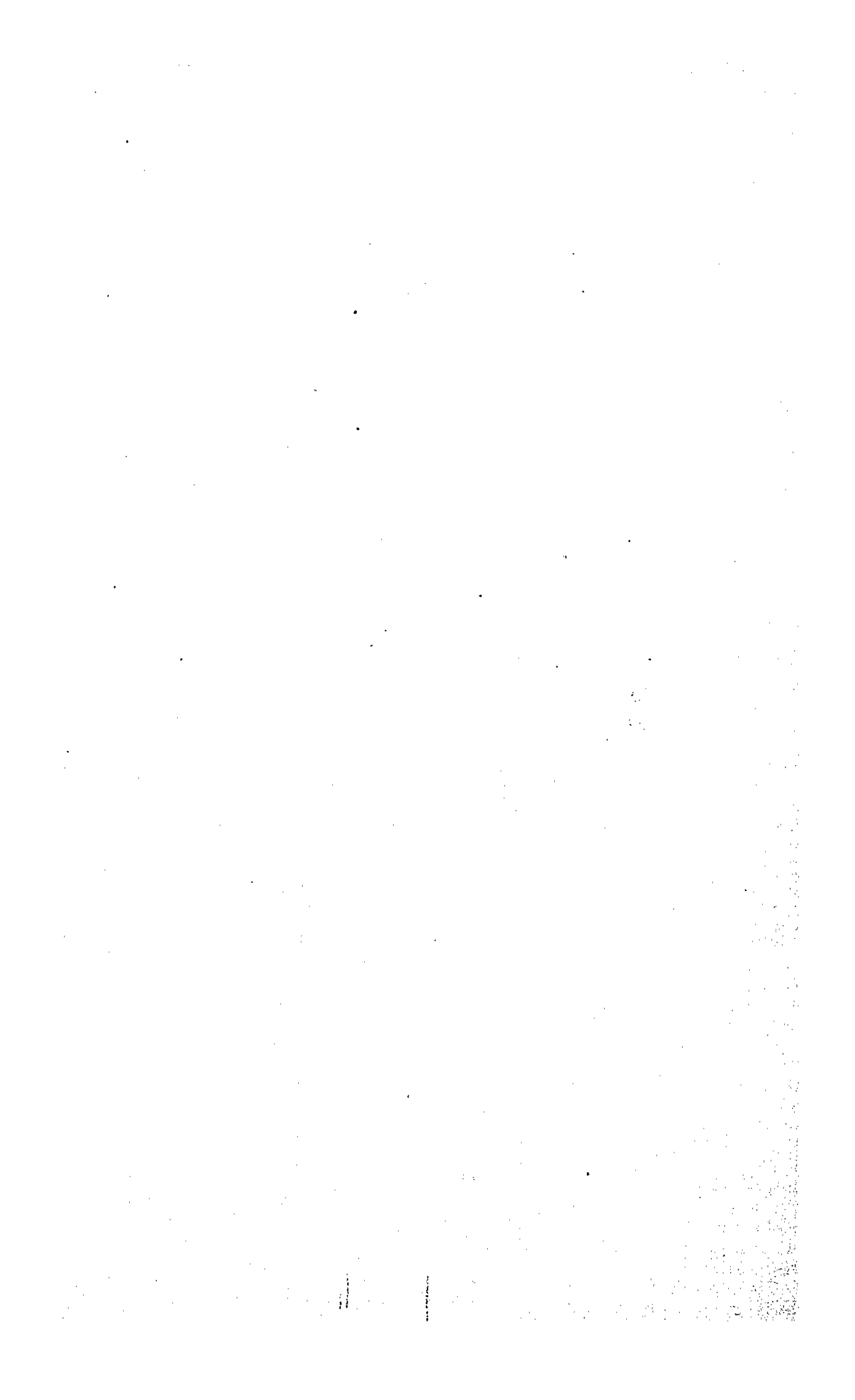
I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

LYONS.

His Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, &c. &c. &c.



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## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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The Committee on Indian Affairs beg leave to report as follows :—

Having examined the accounts and vouchers submitted to them, they find them correct. The sum of \$1172.27 has been expended by the Chief Commissioner, nearly all in the purchase of blankets and great coats for the Indians. Other small sums have been expended in relieving cases of extreme distress, and in assisting Joseph Baptiste, of Pomket, County of Sydney, to erect a building on his land.

Your committee approve of the distribution and expenditure of the Provincial grant last year.

It has been brought to the notice of the Committee that Capt. Chearnley has to incur personal expense in forwarding the parcels of blankets and coats, to the different Counties, and would therefore recommend that in future any such expenses to be refunded.

The Chief Commissioner, in his report, refers to the case of three Indian families in the County of Lunenburg, who he fears, will abandon their land, unless the boundaries of their lots be properly defined. Your Committee in this case would direct the Commissioner of Crown Lands to have their boundaries set up as soon as can be found convenient.

In cases where it is made known to the Chief Commissioner, either by the members of a County, or by the local Commissioner, that there are Indians, to whom seed would be more advantageous than coats or blankets, the Committee recommend that a certain share of the Provincial grant would be expended for that purpose; such seed to be purchased by the members or local Commissioners in their own Counties, without being forwarded by the Chief Commissioner from Halifax. All accounts and vouchers for such to be forwarded to the Chief Commissioner, and on receipt of which he will forward money to pay for the same, providing the sum will not exceed what he considers Indians in such Counties entitled to receive.

Your Committee would recommend that the Rev. Mr. McKinnon, of Grand Narrows, in the County of Cape Breton, be appointed local Commissioner of Indian affairs for the Counties of Inverness and Victoria, and that any supplies for the Indians of either County be forwarded to him.

Your Committee would also recommend that the local Commissioners would be directed to forward an annual return to the Chief Commissioner, setting forth the number of coats, blankets, &c., received by them, and the manner in which they were distributed.

The petition of Simon Globe, an Indian in the County of Annapolis, to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been before the Committee, and would recommend that a lot of land be surveyed for him out of the Indian reserve in that County, and grant him such a title, as the Government contemplate giving Indians who will settle and improve their land.

The Committee have investigated the claim of Lewis Alexis to a lot of land situate on the upper end of an Island in the Roseway river, and about 14 miles from the town of Shelburne. It appears by a number of documents submitted to the Committee, that Joseph Alexis, occupied this lot for upwards of thirty years, his son Lewis Alexis, considers it as an inheritance from his father, and he has been trying for a long time to get a grant, but he has never succeeded. We recommend that the Government give him a lease of one hundred acres of land, so as to include all his improvements.

It has been made known to your committee that there are large tracts of Indian reserves in Queen's County, without being used or occupied by Indians, and we would desire the Government to inquire into the matter, and report what they would recommend to do, with the land referred to.

The case of Henry Bishop, of Inverness, has been before your Committee, and as he has given up part of his improvements at Whycocomagh, we consider that he

merits the consideration of the Government, and think that the regulations made with the other settlers in that place, should not be rigidly enforced against him.

Referring to the petition of Kenneth McLeod, Roderick McLean, and Donald McLean, Hunter's Mountain, in the County of Victoria, your Committee have ascertained from Mr. Hendry, that their land is poor and stony, and would therefore consider that McLeod should pay four shillings, and the McLean's three shillings per acre for their land.

From the census your Committee have ascertained that the Indian population of the whole Province is 1407, of whom 1046 are in Nova Scotia proper, and 361 are in Cape Breton. The number in each County is as follows, viz. :—

Halifax,	71
Colchester,	61
Cumberland,	51
Pictou,	169
Sydney,	96
Guysborough,	88
King's,	80
Annapolis,	94
Digby,	128
Yarmouth,	29
Shelburne,	44
Queen's,	84
Lunenburg,	38
Hant's,	113
Inverness,	68
Richmond,	28
Cape Breton,	148
Victoria,	17
Total,	1407

Your Committee would observe that the largest number of Indians is in Pictou, and that there are no Indian reserves in that County. The Indian population often remove from one County to another, and, therefore, their number as regards each County, cannot, as a general thing, be relied on.

Your Committee have read the petition of D. McArthur, from the County of Pictou, but do not recommend any compensation to be paid him for the alleged damage to his property by Indians, but would suggest that the petition be referred to the local Commissioner for his report, as it may be necessary to procure land by purchase, for the use of the Indians in said County.

Your Committee have had before them the plan of division of the Indian land, at Shennimicass, in the County of Cumberland, into ten one hundred acre lots for sale, the land not being considered suitable for Indian settlements. They have also had before them a plan of ten one hundred acre lots, laid out for Indian settlement over the Halfway river, in said County, considered favorable for said purpose. Your Committee desire to report their approval of this course, and to recommend that the proceeds from the sale of the Shennimicass lands be applied as a support to the Indians who may settle at Halfway river.

With regard to the squatters who are settled on Indian lands, on the east side of Middle river, in the County of Victoria, your Committee recommend that they be dealt with in the same manner as those at Whycomagh, viz., that the lands be valued, and the settlers called upon to pay the valuation decided on, or otherwise be compelled to leave the property.

Your Committee recommend that a small piece of the Indian land, where John McLeod, "blacksmith," is settled, be laid out to include his improvements, but not to extend above the post road, nor to exceed forty acres. The price of this lot to be regulated by its value as the case may be.

They also recommend that Angus Munro be allowed to purchase the land occupied by him. The remainder of the reserve extending from the shore of St. Patrick's channel to the upper settlement, and bounded eastward by the river, to be surveyed, and marked out by well defined boundaries, for Indian settlement.

With a regard to the Indian lands in the Island of Cape Breton, your Committee have carefully read Mr. Hendry's report—which is herewith appended—as to certain of the Indian lands in that Island, and beg to express their satisfaction with his proceedings. They have heard his views and suggestions, as to the importance of dividing those reserves for Indian settlements, of which they highly approve; providing the consent of the Indian Chief, and the other leading Indians can be obtained. We are of opinion that this is a matter of importance to the Indians, and would recommend that pains be taken to obtain their concurrence. With regard to the proceeds arising from the sale of Indian lands, your Committee only repeat the recommendation of former Committees, viz.: that the proceeds be placed in a fund, the interest of which is to be used to assist in supplying Indians, who have become permanent settlers, with suitable seed and implements of husbandry.

Feeling a strong desire that this arrangement may be successfully accomplished in such a way as to be most advantageous to the aborigines.

Your Committee recommend that leases extending over a long period of years be given to the heads of families, or to such of the Indians as evince a desire for settlement. The leases should not be transferable except in cases where the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council will be obtained.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM ROSS, Chairman.  
JOHN MCKINNON,  
J. BOURINOT,  
LEWIS SMITH,  
WILLIAM BURGESS,

*Halifax, 8th February, 1862.*

SIR,—

In carrying out my instructions, in accordance with the Minute of Council, authorizing me to deal with certain of the Indian Land in the County of Cape Breton, I beg to report, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, as follows:—First, by your directions I proceeded direct to Margaree to meet the Lieut. Governor and Judge Dodd.

With the Judge's assistance an arrangement was made with John Chisholm, the party in possession of the reserve at the Forks of Margaree, carrying out the views of the Legislature, by which 2 acres remain as camping ground for the Indians, the remainder to be conveyed to Chisholm by grant from the Crown, which has since been carried out. Thence proceeded up the S. W. Branch, to the lot in possession of Donald McIsaac, with whom the report of the House of Assembly was also carried out. The petitions of the respective occupants are:

Pet. 5423. John Chisholm, paid 50 dollars.

Pet. 5424. Donald McIsaac, paid 120 dollars.

I then proceeded to the Middle River Indian Reserve, where I found little difficulty in dealing with the class termed old settlers, particularly those on the western side, who expressed satisfaction at having the uncertainty of their titles set at rest; indeed the same may be said of the settlers of this class on both sides, with one exception, a family of McLean's, who occupy the high land east of the River.

I promised them that their present circumstances, and the incidents connected with their first settlement, should be fairly stated, with a hope that it might lead to some abatement of the price to be charged, and for which they have given bonds, though under protest asserting their inability to comply with the terms.

The following facts I learned from Alexander McRae, J. P., and others, and there is no reason to doubt their veracity:—Donald McLean, a very poor emigrant from Harris, in Invernessshire, landed in Cape Breton in the spring of 1829, came to Middle River to settle, but died four months after his arrival, leaving a wife with six children, the eldest only twelve years. At that time the boundary lines

of the Indian line had not been marked out. The widow with her small family was recommended by the neighbours to settle on what was then supposed to be the rear line of the front lots on Middle River, 100 chains back, which is about the position of her possession. Alex. McRae, above mentioned, went out to the rear line and showed her where to settle. I believe this family is the only one that settled upon the Indian land at Middle River, in entire ignorance of what they were doing.

The aspect of this land is N. West, which is considered the most objectionable, and should be taken into consideration in estimating its value. I cannot say that the soil is inferior to the general run of upland soils in that district, which I certainly consider superior to a large portion of the high lands in Nova Scotia. It is a strong loam resting on a clay bottom, too wet for turnips, unless well drained. It is run out from continual crops of oats, without regard to rotation. This remark applies to more than three quarters of the Cape Breton lands that have been cultivated for a number of years. Those of the settlers, who occupy upland farms imitate their more fortunate neighbors who occupy the rich and fertile alluvions extending along the banks of the rivers, by growing the same crop on the same land year after year. Pursuing such ruinous farming, it is not strange that they are poor. The wonder is that the fertility of the soil continues, notwithstanding the reckless and improvident course pursued in its cultivation. A tabular statement of old settlers, who have complied with the conditions imposed by the Legislature, as to the settlement and completion of their titles, herewith follows :

No. of Petitions.	Name of Applicant.	A. R. P.	Price per Acre.	Total.	Am't paid.	Remarks.
5412	Roderick McLennan,	97 0 0	\$1 00	\$97 00	\$	
5413	Donald Nicholson,	109 0 0	1 00	109 00		
5414	Roderick McLennan,	80 0 0	1 00	80 00	42 48	
5415	Mary McKenzie,	200 0 0	1 00	200 00	32 00	
5416	Donald McLean,	200 0 0	1 00	200 00		
5417	Roderick McLean,	200 0 0	1 00	200 00		
5418	Kenneth McLeod,	200 0 0	1 00	200 00		
5419	Garvie McQuarrie,	24 0 0	1 00	24 00		
5420	Catherine Campbell,	93 0 0	1 00	93 00		
5421	Donald McQuarrie,	55 0 0	1 00	55 00	20 00	
5422	David McRae,	43 0 0	1 00	43 00	10 00	
		1301 A.		\$1301 00	\$104 48	

I now come to a second class of settler's ; and although pains have been taken to condense this report as much as possible, yet it is necessary to preface the enumeration of this class with a few remarks ; first, in reference to the geographical position occupied by this reserve ; secondly, the class of people for whom the reservation was made.

Looking at the map of the Island of Cape Breton, the advantageous position, in a commercial point of view, occupied by the Indian reserves, both at Middle River and Whycomagh, deserve attention.

The geographical position of both those localities should have pointed them out as the proper sites for villages, particularly the former, occupying as it does the mouth of a large stream, which flows through one of the richest valleys in the Island. It supports at present a population of 2000, but capable of, and probably will, at no distant day, support 10,000. The land is exceedingly rich and productive.

This reserve includes an area of seven square miles, covering both sides of one of the largest streams in the Island, and occupying a frontage on the waters of the Bras d'Or and main post road to Port Hood and Gut of Canso, of three and a half miles, and extending up the river on both sides three miles.

The following is a list of the second or more recent class of settlers:—

Below widow McKenzie's:

1. Malcolm McDonald, purchased from Duncan McLellan for £7, commenced improving seven years ago, has a wife and eight children, of whom three are invalids, cannot walk or speak; fourteen acres cleared.
2. Donald McLennan, son of Roderick, settled eight years ago; twelve acres cleared and five or six acres intervalle; is a young man; wife and two children, log-house and barn.
3. John McDonald, young man, wife and four children; settled on the land eighteen months ago; four acres cleared, log-house and barn.

Shore settlers East of Bridge:

4. Alexander McKenzie settled four years ago; cleared fifteen acres; has a frame house and barn, one horse and four cows, nine neat cattle, fifteen sheep, wife and eight children.
5. Angus McLeod, settled three years; six acres under cultivation; one heifer, one pig, log-house, small barn, wife and three boys.
6. John McLeod, wife and two children, small log-house, one pig, five acres cleared.
7. Hugh McLeod has wife, no children, but supports his father (an aged man) and an orphan girl; eight to ten acres cleared; two cows, one horse, two young cattle, and seven sheep.
8. Neil McDonald, three years in possession, has a wife and seven children, one cow, 1 heifer, log-house, and barn, and I believe is the only man who has had an actual quarrel with an Indian.
9. John MacRitchie, not actually settled, purchased 100 acres for £14 from Kenneth Gillis, a settler; has a few acres chopped, but has abandoned in consequence of being notified so to do.
10. Kenneth Gillis, settled six years ago, has a wife and eight children, one cow, eight sheep, log-house, and small out-house; seven acres cleared.
11. Donald McLennan, settled six years ago, has a wife and seven children, six milch cows, six small cattle, horse, and twelve sheep; twenty acres under fair cultivation.
12. George Buchanan, wife and three children, settled two years ago; has seven or eight acres under cultivation; has one heifer.

Settlers on west side of the river and west of the bridge on the shore:

13. Angus McDonald, a young man; wife and five children; settled ten years; has fifteen acres under crops, five acres under the plough.
14. Donald McRae, middle aged man, has wife, two children; settled eighteen months ago; three acres chopped, and half an acre planted.
15. Ronald McKinnon, has a wife, no family, but supports his father-in-law, an old blind man; has a log-house, small out-house, no barn.
16. John McLeod, black-smith, has wife and four children, six acres cleared, log-house, small barn, and black-smith's shop.
17. Angus Monro, in front of Roderick McLennan's, between the road and river, settled on the lot thirteen years ago, the land was an entire wilderness, his improvements do not interfere with the Indian maple groves; has fifteen acres cleared; has three acres under plough; has a log-house and barn.

The whole settlement is strongly in favor of Monro getting a title; nevertheless they do not sympathize with settlers on the shore. The Indians do not object to Monro getting a grant. There is no wood on this lot suitable for their use.

Their united improvements amount to a large number of acres. If they are dispossessed the whole will be thrown into a common. I find among all the Indians I have met, that many unreasonable objections are made against dividing their lands, and much time will be required to convince them of the advantages to be derived from permanent settlement.

In Upper Canada the Indian lands are taken possession of by the Government and divided into lots. As fast as they are afterwards sold the money is funded, and the interest is divided among the Indians, each individual receiving his proportion. An Indian office is located at Toronto. The agent visits the different Indian locations at stated periods, and distributes the moneys, &c. Much pains are also taken to encourage and induce permanent settlement.

Still further to protect the Indians in their incipient attempts to procure and hold property, the Legislature have there passed an act rendering it impossible to subject an Indian to legal process for debt. The result has been found beneficial both to whites and Indians. The wisdom of the measure, and desirableness of its application to this Province, must be evident to all who reflect on the circumstances of the case.

In the business of cultivating the soil and accumulating property the Indian is but a child, and requires aid and protection until he can go alone.

The Indian reserve at Middle river is valuable principally for agricultural purposes and settlement. The timber that formerly grew upon it has been carried away both by the Indians and whites, the former now obtain their supply of wood, such as they require from lands belonging to the farmers, or from crown lands up the river. I believe there is not an instance to be found of the whites preventing the Indians from cutting and carrying away such lumber as they require for their various purposes, wherever they find it, neither are they prohibited from fishing or camping along the river.

I have been told by the oldest inhabitants, who have been living on the river since 1809, that in 1810 there were one hundred Indian families belonging to Middle River. They have now dwindled down to not over a dozen families, actually recognized as Middle River Indians, shewing plain yet melancholy evidence of the gradual wasting away of the race. It is certain therefore that they do not require as much land as they did in 1810, particularly when it is remembered that the reserve is useless to them for hunting, fishing, or lumbering. Without feeling any undue amount of sympathy for the recent intruders, I fail to perceive any good that would result from their eviction, but rather the reverse, as it would stir up a feeling of hostility towards the Indians that heretofore has not existed, and might cause serious results. I therefore respectfully submit the following for the consideration of Government, viz., that the lands occupied by the squatters be laid out into lots of one hundred acres, or thereabouts; that the lots so laid out be valued in accordance with the value of land in that neighborhood, and also that the buildings and improvements of the settlers be valued separately, that the pre-emption be given to the present occupiers, but if they are not in a condition to accept it, then that they should be paid the value of their improvements and ejected, but at the same time pains should be taken to select them suitable crown land on which they should be allowed to settle; granting them the same favorable conditions as to payment as the squatters are allowed under the act of 1859. The lots should then be disposed of, so as to realize the largest amount of purchase money. The sum to be realized from the proposed sale should of course form part of the Indian fund now accumulating from other sales.

On the west side of Middle River there is a block of about 700 acres which includes the Indian village, the burying ground, and sugar maple grove. All interference with this land should be strictly prevented, and such arrangement or division made as would be considered most favorable for inducing Indian settlement.

The Indian reserve at Whycocomagh originally contained 2074 acres, 303 acres of it has been taken possession of and settled upon by some ten or twelve persons, who have agreed to pay \$1376 for their possessions.



The following table shews the extent of each lot with the purchaser's name, &c.:

No. of Petition.	Number of Applicants.	A. R. P.	Price per Acre.	Total.	Am't. paid.	Remarks.
5521	Chas. McKay,	9 2 0	\$5 00	\$47 50	\$20 00	
5522	Mary McLeod,	4 2 0	10 00	45 00	16 00	
5523	Jacob S. Hart,	11 1 0	6 00	67 50	10 00	
5524	Norman McLeod,	0 2 2	9 p lot	9 00	9 00	
5525	Isabella McDougall,	5 0 0	6 00	30 00	9 00	
5526	Neil Gillis,	8 0 36	6 00	49 22		
5527	Donald McLean,	53 0 0	8 & 3	266 50		
5528	Rodk. McDonald,	9 1 0	5 00	46 25		
5529	Jacob S. Hart,	0 0 20	4 00	4 00		
5530	Henry Bishop,	158 1 0	9 & 4	667 75		
5531	Neil McMillan,	4 1 0	6 00	25 50		
5532	William McKeen,	39 2 0	3 00	118 50		
		303 1 16		\$1376 72	\$64 00	

It is proper to observe that the land at Whycocomagh, although not superior to that of Middle River for merely agricultural purposes, occupies a more central position. Whycocomagh, I am informed, is an Indian name, and means the "Head of the waters." The term appears appropriate, as it is the furthest inland portion of the interior waters of Cape Breton. Several of the great roads of the Island meet at this point, viz.: from Margaree up the South West Branch, passing Lake Ainslie and Ainslie Glen, and from Broad Cove; from Mabou along Sky Glen; from Port Hood along the Turk and Kennedy Settlements; and from the Gut of Canso through the River Inhabitants and River Denney Settlements. The steamer "Banshee," from North Sydney, meets the mails twice a week, during the season of the year when the Bras d'Or Lake is open, by which the travelling public, as well as agricultural produce, is conveyed at a cheaper rate to Sydney. Hence the difference in value between land here and at Wagamatcook or Middle River.

Skye River flows into Whycocomagh Basin; the 303 acres of Indian land disposed of is situate on the Eastern side of said River; there remains on the Western side one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one acres free from intrusion. The whole of this tract is good soil, although some portions are so steep as to be useless except as pasture or woodland. At one point, at a distance of little more than one thousand feet from the Lake, the land rises to the height of 820 feet. Along the margin of the river, and extending therefrom about three-fourths of a mile, the half cleared intervalles, interspersed with large trees of elm and rock-maple, and bounded on one side by the highlands, present to the eye of the agriculturist, as well as the admirer of natural scenery, a landscape which, for natural beauty and richness, it would be difficult to surpass.

Portions of the intervalle along the river are let by the Indians to the whites, but a good deal of confusion and difficulty arises from the latter owning their land in common. A common occurrence is for one Indian to let a piece of intervalle to a settler, pretending to be the owner; another, with the same pretensions, making a demand for rent. It is easy, therefore, to understand how an excuse is often set up for refusing to pay any rent at all. The Indians are thus defrauded of the fair value of the natural produce of their lands. To obviate this, I would respectfully suggest that as far as practicable the front portion of this block be divided among the Indians, so that, however occupied, the redman may derive the full profit and advantage arising from his land. Much time and means have been expended in the laudable endeavor of persuading the Indian to abandon his habits of vagrancy, attach himself to a home, and adopt habits of industry like the white man.

This can only be attained by inducing the adoption of agricultural pursuits, habits of industry, and the diffusion of useful knowledge. The present offers a valuable opportunity for effecting something towards advancing the interests and improving the condition of the residue of this interesting but fast declining race.

From the sale of lands not occupied, or of any tangible value to the Indians, a fund of six or seven thousand dollars may be raised, which, with judicious management and proper economy, could be laid out in the erection of homes for each family, to be held under conditional leases or grants, securing to each the enjoyment of his own labor and the certain possession of property, which could not be interfered with by others of the tribe,—encouraging habits of self-reliance and individual exertion, which could gradually grow into feelings of independence and citizenship.

Craving pardon for the length to which this communication has extended,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

W. A. HENDRY.

S. P. Fairbanks, Esq., Com'r. of Cr. Lands.

## APPENDIX No. 32.

# VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT FOR 1861 AND ESTIMATE FOR 1862.

*Adjutant General's Office, Nova Scotia Militia,  
Halifax, N. S., December 19th, 1861.*

My Lord,—

By your command, I have the honor to submit the enclosed returns of the Effective and Non-effective Volunteers of the Province.

Those classified as Effectives have gone through the whole of Company Drill, and the Manual and Platoon Exercise, and with few exceptions Musketry and Target practice.

Great anxiety has been manifested by the enrolled Volunteers, both in the metropolis and in the country, to learn their duties and drill; and, under your Excellency's orders, endeavours to meet all necessary requirements, have been constant, and have been kept within the means placed at your disposal by the House of Assembly.

I have to draw your Excellency's attention to the considerable expense in money and time incurred by the officers and men of the Force, without which their present creditable efficiency could not have been attained. From returns in my possession not less than £12,000 currency can be calculated as the private expenses of the aggregate of the Volunteer Force at present enrolled. The commissioned officers' expenses have been particularly heavy, and the value of the time of the officers and members engaged in training is not included in the above estimate, which runs through about two years, the return shewing 1516 Effectives of all ranks. The result has been accomplished at the following approximate cost currency.

Imperial Government 2000 Rifles issued, under bonds for £5 currency	
per Rifle,	£10,000
Volunteers grant of House of Assembly for 2 years,	4,000
Approximate private expenses of corps in cash,	12,000
	<hr/>
	£26,000

The accoutrements and pouches issued by the Imperial Government are also not included; the majority of them are old patterns discontinued in the regular service, and they are issued under bonds to the respective Captains at one pound sterling per set, a sum greatly beyond their average value. The estimate concerning the private expenses of corps is necessarily a rough one, as the returns from the country on this head in my possession are many of them incomplete. The greatest expense incurred by any one Company (from February 1860 to January 1861, including uniforms and equipments,) reaches £847 3s. 6d. currency, the lowest being about £140; and as many of the returns incomplete or wanting, are those of distant parts of the Province, where their means are small, I

have averaged the expenditure of the whole at a rough calculation of £200 per company, which I believe is considerably below real their outlay, and I do not hold myself responsible for accuracy on this point.

There are no Militia storehouses at the disposal of this department, and I have to bring to your Excellency's notice that such accommodation may be much required; by the courtesy of the officers in command of the Regular Forces, and of the Deputy Military Storekeeper, much inconvenience has been obviated, but at any time the exigencies of that service might necessarily narrow this accommodation.

The Militia Department also has no magazine; much valuable time, and some expense, and a good deal of trouble to the Ordnance Department might be saved by the establishment of a magazine for the Militia and Volunteers, capable of containing some 50 kegs of ball cartridge. As it is, every trifling issue of one or two kegs has to be the subject of separate requisition and delivery, and as the Ordnance magazine is situated at a considerable distance from the City, each of the requisitions cost the Province a separate freight.

However there may be municipal objections to the establishment of such a magazine in any convenient locality.

The Country Companies have hitherto worked with a most creditable result under great difficulties, their disposal time being chiefly in the winter months, they had to hire drill rooms, and to provide lights and fuel, at an expense by no means covered by the allowances available from the Provincial grant. I am certain that the liberality of the officers and men composing the force must be appreciated by your Excellency; the Metropolitan and Dartmouth Companies have been put to much more considerable expense, although perhaps in many instances they were better able to afford it, their financial exertions equally merit your Excellency's acknowledgments. Great efforts have been made to ensure the good condition of the arms; under your Excellency's orders certificates comprising all articles being government property and their condition have to be given in, signed by officers commanding Companies in December in each year, and the Staff Serjeants have orders to report on the condition of the arms at stations on their arrival, and also on their departure for other posts; circulars have also been issued on the details of this important matter to each post. Your Excellency is aware of the state of the arms at those stations personally inspected by you last summer. At the other stations which I inspected by your command I found the arms in a tolerably good state, not equal to what would be expected in a Regiment of the Line, but creditable to a newly organized Volunteer force, and the different corps have received directions and instructions from me in respect to the continued preservation of their arms, and under the subsequent supervision of the Staff Instructors I have reason to conclude that a marked improvement is taking place in the case of the rifles, and consequently in their condition.

The musketry returns which have as yet been sent in exhibit a great improvement in the shooting since last summer.

The accounts have been regularly sent in for audit, quarterly, according to the Act of Assembly, with vouchers and balance sheet, and show a balance in favor of the ensuing year.

Appended are several orders connected with this report, which, under Your Excellency's directions, have been issued.

I have already reported to your Excellency the want of an Artillery gunshed for the Halifax Volunteer Artillery, and the difficulty of supplying one on account of the want of ground.

The Staff Instructors have most particular injunctions to take the greatest pains with the training of the commissioned officers, and have received specific directions on that matter; they have orders also to enter in the ensuing year's return, the names of Volunteers of all ranks who may have qualified themselves as Drill or Musketry Instructors, and the names of all officers of Militia serving with the Volunteers, or at drill with them, and their military qualifications severally.

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It gives me great pleasure to find it my duty to report the great zeal and energy which continues to be evinced by the Volunteers, and the consequent rapid and steady progress making in the knowledge of their field duties, and the cordial co-operation which I have uniformly received from all ranks of Volunteers without exception in carrying out Your Excellency's orders; and I do not doubt should occasion require their active service, they will fulfil your Excellency's most favorable expectations, maintaining their own reputation and materially contributing to the safety and honor of their country.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

R. BLIGH SINCLAIR,

A. G. M.

His Excellency the Right Honble. the Earl of Mulgrave,  
Commander in Chief N. S. Militia, &c. &c. &c.

## Effective and Non-effective Return of Nova-Scotia Volunteers, December 19, 1861.

Number.	NAME OF CORPS.	Commissioned Officers.	Effective Non-Commissioned Officers.	Effective Members.	Non-effective.	No. of Rifles issued.	1861. Date of Return.	Return signed by Capt. or Drill Instructor, as the case may be.	REMARKS.
1	Volunteer Artillery, Pictou,	3		24		40	22nd Jan'y, 1861,	Capt. of Company,	Effective Returns have been checked by Instructors, and properly certified by Commanding Officers.
2	Scottish Volunteer Rifles, Halifax,	4	3	57	10	80	3rd October, 1861,	do.	
3	Chebucto Greys,	7	8	78	10	100	do.	do.	
4	Mayflower Rifles,	2	8	38	10	80	8th June, 1861,	do.	
5	Halifax Rifles,	6	8	79		80	do.	do.	
6	1st Com. Irish Volunteers,	4	9	56	7	80	1st June, 1861,	do.	
7	Victoria Rifles,	4	12	47	9	60	23rd August, 1861,	Drill Instructor,	
8	Yarmouth Volunteer Rifles,	3	5	24	9	60	November, 1861,	do.	
9	1st Batt. Digby Militia Regt.	5	5	40	51	60	27th August, 1861,	Instructor,	
10	Amherst Volunteer Rifle Company,	4	2	35	26	60	October, 1861,	Capt. of Company,	
11	Paradise Rifles, East Annapolis,	3	4	29	5	60	30th June, 1861,	do.	
12	Albion Mines, Local Vol's, No. 1,	2	2	55		124	do.	do.	
13	Do. No. 2,	4	2	49		50	5th March, 1861,	do.	
14	Mulgrave Rifle Co., Arichat, C. B.	3	5	38	11		September, 1861,	do.	
15	Sydney Mines Local Vol's, No. 1,	3	9	43	18	124	do.	do.	
16	Do. No. 2,	6	0	44		40	November, 1861,	do.	
17	King's County Rifles, Cornwallis,	2	6	25	5	60	June, 1861,	do.	
18	Dartmouth Volunteer Rifles,	3	5	46	9	60	19th March, 1861,	do.	
19	Granite Rifle Co. St. Margaret's Bay,	3	0	49	6	60		do.	
20	Hawkesbury Rifle Co. Ship Harbor,	3	4	27	29	60		do.	

21	Dartmouth Engineer Rifle Co.	2	5	32	15	60	October, 1861,	Lieut. of Company,	Effective Returns have been checked by Instructors, and properly certified by Commanding Officers.	
22	Union Coast Guard, St. Margt's Bay,	3		22	14	40	do.	Capt. of Company,		
23	Chedabucto Greys, Guysborough,	4	9	21	24	60	1st April, 1861,	do.		
24	Sydney Volunteer Rifles, C. B.	3	5	29	39	60	November, 1861,	do.		
25	Antigonish Rangers, Antigonish,	5	8	24	6	40	2nd May, 1861,	do.		
26	Artillery & Rifle Co. Annap. Royal,	5	5	46	19	60	do.	do.		
27	Digby Rifle and Artillery Company,	3	4	25	8	40	30th April, 1861,	Instructor,		
28	Sydney Volunteer and Artillery,	2	3	20	4	40	October, 1861,	Capt. of Company,		
29	Wallace Greys, Wallace,	3	7	33	29	60	28th October, 1861,	do.		
30	Clementsport Volunteer Rifles,	5	3	19	12	40	October, 1861,	do.		
31	Westport Volunteer Guards,	3	25	23	47	60	do.	do.		
32	Little Bras d'Or Local Volunteers,	1	4	43	1	60	November, 1861,	Instructor,		
33	Acadia Volunteer Rifles, Pugwash,				17	60	do.	do.		
34	Welsford Rangers, Rv. John, N. shore,				47	40	do.	do.		
35	Hebron Volunteers, Yarmouth,				41	40	do.	do.		
36	Volunteer Artillery, Yarmouth,				60		do.	do.		
37	Volunteer Artillery, Sydney Mines,						do.	do.		
Totals,		113	183	1220	645	2038				

Aggregate, 15-16 effective of all ranks.

R. BLIGH SINCLAIR, A. G. M.

*Adjutant General's Office,  
N. S. Militia, March 7th, 1862.*

My LORD,—

It is my duty to report that the numerical strength of the Provincial Volunteers is beginning to exceed the means placed at your Excellency's disposal for their effectual training. Although the requirements of the service have caused an increased staff to be at present employed, several lately organized corps are pressing for Instructors, which cannot be afforded to them, the expenditure of the Province being already beyond the means furnished by the current grant of the year, and unless additional funds are provided to meet the demands of the force which is still on the increase some of the Staff Sergeants, which are now nine in number, will have to be discharged in the summer. The current Volunteer expenses at present are as follows :

Adjutant General, pay and and forage for one horse,	\$1108 00
Contingent for cleaning rifles, and armoury allowance,	1460 00
Annual allowance of ammunition,	1210 00
Nine Staff Militia Instructors, pay and travelling,	4000 00
	\$7778 00

To this has to be added a heavy list of incidentals including travelling expenses of commissioned staff, stationery and printing ; supply of iron targets to companies not yet provided with them, freight of arms, ammunition and other particulars.

The aggregate expenses will certainly be beyond the limits of the present grant, besides the increase of the Volunteer force and the training of the Militia Officers has to be provided for, which cannot be done without an increase of Staff Instructors.

I have the honor, therefore, to represent to your Excellency that should it be expedient to limit the number of Volunteers and the training of the Militia Officers to the means now at your command, due notice should be given to the Staff Sergeants that some of them are to be discharged on the first of June proximo.

I have the honor to be, my Lord,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

R. BLIGH SINCLAIR,  
A. G. M.

The Right Honble. the Earl of Mulgrave,  
Commander-in-Chief N. S. M., Halifax, N. S.

*Supplementary Return of the Volunteer Force of Nova Scotia.*

*March 21st, 1862.*

Companies of Volunteers organized, organizing and in course of training :

1. Pictou Greys,	organized and at drill.
2. Truro,	do. do.
3. Rogers Hill,	do. do.
4. Lunenburg,	do. do.
5. Tatamagouche,	do. do.
6. Windsor 1st Co.,	do. do.
7. Windsor 2nd Co.,	do. do.
8. Mahone Bay,	do. do.
9. Shubenacadie,	do. do.
10. Port Mulgrave,	do. do.
11. Mount Thom,	organizing.
12. Fox Harbour,	ceased corresponding.

Total, 50 Companies, of the approximate strength of 2500 Volunteers of all ranks, of whom 2000 will be effective by May, 1862; and there are 125 Militia officers now in training, irrespective of those belonging to the Volunteers.

R. BLIGH SINCLAIR,  
A. G. M.

*Militia and Volunteers Estimate for the year 1862 for training the Militia Officers and 5000 Volunteers.*

1. Adjutant General of Militia, pay and forage for one horse,	\$1108 00
2. Field Adjutant and forage for one horse,	720 00
3. Travelling expenses,	500 00
4. 15 Staff Sergeants and travelling expenses,	6600 00
5. Contingent and armoury rents, i. e. contingents of 25 cts. per rifle for cleaning and keeping 5000 rifles in proper order,	\$1250 00
100 armouries, rent at \$20 each, any surplus to be ap- plied to conservation of arms, light and fuel in drill rooms, being less than 9p. c. on conservation of rifles,	2000 00
	<hr/> 3250 00
6. Cost of ammunition at 60 rounds per rifle at £2 sterling per thou- sand, including artillery ammunition and blank cartridges for rifles,	4000 00
7. Incidentals,	3000 00
	<hr/> \$19178 00

NOTE.—Incidentals include enrollment of Militia, stationery, printing, Staff Sergeants' uniforms and swords, supply of iron targets, freight of arms, ammunition and minor military stores, casual clerk's expenses of a rifle contest in 1862, military books, rent of an office if necessary, gas for drill building at Head Quarters, telegraphic despatches, insurance on arms in certain cases when sent by sea, payment for snap caps and other small stores, and other casual requirements.

R. B. SINCLAIR,  
A. G. M.



## APPENDIX No. 33.

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### MUNITIONS OF WAR.

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[NOVA-SCOTIA.]

*Copy of a Despatch from H. M. Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, with Proclamation and Orders in Council for prohibiting the exportation of Gunpowder, Arms, &c.*

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*Downing Street, 10th December, 1861.*

SIR,—

I transmit to you herewith for your information, a copy of a Proclamation which has been issued by Her Majesty, bearing date the 30th November, 1861, prohibiting Gunpowder, Saltpetre, Nitrate of Soda and Brimstone, from being exported from the United Kingdom or from being carried coastwise, and also a copy of an Order in Council of the same date prohibiting the exportation of the like articles from the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, and the Isle of Man.

I also enclose a copy of a further Proclamation issued by Her Majesty on the 4th December instant, prohibiting Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores, (including Percussion Caps and Tubes), and also Lead, from being exported from the United Kingdom or from being carried coastwise, together with a copy of an Order in Council of the same date, prohibiting the exportation of the like articles from the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. If in the Colony under your government there shall be no law in force to the effect of the provision quoted in Her Majesty's Proclamation from the Customs Consolidation Act of 1853, Her Majesty's Government are desirous that you should submit to your Legislature the propriety of passing such a law, in order that you may be in a position to prevent with promptitude the exportation of Arms and Military Stores in case circumstances should render such a measure necessary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

NEWCASTLE.

The Earl of Mulgrave.

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

Whereas in and by a certain Statute, made and passed in the Parliament held in the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Our Reign, and entitled, "The Customs Consolidation Act, 1853," it is, amongst other things, declared and enacted as follows; that is to say:

"The following goods may, by Proclamation or Order in Council, be prohibited either to be exported or carried coastwise: Arms, Ammunition and Gunpowder, Military and Naval Stores, and any articles which Her Majesty shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of Military or Naval Stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food by man, and if any goods so prohibited shall be exported from the United Kingdom or carried coastwise, or be water-borne to be so exported or carried, they shall be forfeited."

And whereas We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to prohibit either to be exported or carried coastwise, the articles hereinafter mentioned (being articles which We judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of Military or Naval Stores), We, therefore, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, and by this Our Royal Proclamation, do order and direct that, from and after the date hereof, all Gunpowder, Saltpetre, Nitrate of Soda, and Brimstone, shall be and the same are, hereby prohibited either to be exported from the United Kingdom or carried coastwise.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, this thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the twenty-fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

At the Court, at Windsor, the 30th Day of November, 1861,

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas it has appeared expedient and necessary to Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to prohibit the Articles hereinafter mentioned to be exported or carried coastwise from the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, and the Isle of Man, respectively, except as hereinafter provided. Her Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the publication of this Order in the said Islands, respectively, the following Articles, namely,

Gunpowder,  
Saltpetre,  
Nitrate of Soda, and  
Brimstone,

---

shall be and the same are hereby prohibited to be exported or carried coastwise, from the said Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, and the Isle of Man, respectively, except with the license of the Lieutenant Governor or other Officer administering the government of such Islands, respectively, for that purpose, first had and obtained.

And the Licutenant-Governors of Her Majesty's Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, and the Isle of Man, respectively, for the time being, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may appertain.

ARTHUR HELPS.

## APPENDIX No. 34.

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### GOVERNOR GENERAL'S INSTRUCTIONS.

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[NOVA-SCOTIA.]

*Draft of a Commission to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, appointing Viscount Monck to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Province of Nova-Scotia and its Dependencies.*

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(Letter Patent dated 2nd November, 1861.)

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, to Our right trusty and well-beloved Cousin Charles Stanley Viscount Monck,

GREETING :

I. Whereas We did, by certain Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the twentieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, in the eighteenth year of our reign, constitute and appoint our trusty and well-beloved Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, (now our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor Sir Edmund Walker Head, Baronet, Knight Commander of our Most Honorable Order of the Bath,) to be our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our Province of Nova Scotia, during our pleasure, as by the said recited Letters Patent, relation being thereunto had, will more fully and at large appear: Now know you that we have revoked and determined, and by these presents do revoke and determine the said recited Letters Patent, and every clause, article and thing therein contained: And, further, know you that we, reposing especial trust and confidence in the prudence, courage and loyalty of you, the said Charles Stanley Viscount Monck, of our especial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have thought fit to constitute and appoint, and do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be, during our pleasure, our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over our said Province.

II. And we do hereby authorize, empower, and command you in due manner, to do and execute all things that shall belong to your said command and the trust we have reposed in you, according to the several powers, provisions, and directions granted or appointed you by this our commission, and the instructions herewith given to you, or by such further powers, instructions, and authorities, as shall at any time hereafter be granted or appointed you in respect to the said Province, under our sign manual and signet, or by our order in our Privy Council, or by us through one of our principal Secretaries of State, and according to such reasonable laws and statutes as are now in force, or shall hereafter be made and agreed upon by you with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of our said Province.

III. And we do by these presents grant, provide, and declare, that there shall be within our said Province a Council to be called "The Executive Council" of our said Province, and that all and every the powers and authorities heretofore vested in or exercised by the Executive Council of our said Province, shall continue to be exercised by our said Council hereby re-established.

IV. And we do hereby declare our pleasure to be that the said Executive Council shall consist of such persons as you shall from time to time in our name and on our behalf nominate and appoint by instruments to be passed under the Public Seal of our said Province; all which persons shall hold their places in the said Council during our pleasure: Provided nevertheless and we do hereby declare our pleasure to be, that the total numbers of the members of our said Executive Council for the time being resident within our said Province, shall not at any time by any such appointment by you, be raised to a greater number in the whole than nine.

V. And we do by these presents grant, provide and declare, that there shall be within our said Province a Council to be called "The Legislative Council" of our said Province, and that all and every the powers and authorities heretofore vested in or exercised by the Legislative Council of our said Province, shall continue to be exercised by our said Council hereby re-established.

VI. And we do hereby declare our pleasure to be that the said Legislative Council shall consist of such and so many members as have been or shall hereafter be from time to time for that purpose nominated and appointed by us under our Sign-Manuel and Signet, or as shall be provisionally appointed by you until our will therein shall be known, all which members shall hold their places in the said Council during our pleasure: Provided, nevertheless, and we do hereby declare our pleasure to be that the total number of the members of the said Legislative Council for the time being resident within our said Province shall not at any time by any such provisional appointments be raised to a greater number in the whole than twenty-one.

VII. And we do further direct and appoint that eight members of our said Legislative Council shall be a quorum for the dispatch of the business thereof, and that the senior member for the time being of the said Council shall preside at all the deliberations thereof.

VIII. And we do hereby authorize and empower you to constitute and appoint Judges, and in cases requisite Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, Justices of the Peace, and other necessary officers and ministers in our said Province, for the better administration of justice, and putting the laws into execution.

IX. And we do hereby give and grant unto you, so far as we lawfully may, full power and authority, upon sufficient cause to you appearing, to remove from his office, or to suspend from the exercise of the same, any person exercising any office or place within our said Province or its Dependencies, under or by virtue of any commission or warrant granted, or which may be granted by us, or in our name, or under our authority.

X. And we do hereby give and grant unto you full power and authority, with the advice and consent of our said Executive Council, from time to time, as need shall require, to summon and call General Assemblies of the freeholders and settlers in the said Province, under your Government, in such manner and form as has been already appointed and used, or according to such further powers, instructions and authorities as shall at any time hereafter be granted or appointed you, under our sign manuel and signet.

XI. And our will and pleasure is that the persons thereupon duly elected by the major part of the electors of the respective Counties and places, and so returned,

shall, before their sitting, take the oath of allegiance, which oath you shall commission fit persons, under the public seal of our Province, to tender and administer unto them ; and until the same shall have been so taken, no person shall be capable of sitting, though elected.

XII. And we do hereby declare that the persons so elected and qualified, shall be called and deemed "The General Assembly of our Province ; and that you, with the advice and consent of our said Legislative Council and Assembly, or the major part of them, respectively, shall have full power and authority to make, constitute and ordain laws, statutes and ordinances for the public peace, welfare, and good government of our said Province, and the people and inhabitants thereof, and such others as shall resort thereto and for the benefit of us, our heirs and successors, which said laws, statutes, and ordinances are not to be repugnant, but as near as local circumstances will admit, agreeable to the laws and statutes of this our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland : Provided that all such laws, statutes, and ordinances of what nature or duration soever be within three months or sooner after the making thereof, transmitted to us under the Public Seal of our said Province for our approbation or disallowance of the same, as also duplicates thereof by the next conveyance.

XIII. And in case any or all of the said laws, statutes, and ordinances not before confirmed by us shall at any time be disallowed and not approved and so signified by us, our heirs or successors under our or their Sign-Manual and Signet, or by order of our or their Privy Council unto you, then such and so many of the said laws, statutes, and ordinances as shall be so disallowed and not approved, shall from thenceforth cease, determine, and become utterly void and of none effect, anything to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

XIV. And to the end that nothing may be passed or done by our said Legislative Council or Assembly to the prejudice of us, our heirs and successors, we will and ordain that you shall have and enjoy a negative voice in the making and passing all laws, statutes, and ordinances aforesaid.

XV. And you shall and may likewise from time to time as you shall judge it necessary, adjourn, prorogue or dissolve all General Assemblies as aforesaid.

XVI. And we do hereby authorize and empower you to keep and use the Public Seal of our said Province, for sealing all things whatsoever that shall pass the said seal.

XVII. And we do hereby give and grant unto you full power and authority as you shall see occasion in our name and on our behalf to grant to any offender convicted of any crime in any Court, or before any Judge, Justice, or Magistrate within our said Province or its Dependencies, a pardon either free or subject to lawful conditions, or any respite of the execution of the sentence of any such offender for such period as to you may seem fit, and to remit any fines, penalties, or forfeitures which may become due and payable to us.

XVIII. And we do, by these presents, give and grant unto you full power and authority, from time to time, to give, order and warrant for the preparing of grants of the custodies of idiots and lunatics, and of their estates, as are or shall be found by inquisition thereof taken, or to be taken, and returnable into our Courts of Chancery, and thereupon to make and pass grants and commitments under our Public Seal of our said Province, of the custody of all and every such idiots and lunatics, and their estates, to such person or persons suitors in that behalf, as according to the rules of law and the use and practice in those and the like cases you shall judge meet for that trust.

XIX. And we do, by these presents, authorize and empower you, within our said Province, to grant licenses for marriages, letters of administration, and pro-

bates of wills, as the same have been granted by your predecessors, and to present any person or persons to any churches, chapels or other ecclesiastical benefices, to which we shall from time to time be entitled to present.

XX. And we do hereby authorize and empower you to make and execute, in our name, and on our behalf, under the public seal of our said province, grants and dispositions of any lands within our said Province which may be lawfully granted or disposed of by us.

XXI. And in case of your death, incapacity, or absence, out of our said Province, we do, by these presents, give and grant all and singular the powers and authorities herein to you granted, to our Lieutenant Governor for the time being of our said Province; and in case of the death, absence, or incapacity of any such Lieutenant Governor, to such person as we may by warrant under our sign manual and signet, authorize and appoint to be the administrator of the government of the said Province, such power and authorities to be by him executed and enjoyed during our pleasure. But if upon your death, incapacity, or absence out of our said Province, there be no person upon the place commissioned and appointed by us to be our Lieutenant Governor, or specially appointed by us to administer the government within our said Province, our will and pleasure is, that during such absence or incapacity, or until our further pleasure shall be known, the senior military officer for the time being in command of our forces within our said Province, shall take upon him the administration of the government thereof, and shall execute in our said Province this our commission, and the several powers and authorities therein contained, in the same manner, and to all intents and purposes as other our Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief should or ought to do.

XXII. And we do hereby command all our Officers and Ministers, Civil and Military, and all other the inhabitants of our said Province, to be obedient, aiding and assisting unto you in the execution of this our commission and of the powers and authorities herein contained.

[NOVA-SCOTIA.]

*Instructions to our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin Charles Stanley Viscount Monck, our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, or in his absence, to our Lieutenant Governor, or the Officer administering the Government of our said Province for the time being.*

Given at our Court at Windsor the second day of November, in the twenty-fifth year of Our reign.

I. Whereas, We have, by our Commission under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing even date herewith, constituted and appointed you, the said Charles Stanley, Viscount Monck, to be during our pleasure, our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our Province of Nova Scotia; and whereas, we have thereby authorized and empowered and commanded you, in due manner, to do and execute all things that shall belong to your said command, and the trust we have thereby reposed in you according to the several powers, provisions and directions granted or appointed you by our said Commission and the instructions therewith given to you, or by such further powers, instructions and authorities as therein are mentioned, and according to such reasonable laws and statutes as are now in force, or as shall hereafter be made and agreed upon by you, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of our said Province: Now by these our Instructions, under our Royal Sign-Manuel and Signet, being the instructions so referred to and accompanying our said Commission, we do declare our will and pleasure to be, that you so soon as may be after the

publication of our said Commission, do take the oath appointed to be taken by an Act passed in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of our reign, entitled "An Act to substitute an Oath for the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy and Abjuration, and for the relief of Her Majesty's Subjects professing the Jewish Religion," and likewise that you do take the usual oath for the due execution and performance of the office and trust of our Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over our said Province, and for the due and impartial administration of justice, all which said oaths our Executive Council of our said Province, or any three or more of the members thereof, have hereby full power and authority, and are required, to tender and administer unto you.

II. And to the end that our said Executive Council may be assisting to you in all affairs relating to our service, you are to communicate to them those our instructions and any additional instructions which may be, in like manner, thereafter given to you by us.

III. And we do hereby declare, and it is our pleasure, that our said Council shall not proceed to the despatch of business unless duly summoned by your authority, nor unless five members of the said Council be present and assisting at any meetings at which any such business shall be despatched. And we do further direct that, if in any case you see sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the major part or of the whole of the said Executive Council, upon any question brought by you under their consideration, it shall be competent to you, upon any such occasion, to execute the powers and authorities vested in you by our said commission and by these our instructions in opposition to such their opinions; it being, nevertheless, our pleasure that, in every case, it shall be competent to any member of our said Council to record at length, on the minutes of our said Council, the grounds and reasons of any opinion or advice he may give upon any question brought under the consideration of such Council.

IV. And it is our pleasure, and you are hereby authorized to appoint, by an instrument under the public seal of the Province, one member of our said Executive Council to preside in your absence, and to remove him and appoint another in his stead. And if, during your absence, the member so appointed shall also be absent, then the senior member of the Council actually present shall preside, the seniority of the members of the said Council being regulated according to the order of their respective appointments.

V. And we do further direct and command, that a full and exact journal, or minute, be kept of all the deliberations, acts, proceedings, votes and resolutions of our said Executive Council; and that at each meeting of the said Council, the minutes of the last preceding meeting shall be read over, confirmed or amended, as the case may require, before proceeding to the despatch of any other business.

VI. And whereas we have, by our said Commission, declared our pleasure to be, that there should be within our said Province a Council, to be called the Legislative Council of our said Province, with certain powers and authorities therein mentioned, and have further declared our pleasure to be that the said Council shall consist of such and so many members as have been, or may thereafter for that purpose be, nominated and appointed by us under our royal sign manual and signet, or as should be provisionally appointed by you until our pleasure therein shall be known: Provided always that the total number of the members of the said Legislative Council resident within our said Province, shall not, at any time, by any such provisional appointment, be raised to a greater number in the whole than twenty-one: Now know you that we, reposing especial trust and confidence in the wisdom, prudence, and ability of the persons who are now members of the said Legislative Council, do, by these our instructions, re-constitute and re-appoint each and all of them to be Legislative Councillors for our said Province during our pleasure.



VII. And we do especially require and enjoin that whenever you shall think fit in the exercise of the authority hereby vested in you, to appoint any person or persons provisionally as aforesaid to be a member or members of our said Legislative Council, you do in every such case forthwith transmit to us through one of our Principal Secretaries of State the names and the qualifications of the several members so provisionally appointed by you to be members of our said Council to the intent that the said appointments may be either confirmed or disallowed, as we shall see occasion.

VIII. And we do hereby authorize and require you from time to time, and at any time hereafter, by yourself, or by any other person authorized by you in that behalf, to administer to all and every person or persons as you shall think fit, who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit, or who shall at any time or times pass into our said Province, or who shall be resident or abiding therein, the oath commonly called the Oath of Allegiance, together with such other oath or oaths as are usually given for the performance of official duties or for the clearing of truth in judicial causes.

IX. And it is our will and pleasure that if any of the members of our said Council, residing in our said Province, shall hereafter wilfully absent themselves from the said Province, and continue absent above the space of six months together, without leave from you first obtained under your hand and seal, or shall remain absent for the space of one year without leave given them under our Royal Signature, his or their place or places in the said Council shall immediately thereupon become void: and if any of the members of our said Council residing in our said Province, shall wilfully absent themselves hereafter from the said Council when duly summoned by you, without good and sufficient cause, and shall persist in such absence after being thereof admonished by you, you are to suspend such Councillors so absenting themselves, till our further pleasure be known thereon, giving immediate notice thereof to us, through one of our principal Secretaries of State. And we do hereby will and require you that this our royal pleasure be signified to the several members of our said Council, and that it be entered in the Council books as a standing rule.

X. And whereas by our said commission you are authorized and empowered, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of our said Province or the major part of them, respectively, to make, constitute, and ordain laws, statutes and ordinances, for the public peace, welfare and good government of our said Province: it is our will and pleasure that the following regulations be carefully observed in the framing and passing all such laws, statutes and ordinances as may be passed by you with the advice and consent of our said Council and Assembly, *videlicet*: that the style of enacting the said laws, statutes and ordinances, be by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Officer administering the Government, as the case may be, Council and Assembly and no other:

That each different matter be provided for by a different law, without including in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other: that no clause be inserted in any act or ordinance which shall be foreign to what the title of it imports: and that no perpetual clause be part of any temporary law.

XI. When any Bill is presented to you for our assent, of either of the classes hereinafter specified, you shall (unless you think proper to withhold our assent from the same) reserve the same for the signification of our pleasure thereon: subject, nevertheless, to your discretion, in case you should be of opinion that an urgent necessity exists, requiring that such Bill be brought into immediate operation; in which case you are authorized to assent to such Bill in our name, transmitting to us by the earliest opportunity, the Bill so assented to together with your reasons for assenting thereto; that is to say:

1. Any Bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony.
2. Any Bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation or gratuity, may be made to yourself.

3. Any Bill whereby any paper or other currency may be made a legal tender, except the coin of the realm, or other gold or silver coin.

4. Any Bill imposing differential duties.

5. Any Bill, the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed on us by treaty.

6. Any Bill interfering with the discipline or control of our forces in our said Province by land and sea.

7. Any Bill of an extraordinary nature and importance, whereby our prerogative, or the rights and property of our subjects not residing in the Colony, or the trade and shipping of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies, may be prejudiced.

8. Any Bill containing provisions to which our assent has been once refused, or which has been disallowed by us.

XII. And it is our will and pleasure that all Commissions to be granted by you to any person or persons to be Judge, Justice of the Peace, or other necessary officer, shall, unless otherwise provided by law, be granted during pleasure only.

XIII. And whereas, by our said Commission we have authorized you to present any person or persons to any church, chapel, or other ecclesiastical benefice within our said Province, to which we may from time to time be entitled to present, we do declare our will and pleasure to be that you do not present any minister of the United Church of England and Ireland to any ecclesiastical benefice without a certificate from the Bishop of \_\_\_\_\_ or his Commissary, of his being conformable to the doctrine and discipline of the said Church. And it is our will and pleasure that the person so presented shall be instituted by the Bishop, or his Commissary, duly authorized by him.

XIV. And whereas you will receive through one of our principal Secretaries of State a book of tables in blank, commonly called the "Blue Book," to be annually filled up with certain returns relative to the revenue and expenditure, militia, public works, legislation, civil establishment, pensions, population, cause of exchange, imports and exports, agricultural produce, manufactures and other matters in the said "Blue Book," more particularly specified with reference to the state and condition of our said Province: Now we do hereby signify our pleasure that all such returns be accurately prepared and punctually transmitted to us from year to year through one of our Principal Secretaries of State.

XV. And whereas great prejudice may happen to our service, and the security of our said Province, by the absence of our Lieutenant Governor, we direct that he shall not, upon any pretence whatever, without having first obtained leave from us for so doing under our Sign-Manual and Signet, or through one of our Principal Secretaries of State.

## APPENDIX No. 35.

### REPORT ON COAL MINES.

*Office of Inspector of Mines, 12th Feb'y, 1862.*

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the government, the following report upon the coal mines :

The increased duties of my several offices during the past year have prevented my making a personal visit to the mines throughout the Province.

At an early date I instructed the several Deputy Surveyors to perform this duty, and to forward such returns as are required by law. I regret that in some instances, I have not received the returns in the form or with that promptitude which I hoped from the precise nature of my instructions; and to this circumstance is to be attributed the delay in presenting my report. I trust, if the office of Inspector of Mines is to continue united with that of Commissioner of Crown Lands, that the steps I have taken will ensure greater punctuality in future.

I availed myself of the occasion which required Mr. Hendry's presence in Cape Breton to instruct him to visit all the mines in that Island, and to report their condition as well as the extent of their operations. He performed this service in the month of October, and I am indebted to him for some of the details, to which I beg leave to refer.

The knowledge and experience possessed by the Superintendent and other Officers of the General Mining Association, render it unnecessary to dwell upon their operations. Every information required was courteously afforded. Mr. Hendry, in company with an officer, travelled through the underground works both at Sydney and Lingan, and had the fullest opportunity for acquiring a knowledge of their extent. He confirms, however, an important suggestion that I had previously made to the deputies, that an accurate survey should be made of all the underground workings: so that any extension beyond the course of their lease should be prevented; and I concur with him that these surveys should be laid down on plans drawn after a uniform scale, and copies be left at the mines for inspection at all times, as well as at the office in Halifax. There are no such plans now in existence.

The same requirement should be extended to all Coal Mines—and I am informed that the Lessees have generally expressed their readiness to bear the expense of such surveys, and to conform to the rule.

Mr. Hendry likewise visited five other mines in Cape Breton, which have been recently put into operation.

#### MARSHALL BOURINOT'S MINE.

This mine is described to be on the north shore of Cow Bay—is well situated—and valuable for the extent and quantity of the Coal. The seam now worked is the same worked by the French a century ago—it is about ten feet thick—bed nearly horizontal, dipping slightly to the eastward—the strike N. 73° W.—and is supposed to be a continuation of the same seam worked by E. P. Archbold at Glace Bay, about 5 miles to the northward. If true, it conveys some idea of the extent of the Cape Breton Coal fields. There has been a large increase of the shipments from this mine, which proves the estimation in which the quality of the Coal is held.

## E. P. ARCHBOLD'S MINE.

This mine, as above remarked, is situate at Glace Bay, the quality of the Coal very similar to the last described—the vein about eight feet thick, but the whole thickness not worked, causing a waste of two or three feet of the best portion of the vein, left on the floor. Reference is made to the bad drainage as well as imperfect ventilation of these works.

Another mine situated at Dead Man's Cove, owned by

PATRICK CADDIGAN,

was also inspected. Want of experience is manifest by the indifferent manner in which the work is conducted—and inattention to drainage and ventilation, which rendered the inspection uncomfortable.

Two other mines respectively owned by Patrick Collins and Simon Goutrot, situate on the southern side of Little Bras d'Or, were also visited.

These five collieries are the fruits of private enterprise—and although not extensively worked, it is believed are paying the proprietors.

There have been during the past year twenty-seven applications for Licenses to search for Coal in the Island, which have been granted. Three Licenses to work other Coal Mines have also been issued.

The Mines at Pictou and the Joggins have been visited by the deputies of the respective Counties in which they are situated. There have been no particular observations made respecting the condition of either, beyond what the statistical returns present.

The results of the Coal trade at all of the principal Mines are shewn in the several abstracts annexed, to which I beg to refer. It will be noticed that the quantity of Coals sold and exported exceeds that of 1860 by 13,162 tons. The general depression in all branches of commerce, during the past year, has no doubt had an affect upon the Coal trade also. Still the increase is strong evidence in favor of the partiality shewn to some qualities of the Coal recently brought into market. I do not pretend to any knowledge of the different properties, which render one species of coal superior to another; but the large increase, almost double, in the sales of the Cow Bay and Glace Bay Coals, as compared with the last year, affords some evidence of an increased demand, and of improved quality. It is said they are particularly valuable for the production of gas.

In addition to the general abstract, I have exhibited a contrast in the sales and exports of all the different Mines, with the exception of Simeon Goutrot's, whose returns did not reach me until my abstracts were completed. Goutrot sold and exported during the same period 2124 tons, which increases the sum total in the general abstract to 15,286 tons over and above the sales and shipments of last year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Inspector of Mines.

The Honble. the Provincial Secretary.

*Abstract of Coal raised, sold and exported from the Mines in Nova-Scotia during the year 1861.*

NAMES OF MINES.	Total quantity raised and sold in tons.			Number of tons sold for home consumption.			Number of tons exported to the United States.			Number of tons exported to neighboring Colonies.		
	Large Coal.		Siftings or Slack Coal.	Large Coal.		Siftings or Slack Coal.	Large Coal.		Siftings or Slack Coal.	Large Coal.		Siftings or Slack Coal.
	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons.	Cwt.
Albion Mines, Pictou,	150938		14117	15	9410	15	4973	15	133776	3024	7752	6120
James D. B. Fraser,	358	15	334		358		334					
John McKay,	455		159		455		159					
A. McKay and John F. McDonald,	214	5			214	5						
Joggins, Mining Association,	5138	15	157	10	398	15	157	10	1545	10	3194	10
R. B. Boggs,	333				298						35	
Sydney Mines, Mining Association,	93720		6738	10	38459	10	1920	10	15156	4671	40104	147
Lingan, do.	35102		198	10	1151		53		33903	145	48	
Patrick Cadigan, Cape Breton,	1480				1234				246			
Patrick Collins,	3818								6882	495		
Marshall Bourinot & Co.	7127		495		245				2834	150	197	
Edward D. Archbold,	5208		336	5	2236	10	186	5				
	303892	15	22536	10	54460	15	7784	4	194343	8485	51331	6267

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
Inspector of Mines.

*A Comparative statement of Coals shipped from Nova Scotia, including Cape Breton, for the years 1860 and 1861.*

	Tons in 1860.		Tons in 1861.	
	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.
United States,	166951	10555	194343	8485
Neighboring Colonies,	68164	4717	51331	6267
Home Consumption,	51854	7267	54460	7784
	286969	22589	300134	22536

In 1860—Large,	286969	
Small,	22539	
		309508
In 1861—Large,	300134	
Small,	22536	
		322670
In favor of 1861—Tons,		13162

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
Inspector of Mines.

*A Table shewing the quantity of Coal sold from the Albion Mines, Pictou, during years 1860 and 1861.*

Where shipped.	Tons in 1860.		Tons in 1861.	
	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.
United States,	136449	5295	133776	3024
Neighboring Colonies,	4251	4503	7752	6120
Home Consumption,	11293	5213	9410	4973
	151993	15011	150938	14117

In 1860—Large,	151993	
Small,	15011	
		167004
In 1861—Large,	150938	
Small,	14117	
		165055
Short of 1860—Tons,		1949

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
Inspector of Mines.

*A Table shewing the Quantity of Coal sold from the Joggins Mines for the years 1860 and 1861.*

Where Shipped.	Tons in 1860.		Tons in 1861.	
	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.
United States;	1069		1545	
Neighboring Colonies,	6559	130	3194	
Home Consumption,	443	118	398	
	8071	248	5137	

In 1860—Large,	8071	
Small,	248	
	<hr/>	8319
In 1861—Large,		5137
		<hr/>
Short of 1860—tons,		3182

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
Inspector of Mines.

*A statement showing the quantity of Coal shipped from the Sydney Mines for the years 1860 and 1861.*

Where Shipped.	Tons in 1860.		Tons in 1861.	
	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.
United States,	17100	4632	15156	4671
Neighboring Colonies,	56019	84	40104	147
Home Consumption,	37890	1887	38459	1920
	111009	6603	93719	6738

In 1860—Large,	111009	
Small,	6603	
	<hr/>	117612
In 1861—Large,	93719	
Small,	6738	
	<hr/>	100457
Short of 1860,		17155

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
Inspector of Mines.

*A Table shewing the quantity of Coal shipped from the Lingan Mines for the years 1860 and 1861.*

Where Shipped.	Tons in 1860.		Tons in 1861.	
	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.
United States, Neighboring Colonies, Home Consumption,	12332	628	33903	145
	1218		48	
	2073	47	1151	53
	15623	675	35012	198

In 1860—Large,	15623	
Small,	675	
	<hr/>	16298
In 1861—Large,	35102	
Small,	198	
	<hr/>	35300
In favor of 1861—Tons,		<hr/> 19002

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,  
Inspector of Mines.

*A Comparative Statement of Coals raised and sold from the Mine of Marshall Bourinot 1860 and 1861.*

Where Shipped.	Tons in 1860.		Tons in 1861.	
	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.
United States, Neighboring Colonies, Home Consumption, } }	3598	138	6882	495
			245	
	3598	138	7127	495

Marshall Bourinot in 1860—Large,	3598	
Small,	138	
	<hr/>	3736
Do. in 1861—Large,	7127	
Small,	495	
	<hr/>	7622
In favor of 1861—Tons,		<hr/> 3886





## APPENDIX No. 36.

### POOR ASYLUM.

*Aggregate List of Articles purchased for the use of the Halifax Asylum for the Poor during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, with the Balance due the Bank of Nova Scotia on the 1st of January.*

1861. Balance due the Bank per account,		\$2635 37
Barley,	41 3 15 cwt.	\$171 51
Beef,	27262 lbs.,	1118 69
Butter,	1526 lbs.,	239 50
Bread, (Hard),	10 bbls.,	32 50
Bakery—Salary of Baker,		192 00
Coals,	99 chals.,	483 75
		2307 95
Contingencies—Expended by the Matron, whose account is audited monthly by the Acting Commissioner,		
		768 00
Clothing—Blankets, Sheets, &c.,		1160 83
Coffee,	153 lbs.,	24 22
Cows and Horse—Purchase of Cows, Hay, Bran, &c.,		231 35
		2184 40
Cottage, Willis and Waterloo Fields, and Hospital,		448 25
Corn Meal,	19 bbls.,	76 95
Fish—88 qtls. Codfish and 2 bbls. Herring,		176 07
Flour,	398 bbls.,	2529 86
Gas Company—for Gas Light,		127 70
Ironmongery,		38 25
Interest—Paid the Bank for money advanced,		219 39
Insurance—Paid Premium Ins. on Property against Fire,		56 00
Lumber—for repairs to Buildings, Coffins, &c.,		115 74
Leather—for Shoes and repairing,		313 62
		4101 83
Miscellaneous—Expenses required for the Establishment—articles not of ordinary consumption—purchased by the Commissioners, which do not come under other heads,		
		237 70
Mollasses,	1199 gallons,	357 85
Oatmeal,	3872 lbs.,	122 67
Oil,	137 gallons,	72 20
Porter and Beer		82 00
Pork,	2700 lbs.,	186 00
Potatoes,	1325 bush.,	562 20
Peas and Beans,	86 “	90 34
Removal of Paupers,		48 00
		1758 96
Repairs to Buildings,		529 00
Rice,	1870 lbs.,	81 57
Straw,	16546 lbs.,	102 95
		713 52

## Salaries—including Medicines and Medical attendance :

viz., Dr. W. J. Almon,	\$480 00	
Keeper and Matron,	600 00	
Schoolmistress,	120 00	
Clerk,	240 00	
		<u>1440 00</u>
Salt,	6 hhds.,	10 10
Soap,	611 lbs. Hard and 199 2-20 cwt. Soft,	276 07
Stationery and Printing,		23 36
Sugar,	2343 lbs.,	187 72
Tinware and Repairing,		89 10
Tea, .	1288 lbs.,	481 59
		<u>2507 94</u>
Truckages,		56 16
Turnips,	95 bush.,	19 00
Vinegar,	84 gals.,	11 26
Wool,	212 lbs.,	65 15
Water Company—for Water,		90 00
Wine—for the Sick,	141 gals.,	236 50
Wood,	66 cords,	148 04
		<u>626 11</u>
		\$16836 08
Balance brought down due the Bank of Nova Scotia,		<u>\$3864 96</u>

WM. LAWSON, }  
P. POWER, } Auditors.

To meet the above balance,

there is due from the City,	\$1710 00
Do. Province,	2000 00
School Grant,	100 00
	<u>\$3810</u>

*Account of Funds received for the use of the Halifax Asylum for the Poor during the year 1861, and from whence received.*

1861.	Commissioners.	Treasury, Transient Poor.	City & Coun- ty Treas'rer.	Casual board of Paupers, sale of situ- dries, &c.	Total.
January,	J. W. Nutting, Esq.,			288 02	288 02
February,	William Lawson, Esq.,		1200 00	177 70	1377 70
March,	Henry Pryor, Esq.,			91 77	91 77
April,	His Worship the Mayor,	2000 00	1200 00	310 19	3510 19
May,	A. M. Uniacke, Esq.,			24 42	24 42
June,	Hon. J. H. Anderson,			29 32	29 32
July,	Hon. M. B. Almon,			69 47	69 47
August,	John Esson, Esq.,	2000 00		19 15	2019 15
Sept'ber,	Wm. M. Allan, Esq.,	2000 00			2000 00
October,	Hon. Edwd. Kenny,		2000 00	171 36	2171 36
Nov'mber	Charles Twining, Esq.,			165 72	165 72
December	Patrick Power, Esq.,		1200 00	24 00	1224 00
	Balance carried down,				3864 96
		\$6000 00	5600 00	1371 12	16836 08

Errors excepted.

Halifax, 31st December, 1861.

J. H. ANDERSON,  
Vice Chairman.

*Account of Paupers remaining in the Asylum for the Poor on the first day of January, 1861, and admitted during the year ending the 31st December.*

Men—Halifax,	93	
Transient,	323	
		416
Women—Halifax,	80	
Transient,	206	
		286
Children—Halifax,	138	
Transient,	43	
		181
Total,		883

Deaths in the Asylum during the year :

Men,	46
Women,	16
Children,	15
Total,	— 77

Number of Paupers in the Asylum on the 31st of December :

Men,	145,	of which 14 are Lunatic.
Women,	124,	“ 27 “
Children,	69,	“ 3 “
	338	44

Average number per day, 323, at a cost of 12c. per day.

## APPENDIX No. 37.

### RAILWAY ACCOUNTS, 1861.

*The Provincial Railway in account with the Receiver General from 1st January, 1861, to 1st January, 1862.*

DR.

1861.

May 15.	To paid for bills of exchange remitted to Baring, Brothers and Co. for interest due 1st July, 1861, £20,955 stg. at 12½ p. c. prem.	\$104,775 00
Nov. 13.	Paid for bills of exchange remitted to Baring, Brothers and Co. for interest due 1st January, 1862, £20,956 stg. at 12½ p. c. prem.	104,775 00
30.	Cash paid Chairman of Railway to date for construction,—per statement 1,	27,196 92
Dec. 13.	Amount paid Chairman of Railway for construction,	7,000 00
31.	Amount paid bond holders in Nova Scotia for interest,	30,000 00
	Amount paid Bishop of Nova Scotia for interest,	2,550 00
		\$276,296 92

CR.

1861.

May 6.	By cash received from General Revenue for construction,	\$27,196 92
15.	Amount received from General Revenue for interest due bond holders in London 1st July, 1861,	104,775 00
Nov. 13.	Amount received from General Revenue for interest due bond holders in London, 1st Jan'y, 1862.	104,775 00
Dec. 13.	Amt. received from General Revenue for construction,	7,000 00
31.	Amt. received to date from General Revenue for interest paid bond holders in Nova Scotia,	30,000 00
	Amt. received to date from General Revenue for interest paid Bishop of Nova Scotia,	2,550 00
		\$276,296 92

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Halifax, 1st January, 1862.

J. H. ANDERSON,  
Receiver General.

## No. 1.

## CONSTRUCTION.

1861.			
May	6.	To Cash paid the Chairman,	\$1000 00
	25.	Do. Do.	2000 00
Aug.	4.	Do. Do.	2000 00
	30.	Do. Do.	2000 00
	31.	Do. Do.	3000 00
Sept.	11.	Do. Do.	3000 00
	26.	Do. Do.	4000 00
Oct.	5.	Do. Do.	2000 00
	30.	Do. Do.	4500 00
Nov.	30.	Do. Do.	3696 92
			<hr/>
			\$27196 92
Dec.	13.	Amount paid Do.	7000 00
			<hr/>
			\$34196 92

## No. 2.

## INTEREST.

1861.			
Jan. 1.	To Balance per statement,		\$812404 87
July 1.	Interest paid Bond Holders in London, £700,0000		
	Stg.,	£21000 0 0	
	Commission 1 per cent.,	210 0 0	
		<hr/>	
		£21210 0 0	
	Less payable Bishop N. S.,	255 0 0	
		<hr/>	
		£20955 0 0	
	Difference of Exchange,	5238 15 0	
		<hr/>	
		£26193 15 0	
			<hr/>
			\$104775 00
Dec. 31.	To paid Interest to Bond Holders in Nova Scotia, on £100,000 Stg.,	£6000 0 0	
	Difference of Currency,	1500 0 0	
		<hr/>	
		£7500 0 0	
			<hr/>
			\$30000 00
	To paid Bishop Nova Scotia Interest due him,	£510 0 0	Stg.
	Difference of Currency,	127 10 0	
		<hr/>	
		£627 10 0	
			<hr/>
			\$2550 00

1862.			
Jan. 1.	To Interest paid Bond Holders in London on £700,000, Stg.,	£21000	0 0
	Commission 1 per cent,	210	0 0
		£21210	0 0
	Less payable Bishop N. S.,	255	0 0
		£20955	0 0
	Difference of Exchange,	5238	15 0
		£26193	15 0
			\$104775 00
			\$242100 00
			\$1054504 87
1861.			
Feb. 22.	By amount received from Baring Brothers & Co., balance of Interest account 1860,		215 13
			\$1054289 74

## No. 3.

## PROVINCIAL RAILWAY.

1861.			
Jan'y 1.	To Balance per statement,		\$4207332 05
	Amount expended for Construction in 1860,		22500 00
Nov. 30.	Cash paid the Chairman for Construction to date,	\$27196	92
Dec. 13.	Paid the Chairman for Construction,	7000	00
31.	Expense acct.—per statement 9,	100	00
			34,296 92
			\$4264128 97

## No. 4.

## MESSRS. BARING, BROTHERS &amp; CO.

1861.			
Jan'y. 1.	To Balance,		\$1039 40
Feb'y. 22.	Do. of Interest acct., 1860,		215 13
May 15.	Bills of Exchange on London,	£20955	0 0
	Difference of Exchange,	5238	15 0
		£26193	15 0
			\$104775 00
Novr. 13.	Bills of Exchange on London,	£20955	0 0
	Difference of Exchange,	5238	15 0
		£26193	15 0
			\$104775 00
			\$210804 53

1861.				
Feb'y 1.	By Expenses, per Statement 9,			\$100 00
July 1.	Interest due in London,			
	£700,000 Stg.,	£21000	0 0	
	Commission 1 per c.,	210	0 0	
		£21210	0 0	
	Less payable Bishop of N. S.,	255	0 0	
		£20955	0 0	
	Difference of Exchange,	5238	15 0	
		£26193	15 0	\$104775 00
1862.				
Jan'y 1.	By Interest due in London on			
	£700,000,	£21000	0 0	
	Commission 1 per c.,	210	0 0	
		£21210	0 0	
	Less payable Bishop of N. S.,	255	0 0	
		£20955	0 0	
	Difference of Exchange,	5238	15 0 0	
		£26193	15 0	\$104775 00
	Balance,			1154 53
				<u>\$210804 53</u>
	To balance,			<u>\$1154 53</u>

## No. 5.

## GENERAL REVENUE.

1861.				
Jan'y 1.	By amount received to date,			\$886,947 05
	Amt. received for construction in 1860,			22,500 00
May 6.	Cash received for construction,	27,196	92	
15.	Amt. received for bills of exchange re- mitted to Baring Brothers & Co. for interest due 1st July, 1861, £20955 stg. at 12½ p. c. prem.		104,775	00
Nov. 13.	Amt. received for bills of exchange re- mitted to Baring Brothers & Co. for interest due 1st January, 1862, £20,955 Stg., at 12½ p. c. prem.,		104775	00
Dec. 13.	Amount received for construction,		7000	00
31.	Amount received to date for interest paid Bond holders in Nova Scotia,		30000	00
	Amount received to date for interest paid Bishop of Nova Scotia,		2550	00
				<u>276296 92</u>
				<u>\$1185743 97</u>



## No. 6.

## DEBENTURE BONDS SOLD IN LONDON.

1861.

Jany. 1.	To amount sold to date—£700,000 Stg.,	\$3500000 00
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## No. 7.

## DEBENTURE BONDS SOLD IN NOVA SCOTIA.

1861.

Jany. 1.	To amount sold to date—£100000 Stg.,	\$500000 00
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## No. 8.

## PREMIUM AND DISCOUNT ACCOUNT.

1861.

Jany. 1.	By Balance per Statement,	\$133829 13
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## No. 9.

## EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

1861.

Feby. 22.	To paid Baring, Brothers & Co., Advertisement,	\$4 25
	Do. do. Postages,	10 75
	Do. do. Bill Stamps,	85 00
		<u>\$100 00</u>

## BALANCE.

1862.

Jany. 1.	To Railway Accounts per statement 3,	\$4264128 97
	Interest as per statement, 2,	1054289 74
	Baring Brothers & Co., do. 4,	1154 53

1862.

Jan. 1.	By General Revenue per statement, 5,	\$1185743 97
	Debenture Bonds, London, 6,	3500000 00
	Do. Nova Scotia, 7,	500000 00
	Premium and Discount accounts, 8,	133829 13
		<u>\$5319573 24</u>
		\$5319573 24

## APPENDIX No. 38.

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### MILITIA INSTRUCTORS.

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(COPY)

*Downing Street, 22nd February, 1862.*

MY LORD,—

I have the honor to transmit to you, for your information, the enclosed copy of a letter, which the Secretary of State for War has addressed to the General Officers commanding the Troops in British North America, relative to the question of the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers who have been sent out to assist in the organization and training of the Militia and Volunteers.

I do not doubt that the attention which recent events have drawn to the subject will lead the Governments and people of the British Provinces to desire to set on foot such a substantial force of Militia and Volunteers as shall command a respect for their territory and provide for its security in cases of emergency.

That the services of experienced officers and non-commissioned officers of the regular army must be most valuable in assisting to train and organize militia and volunteers, is a fact which has been universally acted upon in the great volunteer movement in this country, and which is confirmed by general experience.

At the same time it must rest with the Provincial authorities to determine on the number whom they would wish to keep for this useful purpose; and I have to request that you will take the proper steps to ascertain the readiness of the Legislature to make provision for the pay and allowances of the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers whom it may be desired to retain in Colonial employment.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

NEWCASTLE.

The Earl of Mulgrave, &c. &c. &c.

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(COPY.)

*War Office, 22nd February, 1862.*

SIR,—

I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you that it has been intimated to him that there is some hesitation on the part of the Authorities in the British North American Colonies to employ the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers who had been sent out to assist in organizing and training the Militia and Volunteers.

Under these circumstances Sir George Lewis desires that you will confer with the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick on the subject without delay, and arrange as to the number of Officers which the Provincial authorities would wish to employ on this service.

I am further to instruct you as soon as the selections has been made to take steps for sending back to England those whose services have been dispensed with.

I am to observe that although Sir G. Lewis considers the present a most favorable opportunity for placing the Militia upon a proper and satisfactory footing, and thus rendering it efficient in the event of any future emergency, it must of course rest with the Provincial Government to decide as to the measures to be adopted with this view.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

E. LUGARD.

Major-General Doyle, &c. &c. &c.

## APPENDIX No. 39.

### AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

In former reports I have discussed at some length the leading principles involved in the scientific cultivation of the soil, and shown the benefits that will result from a diligent and persevering application of these principles in the agricultural pursuits of the province. In my present report I shall content myself with a brief review of my proceedings during the past year in connection with the agricultural societies of the Province, and then bring before your Excellency and the Legislature, a tabular view of the distribution of the funds devoted to the furtherance of this branch of industry.

The express object of my appointment to the office I now hold in connection with agriculture, was, that I might use my best efforts in preserving the organization of the agricultural societies, till something better and more in accordance with the advanced condition of agriculture in general take place. This I have endeavored to do to the best of my ability. I have not only met and addressed the different agricultural societies throughout the Province, expounding to them the theory and practice of agriculture, and urging upon them the many advantages of combined efforts in its promotion. I have also presented to them, and in my two preceding reports to the Legislature, a plan of operations calculated in my opinion not only to extend the usefulness of these societies, but also to impart a stimulating influence to the whole of this pursuit. The following may be considered a summary of the plan proposed :

1st. That the original grant of £50 to each county be renewed, and also the £200 placed at the disposal of the Board, to be dispersed in accordance with regulations hereinafter stated.

2nd. That the Central Board of Agriculture be reorganized, with the same powers and constitution as heretofore.

3rd. That the President and Secretary of each Society throughout the Province be ex-officio constituent members of the Board.

4th. That this Board shall hold two regular meetings in the course of the year: one during the sitting of the Legislature, and the other at the annual exhibitions hereinafter referred to; and after the transaction of public business that the public be invited to attend, when addresses shall be delivered or discussions held on the subject of agriculture.

5th. That the Central Board shall annually appoint a committee to take charge of the experimental garden and farm in connection with the Normal School at Truro; that the Principal of that institution be *ex-officio* a member of that committee, and that £50 of the funds placed at the disposal of the Board be annually appropriated for the furtherance of the object contemplated by said garden and farm.

6th. That the Central Board shall appropriate annually £50 for the promotion of the great annual exhibition; and that they reserve the other £100 for the payment of their offices and other contingencies, such as the importation of new seed, grapes, &c. &c.

7th. That the £50 granted to each county be applied in the way directed in the fourth section of the present Agricultural enactment, save that when there are more than one society in the County, there shall be no more than one exhibition in the County in the year, and that the revenue of each society shall go towards its promotion.

8th. That a great annual exhibition be held in some section of the Province, and that this exhibition be under the control and management of the Central Board, and that the following be the arrangements for the carrying out of said exhibition :

(1.) That the Province be divided into five sections, and that section first shall embrace the Counties of Halifax, Cumberland, Colchester, and Hants ; section second, Kings, Annapolis, and Digby ; section third, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Queen's, and Lunenburg ; section fourth, Pictou, Sydney, and Guysborough ; and section fifth, all the Counties of Cape Breton.

(2.) That these annual exhibitions shall be held in some central place in each of the sections in rotation, and that the localities for the first rotation shall be the following : 1, Halifax ; 2, New Glasgow ; 3, Bridgetown ; 4, Baddeck, C. B. ; 5, Yarmouth.

(3.) That the funds of all the societies included in these sections, both provincial and local, shall be devoted to the carrying out of the objects of these exhibitions, along with the £50 at the disposal of the Central Board, and whatever other sums may arise from admission, entry fees, &c.

(4.) That the President and Secretary of each Agricultural Society embraced in each section, along with the acting committee of the Central Board, shall constitute the committee of management of the exhibitions respectively.

(5.) That the whole Province shall be allowed to send articles to these exhibitions.

(6.) That the list of articles to be competed for shall be published at least two whole years before the time fixed for the exhibition.

(7.) That the committee of management in each section shall be authorized at every exhibition to expend at least £10 in the form of a premium for the best constructed and best kept steading of farm offices, and another £10 for the best kept and best cultivated farm, having a special reference to the rotation of crops.

9. That this Central Board be entrusted generally with the whole interests of our Provincial Agriculture, and that they use every means in their power for its advancement, by the diffusion of sound scientific knowledge, and of general agricultural intelligence, by the introduction and growth of new kinds of grasses, grain, roots, fruits, through the experimental garden and farm, and by their equal distribution over the Province,—by the encouragement of young men's mutual improvement agricultural societies, &c.

10. That the necessary steps be immediately taken for inaugurating this new arrangement of things, and that the first regular agricultural exhibition be held in Halifax, in October next.

These views received the cordial support of the agricultural committee of the House of Assembly.

“ At the present time ”—we quote from the report of that committee—“ unusual attention is attracted to the science of agriculture in all enlightened nations. In the British Islands and the States of America, as well as in the adjoining sister Colonies, it is fostered by the government and sustained by a large proportion of talented and wealthy men. It is only with such aid and influence that the agriculture of any country will make rapid strides of advancement ; and unless a similar interest is taken, and equal inducements held out in this Province, our people must be content to linger behind the age.

“ Although the committee feel that the increased burden on the Provincial resources, caused by the Railway, demands the most careful husbanding of the public money, they nevertheless cannot too strongly urge the absolute necessity of an increased grant, and additional exertions being taken to stimulate our agriculture, the foundation of all greatness, and upon the success of which our

prosperity as a people must mainly depend ; and therefore trust that the attention of the government, during the recess, will be seriously given to this important matter."

In consequence of the strong views of approbation thus expressed by the agricultural committee of the plan I had chalked out, I felt it my duty, during the course of last summer, to address a circular to the different agricultural societies throughout the Province, laying before them the whole matter, and earnestly soliciting their attention thereto. Some of these societies have expressed, in the strongest terms, their entire satisfaction with the plan proposed ; and others, I believe, contemplate the petitioning of the Legislature on the subject, so that the whole may be in a state of ripeness, should the House of Assembly see fit to take any steps thereanent.

In the course of my educational visitation last autumn, I had the pleasure of meeting several of the agricultural societies of Colchester, Pictou, Hants, Kings, Annapolis, Digby, and Yarmouth. Some of the meetings were largely attended by the farmers, and the public generally, and a deep interest manifested in the cause.

It may be proper that I here advert to the impulse given to agriculture last summer by the proceedings of the Commissioners of the International Exhibition of 1862. These Commissioners, as a matter of course, embraced agricultural productions as an essential department of the resources of the Province, and published a long list of articles, in the shape of roots, grain, seeds and fruits, offering liberal prizes for what might be adjudged the best. The competition took place in the month of December, and though the number of the articles forwarded was not nearly so large as on occasion of our Provincial Industrial Exhibition six years ago, the articles themselves were all superior. Every pains have been taken by the Commissioners to preserve those productions that are more perishable in their nature ; and these, along with the grain and seeds, will, I am persuaded, have the effect of showing the visitors of the Nation's Fair that Nova Scotia after all is not that inhospitable region it is too generally supposed to be. Nothing in my opinion is so well fitted to convince the British public of the absurd notions entertained regarding our climate, as a fair exposition of our vegetable productions, and especially of our roots, grain and fruit. Were a few hundred barrels of our fruit grown in Hants, Kings, and Annapolis, annually exported to the home market, many years, I am persuaded, would not elapse till Nova Scotia became as celebrated in Britain for its fruit as it is now in the neighboring Republic for its potatoes.

In connection with this movement for the encouragement of agriculture, on the part of the Commissioners, I may state that I have prepared and handed into them a pretty lengthened Essay on the agricultural capacities of Nova Scotia, embracing the matter of climate, soil, command of natural manures, and facilities of drainage. Should the Commissioners see fit to publish this paper, it may be the means of stimulating farmers throughout the Province to a higher appreciation of their advantages, as well as tend to dispel those misapprehensions and prejudices which prevail to such a large extent in the mother country, and constituting one of the main hindrances to a healthful immigration to our shores.

I have received from the different agricultural societies a goodly number of reports on the state of agriculture within their bounds, with financial statements, &c., which I herewith forward. From these it will be seen that last year the various crops reached a full average, and some of them considerably above it.

The receipts of the different Treasurers, as the vouchers of the distribution of the public money, are also herewith forwarded.

The expenses incurred in this department, during the past year, are—

Printing Circulars,	\$10 00
Postage,	6 00

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALEX. FORRESTER.

## APPENDIX No. 40.

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### AMENDED RULES

FOR THE

REGULATION AND PRACTICE OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Reported by the Committee on that Subject, and adopted by the House 17th Feb'y, 1862.

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#### I.

On the first day of the opening of a new Parliament, for *despatch of business*, the House shall be attended by the first Clerk in the Provincial Secretary's Office, or by such other person as may be commissioned by the Governor to act as Clerk of the House, until a Speaker and first Clerk shall have been duly elected by the House.

#### II.

Whenever the House shall be informed of the unavoidable absence of the Speaker, a Member to be elected by the House, on motion to be made and seconded, and whereon the question shall be put by the Clerk, is to take the Chair of the House for that day only, and in the event of the Speaker's absence continuing for more than one day, such Member or any other Member who may be in like manner elected by the House, shall take the Chair during such absence.

#### III.

If it appear on notice being taken, or on a division of the House on a question taken, that Twenty-four Members besides the Speaker are not present, the Speaker shall adjourn the House, without a question first put, until the next sitting day at Ten of the clock.

#### IV.

When the Speaker is set in his Chair, every member is to sit in his place, with his head covered.

#### V.

No Member in coming into the House, or in removing from his place, is to pass between the Speaker and the Member speaking, nor is any member to pass from the one side to the other while the House is sitting.

#### VI.

No member is to come into the House with his head covered, nor to remove from one place to another with his hat on, nor to put on his hat in coming in, nor until he be set down in his place.

#### VII.

While the House is sitting, no Member is to speak to another, so as to interrupt the House when any Member is speaking, or any Bill, or other matter, is being read to the House.

## VIII.

When any Member intends to speak, he is to rise from his seat uncovered, and address himself to the Speaker; and no Member, while speaking, shall be interrupted by the Speaker, or by any other Member.

## IX.

When two or more Members rise at once, the Speaker shall decide which Member is entitled first to speak, subject to appeal to the House.

## X.

When the Speaker desires to speak, he is to be heard without interruption, in explanation of any bill or other matter; but is not to sway the House with arguments, or take part in debate while in the Chair.

## XI.

When a business is begun, and in debate, if a Member speak on a new business, any Member may, but it is the duty of the Speaker to, interrupt him; and no Member shall speak beside the question in debate.

## XII.

If in debate words be let fall by a Member that give offence, the same shall be immediately noted down in writing by one of the Clerks, at the instance of any Member, and noticed in the House before any other Member has spoken, or other business intervened, or otherwise, he who is offended may move at any time during the same day, and before such offending person go out of the House, that such Member may not go out of the House till he give satisfaction in what was by him spoken; and in case he desire, or the House command him, to explain himself, he is immediately so to do, standing in his place; which if he refuse to do, or if the House be not satisfied with his explanation, then he is to be subject to the censure of the House.

## XIII.

Though freedom of speech, and debate, be the undoubted privilege of the House, yet, whatsoever is spoken in the House, is subject to the censure of the House.

## XIV.

No Member shall speak more than twice to any matter in the House, except in explanation of a material part of his speech that may have been misconceived, and then he is not to introduce new matter; and no member shall address the House upon any subject before it for a longer period than an hour and a half at any one time.

## XV.

A Member called to order shall sit down, unless permitted to explain, and all debate on the question of Order shall take place before the decision of the Speaker.

## XVI.

When the Speaker, or any other Member, speaks to order, the question of Order must be decided previous to the debate, or other matter being proceeded in.

## XVII.

No motion or proposition of a subject, different from that under consideration, shall be admitted under color of amendment.



## XVIII.

Amendments may be proposed to an amendment already proposed; and if so the amendment last proposed shall be first put.

## XIX.

The names shall be taken upon all questions, if required by any two Members then present.

## XX.

The names shall be taken in like manner when the House is in Committee on the general state of the Province.

## XXI.

The previous question shall be in this form "shall the main question be now put"—when moved and seconded for that purpose, it shall put an end to the debate, and if it be carried in the affirmative, shall bring the House to a direct vote upon the question then before the House. If negatived, the debate shall proceed.

## XXII.

The previous question may also be used for avoiding a decision upon the question under consideration, in the same way as it is used in the House of Commons.

## XXIII.

The Rules of the House shall be observed in Committee of the whole, as far as they may be applicable.

## XXIV.

In a Committee of the whole, a motion that the Chairman leave the Chair, shall always be in order, and take precedence of every other motion; and when the motion is made on account of any question of Order or Privilege arising, the Speaker shall resume the Chair without discussion or vote of the Committee.

## XXV.

The practice of the Imperial Parliament shall be followed in respect to grants of public money, and no vote for granting any sum of Money shall pass the House before the same shall have been agreed to in a Committee of Supply.

## XXVI.

If any motion be made for any public aid, or charge upon the people, the consideration and debate thereupon shall not presently be entered on, but adjourned till such further day as the House shall think fit to appoint, and shall be referred to a Committee of the whole House, and their opinion reported before any resolution or vote of the House do pass thereon.

## XXVII.

No motion for a vote of Money shall be received in the Committee of Supply which shall not have been referred to such Committee by the House, or be a part of the usual appropriations.

## XXVIII.

There shall be no motion received for rescinding any resolution or Order of the House, unless notice has been given of such motion on the same day on which such Resolution or order was passed; and such motion shall only be made after reading the Journal, and while there are no strangers present.

## XXIX.

The seat of any Member who shall be absent for two Sessions consecutively shall be vacated.

## XXX.

If any member shall leave the House without permission first obtained from the House, he shall be subject to the censure of the House, and shall forfeit his pay.

## XXXI.

No rule adopted by the House shall be dispensed with, unless by consent of at least two-thirds of the members present.

## XXXII.

In all cases, not otherwise ordered, the House will be guided by the rules, usage, and forms of the Imperial Parliament.

## APPENDIX No. 41.

### REPORT OF POST OFFICE COMMITTEE.

The Post Office Committee beg leave to report, that in their opinion the Post Office Revenue and Expenditure ought to be more nearly equalized. 1st, by increasing the legitimate sources of income; and 2nd, by keeping the outlay within such moderate bounds as will comport with the condition of the Province.

With a view to increase the income, the Committee recommend that one cent be collected upon all foreign newspapers passing through our offices. From \$2000 to \$3000 will probably be raised by such a rate.

All Books, Pamphlets and printed matter (other than those sent free by the Government) to pay a uniform rate of one cent per ounce, or fraction of an ounce, to be prepaid by stamp.

At present the Office derives no revenue from letters mailed in Halifax for Bermuda or Newfoundland, and brought here from these Colonies, the postage collected being paid to the British Government. A rate of ten cents should be imposed on each letter, of which one cent and a half should go into the Post Office revenue.

An account should be kept by the Post Master General of all mail matter carried free for the Government, that the amount may be ascertained and deducted annually from the cost of the Department.

The Committee have turned their attention to the very eccentric mode in which postal service is extended to various parts of the Province. The following table shows in strong contrast the number of Post and Way Offices, with the population of the different Counties.

	Population.	Post Office.	Way Office.
Cumberland,	19,533	6	27
Pictou,	28,785	6	26
Colchester,	20,045	5	26
Halifax,	49,021	4	23
Gusborough,	12,713	5	22
Inverness,	19,967	5	21
Hants,	17,460	6	18
Kings',	18,731	8	16
Annapolis,	16,953	4	16
Cape Breton,	20,866	4	18
Shelburne,	10,668	3	16
Sydney,	14,871	1	18
Lunenburg,	19,632	2	16
Yarmouth,	15,446	1	14
Digby,	14,751	5	9
Richmond,	12,607	2	11
Victoria,	9,643	3	10
Queen's,	9,365	4	7
		74	315

There is the same eccentricity and inequality in the Post Rides. Seven Counties have a daily mail from Halifax, viz., Hants, King's, Colchester, Cumberland, Pictou, Sydney and Yarmouth. Digby, Annapolis, Guysborough, Richmond, In-

verness, Cape Breton, and Victoria have but three mails per week. As regards County rides there is but little fairness or equality. There is no uniformity, the system having grown up piecemeal. On some roads it would appear that two couriers, neither of them overburthened, travel on the same roads. The Committee would suggest that the Post Master General should prepare and report before the next Session, a uniform system just to all the Counties, and providing as near as may be the same privileges and accomodation to the whole people.

The Committee have had under their consideration the propriety and policy of making the money order system available for the transmission of road and school grants to the shiretown of each county. At present there is great difficulty and inconvenience felt in obtaining payment without a visit to the capital or the employment of an agent. The committee recommend that public monies be hereafter transmitted by the Postmaster General, and paid in the Shiretowns, the public officers by whom it is received being allowed to charge the commissions, payable to the money order office, for its transmission in their accounts.

The committee recommend that the money order system be extended as rapidly as arrangements can be made to the Mother Country, and to the neighboring Colonies.

The Committee recommend the following extensions of Mail route.

Between Ingonish and Cape North, and the establishment of a Way Office at New Haven.

On Western part of the Township of Barrington.

From East River, Pictou, to Caledonia.

From Cheticamp to Eastern Harbor, and establishment of a Way Office.

From Annapolis to Stoddarts.

At Cedar Lake with a Way Office.

The Committee recommend the establishment of a try-weekly mail on Cape Sable Island, and two mails a week between Glenelg and Sherbrooke.

They recommend the establishment of a Way Office at the Block House Mines, Cow Bay, without extension of mail route, and the change of Way Office and mail route at Gabarus.

They recommend under the special circumstances stated in his petition an addition of \$100 to the salary of the Postmaster at Amherst—an addition of \$20 to the salary of James Coady, and \$8 to that of Charles Lake.

They see no objection to the transfer of Ambrose McCormick's contract to Enas K. Rogers. The Committee cannot recommend the prayer of the following petitions, from

James Tate,  
 The Postmaster of Shelburne,  
 The Postmaster of Locke's Island,  
 The Way Office Keeper at Noel,  
 Hugh Ross,  
 W. E. Gelling and others,  
 The Postmaster of Port Mulgrave,  
 John Sears and others,  
 Michael Weaver,  
 James Purves and others,  
 George C. Lawrence,  
 Rev. Mr. McGilvray and others,  
 The Postmaster of Sherbrooke,  
 Messrs. Northup & Sons,  
 Adam Kirk and others,  
 George Atkinson,  
 Charles McAlpine and others,  
 Alfred M. Metzler,  
 Postmaster of Englishtown,  
 Samuel Snow and others,

The Committee recommend that a mail be sent three times a week from Mahone Bay to Bridgewater.

The sum reported by this Committee last year not having been paid to Messrs. King in consequence of the vote not having passed in Committee of Supply, the Committee recommend that the amount be advanced by the Government, and included in the estimate next year.

The committee recommend that no commissions be hereafter allowed on the sale of Postage Stamps at the Halifax office, as the Postmaster's General's income ought to be sufficient for his maintenance without any further cost to the Province.

The committee have had under their consideration a proposition, made by Messrs. King and Hatheway, to run a sufficient steamboat twice a week between Windsor and St. John, and St. John and Digby and Annapolis, for one year and for the next three years; in addition to this service to connect Bridgetown with Annapolis and Digby, by a suitable steamboat on the river, for the sum of \$3000 per annum. The service to commence on the 1st of April, and to close with the close of navigation in the Basin of Mines. The mails to be carried in the winter months between Digby and St. John in a sailing packet. The committee were led to believe that a boat would be placed on the Windsor route by a company at Portland, but there being no certainty of this from the demand for steamers by the Government of the United States, the committee recommend that Messrs. King and Hatheway's proposal be accepted for a term of four years. The due performance of the service to be secured by contract.

JOSEPH HOWE,  
JOHN C. WADE,  
J. BOURINOT,  
THOMAS COFFIN,  
W. O. HEFFERNAN.

## APPENDIX No. 42.

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### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CROWN LANDS.

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The Committee on Crown property beg leave to report that they have read with great satisfaction the report of the Commissioner appointed to adjust lines and settle disputes respecting Crown Lands in Cape Breton.

The committee believe this service has been most efficiently performed, and recommend that it be continued.

On the petition of W. K. Reynolds, requesting a grant of five thousand acres of land near Tangier, in the County of Halifax, the committee, while highly appreciating the value of such establishments as the one proposed, are of opinion that in view of the probable increase of population on the Southern shore of this Province, it would be inexpedient to grant so large a tract of woodland to any one person in sections of the county where wood for domestic purposes is already scarce, and where in a short time it will become indispensable to the comfort of the people, and a necessary adjunct to the prosperity of the country.

On the petition of James McLean, of the County of Inverness, setting forth that he is an old soldier, formerly a private in the Ninety-first regiment of foot, which is proved by a certificate annexed to his petition, the committee recommend that he receive a free grant of one hundred acres of the land occupied by him, on his paying the expense of the survey.

The committee regret that they cannot recommend the prayer of the petition of Donald Cameron. Persons who have themselves served their country as soldiers, have a strong claim on the bounty of the government; but the services of relatives, however numerous or valuable, cannot be considered.

The petition of J. F. Morse, Esq., of Cumberland, is accompanied by correspondence, which proves that in consequence of the loss to petitioner, by the fault or neglect of the then government surveyor, of five hundred acres of land, with the improvements thereon, the government of this Province, under Sir James Kempt, laid off to petitioner one thousand acres of wild land, as compensation for such loss. That petitioner took possession of this land, and expended a considerable sum of money thereon. That this lot was afterwards, without notice to petitioner, granted to others, and he has thus been deprived of his just rights. The committee, under these circumstances, recommend that petitioner should receive a free grant of five hundred acres of wilderness land, in the County of Cumberland, on his paying the expense of the survey, provided that such grant be applied for and survey made within twelve months from the date of this report.

On the petition of the inhabitants of Eagle's Head, near Liverpool, praying the intervention of the Legislature respecting certain roads in their neighborhood, and the gathering of sea weed in the same locality, the Committee would refer petitioners to the General Sessions of the Peace for Queen's County, as the only proper tribunal where redress can be obtained.

On the petition of Hugh Cameron seeking compensation for protecting Crown Lands, the committee are of opinion that petitioner has no just claim to remuneration.

The committee recommend that Edward McLaughlan, an old soldier residing at Annapolis, and who has laid before the committee most satisfactory certificates, should receive a free grant of one hundred acres of Crown Land, on his paying the expense of the survey.

On the petition of certain inhabitants of the County of Annapolis, objecting to a proposed grant of ten thousand acres of Crown Land to the proprietors of the Annapolis Iron Works, the committee find that before purchasing the works referred to, the proprietors applied to the Government for this grant, and that the Government, by memorandum on their petition, agreed "that Mr. Brown should be allowed to select ten thousand acres of land, which should be reserved for the present; one thousand acres may be granted at once;" that the present proprietors afterwards purchased the works referred to, and have expended a considerable sum of money under these circumstances; the committee, without expressing any opinion on the propriety or expediency of granting in this case so large a tract of land, refer the matter to the Government.

On the petition of Amos Purdy, the committee find that this matter was before committee of this House in the session of 1859, and that the facts are fully set forth in the report of that committee as found in the Appendix to the Journals of that year, page 603.

This committee feel that Mr. Purdy has not been fully recompensed for the losses sustained by him, but are unwilling by any action on their part to appear to impugn the judgment of a previous committee, and do therefore refer the whole matter to the House.

The petition of Charles Fisher, of Pugwash.—The facts of this case appear to be as follows: The petitioner in 1852 applied for a grant of twenty acres of land, of which he had a deed from a squatter in possession; but as this lot would cost the same sum as one hundred acres of Crown Land, included in his petition eighty acres of land on the rear of the Chandler grant.

Joseph N. B. Kerr, who claimed the Chandler grant, entered a caveat against granting the eighty acres, claiming it as included within the boundaries of that grant.

There appears to have been considerable controversy on this point before the committee of council, who, after examining into the facts, decided that the lands were not contained in the Chandler grant, and ordered a grant to petitioner. It also appears that petitioner expressed to the then Commissioner of Crown Lands his reluctance to take the grant while there was any other claims outstanding, and offered to withdraw his claim and take back his money; but the grant was issued according to the decision referred to. The petitioner was afterwards called upon by Mr. Kerr, who threatened legal proceedings against him. He then applied to the government, and received a letter from the then Provincial Secretary, Mr. Howe, as follows:

"The Commissioner of Crown Lands reports to me 'Charles Fisher has received his grant. It does not interfere with any previously granted land. It is his duty to defend it.'"

Mr. Kerr afterwards brought an action of ejectment against petitioner, who defended the same, and after protracted litigation, Mr. Kerr recovered from petitioner forty acres of the eighty acres granted to him, together with a saw mill and large improvements he had made on the lot. The costs of the suit appear to have been about ninety pounds. The Committee under these circumstances feel that the petitioner is well entitled to compensation from the House, and recommend that the government be authorized to advance to petitioner such sum as the House under the above statement of facts think he ought to receive.

The petition of James McDonald, of Pictou.

The facts of this case are that petitioner is one of several owners of a lot bounding on the harbor of Pictou, about four hundred feet wide. The Marine Railway Company of Pictou applied for a grant of a water lot one hundred feet in front of this lot, and petitioner very shortly after entered a caveat against such grants, and applied for a water covering the whole front. The government after considering the claims of both parties decided to grant the water lot to the Railway Company, but running one of the lines of the lot in such manner that it would not interfere with the navigation of a cove alleged by petitioner to be of some importance. It also appears that the Hon. A. Keith, joint owner with petitioner, consented that a grant so modified should pass. The Committee under these circumstances, while affirming as a general principle

that grants of water lots should not, except under very special circumstances, be granted to a stranger in preference to the owners of the adjoining lands, yet do not think that any injustice has been done to petitioner.

H. BLANCHARD, Chairman.  
WILLIAM GAMMELL,  
W. H. TOWNSEND,  
A. M. COCHRAN,\*  
A. CAMPBELL,  
T. CALDWELL,†  
JAS. McDONALD.†

Committee Room, April 10, 1862.

\* Except as to the last clause.

† Except as to the clause on the petition of James McDonald. In that case we think that great injustice has been done to the petitioner by granting the water privilege in front of his land to strangers without his consent and against his will. This injustice was aggravated by the fact that the petitioner was himself willing, and offered to take a grant of the lot in question. It appeared to the committee that the petitioner held under a deed executed in 1816, and which purported to convey the water lot as well as the dry land adjoining, and we are of opinion that the petitioner was thereby in the actual and legal possession of both, and entitled on every principle of law and justice to the priority over any other applicant, that the government in granting the lot as in this case in defiance of the claims of the former proprietor, violated his constitutional rights—and that the grant to the Marine Railway Company should either be set aside, or full compensation be made to the petitioner for the loss he has sustained.

T. CALDWELL,  
JAS. McDONALD.



## APPENDIX No. 43.

### EXPENSES OF CENSUS.

*Return shewing the amount of salaries and to whom paid, in the Census Office,  
Halifax, 1861.*

Paid to W. L. Bell,	\$400 00
T. M. Morris,	394 30
W. Donaldson,	170 25
F. Hennigar,	175 50
J. W. Webb,	110 00
Thos. F. Knight,	148 00
Jas. Richardson,	147 00
J. Farquhar,	49 50
Geo. Boggs,	134 00
J. B. Sentell,	162 30
Geo. Cleary,	117 50
Jno. Forrest,	113 25
W. F. McCoy,	132 30
J. Strachan,	120 75
	\$2375 52

*Return of expenses incurred in taking the Census, and the sums paid for the  
different services in connection therewith.*

Paid to enumerators County of Halifax,	\$837 00
Do. Colchester,	348 00
Do. Cumberland,	284 00
Do. Pictou,	534 00
Do. Sydney,	228 00
Do. Guysborough,	268 00
Do. Inverness,	375 00
Do. Richmond,	314 00
Do. Victoria,	245 00
Do. Cape Breton,	386 00
Do. Hants,	308 00
Do. Kings,	319 00
Do. Annapolis,	338 00
Do. Digby,	296 00
Do. Yarmouth,	222 00
Do. Shelburne,	184 00
Do. Queen's,	176 00
Do. Lunenburg,	318 00

Paid for Salaries,	2375 52
Paid to Clerks of the Peace,	176 00
for Stationery,	668 09
Printing,	1199 20
Advertising,	230 00
Postage,	467 24
Miscellaneous services and contingencies,	219 31
Secretary 373 days, at \$4,	1492 00

(The following sums due, but not paid, at the time the accounts were made up.)

Clerk of the Peace, Victoria,	4 00
J. W. Andrews, District No. 9, Lunenburg, (enumerator)	6 00
Thomas Fletcher, do. 11, Colchester, do.	2 00
James B. White, do. 6, Yarmouth, do.	6 00
John J. Brown, do. 8, do. do.	2 00
Geo. H. Brown, do. 2, do. do.	16 00
	36 00
	\$12,823 86

## APPENDIX No. 44.

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### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINERALS.

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The Committee on Mines and Minerals to whom were referred the petition of Nelson Nickerson, William Bailey, William H. Tully, and John W. Archibald, on the subject of certain Gold Mining Lots, situate at the Sherbrooke Gold Field, in the County of Guyborough, and the petition of George McKay, of New Glasgow, beg leave to report as follows :

That the committee have received the statements of the said Nelson Nickerson, and John W. Archibald, and certain evidence adduced by them in relation to lot No. 4 at the Sherbrooke Gold Field, now in the occupation of Duncan Cameron, Donald Cameron and others, and also the statement of the Camerons and the evidence of other persons adduced on their behalf, and have maturely considered the same; and in view of the very peculiar circumstances thereof, arising out of a new state of things, and also of the equitable considerations which, in the judgment of the committee, affect the right of the respective disputants,—the committee have agreed to report, and do report, that the said lot No. 4 be divided into two equal parts, the eastern half part thereof, now in the occupation of the Camerons and others, to be held by them or their appointee, or appointees in full of all supposed right to the said lot No. 4, and the western half part of said lot to be held by the said Nickerson and others, or their appointee or appointees, in full of all supposed right to the said lot No. 4. And, further, that the Government be and are hereby requested to direct their surveyor to place the several disputants in possession of such moieties, and to grant the necessary leases therefor, and also to make such equitable adjustment of the monies to be paid by the disputants, in respect of the said lot, as may consist with the general scope and design of this report.

Upon the petition of William H. Tully, claiming the lot No. 3 at the Sherbrooke Gold Field, now in the occupation and possession of George Hewitt and others, the committee are of opinion that Mr. Tully has not made out any case which would justify your committee in recommending any interference with the clear right of the said George Hewitt and others to the said lot.

Upon the petition of George McKay, of New Glasgow, your committee are of opinion, and do recommend, in case the present lessees of the coal mine referred to in his petition are unwilling to renew their lease thereof, that the Government should lease the same to Mr. McKay, or that, should such lessees be disposed to renew the said lease, they should receive such renewal thereof upon the condition of making a suitable compensation to Mr. McKay as recommended by the report of the Committee on Crown Property in relation to this matter in the session of 1860.

All which is respectfully submitted.

STEWART CAMPBELL, Chairman,  
ROBERT ROBERTSON,  
THOMAS F. MORRISON,  
JOHN TOBIN,  
ALEX. McFARLANE,  
THOMAS KILLAM,  
JOSEPH HOWE.

Committee Room, 3rd April, 1862.

## APPENDIX No. 45.

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### COUNTY AND GENERAL MAPS.

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The Committee appointed to consider the subject of procuring by detailed surveys, County and General Maps of the Province, report as follows :

Your Committee have had before them Mr. Chace, and heard his views on the subject, and examined maps of a similar kind as proposed by him to be made in this Province, of parts of the State of Maine and of New Brunswick, and also one or two of portions of the County of Halifax. Your Committee are of opinion that such maps would be highly useful in this Province if obtained on reasonable terms. Mr. Chace offers to commence the necessary surveys of the County of Halifax and provide the Maps, provided reasonable encouragement be given him that a certain number of them will be taken for distribution by the Government, when he is prepared to furnish them, he to depend for further aid upon private subscription, and the sale of the maps when made.

Your Committee therefore recommend that the necessary arrangements be made to take one hundred copies of the maps from Mr. Chace when the same are satisfactorily furnished.

W. A. HENRY, Chairman.  
THOMAS KILLAM,  
A. M. COCHRAN.

Committee room, 10th April, 1862.

## APPENDIX No. 46.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ROAD DAMAGES.

The Committee on Road Damages beg to report:

That they have had before them the claims of the several applicants for damages, and the appraisements thereof, with the confirmation of the Sessions, and they have examined the evidence produced touching the same, and find that they all relate to damages on great roads mentioned in chapter 61 Revised Statutes, and the committee recommend the following payments, being half of the amounts allowed in the returns.

	Soil.	Fencing.
County of Halifax :		
To Mrs. George Shellnut and family, Tangier Road towards Ship Harbor, to James Ferguson,	\$20 00 10 00	
County of Sydney :		
To Fidele Levandier, Harbor Au Bouche, (building), Thomas DeCoste, (building),	18 00 16 00	
County of Richmond :		
Main Road, Grand Dique, Nathaniel Clough, Hugh Campbell,	20 00 20 00	35 00 24 00
Charles Boudrot's heirs, &c., Thomas Wood's heirs,	4 00 5 00	6 00 6 00
County Cape Breton, on Main Post Road, from St. Peter's to Sydney.		
Hugh Gillies, Forks, Widow Morley, do., Angus Gillies, do., James McLean, do., Duncan McDonald, do., Angus McDonald, do., John Gillies, do., William Stevens, do., Donald McLellan, do.,	3 00 5 00 8 00 10 00 3 00 9 00 5 00 4 00 1 00	2 00 3 00 4 50 5 50 1 00 3 00 3 50 2 00 50
County of Guysborough :		
William Smyth, St. Mary's,	2 67	25 00
	\$163 67	96 00

The committee cannot recommend at present the claims of the parties below named, as they are not sustained by any appraisement of damages, certificates of Sessions, or other satisfactory proof, namely—

Lunenburg County : Robert Brady.

Cumberland County : John Vickory, (Parrsborough.)

James S. Morse, (Amherst.)

CHAS. F. HARRINGTON,  
ROBERT DONKIN,  
HENRY MOSELEY,  
COLIN CAMPBELL, JR.,  
THOS. COFFIN.

Committee room, April 10, 1862.

## APPENDIX No. 47.

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### REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

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#### PARTIAL REPORT.

The Committee to whom were referred various petitions connected with the subject of Education, beg leave to report, in part, as follows :

First. As to the petition of the Trustees of New Glasgow Academy, praying to have diverted in aid of that Institution one half of the grant hitherto given to the Pictou Academy.

And as to the petition of the Trustees of Pictou Academy in opposition thereto, your committee do not recommend the withdrawal of the Pictou grant, and do not feel justified in the present state of the public finances in recommending a special grant in aid of the Academy at New Glasgow.

Secondly. As to the Seminary at Hantsport, which appears to be in a flourishing condition, and well entitled to a special grant, if a policy of that kind were adopted by the Legislature, the committee do not see their way clear to aid that Institution in any other way than by making such an amendment of the law as will enable it to participate in the Grammar School grant, in case the Commissioners of Schools should think it entitled to the same in preference to either of the other Grammar Schools in the Western District of the County.

Thirdly. As to the petition of Richard Laffin and others, inhabitants of the County of Cape Breton, praying a division of the Grammar School money of that County, so as to enable the commissioners to aid a fourth school, your committee, after making inquiries, have satisfied themselves that the course proposed would seriously impair the efficiency of the other Grammar Schools, and therefore they cannot recommend the prayer of the petition.

Fourthly. As to the petition of the Trustees of Arichat Academy for four hundred dollars to enable them to purchase philosophical apparatus for that Institution, your committee do not feel justified in recommending the same to this House.

Fifthly. In reference to the petition of Robert Trotter and others, praying the passing of an act rendering it compulsory to teach in schools the decimal currency, your committee are of opinion that no legislation ought to be required to enforce what so obviously falls within the scope of the ordinary duties of a schoolmaster.

Sixthly. In reference to the petitions of the inhabitants of Truro and Onslow praying for an act to authorize the sale of the school lands of these townships, and the investment of the proceeds on mortgage, to form a fund to be distributed by the School Commissioners in aid of the schools of those townships, your committee are satisfied that the course suggested is proper; but as there appears to be some difference of opinion among the inhabitants of Onslow, they would not recommend any action as regards the lands of that township at the present session. They report a bill in respect of the Truro school lands, to carry out the objects aimed at.

Sevently. As regards the petition of the Rev. Mr. Brine, praying aid to a seminary at Arichat, your committee have satisfied themselves by enquiries they have made, that this Institution is well entitled to support from the common school fund. The committee on education last year recommended it to the favorable consideration of the commissioners of schools for Richmond ; and your committee regret

that a recommendation in which that committee were unanimous, and which the House also unanimously adopted, has not been met by the commissioners in the way that your committee would have desired. In renewing their recommendations your committee would suggest that the commissioners should be informed by the Government that in the opinion of this committee a sum of one hundred dollars should be appropriated in aid of this Institution, and that they will be expected to carry out this recommendation.

Eighthly. In reference to the petition of William C. Williams, your committee consider the exertions he has made to educate poor children in Yarmouth, entitled to the marked approval of the commissioners of schools, and trust that they will appropriate in aid of his school as large a portion of the money at their disposal as they can, consistently, with the claims upon that fund.

Ninthly. In reference to the petition of the Presbytery of Tatamagouche, praying the enactment of a law for compulsory taxation for the support of schools, your committee do not feel free at present to recommend the adoption of that course, though they believe assessment essential to the establishment of any general sound system of school instruction.

Tenthly. Your committee have had referred to them twelve (12) petitions from as many aged teachers. Your committee would recommend that these petitions should each receive a grant of one hundred acres of crown lands, provided they bring themselves clearly within the rule of having been actually engaged in teaching in this Province for a period of at least twenty years, (after deducting any portion of their time when not so occupied,) and also provided they shall procure and file with the Commissioner of Crown Lands a certificate of good moral character, and of habits of sobriety, to be furnished by a clergyman of the denomination to which they belong, and by a member for the County or District where they reside.

The names of the petitioners are—

William Turner,  
Maurice Newman,  
Andrew Fuller,  
John Kelly,  
Geo. J. McDonald,  
Encas McDonald,

Neil McEwen,  
John McDonald,  
William C. Eaton,  
Maurice McDonald,  
William C. Williams,  
John McIvor.

Your committee have examined the account of the expenditure by the Superintendent of Education for Postages, to the amount of \$92. Also the account of the disbursement of the grant for incidental expenses of the Normal School, and of the Fund for the purchase of School Books,—all of which appear to be correct.

Your committee have had their attention turned to the disproportion between the population of the counties and the allotment of school monies under the Educational Act. If the finances of the country justified it, your committee would be disposed to recommend such additional grant as would put all the counties on the footing of the one now receiving most. But as that is impracticable at present, it would seem right, either to re-adjust the distribution according to population, or else to supplement the allowance to one or two of the counties which receive least in proportion to their population. The committee are divided in opinion as to which of these courses is best to be pursued, and refer the matter back to the House (without expressing any opinion as to the soundness of the principle of the distribution of school monies by population), for their decision.

They reprint a scale shewing the present distribution and the amounts which would be payable on the principle of division by population.

By this it will be seen that to seven of the counties it is a matter of indifference, as the gain or loss to each would be under \$100. Five counties would gain and six lose sums exceeding \$100 dollars.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. G. ARCHIBALD,  
Chairman.

Committee Room, 2nd April, 1862.

SCALE OF DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOL MONIES.

	Distribution per District.	Distribution per County.	Distribution according to Population.	Increase.	Decrease.	1861. Population.	
Halifax City,	2800	\$5912 00	\$6730 00	\$818 00		49021	Halifax,
E. D.,	1556						Lunenburg,
W. D.,	1556						Queen's,
Lunenburg,		2608 00	2645 00	37 00		19632	Annapolis,
Queens,		1560 00	1287 00		273 00	9365	King's,
Annapolis,		2596 00	2300 00		296 00	16753	Pictou,
King's,		2400 00	2572 00	172 00		18731	Cumberland,
Pictou, North,	2244	4488 00	3953 00		535 00	28785	Colchester,
" S.,	2244						Hants,
Cumberland, Parrsborough,	432	2160 00	2680 00	520 00		19533	Digby,
Rest,	1728					20045	Yarmouth,
Colchester, Sterling,	568	2484 00	2753 00	269 00		15446	Shelburne,
Rest,	1916					10688	Guysborough,
Hants, Rawdon,	928	2476 00	2399 00		77 00	12713	Sydney,
Rest,	1548					14871	Cape Breton,
Digby, Clare,	684	2052 00	2025 00		27 00	20806	Richmond,
Rest,	1368					12607	Inverness,
Yarmouth, Yarmouth,	1176	2036 00	2120 00	84 00		19967	Victoria,
Rest,	860					9643	
Shelburne, Barrington,	780	1560 00	1469 00		91 00	330857	
Rest,	780						
Guysborough, St. Mary's,	480	1688 00	1744 00	56 00			
Rest,	1208						
Sydney,		2400 00	2042 00		358 00		
Cape Breton,		2520 00	2864 00	344 00			
Richmond,		1732 00	1730 00		2 00		
Inverness, North,	1036	3108 00	2743 00		365 00		
" South,	2072				276 00		
Victoria,		1600 00	1324 00				
	27954	45380 00	45380 00	2300 00	2300 00		



## PRINCIPAL INCREASE.

Halifax,	\$818 00
Cumberland,	520 00
Cape Breton,	344 00
Colchester,	269 00
King's,	172 00
Yarmouth,	84 00
Lunenburg,	37 00
Guysborough,	56 00
	—————2300 00

## PRINCIPAL DECREASE.

Pictou,	535 00
Inverness,	335 00
Sydney,	358 00
Annapolis,	296 00
Victoria,	276 00
Queen's,	273 00
Hant's,	77 00
Digby,	27 00
Shelburne,	91 00
Richmond,	2 00
	—————2300 00

## FINAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

The Committee on Education, in reference to the petition of Reuben Raymond, complaining of not being allowed a portion of the Common School Fund, for the county of Digby, have enquired into the circumstances, and are of opinion that the petitioner has not shewn such a case as entitles him to the interference of the committee.

As regards the petition of Mr. Lamont, it appears that within the district in which he taught at Dartmouth, another school was kept by a Mr. Dakin, which came within the requirements of the Act in reference to Education on the subject of Grammar Schools. That the Commissioners awarded the money to Mr. Dakin, while the school of Mr. Lamont was not only less flourishing than the other, but it appears by his return that he had not the number of scholars in the higher branches, which would entitle him to the money.

As regards the petition from Antigonish, referred to your committee, the petitioners complain of the division of school districts made by the Commissioners. On a subject of that character the committee do not possess the local information which enables them to judge of the justice of this complaint; and if they did, they would feel it a matter which lies particularly with the functions of the local board.

As regards the petition of — O'Connor and another, praying aid to an Academy established by them at Halifax, your committee, under present circumstances, do not feel justified in recommending an addition to the local Educational grants of this city.

Two other petitions have been referred to your committee, complaining of the conduct of the Commissioner of Schools of Cape Breton. A copy of the petition has been forwarded to the Commissioners for their answer; but the Chairman has learned to-day by telegraph that they arrived too late to allow an answer to be received this session.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. G. ARCHIBALD,  
Chairman.

Halifax, April 11, 1862.

## APPENDIX No. 48.

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### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

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The Committee on Trade and Manufactures have had before them a correspondence between the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia and Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, relating to Consular fees, upon which they beg leave to report, as follows :

The subject of British consular fees was before the Legislature last year. It was then referred to a special committee, who recommended that the matter be referred to the Imperial Government in order to ascertain how far Consuls were entitled to levy fees, not specified in the table of fees authorized by an Order in Council passed on the 1st May, 1855.

It appears by the correspondence submitted by the Government to the Legislature this session, that a communication received at the Foreign Office from Mr. Archibald, the Consul at New York, has led that department to the conclusion that "the complaint of the ship-masters is not well founded."

Mr. Archibald, in his letter to Earl Russell, after intimating that his instructions require him to bear in mind the heading of the table of fees, part second, namely : Fees to be taken in matters in which the Consul's interposition is to be given only when required by the parties interested ;" and to report "whether the fees complained of by the Nova Scotian Government, have been levied in virtue of the services performed, having been required by the parties praying for them, or whether those services were required under any local regulations," states that the fees in question, which are complained of as illegal by the Nova Scotian Government are levied in virtue of the services performed having been required by the laws of the United States, in reference to the entrance and clearance of vessels.

It must be evident to the Board of Trade that the United States' act, which Mr. Archibald cites, only requires the master of a foreign vessel to deposit his papers with the Consul of the nation to which he belongs, "and to deliver to the collector the *certificate* of that officer, that the papers have been so deposited," and on the master presenting his clearance to the Consul he is entitled to receive the papers back, and may proceed on his voyage.

For this certificate the Consul charges five shillings, which appear to be warranted by the table of fees, number two, where five shillings is allowed "for annexing the seal of office and signature to any document not mentioned in, or otherwise not provided by, this table."

The charge of two shillings and sixpence for the *registration* of this certificate, does not appear to be sanctioned by the Imperial act, and although the Consul considers it necessary for his own security to record the act, it does not appear that he is more entitled to a fee for doing so, than he is to remuneration for recording any of the services mentioned in the table of fees, and which act is equally indispensable for the security of the Consul.

Mr. Archibald states further, that "the like fees on the clearance of vessels are levied for services *impliedly*, if not actually required by the parties interested ;" and he argues, that it is for the protection of the master that the Consul should grant a certificate or other documentary proof under his official seal, of the production and exhibition to him of the collector's certificate of clearance.

This charge has always been considered by the shipmasters of this country as peculiarly obnoxious, burthensome and unnecessary, unauthorized by express enactment or by implication, either in the United Kingdom or in the United States, and they reasonably claim the right to judge whether such service is necessary for their protection, and to be at liberty to accept or reject the superfluous act of a consular clearance at their own discretion and risk.

The committee recommend that the House memorialize His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to correspond still further with the foreign department of the Board of Trade on this important subject, in order to obtain a clear and explicit opinion from the Crown Officers of the Imperial Government, if necessary, of the legality of the fee for registration, and the legality of the fee for a consular clearance for British and Colonial vessels, the masters of which do not desire that the services should be performed. And in the event of the Imperial authorities, after due consideration, deciding that such charges are in accordance with law, the committee would further recommend that an address be forwarded from this Legislature to Her Majesty the Queen through His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that Her Majesty may relieve the shipmasters of Nova Scotia from the payment of an unnecessary and grievous impost.

B. WIER, Chairman.

## APPENDIX No. 49.

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### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

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The Committee appointed to take into consideration the several matters referred to them, relating to Agriculture, have to report :

That the local societies in existence during the past year number forty, being one in excess of the year previous. The returns and vouchers of such societies have been examined and found correct. Although several of these societies seem to lack in enterprize, and are not in as active operation as could be wished, yet the committee are induced to believe that they are important in keeping alive and fostering the Agricultural interest ; and that without the pecuniary aid received from the Legislature they would cease to exist.

The committee, from the best information they have been able to collect, are of opinion that the crops of the past year are of fair average, although in some of the counties the early frosts done much damage, causing in many places serious damage to the buckwheat and potatoe crops, and pressing severely on the poorer classes of the farming population ; yet the committee are induced to believe that at no previous period in the history of the Province have the prospects of remunerating prices for farm produce been better than at present, and warrant extra exertions from farmers to increase the breadth of crop during the coming season. The gold fields have already attracted large numbers of the population from their ordinary agricultural pursuits, which will cause a deficiency of farm labor, while the prospects of an extensive emigration into the mining districts will naturally cause an increased market for farm produce. The committee would, therefore, strongly urge upon the Government the necessity of encouraging a class of emigration fitted to supply the deficiency of farm labor which is likely to be felt.

The committee have had their attention directed to the large sums annually paid for implements of agriculture imported into the Province, and would press upon the Government and local societies the advantages to be derived from encouraging an increased manufacture of these articles by our own people.

The Pictou, Annapolis, and other societies, recommend the re-establishment of a Central Board of Agriculture, and strongly urge that the views of Dr. Forrester, as detailed in his annual report, in reference to this matter, should be carried into effect. In this opinion the committee mainly concur, believing that its adoption would be the means of infusing renewed life and vigor into the farming population, and by forming a central medium of communication, tend to stimulate the agricultural interest throughout the Province ; yet, under the present depressed state of the public finances, they cannot recommend any increased expenditure for this purpose.

The attention of the committee has also been directed to the continued damage sustained by the potatoe disease, and the wisdom of endeavoring to remedy the evil by the introduction of native seed from South America. Deeply interested as the Province is in any remedy which might lead to the restoration of this valuable root, they deem the experiment worthy of investigation, and trust that the attention of the Government will be directed thereto.

The able report of Dr. Forrester the committee have perused with much satisfaction. It evinces a laudable desire, and contains valuable suggestions for agricultural improvement. Yet the committee regret that, for the reason already given, they cannot recommend them being at present carried into effect.

We recommend the payment of sixteen dollars, incurred by Dr. Forrester in printing circulars and for postages paid in connection with this department, during the past year.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT DONKIN, Chairman.  
JOHN McKINNON,  
SAMUEL CHIPMAN,  
WILLIAM GAMMELL,  
LEWIS SMITH,  
WILLIAM CHAMBERS,  
DANIEL MOORE.

Committee Room, April, 1862.

## SCALE OF APPROPRIATION OF AGRICULTURAL GRANT—1862.

Counties.	Societies.	Amount.	Secretaries.	Reports.	Finance'l Statement.
Halifax,	Dartmouth,*	\$40 00	J. Kent,	Received.	Received.
	Middle Musquodoboit,*	40 00	Charles W. Sprott,	Received.	Received.
	Lower Musquodoboit,*	40 00	Samuel Palmer,	Received.	Received.
Hants,	Windsor,*	30 00	J. Allison,	Received.	Received.
	Newport,*	30 00	Rev. J. Cameron,		
	Nine Mile,*	30 00	G. Demill,	Received.	Received.
	E. Rawdon,*	30 00	G. Hamilton,		
King's,	Lower Horton,*	40 00	E. Calkin,		
	W. Cornwallis,	40 00	E. E. Dickie,		
	E. Cornwallis,	40 00	G. Haliburton,		
Annapolis,	Annapolis,	40 00	George Ince,	Received.	Received.
	Nictaux,*	40 00	J. W. Chesley,	Received.	Received.
	Bridgetown,*	40 00	L. Bacon,	Received.	Received.
Digby,	Digby,*	40 00	Anslem Comeau,		
	Clare,	40 00	J. M. Doane,		
Shelburne,	Barrington,	40 00	Joseph Wickens,		
	Cape Sable,	40 00	Thos. Taylor,		
Guysborough,	Guysborough,*	60 00	Edward Freeman,	Received.	Received.
Queen's,	Caledonia and Kempt,*	120 00	M. M. Moyle,	Received.	Received.
Lunenburg,	Lunenburg,	40 00	G. F. Young,	Received.	Received.
	New Germany,	40 00			

## SCALE OF APPROPRIATION, &amp;c.—Continued.

Counties.	Societies.	Amount.	Secretaries.	Reports.	Financial Statement.
Colechester,	Upper Stewiacke,*	40 00	J. Creelman,	Received.	Received.
	Lower Stewiacke,	40 00	David Morse,	Received.	Received.
	New Annan,*	40 00	John Porteus,	Received.	Received.
Pictou,	Pictou,*	40 00	J. McKenzie,		
	Hopewell,*	40 00	J. McLean,		
	Maxwellton,*	40 00	J. Cameron,	Received.	Received.
Cumberland,	Parrsborough,*	60 00	T. D. Dickson,	Received.	Received.
	Wallace,*	60 00	D. McKay,	Received.	Received.
Inverness,	N. E. Margaree,	40 00	John Muirco,		
	Lake Ainslie, }	40 00	Chas. McMillan,		
	Broad Cove, }				
	S. W. Margaree,	40 00	Allan McDonald,		
Victoria,	Middle River,*	120 00	J. McLennan,	Received.	Received.
Cape Breton,	N. Sydney,*	40 00	L. Robertson,	Received.	Received.
	Mira,*	40 00	H. McLeod, D. D.,		
	S. Sydney,	40 00	D. H. McQueen,		
Sydney,	Antigonishe,*	120 00	Robert Trotter,	Received.	Received.
Yarmouth,	Yarmouth,*	60 00	J. Crosby,		
	Bear River,	40 00		Received.	Received.

Those marked thus (\*) have received the order and drawn their share.



## APPENDIX No. 50.

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### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES.

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The Committee on the Fisheries beg leave to report as follows—

At the last session your committee recommended that an address should be presented to her Majesty by both branches of the Legislature, with a view of having the evil results of the trawl or setline fishery brought to the notice of the Governments of France and the United States of America, and to endeavor to impress upon those governments the necessity of discontinuing this destructive mode of fishing. Your committee have had before them copy of despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Duke of Newcastle on this subject, and a reply thereto, and they regret to observe that on the subject being brought to the notice of the French Government with a view to the appointment of a commissioner to investigate the causes of complaint, and to establish regulations for the prevention of the evils referred to, they declined to do so, and gave as their opinion that it would be more preferable to have each government to make such regulations as they might judge most suitable for the preservation of the fisheries. Your committee deeply regret the decision arrived at on this subject by the French Government, inasmuch as in the opinion of your committee, the united action of the three governments was necessary, in order to suppress this destructive mode of fishing, but they suppose that further negotiation with that government at present will be useless. Your committee, however, do not notice from the papers before them that any mention of the matter has been made to the Government of the United States, and would recommend that so soon as the troubles in that country shall have ended, the subject shall be brought to their notice, impressing upon them the necessity of uniting with us in making such regulations as will put a stop to the evil complained of, which, if persisted in, must ere long totally ruin the codfisheries of this Province. Your committee have also had before them despatches on the subject of difficulties with the inhabitants of Newfoundland on the coast of Labrador, and are pleased to notice that some steps have been taken to prevent those difficulties recurring in future. This being so valuable a fishery to the people of this Province, no pains should be spared to render its prosecution as free from difficulties as possible. The necessity for protection to the fishermen will be seen in the fact that at least ten vessels returned last season, having lost their voyages owing entirely to the lawless conduct of the Newfoundland fishermen. This subject was brought last year to the notice of the Admiral on the station, who promptly responded to the request made for an armed vessel to be stationed on the coast, but your committee are informed that the armed vessel sent down did not appear at the right place in the right season, and would recommend that the Admiral be requested to allow some intelligent fisherman (who has experienced the hard usage to which we have referred) to be put on board the armed vessel sent upon this service; and thus render almost certain the detection of those lawless men in their acts of aggression.

On the petition of certain inhabitants of the County of Inverness praying for a tonnage bounty on vessels engaged in the seal fishery, your committee agree in opinion with the report of the committee in the session of 1860, that this branch of the fisheries is not entitled to, or does not require any legislation different from the others.

On the petition of Wm. Mussels, praying for the enactment of a law to compel persons setting nets to do so only in front of their own premises, your committee believe it would be unwise to exact any such law, as it would exclude a large population from the right of fishing.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN LOCKE,  
HENRY BAILEY,  
M. ROBICHEAU,  
WM. ROSS,  
B. WIER,  
PETER SMYTH,  
HENRY MARTELL.

Committee Rooms, March, 1862.

(A true copy.)

A. JAMES,  
Clerk of House of Assembly.

## APPENDIX No. 51.

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### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NAVIGATION SECURITIES.

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The Committee on Navigation Securities, after having examined the papers referred to them, report as follows :

They have examined a letter addressed to His Excellency Lord Mulgrave, by Captain William Forbes, of Pictou, setting forth the expediency of placing a steam whistle on Cape Canso, for the guidance of shipmasters entering the Strait of Canso in the time of fog.

They find that such appliances are used in New Brunswick, and Mr. J. Woodward, Superintendent of Lighthouses in that Province, reports to his Government favorably, as to the efficiency and utility of the steam whistle, and as being superior to any thing heretofore adopted as a warning to vessels approaching land during fog. The cost of one erected on Partridge Island, St. John harbor, was eighteen hundred and sixty dollars, and the expense of keeping it in operation for eight months would not probably exceed four hundred dollars where a Lighthouse is already kept. The committee recommend that an experiment be tried, and that a steam whistle ought to be erected on Cape Canso as soon as practicable.

The committee have also had their attention called to the saving that might be made by the adoption of albertine or other inflammable oils in place of seal or sperm oils. The Superintendent of Lighthouses, Mr. McKenna, reports his conviction that the adoption of albertine would result in a saving of three thousand three hundred and ninety dollars for one year, which is about thirty-three per cent. We find also that the report of the Commissioner of New Brunswick, Mr. Crookshanks, entirely corroborates the opinion expressed in Mr. McKenna's report.

The committee think it advisable by way of experiment, that one or more of the Lighthouses should be lighted with these oils as soon as practicable.

All of which respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL CHIPMAN, Chairman.

Committee Room, April 10th, 1862.

## APPENDIX No. 52.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE PENITENTIARY.

The Committee on the Penitentiary beg to report :

That they have visited the establishment, and carefully examined into its condition and discipline; that there were in charge 1st January, 1861—

Prisoners :	Males, 42.	Females, 2.
Added in 1861,	“ 49.	“ 2.

Escaped, 3; one retaken, and 40 discharged. The average in charge for the year was 45½; remained in charge at the end of the year, 41; compared with the year 1860, in which there were 20 prisoners received, 13 discharged, and an average of 24, the increase for 1861 has nearly doubled the number.

This evidence of the increase of crime is to be regretted, especially as the offences charged include a variety of crimes of the worst character. Many of the prisoners are youths, who have grown up without the least instruction, moral or religious.

The following shows the items of expenditure charged to the end of the year, 1861, amounting to

With receipts to credit of	\$7171 91
	185 93

Leaving the expenditure from the revenue,

\$6985 98

Due for 1860.

Stationery,	\$14 19	
Iron and tinware,	33 45	
Glass, \$6 92; Hardware, \$32 35,	139 27	
Lime, \$33; Clothing, \$27 92,	60 92	
Shirting, \$14 58, advertising, \$45 34,	59 92	
Doctors Black and Forman, examining insane,	10 00	
Salary Medical Superintendent,	200 00	
Garden seeds,	2 00	
	\$521 65	

1861.

Salary Superintendent Fish,	600 00	
Do. Matron “	140 00	
Do. Medical Superintendent,	200 00	
Kenny Gogging, Keeper,	271 93	
John McDougall, Under Keeper,	248 03	
John Curley, do.,	248 04	
R. Munro, Mason,	380 95	
Geo. Cuddahee, \$62; do.,	62 00	
Wm. Robertson, Blacksmith,	380 95	
J. Holloway, Shoemaker,	31 75	
Groceries, \$1473 89; Ox Heads, \$331 45,	1805 34	
Salary Chaplain, &c., cab hire, \$20,	175 00	
Truckage,	35 91	
Leather, \$470 10; Coal, \$167 68; Carting, \$6 40,	644 18	

Carpenter's Work,	\$238 50
Turnips,	36 97
Shoemaking and materials,	40 84
Advertizing, \$17 14 ; Cord Wood, \$187 10,	194 24
W. Fish, sundry articles furnished,	31 67
Clothing, \$132 09, (serge, &c.,)	132 09
Hoops, \$13 50 ; Lumber, \$180 79,	194 09
Staves, \$18 ; Locks, \$12,	30 00
Hats, Stoves, Straw, Tables, Cement, Timber utensils,	93 33
Cab hire,	30 90
Recapturing Convict escaped,	22 53
Passage of Convict to Canso,	12 00
Contingencies,	43 02

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\$7171 91

185 93

---

\$6985 98

Against this there is a credit of  
 derived from the sale of manufactured arti-  
 cles, including \$136 50 paid naval pri-  
 soners, &c.

The committee advise more attention to the prices of articles furnished to the Penitentiary, as they perceive in some accounts of the above, charges of items, in their opinion, much above the current prices,

The permanent additions to the establishment in buildings, walls, drains, &c., in labor of convicts, exclusive of charges for granite, amounts to

\$1461 50

The Blacksmith's department has furnished to Hospital for Insane, Province Building, &c.,

\$88 41

The Cooper's Shop, to like credits, for Sable Island, &c.,

15 75

The Shoemaking, to like credits, for Hospital for Insane, and to persons in account, &c., to

219 80

Tailoring, &c., to

89 08

The whole credits thereon to the establishment are set down at

\$443 57

The committee approve of the rules for diet, and believe they are well adapted for a Penitentiary, and sufficient both as to quality and variety ; and they disapprove of a higher regimen, in answer to the complaints of some prisoners on this subject.

The escape of the two prisoners, as reported, during the last year, the committee does not consider at all chargeable to the Superintendent, but attributable to the unfinished state of the wall at the time ; and from all they can observe, they consider Mr. Fish a faithful and efficient officer ; and from his tact and decision in controlling those in charge, well adapted to his situation. They also commend the order and attention of the Matron in her duties.

The working apartments are not sufficient for the proper employment of convicts ; and the blacksmith's forge, being directly under the workshops, subjects the tradesmen above to a dense smoke and dust, continually penetrating from below, which interferes with their work, and is prejudicial to their health and comfort. The committee recommend earnestly that a distinct building be erected as soon as possible for a forge, and other like necessary uses, and that the present forge be applied to other purposes.

There has been erected during the past year a commodious coal shed and wall adjoining, at the cost of \$1937.72, which the committee find well built, and a necessary addition to the establishment.

Several of the convicts exhibit evidences of reformation ; and the committee were gratified at the earnest solicitation of many of them for books to read. The committee believe that the best objects of this Institution will be subserved by providing useful books for the prisoners, and a tutor to instruct those who cannot read and write, during a small portion of each day.

Application has been made to the committee by convicts, Edward Baker, P. Bennett, and Richard Conolly, to obtain a mitigation of their sentences. Edward Baker and his brother, Jordan Baker, were convicted in October last, on a charge for burning a barn at Aylesford, and sentenced for five years. The committee have examined into the evidence and judgments, and find the evidence against Edward Baker is only circumstantial, and very doubtful,—that the Judge who tried the cause did not charge the jury decidedly against him ; that there was no evidence of malice or motive in Edward Baker to induce him to commit the act ; that his brother from the first declared the innocence of Edward Baker : Your committee, therefore, while most reluctant to interfere with sentences passed upon criminals, believe that the evidence in the case allows a strong presumption of Edward Baker's innocence, and strongly recommend him to the clement consideration of the Executive, and advise his early release from prison. They cannot advise any mitigation of the punishment of Conolly or Bennett, the proof of crime in their cases being positive ; and their sentences far within the limits prescribed by law.

The Lascar convict, from his ferocious disposition, appears beyond the reach of reform, and causes constant trouble ; that it is unsafe to leave him unchained, and he must be continually confined in a cell. The committee believe that no discipline can reform him, or reduce him to obedience ; that to retain him there, can fulfil no purpose of his imprisonment, and they therefore recommend that measures be adopted by the Government to remove this prisoner in some ship to his native land.

All which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. F. HARRINGTON,  
ANDREW COWIE,  
W. O. HEFFERNAN,  
THOMAS CALDWELL,  
HENRY MOSELEY,  
EZRA CHURCHILL.

April 10, 1862.

## APPENDIX No. 53.

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### REPORT OF HUMANE INSTITUTION COMMITTEE.

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The Committee on Humane Institutions beg leave to report that they visited the Hospital for the Insane, and found throughout the same order and cleanliness which have characterized the Institution since its opening. The number of patients in Hospital returned by the Medical Superintendent, in his last annual report, is 117, and the average number for the year 105. At the time your committee visited the Institution, the patients occupied almost the entire available room in that portion of the building constructed, rendering an extension to meet the wants of this unfortunate class of persons imperative, so soon as the necessary funds can be provided.

The cost of maintenance for the year 1861, including fire insurance, repairs and refitting, amount to \$17,189 37, or an average for each patient of \$163 74, being much nearer the cost of maintenance in the New Brunswick and United States Institutions than in any previous year. On the 31st December there was due from private patients and several of the Counties the sum of \$11,231.67, which should be collected forthwith, and care taken that so large arrears do not again accumulate.

Your committee have considered the petition of the General Sessions of the County of Halifax, asking for such changes in the Acts as will render the maintenance of the Hospital a Provincial charge ; but cannot advise such changes, as they see no injustice in making those individuals and Counties, which reap the benefits of the Institution, contribute to its support. To maintain any but transient poor, at the Provincial expense, would impose such a charge on the Public Treasury as might for years delay extension of the building, so much required for the accommodation of the large number of insane returned by the late census.

On the petition of William Munsie, of Pictou County, who escaped from the Hospital, and got as far on his way home as Mount Thom, when he was taken and returned at a charge to him of \$39.50, your committee, on an enquiry into all the circumstances of his case, recommend this sum to be returned to him.

Your committee visited the Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and cannot but reiterate the testimony borne from time to time by committees of this House, to the efficiency and value of that Institution.

The absolute necessity for some additional school rooms, to preserve the health of the pupils, was manifest to your committee on their visit ; and it was with great satisfaction they learned that the Directors have decided on their immediate erection. To aid them in their undertaking the committee strongly recommend an increase of the public grant.

Your committee visited the Poors' Asylum. The average number of inmates for the year was 323, maintained at a cost of only twelve cents each per day, sufficient evidence of the economical management of the Institution.

Your committee noticed several of the inmates apparently well able to earn their living ; and as the buildings are crowded beyond what the health and comfort of the inmates render advisable, the commissioners should exercise all possible care that no admissions are granted except to those entirely destitute of all other means of support.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. McLELLAN,  
C. TUPPER,  
A. CAMPBELL.  
HENRY PRYOR,  
JOHN V. N. HATFIELD.

Committee Room, April, 1862.



## APPENDIX No. 54.

### REPORT OF RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

The Railway Committee beg leave to report "A Bill entitled an Act to amend the Act to authorize the construction of Railways in this Province, and the Acts in amendment thereof," without any amendment.

They recommend that the Railway Board investigate the facts stated in the petition of John Lynch, and restore to him the title of the piece of land claimed, should the facts be proved.

They recommend the payment out of the Railway funds of \$80 to A. K. Adams, in consideration of injuries received in discharge of his duties as conductor.

They recommend the payment of \$110 out of the Railway funds to James R. Mosse and others, for professional services rendered to this committee last year.

They recommend the payment of \$50 to Joseph G. Ross, in full, for damage done to calcined plaister, on condition that the plaister be removed from the station at Richmond.

They recommend that \$240.45 be paid out of the Railway funds, to cover the expenses of an action brought against William Marshall in the performance of his duties, under the authority of the Chief Engineer.

They recommend the payment to H. McDonald, out of the Railway funds, of \$11.12½ to cover value of property lost upon the Railway.

They decline to pay for the loss of a cow owned by Joseph J. Blackburne, and alleged to have been killed upon the Railway, as the claim should have been pressed and investigated when the casualty occurred.

Certain claims, arising out of the construction of the Engine House, since pulled down, being still outstanding, the committee recommend that these should be adjusted by the Board on this basis: The contractor to be allowed, 1st, the contract price for all the work measured and paid for before the work stopped, without any deduction for delays; 2nd, the 10 per cents. retained by the Chief Engineer; 3rd, for all brick and lime deposited on the ground which may have been used by the Government, and not measured in the masonry, to be paid for; 4th, a fair profit on the work not finished, deductions being made for any work not done, as provided for in the contract; 5th, interest upon any balance which it shall appear would have been due in December, 1860, had the works been completed at that time.

The amount due to be paid to the contractor or his legal representative, but no claims of creditors to be recognized beyond the sum which the Province is bound to pay as balance of contractors' account adjusted on these principles.

The committee recommend that \$200 be paid out of the Railway funds to John Archibald, to cover a claim for which no provision has been made by the County of Halifax.

The committee have had under consideration a petition of John Low, but have decided not to interfere in the adjustment of accounts between him and the Railway Board.

JOSEPH HOWE,  
A. G. ARCHIBALD,  
JOHN LOCKE,  
JOHN TOBIN,  
C. TUPPER,  
GEORGE MCKENZIE.

## APPENDIX No. 55.

### ROAD SCALES.

#### UNDRAWN ROAD MONIES RE-APPROPRIATED.

##### ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

No. 11. John Whitman,	\$2 00	
18. Elias Phinney,	1 05	
84. A Cashman,	16 00	
144. Jacob Bogart,	00 10	
Special Grant,	8 07	
Unappropriated,	48 08	
		<hr/> 75 30

##### CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

1. Donald McDougall,	00 20	
21. J. McDougall,	10 75	
31. John Flemming,	00 40	
51. Duffus McCuish,	00 20	
81. Thomas Lee,	00 22	
112. Thomas Martell,	1 30	
119. Neill McNeill,	30 00	
Unappropriated,	1 21	
		<hr/> 44 28

##### COLCHESTER COUNTY.

13. Alexander McKenzie,	40 00	
61.	40 00	
63. Benjamin Sibley,	10 00	
65.	15 00	
66. Alexander Archibald,	20 00	
67. Duncan McPhee,	20 00	
74.	33 04	
79. James Campbell,	20 00	
89. William Murray,	5 00	
98.	16 00	
99.	15 00	
100. A. McKay,	20 00	
127. Thomas Cotton,	00 10	
138.	20 00	
165. William Jackson,	00 10	
		<hr/> 254 44

## CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Richard Thompson,	00 90
2. J. N. B. Kerr,	8 52
10. Josiah Eagles,	1 65
31. Richard Thompson,	40 00
34. James Grant,	60 00
39. George Bergman, Jr.,	24 00
40. (a)	164 00
43. Ezra Black,	00 80
55. Isaac L. Forrest,	60 00
67. Joseph Hannah,	00 20
85. Alexander Graham,	00 25
91. John Crossman,	00 20
101. C. Hatfield,	1 00
	<hr/> 361 52

## DIGBY COUNTY.

12. Henry S. White,	28 00
37. John Walsh,	00 23
39.	24 00
47. Robert Seabins,	00 15
72. Israel Dunn,	00 35
106. Gilbert Lent,	3 55
138. Anselm McColla,	24 00
142. Francis LeBlanc,	00 60
155. George McAlpin,	00 30
164.	24 00
Maude Comeau,	00 01
Unappropriated,	68 49
	<hr/> 173 68

## GUYSBOROUGH COUNTY.

6. George Norris,	12 05
12. Angus Kirk,	00 13
Special grant,	00 90
	<hr/> 13 08

## HALIFAX COUNTY.

Thomas Tobin,	40 00
William Anderson,	400 00
Samuel Crowell,	00 10
George Brown,	00 20
William Anderson,	60 00
Do.,	40 00
John McLeod,	40 00
Do.,	32 71
	<hr/> 613 01

## HANTS COUNTY.

19. John Murphy,	00 20
69. (b)	00 87
75. Jacob O'Brien,	30 00
79. Edward Smith,	00 35
106. John Allison,	00 10
	<hr/> 31 52

INVERNESS COUNTY.

29.		16 00	
59.	A. McIsaac and J. Kennedy,	1 00	
61.	Rev. J. Grant,	00 20	
66.	A. Beaton,	00 22	
112.		16 00	
125.		16 00	
140.	J. G. Crowdis and Jacob Ross,	10 40	
13.	Donald McLean,	10 10	
15.	D. Cameron,	2 50	
		<hr/>	72 42

KING'S COUNTY.

25.	Churchill Skinner,	00 10	
64.	John Bishop,	00 45	
71.	Banks Winsby,	40 00	
104.	Israel Benjamin,	150 00	
110.	(b)	4 95	
		<hr/>	195 50

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

34.	E. Veinot and Joseph Young,	80 00	
53.	Benjamin Ham,	00 72	
80.	Henry Lohnas,	14 60	
97.	Henry Lantz,	10 00	
112.	Peter Mason,	40 00	
182.	Elisha Dolliver,	00 30.	
	Unappropriated,	41 47	
	Special Grant,	22 20	
		<hr/>	209 29

PICTOU COUNTY.

	John Davis,	1 74	
59.		00 18	
69.	Alexander McIntosh,	16 00	
	Unappropriated,	13 60	
		<hr/>	31 52

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

37.	Henry Wagner,	1 25	
39.	Angus McIntosh,	00 77	
64.	Charles Lathrop,	3 10	
		<hr/>	5 12

RICHMOND COUNTY.

2.	Angus McDonald,	00 09	
53.	John Gillis,	00 70	
63.	Findlay Chisholm,	00 93	
71.	Allan Morrison,	00 36	
	Unappropriated,	7 61	
		<hr/>	\$9 69
	Less error in Road Scale of 1861,	8 01	
		<hr/>	1 68

## SHELburnE COUNTY.

23. Duncan Thomas,	16 00
60. Gavin Lyle,	00 36
71. Samuel Snow,	1 70
103. James McKay,	00 45
Unappropriated,	00 03
Special grant,	500 00
	<hr/> 518 54

## SYDNEY COUNTY.

3. Hugh McMillan,	1 00
7. James Burnside,	2 40
8. Charles Cameron,	1 50
9. Adam McKenzie,	8 65
13. Urban Landry,	00 13
17. Archibald McDonald,	00 70
29. Alexander Cameron,	00 73
50. Donald Chisholm,	1 28
Unappropriated,	5 58
	<hr/> 21 97

## VICTORIA COUNTY.

Peter Ross,	3 63
Peter and Donald Ross,	9 00
28.	16 00
43.	20 00
65.	40 00
Contingencies,	40 00
Croude's Mountain,	40 00
	<hr/> 168 63

## YARMOUTH COUNTY.

1. Wallace Crossby,	1 24
17. Elias Hatfield,	00 25
36. Robert Task,	00 31
45. Earl,	00 10
51. Richard Churchill,	20 00
52. William Thurston,	00 10
86. Capt. J. Hatfield,	1 59
110. John Forbes,	00 70
Unappropriated,	45 29
	<hr/> 69 58

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\$2861 08

## COUNTY OF ANNAPOLIS.

*Resolved*, That the sum of five thousand two hundred dollars, voted for the service of Roads and Bridges in the County of Annapolis, in the year 1862, and also the sum of seventy-five dollars and thirty cents, unappropriated and undrawn money, be appropriated as follows :—

## TOWNSHIP OF CLEMENTS AND ANNAPOLIS UP TO EAST LINE OF GRANVILLE.

No. 1.	To dyke the road near Town Bridge,	\$36 00
2.	To repair Town Bridge and road towards Annapolis,	40 00
3.	Ryerson road,	24 00
4.	Purdy road,	20 00
5.	Deep Brook bridge,	24 00
6.	Land Slide, near Cocks' bridge,	28 00
7.	Greenland road,	20 00
8.	Victory road,	20 00
9.	McClafferty road,	20 00
10.	Sawmill Creek road,	20 00
11.	Road through 1st district Hillsboro,	16 00
12.	Road through 2nd district, Hillsboro,	16 00
13.	Road, No. 2 district, Kempt road,	24 00
14.	Dalhousie road to Westhaver's,	24 00
15.	Hy. Jefferson's to Wm. Scofield's,	24 00
16.	Wm. Scofield's to 2 mile tree,	24 00
17.	Two mile tree to Annapolis road,	24 00
18.	Morse road to Paradise Brook,	24 00
19.	Morse road to Corbett's Lake,	24 00
20.	Lake Mill road to Rice's Mill,	24 00
21.	Whitman's Corner to Guinea bridge,	16 00
22.	Guinea bridge to Elm Tree brook,	28 00
23.	Bery's Corner to Shaw road,	20 00
24.	Guinea bridge to P. Henesie's,	20 00
25.	P. Henesie's to Lent's Hollow,	16 00
26.	Lent's Hollow to T. Ritchie's,	16 00
27.	T. Ritchie's to back road,	12 00
28.	The Wright road,	40 00
29.	Shaw road to Iron Mine bridge,	16 00
30.	Iron Mine bridge to back road,	24 00
31.	Guinea road to Fraser's house,	20 00
32.	Wm. Lecain's to E. Godfrey's,	16 00
33.	Wm. Lecain's to H. Saunders,	16 00
34.	H. Saunders' to G. F. Beeler's,	16 00
35.	G. F. Beeler's to Virginia road,	16 00
36.	Waldeck road to W. Beals', to gravel the road,	16 00
37.	W. Beals' to Harris', to gravel the road,	16 00
38.	New road in Maitland to county line,	16 00
39.	Maitland road,	12 00
40.	Greenland road to Flanders' Cross,	56 00
41.	C. Wright bridge,	36 00
42.	From Post road to Brennan's Clearing,	36 00
43.	The Union road,	16 00
44.	Road from Lequille Corner to McClafferty road,	24 00
45.	McClafferty's road to east side Fraser's bridge,	16 00
46.	Fraser's bridge to Perot road,	16 00
47.	Perot road to 8 mile tree,	16 00
48.	8 mile tree to 11 mile tree,	16 00
49.	11 mile tree to 13 mile tree,	16 00
50.	13 mile tree to 15 mile tree,	16 00

51.	To repair—15 mile tree to Morse road,	\$16 00
52.	Morse road to range of Granville line,	16 00
53.	E. Sanford's to Millner's Lake,	12 00
54.	Millner's Lake to Greenland road,	12 00
55.	Dalhousie road to James Copland's,	16 00
56.	James Copland's to Wm. Lee's,	16 00
57.	Wm. Lee's to B. Goldsmith's,	16 00
58.	B. Goldsmith's, southwardly,	24 00
59.	From Cain's, northwardly,	16 00
60.	Lake Katey half way to H. Banks',	56 00
61.	H. Banks' half way to Lake Katey,	56 00
62.	H. Banks' to Liverpool road,	56 00
63.	J. C. Millner's to Milberry's Mill,	20 00
64.	Milberry's Mill to Bear River Lake,	20 00
65.	General's Bridge to E. Godfrey's, including bridge,	40 00
66.	From site of old M. Meeting to Hog Island bridge,	36 00
67.	The abutment of stone bridge, Clementsport,	56 00
68.	Hanley road to head of the tide,	40 00
69.	From Wm. Millner's Barn eastwardly,	20 00
70.	From Long Causeway to Liverpool head,	16 00
71.	Liverpool Head to Brown's,	16 00
72.	Brown's to McDoul's,	16 00
73.	McDoul's to Lamb's brook,	16 00
74.	Lamb's brook towards Annapolis,	16 00
75.	Lequille southwardly, Liverpool road,	16 00

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\$1732 00

## FOR THE TOWNSHIP OF GRANVILLE.

1.	To repair Granville Ferry Slip,	\$20 00
2.	On the Shore road from the Bogart cross road to Everett's,	30 00
3.	On the Shore road from Bohaker brook westwardly to the Shore cross road,	60 00
4.	On the Shore road west from the Rabble bridge, including the same,	40 00
5.	Young Mountain road to the Dwelland road,	20 00
6.	Chute Cross road to the Bay Shore, Chute's Cove,	20 00
7.	Thorne Cross road from the Post road to the top of the Mountain,	40 00
8.	Thorne's Cross road from the top of the Mountain northwardly,	20 00
9.	McKenzie's Cross road,	40 00
10.	Mill's Cross road from the Post road to the top of the Mountain,	44 00
11.	Mill's Cross road from top of the Mountain to Shore road,	24 00
12.	Parker Cross road from Post road to the Shore,	24 00
13.	McCormick Cross road from top of the Mountain to the Shore,	40 00
14.	Young Cross road from Post road to foot of Mountain,	20 00
15.	Young Cross road from foot of the Mountain to the Covert road,	40 00
16.	Young Cross road from Covert road to the Bay Shore,	20 00
17.	Phinney Cross road from Post road to the top of the Mountain,	30 00
18.	Phinney Cross road from the top of the Mountain to Bay Shore,	30 00
19.	Chute Cross road from Post road to Shore road,	30 00
20.	James Cross road from limits of Bridgetown to the Lake,	30 00
21.	Wade Cross road from top of Mountain to the Cross road,	20 00
22.	Wade Cross road from top of Mountain to the Post road,	20 00
23.	Repairing Hogan's bridge,	30 00
24.	Repairing James Young's bridge,	40 00
25.	On the Miller bridge, in Clarence, near Bridgetown,	40 00
26.	On the cross road from Bridgetown to Clarence, called the Church road,	20 00
27.	On the James Cross road, from the lake on top of mountain to the Bay Shore road,	40 00

28. To repair the Miller bridge on the Phinney mountain,	\$14 00
29. To repair the Merritt bridge, Lower Granville,	40 00
30. Bridgetown bridge,	40 00
31. To repair bridge near Robert Chutes', and the road,	21 00
32. On Shore road, from the Duke of York battery, easterly,	25 00
33. Johnstone Point to the battery,	25 00
24. Rabble's bridge to the McKenzie Cross road,	25 00
35. McKenzie Cross road to Stephen John's, eastward,	25 00
36. Stephen John's to Mill's Cross road,	30 00
37. On road leading from Parker's Cross road to A. Young's, and to repair bridge by Reed's,	20 00
38. On road east from Parker's Cross road to Robert Hudson's,	30 00
39. West from E. Durland's, including the offset south,	25 00
40. Over the mountain past B. Rumsey's, on hill and bridge at Deep Brook.	30 00
41. On the Daunders road leading from the Post road to Clarence near Bridgetown,	20 00
	\$1202 00

FOR THE WHOLE OF THE UPPER PART OF THE COUNTY OF ANNAPOLIS, EAST OF THE  
GRANVILLE LINE.

East Dalhousie from Queen's County line, westwardly,	\$50 00
East Dalhousie from Lunenburg Cross, eastwardly,	50 00
From Lunenburg Cross, westwardly,	60 00
From Liverpool Cross, eastwardly,	80 00
From Liverpool Cross to the County line, south,	80 00
From Lunenburg Cross, south, towards or through Springfield, Falkland Ridge,	40 00
From Elijah Roope's, south, to County line,	50 00
From Lander's corner through four mile woods,	60 00
From Lander's corner through four mile woods,	40 00
New road from Annapolis road at McIntyre's corner to Banks' Moun- tain road,	50 00
Landers' road, past W. C. Ruggles',	40 00
For district No. 7, West Dalhousie,	40 00
From Thorne's mill to Israel Lowe's, north line,	20 00
New South Margaretville road,	40 00
Roxbury road,	60 00
New road from Nictaux Falls intersecting Liverpool road,	40 00
From Clark's corner westwardly, North Mountain,	20 00
From Jacob Whitman's corner to Clarence road,	30 00
Road leading past James Bent's towards Handley Mountain road,	20 00
Cross road from Peter Starratt's road to Clark's corner,	20 00
From Martyn's corner, southwardly, Canaan Mountain,	30 00
From Lunenburg road through Allen settlement,	20 00
From Nictaux Falls to Martyn's corner,	30 00
From King's County line, westwardly,	20 00
Past J. Neiley's dwelling to county line, east,	20 00
Gates Mountain road, from Post road to top of mountain,	40 00
From Ruggle's road, eastwardly, past McGill's dwelling,	30 00
From Phinney Mountain road to Barley street, in continuation of South Margaretville road,	20 00
The Dimock Gates road, from Woods' towards Margaretville Pier,	20 00
Stronach Mountain road from the Bay to Bent road,	20 00
Between Burns' and top of mountain,	20 00
From Victoria road to Phinney Mountain road at the meeting-house,	20 00
The Delusion road,	20 00
Victoria road from Spa Springs, northwardly,	20 00
From top of mountain, northwardly,	20 00



For a bridge, and improvement of road, Seaman street, Margaretville,	\$100 00
On the road leading to Peter Morse's,	20 00
Peter Morse's road, south section,	20 00
For a bridge and improvement of road near Granville line, North Mountain,	20 00
For a bridge near Felch's, Canaan Mountain,	20 00
New road near John Shafner's, Shafner neighborhood,	40 00
To open section of new road by Elias Beals', near Lawrencetown,	80 00
For a bridge near Paradise lane, Post road,	60 00
	\$1520 00

### COUNTY OF CAPE BRETON.

Sub-division of five thousand six hundred and eighty-four dollars, voted for the service of Roads and Bridges in the County of Cape Breton, in the year 1862, also the sum of forty-four dollars twenty-eight cents of undrawn money, besides six hundred dollars as an extra grant for the Main Post Road, making in all six thousand three hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty-eight cents, to be applied as follows :

#### *Overexpenditures in 1861.*

1. To repay advances by Government for building bridges, &c.,	\$1276 29
2. Bank of Nova Scotia, second instalment,	448 00
3. Donald McGilvray, Bridge at Arnold's Low Point,	200 00
4. John Lewis, Cox Heath,	43 50
5. Hugh McAdam, north side East Bay,	68 40
6. Angus Gillis, New Road Forks,	6 40
7. George Strang, Bridge on Bridgeport Road,	6 20
8. R. Morrison and D. Lamont, Trout Brook Bridge,	63 10
9. Jno. McDonald, Bridge near R. McKay's,	60 00
10. Angus McPhee, do. Catalogne,	10 00
11. James Price, do. on Gabarus road,	40 50
12. Thos. Burke, do.	2 70
13. John McIntyre, road near McMillan's,	20 00
14. John McDonald, Carriboo Marsh road,	22 48
15. Alex. McInnis, bridge near Boisdale,	39 60
16. John Morant, do. at Glace Bay,	3 90
17. J. A. Richey, do. Gabarus,	30 00
18. R. McMullin, do. and road,	183 97
19. John Morrison, do. at Beaver Cove,	57 47
20. Patrick Howley, do. at Boularderie,	12 05
21. Dennis Laurie, do.	17 10
22. Rodk. Johnston, road at Beaver's Cove,	30 00
23. Angus McInnes, Ball's Creek,	10 95
24. John McDonald, road from McKay's to Ball's,	30 00
25. Darby McDonald, do. at Piper's Cove,	20 00
26. Thomas Moore, rep'g bridge and road,	36 10
27. Donald McLean, bridges at Lochlomond,	13 80
28. John McLeod, do. Barasois,	73 50
29. York Barington, do. from Mines to Bras d'Or,	180 00
30. Matthew Stabbart, do. at Boularderie,	20 00
31. John Fleming, do. do.	13 75
32. A. McGougall, do. S. S. Mira,	4 00
33.	104 52
	\$3,148 28

*Appropriations for 1862.*

34. James Gilles, Albert Bridge,	\$800 00
35. D. McGilvray and R. Rocket, bridge at Arnold's Low Point,	200 00
36. James Quinn, do. on Lingan road,	100 00
37. Alexander McInnes, do. near McKeagney's,	300 00
38. do. at Banaccady,	200 00
39. do. Barrasois,	100 00
40. do. Ball's Creek,	100 00
41. do. Little Pond,	80 00
42. do. Leitch's Creek and Road,	100 00
43. Archibald Campbell, do. Grand Lake,	100 00
44. James McDonald, Richmond Co. line to McPherson's,	30 00
45. Hugh McLellan, McPherson's to Rory Brack's,	30 00
46. J. McDougall and John McLean, Rory Brack's to Fork's,	30 00
47. Nicholas Tobin, Fork's Bridge to Sydney,	20 00
48. J. G. Andrews, Gibbons' Bridge to Ball's Creek,	20 00
49. Patrick Howley, Ferry to Victoria Co. line,	30 00
50. John Fleming, Victoria Co. line to Ferry,	30 00
51. Ronald McMillan, Long Island to Boisdale,	40 00
52. Banacadie to Indian Lands,	40 00
53. Allan McDonald, Macadam's Lake Road,	20 00
54. Neil McNeil, Shanacady to Narrows,	40 00
55. John McNeil, Banacadie to Narrows,	20 00
56. James McDonald, from Huntington to Marion Bridge,	40 00
57. James McDougall, Lewis Bay,	20 00
58. Dougald McDougald, Glengary to Gillis' Mill,	20 00
59. Donald Gillis, Esq., Grand Mira,	20 00
60. Donald Gillis, do.	20 00
61. Donald McLean, Loch Lomond road,	20 00
62. Angus McDonald, Salmon River to Loch Lomond,	30 00
63. Duffus McCuish, Lochlomond Settlement,	20 00
64. A. McCarthy, Lewis Bay to Framboise,	40 00
65. J. McDonald, North side Loch Lomond,	20 00
66. Neil Morrison, new road do.	20 00
67. Leo McEachran, North side Mira,	20 00
68. J. McPhee, Big Ridge to Gabarus,	30 00
69. J. McKay, Gabarus to Big Ridge,	30 00
70. A. McDonald, French road to Gabarus,	20 00
71. Charles Gouthreau, Upper French road,	20 00
72. J. McDonald, Carriboo Marsh road,	30 00
73. Beloni Gouthreau, French Vale,	20 00
74. Allan McDonald and J. Gillis, Sullivan's road,	80 00
75. Cyrus Spencer, Mira Gut,	20 00
76. Levi Horne, North side Mira,	20 00
77. Hector McNeil, do. near Marion Bridge,	20 00
78. Thomas Burke, Ferry to Black Brook Bridge,	30 00
79. Philip Ormond, Sydney to Ferry,	30 00
80. John Cryer, Catalogne towards Louisburg,	30 00
81. Dennis Kennedy, Louisburg road,	30 00
82. James Gibbs, Lorraine road,	30 00
83. James Butler, Catalogne to Mainadieu,	40 00
84. Thomas Leigh, Shore road,	20 00
85. Michael Butler, Mainadieu to Lorraine,	30 00
86. John Morrison, Morrison's to Broad Cove,	20 00
87. Rodk. McNeil, South side Boularderie,	30 00
88. M. Flemming and M. Subbart, road to Point Aconi,	40 00
89. Patrick Caddigan, Kehoe's to Bridgeport,	30 00
90. Patrick Howley, Sydney to Kehoe's,	30 00
91. Richard Dunphy, Kilkenny Lake road,	20 00

92. Samuel Helliars, Brideport road to Glace Bay,	\$20 00
93. James Howie, new road to Glace Bay,	40 00
94. William Curack, Sydney to Cow Bay Barren,	30 00
95. John McDonald, Barren to Cross Roads,	30 00
96.                   new road, George's River,	20 00
97. Thomas Roach, Leitch's Creek Road,	20 00
98. Angus McIntyre, Leitch's Creek to Baroias,	20 00
99. Dennis Laurie, Ball's towards Frenchvale,	20 00
100. John McMillan, McKay's to Fork's road,	20 00
101. Neil McDonald, Long Island road,	20 00
102. William Nicholson, McLeod's Mill to Leitch's road,	20 00
103. William Young, Matheson's to Ferry,	20 00
104. John Lewis, Cox heath road to Fork's,	20 00
105. William Wilson, Gibbon's to Crawley's,	20 00
106. James Lewis, Crawley's to Gibbons',	40 00
107. Henry Spencer, cross roads to bridge,	20 00
108. Edward Phalen, north side Cow Bay road,	20 00
109. Thomas Martell, R. Island,	20 00
110. Angus McDonald, road to Cow Bay Mines,	20 00
111. William Ratchford, Low Point road,	20 00
112. Kenneth McLeod, new line from McLeod's mill,	30 00
113. Alexander Moore, George's River road,	20 00
114.                   road to North Sydney,	20 00
115. Benone Shepherd, south side Cow Bay,	30 00
	<hr/>
	\$3980 00
Grant,	5684 00
Do. special,	600 00
Reappropriated,	44 28
Borrowed,	800 00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$7128 28
Advances and over-expenditures,	3148 28
Appropriations of 1862,	3980 00
	<hr/>
	\$7128 28

### COUNTY OF COLCHESTER.

*Resolved*, That the sum of \$5,840, granted for ordinary repairs of Roads and Bridges in the County of Colchester in the year 1862, \$400 of extra grant for that County in 1862, \$254.44 undrawn from 1861, and \$600 borrowed under an Act of the Legislature of 1862, for the use of the North District, be appropriated as follows :

1. To repair bridge at Board Landing, and to repay \$115.32 advanced to Thomas Miller for repairs expended thereon in 1861,	\$200 00
2. To repay \$110.30 and \$77.50 advanced by Government to repair bridge at Truro over Salmon River, and to pay \$8.47 to John Dickson for like repairs, and to complete restoration of bridge,	800 00
3. To repay \$100, monies advanced by the Government for repair of road between Truro and Pictou County line,	100 00
4. To repair roads and bridges between Truro and Halifax County line, and to repay \$30.75, monies advanced by Governments for repairs thereof,	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$1200 00

5.	To repair road, Truro to Clifford's,	\$80 00	
6.	To repair road, Clifford's to Pictou County line,	80 00	
7.	To repair main post road from Onslow to Tatamagouche,	400 00	
8.	To pay over expenditure of Oliver Blair and Charles H. Marsh on bridge at E. H. Blair's,	8 28	
9.	To repair road from E. H. Blair's to Adam McNutt's bridge, and to pay David Murray account incurred thereon,	25 00	
10.	To repair road, Truro to Harmony by Wilson's Mountain,	20 00	
11.	C. Pearson's towards Stewiacke, (new line),	40 00	
12.	Truro to Harmony, by H. Hollingsworth's,	20 00	
			673 28
13.	To open road, Truro to Greenfield (new line),	30 00	
14.	To repair road from McCabes towards Middle Stewiacke,	20 00	
15.	To repair road from Charles Moore's to Upper Brookfield,	20 00	
16.	To repair road from Brookfield Station to D. Carter's,	15 00	
			85 00
17.	To build bridge near Thos. Clark's,	30 00	
18.	Repair Green's Creek to Job Darts, and to repay \$20 advanced to repair bridge over Green's Creek,	60 00	
19.	To repair road from Black Rock to Boar's Back,	20 00	
20.	To repair road from Samuel Forbes to William Miller's, Shore road,	10 00	
21.	To pay Sterns McNutt for building a bridge near his place,	32 80	
			152 80
22.	To repair embankment and bridge near Robt. Longhead's,	30 00	
23.	To repair Base Line road from Beaver Brook to Shubenacadie, past John Creelman's,	30 00	
24.	To repair Beaver Brook road to Philip's settlement, (new road), and to repair old road,	20 00	
25.	To repair road from John Gorrie's Lime Kiln to Halifax road,	20 00	
26.	To repair road from Eben Urquhart's to John Hattie's,	10 00	
27.	To repair road from Halifax road to Brookfield, by John Kennedy's,	10 00	
28.	To repair road from Andrew Christie's to John Clifford's, by Jacob Linds,	20 00	
29.	To repair road from Pictou road to John Johnston's,	5 00	
30.	To repair road from Pictou road at Asa Hoars to Saml. McNutt's,	15 00	
			160 00
31.	To repair road from Whipper's road to Robert McCallum's,	5 00	
32.	To repair road from Saml. Bartlett's to McLeod's, North River,	15 00	
33.	To repair bridge from Onslow to Earltown line and road, and to pay James Hall \$7.40 expended thereon,	80 00	
34.	To repair road from Kempt town to Earltown,	25 00	
35.	Pictou Road to McKenzie's mills,	5 00	
36.	John Archibald's to Abel Wall's,	12 00	
			142 00
37.	To repay advance to J. H. Blair for repairs on North River bridge,	20 00	
38.	To repay advance to Thos. Archibald, repairs to Fenton road,	20 00	
39.	To repair road from Abel Wall's to Post road,	15 00	
40.	To repair road from Main Post road to Alexr. Ross's,	5 00	
41.	To pay C. H. Marsh repairs to road near E. Blair's bridge,	10 00	
42.	To repair road from Adam McNutt's to Hoffman McNutt's,	10 00	

43. To pay E. F. Munro money expended on Old Tatamagouche road, on proof of total expenditure exclusive of statute labor being equal to \$40,	\$20 00	\$100 00
44. To repair road from Upper Stewiacke to New Larig,	50 00	
45. To repair the road from Creelman's Mill's to Musquodoboit,	20 00	
46. To repair the road from James D. Kennedy's to Middle Stewiacke, (new line),	20 00	
47. To open new road from near R. W. Frame's to Thomas Dickey's at Middle Stewiacke,	90 00	
48. To repair road from Whidden settlement to Greenfield,	20 00	
49. To repair road from George Taylor's to Upper Brookfield,	10 00	
50. To repair road from Pembroke to Otter Brook,	12 00	
51. To repair new line of road from S. Dyarmonds to Eastville,	40 00	
52. To finish new line of road round Grant's Hill,	20 00	
53. To repair road from D. C. Upham's to H. G. Cox,	30 00	
54. To repair bridge at Dunlap's mill,	50 00	
55. To pay over expenditure on bridge at Meeting House, and complete road and bridge,	30 00	
56. At the disposal of the Government,	190 00	582 00
57. To repair road from Brookfield Station to M. Stewiacke,	60 00	
58. To complete road from James McKay's shop at Gay's River, round Church Hill, and to pay W. Faulkner \$ for surveying thereon in 1860,	100 00	
59. To complete road from Church at Stewiacke by Fort Ellis road to E. B. McKenzie's,	20 00	
60. To complete road from E. B. McKenzie's to Green's Creek,	40 00	
61. To complete road from Benj. Campbell's to Gay's River,	30 00	
62. To pay David Dickey over-expended on bridge over St. Andrew's River at Robert Pollock's \$27.33, and on Stewiacke bridge \$10,	37 33	287 33
63. To repair bridge over Shubenacadie at Parker's, Halifax County contributing the other half,	30 00	
64. To repair road from M. Stewiacke to Lower Stewiacke,	60 00	
65. To finish alteration round hill at St. Andrew's, and repair road,	20 00	110 00
66. To pay Robert Murray expended on road from his place to River John road,	12 00	
67. To repair road from A. McDonald's to McKay's Brook,	20 00	
68. Widow John McLeod's towards A. McKay's mills,	6 00	
69. Widow McLeod's to Widow Sutherland's,	10 00	
70. John McKay's mills to R. McKay's brook,	20 00	70 00
71. To repay Jas. Campbell for sum expended on bridge below George Henderson's,	31 00	
72. To repair road from McKay's Corner to A. Gunn's,	20 00	
73. To repair road from A. Gunn's to George Hatches,	20 00	
74. To repair road from McKay's Corner by Berehan's to county line,	20 00	
75. Widow McDonald's to John McKenzie's at county line,	10 00	
76. John McKay's mills to W. Ross's house,	10 00	
77. W. Ross's to McBain's,	20 00	
78. A. McBain's to county line, west branch,	15 00	
79. do. do. by River John,	15 00	
80. Alex. McKay's mills to James McKay's,	20 00	

81.	To repair road, Jas. Sutherland's to Angus Sutherland's,	\$6 00
82.	Neil Sutherland's to Robert Murray's,	8 00
83.	William Ross's to A. McKay's mills,	18 80
84.	Clansy's to Donald McBaillie's, Spittal Hill,	10 00
85.	Fiddler's to county line by McIntosh's,	13 00
86.	Main road at Alex. Murray's to Berchan road,	8 00
87.	Colin Miners' to Fiddler's corner,	6 00
88.	R. Baillie's to Murdoch Studivair's,	6 00
89.	Alexr. McKay, tailor, to John McIntosh's,	13 00
90.	Cross roads to A. Fraser's, Salmon River,	10 00
91.	To open road from William McKay's, Caithness, to John McNutt's,	15 00
92.	To repair Campbell's bridge,	10 00
93.	To build bridge at Alex. McKays' mills,	20 00
324 86		
94.	To repay money advanced to build Lockerby bridge,	1000 00
95.	To pay balance due on Lockerby bridge,	321 90
96.	D. A. Campbell for covering French river bridge,	88 24
97.	James Urquhart over expenditure,	86 32
98.	Christopher Carruthers, expenditure on bridge,	60 00
99.	Expenditure on Bass Creek bridge,	35 70
100.	William Stevenson, expenditure on road,	6 20
101.	To make alteration on McBain's road,	20 00
102.	To repair Bell's bridge,	30 00
103.	To repair road from Lockerby's to county line,	30 00
104.	John Nelson's to McKay's mills,	15 00
105.	Tatamagouche to Dewer's bridge,	25 00
106.	D. McLeod to county line,	20 00
107.	John Drysdale to A. Langell's,	26 62
1764 98		
108.	To pay advances by Government to A. McKenzie,	50 95
109.	do. do. James Barnhill,	22 57
110.	J. W. Davison over expenditure on breakwater,	94 66
111.	A. McKenzie do. do.,	74 57½
112.	do. do. do.,	8 00
113.	Thomas Spencer do.,	2 80
114.	Chas. Sutherland do.,	11 00
115.	E. W. Higgins do.,	5 00
116.	Thomas Barber do.,	4 00
117.	Thos. B. Chisholm do.,	2 40
118.	Sydney Smith do.,	9 15
119.	E. A. Jones, R. Forman, and Wm. McKim, do.,	100 00
120.	Robert McLean, do. do.,	13 26
121.	Daniel Chisholm, do.,	30 00
122.	To repair road from Cribb's to Crowe's mills,	15 00
123.	From Crowe's mills to A. Beard's,	20 00
124.	To make alteration at Higgin's Hill,	117 66
125.	To repair road from E. Steeples' to John McDormonts,	25 00
126.	William Fletcher's to Widow Fletcher's,	20 00
127.	Jacob Peppard to J. Morrison,	12 00
128.	Chigamois bridge to S. McCully's,	20 00
129.	Samuel McCully's to Folly bridge,	30 00
130.	in Clarke's Hollow,	12 00
131.	round West's hill,	12 00
132.	James W. Almon's to Charles Flemming's,	12 00
133.	Charles Flemming's to Dickey's mills,	60 00
134.	John McLean's to Mines',	16 00
135.	To open road from John Brown's to Daniel Christy's,	25 00
136.	To repair road from McElman's to Dill's,	16 00
137.	Andrew Seeton's to Joseph Spencer's,	25 00
138.	Spencer's to county line,	30 00

139. To repair road to Castle Reigh,	\$30 00	
140. To open new road to Portapique mountain,	40 00	
141. To repair Debert River bridge,	20 00	
142. To cover Folly bridge,	35 16½	
		1026 69
143. To repair road from Upper Economy meeting house to W. Young's,	16 00	
144. To repair road from J. McLaughlan's to Economy river,	20 00	
145. S. McLaughlan's to back settlement,	20 00	
146. To repair Economy bridge,	50 00	
147. To open road from J. Campbell's to River Philip,	30 00	
148. To repair road from T. Faulkner's to East River,	20 00	
149. D. Morrison to Wm. Morrison,	15 00	
150. D. Morrison's to New Boston,	15 00	
151. Phail's bridge,	20 00	
152. Bridges on Bass River,	40 00	
153. Road from Harris Harrington's to W. McLellan's,	20 00	
154. Old Maccan road,	15 00	
155. Road from McLellan's to P. Doyle's,	30 00	
156. do. East river to Beaver brook,	20 00	
157. New road up Economy river,	20 00	
158. Road from P. Doyle's to county line,	20 00	
159. do. W. MacKim's to front road,	10 00	
160. Bridge near Dill's, and pay John N. Spencer ex- penditure thereon,	40 00	
		421 00
		\$7094 44
Grant of 1862,	\$5840 00	
Do. do., extra,	400 00	
Undrawn monies of 1861 re-appropriated,	254 44	
Amount authorized under act to be borrowed,	600 00	
		\$7094 44

### COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

*Resolved*, That the sum of five thousand eight hundred and forty dollars, granted for the Road and Bridge Service in the County of Cumberland, for the year 1862, and the further sum of three hundred and sixty-one dollars and fifty-two cents of undrawn monies, be subdivided and appropriated as follows :

To pay advance to Albert Fullerton,	\$100.00
Charles Lawrence,	84 20
Richard Thompson,	659 37
James H. Chapman,	39 35
Thomas Bacon,	40 00
John Davison,	36 00
Jacob Spicer,	30 00
Amos Thompson,	40 00
Matthew Smith,	20 00
Ralph Parsons,	12 00
James R. Mosse,	301 50
over-expenditure to John Dotten,	3 00
William Smith,	2 60
James Blair,	2 25
John Moore,	3 52
George Newcomb,	1 20
Edmund Fowler,	2 00

## EASTERN DISTRICT.

1.	On road from River Philip to Trueman's,	\$100 00
2.	Camither's to Charles Stevens', past Skerry's new line,	160 00
3.	Gulf Shore to Fanningsboro' road, new line,	100 00
4.	Joab's to Colchester line,	40 00
5.	D. Purdy's,	30 00
6.	John Atkinson's to Mire's	40 00
7.	Bcbees to New Amnan,	40 00
8.	Greenville Chapel towards Rufus Purdy's,	30 00
9.	Rufus Purdy's towards Greenville new line,	40 00
10.	Dewar's Bridge to Wallace,	60 00
11.	Wallace to Pugwash,	40 00
12.	North Shore to School House,	20 00
13.	Stevens' Mills to Wallace,	30 00
14.	Wallace Harbor to Angeoine's,	40 00
15.	Angeoine's to D. Purdy's,	20 00
16.	Watson's to Bartlett's,	30 00
17.	Stewart's to Wm. McLeod's,	20 00
18.	Com's to Victoria Settlement,	40 00
19.	Six-mile road to Hurd's,	20 00
20.	Foshner's past Com's,	40 00
21.	C. Oxley's to Taylor's,	32 00
22.	East Branch road past Walker's,	20 00
23.	Boomer's Brook Bridge,	20 00
24.	Road from McNutt's to River Philip,	40 00
25.	McLeod's to South Shore,	30 00
26.	Stephens' Mills to rear of James Grant,	30 00
27.	Cross road, Westchester,	40 00
28.	To repair Abiteaux, near Cawfield's,	30 00
29.	On road from Wilson's to Crawford's,	20 00
30.	Fanningsboro' road, past Oxley's,	40 00
30.	Stevens's road to J. McIntosh's,	20 00
	Reserved in Eastern District,	686 53

## CENTRAL DISTRICT.

32.	On road from County line to Fullerton's,	100 00
33.	Fullerton's to Isaac Stewart's,	150 00
34.	Stewart's to Province line,	150 00
35.	Amherst Point to Little Forks,	50 00
36.	Little Forks to Parrsboro line,	50 00
37.	Purdy's Mills to David Niles,	20 00
38.	post road to Nappan,	32 00
39.	Eel Creek to Duck Creek,	32 00
40.	Liecester to Tidnish road,	40 00
41.	Fullerton's to River Hebert,	40 00
42.	Joggins' Mines to Lower Cove,	30 00
43.	Canaan road past Ruscoe's,	20 00
44.	Amherst Point to Ferry,	80 00
45.	Toby's Mill's to McLellan's,	30 00
46.	River Philip to Maccan,	32 00
47.	post road to Salt Springs,	20 00
48.	J. Hannah's, past E. Pugsley's,	20 00
49.	Burns' Bridge,	40 00
50.	River Philip Bridge, Head Tide,	32 00
51.	Kiever's Bridge, Maccan,	20 00
52.	Bird's road, past Mrs. Kiever's,	20 00
	On account of Maccan Bridge,	1000 00



## PARRSBORO' DISTRICT.

53.	On road past Gabriel's to H. Jeffer's,	\$30 00
54.	From Harrington River to Moose River,	20 00
55.	Swan Creek to Mill Village,	40 00
56.	Beaver Dam Bridge, past McKay's, to McAlony's,	20 00
57.	On road from Andrew McAlony's to George Newcomb's,	12 00
58.	main road, near John Lockhart's, past John Morris's to Widow Smith's,	20 00
59.	On road from Widow Smith's to Delaney's road,	10 00
60.	Delaney's to Coal Mine road,	16 00
61.	Sand River to Jenk's Meadow,	30 00
62.	Jenk's Meadow to W. Harrison's,	30 00
63.	W. Harrison's to meeting house and alteration,	30 00
64.	Black Rock to J. D. Dickson's,	20 00
65.	Diligent River,	60 00
66.	John Vickery's to Thomas Bentley's,	20 00
67.	Robert Salter's to Phineas Taylor's,	10 00
68.	P. Taylor's to Fox River,	10 00
69.	main road to A. Graham's,	10 00
70.	W. Dow's to A. Vickery's,	16 00
71.	D. River school house,	16 00
72.	main road over P. Island towards C. Davison's,	10 00
73.	Three Sisters to Yarmouth,	16 00
74.	Yarmouth to Advocate,	16 00
75.	W. Morris's to Spicer's,	20 00
76.	Advocate to Cape D'Or,	20 00
77.	Grant's to J. Wilson's,	10 00
78.	main road past J. Allen's,	30 00
79.	Ratchford's River to R. Head River,	20 00
80.	Parson's, past J. Hazel's,	10 00
81.	On main road past Pleshaws',	10 00
82.	road from Cannon's Mills to Wilton's,	15 00
83.	main road to John Jeffer's,	10 00
84.	T. Rector's,	10 00
85.	road from C. Hatfield's to W. Morris's,	20 00
86.	R. River to C. Hatfields',	20 00
87.	road from Advocate to Apple River,	40 00
88.	Apple River Bridge to Adam McCully's,	24 00
89.	H. Jeffer's to main road alteration,	20 00
90.	Black Rock Bridge to West Bay,	17 00
91.	Mill Village to O'Mullin's,	20 00
92.	Dickey's to Cyprian Davison's,	20 00
93.	Swan Creek road to shore,	10 00
94.	cross roads to W. Smyth's,	20 00
95.	W. Smyth's to Diligent River,	20 00
96.	On road past Clansey's,	10 00
97.	from Charles McGuire's to head of Dugway,	10 00

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 \$6201 52

## COUNTY OF DIGBY.

*Resolved*, That the sum of Four Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty Dollars granted for the service of the Roads and Bridges, for the county of Digby, and One Thousand and Seventy Three Dollars and Sixty-Eight Cents of undrawn monies, be re-appropriated as follows :

1.	To repair road, S. W. angle to J. Seabin's,	\$30 00
2.	Leading past Rice mill, F. Rice's road,	36 00
3.	New road, towards Digby,	30 00
4.	Weymouth bridge, north side,	40 00
5.	do., south side,	40 00
6.	Leading towards Birch Point,	30 00
7.	Gilbert's Cove bridge,	24 00
8.	From William Hain's to Teigier's,	24 00
9.	Leading towards Meadow,	28 00
10.	From corner township line,	28 00
11.	From Tooker's mill to shore,	50 00
12.	New road back of Weymouth,	28 00
13.	Connecting north, middle and south range,	28 00
14.	From cross road past Edwin Jones,	28 00
15.	And bridge from N. Range to shore,	60 00
16.	From Mink Cove to South river,	28 00
17.	Parker road,	24 00
18.	By David Rice's cross road, Lake hill,	36 00
19.	S. W. angle to B. Waggoner's,	24 00
20.	Leading from south range to Hatfield's,	24 00
21.	Lake hill to F. Rice's road,	28 00
22.	To Petjack, Brier Island,	20 00
23.	South side N. E. Cove, Long Island,	24 00
24.	From Weymouth barrens to meeting-house,	28 00
25.	Barrens towards shore,	24 00
26.	Shelburne road, east,	32 00
27.	Barrens towards Duck pond,	50 00
28.	Township line, Digby and Hillsburgh,	32 00
29.	Towards Provost brook,	20 00
30.	Main road to Frank Geo's,	28 00
31.	To build a bridge on Mistake river,	28 00
32.	David Doucett's to Mumford's,	24 00
33.	Main road past Lamberson's,	28 00
34.	Tusket road,	28 00
35.	From Joggin-bridge, south east,	28 00
36.	Past W. F. Marshall's,	30 00
37.	Shelburne road to middle range,	28 00
38.	Towards Meadow,	24 00
39.	Post brook over mountain,	28 00
40.	J. Morehouse's corner to lake,	28 00
41.	West end of Lake to Sandy Cove,	28 00
42.	From Brook's towards Alder Cove,	28 00
43.	From Brook's to Geo's road,	20 00
44.	William Hains's corner, easterly,	25 00
45.	Elkana Trask's to Addington,	24 00
46.	Indian Path road,	20 00
47.	Little river to Petite,	28 00
48.	Morgan road, Bear river,	32 00
49.	From cross road Bloomfield to S. range,	24 00
50.	Post road to Henry Green's,	32 00
51.	Henry Green's to Bloomfield,	28 00
52.	Gilbert's Cove to south range,	40 00
53.	Richard Anderson's to south range,	20 00
54.	Neck road to Broad cove,	60 00

55.	To repair road, Tebo road to Lake Hill,	\$32 00
56.	T. Cook's to French road,	30 00
57.	Chas. McNeil's to south range,	40 00
58.	Road towards McBride's,	28 00
59.	Mistake towards N. E. branch,	24 00
60.	Bear River road to Mistake,	24 00
61.	Township line road,	40 00
62.	Bridge by Thos. Stark's,	28 00
63.	Brier Island to Lighthouse,	28 00
64.	Swamp and road to J. Cook's,	32 00
65.	Sissiboo Road from township line,	32 00
66.	Morgan road to Still Water,	32 00
67.	Thomas settlement to Bloomfield,	24 00
68.	Lewis settlement towards Jedry,	28 00
69.	Union road,	36 00
70.	Post road to settlement,	20 00
71.	Racket bank at Digby,	30 00
72.	Bank Gibbert's Cove,	20 00
73.	District No. 2 Brier Island,	15 00
74.	Post road to Doty shore,	25 00
75.	From McColla's to Doucett meadow,	25 00
76.	Shelburne road south,	32 00
77.	Edwin Jones to Marr's, Bloomfield,	28 00
78.	Open and repair Budd's road,	60 00
79.	Gilliand road,	15 00
80.	Commencing south to Lake Hill,	32 00
81.	From Tim Devoe's, east,	50 00
82.	Swamp and road from Hains's,	30 00
83.	Abbott road,	28 00
84.	Between Jones and Hogan's,	20 00
85.	From District No. 1 to Csosaboom's,	25 00
86.	Repair Indian hill to Sandy brook,	32 00
87.	North middle thence to south range,	30 00
88.	Lankford Road, east,	28 00
89.	Road towards Widow McConnells',	28 00
90.	Past Richard Clark's to Sissiboo,	25 00
91.	Nicholas Tebo's to Mumford's,	20 00
92.	Over-expenditure, No. 26,	2 50
93.	do. 30,	2 27
94.	do. 33,	6 00
95.	do. 41,	4 00
96.	do. 49,	2 00
97.	do. 58, \$7.89 ; do. 23, \$4.20,	12 09
98.	do. 67,	1 25
99.	do. 68,	1 57
100.	do. 93,	11 75
101.	Advances,	92 23
102.	do.	16 22
103.	do.	21 47
104.	do.	223 61
105.	do.	186 63
106.	do.	12 80
107.	do.	44 02
108.	do.	20 00
109.	do.	22 00
110.	Over-expenditure,	28 00
111.	do.	00 60
112.	do.	31 90
113.	do.	32 60
114.	do.	114 30
115.	do.	53 63

116.	To repair main post road to Porter settlement,	\$34 00
117.	Cedar lake road,	34 00
118.	Joel Hall's corner to Yarmouth line,	28 00
119.	Post road to John Jedry's,	34 00
120.	Harrington's to B. Devoe's,	36 00
121.	Col. Sonia's to Jessie Oake's,	24 00
122.	Boudro and Mallet's line,	28 00
123.	Road back of Chitticamp,	24 00
124.	Road to Cape St. Mary's,	36 00
125.	Hill road, Chitticamp,	20 00
126.	Charles Como's and Silistine Sonia's line,	28 00
127.	Post road to Pleasant cove,	16 00
128.	do. to Bear cove,	20 00
129.	Jessie Oake's line road,	32 00
130.	Oliver Doucett's line,	32 00
131.	Oliver Doucett's, northward,	24 00
132.	Francis Terio's line,	24 00
133.	Repair Road, Sonia's, northward,	24 00
134.	Lombard and Lilistine Como's line,	36 00
135.	Francis Terio's, northward,	24 00
136.	Maximin Como's line,	32 00
137.	Mathurine Como's line, 2nd or 3rd division,	44 00
138.	Sarafine Sonia's and Joseph Tario's line,	24 00
139.	Peter Como's and Tousant Godet's line,	24 00
140.	Duffus and Sonia's line,	24 00
141.	Chas. Sonia's to Maximim Como's,	24 00
142.	Peter Terio's road,	44 00
143.	Post road to Frank White's,	44 00
144.	Usebe Godet's, southward,	20 00
145.	Peter C. Melanson's to Peter Terio's,	24 00
146.	Placide LeBlanc line road,	32 00
147.	Post road to Bellevoe's farm,	36 00
148.	Bellevoe's Farm to mill,	36 00
149.	Michael Lovett's, eastward,	80 00
150.	From Tusket road, west,	80 00
151.	Geo. McAlpine's township line,	25 00
152.	Sullivan's road,	24 00
	Alex. Sonia's to S. Robicheau's,	32 00
	Bonefaut's line road,	24 00
	Road to LeBlanc's mill,	28 00
	Griffith's road,	30 00
	Joseph Timalt's line road,	24 00
	Christopher Dugan's road,	24 00
	Michael Wood's to Spovil's,	24 00
	Chas. G. Doucett's road,	30 00
	Gacien Tebo's road,	24 00

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\$6053 44

### COUNTY OF GUYSBOROUGH.

*Resolved,* That the sum of four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges in the county of Guysborough for the present year, and the further sum of thirteen dollars and eight cents, undrawn and appropriated for the same service, making together the sum of four thousand eight hundred and ninety-three dollars and eight cents, be applied as follows :

1.	To repay advance to build Goose Harbor Bridge,	\$1165 00
2.	Bridge on Whitehead road,	27 40
3.	Bridges on Eastern road,	75 88

4.	To repay advance to repair road, post road, to Antigonish,	\$62 13
5.	of ls. 3d on contract for building Bridge at Anderson's,	50 00
6.	To pay J. & C. Jost on account of loan for Strait road,	600 00
7.	Hon. R. M. Cutler loan and instalment for do.	425 00
8.	E. H. Francheville interest on loan,	24 00
9.	John Jamieson in full of loan and interest,	240 00
10.	John Jamieson over-expenditure on Halfway Cove Bridge,	6 30
11.	John G. Cunningham his over-expenditure,	27 05
12.	Elias Cook his over-expenditure,	12 00
13.	Alexander McLean his over-expenditure,	28 20
14.	John Connery his over-expenditure,	16 47
15.	George Norris his over-expenditure,	40 00
16.	John Ehler his over-expenditure,	40 00
17.	John Forristall his over-expenditure,	13 50
18.	Edward Whitman his over-expenditure,	14 40
19.	Michael Maun building bridges,	12 20
20.	Stephen Strahan, repairing bridges Port Mulgrave,	11 00
21.	John Chisholm, repairing new Tracadie road,	9 60
22.	William McKenzie on account of over-expenditure,	60 00
23.	Angus Kirk over-expenditure on road to Sherbrooke,	43 47½
24.	Angus Kirk over-expenditure on E. road 1860 and 1861,	8 26
25.	William Smith over expenditure on road from E. road to W. Smith, Sr.,	33 40
26.	John Sinclair over expenditure on road from Goshen to Country Harbor,	18 20
27.	Adam McGrath over-expenditure,	38 10
28.	Angus Cameron his over-expenditure,	20 00
29.	John F. Taylor his over-expenditure survey,	20 00
30.	Angus Cameron over-expenditure E. River,	80 00
31.	To repair road between St. Mary's and Liscomb,	60 00
32.	Clay Head and County Line,	60 00
33.	Sherbrooke and mouth St. Mary's,	80 00
34.	E. side Indian Harbor Lake,	40 00
35.	To build bridge at Indian Harbor Beach,	60 00
36.	repair road from Goshen to Country Harbor cross roads,	60 00
37.	cross roads Country Harbor to Pride's,	300 00
38.	west side Country Harbor,	30 00
39.	complete road from Country to Isaac's Harbor,	150 00
40.	build bridge at McKay's intervalle,	50 00
41.	Auld's Cove,	60 00
42.	Fraser's, Tracadie,	60 00
43.	repair road from Fraser's to old Tracadie road, past Gutro's,	60 00
44.	old Tracadie road,	60 00
45.	repay advance to Angus Kirk for Isaac's Harbor road,	228 87
46.	repair road through Giant Lake Settlement,	100 00
47.	finish road from Forks to E. River Church,	100 00
48.	repair road near Two Mile Lake,	40 00
49.	build bridge at David Archibald's,	52 64½
50.	repair road between Indian and Holland Harbors,	20 00

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\$4893 08

## COUNTY OF HALIFAX.

*Resolved*, That the sum of seven thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars, granted for roads and bridges in the county of Halifax, and six hundred and thirteen dollars and one cent (undrawn from last year), be appropriated as follows :

## WESTERN DISTRICT.

To repay government advances and over-expenditures of Roach and Inglis,	\$365 25
S. L. Shannon advance to bridge on road between Wright's and Indian Harbor,	8 00
Henry Pryor, printing handbills and auctioneer's fees, in new road, Peggy's cove,	10 00

*Great Roads.*

To repair road from North West Arm to Inglis,	150 00
Inglis' to Lunenburg county line,	100 00
Three-mile house to centre Sackville bridge,	100 00

*Cross Roads.*

To repair road from Hubley's to French Village,	50 00
Dover to Lower Ward, St. Margaret's Bay,	80 00
Croucher's forks to Woodin's bridge, and repairs to do,	40 00
Village road to Covey's,	20 00
Covey's to Peggy's Cove line,	20 00
Wright's to Indian River,	20 00
Indian River to Davison's mills,	20 00
Hammond's Plains to Chester road,	40 00
do. to Windsor road,	20 00
City line to McIntosh's bridge,	50 00
Margaret's Bay road to Charles Drysdale's,	50 00
do. through Greenhead,	20 00
Drysdale's to Prospect bridge,	40 00
Prospect Bridge to Prospect,	60 00
White's to Gaul's,	20 00
Widow Drysdale's to bridge head of Turn's Bay and L. Prospect,	40 00
East side of Turn's Bay,	20 00
Old Margaret's Bay road to John Shea's, including alteration,	60 00
John Shea's to Sambro,	50 00
McIntosh's bridge to Ketch harbor,	100 00
Ferguson's cove to Herring cove,	30 00
Herring cove road to Herring cove,	20 00
do. by Hennebury's to Ferguson's cove,	20 00
Chester road to French village,	30 00
North West Arm to Three Mile House,	40 00
Coot cove road,	20 00
Ketch Harbor road to Duncan's cove,	20 00
Kearney road,	200 00
Oakhill road, Springfield,	20 00
C. Drysdale's, Brookside, to Prospect road,	20 00
Purcell's cove to Northwest arm quarries,	20 00
George Brown's in Herring cove to Ketch Harbor road,	20 00
Pennant river bridge,	50 00
Ferguson's cove to Purcell's cove,	40 00
Amount at disposal of members for western district,	236 75

## EASTERN DISTRICT.

To repay Government advances, \$3143.75; less special grant, \$1600,	\$1543 75
To pay Bank of Nova Scotia interest on loan,	172 45
G. H. and W. Leslie, over-expenditure,	94 87
To repay John Esson, advances,	140 00
To repair road from Sackville bridge to Hants' county line,	160 00
Dartmouth to Hants' county line,	160 00
Rutherford's to bridge, Middle Musquodoboit,	240 00
Middle Musquodoboit to Guysborough county line,	200 00
Caledonia district,	40 00
Main road near Sedgwick's to Higgin's settlement,	20 00
Road by Butcher's to Upper Stewiacke,	20 00
Gladwin's gate to meet Higgin's settlement road,	30 00
G. Cole's bridge through Bruce's settlement towards Higgin's mills,	20 00
Guild's bridge to John McLeod,	30 00
Meagher's Grant to Musquodoboit Harbor,	250 00
do. to Guysborough bridge,	30 00
Bridge at Gully near Logan's,	40 00
Gay's river to Middle Musquodoboit,	60 00
Windsor road to Beaver Bank farm,	40 00
Beaver Bank farm to county line,	40 00
Proston to Cole Harbor, new line,	250 00
Dartmouth to Porter's lake,	70 00
Porter's lake to Musquodoboit river,	40 00
Musquodoboit river to Ship Harbor,	100 00
Draw bridge at Jeddore,	40 00
Tracy's to Tangier,	50 00
Tangier to Sheet Harbor,	80 00
Sheet Harbor to Salmon River,	250 00
Salmon River to Moose Head,	20 00
Moose Head to Necum Teuch,	20 00
Necum Teuch to Ecum Secum,	30 00
Dartmouth to Cole Harbor,	30 00
Dorey's mills to George Lloyds,	20 00
do. to Harvy road,	20 00
Three Fathom Harbor to draw bridge,	40 00
Dartmouth to Hutt's, Eastern Passage,	50 00
Mansfield's to head of Lake Porter,	30 00
Smither's to Cole Harbor,	20 00
Old look out road,	20 00
Smith's to Evan's,	20 00
Harvey road to chapel, Chezetcook,	30 00
East side Chezetcook,	30 00
Conrod's, Petpiswick, to Chezetcook,	10 00
West side do., George Anderson's, downwards,	20 00
East side do. downwards,	40 00
East side Musquodoboit Narrows, downwards,	20 00
East side do., upwards,	20 00
West side Jeddore, to Chambers Blakeley, junr.,	25 00
Chambers Blakeley, junr., to the Cape,	25 00
East side Jeddore, downwards,	25 00
A. W. Webber's to Clam Harbor,	20 00
A. Beck's, to do.,	10 00
Owl's Head to Ship Harbor,	50 00
Stoddart's Beach Hill to Clam Harbor,	50 00
Sheet Harbor to Musquodoboit,	150 00
Wm. Wall's, eastward, to Harvey road,	10 00
Towards building bridge across Schubencadie,	400 00
Little river bridge and road,	32 00
Amount at disposal of members for eastern district,	130 00

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 \$7969 01

## COUNTY OF HANTS.

*Resolved*, That the sum of six thousand and twenty-three dollars and fifty-two cents, for the Roads and Bridges of the County of Hants, in the year 1862, be appropriated as follows, viz. :

## NORTH HANTS.

To pay advances to Danl. Cochran,	\$30 00
J. & J. B. Sanford,	209 99
Robert Faulkner,	155 37
Donald McDougall,	250 63
Samuel Smith,	50 30
Samuel Meek,	71 72
Robert Carter,	40 00
over-expenditures—Samuel Meek,	10 75
Alexander Clarke,	16 00
Bank of Nova Scotia,	448 00
re-build bridge at Ryan's Creek,	100 00
make alteration on road between Maitland and Shubenacadie, and to pay Donald McDougall \$5.20,	70 00
pay Joseph Thompson over-expenditure on Kennetcook bridge, near Jas. Miller's, in 1860,	16 55
pay Thos. Meighan, expended in 1861,	24 20
repair road from Maitland to Rocky Brook,	20 00
rebuild bridge at Lathy's, and to pay John Clarke \$2.00,	20 00
repair road from Rocky Brook to Macumber's,	30 00
Macumber's to Five Mile River Church,	30 00
past Geary's,	20 00
from Burton's to King's,	40 00
Georgefield towards Keating's,	20 00
McLearn's to Richard Cooke's,	20 00
Thompson's towards Wier's,	30 00
Kennetcook to Noel,	20 00
Burns', past Etenger's,	20 00
new road from Faulkner's mills to Densmore's Lake,	55 00
road from Tennecape to Noel,	30 00
Colbert's road,	10 00
Kennetcook bridge to Newport line,	40 00
DeWolf's brook,	30 00
road from DeWolf's brook to Gore,	30 00
Gore to Upper Rawdon,	20 00
Upper Rawdon to Beaver Bank,	100 00
road from Upper Rawdon to Withrow's mills,	20 00
bridge over River Herbert at Barron's mills,	50 00
road from Fenton's, past Haine's,	20 00
John C. Withrow's towards Carter's,	20 00
Benery road from McLearn's farm to Withrow's mills,	30 00
road from Rawdon church to Joseph Mosher's,	30 00
bridge and crossway near Daniel Lockhart's,	20 00
road from Cogmagan to Walton,	50 00
Walton to Tennecape,	50 00
Walton to Bass Creek,	30 00
Bass Creek to Cheveric,	35 00
past Benjamin Smith's,	20 00
from Kennetcook bridge to Constantine,	25 00
open new road from Cogmagun to Kennetcook bridge,	40 00
repair road past Anthony's to Cheveric,	30 00
new Cambridge road,	20 00
road past Smith's towards Skaling's,	20 00



To repair road from Ansley's to Wallace's,	\$20 00
Rawdon road past Greene's mill,	20 00
Constantine's to Stephen Blackburn,	20 00
marsh road at Sterling's,	20 00
Asa Hamilton's,	20 00
new road from Nicholas Blois to Isaac Hamilton's, when it has been certified that \$30 has been expended by subscription,	30 00
cover Walton bridge,	80 00
repair road at Higgins' mills,	20 00
bridge at Mason's,	15 00
bridge at Knowlax's,	20 00
road from Mumford's to Newport Village,	20 00
George Cochran's to Muddy Marsh,	20 00
George Cochran's to S. B. Dimock's,	20 00
new road from S. B. Dimock's to Marster's,	30 00
road from S. B. Dimock's to back road,	20 00
Barron's towards Noel,	20 00
Township line, past Jacob Wier's,	20 00
Black Rock ferry to main road,	20 00
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	\$3023 51

## SOUTH DISTRICT.

*Falmouth.*

To rebuild bridge at Judge Desbarres,	80 00
Post road to Horton line,	40 00
Road to Capt. Coffin's,	16 00
Main road to John Payzant's,	16 00
New road to Hantsport,	40 00
Cross road to Horton mountain, past T. Young's,	16 00
From Falmouth line to Geldert's,	30 00
Road leading to Daniel Bishop's,	20 00
Manning Road,	16 00
Road to Barkhouse mills,	16 00
Old Mountain road,	16 00
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	\$3329 51

*Windsor.*

Over-expenditure on St. Croix Bridge,	165 40
John E. Taylor for plan,	8 00
Main road from Martin's to Windsor,	40 00
From St. Croix to Windsor,	40 00
Spa Springs to Trenholm's,	20 00
Trenholm's, Upper Avon Bridge,	16 00
Forks to Falmouth line,	40 00
DeWolf's to Trenholinc's corner,	16 00
Old Ponhook road,	16 00
Old Ardoise road,	16 00
Dawson road,	16 00
Wentworth road,	16 00
Road to Newport Station,	50 00

*Newport.*

From John Sweet's to Newport corner,	40 00
Road past George Steven's,	16 00
Newport corner to Meander bridge,	16 00
To rebuild bridge near Stephen Harvie's,	16 00

From Brooklyn to Meander bridge,	\$30 00
From Meander bridge to St. Croix,	30 00
To repair St. Croix bridge,	30 00
Muddy Marsh road,	20 00
Parker's mills to Stephen's road,	16 00
Road past Major Greeno's,	16 00
Road past Aker's,	16 00
From Stevens's road to Cannivan's,	16 00
Road and bridge past William McKay's,	40 00
From Fisher's corner to Smiley's,	16 00
Lockhart's to Smiley's,	16 00
Smiley's to Rawdon line,	16 00
Road past A. McKay's,	16 00
From William McKay's to J. Parker's,	16 00

*Rawdon.*

From Fisher's corner to Charles Dimock's,	30 00
Bond's mills to Temperance Hall,	16 00
From Cleverdon's to Meander Bridge,	40 00
From Meander to Bear River,	20 00

*Uniacke.*

From county line to Uniacke station,	30 00
Uniacke station to John Sweet's,	40 00
Railroad to Aker's,	20 00
E. Ahern's past Aker's,	16 00
From Aker's to Beaver Bank,	16 00
County line past Shunivan's,	16 00

*Douglas.*

From Gordon's bridge past Donald Ferguson's,	16 00
Lively's to Scott's mills,	16 00
Indian road past John McDonald's,	16 00
From Rawdon road to Gore,	16 00
Nine Mile River Bridge to Rawdon line,	20 00
From Donaldson's to Neil Fraser's,	16 00
To repair Indian Road,	20 00
Road at Thomas McDonald's,	20 00
Hyde's barn to Wickwier's,	16 00
Road to Wallace's, Indian road,	20 00
From Sheridan's past Ansley's,	16 00
Nine-mile River bridge to Elmsdale Station,	25 00
From Roulston's to Rawdon line,	16 00
Roulston's to Dan. Thompson's,	16 00
Nine-mile River to McKenzie's, Grand Lake,	16 00
Road past A. Robinson's,	16 00
Scott's mills to main road,	16 00
Over-expenditure Shubenacadie bridge,	10 00
Shubenacadie station to District Cove,	20 00
Road to Nine-Mile River past Singers,	20 00
To pay William Etter over-expenditure,	2 00
Francis Canty do.	9 00
Samuel Meek, do.	11 00
Bank of Nova Scotia,	403 00
David Cochran,	30 00
Josiah Parker,	16 00
J. B. Pellew,	165 50
Saml. Smith,	50 30

To pay Samuel Meek,	\$71 72
N. E. Davidson,	60 30
Constant Church,	31 00
Thomas Manning,	80 12
C. B. Bowman,	61 69
Terrence Cauty,	47 75
William McKay,	16 36
Robert Salter,	170 44
Constant Church,	36 10
	\$6024 09

### COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

*Resolved*, That the sum of six thousand six hundred dollars, road monies granted for the year 1862, and seventy-two dollars and forty-two cents (undrawn monies for the County of Inverness), be appropriated as follows :—

1. Lower bridge, River Inhabitants, to Dowling's bridge,	\$26 00
2. Dowling's bridge to Arch. Cameron's brook,	20 00
3. Arch. Cameron's brook to Upper bridge,	20 00
4. Upper bridge, River Inhabitants, to cross roads, River Dennis road,	30 00
5. All. McIsaac's brook to Ron. McEachern's,	30 00
6. Ron. McEachern's to Little Judique,	16 00
7. Main road, Judique, to cross roads, River Dennis,	30 00
8. Little Judique to Big Judique, Shore road,	16 00
9. Cross road, River Dennis, to Samuel McLean's,	30 00
10. Main road at Long Point to cross road at McDougal's,	16 00
11. Roderick McNeill's, Craigneish, to River Inhabitants,	16 00
12. Low Point to cross road near Low Point,	30 00
13. Cross road near Low Point to River Inhabitants, north line,	20 00
14.     do.             do.             do.             south line,	40 00
15. Plaister Cove to Long Stretch,	90 00
16. Main road, River Inhabitants, to Cross, Long Stretch bridge, to road on west side,	16 00
17. River Inhabitants to River Dennis, by Big brook,	100 00
18. Head St. George's Channel to River Inhabitants,	16 00
19. County line to All. Cameron's brook,	40 00
20. All. Cameron's brook to George McKenzie's,	40 00
21. George McKenzie's to Seeley's brook,	30 00
22. Seeley's brook to Samuel McLean's,	30 00
23. Owen's to Chisholm's bridge, north side,	16 00
24. R. D. Bridge to Seal Cove,	16 00
25. R. D. Road to Turk,	16 00
26. Church, Indian rear, to John McKinnon's,	30 00
27. John McKinnon's to Little Narrows, and to Church,	56 00
28. Church, Indian rear, to Blue's cove,	40 00
29. Saw-mill, Whycoomagh, to County line,	40 00
30. McLean's, at Seal cove, County line,	40 00
31. Indian rear by Campbell's Mount to Big Ronald's,	30 00
32. Turk Settlement to John Campbell's bridge, Indian rear,	30 00
33. Indian rear to Lake Ainslie,	36 00
34. Indian rear to James Smith's,	36 00
35. James Smith's to Widow McKeen's,	20 00
36. Widow McKeen's to Adam's bridge,	16 00
37. Adam's bridge to Main road, and to repair bridge,	20 00
38. Cross road, River Inhabitants, to Cross road, River Dennis,	30 00
39. New Canada to Norman Peterson's,	16 00
40. Dwyer's to Lake Ainslie,	16 00
41. New bridge, Mabou, to North East,	20 00

42. North East to Mabou mouth,	\$20 00
43. James Doyle's to North East,	16 00
44. James Doyle's to Ainslie, Town line,	16 00
45. Junction, C. M. road, to Coal Mines,	16 00
46. John Fraser's to Red Brook,	16 00
47. Red Brook to Banks',	16 00
48. Main road to Cape Mabou, by Campbell's hill, to repair bridge,	16 00
49. Devost's to A McPhee's Coal Mines,	16 00
50. A. McPhee's to McDonald's mill,	16 00
51. McDonald's mill, Coal Mines, to Light Point,	20 00
52. Light Point to junction Coal Mines road,	20 00
53. Do. Angus McIsaac's, No. 1, to repair bridges,	30 00
54. McIsaac's, No. 1, to Main road,	16 00
55. Main road to John Kennedy's, Broad Cove, old line,	16 00
56. Broad Cove Chapel to S. W. Margaree,	16 00
58. B. C. Intervale to Top Cape, Mabou,	20 00
59. Port Hood to S. W. Road, towards Indian Point, new line,	40 00
60. S. W. Bridge, West side, to cross new bridge at Indian Point to Main road,	40 00
61. S. W. Mabou to Robert Power's, thence to Sugary Farm,	16 00
62. Robert Power's to John McDonald's,	16 00
63. John McDonald's to R. D. Road,	20 00
64. Norman Patterson's, half way to R. D.	16 00
65. Half way to River Dennis to River Dennis,	16 00
66. New bridge to Turk Settlement,	24 00
67. New bridge, Mabou, to Murray's,	30 00
68. Murray's bridge, Mabou, to main road by McFarlane's,	20 00
69. John Beaton's to Black Livingstone's,	16 00
70. Stony Brook to Lake Ainslie,	30 00
71. John W. McKeen's to Lake Ainslie,	30 00
72. Loch Ban to John McIsaac's, west side lake,	30 00
73. John McIsaac's to James McDonald's,	16 00
74. James McDonald's to head Lake,	30 00
75. Head Lake Ainslie to McMillan's point,	35 00
76. McMillan's Point to outlet Lake Ainslie,	35 00
77. Main road to East side Lake Ainslie, to repair bridge,	36 00
78. Outlet Lake Ainslie to McFarlane's, east side,	16 00
79. Do. do. west side,	16 00
80. For Mill-brook bridge and McFarlane's, Upper bridge,	100 00
81. New bridge, Lake Ainslie, to Doherty's brooks,	20 00
82. Doherty's brook to Loch Ban,	16 00
83. McFarlane's upper bridge to chapel, west side,	30 00
84. Do. do. do., east side,	60 00
85. Bridge at chapel, to main road, Forks,	60 00
86. Do. Young's bridge, west side,	36 00
87. Bridge at chapel to Broad Cove,	20 00
88. Main road at Mowatt's up Big brook,	16 00
89. Big brook to S. W. Margaree,	16 00
90. Martin Codey's, Big brook, to S. W. chapel,	16 00
91. Mouth Margaree, Henry White's, east side,	70 00
92. Henry White's to Doyle's bridge,	30 00
93. New bridge at Doyle's to Phillip's,	16 00
94. To repair upper bridge, Margaree,	50 00
95. From Tingley's crossing at McLearn's to Big Intervale,	16 00
96. Murdoch Ross's to head Big Intervale,	30 00
97. Ingraham's brook to Big Intervale, by McDonald's mills,	16 00
98. Margaree to Big pond,	30 00
99. Big pond to Cheticamp,	30 00
100. Little river, half-way, to Grand Antz,	20 00
101. Grand Antz half way to Little River,	25 00

102. Grand Antz, half way to Cape North,	\$35 00
103. Smith's, Skye Glen, to Ainslie Glen,	16 00
104. Broad Cove to Forks, Margaree,	20 00
105. Big brook up the east side, new line,	16 00
106. Main road at Judique to Plaister Cove, rear line,	100 00
107. John McDonald's, rear Judique, to River Inhabitants,	20 00
108. To repair Murray's bridge and road each way,	20 00
109. From Beaton's, Skye Glen, to Chisholm's, north side,	16 00
110. Road near Dunbar's mill to Broad Cove,	20 00
111. Widow McKeen's to A. Campbell's, to repair bridge,	30 00
112. Hugh Cameron's to Don. Cameron's, Esq.,	20 00
113. S. W. Mabou bridge to Black Livingston bridge,	20 00
114. Big Intervale to Cheticamp,	20 00
115. N. E. Mabou by D. Beaton's brook to Cape,	20 00
116. Widow McKeen's to New Canada,	16 00
117. From Ship Harbor road towards River Inhabitants by Duff's mill,	20 00
118. Richmond county line on main post road to Victoria county line,	808 17
119. To build bridge at David Walsh's,	120 00

*To Repay Road Advances.*

F. W. McKenzie,	\$55 00
G. C. Lawrence,	302 33
Do.	60 00
Do.	989 45
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	1406 78

*Over-Expenditures.*

1. John Beaton, Esq.,	61 95
2. Donald McLean, Ban,	10 00
3. Angus Campbell, New Canada,	21 00
4. Donald Cameron,	16 00
5. Rev. John Grant,	58 80
6. W. A. McKeen,	20 15
7. F. McKenzie,	275 00
8. James White and E. O'Quinn,	84 00
9. John Kennedy and Allan Isaac,	58 20
10. Lambert L. Smith,	60 00
11. Mal. McKay,	27 35
12. Patrick Thumpkin,	27 50
13. Angus McMaster,	4 80
14. Chas. Cameron,	40 00
15. James Doyle,	30 47
16. Michael Cody,	20 00
17. Do.	8 00
18. D. McLellan,	20 00
19. John McKinnon,	20 00
20. G. C. Lawrence,	34 60
21. Capt. A. McDonald,	1 65
22. H. Blanchard, to repay cash lost in transmitting by mail,	16 00
23. Alex. Beaton, for repair bridge and road,	40 00
24. McMillan, bridges, Lake Ainslie,	200 00
	<hr/>
	\$1155 47

## COUNTY OF KING'S.

*Resolved*, That the sum of five thousand and four hundred dollars granted for the repair of the roads and bridges of King's County in the year 1862, also one hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty cents undrawn monies for 1861, be appropriated as follows:—

*Advances.*

To John Eagles and Wm. Reed, build bridge at Bishop's mills,	\$40 00
Araham Spinney,	63 15
John Lawrence,	29 60
John Eagles,	5 40
Abner Kenie,	25 30
Lawrence Creamer,	60 77
George A. Allan,	20 00
John Orpin,	37 80
Kinsman Fuller, Gaspereau river bridge, \$1040.14, less special grant \$400,	640 14
To pay James Cogswell, Esq. last instalment and interest,	865 00
Samuel Martin, interest one year on note,	24 00
Griffin, minor, balance on note, and one year's interest,	212 00
Bank of Nova Scotia, one year's interest on bond,	120 00
Robert Burgess, balance on contract Cornwallis bridge,	340 00

## SOUTH DISTRICT.

On the road leading to Cleaveland's mill, in 1861,	60 60
To repair Berwick bridge in 1861,	22 75
damage by freshet at Black river bridge, 1861,	16 25
On the Alten road, Dalhousie,	30 00
Lake George road, south end,	10 00
Donellon road, Dalhousie,	10 00
From John McGregor's to Nelly's mill,	20 00
To repair bridge at McMarster's mill,	100 00
On Annapolis river, near Kingston,	80 00
Roadway at Tuft's mill,	30 00
Bridge on Annapolis Run near A. Spinney's,	10 00
On the road from Post road to Ward road,	20 00
On the Ward road east of Glebe road,	16 00
To repair bridge on South river between Ewing's and Pitcher's,	32 00
On the road from Canaan road to Lake George,	30 00
To repair bridge on Ward road near James Pattersons,	20 00
Woodward bridge on Cornwallis river,	100 00
Pineo bridge on Post road,	30 00
Bridge between Woodworth road and post road,	20 00
Bridge near William Jordan's,	36 00
On new road from post road south past James Miller's,	30 00
On Sherbrooke road from county line, northerly,	40 00
from Moore's mills, southerly,	40 00
On North river road from Jas. Caldwell's to Mosher's mills,	20 00
On Deep Hollow road,	30 00
To repair bridge at Bishop's mills, Gaspereau river,	120 00
at Gaspereau village, and pay over-expenditure, 1860,	32 00
To complete new road up Scofield mountain,	60 00
Bridge near Thompson Lyman's, and over-expenditure,	28 00
On new road from John Atwill's past B. Vaughan's,	30 00
On Harvey road,	15 00
On Black river new road, and to open road to Shaw's,	30 00
On old post road from county line to John Lawrence's,	40 00

On Telegraph road, and repair Curry brook bridge,	\$40 00
From Daniel Bishop's past John Bishop's to mill,	20 00
From Stephen Benjamin's to Edward Portney's,	20 00
On post road from county line to Oliver Lockhart's,	60 00
Oliver Lockhart's, northerly,	60 00
On road from Post road to Hantsport,	16 00
at Pitt's to Bluff road,	16 00
On Causeway, Lower Horton bridge,	20 00
Undrawn for South District,	110 11

## NORTH DISTRICT.

To pay over-expenditure No. 14 \$4.40, No. 36 \$1.55, and No. 57 \$1.35,	7 30
For building Clarke's bridge in 1861,	81 97
bridge near L. Morse's in 1861,	38 85
For repair of bog road in 1861,	34 70
For building saw mill bridge in 1861,	41 50
bridge on cross road in 1861,	16 40
For repair of Woodward bridge in 1861,	6 00
Townhouse road in 1861,	13 50
Huntingdon Point road bridge, 1861,	6 00
To open new road from Jackson's to Chipman's road,	32 00
For Scot's Bay road,	24 00
From Bester North's, to top of mountain,	50 00
From Black Hole past H. Irvin's,	12 00
For road up the Wood Hollow to Baxter's Harbor,	20 00
To open new road by Wm. Hamilton's to Pent's,	20 00
Past Delaney, Sheffield's,	24 00
Past Burgess Newcomb's,	10 00
John Margeson Hill,	20 00
For the Gibson road,	20 00
Road east of Hall's harbor bridge,	20 00
Road past Wm. Kelly's to Chipman's brook,	32 00
From Chipman's brook to Magrath's,	20 00
For the road past Enoch Arnold's,	20 00
Canada Creek road,	50 00
For the Black Rock mountain road,	30 00
From C. Skinner's on Givan road, to top of mountain,	20 00
Turner's Point road to Ogilvie's brook pier,	20 00
Armstrong's to Ogilvie's brook pier,	20 00
To complete alteration Mill pond hill near McKin's,	20 00
From Charleton's to Givan Harbor,	20 00
For Tall brook bridge and Black Rock road,	20 00
To open new road near Asahel Rockwell's up mountain,	80 00
On road from White's past Freeman's,	20 00
Past Saunder's and Spicers',	20 00
For the north end of new road by Lemonts',	20 00
To complete road from Woodworth road over bog,	32 00
To repair bridge near Jackson's over Cornwallis river,	40 00
For the Marsters mountain road,	20 00
Long Beach road past Hsley's,	20 00
Pero Dyke bridge,	32 00
Patten mountain road,	20 00
S. Rockwell mountain road,	20 00
To complete bridge on Bishop's road,	32 00
From Morden road on Clarke's road, and make alteration,	50 00
Pier to Ogilvie Hollow,	60 00
From Walton's corner on Morden road to the Bay,	60 00
Morden road past Isaac Foster's,	24 00
Armstrong's on Claremont road to the Bay,	24 00

For the new road past Marsden Foster's,	\$20 00
From Dempsey corner on Ormsby road to the Bay,	24 00
Ormsby road on Clarke road,	24 00
Bishop's road to Wilmot line,	20 00
Morden road on Australia road,	20 00
Claremont road to Lawrence Harris,	24 00
For the Bishop's road,	24 00
Undrawn for North Riding,	29 34
For repairs, Walker bridge, in 1861,	4 00

## COUNTY OF LUNENBURG.

*Resolved*,—That the sum of six thousand dollars, voted for the Roads and Bridges in the County of Lunenburg, for 1862, be appropriated as follows, viz.:

To pay Government advances,	\$216 95
William Mackeen on third instalment by error in Road Scale for 1861,	160 00

To be expended on Roads and Bridges as follows :

1. From Casper Eisenhauer's to Westhaver's,	30 00
2. Fener's Mill to Winacht's Bridge,	40 00
3. Winacht's bridge to Bridgewater,	30 00
4. Westhaver's Corner to Fener's Mill, and to pay Jno. Fener \$3.60,	35 00
5. Martin's River to Kedy's, including bridge,	30 00
6. Kedy's bridge to Mader's bridge,	10 00
7. Mader's bridge to Martin's brook and bridge,	16 00
8. Martin's brook to Common, including onwards,	16 00
9. Steverman's to Lunenburg,	10 00
10. Lunenburg to Jacob Hertle's,	30 00
11. Jacob Hertle's to LaHave River,	30 00
12. LaHave Road to Spectacle Lakes,	28 00
13. Spectacle Lakes to Charles Rudolf's,	20 00
14. Charles Rudolf's to Bridgewater,	40 00
15. main road past Jno. Beringer's,	10 00
16. Mahone Bay to Casper Eisenhauer's,	30 00
17. Charles Rudolf's to James Mackeen's,	12 00
18. Leonard Herman's to Zink's Point,	16 00
19. Nicholas Acker's to Jacob Kolp's,	24 00
20. Jacob Kolp's to cross roads,	30 00
21. cross roads to Neiford's corner,	24 00
22. Neiford's corner to Edward Mossman's,	12 00
23. Neiford's corner to Samuel Moser's,	24 00
24. cross roads to Jno. Lohnas',	24 00
25. cross roads to Mrs. Oxner's,	20 00
26. Rose Bay to Leslie's,	8 00
27. Ritsey's Cove to Nicholas Conrad's,	30 00
28. post road to Zink's, near Lake,	10 00
29. Through Centre Range, and to Conrad Messinger's,	16 00
30. Lunenburg to Ryefield,	30 00
31. Ryefield to Heckman's Island,	10 00
32. LaHave road to James Dauphney's,	12 00
33. Bridgewater to Geo. Crouse's new road,	100 00
34. George Crouse's to Peter Messinger's, on new road,	80 00
35. Peter Messinger's to Jacob Wile's,	20 00
36. Jacob Wile's to John Semone's,	20 00
37. Jno. Semone's to Benjamin Ritsey's,	8 00
38. Himmelman's corner to Peter Crouse's,	25 00



39.	From Peter Crouse's, to Snyder's mill dam and bridge,	\$30 00
40.	Snyder's mill dam to Peter Hurtle's mill,	24 00
41.	Peter Hurtle's mill to cross, and to pay James Wier \$3.65,	20 00
42.	cross to Smith's mill,	40 00
43.	LaHave bridge to Frederick Koch's,	35 00
44.	Frederick Koch's to Henry Tarr's,	30 00
45.	Henry Tarr's to William Kedy's,	16 00
46.	William Kedy's to Nelson Chesley's,	30 00
47.	Nelson Chesley's to Fiendall's shingle mill,	20 00
48.	Fiendall's shingle mill to county line,	60 00
49.	West brook bridge to Smith's mill,	20 00
50.	North West Street to Peter Zwickler's,	8 00
51.	Steverman's to meeting house,	8 00
52.	meeting house to Casper Eisenhauer's,	8 00
53.	Casper Eisenhauer's to Mader's mill road,	16 00
54.	Mader's mill road to Robart's mill dam,	20 00
55.	Robart's mill dam to Cornelius Herman's,	20 00
56.	Cornelius Herman's to Michael Barkhouse and onwrads,	24 00
57.	Jacob Funk's to Caldwell's,	12 00
58.	Caldwell's to Jacob Fiendall's bridge,	30 00
59.	Jacob Fiendall's bridge to William Nichol's,	10 00
60.	German road to Cape Marsh, including bridge,	20 00
61.	Cape Marsh bridge to Joseph Veinot's,	30 00
62.	Joseph Veinot's to Henry Foster's,	30 00
63.	Webber's corner to Lantz's bridge,	8 00
64.	Joseph Langeill's to Henry Foster's,	20 00
65.	Lantz's to Joseph Langeille's,	35 00
66.	Demone's upper corner to post road, past C. Kaulbrek's,	8 00
67.	post road to Geo. Barry's,	20 00
68.	Geo. Barry's to Geo. Veinot's mill,	16 00
70.	Jno. Ramey's to Dauphiney's lower bound,	20 00
71.	Silver's corner to Koch's upper bound,	20 00
72.	Koch's upper bound to Jno. Ramey's, Junr.,	20 00
73.	North River to New Germany,	30 00
74.	Jno. Ramey's to River bridge,	16 00
75.	Demone's corner to Westaver's,	20 00
76.	meeting house to Demone's upper corner,	14 00
77.	Dauphiny's lower bound to Fencer's school house,	16 00
78.	school house to Brown's mill,	20 00
79.	Sarty's line to Koch's corner, and to pay Henry Lohmas \$14.60,	25 00
80.	school house to Sarty's line,	20 00
81.	William Rodes to Benjamin Ernst's,	16 00
82.	Henry Winacht's to LaHave River,	16 00
83.	Winacht's corner to James Eichel's,	16 00
84.	Trout Hole bridge to Eawalt's Mill Road,	35 00
85.	Eawalts Mill Road to Jacob Daurey's,	24 00
86.	Jacob Daurey's to Peter Veinot's,	16 00
87.	Clear Land to Trout Hole Bridge, and to pay David Kedy \$30.70,	40 00
88.	Westaver's corner to Geo. Veinot's,	
89.	Geo. Veinot's to Northfield road,	16 00
90.	Hubly's corner to David Ernst's bound,	14 00
91.	David Ernst's bound to Broom's corner,	16 00
92.	Christian Nause's to John Ramey's corner,	20 00
93.	Fronk's to Paul Lodrey's,	12 00
94.	Geo. Crouse's to Beck's mill,	8 00
95.	Valentine Westaver's to North West Street,	8 00
96.	Delong's to J. Morton's corner,	16 00
97.	J. Morton's corner to David Moore's,	12 00
98.	Geo. Veinot's mill to James Eichel's,	16 00

99.	From post road to Geo. Veinot's corner,	\$18 00
100.	main road to Basautson's,	8 00
101.	Gully to Wentzell's settlement, and to pay Wm. Haweksworth, \$9.15,	30 00
102.	Varner's bridge to West Brook bridge,	12 00
103.	main road to Reuben Dauphiney's,	8 00
104.	on new road from south to main road,	16 00
105.	Long's corner to Jacob Rafuse's,	12 00
106.	Jacob Lantz's to Stony Hill,	12 00
107.	Edward Wagner's to Nicholas Veinot's,	12 00
108.	main road to J. Morton's corner,	12 00
109.	main road to Jno. Silver's,	8 00
110.	branch road to Wentzell's bridge,	16 00
111.	Tancook school house onwards, including bridge,	40 00
112.	Northfield road to Cornville,	12 00
113.	Benjamin Rodenhiser's leading to Germany road,	12 00
114.	Main road to Geo. Kaulback's mill,	8 00
115.	Demone's corner to Daury's lake,	10 00
116.	To rebuild the bridge at Kedy's river, New Germany,	300 00
117.	Meisinger's, do.,	44 00
118.	Geo. Rafuse's to River bridge,	20 00

## CHESTER TOWNSHIP.

119.	Halifax county to Eastern river,	60 00
120.	Eastern River to Frail bridge,	40 00
121.	Chester to the Basin,	60 00
122.	Basin to Gold River,	20 00
123.	Gold river to Barkhouse bridge,	30 00
124.	Robinson's corner to Millett's road,	50 00
125.	Millett's road to Frank Vaughan's,	40 00
126.	Frank Vaughan's to Hants county line,	20 00
127.	Windsor road to Middle river,	40 00
128.	Basin to the Grant,	40 00
129.	Grant to Stony Hill,	30 00
130.	Stony Hill to the Church,	30 00
131.	Sherbrock Church to Deader's,	30 00
132.	Deader's to King's County Line,	50 00
133.	Church to Geo. Hiltz's,	30 00
134.	Geo. Hiltz's to Sherbrooke bridge,	30 00
135.	Sherbrook bridge to King's county line,	20 00
136.	main road to Corbin's lake and outwards,	50 00
137.	Little East River to Whalin's,	30 00
138.	Whalin's to Blanford,	30 00
139.	county line to William Shatford's,	25 00
140.	William Shatford's to North West Cove,	30 00
141.	Gold River bridge to Beech Hill and outwards,	30 00
142.	Winsor road to Canaan,	30 00
143.	Blanford to Sandy Beaches,	24 00
144.	Sandy Beaches to North-west Cove,	10 00
145.	To repair mill road at Sherbrooke,	30 00
146.	Mill Cove to Blanford road,	16 00
147.	To pay Geo. Ross for building bridge at Rox May Bank,	160 00
148.	From Martin's River bridge towards Basin, and to pay James Lan- geille's \$14.00,	30 00

## DUBLIN TOWNSHIP.

149.	From Pernette's to George Wamback's,	28 00
150.	George Wamback's to Petite Reviere,	20 00
151.	Petite Reviere to Broad Cove, north bridge,	30 00

152.	From Broad Cove to Vogler's mills,	\$30 00
153.	Vogler's mills to Queen's County line,	30 00
154.	Bridgewater to William McKeen's,	30 00
155.	William McKeen's to Pernette's Ferry,	20 00
156.	Wiles' school-house to William Newcomb's,	30 00
157.	Bridgewater to Wile's school-house,	30 00
158.	William Newcomb's to John Bollaver's,	30 00
159.	John Bollaver's to John Krouse's,	30 00
160.	John Krouse's to Lhonas road,	40 00
161.	Pleasant River to Ninevah,	20 00
162.	Pleasant River road towards Chelsea,	30 00
163.	Pleasant River to Waterloo, and onward,	30 00
164.	Waterloo to Buckfield,	40 00
165.	Chelsea road to Waterloo, and onward,	50 00
166.	Pleasant River road to Floid's road,	56 00
167.	Floid's road to Lapland mills,	60 00
168.	William McKeen's to Jones Hebb's,	28 00
169.	Jones Hebb's to Fancy's mills,	28 00
170.	Fancy's mills to Zwicker's, Camperdown,	28 00
171.	Zwicker's, Camperdown, to Croft's,	20 00
172.	Croft's towards the county line,	20 00
173.	Camperdown to Montreal,	26 00
174.	Post road to William Backer's,	30 00
175.	William Backer's to Misenger's mills,	30 00
176.	Misenger's mills to LaHave river,	25 00
177.	John Harman's to Petite Reviere,	25 00
178.	Camperdown towards Conrad's cove,	25 00
179.	Queen's county line to Voglar's saw mills,	16 00
180.	Brady's corner to Conquerall,	20 00
181.	Krouse town to Fancy's mill's,	25 00
182.	Zwicker's, Camperdown, towards Italy, and to John Krouse \$3 80,	25 00
183.	Voglar's road towards Camperdown,	30 00
184.	John Doyle's to Miller's saw mills,	20 00
185.	New Clam road towards Chelsea,	20 00
186.	Nicholas Oxner's to Petite Reviere,	25 00
187.	Post road to Dublin Church,	20 00
188.	Nicholas Oxner's toward's Doyle's,	25 00
189.	Road to Apple Tree bridge,	20 00
190.	Fire Brook Bridge, Pleasant River,	20 00
191.	LaHave River, past David Hebb's,	20 00
192.	Smelt Brook bridge,	224 00
193.	LaHave River to Hebb's mills,	20 00
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		\$5718 95
	Unappropriated,	\$490 34

### COUNTY OF PICTOU.

*Resolved*, That the sum of seven thousand two hundred dollars granted for the service of the Roads and Bridges for the County of Pictou, also, the sum of one thousand two hundred dollars granted for improving the Main Post Roads, also the sum of thirty-one dollars and fifty-two cents of undrawn monies of the past year, amounting in the whole to the sum of eight thousand four hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty-two cents be applied as follows :—

WESTERN DISTRICT.— <i>To Pay Advances.</i>	
David A. Ross,	\$5 20
Angus Murray,	200 00
Alexr. Cruikshanks,	46 52
G. W. A. Lowden,	376 44

*To Pay Over-Expenditure.*

John Davics,	\$8 00
J. F. McKenzie,	16 85
James Elliott,	19 07
John Colquhoun,	60 52

*Expended in 1861 and now Provided for.*

Bridge at Moore's brook, W. B. R. John,	33 52
Repairing Loch Broom bridge and road,	22 90
Repairing bridge at William's brook, W. river,	11 26
Bridge near McGilvray's, Mount Thom,	20 80
Bridge head of West river,	21 60
Main post road, West river,	36 42
Repairing Acadia Quarry bridge,	4 00
Bridge at West river, near D. McDonald's,	32 80
For interest on borrowed money to 1st February, 1862,	76 49
Bridge at Langill's, W. B. River John,	25 70
Bridge at 6 mile brook,	15 54
Repairing bridge at Sheriff's brook,	5 00
Bridge Black river, Roger's Hill,	12 60

*To be Expended in 1862.*

Road at Toney river,	28 00
Hardwood hill road,	40 00
Cross roads from Mill brook to W. R. road by Hyde's,	20 00
Mill brook, new line,	112 00
Bridge near Deacon Campbell's, W. B. R. I.,	30 00
Road and bridge, 8 mile brook,	60 00
Improve 4 mile brook road, and new line to Dalhousie,	60 00
Bridges at Gairlock Church, and at Hector McLean's,	60 00
Road from Campbell's bridge, W. river, to Peter Stewart's,	30 00
Road at Lower Sett, Middle river,	50 00
From Back Shore to River John,	60 00
between Egerton and Colchester, leading to Stewiacke,	40 00
Bridge across Maxwell's brook, West river,	56 00
Covering bridge at Archibald's mills,	30 00
Cross road and bridge, John McLean's to Matheson's, and repairing road at Robertson's mills,	70 00
Road from Alex. Graham's bridge toward 6 mile brook,	20 00
Road and bridge grant to Roddick's mills, Cambo,	40 00
Cross road below Car river to shore,	16 00
between river John road and Toney river,	30 00
Road from West Branch to Moore's,	30 00
Peter Arther's towards Mount Thom,	20 00
William McDonald's to cross road, Green hill,	75 00
Between Big and Little Car river,	30 00
Mark Cameron's to Cape John road,	20 00
College grant to river John,	28 00
William McLean's to Alex. McKay's,	30 00
Repairing L. B. bridge, 2 bridges at Crockett's, and new road from bridge,	60 00
Bridge on road Lime Rock to Green hill,	40 00
Road and bridge near David Clark's, Car river,	50 00
Road from Ives' to ferry wharf, and Glenfallock road,	70 00
his place to main road,	10 00
West river leading to Langsburg,	15 00
Rebuilding bridge Meadow brook, head West river,	20 00
Road from Archibald's to James Fraser's,	30 00
Cross roads from Wm. Logan's back meadows to Black river and W. B.,	60 00

Road from Wm. Logan's to Kenneth McLeod's,	\$50 00
New road, Sco hill, from Roger's hill church to Davis's,	40 00
From Widow McKenzie's to Gairloch church,	20 00
Road from Norman Douglass's to Squire Sutherland's,	50 00
From Dalhousie new road towards 6 mile brook,	50 00
Road Sillar's east line to Elliott's,	60 00
Road West river towards Earltown,	60 00
Main post road from eastern district line to Colchester,	200 00
Pictou to Underwood,	75 00
Underwood to River John,	75 00
Upper Tatamagouche road,	75 00
River John road to Welsford bridge,	40 00
Repair solid bridge River John,	70 00
Road from Durham to cross roads, Rogers's hill,	60 55
From Rogers's hill church to Planefield bridge,	30 00
From Planefield bridge to John Coventry's,	20 00
Unappropriated,	75 49
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Total western district,	\$3521 74

## EASTERN DISTRICT.

*To Pay Advances.*

G. W. A. Lowden,	200 00
Do.	154 29
Alex. Cruickshanks,	75 00
Do.	358 10
Hugh McGilvray,	21 10
G. W. A. Lowden,	619 32
Thos. Graham,	65 78

*To Pay Over-Expenditures.*

65. James Chisholm,	8 80
70. Andrew Fraser,	34 27
86. James Fraser,	3 22
87. David Gunn,	100 43
114. Alex. Fraser,	27 15
122. George McDonald,	2 30
129. Charles McDonald,	4 00

*Expended in 1861 now Provided for.*

Boat Harbor bridge,	23 38
Building bridge French river,	25 20
Road Fraser's mills towards New Glasgow,	165 22
Repairing bridge M. River,	36 20
Sutherland's brook,	7 30
Gusset bridge,	80 92
Building bridge Brown's mills,	30 33
Road Dunn's to McDermot's,	8 80
Bridge at St. Mary's,	23 10
Repairing bridge Barney's river,	13 70
Bridge at Black brook,	16 00
Repairing 2 bridges at Black brook,	19 65
Bridge at Robertson's mill,	11 48
2 bridges at Blue Mountain,	19 05
Building bridge at Little river marsh,	31 00
New road east side Barney's river,	73 81
Repairing bridge Barney's river,	35 50
Bridge at St. Mary's,	116 80

Bridge at Middle river,	\$161 50
Bridge at Bailey's brook,	43 50
Road towards New Glasgow,	10 90
Main post road to Pictou line,	30 25
Bridge at Big Gut	87 84
Repairing bridge at Sutherland's river,	16 60
Merigomish,	64 75
Building bridge at Middle river,	69 70
Road New Glasgow to L. harbor,	27 70

*To be Expended in 1862.*

Road and bridge schoolhouse to McPherson's mills,	20 00
Road from McLeod's, Moose river, to Mickle's,	16 00
Bridge on road leading to Archibald's,	20 00
Bridge on road leading to Back settlement, F. river,	80 00
Road past W. Blair's towards Moose river,	40 00
Road leading from E. river to Caledonia,	60 00
Bridge at St. Mary's,	20 00
Road from Grant's mills to McKenzie's upper line,	12 00
Road Big brook schoolhouse to main road, E. Branch,	10 00
Road from New Lairg to west branch E. R.,	16 00
Road Piedmont valley towards F. river,	12 00
Road from Fraser's Point,	8 00
From Mill brook towards Fraser's Point,	12 00
Road from schoolhouse to M. P. road B. river,	16 00
Leading up Big Island Mergh,	12 00
From McKenzie's,	40 00
To continue Peter Ross's road towards McDonald's marsh,	40 00
Road from church towards west branch E. river,	12 00
Bridge Thompson's brook,	14 00
Road from John McKay's to John McLean's,	12 00
Building bridge at Collie's, and road from Rockline's to A. Murray's,	26 00
Road from Calder's to M. Fraser's,	10 00
Black Springs to McDonald's mills,	16 00
Webster's to Blue mountain,	10 00
New road from St. Mary's towards B. river,	20 00
Rebuilding bridge at Big Gut,	160 00
On Lamont road,	8 00
To build pillar under bridge at St. Mary's,	12 00
Big brook road,	8 00
Repairing bridge from Gordon's to Chisholm's,	8 00
Road from John Fraser's towards McPherson's mills,	16 00
East end Piedmont valley,	16 00
Fall brook road,	10 00
From Leadbetter's to Hugh Fraser's, Black river,	12 00
Road New Glasgow to Little harbor,	16 00
From main road to back settlement, Lowden's brook,	20 00
Fox brook new road towards Mines,	8 00
Road from Middle river towards loading ground,	12 00
New Glasgow towards Mill brook,	8 00
Black brook, St. Mary's,	14 00
Road from Smelt brook towards Gut,	12 00
Repairing bridge west side West Branch,	10 00
Road Black brook, St. Mary's, Keppoch, to county line,	16 00
New road Keppoch towards Barney's river,	12 00
Bridge Barney's river,	16 00
Quarry Island for bridge and road,	12 00
Road and bridge from Barney's brook to county line,	24 00
Road from West branch towards Stewiacke,	16 00
McPherson's mills to McDonald's mills,	16 00

Road from Grant's mills towards Irishtown,	\$16 00
Middle river towards Porter's,	10 00
Up McLennan's mountain,	20 00
Potter's bridge, New Glasgow,	60 00
Bridge above Albion Mines,	20 00
Robertson's road towards New Glasgow,	80 00
From Grant's mills to Barkley's bridge, W. B.,	16 00
From Big brook schoolhouse to main road,	12 00
From county line to Baillie's brook, Shore road,	16 00
Road through marsh towards Sutherland's river,	10 00
Road from Brown's mill towards Piedmont,	8 00
Repairing bridges French river and other places,	54 00
Bridge and road Old Mountain road, N. G.,	10 00
Road from Fork's, Middle river, towards New Glasgow,	47 84
	<hr/>
	\$4309 78
Unappropriated,	600 00
	<hr/>
Eastern district,	\$4909 78
Western district,	3521 74
	<hr/>
Total of County,	\$8431 52

#### COUNTY OF QUEEN'S.

*Resolved,* That the sum of four thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight dollars granted for the roads and bridges in the County of Queen's, together with the sum of five dollars and twelve cents of undrawn monies from former years, in all four thousand seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and twelve cents, to be applied as follows:—

From Lunenburg county line to Mills' Village,	\$60 00
Mills' Village to Mack's Meadows,	30 00
Mack's Meadows to Brooklyn,	70 00
Brooklyn to Smith's, Sandy Cove,	30 00
Smith's to William Dean's,	30 00
Liverpool to Thomas Payzant's,	100 00
Thomas Payzant's to Benjamin Smith's,	40 00
Benjamin Smith's to Broad River,	60 00
Broad River to Port Mouton,	80 00
Port Mouton to Michael Robertson's,	40 00
Michael Robertson's to James McDonald's,	40 00
James McDonald's to Shelburne county line,	40 00
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	620 00
Cowie's tan-yard to John Randal's,	60 00
John Randal's to Milton,	50 00
Paul West's to White Point,	90 00
White Point road to Mailman's, on new road,	20 00
Mailman's to Broad River bridge,	25 00
Port Medway to Mill Village road, near Brooklyn,	70 00
Port Medway road to Mill Village,	25 00
Mouser's towards Blue Berry, on new road,	40 00
Blue Berry road towards T. Baglay's, on new road,	40 00
Darrow's, on new road, toward's Blue Berry,	40 00
Pudding Pan towards Blue Berry,	30 00
Port Medway road towards Wentzel's mill,	80 00
John Briggins to Mill Village,	20 00
Port Medway road to Blue Berry,	25 00
Nathan Ellis' to Herring Cove lake,	60 00

From Milton Academy towards Randal's,	\$20 00	
William Corkum's towards Brooklyn,	30 00	
African Chapel to Western Head,	40 00	
Hunt's Point to White Point,	20 00	
Hunt's Point to Beach Hill,	20 00	
Catherine's River to Port Mouton,	40 00	
Robert Robertson's to Cameron's,	20 00	
Alexander Cameron's towards Catherine's River,	30 00	
Main Post Road, Port Folly, to Allan McDonald's,	30 00	
William McDonald's to Robert McDonald's,	20 00	
Post Road to Port LaBear Ferry,	40 00	
Main Road to Dean Annis,	20 00	
Main Road to James Nickerson's,	20 00	
From Post Road by School House towards Fogler's Cove around the shore,	30 00	
Mills' Village Road to Dipper Creek,	20 00	
Mills' Village towards Greenfield,	150 00	
Milton to Indian Gardens,	50 00	
Post Road to Broad River Head,	20 00	
Waterloo Street to George Peache's,	40 00	
Robert Fraser's to James Carter's,	20 00	
White Point Road to Gull Islands,	20 00	
White Point Road to George Irvine's,	20 00	
George Peache's to Ephraim Hutman's,	20 00	
Milton to Middlefield,	400 00	
Port Medway towards the Lighthouse,	20 00	
Bristol to Turner's Corner, Milton,	70 00	
Beach Meadow Road to School House,	20 00	
To repair Bear Falls Bridge and Road,	29 62	
Salmon Island Bridge,	33 00	
		1987 62
From Middlefield to Brookfield Corner,	45 00	
Brookfield Corner to R. Bryden's, to repair Bridges,	130 00	
Richard Bryden's to Meeting House,	20 00	
Uriah Johnston's to Brookfield,	20 00	
Uriah Johnston's to Harmony,	20 00	
Silas Harlow's to James Daley's,	20 00	
Rosette towards Brookfield,	16 00	
Leadbetter's to County Line,	30 00	
To repair Pleasant River Bridge and Road,	20 00	
From Pleasant River towards Chelsea,	16 00	
Brookfield to Caledonia Corner,	30 00	
Mount Merrit Road,	20 00	
Northfield Road,	15 00	
Grafton Road,	30 00	
George Minard's Road,	10 00	
Dennis Clarey's Road,	10 00	
Hibernia Road,	20 00	
New Road through Gradey's Land,	20 00	
From Caledonia to Innis's,	32 00	
Devonshire to Lake Rosignol,	20 00	
Frank Martin's towards Hibernia,	20 00	
To repair Whiteburn Bridge and Road,	20 00	
From Middlefield to Greenfield,	80 00	
Greenfield to Lloyd's Road,	50 00	
Lloyd's Road to County Line,	50 00	
Greenfield towards Mills' Village,	44 00	
Greenfield to Sixteen Mile New Road,	20 00	
Bear Falls to Greenfield Road,	12 00	
		840 00



*Advances.*

Balance of advances on Milton Bridge by J. Campbell and A. Cowie in 1859,	\$400 00	
One year's interest on the above to 30th April,	24 00	
	—————	424 00
Hugh McLearn on Broad River Bridge,	122 18	
W. F. F. Waterman on Brookfield Road,	556 70	
John Minard on Upper Milton Bridge,	149 17	
9 mos. interest S. Morton on \$600 advanced on Brookfield Road, Cameron's Hill, from 1st August 1861 to 1st May 1862,	27 00	
	—————	855 05
		————— 1279 05

*Over-expenditure.*

No. 1. Stephen Parkes,	1 45	
28. John Briggan,	1 60	
38. John McAdams,	1 30	
83. Henry Kiddy,	2 10	
	—————	6 45
		————— \$4733 12

## COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

*Resolved*, That the sum of four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars, for Road and Bridge Service for the County of Richmond, for the current year; and also the sum of one dollar and sixty-eight cents, undrawn monies for the year 1861, be appropriated as follows :

## MAIN POST ROAD, MAINLAND.

1. To repay Duncan McIntyre, repairing bridge 1858,	\$2 00
Michael Murphy, repairing St. Peter's road, 1861,	4 17
Donald McIntyre, repairing bridge Kempt road,	11 43
4. Maurice Hearn, repairing bridge St. Peter's,	4 96
5. John Power, repairing bridge Grand Ance,	2 15
6. Angus McDonald, repairing bridge Kempt road,	32 50
7. John McLeod, repairing bridge River Inhabitants,	9 57
8. Maurice Kavanagh, over-expended on Commissioner, 1861,	6 00
9. Norman McDonald, repairing Sluice St. Peter's,	4 00
10. John McDonald, repairing road Red Islands,	9 15

*Advanced in 1861.*

11. To repay Francis McKenzie, bridge and road River Tear,	870 56
12. George Handley, do. do. do.	13 07
13. Donald McLauchlan, do. River Inhabitants,	27 20
14. Duncan Langley, do. Salmon River,	30 20
15. Angus McDonald, do. Salmon Road,	11 05
16. Maurice Hearn, repairing road,	56 00

*For repairs 1862.*

17. Repair road from Duffs' bridge to McIntyre's Lake,	20 00
18. McIntyre's Lake to River Inhabitants,	20 00
19. River Inhabitants bridge to Angus McDonald's,	20 00
20. Angus McDonald's to bridge Grand Ance,	20 00

21.	To repair Sydney Road, Grand Ance to George Strachan's,	\$30 00
22.	Grand Ance bridge to Grand Dique,	20 00
23.	Geo. Strachan's road to River Teare bridge,	20 00
24.	River Teare bridge to St. Peter's,	20 00
25.	St. Peter's to Salmon River,	20 00
26.	Salmon River bridge to Soldier's Cove,	20 00
27.	Soldier's Cove to McNab's,	20 00
28.	McNab's to Duncan Campbell's,	20 00
29.	Duncan Campbell's to bridge at McLeod's mill,	20 00
30.	McLeod's bridge to County line (East)	20 00

## RIVER INHABITANTS.

31.	New road from P. McCarthy's to Little River Mines,	30 00
32.	Little River, new line, to Ship Harbor,	60 00
33.	Open road from main road to and past Coal Brook,	20 00
34.	Road from David Malcom's (by new line) to P. McCarthy's,	20 00
35.	P. McCarthy's to John Proctor's new line,	20 00
36.	John Proctor's (by new line) to Kempt Road,	40 00
37.	River Inhabitants towards Burnt Islands, including over-expenditure last year by J. White \$7 57,	30 00
38.	Doyle's to Kempt Road,	20 00
39.	Coal Brook to Bear Island,	20 00

## WEST BAY.

40.	River Inhabitants towards head of West Bay,	20 00
41.	J. Ballam's to Duncan McRae's east line (by new line),	40 00
42.	Duncan McRae's east boundary (by new line) to W. McKenzie's east line,	30 00
43.	Wm. McKenzie's east line by new line to Pringle's mill, including over-expenditure by W. Pringle 1861, \$10,	30 00
44.	Pringle's mill to Points,	20 00
45.	Black River, half way towards A. McPherson's,	20 00
46.	Grand Antz, half way to Black River,	20 00
47.	Jas. Pringle's to D. Urquhart's back lands,	20 00
48.	Geo. Strachan's to D. Urquhart's do.	40 00
49.	D. Urquhart's to Don. Ross's do.	40 00
50.	Grand Dique to Barasois,	20 00
51.	between Black River and Kempt road,	20 00

## RIVER BURGEOISE.

52.	To repair road from River Teare to River Burgeoise,	24 00
53.	Critchell's bridge eastwardly,	20 00
54.	Henry Carre's to Donald Boyd's,	20 00
55.	Donald Boyd's towards main road, Grand Antz,	30 00
56.	main road, Grand Antz, towards R. Burgeoise,	20 00
57.	To repay John Sheehan repairing bridges,	12 35

## ST. PETER'S AND L'ARDOISE.

58.	To repair road from main post road, St. Peter's, to D. Currie's,	24 00
59.	D. Currie's, including bridge to chapel,	60 00
60.	chapel to Devereaux, Grand River road,	20 00
61.	Devereaux to Grand River, and to survey new line by J. J. Robison's, near Devereaux,	50 00
62.	chapel along shore towards St. Peter's Island,	20 00

63.	To repair road from D. Shaw's bridge to Brymer's shore road,	\$40 00
64.	Brymer's to Point Michcau, by the shore,	20 00
65.	between L'Ardoise and Salmon River,	20 00
66.	To repay D. N. Shaw repairing bridge L'Ardoise,	9 24

## GRAND RIVER AND FRAMBOISE.

67.	To extend embankment east end Grand River bridge,	100 00
68.	To repair road from Grand River church to Loch Lomond,	30 00
69.	Grand River towards Soldier's Cove, line to be corrected by J. J. Robertson,	30 00
70.	main road to and past Smith's mill,	20 00
71.	Grand River church to Larchevique,	20 00
72.	mouth Grand River,	20 00
73.	Soldier's Cove towards Grand River,	20 00
74.	Larchevique towards St. Esprit,	40 00
75.	Geo. Strachan's to new road to Fouche's,	40 00
76.	new road, Fouche's, to Hooper's,	40 00
77.	To repay repairing bridges Ferguson's Lake, 1861,	30 35
78.	Black River bridge, &c., 1861,	121 00

## LOCH LOMOND.

79.	To repair road from west side Loch Lomond bridge towards McCaskill's, at Narrows,	20 00
80.	bridge at w. side Loch Lomond towards church	30 00
81.	road west side Lake to County line,	24 00
82.	from Loch Lomond half way to Hay Cove,	20 00
83.	Red Islands, Hay Cove, towards L. Lomond,	20 00
84.	bridge on cross road, near McNeil's (piper),	8 00
85.	Loch Lomond towards Framboise,	40 00
86.	To repay Alexander Chisholm repairing bridge, Loch Lomond,	26 00
87.	To repair road from Loch Lomond towards McNab's,	20 00

## ISLE MADAME.

88.	To repair main post road, Arichat, to Grand Lake,	100 00
89.	road from Grand to Grand Dique,	60 00
90.	To complete the new line Grand Dique Ferry,	20 00
91.	To repair the road Arichat Harbor towards Bews',	40 00
92.	From cross roads at Bews' to Samson's,	24 00
93.	Bews' to Janvrin's, P. D. G.,	20 00
94.	Simon Richards' to Kavanagh's Point,	24 00
95.	Kavanagh's Point to Head of Harbor,	24 00
96.	Grand Dique to Poulamond,	24 00
97.	Poulamond to Discouse,	24 00
98.	Discouse to Cape LaRonde,	30 00
99.	Cape LaRonde to LeCoutre's,	24 00
100.	LeCoutre's to Doyle's,	24 00
101.	Doyle's to Woods',	30 00
102.	Rocky Bay to Discouse by Doyle's,	24 00
103.	Woods' to Madden's, Round Lake,	20 00
104.	Arichat to Loubert's Hill,	50 00
105.	Loubert's Hill towards Discouse,	30 00
106.	Discouse towards Loubert's Hill,	60 00
107.	Grand Dique to Martinique,	20 00
108.	Martinique half way to Big Brook,	30 00
109.	Big Brook half way to Martinique,	30 00
110.	Big Brook to Little Arichat,	24 00
111.	To cut the hill south side Little Arichat bridge,	40 00
112.	On the road east Big Brook bridge,	20 00

113.	On the road west Big Brook bridge,	\$20 00
114.	From Little Arichat to Big Arichat,	30 00
115.	chapel, Arichat, to Discouse road,	30 00
116.	beach at Petit DeGrat to Gros Nez,	20 00
117.	Ballam's to Petit DeGrat beach,	20 00
118.	To repair the bridge and road, Rocky Bay,	40 00
119.	the road south side Petit DeGrat Ferry, westwardly,	20 00
120.	from do. do. eastwardly,	20 00
121.	On road north Petit DeGrat Harbor,	20 00
122.	From Poulamond to Discouse road,	20 00
123.	LeContre's to Petit Nez,	20 00
124.	Latemore's to Anthony Bona's,	16 00
125.	Anthony Bona's to Rocky Bay,	20 00
126.	To repair bridge head Arichat Harbor,	30 00
127.	On road south side Little Arichat,	24 00
128.	north side do.	24 00
129.	From C. Briand's to Frehil's store,	20 00
130.	To make the new road from the Court House to Grand Dique road,	100 00
131.	To build a bridge on Smelt Brook near Forgeon's Point,	16 00
132.	To pay Government for advance on Louis Forest in 1861,	125 50
133.	M. Maddock for repairing bridges in 1861,	20 10
134.	Alex. Madden for repairing bridges on main post road 1861,	5 00
135.	David Landry for an over-expenditure in 1861 on the road from Grand Dique to Discouse, as per commission No. 81, reference thereto had,	12 80

### COUNTY OF SHELBURNE.

*Resolved*, That the sum of four thousand four hundred and eighty dollars granted for the service of roads and bridges in the County of Shelburne, and the sum of five hundred and eighteen dollars and fifty-one cents, undrawn monies for the County of Shelburne, be appropriated as follows:—

From Indian Brook to Benjamin Perry's,	\$40 00
Benjamin Perry's to Widow Littlewood's,	16 00
Widow Littlewood's to Round Bay bridge,	20 00
Alexander Greenwood's south line to Indian brook via William Perry's,	35 00
Moses Perry's to main road leading to Shelburne,	20 00
Round Bay bridge to ferry road near E. K. Perry's,	30 00
Gunning Cove to Beaver Dam,	50 00
Do. to Dexter's bridge,	15 00
Post road to Wm. Doan's,	35 00
Round Bay bridge to Benj. Perry's via Wilson's,	12 00
Post road near Beaver Dam to Henry Bower's,	15 00
Do. to Birch hill, and to pay David Harris over-expendi- ture last year \$2.75,	40 00
Birch hill to Thomas McKay's,	45 00
David Jenkins' to Eusor's road,	20 00
Eusor's road to George McKay's,	24 00
Post road to Robert Bower's,	20 00
Robert Bower's to Adam Bower's road,	25 00
Adam Bower's to Robert McKay's on new line,	150 00
Robert McKay's to Philip Bower's,	40 00
Cobscouch settlement to Thomas McGill's on new road,	30 00
Sandy Point to Jones Creshrou's,	30 00
Charles Thomson's to East Point,	16 00
Shelburne to Jordan ferry,	25 00

From Mile Rock to Cairn's corner,	\$55 00
James McLean's to Jordan ferry,	24 00
James Purney's to Joseph Holden's,	16 00
Do. to David McKay's,	15 00
David McKay's to Jordan church,	12 00
James Purney's to late Miss Dickie's,	12 00
Main road to James Saunder's,	12 00
James Purney's to Morvan road,	12 00
Jonathan Perry's to lighthouse, McNutt's Island,	12 00
Lighthouse, McNutt's Island, to Jonathan Perry's,	12 00
Post road to Wm. Nickerson's, and repair Ogden's bridge,	60 00
William Nickerson to Green harbor east bridge, including bridge,	70 00
Green harbor east bridge to Locke's Island, and to repay Jas. Mc-	
Kenzie over-expenditure last year \$1.35,	55 00
Joseph William's to main road,	12 00
Main road near James McKenzie's to Robert Forth's,	15 00
Locke's Island to Thomas Crowell's,	12 00
Freeman Crowell's to Locke's Island,	12 00
Richard Wall's to main road leading to Locke's Island,	40 00
Widow Ringer's to Angus McAdam's,	24 00
Fox Rock to Widow Ringer's,	25 00
Little Harbor to Jonathan Craig's,	15 00
Richard Wall's to Little Harbor,	24 00
Jacob Allan's, Sable river, to Wall's hill,	430 00
Wall's hill to Richard Wall's,	30 00
Tom Tidney's bridge to William Chiver's,	16 00
William Chiver's to Lloyd's brook,	16 00
Lloyd's brook to Johnson's pond beach,	30 00
Port LeBare to Sable river,	30 00
Lewis Head, Beach Water, to main road,	25 00
Daniel Matthews' to George Wall's,	14 00
Daniel Matthews' to Andrew Decher's,	12 00
John Dall's to main road leading to Shelburne,	20 00
John Dall's to Peterson's Point,	12 00
Fox Rock to Little Harbor,	20 00
To build bridge, and repair road from Beach to Henry Hemeon's,	36 00
From Hamilton's up west side Clyde river,	200 00
William Greenwood's to Coffin road, and to pay Gavin Lyle	
over-expenditure,	41 42
On Lyle's road,	50 00
From post road to Clam Creek,	40 00
Samuel Smith's to Elam Thomas's,	30 00
On Cape Negro Island,	20 00
From Josiah Smith's to Wm. Patterson's,	30 00
Tasco's to Patten's corner,	20 00
Zepheniah Swain's to lighthouse,	40 00
Patten's to Birch hill including hill,	80 00
Birch hill to R. K. Kenny's,	25 00
Grist mill to post road via Edward Kendrick's,	30 00
Lawrence's to school house,	30 00
East side Atwood's to Gideon Crowell's, including bridge,	50 00
Aram Smith's up west side Bear point to Shag harbor road, and to	
pay S. W. Nickerson over-expenditure last year \$1.92,	30 00
Head of Wood's harbor to Yarmouth county line,	30 00
East side of Wood's harbor via McCummishey's to Yarmouth	
county line,	60 00
Main road to Forbes' ferry,	20 00
Shag harbor brook to west side Ohio,	32 00
West side of Ohio to Fresh Brook,	32 00

From Stony Island to John McGray's, and to pay Moses Ross over-ex-	
penditure last year \$1,	\$25 00
John McGray's to Penny's,	20 00
Maine road to inlet via Leonard Penny's,	20 00
On Stony island beach,	20 00
From James Obid's to Michael Swine's,	90 00
Main road to Hawk inlet,	40 00
West Head to Mud creek bridge,	20 00
Do. to Michael Swine's,	25 00
Robert Brannan's to William Steward's,	20 00
On east side of Bear point,	20 00
On main post road to Great Lake settlement,	80 00
On main road to Cape Island ferry,	40 00
To pay Michael Davis for expenditure on Cobscouch bridge,	40 00
From Queen's county line to Tom Tidney's bridge,	50 00
Tom Tidney's bridge to David Hamilton's,	30 00
David Hamilton's to Jordan bridge,	60 00
To pay Wm. Stairs, Esq. for money borrowed under the act of 1859 pro-	
viding for the construction of a bridge over Jordan river,	
being the last instalment with interest,	630 00
From Jordan bridge to E. Martin's,	40 00
E. Martin's to Joseph Holden's,	50 00
For advance to build Roseway bridge last year,	679 20
From Roseway bridge to Stephen Acker's,	50 00
Stephen Acker's to Beaver dam, and to pay James McKay over-	
expenditure \$10.40,	50 00
Beaver dam to Clyde river bridge,	30 00
Clyde river bridge to Boyd's,	60 00
Boyd's to Grist mill,	116 00
Grist mill to Oak park schoolhouse, following telegraph line,	80 00
Schoolhouse to Yarmouth county line,	60 00
Schoolhouse to lighthouse,	25 00
To drain road by Levi Nickerson's,	25 00
From Alex. Nickerson's to head of Wood's harbor,	22 89
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	\$5298 51

### COUNTY OF SYDNEY.

*Resolved*, That the sum of \$4880, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges for the current year; and the sum of \$19.72, undrawn road monies for the County of Sydney, be appropriated as follows:

To repay Donald McDonald, for building a bridge on the road leading	
from the Big Marsh to Cape George,	\$15 65
Ronald McDonald on a road leading from the Bever Meadow to	
main post road,	25 50
Donald McDonald on the road from Jack's brook to the south	
river,	21 00
John McDonald in repairing the main post road to the Strait of	
Canso,	20 30
Alex. McDonald on road from Keppoch road to the county line,	45 47
John McDonald on road leading from Lochlen McDonald's to	
William Smith's,	31 80
Valentine McKenzie on the main post road from Jack's brook	
to Pomket Forks,	314 57
Angus McIsaac and Donald Fraser on west side south river,	291 41
Angus McDonald from Samuel Cameron to Duncan Gillies on	
the back settlement road,	41 15

To pay W. McDonald on the road from Pomket Forks to Meadow green,	\$28 08
John McDonald in repairing two sluices on the road between Antigonishe and Arisaig chapel,	12 00
William McDonald on road from Pomket Forks to Meadow green,	8 40
Donald Cameron and Angus McDonald on road from Moses Summer's to Samuel Cameron's,	60 05
Alexr. McKinnon on road leading from Little river to Pomket Forks,	83 30
John Gillies from Lochaber to Donald McGilivray,	13 40
Arch. McDonald and John McPherson in repairing a road from Archd. McDonald to old Manchester road,	19 11
Valentine McKenzie on post road from Hugh McDonald's to St. Andrew's,	24 51
Hugh Chisholm on road between Marshy Hope road and Breley's brook,	30 33
William Dunn in repairing a bridge between Gafford's ferry and Monk's head,	5 60
Lucien Doirony on the road leading from Tailor's bridge to Pomket cove,	117 18
Angus McDonald in repairing sluices on the post road at St. Andrew's,	6 49
Donald Campbell and Boyle on the Caledonia bridge,	152 90
John Cameron repairing a bridge at the lower end of the South River lake,	17 35
Angus McIsaac on the Egg mountain road,	15 50
Dugald Grant on road leading from Malignant cove to Arisaig,	16 35
John Grant on road from Monk's head to Brusard's,	25 10
Alex. Cameron in building a bridge on McNab's brook,	36 10
Donald McDonald repairing a bridge on post road, Ronald Madam,	97 25
Hugh McPherson repairing a bridge near Frenchman's barn,	15 85
Donald Fraser in repairing sluices between Jack's brook and St. Andrew's,	10 73
Hugh McGillivray on the road leading from the back settlement to Knorydart,	17 23
Donald Chisholm repairing sluices and bridges between Mc-Brides and county line,	8 30
Robert N. Henry on road leading from Antigonish to Hallowell grant,	36 05
Robert N. Henry on building of bridge at Grant's mill,	81 75
Alex. McGillivray on road between Glen Hide and Yankee Grant,	8 80
Alex. Chisholm on the road leading from the main post road to Fraser's grant,	34 70
Adam McKinzie in rebuilding the bridge over the west river,	29 49
Do. to the estate of T. Bulmor for spikes,	6 09
Robert N. Henry on the road from Antigonish to South river,	2 75
The Government for advances made in year 1861,	647 84
Balance of expenditure in 1861,	1 40
This sum at the disposal of the Government to be hereafter appropriated,	2422 89
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	\$4899 72





48.	Big Hill road towards Charleson's mill,	\$30 00
49.	New road near John McDonald's, Hunter's Mountain,	28 00
50.	Road near McLean's, Indian Rear, Hunter's Mountain,	20 00
51.	From Widow Campbell's to post road, Middle River,	40 00
52.	Bridge near Kenneth McRae's mill, do.	40 00
53.	Peters' brook road to Big Glen, do.	30 00
54.	Post road towards Lake Law, do.	30 00
55.	Lake Ainslie road, do.	30 00
56.	Garloch Mountain road, do.	40 00
57.	Road from Campbell's towards McKenzie's bridge,	40 00
58.	Road near D. McLennan's, Upper Settlement,	30 00
59.	Continuation of road near John McDonald's,	48 42
		\$5448 63

### COUNTY OF YARMOUTH.

*Resolved,* That the sum of four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars, granted for the road and bridge service for the present year; also the extra grant of four hundred dollars, and the sum of sixty-nine dollars and fifty-eight cents undrawn money for the County of Yarmouth, be applied as follows:

1.	Advanced by the Government,	\$94 15
2.	do. do. do.	80 00
3.	Over-expenditure round Hilton's Hill,	120 72
4.	do. repairs Kempt bridge 1860,	6 00
5.	From Richmond road to John Porter's,	20 00
6.	do. to Gathson's,	20 00
7.	post road past Sandy Lake to Richmond road,	30 00
8.	James Churchill's to sea shore,	25 00
9.	Nathan Rose's to Ohio road,	35 00
10.	Great Lake to Township line,	40 00
11.	Gardner's mill to Andrew Cann's and to back bridge,	80 00
12.	A. Cann's to Wm. Witehouse's,	30 00
13.	Kempt road past John Perry's,	20 00
14.	Carlton to old Kempt road,	20 00
15.	Samuel Crosby's up east side Salmon River,	40 00
16.	Pleasant Valley to Reynard's,	35 00
17.	S. Crosby's to W. W. Andrew's,	20 00
18.	Job Reynard's down west side Tuskent river, and over-expenditure,	50 00
19.	To repair Reynard's bridge,	25 00
20.	From Knoles Crosby's to Lake George mill,	30 00
21.	S. Sanders' to Reeve's mill,	25 00
22.	Lake George road to Wm. Done's,	20 00
23.	John Scott's to Thursten's,	20 00
24.	Thursten's to Tuskent road,	25 00
25.	Boyd's to Pitman's mill,	20 00
26.	Thursten's corner to Parade Street,	35 00
27.	Parade Street, past Haley's, to Wyman road,	24 00
28.	Wyman road to B. Cleveland's,	20 00
29.	Cranberry Head road to sea shore past Z. Foote's,	20 00
30.	E. Rose's to Fish Point and to Salt Pond dyke,	36 00
31.	Joseph Durkee's to Dunn's Cove,	20 00
32.	Charles Tedford's to old Kempt road,	20 00
33.	Wm. Kenney's south line to Pinkeny Point,	65 00
34.	meeting house to W. Kenney's south line, including dyke and bridge,	40 00
35.	meeting house past N. Perry's to the Township line,	20 00
36.	John Brayne's to the dyke,	20 00
37.	J. McCormick to Cranberry Head road,	30 00

38.	From E. Rose's to Marsh dyke,	\$10 00
39.	Hesedeah Porter's to Pleasant Valley bridge,	50 00
40.	Pleasant Valley bridge to James Killam's,	50 00
41.	Corbton, west side, to G. Reynard's,	25 00
42.	George Reynard's to County line,	20 00
43.	Knowles Crosby's to Wm. Whitehouse's,	196 00
44.	Hilton's corner to new road,	30 00
45.	Kempt road to George Gavel's,	20 00
46.	Kempt road to Wilson's Falls,	30 00
47.	Lake George road past J. Crosby's to Cedar Lake road,	45 00
48.	sea shore, Yarmouth line past Cedar Lake mill,	30 00
49.	Thursten's to Knowles Crosby's road, and over-expenditure,	55 00
50.	Crosby's line to Henry Sanders',	30 00
51.	Henry Sanders' to Bain's corner, and repairs of bridge,	40 00
52.	Carlton road to Kempt bridge,	30 00
53.	Starr's corner to Vickery's,	30 00
54.	Township line to new road at Pott's,	35 00
55.	Acadia Factory through new road,	35 00
56.	Township line to Mood's,	20 00
57.	W. A. Trefry's to Plymouth,	25 00
58.	Starr's road to Bain's,	25 00
59.	McCray's to post road,	30 00
60.	Suttees past Thursten's to sea shore,	30 00
61.	Thomas Brown's to Aaron Slone's,	20 00
62.	Mrs. Tilley's to H. Baker's,	20 00
63.	Forest Street,	40 00
64.	From Chipman's corner to Patten's shop,	20 00
65.	Nathan Scofield's to Israel Bane's,	25 00
66.	Parade to Haley's road,	60 00
67.	Jarvis Street,	20 00
68.	From S. Crosby's past H. Sanders' to Hilton's,	20 00
69.	Eldridge Brook, County line, Corbury road,	200 00

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\$2586 87

Balance at disposal of Government for Township of Yarmouth,

87 92

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2674 79

Half grant for County,	\$2440 00
“ undrawn money,	34 79
“ extra grant for Corbury road,	200 00
	<hr/>
	2674 79

DISTRICT OF ARGYLE.

	For advances to Nelson Gray over expenditure on Kempt bridge,	96 71
70.	From Shelburne county line to Carland and repair bridges,	120 00
71.	Jeremiah Murphy's to Jeremiah Harding's and repair bridges,	40 00
72.	Main road to Boyd's on Boyd's road,	20 00
73.	Nathaniel Hogg's to J. J. Porter's, and to repair bridges,	80 00
74.	J. J. Porter's to Kirby's, and repair abutto,	70 00
75.	Tusket village on Hatfield road to Eel lake road,	140 00
76.	Thomas Willet's to Barrington road,	20 00
77.	Wood harbor cross road to Wood harbor,	20 00
78.	Haslin's to Pubnico lake, including bridges,	60 00
79.	Phillip D'Entremont's to Pubnico point,	40 00
80.	Deon's to John Spinney's,	30 00
81.	Vanamburg to Goodwin's across the point,	30 00
82.	Post road to Thomas Spinney's,	20 00
83.	Fork road to Frost's mill,	30 00

84.	From William Nickerson's to J. J. Porter's, and repair bridges,	\$40 00
85.	Fork road to Simon Cavanagh's,	24 00
86.	To repair bridge at Lent's cove and crossway at Silvine Meuses,	60 00
87.	Gavel's bridge to Vinit's lake,	60 00
88.	Head of Benet's lake to intersection of Carleton road, and over-expenditure last year, \$10,	140 00
89.	Gavel's bridge to Robert Blawett's,	30 00
90.	Gavel road to Fork road across the point,	20 00
91.	Asa McGray's to Wm. Hurlburt's old farm or mill,	40 00
92.	Barrett's line, past Hemeon's to Tusket river,	20 00
93.	Barrit's line to Crocker's,	20 00
94.	Do. to Little river,	20 00
95.	Elijah Pinkany's to Sluice point,	40 00
96.	Peter Porter's on road to Little river,	80 00
97.	John Burk's to William's road on the Fork road,	140 00
98.	William Cavanagh's to Fork road and Gridiron point,	40 00
99.	Peter Frotin's to south end Long lake,	60 00
100.	John Forbe's to Pearl's meadow,	30 00
101.	Recker's brook to old post road head of Abuptic,	20 00
102.	Paul Ducet's to head of Abuptic,	30 00
103.	Road to Goose bay on Silvine Doucett's road,	20 00
104.	Main road on Birch point road across the Tusket road by Jackman's,	20 00
105.	Maturine Porter's to Wedge point,	60 00
106.	John White's, son of Benjamin, to Ceazor Porter's,	20 00
107.	Main road to shore between Walter Larkin's and Merit Lepson's,	20 00
108.	Main road to shore between Stelman Larkins' and Freeman Larkins',	20 00
109.	From Bucher's road to Sluice road,	30 00
110.	Main road to river called Charley's road,	20 00
111.	Main road to John B. Meuse's.	20 00
112.	To repair bridge and road on Robert's Island,	40 00
113.	William Mangum's to Solomon Mangum's,	40 00
114.	Joel Gray's to Morton's, including bridges and \$3.55 over-expenditure,	40 00
115.	Fork road to Absalom Hurlburt's,	30 00
116.	Reuben Killam's to Solomon Mangum's,	20 00
117.	Malonson's to John Hurlburt's,	50 00
118.	Gravel hill to Abraham Blewett's, and repair Tusket bridge,	60 00
119.	Repair of Salmon river bridge abutments and road,	50 00
120.	Charles Meuse's to south end of long Lake,	60 00
121.	Head of Abuptic to Frost mill and Fork's,	50 00
122.	Joseph White's, east side of Eel lake to Abuptic road,	30 00
123.	Charles Meuse's road to Sluice point,	20 00
124.	Solomon Mangum's, to John Morton's, and repair bridge,	60 00
125.	Main road to Eel river by Surret's,	20 00
126.	To raise crossway and road to Rock's point,	20 00
127.	John Wood's to Gavel's road,	20 00
128.	S. Deon's or D'Entremont's to Lobster bay,	40 00
		<hr/>
		\$2620 71
	Balance at the disposal of the Government for the township of Argyle,	64 58
		<hr/>
		\$2685 29
	Half of general grant,	2440 00
	Undrawn money for Argyle,	45 29
	Extra grant for Kempt road,	200 00
		<hr/>
		\$2685 29

## APPENDIX No. 56.

### MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER ACCOUNTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, N. S. MILITIA.

*A. G. M. in account current with the Government, to April 1, 1861.*

DR.		
1861.	Balance brought forward Jan'y 1st 1861,	\$125 78
Jan'y 25.	Cash drawn from Treasury,	400 00
Feb'y 12.	Do. do.	400 00
12.	Do. do.	1216 00
25.	Do. do.	800 00
Mar. 13.	Money received for ammunition,	155 14
5.	Do. do.	40 27
13.	Do. do.	6 00
21.	From Treasury,	800 00
		\$3943 19
April 1.	To balance brought forward,	\$589 28

CR.		
	Pay List, <i>vide</i> abstract A.	\$630 49
	Paid by cheque by order of His Excellency,	2723 42
	Balance in Bank,	589 28
		\$3943 19

(E. E.)                      R. BLIGH SINCLAIR,  
A. G. M.

*A. G. M. in account current with Government to August 1, 1861.*

DR.		
1861.	April 4. Transferred from Bank of British North America to Bank of Nova Scotia,	\$589 28
May 17.	Deposited in do. from Treasury,	1280 00
		\$1869 28
CR.		
	Abstract A. Miscellaneous orders of His Excellency,	\$1475 20
	Abstract B. Pay List,	1042 08
		2517 28
		1869 28
	Balance due to Bank of Nova Scotia,	\$648 00

(E. E.)                      R. BLIGH SINCLAIR,  
A. G. M.

*A. G. M. in account current with Government to Nov. 1st, 1861.*

DR.

1861.		
Aug. 17.	To cash drawn from the Public Treasury,	\$2000 00
Oct. 24.	To cash deposited from Bank of British North America,	25 00
		<hr/>
		2025 00
		<hr/>
Nov. 1.	To balance brought forward,	\$326 41

CR.

1861.		
Aug. 1.	Overdrawn,	\$648 00
From Aug. 1 to Nov. 1.	By pay list and travelling expenses, abstract A	802 71
Do.	By miscellaneous orders of His Excellency,	
	abstract B,	247 88
	Balance in Bank of Nova Scotia,	326 41
		<hr/>
		\$2025 00

R. BLIGH SINCLAIR,  
A. G. M.

*A. G. M. in account current with Government to 31st December, 1861.*

DR.

Balance in Bank of Nova Scotia, Nov. 1st, 1861,	\$326 41
Drawn from the Public Treasury, Nov. 2d, 1861,	2000 00
	<hr/>
	2326 41

1862.

Jan'y 1.	Balance brought forward,	29 49
	Less cheque from private funds on transfer of account,	25 00
		<hr/>
		\$4 49

CR.

Miscellaneous orders of His Excellency, per abstract A, by cheque,	\$1077 39
Pay list, abstract B,	1050 93
Sums paid by Lt.-Col. Sinclair, per abstract C,	168 60
Jan'y 1st, 1862. Balance in Bank,	29 49
	<hr/>
	\$2326 41

(E. E.)

R. BLIGH SINCLAIR,  
A. G. M.

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TO

## JOURNAL OF HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

OF

### NOVA-SCOTIA.

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VOL. XXVI.—1862.

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## No. 2. Oaths :

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## No. 3. Disabilities :

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## No. 4. Pictou Streets :

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- No. 5. Relief Steamboat Company :  
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- No. 6. Victoria Polling District :  
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- No. 7. Aliens :  
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- No. 8. Baddeck Schoolhouse :  
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- No. 9. Hawkesbury :  
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- No. 10. Hants County :  
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- No. 11. Victoria Assessments :  
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- No. 12. Milton Tramway :  
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- No. 13. Onslow Lands :  
To authorize the sale of School lands in Onslow, 15 ; read second time and committed, 16.
- No. 14. Halifax Railroad Company :  
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- No. 15. Halifax Assessments :  
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- No. 16. Halifax Streets :  
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- No. 17. Halifax Fires :  
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- No. 18. Gold Fields :  
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- No. 19. Apple Barrels :  
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- No. 20. Public Instruction :  
To amend chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes "Of Public Instruction," 15 ; read second time and referred to committee on Education, 25.
- No. 21. River Fisheries :  
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- No. 22. Highway Labor :  
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- No. 23. Pedlars, &c. :  
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- No. 24. Chebueto Marine Railway Company :  
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- No. 25. Public Peace :  
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- No. 26. Acadia Fire Insurance Company :  
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- No. 27. Messenger Wharf Company :  
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- No. 28. Archibald's Patent :  
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- No. 29. Glace Bay Mining Company :  
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- No. 30. Halifax Polling District :  
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- No. 31. Common Roads :  
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- No. 32. Halifax Water :  
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- No. 33. Board of Health :  
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- No. 34. Medical Officer :  
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- No. 35. Stipendiary Magistrate :  
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- No. 36. Licenses :  
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- No. 37. Incorporation :  
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- No. 38. Sewerage :  
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- No. 39. Sanford's Patent :  
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- No. 40. Lunenburg Common :  
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- No. 41. Licenses :  
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- No. 42. Crease's Patent :  
To enable Edward Smith Crease to obtain letters patent, 23; deferred on division, 45.
- No. 43. Russ's Patent :  
To enable Horace P. Russ to obtain letters patent, 23; deferred on division, 45.
- No. 44. Bessemer's Patent :  
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- No. 45. Van Buren's Patent :  
To enable Henry Gesner and Van Buren Ryerson to obtain Letters Patent, 23; deferred on division, 45.
- No. 46. Barlow's Patent :  
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- No. 47. Justices of the Peace :  
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- No. 48. Pictou Polling Places :  
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- No. 49. Useful Animals :  
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- No. 50. Halifax Club :  
To incorporate the Halifax Club, 24, 28, 37, 40, 41, 51; assented to, 69.
- No. 51. Pilotage :  
To amend chapter 78 of the revised statutes "of Pilotage, Harbors, and Harbor Masters," 24, 32, 72, 84, 87; amended by Council, 94; amendment agreed to, 95, 97; assented to, 101.
- No. 52. Protection Company :  
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- No. 53. Hebert Mining Company :  
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- No. 54. Barrington School Lot :  
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- No. 55. Dartmouth Institute :  
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- No. 56. Bankruptcy :  
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- No. 57. McCallum's Patent :  
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- No. 58. Halifax Hospital :  
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- No. 59. Pictou Hospital :  
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- No. 60. Juries :  
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- No. 61. Railway amendment :  
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- No. 62. Sewers :  
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- No. 63. Juries :  
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- No. 64. Electric Telegraph :  
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- No. 65. Cumberland Polling District :  
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- No. 66. Justices :  
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- No. 67. Incorporation :  
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- No. 68. Wooden Buildings :  
To amend the act to restrain the erection of wooden buildings within certain portions of the city of Halifax, 32, 32, 40, 73, 80 ; amended by Council, 94 ; amendments agreed to, 95 ; assented to, 101.
- No. 69. Bridgewater Assessment :  
To authorize an assessment upon the fire district of Bridgewater, 32, 50, 69 ; passed and sent to Council, 70.
- No. 70. Bethel Church :  
To incorporate the Trustees of the Bethel meeting-house at Margaree, 32, 50 ; deferred on report of com. on private bills, 77.
- No. 71. Assessments (Cumberland) :  
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- No. 72. Presbyterian Church :  
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- No. 73. C. B. County Assessment:  
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- No. 74. Guysborough Polling District:  
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- No. 75. Assessments:  
To amend chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes, "of County Assessments," 40, 50, 64, 69, 70, 85; assented to, 101.
- No. 76. Bills of Sale:  
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- No. 77. Licenses:  
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- No. 78. Practice Act:  
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- No. 79. Guysborough Road:  
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- No. 80. Cornwallis Lands:  
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- No. 81. Pictou Bridge:  
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- No. 82. Patents:  
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- No. 83. Halifax Franchise:  
To amend the acts respecting the City of Halifax, 46, 62, 65, 73, 78; deferred, 82.
- No. 84. Barrington boundary:  
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- No. 85. Queen's County:  
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- No. 86. Richmond Assessment:  
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- No. 87. Congregational Union:  
(From Council). To incorporate the Congregational Union of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, so far as relates to the Province of Scotia, 51, 53, 54; assented to, 69.
- No. 88. Yarmouth Court House:  
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- No. 89. Digby Court:  
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- No. 90. Hants Bridge :  
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- No. 91. Victoria Mining Company :  
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- No. 92. Pictou Magistrate :  
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- No. 93. Weymouth Bridge School :  
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- No. 94. Sandy Cove Pier :  
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- No. 95. Nova Scotia Land Company :  
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- No. 96. Criminal Justice :  
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- No. 97. Bricks and Staves :  
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- No. 98. Sabbath observance :  
To amend chapter 157 of the Revised Statutes, "of offences against Religion, 59, 75 ; amended in committee, 83, 84 ; amended by Council, 94 ; amendments agreed to, 95 ; assented to, 101.
- No. 99. Light House Duties :  
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- No. 100. Customs Duties :  
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- No. 101. C. B. Bridge :  
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- No. 102. Board of Health :  
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- No. 103. District Courts :  
To provide District Courts for the collection of debts under eighty dollars, 62 ; referred to select committee, 74 ; amended by committee, and ordered to be printed, 87.
- No. 104. Insolvent Persons :  
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- No. 105. Poor Law :  
To amend chap. 89 of the Revised Statutes, "of the settlement and support of the poor," 62, 64, 68, 69, 71, 75 ; assented to, 101.
- No. 106. Military Telegraph :  
(From Council.) To authorize the construction of a line of Electric Telegraph, for Military purposes, from Halifax to the boundary line of New Brunswick, 63, 63, 63, 72 ; amended in committee, 81, 82 ; Council agree to amendment, 83 ; assented to, 102.
- No. 107. Useful Animals :  
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- No. 108. Commissioners of Streets :  
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- No. 109. Halifax Common :  
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- No. 110. Dartmouth Police :  
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- No. 111. Education :  
To continue and amend chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes, "of Public Instruction," 68, 84 ; amended in committee, 89, 91, 97, assented to, 102.
- No. 112. Truro School Lands :  
To authorize the sale of School Lands for the Township of Truro, 68, 71, 77 ; passed and sent to Council, 79.
- No. 113. Drawbacks :  
To amend chapter 18 of the Revised Statutes, "of the Exportation of Goods and Drawbacks," 68, 71, 73, 74, 85 ; assented to, 102.
- No. 114. Provincial Loan :  
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- No. 115. Appropriation :  
To provide for certain expenses of the civil government of this Province, 68, 71, 71, 72, 75 ; assented to, 102.
- No. 116. Education :  
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- No. 117. Arichat Insurance Company :  
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- No. 118. Public Service loan :  
To authorize a loan for the public service, and to provide for the repayment thereof, 72, 75, 78, 79, 90 ; assented to, 102.
- No. 119. Minas Marine Insurance Company :  
To incorporate the Minas Marine Insurance Company, 73, 75, 76, 89, 91, 96 ; assented to, 102.
- No. 120. Prothonotary's fees :  
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- No. 121. Militia :  
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- No. 122. Cider Barrels :  
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- No. 123. Assessments :  
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- No. 124. Pictou Pilotage :  
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- No. 125. Digby Bridge :  
To provide for rebuilding a bridge in the County of Digby, 76, 76, 77, 79, 90 ; assented to, 102.
- No. 126. Pictou Roads and Bridges :  
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- No. 127. Post Office :  
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- No. 128. Distillation :  
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- No. 129. Excise Duties :  
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- No. 130. Annapolis Marsh :  
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- No. 131. Interest :  
To amend chapter 82 of the revised statutes "of interest," 79 ; order to print, 88.
- No. 132. Assessments :  
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- No. 133. Naval Reserves :  
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- No. 134. Supreme Court :  
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- No. 135. Post Office :  
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- No. 136. Sydney Roads :  
To provide for improving certain roads in the county of Sydney, 84, 85, 88, 94 ; assented to, 102.
- No. 137. Lockeby Bridge :  
To provide for the erection of Lockeby bridge, 88, 88, 89, 91, 96 ; assented to, 102.
- No. 138. Criminal Law :  
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