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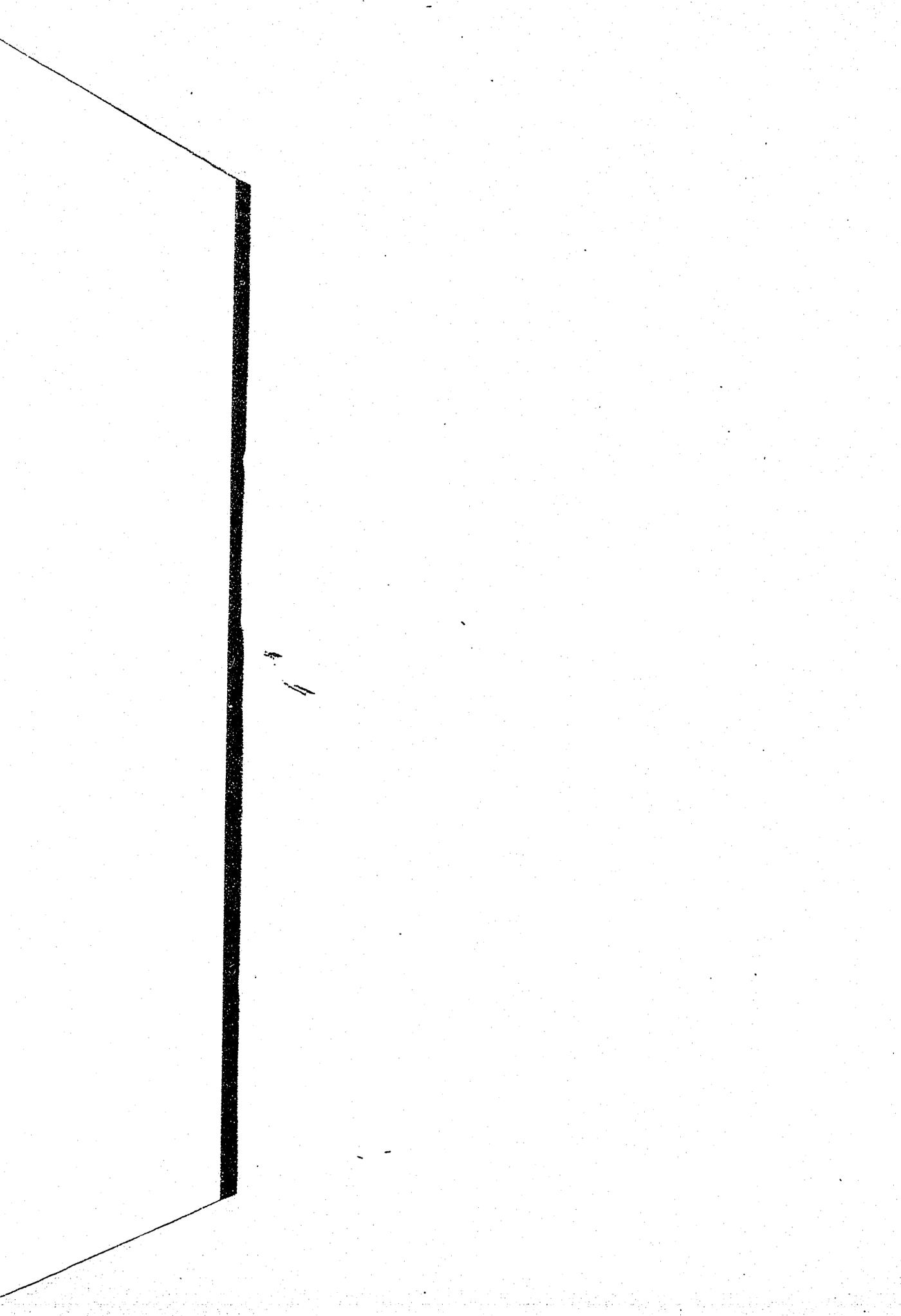
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JOURNAL

AND



PROCEEDINGS

OF HER MAJESTY'S

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE

PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

1852.

HALIFAX:

JOHN S. THOMPSON, QUEEN'S PRINTER.

2020



PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Lieutenant-General

SIR JOHN HARVEY,

Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

L. S.
J. HARVEY.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Tuesday, the Thirtieth day of December instant:
I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly until Thursday, the Twenty-ninth day of January next, then to meet *for the Despatch of Business*—of which all persons concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Halifax, this
24th day of December, in the Fifteenth year of
Her Majesty's Reign, A. D. 1851.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOSEPH HOWE.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.



JOURNAL
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE
PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTIETH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ANNO DECIMO QUINTO VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

AT HALIFAX, IN THE PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA.
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Thursday, 20th January, 1852.

The General Assembly having been prorogued to this day, the Council met—

P R E S E N T—

The Honorable **MICHAEL TOBIN**, President.

The Honorable ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,	The Honorable WILLIAM A. BLACK,
HUGH BELL,	JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
ALEXANDER McDUGALL,	JAMES McNAB,
MATHER B. ALMON,	JONATHAN McCULLY,
EDWARD KENNY,	WILLIAM GRIGOR.
ALEXANDER KEITH,	

At three of the clock, P. M. His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir **JOHN HARVEY**, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c., came to the Council Chamber, attended as usual, and, being seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received His Excellency's command, to let the House of Assembly know, "It is His Excellency's will and pleasure they attend him immediately in this House,"—who being come, the President of this House, by His Excellency's desire, said,

H. E. comes to C.
Chamber.

H. A attend.

Gentlemen

Gentlemen :

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been informed that the Speaker of the House of Assembly is confined to his house by sickness, and is consequently unable to discharge his duties.

H. A. directed to choose temporary Speaker.

It is therefore His Excellency's pleasure that the House of Assembly do now return to their own Chamber, and elect one of the Members of that House to act as the Speaker of it, until the present Speaker shall be enabled to resume his duties, and present him here for His Excellency's approbation.

H. A. withdraw and return.

The House of Assembly then withdrew, and, after some time, having returned, the Honble. James B. Uniacke, Her Majesty's Attorney General, and Member for the County of Richmond, addressed His Excellency as follows :

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

Temporary Speaker presented,

The House of Assembly, agreeably to Your Excellency's command, have proceeded to the choice of a temporary Speaker, until the present Speaker shall be enabled to resume his duties, and have elected William A. Henry, Esquire, a Member for the County of Sydney, to act as Speaker, and, by their direction, I beg leave to present him for the approbation of Your Excellency.

Approved of.

After which, His Excellency was pleased to say :

I approve of the temporary Speaker whom the House of Assembly have chosen. Then the Speaker of the Assembly said :

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

Speaker demands favorable consideration of his acts.

The choice which the House of Assembly have made of me to act as their Speaker, until the Speaker shall be enabled to resume his duties, having been approved of by Your Excellency, and Your Excellency having been pleased at the first meeting of the present General Assembly, to grant the usual Rights and Privileges of the House of Assembly, it only remains for me to solicit from Your Excellency the most favorable construction of all my acts, as such acting Speaker, while I continue to hold the office.

Granted. H. E. opens with Speech.

To which His Excellency replied—I most cheerfully grant your request.

Then His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following Speech :

Speech.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :

I regret that I have to announce to you the death of His Majesty the King of Hanover.

Since the close of the last Session two Despatches have been received from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which will render indispensable a reconsideration of the Acts providing for the construction of Inter-colonial Railways.

Delegates have arrived here from Canada and New-Brunswick, and with a view to meet the altered circumstances in which the Provinces are placed, have made propositions to my Government, which will be submitted for your grave consideration, unembarrassed by any premature action of the Executive.

The correspondence will be laid before you without delay, and I shall rejoice, if a measure, mutually satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government and to the British North American Provinces, can be matured.

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

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

Mr.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

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

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

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

The Act for the encouragement of Education will expire on the first of May. Your attention will be invited to a measure, combining with the clauses of the old Law, which experience has tested, such improvements as the Superintendent of Education is prepared to recommend. That Officer's report shall be laid before you, and I trust that you will see the propriety of placing our Common Schools on a more efficient footing, by establishing a Normal Institution, in which Teachers may be trained

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

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

The practicability of combining the Equity with the Supreme Court, is now under consideration, and I hope to be able to submit the Commissioners' report upon that subject before the close of the Session.

The House of Assembly then withdrew, and His Excellency was pleased to retire soon after.

Mr. McDougall presented a Bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt, which was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time at a future day.

The President reported His Excellency's Speech, and the same being read by the Clerk,

Mr. Grigor moved that an Address be presented to His Excellency in answer to his Speech—which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered it to the Clerk, who read the same as follows:

H. A. withdraw,
H. E. retires.

Bill pro forma read.

Speech reported.

Address in answer
read.

To His Excellency Lieutenant-General

SIR JOHN HARVEY,

Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

THE ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

Address.

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of Nova-Scotia, respectfully tender to Your Excellency our thanks for the Speech with which you have been pleased to open the present Session, assuring you, that in every measure calculated to promote the prosperity of the Province, we shall most zealously co-operate with Your Excellency.

We join Your Excellency in the expression of sorrow for the death of the Uncle of our beloved Queen, the late King of Hanover.

We regret to learn that a necessity exists for the reconsideration of the Acts relative to Inter-colonial Railways, but we venture to express a hope, that Your Excellency's Government, having communicated with the Delegates from Canada and New-Brunswick, will submit such measures for our consideration as may be calculated to remove the difficulties which have lately arisen and retarded the commencement of the great work in which all British North America is so deeply interested.

The encroachment on our shores by Foreigners, has been an evil long complained of, and severely felt, by our hardy and industrious Fishermen, and we are desirous of uniting with the Governments of Canada and New-Brunswick, in any adequate measure for its suppression.

We shall receive with pleasure any report connected with the Education of the People, being quite aware that experience will be the test of improvement—and that Normal Schools, where they exist, have most effectually served the purpose for which they were intended.

We hope that the Report of the Law Commission will have the effect of simplifying the proceedings of the Common Law Courts, and of ensuring a more speedy and certain distribution of Justice.

The abundant harvest of the past year, by which the means of an enlarged consumption of the comforts and luxuries of life are furnished, and which, with the extension of our Commerce, has contributed to the increase of our Revenue, claims our thankful recognition of the bounties of that Providence which presides over us.

Ordered, That said Address be read a second time at a future day.

Com. on reporting.

Resolved, That Mr. Almon, Mr. Grigor, and Mr. McCully, be a Committee to consider and report to the House, the arrangements for Reporting and Publishing the Debates of the House for the present Session.

Resolution relative to Delegates.

On motion of Mr. McDougall, *resolved,* that the courtesies of this House be extended to the Honbles. Messrs. Hincks, Tachè, and Young, the Delegates from Canada, and to the Hon. Mr. Chandler, the Delegate from New-Brunswick, to this Province, by having seats provided within the Bar.

Adjourn.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

Friday,

Friday, 30th January, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T—

The Honorable MICHAEL TOBIN, President.

<p>The Honorable ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, HUGH BELL, ALEXANDER McDUGALL, MATHER B. ALMON, EDWARD KENNY,</p>	<p>The Honorable ALEXANDER KEITH, JOHN E. FAIRBANKS, JAMES McNAB, JONATHAN McCULLY, WILLIAM GRIGOR.</p>
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PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

The Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in answer to his Speech at the opening of the Session, was read a second time. Address read 2d time

Ordered, That the said Address be committed to a Committee of the whole House presently. And ordered to Com.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Address. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Campbell reported that the Committee had gone through the said Address, and had agreed to the same without any amendment. Committed,

The said Address was then read a third time, and the question was put by the President, Read 3d time,

Whether this Address shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor by the whole House. And agreed to,
To be presented by
whole House,

Ordered, That Mr. Grigor, Mr. Kenny, and Mr. Campbell, be a Committee to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and ascertain when he will be pleased to receive this House with their Address. Com. to ascertain
when H. E. will
receive Address.

Mr. Almon, the Chairman of the Committee appointed to consider and report to the House the arrangements for reporting and publishing the Debates, reported that the Committee recommended that those services should continue to be performed by the same parties, and on the same terms, as heretofore. The Committee would suggest to the House, the propriety of making an addition to the sum allowed to the Editor of the Sun, Newspaper, which is now issued daily, instead of tri-weekly as formerly. Report of Com. on
Reporting.

Ordered, That the said report be received and adopted.

Mr. Grigor, the Chairman of the Committee appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and ascertain when he would be pleased to receive this House with their Address, reported that the Committee had waited upon His Excellency, and that His Excellency had been pleased to appoint a quarter before three o'clock, P. M., of this day, for that purpose. Committee to wait
on H. E. report,

At a quarter before three o'clock, P. M., the House proceeded to the Government House with their Address, and being returned to the Council Chamber, the President reported that His Excellency had been pleased to receive the said Address, and to make the following reply thereto: House wait on H. E.
with Address.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :

Reply.

I thank you for this loyal and dutiful Address, particularly for your assurance of your readiness to co-operate with me in every measure calculated to promote the prosperity of Nova-Scotia, involving, as that assurance does, the readiness to remove the difficulties which have arisen with respect to the great work of the Railroad, which affords me confidence and satisfaction.

Message with Despatches relative to Currency.

Mr. McDougall, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House the following Despatches and Papers relative to the Currency.

Despatch, dated 12th April, 1851, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Letter, dated 20th February, 1851, from Mr. Trevelyan, to Mr. Merivale.

Despatch, dated April 9th, 1851, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor-General.

Minute of Executive Council of Nova-Scotia, dated 19th May, 1851.

Report of Mr. Howe, and Memorandum, signed by Messrs. Boudret and Howe, dated June 21st, 1851.

(Vide Appendix, No. 1.—Currency.)

Do. Railways.

Mr. Bell, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House, the following Despatches and Papers relative to Railways in British North America.

Despatch, dated 27th August, 1851, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Officer Administering the Government of Nova-Scotia.

Despatch, dated September 18, 1851, from Colonel Bazalgette to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Despatch, dated 13th October, 1851, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Despatch, dated 13th November, 1851, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Despatch, dated November 27, 1851, from the same to the same.

Despatch, dated November 27, 1851, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Despatch, dated December 4th, 1851, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Governor-General.

Despatch, dated December 11th, 1851, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Despatch, dated December 11th, 1851, from the same to the same, enclosing

A Report, dated December 11th, 1851, from Mr. Howe to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Despatch, dated December 12th, 1851, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick.

Despatch, dated December 12th, 1851, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Governor-General.

Despatch, dated December 13th, 1851, from the Governor-General to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Despatch, dated December 24th, 1851, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing

Report, dated December 24th, 1851, from Mr. Howe to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Despatch, dated December 24th, 1851, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Governor-General.

Despatch, dated December 30th, 1851, from the Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick to the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, enclosing

Despatch

Despatch, dated August 28th, 1851, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick.

Despatch, dated January 9th, 1852, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant-Governor.

(Vide Appendix, No. 2.—Railways.)

The same were read and ordered to lie upon the table.

The President laid before the House letters from the Honbles. Messrs. Rudolf, Cutler, Campbell, Crichton, Pineo, and McKeen, to the Provincial Secretary, in reply to Letters addressed to them, in compliance with the Address of this House to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in the last Session, stating their intentions of attending in their places in the present Session.

The same were read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. Bell, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House, the following Despatch and Papers relative to Railways:

Despatch, dated January 23rd, 1852, from the Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick to the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova-Scotia.

A Memorandum, dated January 28th, 1852, signed by Messrs. Hincks, Tachè, Young, and Chandler.

A Memorandum, dated 28th January, 1852, signed by Messrs. Uniacke, Tobin, McNab, Howe, Bell, and Creelman.

A Memorandum, dated 29th January, 1852, signed by Messrs. Hincks, Tachè, and Young.

(Vide Appendix, No. 2.—Railways.)

The same were read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday, at 1 o'clock.

Letters from Members absent last Session.

Message from H. E. with Despatches &c. relative to Railways.

Adjourn.

Monday, 2nd February, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T—

The Honorable MICHAEL TOBIN, President.

The Honorable ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, The Honorable JONATHAN McCULLY,
ALEXANDER McDUGALL, WILLIAM McGRIGOR.
MATHER B. ALMON,

PRAYERS.

At twenty-five minutes past one o'clock, there being but six Members present, the President adjourned the House until To-morrow, at one o'clock.

Adjourn.

Tuesday,

Tuesday, 3rd February, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T—

The Honorable MICHAEL TOBIN, President.

The Honorable ROBERT M. CUTLER,	The Honorable EDWARD KENNY,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,	ALEXANDER KEITH,
HUGH BELL,	JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
ALEXANDER McDUGALL,	JONATHAN McCULLY,
MATHER B. ALMON,	WILLIAM GRIGOR.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Friday and Monday were read.

Mr. McDougall, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House the Blue Book for 1850, which was ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. Bell, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House, the following Letters relative to Railways :

Letter, dated January 29th, 1852, from Mr. Hincks to Mr. Chandler.

Letter, dated January 29th, 1852, from Mr. Chandler to Mr. Hincks.

Letter, dated 29th January, 1852, from Mr. Hincks to Mr. Chandler.

Memorandum, dated 31st January, 1852, signed by Mr. Chandler.

Letter, dated January 31st, 1852, from Messrs. Hincks, Tachè, and Young, to Mr. Howe.

(*Vide Appendix, No 2.—Railways.*)

The same were read and ordered to lie on the Table.

On motion of Mr. Almon, *resolved*, that the Despatches and Papers relative to the Railways, communicated to this House by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon.

Resolved, That Mr. Almon, Mr. Bell, Mr. McCully, Mr. Fairbanks, and Mr. Campbell, be a Committee for that purpose, with power to send for persons and papers.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until To-morrow, at 2 o'clock.

Wednesday, 4th February, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T—

The Hon. MICHAEL TOBIN, President.

The Hon. ROBERT M. CUTLER,	The Hon. MATHER B. ALMON,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,	ALEXANDER KEITH,
HUGH BELL,	WILLIAM A. BLACK,
ALEXANDER McDUGALL,	JOHN E. FAIRBANKS.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Mr. McDougall, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House a Report of the Commissioners appointed to expend the Bounty on the Hook and Line Mackarel Fishery.

(*Vide Appendix No. 3—Mackarel Fishery.*)

The same was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Friday, at 2 o'clock.

Friday,

Message from H. E. with Blue Book.

Do. rel. to Railways.

Despatches rel. to Railways ref. to Sel. Com.

Committee.

Adjourn.

Message from H. E. with Report on Mackarel Bounty.

Adjourn.

Friday, 6th February, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T—

The Hon. MICHAEL TOBIN, President.

The Hon. ROBERT M. CUTLER,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
HUGH BELL,
ALEXANDER McDougall,
MATHER B. ALMON,
EDWARD KENNY,

The Hon. ALEXANDER KEITH,
WILLIAM A. BLACK,
JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
JAMES McNAB,
JONATHAN McCULLY.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Wednesday were read.

Mr. Keith presented the Petition of B. Hammett Norton, praying aid to a Steam Communication, contemplated between Pictou and Quebec—which was ordered to lie on the Table.

Petition of B. H. Norton.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Whidden, with the following Resolution :

Ordered, That Mr. Fraser, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Killam, Mr. Whitman, and Mr. Esson, be a Committee of this House, for the purpose of examining the Public Accounts, jointly with a Committee of the Legislative Council.

Com. of Pub. Accounts of H. A.

On motion, *resolved*, that Mr. Fairbanks, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Cutler, be a Committee of this House to join a Committee of the House of Assembly, to examine the Public Accounts—and that the Clerk do acquaint the House of Assembly therewith.

Do. of Council.

Mr. Almon, the Chairman of the Committee to whom the Despatches and Papers relative to Railways, communicated to this House by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, were referred, made his Report, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered it to the Clerk, who read the same as follows :

Com. on Railroad Despatches report.

The Committee to whom were referred certain Despatches and Papers, relative to the proposed Intercolonial Railway, submitted to this House by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, beg leave to report, that they have performed the duty devolved upon them, and regret to state, the Bills passed during the last Session of the Legislature, appear, from the tenor of the said Despatches and Papers, to be now rendered ineffectual, and that in order to obtain the desirable object then sought, other legislation will be necessary. All which is respectfully submitted.

Report.

M. B. ALMON,
H. BELL,
A. CAMPBELL,
J. McCULLY,
JOHN E. FAIRBANKS.

Committee Room, 6th February, 1852.

Ordered, That the said Report do lie on the Table.

Mr. McCully moved the following Resolutions, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered them to the Clerk, who read the same as follows :

Whereas

Resolutions rel. to
Railway.

Whereas, by a Despatch from Benjamin Hawes, Esquire, then being Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, directed to the Honorable Joseph Howe, Provincial Secretary of Nova-Scotia, dated on the 10th day of March last, it was stated, "that Her Majesty's Government were prepared to recommend to Parliament that a guarantee should be granted, or the money required should be advanced from the British Treasury" on certain conditions, in such Despatch set forth for the construction of a Trunk line of Rail Road from Halifax to Quebec. through British Territory, and there was therein inserted a clause, whereby it was stipulated, that "Her Majesty's Government would by no means object to its forming part of the plan, that it should include a provision for establishing a communication between the projected Railway and the Railways of the United States."

And whereas the Legislature of this Province, in Special Session convened, construing such Despatch as guaranteeing aid, equally to the Main Trunk and to any Branch Line, to connect it with the Railways of the United States, did, in November last pass two Acts of Assembly for the purpose of obtaining the assistance so promised.

And whereas the Right Honorable the Secretary for the Colonies, by a despatch dated the 27th day of November last, directed to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, now declares, "that it was not contemplated that such assistance should be applied for, for any other object than the formation of the main line connecting the Provinces"—which gives an entirely different construction to the said despatch, to that which had obtained in the Colonies, and, of consequence, defeats the action of this Legislature.

And whereas it has now been proposed by Delegates, recently arrived in this city from Canada and New-Brunswick, as a final effort to secure a continuous line of Railroad from Halifax to Quebec, to be constructed on joint account, and upon a route by the way of the valley of the St. John,—that Canada shall contribute one-third, New-Brunswick five-twelfths, and Nova-Scotia one-fourth of the expence of the whole line, the funds to be obtained as contemplated in Mr. Hawes's despatch :

Resolved, therefore, as the opinion of this House, that rather than that the whole scheme should be frustrated, this proposition should be accepted.

Resolved, That under this entirely changed aspect of affairs, the City of Halifax should not be required to represent Stock in any trunk line to traverse the valley of the St. John.

Resolved, That the Counties of Nova-Scotia traversed by a trunk line, hence to Quebec, to be continued through New-Brunswick, by the vallies of the Kenebecasis and St. John, should not be required to contribute any other or greater amount of funds than Counties in New-Brunswick and Canada similarly traversed.

Resolved, That the acceptance of the proposition, made by the Delegates as above referred to, is based upon the clear understanding, that five miles of Crown Lands on each side of the line of road should be conceded for its benefit, and that the Provinces shall own an interest in such road according to the amounts by them contributed towards its construction respectively.

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the General State of the Province for the consideration of the said Resolutions. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday, at 2 o'clock.

Ord. to Committee.

Com. on Gen. State
Pro. rel. to Res.

Adjourn.

Monday,

Monday, 9th February, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T—

The Honorable MICHAEL TOBIN, President.

<p>The Honorable ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, HUGH BELL, ALEXANDER McDougall, MATHER B. ALMON, EDWARD KENNY, ALEXANDER KEITH,</p>	<p>The Honorable WILLIAM A. BLACK, DAVID CRICHTON, JOHN E. FAIRBANKS, JAMES McNAB, JONATHAN McCULLY, WILLIAM GRIGOR.</p>
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PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Friday were read.

Mr. McDougall, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House the following Despatches and Letters, relative to the Pension of the Honble. Sir Rupert D. George, Baronet, C. B.

Message from H. E. with Despatches rel. to Sir R. D. George's pension.

Letter, dated 1st December, 1851, from Mr. Stewart to Mr. Howe.

Letter, dated December 3rd, 1851, from Mr. Howe to Messrs. Young, McCully, Ritchie, and Whidden.

Letter, dated 5th December, 1851, from Mr. Keating to Mr. Stewart.

Letter, dated December 8, 1851, from Messrs. Young, McCully, Ritchie, and Whidden, to Mr. Howe.

Letter, dated December 9th, 1851, from Mr. Howe to Mr. Stewart.

Petition from Mr. Stewart to Her Majesty.

Letter, dated December 10th, 1851, from Mr. Stewart to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Letter, dated December 10th, 1851, from Mr. Stewart to Mr. Howe.

Despatch, dated December 11th, 1851, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Letter, dated December 11th, 1851, from Mr. Howe to Mr. Stewart.

Despatch, dated 24th December, 1851, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Vide Appendix No. 4.—Sir Rupert D. George's Pension.)

The same were read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. McDougall, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House, the following Despatches and Papers, relative to Commercial Reciprocity.

Message from H. E. rel. to Commercial Reciprocity.

Despatch, dated January 10th, 1852, from the Lieutenant-Governor to Mr. Cramp-ton.

Despatch, dated January 10th, 1852, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Governor General.

Despatch, dated January 12th, 1852, from the Lieutenant-Governor to Mr. Cramp-ton.

Petition, from the Merchants, &c. of Halifax to Her Majesty.

Despatch, dated January 21, 1852, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Governor General.

Despatch,

Despatch, dated January 22, 1852, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Despatch, dated January 24th, 1852, from the Governor-General to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Despatch, dated January 28th, 1852, from Mr. Crampton to the Lieutenant-Governor.

(Vide Appendix No. 5—Commercial Reciprocity.)

The same were read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

Com. on General State of the Province, rel. to Railways.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the General State of the Province, for the further consideration of the Resolutions relative to Intercolonial Railways. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Campbell reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Report Preamble & two first Resolutions on Railways.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had agreed to the Preamble, and the two first Resolutions, moved on the 6th instant.

Ordered, That the said Report be received.

Adjourn.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

Wednesday, 11th February, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T—

The Hon. MICHAEL TOBIN, President.

The Honorable ROBERT M. CUTLER,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
HUGH BELL,
ALEXANDER McDUGALL,
MATHER B. ALMON,
ALEXANDER KEITH,

The Honorable WILLIAM A. BLACK,
DAVID CRICHTON,
JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
JONATHAN McCULLY,
WILLIAM GRIGOR.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Monday were read.

Message from E.H. with Pub. Accts. and Statements,

Mr. Bell, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House—

The Receiver General's Accounts for the year 1851.

A General Statement of the amounts certified by the Financial Secretary, for payment on account of the different Public Services of the Province, for the year ended 31st December, 1851.

A Statement of the gross amount of Excise duties, collected at the different Ports of this Province, during the year 1851.

An Abstract of Articles imported into this Province, on which Duty was collected in 1851.

A comparative Statement of Articles imported into this Province, and of the amount of Excise duties collected thereon, for the years 1850 and 1851.

A comparative Statement of the gross amount of Light Duties collected at the different Ports of this Province, for the years 1850 and 1851.

(Vide Appendix, Public Accounts.)

The same were read.

Ordered, That the said Accounts and Statements be referred to the Committee of Public Accounts. Referred to Com. of Public Accounts.

Mr. Bell presented a Statement of the financial condition of the Wesleyan Academy at Sackville, New Brunswick, which was ordered to lie on the Table. Statement of Wesleyan Academy, Sackville.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Friday, at 2 o'clock. Adjourn.

Friday, 13th February, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T—

The Hon. MICHAEL TOBIN, President.

The Honorable ROBERT M. CUTLER, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, HUGH BELL, ALEXANDER McDougall, MATHER B. ALMON, EDWARD KENNY,	The Honorable WILLIAM A. BLACK, DAVID CRICHTON, JOHN E. FAIRBANKS, JONATHAN McCULLY, WILLIAM GRIGOR.
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PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Wednesday were read.

Mr. McDougall, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House the following Letters relative to Public Lands— Message from H. E. with Letters rel. to Public Lands.
 Letter dated December 9th, 1851, from Mr. Howe to Mr. Morris.
 Letter dated December 18th, 1851, from Mr. Morris to Mr. Howe.

(Vide Appendix, No. 6.—Public Lands.)

The same were read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. McDougall, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House the following Letters and Reports, relative to Light Houses— Do. rel. to Light Houses.
 Letter dated 10th May, 1851, from Dr. Gesner to Mr. Howe.
 Letter dated May 12th, 1851, from Mr. Howe to Dr. Gesner.
 Letter dated May 15th, 1851, from Mr. Howe to the Commissioners of Sable Island.
 Letter dated May 15th, 1851, from Mr. Howe to the Commissioners of Light Houses.

Letter

Letter dated October 25th, 1851, from Dr. Gesner to Mr. Howe.

Certificate dated October 10th, 1851, from David George.

Letter dated December 2nd, 1851, from Mr. Howe to Dr. Gesner.

Letter dated December 3rd, 1851, from Mr. Howe to the Commissioners of Light Houses.

Report dated January 3d, 1852, to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, by Dr. Gesner.

(*Vide Appendix, No. 7.—Light Houses.*)

The same were read.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

Ordered, That the said Papers be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

Committee.

Ordered, That Mr. McCully, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Grigor, Mr. Black and Mr. Fairbanks, be a Committee for that purpose, with power to send for Persons and Papers.

Pet. of B. N. A.
Elec. Tel. Association.

The President presented the petition of the British North American Electric Telegraph Association of Quebec, praying aid, which was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Adjourn.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday, at 2 o'clock.

Monday, 16th February, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T—

The Honorable MICHAEL TOBIN, President.

The Honorable ROBERT M. CUTLER,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
HUGH BELL,
ALEXANDER McDougall,
MATHER B. ALMON,
EDWARD KENNY,

The Honorable WILLIAM A. BLACK,
DAVID CRICHTON,
JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
JONATHAN McCULLY,
WILLIAM GRIGOR.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Friday were read.

Message from H. E.
with Returns of
Pickled Fish.

Mr. McDougall, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House, a Return from several Counties, relative to the Inspection of Pickled Fish—which was read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

Pet. of A. Forrester
and al. rel. Industrial
Exhibition.
Ref. to Sel. Com.

Mr. Fairbanks presented the Petition of the Rev. Alexander Forrester and others, praying aid and assistance to an Industrial Exhibition, which was read, and

On motion, *resolved*, that the said Petition be referred to a Select Committee, to confer with the Petitioners on the subject, and report to this House.

Committee.

Ordered, That Mr. Fairbanks, Mr. Grigor, and Mr. McCully, be a Committee for that purpose.

Adjourn.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Friday, at 2 o'clock.

Friday, 20th February, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T—

The Hon. MICHAEL TOBIN, President.

The Hon. ROBERT M. CUTLER,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
JOHN MORTON,
HUGH BELL,
ALEXANDER McDougall,
MATHER B. ALMON,
EDWARD KENNY,

The Hon. ALEXANDER KEITH,
WILLIAM A. BLACK,
DAVID CRICHTON,
HENRY G. PINEO,
JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
JONATHAN McCULLY,
WILLIAM GRIGOR.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Monday were read.

Mr. McDougall, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House the following Report and Papers relative to Sable Island :

Report, dated October 21st, 1850, from Mr. Howe to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Letter, dated 24th October, 1850, from Vice Admiral the Earl of Dundonald to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Letter, dated October 25, 1850, from the Lieutenant-Governor to Vice Admiral the Earl of Dundonald.

Letter, dated 30th August, 1851, from Vice Admiral Sir G. F. Seymour to the Lieutenant Governor.

Letter, dated 8th September, 1851, from Vice Admiral Sir G. F. Seymour to the Administrator of the Government.

Report of Captain H. W. Bayfield to the Hydrographer of the Admiralty.

(Vide Appendix, No. 8.—Sable Island.)

The same were read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. McDougall, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House the following Report and Papers, relative to the Fisheries.

Report, dated June 21st, 1851, signed by Messrs. Boudret and Howe.

Letter, dated February 10th, 1852, from Mr. Crowell to Mr. Uniacke.

(Vide Appendix, No. 9.—Fisheries.)

The same were read, and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. Crichton presented the Accounts of the Pictou Electric Telegraph Company, which were ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. McCully presented a Bill for the abolishment of Imprisonment for Debt in certain cases, which was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

Ordered, That Mr. McDougall, Mr. Morton, and Mr. Crichton, be a Committee for that purpose,

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday, at 2 o'clock.

Monday,

Message from H. E. with Report, rel. to Sable Island.

Do. rel to Fisheries.

Accts. Pictou Elec. Telegraph Co.

Imprisonment for Debt, Bill read 1st time.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

Committee.

Adjourn.

Monday, 23rd February, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T—

The Honorable MICHAEL TOBIN, President.

The Honorable ROBERT M. CUTLER,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
JOHN MORTON,
HUGH BELL,
STAYLEY BROWN,
ALEXANDER McDougall,
MATHER B. ALMON,

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY,
ALEXANDER KEITH,
DAVID CRICHTON,
JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
JONATHAN McCULLY,
WILLIAM GRIGOR.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Friday were read.

Message from H. E.
with Despatches
rel. to Ship-
wrecked Pro-
perty.

Mr. McDougall, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House the following Despatches and Letters, relative to Shipwrecked Property:

Despatch, dated 9th December, 1851, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Lieutenant-Governor, enclosing

Letter, dated December 2nd, 1851, from Mr. Parker to Mr. Merivale, enclosing Letter, dated November 13th, 1851, from the Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court at Halifax, to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

(Vide Appendix, No. 10—Shipwrecked Property.)

The same were read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Adjourn.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Friday, at 2 o'clock.

Friday, 27th February, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T—

The Honorable MICHAEL TOBIN, President.

The Honorable WILLIAM RUDOLF,
ROBERT M. CUTLER,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
JOHN MORTON,
HUGH BELL,
STAYLEY BROWN,
MATHER B. ALMON,

The Honorable WILLIAM A. BLACK,
HENRY G. PINEO,
JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
JAMES McNAB,
JONATHAN McCULLY,
WILLIAM GRIGOR.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Monday were read.

Mr. Bell, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House:

Message from H. E.
with Petition of
Alumni of King's
College.

The

The Petition of the Alumni of King's College, Windsor, to His Excellency, against the Act to repeal the Allowance to King's College at Windsor.

(*Vide Appendix, No. 11.—King's College.*)

The same was read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. Pineo presented the Petition of C. G. Donkin and others, praying aid to a Female Seminary at Amherst—which was ordered to lie on the Table. Pet. of C. G. Donkin.

Mr. McCully presented the Petition of William P. Pritchard and others, relative to a Beacon and Fog Bell on Quaco Ledges, in the Bay of Fundy—which was ordered to lie on the Table. Do. W. P. Pritchard.

Mr. McCully presented the Petition of William Stinson and others; also, the Petition of Mrs. Fulton and others, relative to Temperance—which was ordered to lie on the Table. Do. W. Stinson & al. Mrs. Fulton & al.

Mr. Fairbanks presented the Petition of T. & L. Piers and others, relative to the Fisheries—which was read, and ordered to lie on the Table. Do. T. & L. Piers and al.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday, at 2 o'clock. Adjourn.

Monday, 1st March, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T—

The Honorable MICHAEL TOBIN, President.

The Honorable WILLIAM RUDOLF,
ROBERT M. CUTLER,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
JOHN MORTON,
HUGH BELL,
STAYLEY BROWN,
ALEXANDER McDUGALL,
MATHER B. ALMON,
EDWARD KENNY,

The Honorable ALEXANDER KEITH,
WILLIAM A. BLACK,
DAVID CRICHTON,
HENRY G. PINEO,
JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
JAMES McNAB,
JONATHAN McCULLY,
WILLIAM GRIGOR.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Friday were read.

Mr. Bell, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House the following papers, relative to the Trade of the Province :

Mes. from H. E. with papers relative to Trade.

A General Statement of Imports, being a detailed account of the principal articles of British and Foreign Dutiable Merchandize entered for consumption in Nova-Scotia, during the year ended 31st December, 1851—shewing the quantity and value of each article entered at each port, and indicating from what Country imported.

Also, an Account of the Goods exported in the year ended 5th January, 1851—shewing the Trade with the several Countries in succession, according to the regulated arrangement of Countries, and exhibiting the aggregate quantities and values of the various articles exported to each Country.

Also, a Comparative Statement, exhibiting the increase and decrease of amount of Excise Duties collected at the different ports of this Province, for the years 1850 and 1851.

(Vide Appendix,—Public Accounts.)

The same were read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Ordered, That the said Papers be referred to the Committee of Public Accounts.

Pet. of Rev. J. C.
Cochran.

Mr. Almon presented the Petition of the Reverend James C. Cochran, praying aid to pay a debt due to the Asylum for the Blind at Boston, for a blind person from Lunenburg.

Do. Ladies Managers
Infant School.

Also, the Petition of the Ladies Managers of the Infant School at Halifax, praying aid to that Institution.

Which were ordered to lie on the Table.

Do. Commrs. of
Schools Colches-
ter.

Mr. Campbell presented the Petition of the Commissioners of Schools for the County of Colchester, praying for the same privileges as are given to the Superintendent of Education—which was ordered to lie on the Table.

Message from H. E.
with papers rel. to
Shubenacadie
Canal.

Mr. Bell, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House the following Papers relative to the Shubenacadie Canal:

Report, dated February 13, 1850, of Charles W. Fairbanks, Civil Engineer, on a mode for completing an Inland Navigation from Halifax Harbour to the Basin of Minas, via the Shubenacadie Lakes and River, for Boats drawing from four to five feet of water.

Report, dated February 28, 1850, of Messrs. Young, Bell, and McDougall, on Mr. Fairbanks' Report.

Commission, dated 28th May, 1851, from the Lieutenant-Governor to Mr. McNab.

Letter, dated June 24, 1851, from Mr. Keating to Mr. Fairbanks.

Report, dated October 27, 1851, from Mr. Fairbanks to Mr. Howe.

Opinion, dated October 30, 1851, of the Attorney General and Solicitor General.

Despatch, dated December 10, 1851, from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Despatch, dated February 6, 1852, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Also a Plan of the Canal.

(Vide Appendix, No. 13.—Shubenacadie Canal.)

The same were read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Message from H. E.
with Poor House
Accounts.

Mr. Bell, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House the Accounts of the Poores' Asylum in Halifax, for the year 1851—which were ordered to lie on the Table.

Do. with Despatch,
&c. confirming
Acts.

Mr. McDougall, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House—

A Despatch dated February 6, 1852, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant-Governor, enclosing

An Order in Council, dated February 2, 1852, allowing three Acts passed in the last Session.

(Vide Appendix, No. 12.—Legislative Acts.)

The same were read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Com. on Imprison-
ment for Debt Bill
report.

Mr. McDougall, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act for the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt, in certain cases, was referred, reported, that the

the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended the principle of the Bill to the favorable consideration of the House.

The said Bill was read a second time.

Bill read 2d time,

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.

And ord. to Com.

On motion of Mr. Rudolf, *resolved*, that Mr. Pineo have leave of absence from Thursday next, to return home on urgent private business.

Leave of absence to Mr. Pineo.

Mr. Fairbanks presented the Petition of Andrew McKinlay and others, praying aid and assistance to the Industrial Exhibition; also, the Constitution of the Industrial Exhibition, which were read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Pet. of A. McKinlay and al.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

Ordered, That Mr. Fairbanks, Mr. Grigor, and Mr. McCully be a Committee for that purpose.

Committee.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Whidden, with the following Bill.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Kerosene Gas Light Company at Windsor. To which Bill they desired the concurrence of this House.

Windsor Kerosene Gas Bill read 1st time,

The said Bill was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

And ref. to Sel. Com.

Ordered, That Mr. Grigor, Mr. Morton, and Mr. Black. be a Committee for that purpose.

Committee.

Mr. Grigor presented the Petition of A. & W. McKinlay, and others, praying for an amendment of the Law relating to the Courts of Probate, which was read, and

Pet. of A. & W. McKinlay & al.

On motion, *resolved*, that the said Petition be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon, by Bill or otherwise.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

Ordered, That Mr. Grigor, Mr. McCully and Mr. McDougall be a Committee for that purpose.

Committee.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until To-morrow, at 2 o'clock.

Adjourn.

Tuesday, 2d March, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T—

The Hon. MICHAEL TOBIN, President.

The Honorable WILLIAM RUDOLF,
 ROBERT M. CUTLER,
 ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
 JOHN MORTON,
 HUGH BELL,
 STAYLEY BROWN,
 ALEXANDER McDOUGALL,
 MATHER B. ALMON,
 EDWARD KENNY,

The Honorable ALEXANDER KEITH,
 WILLIAM A. BLACK,
 DAVID CRICHTON,
 HENRY G. PINEO,
 JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
 JAMES McNAB,
 JONATHAN McCULLY,
 WILLIAM GRIGOR.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Mr. McCully, the Chairman of the Committee to whom the Papers transmitted by

His

Com on Light House Papers, report.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor on the 13th February, relative to Light Houses, were referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Papers, and that the majority of the Committee had directed him to make the following report, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered it to the Clerk, who read the same as follows :

Report.

The Committee to whom were referred the Papers and Correspondence between Doctor Abraham Gesner and the Executive Government, touching the substitution of Kerosene Gas for Oil, as an agent for lighting the Coasts of Nova-Scotia, beg leave to report thereon as follows :

They have examined several witnesses, and discussed the subject, and have arrived at the following conclusions :

1st. That the Coasts may be lighted with Kerosene Gas at much less cost than with Oil, but they have not been furnished with sufficient data to justify on their part any scale of difference.

The Committee have reason to believe that Asphalt, the material used for producing Gas, may be obtained in abundance, at small cost compared with Oil, but they are not satisfied that the cost of apparatus and fittings for the creation of the Gas is not placed too low in Doctor Gesner's Report of the 30th January, 1852.

2nd. That they are fully convinced that there is no difficulty in the adaptation of the Gas Light to Light House purposes.

3rd. That the Gas as used at Meagher's Beach for the last six months, furnishes as good a Light as the Oil did previously, and may, if necessary, be increased very much beyond the capabilities of Light producible from Oil.

4th. That there is no reason to apprehend any increased insecurity, either as to the Keepers or the erections, from the substitution of Kerosene Gas manufactured upon the premises for Oil, as Lighting Agent for Light Houses.

5th. The Committee approve of the experiment adopted by the Executive Government, to test with great severity the merits of Gas and Oil, and recommend caution on the part of the Government before they decide to extend the substitution of Gas for Oil further than specified in the letter of the Provincial Secretary to Doctor Gesner, under date of second of December last.

Before closing this Report, the Committee feel it their duty to bring under the notice of the House, and the Members of the Government, the fact, that the Act under which the late Commissioners of Light Houses were appointed, has been repealed since the first of September last, which of itself dissolved the then existing Board, and no Board of Works having, so far as they can learn, been since appointed, some organization should, in their opinion, be at once provided, to place this important branch of public works on a legitimate and satisfactory basis.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. McCULLY, Chairman.

Committee Room, February 27, 1852.

Whereupon Mr. Almon moved that the said Report be not received: which being seconded, and the question being put by the President, passed in the negative.

Ordered, That the said Report be received.

Motion not to rec.
Report neg.

Report recd.

Pet. of Mrs. L. Crane
& al.

Mr. Morton presented the Petition of Mrs. Louisa Crane and other ladies of Lower Horton, relative to Temperance—which was ordered to lie on the Table.

Com. on Windsor
Kerosene Gas
Bill report.

Mr. Grigor, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Kerosene Gas Light Company of Windsor, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Bill read 2nd time.

The said Bill was read a second time.

Ordered,

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day. Ord. to Com.

Mr. Morton presented the Petition of James N. Crane and others, of Lower Horton, relative to Temperance—which was ordered to lie on the Table. Pet of J. N. Crane & al.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Friday, at 2 o'clock. Adjourn.

Friday, 5th March, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T—

The Honorable MICHAEL TOBIN, President.

The Hon. WILLIAM RUDOLF,
ROBERT M. CUTLER,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
JOHN MORTON,
HUGH BELL,
STAYLEY BROWN,
ALEXANDER MCDUGALL,
MATHER B. ALMON,

The Hon. EDWARD KENNY,
ALEXANDER KEITH,
WILLIAM A. BLACK,
DAVID CRICHTON,
JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
JAMES McNAB,
JONATHAN McCULLY,
WILLIAM GRIGOR.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Tuesday were read.

Mr. Brown presented Petitions from Yarmouth, Liverpool, Digby, and Shelburne, relative to Temperance—which were ordered to lie on the Table. Temperance Petitions.

Mr. McCully presented a Petition from Cumberland, relative to Temperance—which was ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. Bell presented three Petitions, signed by Ladies, relative to Temperance—which were ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. Campbell presented Petitions from Cape Breton, Colchester, Guysborough, and Pictou, relative to Temperance—which were ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. Brown presented the Petitions of B. V. Harley and others, Israel Lovett and others, George Killam and others, and John Burrill and others, in favor of Municipal Corporations—which were ordered to lie on the Table. Petitions in favor of Municipal Corporations.

Mr. Brown presented the Petition of Stern Jones and others, of Digby, praying aid for a Bridge over Bear River—which was ordered to lie on the Table. Do. of S. Jones and al.

Mr. Morton presented two Petitions from King's County, one from Annapolis, Hants, Aylesford, and Lunenburg, relative to Temperance—which were ordered to lie on the Table. Temperance Petns.

On motion, *resolved*, that all the Petitions presented to this House, relative to Temperance, be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon. Temperance Pet. ref. to Sel. Com.

Ordered, That Mr. Morton, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Bell, Mr. McDougall, and Mr. Almon, be a Committee for that purpose. Committee.

Mr. Almon presented the Petition of John McGregor, relative to, and controverting the Petition of A. & W. McKinlay and others, presented on the first instant, which was read, and Pet. of J. M'Gregor.

- Ref. to Sel. Com. On motion, *resolved*, that the said Petition be referred to the Committee to whom A. & W. McKinlay's Petition was referred.
- Members added to Committee. *Resolved*, That Mr. Almon and Mr. Morton, be added to the said Committee.
- Victoria Court House,
Robson's Patent Bills.
- A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Whidden, with the following Bills:
A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Loan, for the erection of a Court House and Jail in the County of Victoria.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to enable Thomas Robson to obtain Letters Patent, for the invention of a Horizontal Windmill.
To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.
- Read 1st time. The said Bills were read a first time.
- Victoria Court House, Bill ref. to Sel. Com. Committee. *Ordered*, That the first Bill be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon.
Ordered, That Mr. Campbell, Mr. Rudolf, and Mr. McCully, be a Committee for that purpose.
Ordered, That the second Bill be read a second time at a future day.
- Message from H. E. with despatch, &c. con. Acts. Mr. McDougall, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House—
A Despatch, dated February 18th, 1852, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Lieutenant-Governor, enclosing
An Order in Council, dated 11th February, 1852, allowing two Acts of the last Session.
- (*Vide Appendix, No. 14.—Legislative Acts.*)
- The same were read, and ordered to lie on the Table.
- Pet. of J. Parker, & al. Mr. Campbell presented the Petition of James Parker and others, relative to Temperance.
- Ref. to Temperance Com. *Ordered*, That the said Petition be referred to the Committee on Temperance Petitions.
- Com. on Bills. On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Rudolf reported that the Committee had made some progress.
- Report Imprisonment for Debt, Bill, without am. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act for the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt, in certain cases, and had agreed to the same without any amendment.
- Leave of absence to Mr. McCully. *Ordered*, That the said Bill be engrossed, and read a third time at a future day.
On motion of Mr. Campbell, *resolved*, that Mr. McCully have leave of absence from this House from Monday next, on urgent private business.
- Adjourn. On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday, at 2 o'clock.

Monday, 8th March, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T—

The Honorable MICHAEL TOBIN, President.

The Honorable WILLIAM RUDOLF,
ROBERT M. CUTLER,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
JOHN MORTON,
HUGH BELL,
STAYLEY BROWN,
ALEXANDER McDUGALL,
MATHER B. ALMON,

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY,
ALEXANDER KEITH,
WILLIAM A. BLACK,
DAVID CRICHTON,
JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
JAMES McNAB,
JONATHAN McCULLY,
WILLIAM GRIGOR.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Friday were read.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to enable Thomas Robson to obtain Letters Patent for the invention of a Horizontal Windmill, was read a second time.

Robson's Patent Bill
read 2d time,

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.

And ord. to Com.

Mr. Fairbanks, the Chairman of the Committee of this House, appointed to join a Committee of the House of Assembly to examine the Public Accounts, made his Report, which he read in his place.

Report of Com. of
Public Accounts.

(Vide Appendix,—Public Accounts.)

Ordered, That the said Report do lie on the Table.

A Bill, entitled, An Act for the abolition of Imprisonment for Debt, in certain cases, was read a third time.

Imprisonment for
Debt Bill read 3d
time.

Whereupon Mr. Morton moved that the following amendment be made to the said Bill :

Amdt. moved,

At the end of the Bill add the following words :

“Unto cases where an execution has issued, and the Creditor shall make oath that he verily believes his Debtor has property which he is concealing, and which cannot be found whereon to levy such execution :”

Which being seconded, and the question being put, there appeared for the amendment, nine ; against the amendment, eight. So it passed in the affirmative.

And agreed to.

Then the question was put by the President,

Whether this Bill shall pass ?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Bill agreed to,

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

To carry down the said Bill, and desire their concurrence thereto.

And sent to H. A.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Whidden, with the following Bills :

1. A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter and amend the Act to Incorporate the Union Marine Insurance Company of Nova-Scotia.

Marine Ins. Compy,

2. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act for the Incorporation of certain Bodies connected with the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Wesleyan Methodist
Church,

Common Lunenburg, and
Presbyterian Church
Lunenburg Bills,

3. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act for regulating the Lunenburg Common.
4. A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church
at Lunenburg.

Read 1st time,

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

Union Marine Co.
Bill ref. to Sel.
Com.
Committee.

The said Bills were read a first time.

Ordered, That the first Bill be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon.

Ordered, That Mr. Brown, Mr. McDougall, and Mr. Cutler, be a Committee for that purpose.

Wesleyan Meth. Bill
Ref. to Sel. Com.
Committee.

Ordered, That the second Bill be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon.

Ordered, That Mr. Bell, Mr. Black, and Mr. Brown, be a Committee for that purpose.

Common Lunenburg, ref. to Sel.
Com.
Committee.

Ordered, That the third Bill be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon.

Ordered, That Mr. Rudolf, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Morton, be a Committee for that purpose.

Pres. Church, Lunenburg, ref. to
Sel. Com.
Committee.

Ordered, That the fourth Bill be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon.

Ordered, That Mr. Rudolf, Mr. Morton, and Mr. Crichton, be a Committee for that purpose.

Bill to am. Treasury
Note Chap., read
1st time.

Mr. McCully presented a Bill to amend Chapter 38 of the Revised Statutes, viz: of Treasury Notes, the Funded Debt, and the Savings' Bank, which was read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time at a future day.

Adjourn.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until To-morrow, at 2 o'clock.

Tuesday, 9th March, 1852,

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T —

The Honorable WILLIAM RUDOLF,
ROBERT M. CUTLER,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
JOHN MORTON,
HUGH BELL,
STAYLEY BROWN,
ALEXANDER McDOUGALL,

The Honorable MATHER B. ALMON,
EDWARD KENNY,
ALEXANDER KEITH,
WILLIAM A. BLACK,
DAVID CRICHTON,
JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
WILLIAM GRIGOR.

PRAYERS.

In the absence of the President, from indisposition, Mr. Rudolf took the Chair.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Mr. Bell, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act for the Incorporation of certain Bodies connected with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

The said Bill was read a second time.

Com. on Wesleyan
Meth. Bill rep.

Bill read 2nd time.

Ordered,

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day. Ord. to Com.

Mr. Brown, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to alter and amend the Act to Incorporate the Union Marine Insurance Company of Nova Scotia, was referred, reported, that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House. Com. on Union Mar. Insr. Co. Bill rep.

The said Bill was read a second time.

Bill read 2nd time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day. Ord. to Com.

Mr. Campbell, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a Court House and Jail in the County of Victoria, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill—that the requisites of the Standing Orders relative to private and local Bills had been complied with—and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House. Com on Victoria Court House Bill rep.

The said Bill was read a second time.

Bill read 2nd time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day. Ord to Com.

Mr. Morton, from the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act for regulating the Lunenburg Common; also, Com. on Lunenburg Common,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Lunenburg, Pres. Church Lunenburg Bills,

Were referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bills, and recommended them to the favorable consideration of the House. Report.

The said Bills were read a second time.

Bills read 2nd time.

Ordered, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day. Ord. to Com.

Mr. Almon presented a Bill to vacate the Seats of Members of the Legislative Council, in certain cases, which was read a first time. Vacating Seats Leg. Council Bill, read 1st time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a second time at a future day.

Ordered, That the said Bill be published in the "Sun" and "Recorder," Newspapers. To be published.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Whidden, with the following Bills:

A Bill, entitled, An Act for further improving the Administration of Criminal Justice. Criminal Justice. &

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter Thirty-four of the Revised Statutes. Am. of Chap. 34, Bills.

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Bills were read a first time.

Read 1st time.

Ordered, That the first Bill be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon. Criminal Justice Bill ref. to Sel. Com. Committee.

Ordered, That Mr. McDougall, Mr. Almon, and Mr. Morton, be a Committee for that purpose.

Ordered, That the second Bill be read a second time at a future day.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until To-morrow, at 2 o'clock. Adjourn.

Wednesday, 10th March, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT—

The Hon. WILLIAM RUDOLF,
ROBERT M. CUTLER,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
JOHN MORTON,
HUGH BELL,
STAYLEY BROWN,
ALEXANDER McDUGALL,
MATHER B. ALMON,

The Hon. EDWARD KENNY,
ALEXANDER KEITH,
WILLIAM A. BLACK,
DAVID CRICHTON,
JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
JAMES McNAB,
WILLIAM GRIGOR.

PRAYERS.

In the absence of the President, from indisposition, Mr. Rudolf took the Chair.
The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Am. of Chap. 34 Bill
read 2d time,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter Thirty-four of the Revised Statutes, was read a second time.

And ord. to Com.

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.

Com. on Bills.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Campbell reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Report

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through

Windsor Kerosene
Gas,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Kerosene Gas Light Company at Windsor; also,

Robson's Patent,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to enable Thomas Robson to obtain Letters Patent for the invention of a Horizontal Windmill; also,

Wesleyan Methodist
Church,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act for the Incorporation of certain Bodies connected with the Wesleyan Methodist Church; also,

Union Marine Ins.
Co.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter and amend the Act to Incorporate the Union Marine Insurance Company of Nova-Scotia; also,

Common Lunen-
burg,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act for regulating the Lunenburg Common; also,

Pres. Ch. Lunen-
burg, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Lunenburg; also,

Court House Vic-
toria Bills,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a Court House and Jail in the County of Victoria.

Without amdt.

And had agreed to the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the said Bills be read a third time at a future day.

Message from H. E.
with Returns of
Savings' Bank.

Mr. Bell, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House—

A General Statement of the Halifax Savings' Bank to 31st December, 1851.

An Annual Abstract of the Halifax Savings' Bank to 31st December, 1851.

(Vide Appendix—Savings' Bank.)

The same were read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Pet. of G. R. Frith
and al.

Mr. Keith presented the Petition of G. R. Frith and others, against the passing of any Bill to prevent the importation of Spirituous Liquors—which was read.

Ordered,

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Committee to whom the Temperance Petitions are referred. Ref. to Tem. Com.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Whidden, with the following Bill:

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Troop Cove Pier Company. Troop Cove Pier Com. Bill,

To which Bill they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Bill was read a first time. Read 1st time,

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon. And ref. to Sel. Com.

Ordered, That Mr. Morton, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Crichton, be a Committee for that purpose. Committee.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until To-morrow, at 2 o'clock. Adjourn.

Thursday, 11th March, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjourment.

P R E S E N T—

The Honorable WILLIAM RUDOLF,
 ROBERT M. CUTLER,
 ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
 JOHN MORTON,
 HUGH BELL,
 STAYLEY BROWN,
 ALEXANDER McDOUGALL,

The Honorable EDWARD KENNY,
 ALEXANDER KEITH,
 WILLIAM A. BLACK,
 DAVID CRICHTON,
 JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
 WILLIAM GRIGOR.

PRAYERS.

In the absence of the President, from indisposition, Mr. Rudolf took the Chair.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Kerosene Gas Light Company at Windsor; Windsor Kerosene Gas,

also, A Bill, entitled, An Act to enable Thomas Robson to obtain Letters Patent for the Robson's Patent,

invention of a Horizontal Windmill; also, Wesleyan Metho-

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act for the Incorporation of certain Bodies dist,

connected with the Wesleyan Methodist Church; also, Union Marine Ins. Co.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter and amend the Act to Incorporate the Union Lunenburg Com-

Marine Insurance Company of Nova-Scotia; also, mon,

also, A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church Pres. Church Lu-

at Lunenburg; also, nenburg, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Loan, for the erection of a Court House and Court House Vic-

Jail in the County of Victoria. toria Bills,

Were read a third time, and the question was put on each Bill, Read 3d time,

Whether this Bill shall pass? Agreed to,

It was resolved in the affirmative. And sent to H. A.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, Mr.

To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.

Com. on Troop Cove
Pier Bill report.

Mr. Morton, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Troop Cove Pier Company, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Bill read 2d time,
And ord. to Com.

The said Bill was read a second time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.

Com. on Bills.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter Thirty-four of the Revised Statutes, and had agreed to the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future day.

Res. relative to
Fisheries.

Mr. Fairbanks moved the following Resolution relative to the Fisheries, which were read by the Clerk.

Resolution.

Whereas in the recent negotiations on the subject of reciprocal trade between the United States of America and Her Majesty's Possessions in British North America, the American Government were officially informed that Her Majesty's Government were prepared, on certain conditions and with certain reservations, to throw open to the fishermen of the United States the Fisheries in the waters of the British North American Colonies, with permission to those fishermen to land on the shores thereof for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish, provided that in so doing they did not interfere with the owners of private property, or with the operations of British fishermen :

And whereas there is reason to apprehend that such privilege will be granted in return for reciprocity between the United States and Canada alone, to the exclusion of the Provinces of Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, unless some remonstrance is made :

And whereas such concession, under any circumstances, would be highly prejudicial to the interests of these lower Colonies generally, but especially to that class of people who inhabit the rough shores of Nova-Scotia, and entirely depend upon the fisheries for their living, and would materially affect the Public Revenue :

And whereas numerous Petitions from various classes of Inhabitants have been presented to the Legislature, praying their interposition to prevent, if possible, the transfer of rights so important and valuable :

Therefore resolved, That whilst this House recognizes the beneficial results that would arise from a more free and enlarged intercourse between the United States and these Colonies, in the productions of our forests and of our soil and fisheries, and are desirous of the interposition of Her Majesty's Government to promote, on terms of fair reciprocity, the interchange of the commodities of both countries, it is nevertheless decidedly opposed to any concession of those rights appertaining to the fisheries within our own waters beyond what was settled and adjusted between the British and American Governments, by Convention signed at London, October 20, 1818.

Made order of day.

Ordered, That it be the order of the day for Monday next, for the said Resolution to be read a second time.

Adjourn.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday, at 2 o'clock.

Monday, 15th March, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T—

The Honorable WILLIAM RUDOLF,
ROBERT M. CUTLER,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
JOHN MORTON,
HUGH BELL,
STAYLEY BROWN,

The Honorable ALEXANDER McDougall,
EDWARD KENNY,
ALEXANDER KEITH,
WILLIAM A. BLACK,
DAVID CRICHTON,
WILLIAM GRIGOR.

PRAYERS.

In the absence of the President, from indisposition, Mr. Rudolf took the Chair.

The Minutes of Thursday were read.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter Thirty-four of the Revised Statutes, was read a third time, and the question was put, Amend. of Chap. 34,
of Rev. Stat. Bill,
Read 3d time,

Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative. Agreed to,

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment. And sent to H. A.

Mr. Grigor presented the Petition of Frederick Charman, relative to an amendment of the Probate Law, which was read. Pet. of F. Charman.

Ordered, That the said Petition be referred to the Committee to whom the Petitions of A. & W. McKinlay, and John McGregor, have been referred. Ref. to Sel. Com.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress. Com. on Bills.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Troop Cove Pier Company, and had agreed to the same without any amendment. Report Troop Cove
Pier Company Bill
without amendmt.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time.

Resolved unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bill. S. O. S.

The said Bill was read a third time, and the question was put,

Whether this Bill shall pass? Bill read third time,

It was resolved in the affirmative. Agreed to,

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment. And sent to H. A.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Whidden, with the following Bills and Resolution:

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Canard Temperance Hall Company. Canard Temp. Co.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Acadia Lodge, Number Twenty-Six, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Odd Fellows,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Louisburg Fishing Company. Louisburg Fishing
Co.

Weymouth Wharf
Co., and
Comms. of Streets,
Truro, Bills.

£25,000 } Roads and
7,500 } Bridges.

Read 1st time,
And ref. to Sel. Com.

Committee.

Order of Day, Fish-
eries, postponed.

Adjourn.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Weymouth Wharf Company.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to extend to the Village of Truro the Law relating to Com-
missioners of Streets.

Resolved, That the sum of Twenty-five Thousand Pounds be granted for the ordi-
nary Road and Bridge Service for the present year; and the further sum of Seven
Thousand and Five Hundred Pounds for the Great Road Service for the same year.

To which Bills and Resolution they desired the concurrence of this House.

The same were read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bills be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and re-
port upon.

Ordered, That Mr. Campbell, Mr. Morton, and Mr. Crichton, be a Committee for
that purpose.

Ordered, That the said Resolution be read a second time at a future day.

The Order of the Day for the consideration of the Resolution moved by Mr. Fair-
banks, relative to the Fisheries, being read,

Resolved, That the Order of the Day be postponed until further order.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until To-morrow, at 2 o'clock.

Tuesday, 16th March, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T —

The Hon. WILLIAM RUDOLF,
ROBERT M. CUTLER,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
JOHN MORTON,
HUGH BELL,
STAYLEY BROWN,
ALEXANDER McDUGALL,
MATHER B. ALMON,

The Hon. EDWARD KENNY,
JAMES D. HARRIS.
ALEXANDER KEITH,
WILLIAM A. BLACK,
DAVID CRICHTON,
JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
JAMES McNAB,
WILLIAM GRIGOR.

PRAYERS.

In the absence of the President, from indisposition, Mr. Rudolf took the Chair.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Mr. Campbell, the Chairman of the Committee to whom
A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Canard Temperance Hall Company;
also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Acadia Lodge, Number Twenty Six, of
the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Louisburg Fishing Company; also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Weymouth Wharf Company,

Were referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bills, and recom-
mended them to the favorable consideration of the House.

The said Bills were read a second time.

Ordered, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a
future day.

Mr.

Com. on Canard
Tem. Hall,

Odd Fellows,

Louisburg Fishing
Co. and
Weymouth Wharf
Co. Bills,
Report.

Bills read 2d time,
And ord. to Com.

Mr. McDougall, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act for further improving the Administration of Criminal Justice, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Com. on Criminal
Justice Bill report.

The said Bill was read a second time.

Bill read 2d time,

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.

And ord. to Com.

Mr. Morton, the Chairman of the Committee to whom the various Petitions relative to Temperance were referred, made his report, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered it to the Clerk, who read the same as follows:

Com. on Tem. Pets.
report.

The Committee to whom were referred the several Petitions on the subject of Temperance, so numerous and respectably signed by the Inhabitants of every part of the Province, have given the subject referred to them their most serious consideration, and, admiring the philanthropy and zeal evinced by the Petitioners, and heartily, fully, and sincerely agreeing with them in the sentiments expressed in said Petitions, would rejoice to see the object of their prayer accomplished as speedily as may be practicable. They suggest that this House shall express their readiness to agree with the other House in any measure that may be deemed best calculated to promote the cause of Temperance and the objects of the Petitioners.

Report.

Under existing circumstances, the Committee recommend:

1st. That the Laws on this subject should be so simplified that all difficulties in carrying out their provisions may be removed.

2d. That all Liquors seized for the infraction of the Laws be destroyed.

3d. That Licenses for the sale of Intoxicating Liquors should not be granted to any person who deals in any other articles.

4th. That no Mail Carrier shall be permitted to convey Intoxicating Liquors from one place to another.

All which they respectfully submit to the favorable consideration of the House.

JOHN MORTON,
A. CAMPBELL,
H. BELL,
M. B. ALMON,
A. McDOUGALL, (except as to the 3d
recommendation.)

Committee Room, 16th March, 1852.

Ordered, That the said Report be received.

Report received.

On motion of Mr. Fairbanks, the Resolution moved on the 11th instant, relative to the Fisheries, was read a second time. After short debate,

Fishery Resolution
read 2d time.

Mr. Bell moved the following Resolution instead thereof:

Whereas a reciprocal commercial intercourse with the United States, based on equitable principles, would be highly advantageous to this Province: And whereas efforts are now being made in the Congress of the United States to obtain such reciprocity:

Resolution in amdt.

Therefore resolved, That it is inexpedient and unadvisable at present to decide on any subject connected therewith.

Which being seconded, and the question being put, passed in the negative.

Negatived.

Then Mr. Grigor moved the following amendment:

Resolved, That the Resolution on the subject of the Fisheries of this Province, now submitted, do lie on the Table of the House, to be considered on a future day.

2d amendment.

Which being seconded, and the question being put, there appeared for the amendment, nine; against it, seven:

Agreed to.

For

For the amendment—		Against the amendment—	
Mr. Grigor,	Mr. Almon,	Mr. Morton,	Mr. Crichton,
“ McDougall,	“ Campbell,	“ Cutler,	“ Harris.
“ McNab,	“ Kenny,	“ Black,	
“ Brown,	“ Rudolf.	“ Fairbanks,	
“ Bell,		“ Keith,	

So it passed in the affirmative.

Adjourn.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until To-morrow, at 2 o'clock.

Wednesday, 17th March, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T—

The Honorable WILLIAM RUDOLF, ROBERT M. CUTLER, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, JOHN MORTON, HUGH LELL, STAYLEY BROWN, ALEXANDER MCDUGALL, MATHER B. ALMON,	The Honorable JAMES D. HARRIS, ALEXANDER KEITH, WILLIAM A. BLACK, DAVID CRICHTON, JOHN E. FAIRBANKS, JAMES McNAB, WILLIAM GRIGOR.
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PRAYERS.

In the absence of the President, from indisposition, Mr. Rudolf took the Chair.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Message from H. E.
with Census Re-
turns.

Mr. McDougall, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House the Census Returns for the Counties of King's County, Yarmouth, Lunenburg, Queen's County, Shelburne, Annapolis, Hants County, Cumberland, Colchester, Digby, Sydney, Guysborough, Inverness, Richmond, Cape Breton and Pictou, which were ordered to lie on the Table.

(Vide Appendix—Census Returns.)

£25,000 } Roads and
7,500 } Bridges,
read 2d time,

The Resolution for granting the sum of £25,000 and £7,500, for the service of Roads and Bridges for the present year, was read a second time, and the question was put,

Whether this Resolution be agreed to?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to,

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

And sent to H. A.

To return the said Resolution, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.

Com. on Comrs. of
Streets Truro Bill
report.

Mr. Campbell, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to extend to the Village of Truro, the Law relating to Commissioners of Streets, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Bill read 2d time,
And ord. to Com.

The said Bill was read a second time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved

Resolved unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bill.

S. O. suspended.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Com. on Bills.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through
A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Canard Temperance Hall Company; also,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Acadia Lodge, No. 26, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; also,

Report.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Louisburg Fishing Company; also,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Weymouth Wharf Company; also,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to extend to the Village of Truro, the Law relating to Commissioners of Streets.

Canard Tem. Hall,
Odd Fellows,

Louisburg Fishing
Co.
Weymouth Wharf
Co. and
Streets Truro Bills,

And had agreed to the same without any amendment.

Without amdt.

Ordered, That the said Bills be read a third time.

Resolved unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bills.

S. O. S.

The said Bills were read a third time, and the question was put on each Bill,
Whether this Bill shall pass?

Bills read third time,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to,

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk.

And sent to H. A.

To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act for further improving the Administration of Criminal Justice, and had made two amendments thereto.

Report Crim. Justice
Bill, with amdt.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

Amendmt read

FOURTH CLAUSE—7th line—After the word "did" insert the words "feloniously wilfully and of his malice aforethought, kill and."

10th line—After the word "did" insert the words "feloniously kill and."

And the said amendments being read a second time were agreed to by the House.

And agreed to

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time.

Resolved unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bill.

S. O. S.

The said Bill was read a third time, and the question was put,
Whether this Bill, with the amendments, shall pass?

Bill read 3d time,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to with amds

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments; to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

And sent to H. A.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Whidden, with the following Bills:

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Acadian Iron Mining Association.

Acadian Iron Ming.
Association, and
Streets, New Caledonia Bills.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to extend to the Village of New Caledonia the Law relating to Commissioners of Streets.

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Bills were read a first time.

Read 1st time.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

Ordered, That the said Bills be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon.

Ordered, That Mr. McDougall, Mr. Cutler, and Mr. Harris, be a Committee for that purpose.

Rep. Central Board
Agriculture.

Mr. McDougall presented the Report of the Central Board of Agriculture, for the year 1851, which was ordered to lie on the Table.

Adjourn.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Friday, at 2 o'clock.

Friday, 19th March, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT—

The Hon. MICHAEL TOBIN, President.

The Hon. WILLIAM RUDOLF,
ROBERT M. CUTLER,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
JOHN MORTON,
HUGH BELL,
STAYLEY BROWN,
ALEXANDER McDUGALL,
MATHER B. ALMON,

The Hon. EDWARD KENNY,
JAMES D. HARRIS.
ALEXANDER KEITH,
WILLIAM A. BLACK,
DAVID CRICHTON,
JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
WILLIAM GRIGOR.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Wednesday were read.

Message from H. A.
with Papers rel. to
Tides Bay Fundy.

Mr. McDougall, by the command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, laid before the House the following Papers relative to the Tides of the Bay of Fundy—

Despatch, dated March 6, 1852, from the Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick to the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova-Scotia, enclosing

Letter dated March 5, 1852, from the Rev. Dr. Jacob to the Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick.

Letter dated March 6, 1852, from the Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick to the Rev. Dr. Jacob.

Report of a Committee of the Fredericton Athenæum.

(Vide Appendix—Tides of the Bay of Fundy.)

The same were read and ordered to lie on the Table.

Com. on Acadian
Iron Ass. rep.

Mr. McDougall, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Acadian Iron Mining Association, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Bill read 2nd time.

The said Bill was read a second time.

Ord. to Com.

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.

Com. on Streets,
New Caledonia
Bill rep.

Mr. McDougall, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to extend to the Village of New Caledonia the Law relating to Commissioners of Streets,

Streets, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, that it was a local Bill, and the requisites of the Standing Orders had not been complied with, but recommended the Bill to the favorable consideration of the House.

The said Bill was read a second time.

Bill read 2nd time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.

Ord. to Com.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Whidden, To inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments proposed by this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act for further improving the administration of Criminal Justice, without any amendment.

H. A. agree to amdt. to admn. Criminal Justice Bill.

The said Bill was then read as amended, and the question was put by the President, Whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

Bill finally agrd. to.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bill, and acquaint them therewith.

And sent to H. A.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until Monday, at 2 o'clock.

Adjourn.

Monday, 22d March, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T—

The Honorable MICHAEL TOBIN, President.

The Honorable WILLIAM RUDOLF,
ROBERT M. CUTLER,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
JOHN MORTON,
HUGH BELL,
STAYLEY BROWN,

The Honorable ALEXANDER McDUGALL,
MATHER B. ALMON,
ALEXANDER KEITH,
DAVID CRICHTON,
JOHN E. FAIRBANKS.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Friday were read.

The President laid before the House the following Letter :

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, March 22, 1852.

SIR—

Letter announcing death of Lt.-Gov.

It is my painful duty to communicate to you the death of the Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Harvey.

His Excellency expired this morning, at half-past 11 o'clock.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most Obdt. Humble Servant,
JAMES B. UNIACKE, Atty. Gen.

The Hon. the President of the Legislative Council.

Whereupon Mr. Bell moved that the House do adjourn until after the Funeral of His late Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, which being seconded and the question being put by the President, was agreed to.

Motion to adjourn.

The House accordingly adjourned until Monday next, at one o'clock.

Adjourn.

Monday,

Monday, 29th March, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T—

The Honorable MICHAEL TOBIN, President.

The Honorable WILLIAM RUDOLF,
ROBERT M. CUTLER,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
JOHN MORTON,
HUGH BELL,
STAYLEY BROWN,
ALEXANDER McDUGALL,
MATHER B. ALMON,
EDWARD KENNY,

The Honorable JAMES D. HARRIS,
ALEXANDER KEITH,
WILLIAM A. BLACK,
DAVID CRICHTON,
HENRY G. PINEO,
JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
JAMES McNAB,
JONATHAN McCULLY,
WILLIAM GRIGOR.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Monday were read.

Com. on Bills.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Rudolf reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Report.

Acadia Iron Mining
Association, &
Streets, New Caledonia
Bills.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through
A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Acadian Iron Mining Association; also,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to extend to the Village of New Caledonia the Law relating
to Commissioners of Streets.

Without amdt.

And had agreed to the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the said Bills be read a third time at a future day.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Whidden, with the following Bill and Resolution:

Revenue Laws Bill.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue the Revenue Laws.

£150, change of ap-
propriation,
Queen's County.

Resolved, That the sum of One hundred and fifty pounds, granted in the Session of 1851, to avoid the Hill between Mack's Meadows and Cross Roads near Herring Cove, in Queen's County, and remaining undrawn, be expended as follows:—One hundred pounds on the Hill and Road between Mack's Meadows and Herring Cove, and the remaining Fifty pounds to aid in completing the alteration of the Road from Mills Village to Port Medway.

To which Bill and Resolution they desired the concurrence of this House.

Read 1st time,

The same were read a first time.

Rev. Bill, ref. to Sel.
Committee.

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon.

Committee.

Ordered, That Mr. Almon, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. McCully, be a Committee for that purpose.

Ordered, That the said Resolution be read a second time at a future day.

Com. on Rev. Bill.
rep.

Mr. Almon, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to continue the Revenue Laws, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and, with certain amendments, recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Resolved,

Resolved unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bill. S. O. S.

The said Bill was read a second time.

Bill read 2d time,

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House presently. Ord to Com.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and had made several amendments thereto. Committed.

Rep. with amdt.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

Amdt. read.

IN THE TITLE—1st line—After the word “continue” add the words “and amend.”

FIRST CLAUSE—Leave out this Clause.

SECOND CLAUSE—2nd line—After the word “continue” add the words “until the First day of April, in the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.”

2nd and 3rd lines—Leave out the words “Chapter Twelve of Customs Duties.”

At the end of the Clause add the following words: “Chapter Twelve of Customs Duties,” is continued until the First day of April aforesaid, with the following amendments:

To the eleventh Clause of Chapter 12, add the following proviso: “Provided that if at any time hereafter Her Majesty, by Order in Council, shall declare that by virtue of any Treaty with Her Majesty, any other Foreign Nation is entitled to Trade with Nova-Scotia, on the same terms as the United States, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, and he is required forthwith, on the receipt of such Order in Council, to issue a Proclamation, declaring that from the date thereof, or from such other day as shall be fixed by Her Majesty in Council, the duties on all such articles as are by the said Chapter allowed to be imported free of Duty, being the growth and production of the United States, shall cease on the like articles, being the growth and production of such Foreign Nation, and thereupon the Duties on such last mentioned articles shall cease to be payable, so long as such Foreign Nation shall allow the free importation of the like articles, being the growth and production of Nova-Scotia.”

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House. Agreed to,

Motion to recommit Bill, neg.

Mr. Morton then moved, that the said Bill be recommitted for the purpose of amending the second Clause, by leaving out the words “and Chapter Twenty-two of Licenses, for the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors”: which being seconded, and the question being put, passed in the negative.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time presently.

The said Bill was read a third time.

Bill read 3d time,

Whereupon Mr. Campbell moved, that the said Bill be amended, by leaving out the words “and Chapter Twenty-two of Licenses, for the Sale of intoxicating Liquors,” in the second Clause, which being seconded, and the question being put, there appeared for the motion nine, against the motion nine. Motion to amend Bill.

For the motion,

Against the motion,

Mr. Campbell,

Mr. Keith,

“ Bell,

“ Grigor,

“ Almon,

“ McNab,

“ Fairbanks,

“ Kenny,

“ Píneo,

“ McDougall,

“ Black,

“ Cutler,

“ Crichton,

“ Brown,

“ Harris,

“ Rudolf,

“ Morton,

The President.

And the votes being equal, then according to the ancient rule in like cases.

Neg. on equal Div.

“*Semper præsumitur pro negante.*”

2d motion to am.
Bill.

Than Mr. McNab moved, that the Bill be amended by leaving out the third Clause thereof, which being seconded, and the question being put, there appeared for the motion nine, against the motion nine.

For the motion—

Mr. Kenny,
“ Grigor.
“ McNab,
“ McDougall,
“ Cutler,
“ Campbell,
“ Almon,
“ Rudolf,
The President.

Against the motion—

Mr. Brown,
“ Bell,
“ Fairbanks,
“ Pineo,
“ Black,
“ Crichton,
“ Harris,
“ Morton,
“ Keith.

And the votes being equal, then according to the ancient rule in like cases.

Neg. on equal div.

“ *Semper præsumitur pro negante.*”

Then the question was put by the President,
Whether this Bill, with the amendments, shall pass?

Bill agreed to with
amdt.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

And sent to H. A.

To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

Adjourn.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until To-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

Tuesday, 30th March, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

PRESENT—

The Hon. MICHAEL TOBIN, President.

The Hon. WILLIAM RUDOLF,
ROBERT M. CUTLER,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
JOHN MORTON,
HUGH BELL,
STAYLEY BROWN,
ALEXANDER MCDUGALL,
MATHER B. ALMON,
EDWARD KENNY,

The Hon. JAMES D. HARRIS.
ALEXANDER KEITH,
WILLIAM A. BLACK,
DAVID CRICHTON,
HENRY G. PINEO,
JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
JAMES McNAB,
JONATHAN McCULLY,
WILLIAM GRIGOR.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Wednesday were read.

Acadian Iron Mining
Association, and
Streets, New Caledonia
Bills,

Read 3d time.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Acadian Iron Mining Association ; also,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to extend to the Village of New Caledonia the Law relating
to Commissioners of Streets,
Were read a third time, and the question was put by the President on each Bill,
Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.	Agreed to,
A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk.	
To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.	And sent to H. A.
The Resolution changing the appropriation of the sum of £150 for Roads in Queen's County, was read a second time, and the question was put by the President, Whether this Resolution be agreed to?	£150 change of ap. Queen's Co. read 2d time,
It was resolved in the affirmative.	Agreed to,
A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,	
To return the said Resolution, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.	And sent to H. A.
On motion, <i>resolved</i> , That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the Contingent expences of this House for the present Session.	Com. on Contingent Expenses.
<i>Ordered</i> , That Mr. Almon, Mr. Rudolf, and Mr. Bell, be a Committee for that purpose.	Committee.
A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Whidden, with the following Bills :	
A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend the Revenue Laws.	Revenue Laws and Militia Bills,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue the Militia Laws.	
To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.	
The said Bills were read a first time.	Read 1st time,
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bill be read a second time.	
<i>Resolved unanimously</i> , That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects a Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend the Revenue Laws.	S. O. suspended on Rev. Laws Bill.
The said Bill was read a second time.	Bill read 2nd time.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House presently.	Ord. to Com.
On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Rudolf reported that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and had agreed to the same without any amendment.	Committed.
Whereupon Mr. Campbell moved that the said Bill be recommitted, for the purpose of amending the first clause, by leaving out the words " and Chapter Twenty-two of Licences for the sale of Intoxicating Liquors" :	Rep. without amdt.
Which being seconded, and the question being put, there appeared for the motion seven, against the motion twelve.	Motion to re-commit Bill,
For the motion—	Against the motion—
Mr. Black.	Mr. Kenny,
Almon,	McDougall,
Pineo,	Grigor,
Fairbanks,	Cutler,
Harris,	McCully,
Morton,	McNab,
Campbell,	Brown,
	Bell,
	Keith,
	Crichton,
	Rudolf,
	The President.
So it passed in the negative.	
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bill be read a third time at a future day.	A Negatived.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Whidden, with the following Bills:

Free Church Catalogue,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of the Free Church Congregations of Catalogue, Mirè, Cow Bay, and Forks, in the County of Cape Breton.

Road Annapolis and Liverpool,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the opening of a Road between Annapolis and Liverpool.

C. Breton & Victoria Marsh Annapolis, &

A Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the Counties of Cape Breton and Victoria.

A Bill, entitled, An Act further to amend the Acts regulating the Town Marsh at Annapolis.

Oakland Common Bills,

A Bill, entitled An Act relating to the Oakland Common in the Township of Lunenburg,

Read 1st time,

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

And ref. to Sel. Com.

The said Bills were read a first time.

Committee.

Ordered, That the said Bills be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon.

Ordered, That Mr. Brown, Mr. Rudolf, and Mr. Morton, be a Committee for that purpose.

S. O. suspended on Militia Bill.

Resolved unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects a Bill, entitled, An Act to continue the Militia Laws.

Bill read 2nd time. Ord. to Com.

The said Bill was read a second time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House presently.

Committed.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Rudolf reported that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and had agreed to the same without any amendment.

Rep. without amdt.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time presently.

Bill read 3d time,

The said Bill was read a third time, and the question was put by the President, Whether this Bill shall pass?

Agreed to,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.

S. O. suspended on Rev. Laws Bill.

Resolved unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects a Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend the Revenue Laws.

Bill read 3d time, and agreed to.

The said Bill was read a third time, and the question was put by the President, Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Conference on Gen. State of Province moved.

On motion of Mr. Almon, *resolved*, that a Conference be desired with the House of Assembly by Committee, on the General State of the Province.

Instructions to Com.

Resolved, That the Committee of this House, be instructed to acquaint the Committee of the House of Assembly, that under the peculiar circumstances in which the Country would be placed, by the rejection of the Revenue Bill, at this late period of the Session, this House has reluctantly given its concurrence to it, notwithstanding this House considers the framing of the Bill to be contrary to Parliamentary usage, and to entrench on the privileges of the Legislative Council, by combining the Laws regulating the General Revenue, with those relating to Licenses for retailing Spirituous Liquors.

Mr.

Mr. Brown, the Chairman of the Committee to whom	Committee on
A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the opening of a Road between Annapolis and Liverpool; also,	Road Annapolis and Liverpool,
A Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the Counties of Cape Breton and Victoria; also,	C. Breton & Victoria
A Bill, entitled, An Act further to amend the Acts regulating the Town Marsh at Annapolis; also,	Marsh Annapolis, &
A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Oakland Common, in the Township of Lunenburg,	Oakland Common Bills,
Were referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bills, and recommended them to the favorable consideration of the House.	Report.
<i>Resolved unanimously</i> , That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bills.	S. O. S.
The said Bills were read a second time.	Bills read 2d time,
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time.	Ord to Com.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter Thirty-eight of the Revised Statutes, of Treasury Notes, the Funded Debt, and the Savings' Bank, was read a second time.	Savings' Bank Bill read 2d time,
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.	Ord. to Com.
<i>Resolved unanimously</i> , That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the Bills now before a Committee of the whole House.	S. O. S.
On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Rudolf reported that the Committee had made some progress.	Com. on Bills.
The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through	Report.
A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the opening of a Road between Annapolis and Liverpool; also,	Road Annapolis and Liverpool,
A Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the Counties of Cape Breton and Victoria; also,	C. Breton and Victoria,
A Bill, entitled, An Act further to amend the Acts regulating the Town Marsh at Annapolis; also,	Marsh Annapolis, &
A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Oakland Common, in the Township of Lunenburg.	Oakland Common Bills,
And had agreed to the same, without any amendment.	Without amdt.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bills be read a third time presently.	Bills read 3d time,
The said Bills were read a third time, and the question was put by the President on each Bill,	
Whether this Bill shall pass?	Agreed to,
It was resolved in the affirmative.	
A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,	And sent to H. A.
To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.	
On motion of Mr. Brown, <i>resolved</i> , that Mr. Campbell have leave of absence, from Thursday next, to return home on urgent private business.	Leave of absence to Mr. Campbell.
A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,	
To desire a Conference with that House, by Committee, on the General State of the Province.	Message to H. A. asking Conference.
A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Whidden,	

H. A. agree to Conference.

To inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the Conference desired by this House, on the General State of the Province.

Committee.

Resolved, That Mr. Almon, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Harris, be a Committee of this House to manage the said Conference.

Report.

And the Managers went to the Conference, and being returned, the Chairman reported that the Committee had held the said Conference, and that he had communicated his instructions to the Committee of the House of Assembly.

Adjourn.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until To-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

Wednesday, 31st March, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T—

The Honorable MICHAEL TOBIN, President.

The Honorable WILLIAM RUDOLF,
ROBERT M. CUTLER,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
JOHN MORTON,
HUGH BELL,
STAYLEY BROWN,
ALEXANDER McDUGALL,
MATHER B. ALMON,
EDWARD KENNY,

The Honorable JAMES D. HARRIS,
ALEXANDER KEITH,
WILLIAM A. BLACK,
DAVID CRICHTON,
HENRY G. PINEO,
JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
JAMES McNAB,
JONATHAN McCULLY,
WILLIAM GRIGOR.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Message to H. A. with Revenue Bill.

On motion, *resolved*, that a Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend the Revenue Laws be sent to the House of Assembly, with the following written Message :

MESSAGE.

Message.

Under the peculiar circumstances in which the country would be placed by the rejection of the Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend the Revenue Laws, at this late period of the Session, the Legislative Council has reluctantly given its concurrence to such Bill, notwithstanding the Council considers the framing of the Bill to be contrary to Parliamentary usage, and to entrench on its privileges, by combining the Laws regulating the General Revenue with those relating to Licences for Retailing Spirituous Liquors.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

Revenue Bill sent to H. A.

To return a Bill, entitled, An Act to continue and amend the Revenue Laws, and to acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.

Administrator of Government comes to Council Chamber.

At half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, His Honor Colonel John Bazalgette, Administrator of the Government, and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Nova-Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c., came to the Council Chamber, being attended as usual, and being seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received His Honor's command, to let the House of Assembly know "It is His Honor's will and pleasure they attend him immediately in this House," who being come, with their Speaker, His Honor was pleased to give his assent to twenty-three Bills, entitled as follows :

H. A. attend. His Honor assents to 23 Bills.

A

An Act to Incorporate the Kerosene Gas Light Company at Windsor.	Windsor Kerosene Gas Co.
An Act to enable Thomas Robson to obtain Letters Patent for the invention of a Horizontal Windmill.	Robson's Patent,
An Act to amend the Act for the Incorporation of certain Bodies connected with the Wesleyan Methodist Church.	Wesleyan Methodist,
An Act to alter and amend the Act to Incorporate the Union Marine Insurance Company of Nova-Scotia.	Union Marine In. Co.
An Act to amend the Act for regulating the Lunenburg Common.	Lunenburg Com.
An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church at Lunenburg.	Pres. Church Lunenburg,
An Act to authorize a Loan for the erection of a Court House and Jail in the County of Victoria.	Court House Victoria,
An Act to amend Chapter Thirty-four of the Revised Statutes.	Chap. 31 Rev. Stat.
An Act to Incorporate the Troop Cove Pier Company.	Troop Cove Comy.
An Act to Incorporate the Louisburg Fishing Company.	Louisburg Fishing Co.
An Act to Incorporate the Weymouth Wharf Company.	Weymouth Wharf Co.
An Act to Incorporate the Acadia Lodge, Number Twenty-Six, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.	Odd Fellows,
An Act to extend to the Village of Truro the Law relating to Commissioners of Streets.	Streets Truro,
An Act to Incorporate the Canard Temperance Hall Company.	Canard Tem. Hall,
An Act for further improving the Administration of Criminal Justice.	Criminal Justice,
An Act to Incorporate the Acadian Iron Mining Association.	Acadia Iron Mining Association,
An Act to extend to the Village of New Caledonia the Law relating to Commissioners of Streets.	Streets, New Caledonia,
An Act to continue the Militia Law.	Militia,
An Act to provide for the opening of a road between Annapolis and Liverpool.	Road Annapolis & Liverpool,
An Act concerning the Counties of Cape Breton and Victoria.	C. Breton & Victoria
An Act further to amend the Acts regulating the Town Marsh at Annapolis.	Marsh Annapolis,
An Act relating to the Oakland Common, in the Township of Lunenburg.	Oakland Common,
An Act to continue and amend the Revenue Laws.	and Revenue Laws.
The House of Assembly then withdrew, and His Honor was pleased to retire soon after.	H. A. withdraw, H. Honor retires.
Mr. Bell, by the command of His Honor the Administrator of the Government, laid before the House, the Report of the Commissioners appointed to reform the Laws— which was ordered to lie on the Table.	Message from H. A. with Report of Law Commrs.

(Appendix, Law Reform.)

A Bill, entitled, An Act to vacate the Seats of Members of the Legislative Council, in certain cases, was read a second time.	Seats of Members of Council Bill read 2d time.
After long debate, on motion made and seconded, the further debate was adjourned until a future day.	Debate adjourned.
On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until To-morrow, at 12 o'clock.	Adjourn.

Thursday, 1st April, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T—

The Honorable MICHAEL TOBIN, President.

The Honorable WILLIAM RUDOLF,
ROBERT M. CUTLER,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
JOHN MORTON,
HUGH BELL,
STAYLEY BROWN,
ALEXANDER McDougall,
MATHER B. ALMON,
EDWARD KENNY,

The Honorable JAMES D. HARRIS,
ALEXANDER KEITH,
WILLIAM A. BLACK,
DAVID CRICHTON,
HENRY G. PINEO,
JOHN E. FAIRBANKS.
JAMES McNAB,
JONATHAN McCULLY,
WILLIAM GRIGOR.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Whidden, with the following Bills :

Pugwash Fishing
Co.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Mutual Fishing and Trading Company of Pugwash.

Common Sydney.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Acts for regulating the Commons at Sydney, in the Island of Cape Breton.

Sessions Inverness
and Richmond,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter the time of holding the Sessions for the Counties of Inverness and Richmond.

Continue Acts,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue certain Acts of the General Assembly.

Cornwallis Steam
Mill Co., &

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Cornwallis Steam Saw Mill, and Manufacturing Company.

Naturalize Lee & al.
Bills.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Naturalize Charles T. Lee, Sherborne Lowell, and John Kayser.

Read 1st time,

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

Ref. to Sel. Com.

The said Bills were read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Bills be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon.

Committee.

Ordered, That Mr. McDougall, Mr. Cutler, and Mr. Rudolf, be a Committee for that purpose.

Debate on Seats of
Members Legisla-
tive Council, Bill
resumed.

On motion, the House resumed the adjourned Debate on the Bill, entitled, An Act to vacate the Seats of Members of the Legislative Council, in certain cases.

Motion to defer 3
months.

After some time, Mr. McCully moved, that the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred to this day three months : which being seconded, and after long debate, the question being put, there appeared for the motion, ten ; against the motion, nine :

For the motion—

Mr. Kenny,
“ Grigor.
“ McNab,
“ McDougall,
“ Brown,
Mr. Bell,
“ McCully,
“ Campbell
“ Rudolf,
The President.

Against the motion—

Mr. Cutler,
“ Morton,
“ Pineo,
“ Almon,
“ Fairbanks,
Mr. Keith,
“ Crichton,
“ Harris,
“ Black.

Agreed to.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Mr.

Mr. Brown moved the following Resolutions, which being seconded, were read by the Clerk as follows :

Whereas the present constitution of the Legislative Council, has failed to make Seats in this House acceptable to Gentlemen from various Districts of the Province, thus rendering it necessary to appoint an undue proportion of its Members from residents in the Capital ; and whereas from the nature and permanency of its appointments, and being limited in numbers, provision is not made for the changes of Parties and Administrations, consequent upon the free elections of Members to the Assembly, so as to secure to the people of Nova-Scotia, the satisfactory working of the Legislative Council;

Resolution rel to
Elective Council.

Resolved, therefore, That it is the opinion of this House, that Members of the Legislative Council should be elected for limited periods by the people, under certain restrictions and limitations.

Resolved, That an humble Address be prepared and presented to Her Majesty, praying that She would confer on the people of this Province the privilege of returning Members to the Council, so that each County or District made for the purpose may be represented therein.

After long debate, the question being put, there appeared for the Resolutions, ten ; against them, nine :

For the Resolutions—

- Mr. Cutler,
- “ Morton,
- “ Pineo,
- “ Brown,
- “ Almon,
- “ Black,
- “ Fairbanks,
- “ Keith,
- “ Crichton,
- “ Harris.

Against the Resolutions—

- Mr. McCully,
- “ Grigor,
- “ McNab,
- “ Bell,
- “ McDougall,
- “ Kenny,
- “ Campbell,
- “ Rudolf,
- The President.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Agreed to,

On motion, *resolved,* that a Committee be appointed to prepare a humble Address to Her Majesty on the subject of the foregoing Resolutions.

Com. to prepare Ad-
dress to H. M.

Ordered, That Mr. Brown, Mr. Almon, and Mr. Morton, be a Committee for that purpose.

Committee.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until To-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

Adjourn.

Friday, 2nd April, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T—

The Honorable MICHAEL TOBIN, President.

The Honorable WILLIAM RUDOLF,

ROBERT M. CUTLER,

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,

JOHN MORTON,

HUGH BELL,

STAYLEY BROWN,

ALEXANDER McDOUGALL,

MATHER B. ALMON,

EDWARD KENNY,

The Honorable JAMES D. HARRIS,

ALEXANDER KEITH,

WILLIAM A. BLACK,

DAVID CRICHTON,

HENRY G. PINEO,

JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,

JAMES McNAB,

JONATHAN McCULLY,

WILLIAM GRIGOR.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Mr. Almon, the Chairman of the Committee appointed to consider the Contingent Expenses of this House, for the present Session, made his report, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered it to the Clerk, who read the same, as follows:—

The Committee appointed to consider of and report to the House, the amount which will be required for its Contingent Expenses for the present Session, report as follows:—

That there will be required for the salary of the Clerk,	£200	0	0
Law Clerk and Clerk of Parliament,	150	0	0
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod and Sergeant at Arms,	75	0	0
Chaplain,	25	0	0
Messengers—1st Messenger, £45 0 0 }	60	0	0
2nd ditto, 15 0 0 }			
C. H Belcher's account for Stationery, and Binding Laws and Journals of Lords and Commons, and of this House (two Sessions) and for Books,	89	17	10
A. & W. McKinlay's account for Stationery,	54	17	9
Joseph Graham's ditto,	3	0	0
E. G. Fuller's, ditto,	8	2	7½
W. G. Anderson's ditto,	9	11	9
DeChezeau & Crow's ditto,	4	9	4
Thompson & Esson's ditto,	0	12	6
Duffus & Tupper & Co's. account,	0	13	1
Fuel, &c. to be accounted for by the Clerk,	20	0	0
This sum for Contingencies, to be expended under direction of a Committee of the House,	60	0	0
To pay the Reporter,	50	0	0
R. Nugent, publishing Debates,	20	0	0
English & Blackadar ditto,	20	0	0
Additional sum to R. Nugent, for publishing Debates in Daily Paper, by recommendation of the Committee on Reporting,	5	0	0

£856 4 10½

21 9 3

Add J. S. Thompson, (Queen's Printer) account omitted,

£878 14 1½

Committee Room, 2nd April, 1852.

M. B. ALMON, Chairman,

Ordered,

Ordered, That the said Report be received and adopted.

Whereupon Mr. Crichton moved the following Resolution :

Resolved, That the sum of one pound per day be granted and paid to every Member of the Legislative Council, for his attendance in General Assembly, during the present Session (not to exceed forty days in all) to be paid on the certificate of the President—also, the travelling charges, as to the Members of the Assembly.

Which being seconded, and the question being put, was agreed to.

On motion, *resolved*, that a Conference be desired with the House of Assembly, by Committee on the General State of the Province, and that the Committee of this House do communicate to the Committee of the House of Assembly, that the sum of One Thousand Six Hundred and Ninety-six pounds four shillings and ten pence half-penny, is required to defray the Contingent Expenses of this House for the present Session, including the sum of one pound per day to each Member of the Legislative Council, for his attendance in General Assembly during the present Session, not exceeding forty days in all, and travelling charges, in like manner as paid to the Members of the House of Assembly.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Whidden, with the following Bills and Resolution :—

1. A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Dartmouth Dry Dock Company.
2. A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Provincial Loan.
3. A Bill, entitled, An Act to enable the Inhabitants of Digby to improve the Town Common.
4. A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of Burns' Free Church, in the County of Sydney.

Resolved, That the sum of Forty-one Pounds and Eight Shillings of undrawn money in the County of Pictou, as reported from the Committee on Public Accounts, viz :—

61. Over-expenditure, 1848 and 1849,	£2 17 0
66. E. McDonald, 1850,	5 0 0
Donald McKay,	7 3 4
51. William Chisholm,	7 10 0
102. Donald McDonald,	7 10 0
117. W. Gray,	5 0 0
130. Matheson and Thomas Horn,	6 7 8
	£41 8 0

Be re-appropriated, and included in the Scale of Division of Road Money, for the said County, for the present year.

To which Bills and Resolution they desired the concurrence of this House.

The same were read a first time.

Ordered, That the first, third, and fourth Bills be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon.

Ordered, That Mr. McDougall, Mr. Fairbanks, and Mr. Black be a Committee for that purpose.

Ordered, That the second Bill and Resolution be read a second time at a future day.

Mr. McDougall, the Chairman of the Committee to whom

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Mutual Fishing and Trading Company of Pugwash; also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act for regulating the Commons at Sydney, in the Island of Cape Breton; also,

Adopted.

Motion for pay of Members of Council.

Agreed to.

Conference on Gen. State of Province relative to Con. Expenses, and instructions to Com.

Dartmouth Dock Co.
Provincial Loan,
Common Digby, &

Burns' Church.
Sydney Bills,

£41 8s. change of appropriation Pictou,

Read 1st time.

3 Bills ref. to Sel. Com.

Committee.

Com. on Fishing Co. Pugwash,

Common Sydney,

- Sessions Inverness and Richmond, A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter the time of holding the Sessions for the Counties of Inverness and Richmond; also,
- Continue Acts of Assembly, A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue certain Acts of the General Assembly; also,
- Cornwallis Steam Co. and Nat. of Lee and al. Bills, A Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Cornwallis Steam Saw Mill and Manufacturing Company; also,
- A Bill, entitled, An Act to Naturalize Charles T. Lee, Sherburne Lowell, and John Kayser,
- Report. Were referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bills, and recommended them to the favorable consideration of the House.
- Bills read 2d time, The said Bills were read a second time.
- And ord. to Com. *Ordered*, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future time.
- Com. on McKinlay and al. Pet. report. Mr. Grigor, the Chairman of the Committee to whom the Petitions of A. & W. McKinlay and others, John McGregor, and Frederick Charman, were referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Petitions, and reported,
- Probate Court Bill read first time, A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 130 of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Of the Probate Court," which was read a first time.
- Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a second time at a future day.
- S. O. suspended. *Resolved unanimously*, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the Bills before a Committee of the whole House.
- Com. on Bills. On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.
- Report The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through
- Fishing Co. Pugwash, A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Mutual Fishing and Trading Company of Pugwash; also,
- Commons Sydney, A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend the Act for regulating the Commons at Sydney, in the Island of Cape Breton; also,
- Sessions Inverness and Richmond, A Bill, entitled, An Act to alter the time of holding the Sessions for the Counties of Inverness and Richmond; also,
- Continue Acts of Assembly, and Nat. of Lee and al. Bills, A Bill, entitled, An Act to continue certain Acts of the General Assembly; also, A Bill, entitled, An Act to Naturalize Charles T. Lee, Sherburne Lowell, and John Kayser.
- Without amdt. And had agreed to the same without any amendment.
- Ordered*, That the said Bills be read a third time presently.
- Bills read 3d time, The said Bills were read a third time, and the question was put by the President on each Bill,
- Whether this Bill shall pass?
- It was resolved in the affirmative.
- Agreed to, A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,
- And sent to H. A. To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.
- Report Cornwallis Steam Mill Co. with amdt. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Cornwallis Steam Saw Mill and Manufacturing Company, and had made several amendments thereto.
- Amdts. read. The said amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:
- FIRST CLAUSE—3rd line—After the word "Roberson," add the word "Junior."
- At the end of the Bill add the following clause:
- The Company not to go into operation until the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds is actually paid in on account of such Company.

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House. <i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bill be read a third time presently.	And agreed to.
The said Bill was read a third time, and the question was put by the President, Whether this Bill, with the amendments, shall pass? It was resolved in the affirmative.	Bill read 3d time, Agreed to with am.
A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.	And sent to H. A.
A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To desire a Conference with that House, by Committee, on the General State of the Province.	Message to H. A. asking Conference.
Mr. Brown, the Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare an Address to Her Majesty on the Resolutions relative to the Legislative Council passed yesterday, reported the draft of an Address, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered it to the Clerk, who read the same.	Com. report Address to H. M. rel. to Council.
After long debate, ordered, that the said Address be read a second time at a future day.	
A Message was brought from the House of Assembly, by Mr. Whidden, To inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendments pro- posed by this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Cornwallis Steam Saw Mill and Manufacturing Company.	H. A. agree to am. to Cornwallis Steam Co. Bill.
Also to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the Conference desired by this House on the General State of the Province.	To Conference on Gen. State of Pro- vince.
<i>Ordered</i> , That Mr. Rudolf, Mr. Crichton, and Mr. Cutler, be a Committee of this House to manage the said Conference.	Committee.
And the Managers went to the Conference, and being returned, the Chairman re- ported that the Committee had held the said Conference, and that he had communi- cated his instructions to the Committee of the House of Assembly.	Report.
A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Whidden, with the following Bills:	
A Bill, entitled, An Act to make provision for the construction of a Trunk Railway from Halifax to Quebec.	Railway.
A Bill, entitled, An Act for raising, by way of Loan, a sum not exceeding Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds, sterling, for the construction of a Trunk Railway from Halifax to Quebec.	Loan for Railway Bills,
To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House. The said Bills were read a first time.	Read 1st time.
<i>Ordered</i> , That the said Bills be read a second time at a future day.	
On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until To-morrow, at 2 o'clock.	Adjourn.

Saturday, 3rd April, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T—

The Honorable MICHAEL TOBIN, President.

The Honorable WILLIAM RUDOLF,
ROBERT M. CUTLER,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
JOHN MORTON,
HUGH BELL,
STAYLEY BROWN,
ALEXANDER McDUGALL,
MATHER B. ALMON,
EDWARD KENNY,

The Honorable JAMES D. HARRIS,
ALEXANDER KEITH,
WILLIAM A. BLACK,
DAVID CRICHTON,
HENRY G. PINEO,
JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
JAMES McNAB,
JONATHAN McCULLY,
WILLIAM GRIGOR.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Mr. McDougall, the Chairman of the Committee to whom

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Dartmouth Dry Dock Company; also,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to enable the Inhabitants of Digby to improve the Town
Common; also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of Burns' Free Church, in the
County of Sydney,

Were referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bills, and recom-
mended them to the favorable consideration of the House.

The said Bills were read a second time.

Ordered, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a
future day.

Mr. Brown, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to
Incorporate the Trustees of the Free Church Congregations of Catalogne, Mirè, Cow
Bay, and Forks, in the County of Cape Breton, was referred, reported that the Com-
mittee had examined the said Bill, and, with certain amendments, recommended it to
the favorable consideration of the House.

The said Bill was read a second time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a
future day.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Cornwallis Steam Saw Mill and Manu-
facturing Company, was read as amended, and the question was put by the President,
Whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

To return the said Bill, and acquaint them therewith.

A Bill entitled An Act to authorize a Provincial Loan, was read a second time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House
at a future day.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 130 of the Revised Statutes, entitled,
"Of the Probate Court," was read a second time.

Ordered,

Committee on
Dartmouth Dock,
Common Digby, &

Burns' Church
Sydney Bills,

Report,

Bills read 2d time,
And ord. to Com.

Com. on Free
Church Catalogne
Bill report.

Read 2d time,
And ord. to Com.

Cornwallis Steam
Mill Bill finally
agreed to,

And sent to H. A.

Provincial Loan Bill
read 2d time,
And ord. to Com.

Probate Court Bill
read 2d time,

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day. And ord. to Com.

The Resolution changing the appropriation of the sum of £41 8s. for roads in Pictou, was read a second time, and the question was put by the President, £41 8 change of appropriation Pictou read 2d time,

Whether this Resolution be agreed to?

It was resolved in the affirmative. Agreed to.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

To return the said Resolution, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment. And sent to H. A.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to make provision for the construction of a Trunk Railway from Halifax to Quebec, was read a second time. Railway Bill read 2d time.

Whereupon Mr. Brown moved that the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred to this day three months: which being seconded, and the question being put, there appeared for the motion, five; against the motion, fourteen: Motion to defer 3 months,

For the motion—

Mr. Cutler,
Harris,
Brown,
Black,
Morton.

Against the motion—

Mr. McDougall,	Mr. Pineo,
Grigor,	Keith,
McNab,	Crichton,
Fairbanks,	Kenny,
Campbell,	Rudolf,
Bell,	McCully,
Almon,	The President.

So it passed in the negative. Negatived.

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day. Bill ord. to Com.

A Bill, entitled, An Act for raising, by way of Loan, a sum not exceeding Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds, Sterling, for the construction of a Trunk Railway from Halifax to Quebec, was read a second time. Loan for Railway Bill read 2d time.

Whereupon, Mr. Brown moved that the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred to this day three months: which being seconded, and the question being put, there appeared for the motion, five; against the motion, fourteen: Motion to defer 3 months,

For the motion—

Mr. Cutler,
Harris,
Brown,
Black,
Morton,

Against the motion—

Mr. McDougall,	Mr. Pineo,
Grigor,	Keith,
McNab,	Crichton,
Fairbanks,	Kenny,
Campbell,	Rudolf,
Bell,	McCully,
Almon,	The President.

So it passed in the negative. Negatived.

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day. Bill ord. to Com.

Mr. Bell presented a Bill in addition to the Act concerning the City of Halifax, which was read a first time. City of Halifax Bill read 1st time,

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon. And ref. to Sel. Com.

Ordered, That Mr. Bell, Mr. Almon, and Mr. Keith, be a Committee for that purpose. Committee.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Whidden, with the following Resolutions,

£50 Breakwater
French Cross.

Resolved, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, a sum not to exceed Fifty Pounds, to aid in the erection of a Breakwater at French Cross, Aylesford, in King's County, to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that £150 has been subscribed and expended thereon, since this grant, so that the whole expenditure thereon shall amount to £200.

£50 Ogilvie Brook
Breakwater.

Resolved, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, a sum not to exceed Fifty Pounds, to aid in the erection of a Breakwater at Ogilvie Brook, in North Western Cornwallis, in King's County, to be drawn and applied for that purpose, when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that £150 has been subscribed and expended thereon, since this grant, so that the whole expenditure thereon shall amount to £200.

£50 Breakwater
Parrsborough.

Resolved, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, a sum not to exceed Fifty Pounds, to aid in the erection of the Breakwater at Parrsborough, in the County of Cumberland, to be drawn and applied for that purpose, when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that £150 have been subscribed and expended thereon, since this grant, so that the whole expenditure thereon shall amount to £200.

£25 Do. Windsor
River.

Resolved, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor a sum not to exceed Twenty-five Pounds, to aid in the erection of a Breakwater at the mouth of Windsor River, in King's County, to be drawn and applied for that purpose, when it shall appear to the Governor in Council that £75 have been subscribed and expended thereon, since this grant, so that the whole expenditure thereon shall amount to £200.

£100 Do. Sonia's
Cove.

Resolved, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, a sum not to exceed One Hundred Pounds, to aid in the erection of a Breakwater at Sonia's Cove, in the County of Digby, to be drawn and applied for that purpose, when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that £300 has been subscribed and expended thereon, since this grant, so that the whole expenditure thereon shall amount to £400.

£50 Do. Bellevou
Cove.

Resolved, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, a sum not to exceed Fifty Pounds, to aid in the erection of a Breakwater at Bellevous Cove, Clare, in the County of Digby, to be drawn and applied for that purpose, when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that £150 has been subscribed and expended thereon, since this grant, so that the whole expenditure thereon shall amount to £200.

£50 Gates' Break-
water.

Resolved, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, a sum not to exceed Eighty Pounds, to aid in the erection of Gates' Breakwater, at Wilmot, in the County of Annapolis, to be drawn and applied for that purpose, when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that £240 have been subscribed and expended thereon, since this grant, so that the whole expenditure thereon shall amount to £320.

£50 Breakwater
Kelly's Cove.

Resolved, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, a sum not to exceed £50, including the grant yet undrawn, to aid in the erection of a Breakwater at Kelly's Cove, in the County of Yarmouth, to be drawn and applied for that purpose, when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that £150 have been subscribed and expended thereon, since this grant, so that the whole expenditure thereon shall amount to £200.

£50 Givan Wharf

Resolved, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, a sum not to exceed Fifty Pounds, to aid the Givan Wharf Company, in the County of Kings, to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of

of the Governor in Council that £150 has been subscribed and expended thereon, since this grant, so that the whole expenditure thereon shall amount to £200.

Resolved, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, a sum not to exceed Thirty pounds, to aid in the erection of the Breakwater at Canada Creek, in King's County, to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that £90 have been subscribed and expended thereon, since this grant, so that the whole expenditure thereon shall amount to £120. £30 Canada Creek.

Resolved, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, a sum not to exceed £100, to aid in the erection of a Breakwater at Pleasant Cove, Clare, in the County of Digby, to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that £300 have been subscribed and expended thereon, since this grant, so that the whole expenditure thereon shall amount to £400. £100 Pleasant Cove.

Resolved, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, a sum not to exceed Fifty pounds, to aid in the erection of a Breakwater at Barnaby's Mill Cove, in the County of Kings, to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, that £150 have been subscribed and expended thereon, since this grant, so that the whole expenditure thereon shall amount to £200. £50 Barnaby Mill Cove.

Resolved, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, a sum not to exceed Fifty pounds, to aid in the erection of a Breakwater at Tancook, in the County of Lunenburg, to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that £150 have been subscribed and expended thereon, since this grant, so that the whole expenditure thereon shall amount to £200. £50 Tancook.

Resolved, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, a sum not to exceed Fifty pounds, to aid in the erection of a Breakwater at Hall's Harbor, in Kings County, to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that £150 have been subscribed and expended thereon, since this grant, so that the whole expenditure thereon shall amount to £200. £50 Hall's Harbor.

Resolved, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, a sum not to exceed Thirty pounds, to aid in the erection of a Breakwater at Cape Cove, Clare, in the County of Digby, to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that £90 has been subscribed and expended thereon, since this grant, so that the whole expenditure thereon shall amount to £120. £30 Cape Cove.

Resolved, That the sum of Five pounds be granted and paid, to aid in erecting a Public Slip for landing at Digby, to be paid on the certificate of the Sessions, to such persons as shall perform the work satisfactorily. £5 Public Slip Digby.

Resolved, That the sum of Ten pounds each, be granted and paid to two Ferry-men at Big Harbor, Bras d'Or Lake, in the County of Victoria, to be paid on the certificate of the Sessions that the Ferry has been properly kept up for the accommodation of the public. £10 Ferrymen Big Harbor.

Resolved, That that the sum of Five Pounds be granted and paid to John Leary, the Ferryman at Basin Gut, Sambro, in the County of Halifax. £5 J. Leary.

Resolved, That the sum of Ten pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be expended in placing Buoys at the entrance of Harbor Bouchè, in the County of Sydney. £10 Buoys Harbor Bouchè.

Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding £100, be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to aid in the erection of a Beacon on Butler's Point, at the entrance of

of Yarmouth Harbor, to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the Governor in Council that one third of the whole expense of such Beacon has been subscribed and expended thereon.

£200 Steamboat
Pictou and P. E.
Island.

Resolved, That a sum not to exceed Two hundred pounds, be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to aid in running a Steamboat between Pictou and Prince Edward's Island, and to carry the mails thereby, to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the Governor in Council that an equal sum for the same purpose has been granted by the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island.

£100 Sissiboo River.

Resolved, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, a sum, not to exceed One hundred pounds, to aid in clearing out and improving Sissiboo River, in the County of Digby, to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the Governor in Council that £300 has been subscribed and expended thereon, so that the whole expenditure shall amount to £400.

£25 Canal Port La
Tour.

Resolved, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, a sum not to exceed Twenty-five pounds, to aid in cutting a Canal between the Harbor of Port La Tour and Cape Negro, in the County of Shelburne, to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that the additional sum of £50 has been subscribed and expended thereon, in addition to the expenditure already made.

£25 Canso Tittle.

Resolved, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, a sum, not to exceed Twenty-five pounds, to aid in deepening the Channel in Canso Tittle, in the County of Guysborough, to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the Governor in Council that the additional sum of £50 has been subscribed and expended thereon.

£1500 Light Houses.

Resolved, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, a sum, not to exceed £1500 to aid in the erection of Light Houses at the following places, during the present year, or as soon as the arrangement can be made, namely:—

One or two Light Houses at Pictou Island, provided the Government of Prince Edward's Island will assist in the erection and maintenance of such Light Houses, in such fair and equitable proportion as may be agreed on between that Government and the Government of this Province.

A Light House at Devil's Island, at the entrance of Halifax Harbor.

A Light House at Ragged Islands, in the County of Shelburne.

A Light House at the entrance of Pubnico Harbor.

A Light House at Partridge Island River.

£100 Portage Mala-
gawatchit.

Resolved, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, a sum, not to exceed One hundred pounds, to aid the Inhabitants of the County of Inverness to cut a Portage from Big Harbour, Malagawatchit, to River Dennis Basin, to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that the sum of £200 has been subscribed and expended thereon, in addition to the above grant.

£100 Tracadie Har-
bour.

Resolved, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, a sum, not to exceed One hundred pounds, to aid the Inhabitants of the County of Sydney in opening and improving the Harbor of Tracadie, to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that the sum of £200 has been subscribed and expended thereon, in addition to the above grant.

£50 Breakwater
Gros Coque.

Resolved, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, a sum, not to exceed £50, to aid in the erection of a Breakwater at Gros Coque, Clare, in the County of Digby, to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that £150 have been subscribed and expended thereon, since this grant, so that the whole expenditure shall amount to £200.

Resolved,

Resolved, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, a sum, not to exceed Twenty pounds, to aid the Inhabitants of the County of Cape Breton to cut the Beach at Gabarus into the Pond near Joseph Gillis', to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that £40 have been subscribed and expended thereon, in addition to this grant, since the passing hereof.

£20 Breakwater
Gabarus.

Resolved, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, a sum, not to exceed £25 to aid in the erection of a Breakwater on the Bay Shore, near Freeman's Creek, in the County of Cumberland, to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that the sum of £75 has been subscribed and expended thereon, so that the whole expenditure shall amount to £100.

£25 Do. Freeman's
Creek.

Resolved, That the sum of £1 6s. 2d. be granted and paid to Thomas S. Moberly, Collector of Impost and Excise at Yarmouth, to reimburse him for expenditures in the discharge of his duties at that port.

£1 6 2 T. E. Mo-
berly.

Resolved, That the sum of Fifteen pounds eleven shillings and eleven pence be granted and paid to Charles B. Owen, Collector at Lunenburg, to reimburse him the amount formerly surcharged him for payment to Guager at that Port.

£15 11 11 C. B.
Owen.

Resolved, That the sum of Forty pounds fifteen shillings and eight pence be granted and paid to Joseph B. Bond, Collector at Yarmouth, to reimburse him the amount formerly surcharged him as Guager at that Port.

£40 15 8 J. B. Bond

Resolved, That the sum of Ten pounds be granted and paid to Martha Spinney, Widow of Reuben Spinney, deceased, in full for the services of Reuben Spinney as Seizing Officer at Argyle.

£10 M. Spinney.

Resolved, That the sum of Two pounds sixteen shillings and three pence be granted and paid to Joseph Wheelock, of Annapolis, being a return of Duties paid by him on Canada Flour.

£2 16 3 J. Whee-
lock.

Resolved, That the sum of Eighteen pounds five shillings and seven pence be granted and paid to Andrew D. Dewolf, of Horton, being a return of Duties paid by him on Canada Flour.

£18 5 7 A. D. De-
wolf.

Resolved, That the sum of Forty-one pounds fifteen shillings and seven pence be granted and paid to the following persons, being a return of Duties paid by them on Machinery imported from the United States of America, to be distributed as follows, viz:

£41 15 7 Return of
Duties on Machi-
nery.

To William Curry and others, Windsor,	£10	6	9
G. & W. Eaton, Horton,		4	2
Lequille Mills Company,		10	1
Acadian Iron Mining Company,		17	4
			5

£41 15 7

Resolved, That the sum of Four pounds be granted and paid to George J. McDonald, Guardian of the Children of Luther Porter, deceased, being the amount of Province Notes destroyed by fire.

£4 G. J. McDonald.

Resolved, That the sum of Fifteen shillings be granted and paid to Messrs. Gray and Pickman, of Annapolis, being a return of Duties paid by them on Fire Hose.

15s. Gray & Pick-
man.

Resolved, That the sum of Two pounds five shillings and six pence be granted and paid to J. B. Bonnett, of Annapolis, being a return of Light Duties paid on the Schooner Caroline, lost on her first voyage.

£2 5 6 J. B. Bon-
nett.

Resolved, That the sum of Eight pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Collector of Customs at Liverpool, to enable him to procure a suitable Revenue Boat for that Port—such sum to be deducted from the amount of Light Duties collected by him.

£8 Revenue Boat
Liverpool.

Resolved,

£144 10 6 Comrs.
Ind. Exhibition.

Resolved, That the sum of One hundred and forty-four pounds ten shillings and six pence, Sterling, be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to pay the Provincial Commissioners of the Industrial Exhibition that sum, now due to them for expenses connected with such Exhibition.

£540 Controllors of
Customs.

Resolved, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, a sum, not exceeding Five hundred and forty pounds, to pay the sum of £20 each, for their services during the past year, to the Controllors of Customs, at the following ports:—Antigonishe, Argyle, Barrington, Beaver River, Cape Canso, Ship Harbor, Joggins, Maitland, Horton, Port Hood, Pubnico, Port Medway, Ragged Islands, Wilmot, Wallace, Weymouth, Walton, Cornwallis, Shelburne, St. Mary's River, West Port, Amherst, Annapolis, Sheet Harbor, La Have, Tatamagouche, Bras d'Or Lake.

£640 Controllors of
Customs.

Resolved, that there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, a sum, not to exceed Six hundred and forty pounds, to pay the sum of £20 for their services during the present year, to each of the Controllors of Customs at the following ports, on their services being duly performed:—Antigonishe, Argyle, Barrington, Beaver River, Cape Canso, Ship Harbor, Joggins, Maitland, Horton, Port Hood, Pubnico, Port Medway, Ragged Islands, Wilmot, Wallace, Weymouth, Walton, Cornwallis, Shelburne, St. Mary's River, West Port, Amherst, Annapolis, Sheet Harbor, La Have, Tatamagouche, Bras d'Or Lake, Pugwash, Hants Port, Londonderry, St. Mary's Bay, Canada Creek, Cornwallis.

£210 2 2 Transient
Paupers.

Resolved, That the sum of Two hundred and ten pounds two shillings and two pence be granted and paid, to defray the several amounts following, pursuant to the Report of the Committee on the subject of expenses incurred for the support of Transient Paupers, viz:—

To the Overseers of the Poor for the Township of Dorchester, County of Sydney,	£14	9	6
Do do Township of Shelburne,	17	5	6
Do do do Clements,	15	12	0
Do do Township of Horton,	21	6	0
Do do do to pay George Harvey,			
accounts 1850 and 1851,	12	19	6
Overseers of Poor, Township of Annapolis,	11	4	4
Do do Cornwallis, in full,	27	8	11
Do No. 2, Douglas Township,	5	15	0
Do Pictou, 1st Section,	27	18	9
Do do 2nd Section, in full,	8	1	5
Do do 4th Section, in full,	4	0	0
Do Egerton, 1st Section, in full,	9	9	0
Do Guysborough Township, in full,	8	17	3
Doctor Ruggles, Weymouth, in full,	3	0	0
Doctor Madden, Arichat, for services to Sophia Pazarro, in full,	10	0	0
Barbary Martell, Arichat, in full,	4	10	0
Barbary LeBlanc, Arichat, in full,	3	15	0
Overseers of Poor, Mills Village, Queen's County, in full,	4	10	0
	£210	2	2

£3 Dr. Creed.

Resolved, That the sum of Three pounds be granted and paid to Doctor Creed, to defray funeral and other expenses connected with an Immigrant, pursuant to the Report of the Committee on sick Immigrants, to be distributed as follows:—

To John Ash, £1 0 0

To

Peter Leadbetter,	0 10 0
Doctor Creed, in full for his account,	1 10 0
	£3 0 0

Resolved, That the sum of Nine pounds ten shillings, be granted and paid to Doctor Carritt, in full for his services, pursuant to the Report of the Committee on Sick Immigrants. £9 10s. D. Carritt.

Resolved, That the sum of Three pounds thirteen shillings and four pence, be granted and paid to the Health Officer at the Port of Halifax, for visiting Ships of War, pursuant to the Report of the Committee on Sick Immigrants. £3 13s 4d, Health Officer, Halifax.

Resolved, That the sum of Twenty one pounds sixteen shillings and eight pence, be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to pay the expense incurred in procuring Pauper Returns in this Province, pursuant to the Report of the Committee on that subject, to be distributed as follows:— £21 16s 8d, Pauper Returns.

Joseph Dickson, County of Colchester,	£4 0 0
Alexr. McDonald, County of Sydney,	3 0 0
Thomas Logan, County of Cumberland,	2 6 8
W. H. Chipman, King's County,	4 0 0
Henry G. Farish, County of Yorkmouth,	2 6 8
Hugh McDonald, St. Mary's, Guysborough,	1 0 0
Wentworth Taylor, Guysborough,	4 0 0
C. E. Leonard, Sydney, Cape Breton,	1 3 4

£21 16 8

Resolved, That the sum of £100 be granted and paid to Jacob Miller, for his services in attending the building of Light Houses at Baccaro, Port Medway, Peter's Island, Sand Point, Horton Bluff, Apple River, Black Rock, and Arichat, in the years 1849, 1850, and 1851. £100 Jacob Miller.

Resolved, That the sum of Eighty pounds be granted and paid to B. B. Oxley, for his services as Clerk to the Board of Revenue, for the present year. £80 B. B. Oxley.

Resolved, That the sum of Fifty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to provide for the more effectual collection of the Revenue at the Port of Arichat, during the present year. £40 Revenue at Arichat.

Resolved, That the sum of Twenty-five pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be applied to compensate the Clerks in the offices of Controller of Customs, Excise, and Financial Secretary's departments, for their services in furnishing Returns connected with the subject of Reciprocal Trade with the United States. £25 Clerks furnishing Returns.

Resolved, That the sum of One hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be expended in affording relief to the Inhabitants of Canso and its vicinity, in purchasing provisions. £100 Relief of Canso

Resolved, That the sum of One pound twelve shillings and six pence be granted and paid to Jacob Deal, to reimburse him certain expenses in full, pursuant to the Report of the Committee on that subject. £1 12s 6d, J. Deal.

Resolved, That the sum of One hundred and eighty pounds seventeen shillings be granted and paid to Messrs. Gammell and More, in full for their claims respecting Road Advances, pursuant to the Report of the Committee. £180 17 Gammell & More.

Resolved, That the sum of Ten pounds twelve shillings and six pence be granted and paid to Doctor McKeown, of George Town, Prince Edward's Island, for nourishment and medical attendance furnished to Hugh Latters, a native of Nova Scotia. £10 12s 6d Dr. McKeown.

Resolved, That the sum of Thirty pounds be granted and paid to William Hill, in full for his services in furnishing Shipping Returns, pursuant to the Resolution of the House of Assembly, passed in 1851. £30 W. Hill.

£15 10s 6d Electric
Tel. Company.

Resolved, That the sum of Fifteen pounds ten shillings and six pence be granted and paid to the Truro and Pictou Electric Telegraph Company, pursuant to the Report of the Committee on the Electric Telegraph accounts.

Sheriffs Commiss.

Resolved, That such sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor as will suffice to refund to the different Sheriffs the sums paid by them at the Secretary's office, as fees on the Commissions under which they are now acting—it being understood, however, that such fee shall not be refunded, where the Sheriff shall not have been in office the year previous.

£22 10s J. Ferguson
and al.

Resolved, That the sum of Twenty-two pounds ten shillings be granted and paid to John Ferguson, Charles E. Leonard, Junior, and James P. Ward, Commissioners appointed by the Government for investigating accounts for over-expenditures in the County of Cape Breton, in the years 1850 and 1851.

£63 8s Road Dama-
ges.

Resolved, That the sum of Sixty-three pounds eight shillings be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to pay the following amounts, in full of claims by the parties, for damage done by the opening of roads through their lands, pursuant to the Report of the Committee on that subject :

H. A. Gladwin,	£40	5	0
James H. Roop,	6	3	0
Hector McDonald,	3	0	0
John McLeod,	14	0	0

£63 8 0

£751 Penitentiary.

Resolved, That the sum of Seven hundred and fifty-one pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to defray the expenses of the Penitentiary for the present year.

£1500 Poor Asylum.

Resolved, That the sum of One thousand five hundred pounds be granted and paid to the Commissioners of the Poor, in Halifax, for the support of the Transient Paupers for the present year.

£300 Indians.

Resolved, That the sum of Three hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, for the benefit of the Indians for the present year.

£540 Oat Mills.

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred and forty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to aid in the erection of Oat Mills and Kilns in the different Counties, during the present year—provided that no greater amount than £30 be allowed for any one County—that no person who has heretofore received aid for such purpose shall be entitled to any participation in the grant—that no more than fifteen pounds be applied in aid of any one Oat Mill and Kiln, and only to that amount in cases where the Kiln is at least fourteen feet in diameter—that no aid be granted where the Kiln shall not be eleven feet in diameter, and only ten pounds where the Kiln shall be eleven feet, but not fourteen feet in diameter; and that no sum shall be paid hereunder, until it shall appear by certificate, to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council, that the Oat Mill and Kiln for which any such aid shall be claimed, are ready to be put in operation, which certificate shall also state the diameter of the Kiln, and that the person claiming aid has never before received any grant for the purpose.

To which Resolutions they desired the concurrence of this House.

Read 1st time.

The same were read a first time.

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be read a second time at a future day.

Address to H. M. on
Elec. Leg. Council
read 2d time,

On motion, the Address of this House to Her Majesty, on the subject of an Elective Legislative Council, was read a second time, as follows:—

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
The Humble Address of the Legislative Council of the Province of Nova Scotia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY—

The Legislative Council beg leave to approach Your Majesty, with sentiments of devoted attachment to your Royal Person.

Having been honored by Your Majesty with seats in the Legislative Council, and having faithfully performed, to the best of their ability, the duty devolving on them in that capacity, the Members of the Legislative Council conceive it to be in accordance with that duty, and the position in which they have been placed by Your Majesty, to call the attention of Your Majesty to an important question, at present under discussion in this Province, regarding the appointment of Members to the Council.

The Legislative Council do not wish to represent to Your Majesty that extensive discontent exists in the Province, on this subject—on the contrary, they believe that the people are united in regarding themselves happy in the liberties accorded to them as subjects of Your Majesty, and in the perfect assurance that it is the gracious desire of Your Majesty, to confer upon your people all the rights and privileges deemed essential to good government.

The Legislative Council would beg leave to call the attention of Your Majesty to the following circumstances connected with this important subject:

The Island of Cape Breton, comprising four Counties, and six populous Counties to the Westward, have, altogether, but two Members representing them in the Legislative Council; and it has been a subject of regret with all parties, that, owing to existing circumstances, gentlemen from the Country have declined accepting seats in this House, and, in consequence, it has been found necessary to make the appointments to it principally from the City of Halifax, and nearly one half of the Members are now resident in the Capital—which forms one of the grounds of objection to the present Legislative Council.

At present no collision takes place between the two Branches of the Legislature, because majorities in both Houses usually vote with the Government; but at the last change of Administration, on a new Government coming into office, in order to carry out a measure deliberately adopted by the People and their Representatives, an undesirable exercise of Your Majesty's Prerogative became necessary, to carry it through the Legislative Council, and it cannot be doubted that a similar exercise of the Royal Prerogative will be unavoidable whenever any material change in the administration of the Provincial Government takes place.

The last House of Assembly, during the Session of the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-one, unanimously declared that the time had arrived when the Legislative Council ought to be elected by the People—thus indicating that this sentiment was prevalent among the inhabitants of this Province, and the Members of the Legislative Council are of opinion that the application of the elective principle to the constitution of the Council, affords a salutary remedy for the evils complained of, and they beg to assure Your Majesty, that whenever Your Majesty shall think proper to sanction such a change, no obstacle will be raised on their part, to the carrying out of a measure which may be deemed necessary to the satisfactory conduct of public affairs in this Province.

And the Legislative Council pray that Your Majesty may long live to reign prosperously over a free and happy People.

And, after long debate, the question being put by the President, Whether this Address be received and adopted? There appeared, for receiving and adopting the Address, ten, against it, nine,

For

For the Address—

Mr. Cutler,
 “ Harris.
 “ Brown,
 “ Almon,
 “ Black,
 “ Fairbanks,
 “ Pineo,
 “ Crichton,
 “ Keith,
 “ Morton,

Against the Address—

Mr. Campbell,
 “ McDougall,
 “ Grigor,
 “ McNab,
 “ McCully,
 “ Kenny,
 “ Bell,
 “ Rudolf,
 The President.

And passed.

So it passed in the affirmative.

DISSENTIENT :

Because they believe that the Address does not express the well understood wishes of the People—the principle of an Elective Legislative Council having been negatived by their Representatives during the present Session, when introduced into the House of Assembly by Bill.

Because a Legislative Council, if elected by the same qualification as the House of Assembly, would only be a second House of Assembly under a different name; and if elected by a higher or materially different qualification, would furnish no guarantee against that inharmonious action subversive of all Government, professedly against which the advocates of the elective principle affect to provide.

Because nine of the ten Honorable Gentlemen who, on the third of April, voted for this Address, and for the Resolutions upon which it is founded, on the first day of April, instant, voted for a Bill materially to alter the constitution of the Legislative Council, having no reference to the elective principle, brought in by one of their number, which Bill recites that, “Whereas, the principle of responsibility to the People, so important to the preservation of their rights, is at present limited and partial in its operation, being confined to one Branch of the Legislature, and it is just that the same principle should be extended to both, in order that the People may exercise over both the same wholesome control the Constitution now gives them over one,” and then enacted, “that whenever Members of the Legislative Council, being also Members of the Executive Council, shall resign their seats in, or otherwise cease to be Members of the Executive Council, they shall also thereupon cease to be Members of the Legislative Council.”

Because the change now sought, would destroy the analogy between the Constitution of this Country and that of the Parent Government, and is inconsistent with Responsible Government.

Because, if the Legislative Council should become elective, the further introduction of the elective principle to the appointment of the Lieutenant Governor, the Judges, and other Public Officers, will probably in a short time necessarily follow, and thus render the whole system republican.

Because this Colony, being an integral part of the British Empire, and Dissentients being desirous that it should continue so, they deprecate any movement having a tendency to dissolve that connexion.

Because there are no Petitions upon the table of this House requiring a change in its constitution.

MICHL. TOBIN,
 WM. RUDOLF,
 A. CAMPBELL,
 H. BELL,
 ALEXR. MCDUGALL,

EDW. KENNY,
 JAMES McNAB,
 J. McCULLY,
 WM. GRIGOR.

Ordered, That a Committee be appointed to prepare an Address to His Honor the Administrator of the Government, requesting him to forward this Address to Her Majesty.

Address to Admr. of Government. Com. to prepare.

Ordered, That the Committee who prepared the Address to Her Majesty, be a Committee to prepare the said Address.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Whidden, with the following Resolutions:—

£57 10 change of appropriation, Granville.

Resolved, That the sum of Fifty-seven pounds ten shillings remaining undrawn, of the Road Grant for the County of Yarmouth, be applied as follows:—

Twenty pounds granted in 1851, to be expended on the road from Tusket Village to the west side of Eel Lake, shall be applied to the road from J. Burke's, past Eel Lake, to Isaac Miller's.

Twelve pounds ten shillings granted in 1851, on the new road from Crowell's towards Pleasant Valley bridge.

Twenty-five pounds granted in 1849, for the same road, shall be applied to the new road leading from J. Knowles Crosby's to the Pleasant Valley Road.

Resolved, That the sum of One hundred and fifty pounds sixteen shillings and nine pence of the road monies of the County of Halifax, remaining undrawn from the Provincial Treasury, be applied for the purpose of opening certain sections of the Road between the River Bridge, in Upper Musquodoboit, and the North River, Sheet Harbor, including over-expenditures, namely:—

£150 16 9 do. Halifax.

For Surveys, 1850,	£ 4	1	0
No. 7 John Leslie, 1851,	15	0	0
12 Peter Mosher,	0	3	7
33 Peter McMallen,	5	0	0
45 Johnston,	6	11	9
46 Jeremiah West,	0	6	0
71 Grant to Anderson's Mill,	44	16	8
126 Unappropriated,	3	13	4
129 John Parker,	50	0	0
128 John Harley,	9	3	3
139 Unappropriated,	11	16	2

£150 16 9

Resolved, That the sum of Three pounds eight shillings and six pence, undrawn from the Road Monies of the County of Cumberland, be applied and expended on the Main Post road from Nappan Bridge to Maccan Bridge.

£3 8 6 do. Cumberland.

Resolved, That the sum of Three pounds seven shillings and five pence, undrawn out of thirty-five pounds granted in 1851, to John W. Oxley, to repair a Bridge in the County of Cumberland, shall be expended on the Road from J. W. Oxley's, on Shore road, to Sydney Chappel's.

£3 7 5 do. do.

To which Resolutions they desired the concurrence of this House.

The same were read a first time.

Read 1st time,

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be read a second time at a future day.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until To-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

Adjourn.

Monday, 5th April, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T—

The Honorable MICHAEL TOBIN, President.

<p>The Honorable WILLIAM RUDOLF, ROBERT M. CUTLER, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, JOHN MORTON, HUGH BELL, STAYLEY BROWN, ALEXANDER MCDUGALL, MATHER B. ALMON, EDWARD KENNY,</p>	<p>The Honorable JAMES D. HARRIS, ALEXANDER KEITH, WILLIAM A. BLACK, DAVID CRICHTON, HENRY G. PINEO, JOHN E. FAIRBANKS, JAMES MCNAB, JONATHAN McCULLY, WILLIAM GRIGOR.</p>
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PRAYERS.

The Minutes of Saturday were read.

Money Votes,

The following Resolutions for granting Money, and Changes of Appropriation viz :

<p>£ 50 0 0 50 0 0 50 0 0 20 0 0 100 0 0 50 0 0 80 0 0 50 0 0 50 0 0 30 0 0 100 0 0 50 0 0 50 0 0 50 0 0 30 0 0 5 0 0 10 0 0 5 0 0 10 0 0 100 0 0 200 0 0 100 0 0 25 0 0 25 0 0 1500 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 50 0 0 20 0 0 25 0 0</p>	<p>Breakwater French Cross, do Ogilvie Brook, do Parrsborough, do Windsor River, do Sonia's Cove, do Bellevue Cove, do Gates', do Kelly's Cove, Givan Wharf. Breakwater Canada Creek, do Pleasant Cove, do Barnaby's Mill Cove, do Tancook, do Hall's Harbor, do Cape Cove, Clare, Public Slip, Digby, Ferryman, Big Harbor, J. Leary, Buoys, Harbor Bouché, Beacon, Butler's Point, Steam Boat, Pictou and Prince Edward's Island, Sissiboo River, Canal, Port La Tour, Canso Tittle, Light Houses, Portage, Malagawatchit, Tracadie Harbor, Breakwater, Gros Coque, do Gabarus, do Freeman's Creek,</p>
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£1 6 2

1	6	2	T. B. Moberly,
15	11	11	C. D. Owen,
40	15	8	J. B. Bond,
10	0	0	M. Spinney,
2	16	3	J. Wheelock,
18	5	7	A. D. Dewolf,
41	15	7	Return of Duties on Machinery,
4	0	0	G. J. McDonald,
0	15	0	Gray and Pickman,
2	5	6	J. B. Bonnett,
8	0	0	Revenue Boat, Liverpool,
144	10	6	Commissioners Industrial Exhibition,
540	0	0	Controllers of Customs,
640	0	0	do do
210	2	2	Transient Paupers,
3	0	0	Dr. Creed,
9	10	0	Dr. Carritt,
3	13	4	Health Officer, Halifax,
21	16	8	Pauper Returns,
100	0	0	Jacob Miller,
30	0	0	B. B. Oxley,
50	0	0	Revenue at Arichat,
25	0	0	Clerks furnishing Returns,
100	0	0	Relief of Canso,
1	12	6	J. Deal,
180	17	0	Gammell and More,
10	12	6	Dr. McKeown,
30	0	0	W. Hill,
15	10	6	Truro and Pictou Electric Telegraph Company,
Fees on Sheriff's Commissions,			
22	10	0	J. Ferguson and others,
63	8	0	Road Damages,
751	0	0	Penitentiary,
1500	0	0	Poor Asylum, Halifax,
300	0	0	Indians,
540	0	0	Oat Mills,
57	10	0	Change of appropriation in the County of Yarmouth,
150	16	9	“ “ Halifax,
3	8	6	“ “ Cumberland,
3	7	5	“ “ Ditto.

Were read a second time, and the question was put by the President on each Resolution, Read 2d time,

Whether this Resolution be agreed to?

Agreed to.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

To return the said Resolutions, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment. And sent to H. A.

Mr. Brown, the Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare an Address to His Honor the Administrator of the Government, requesting him to forward the Address of this House to Her Majesty, relative to the Legislative Council, passed on the 3rd instant, reported the draft of an Address, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered it to the Clerk, who read the same, as follows:

Com. report Address to Administrator of Government, relative to Legislative Council.

To

To His Honor, Colonel
JOHN BAZALGETTE,

*Administrator of the Government, and Commander
in Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Province
of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies,
&c. &c. &c.*

THE ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR—

Address.

The Legislative Council have passed an Address to Her Majesty, on the subject of the Constitution of the Legislative Council, which they pray Your Honor to transmit to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order that it may be laid at the Foot of the Throne.

Ordered, That the said Address be received and adopted.

Adopted.

Ordered, That Mr. Brown, Mr. Morton, and Mr. Pineo, be a Committee to present the said Address to His Honor the Administrator of the Government.

Com. to present.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Rudolf reported that the Committee had made some progress.

Com. on Bills,

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through

A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Provincial Loan, also,

Report.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to enable the Inhabitants of Digby to improve the Town Common,

Province Loan and

And had agreed to the same without any amendment.

Common Digby
Bills. without am.

Ordered, That the said Bills be read a third time at a future day.

Report Burns' Free
Church Sydney
Bill with am.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of Burns' Free Church, in the County of Sydney, and had made an amendment thereto.

The said amendment was read by the Clerk, as follows:

Amendt. read.

At the end of the Bill, add the following clause,

“The whole of the Real Estate to be held under this Act, shall not exceed in value the sum of Two thousand pounds.”

And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.

And agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future day.

Report Catalogne
Free Church Bill,
with amendt.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of the Free Church Congregations of Catalogne, Mirè, Cow Bay, and Forks, in the County of Cape Breton, and had made an amendment thereto.

The said amendment was read by the Clerk, as follows:

3rd CLAUSE—Leave out this Clause.

Amendt. read,

And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House.

And agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future day.

Report Dartmouth
Dry Dock Bill,
with amendts.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Dartmouth Dry Dock Company, and had made two amendments thereto.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

At the end of the Bill add the following clauses,

Amendts. read,

“The Company shall not go in operation until the sum of Two thousand pounds shall be paid in on account of such Company.

“No

"No Member of the Corporation shall be liable for the debts of the Company, in his person or separate estate, for a greater amount than double the amount of the Stock held by him, deducting therefrom the amount actually paid to the Company on account of such Stock, unless he shall have rendered himself liable for a greater amount, by becoming surety for the debts of the Company."

And the said amendments being read a second time, were agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, Report Railway Bill with amendt.
An Act to make provision for the construction of a Trunk Railway from Halifax to Quebec, and had made an amendment thereto.

The said amendment was read by the Clerk, as follows :

2nd CLAUSE—At the end of the Clause add the following words,

"Commencing at the Harbor of Halifax."

Amendt. read,

And the said amendment being read a second time, was agreed to by the House. And agreed to.

Whereupon Mr. McCully moved that the said Bill be recommitted, for the purpose Motion to re-commit Bill,
of amending the same, by leaving out the thirteenth Clause thereof—which being seconded, and the question being put, there appeared for the motion five, against the motion twelve.

For the motion—

Mr. McCully,
" Pinco,
" Bell,
" Almon,
" Harris.

Against the motion—

Mr. Campbell, Mr. Grigor,
" Morton " Crichton,
" McNab, " Keith,
" Fairbanks, " Kenny,
" Rudolf, " McDougall,
" Brown, The President.

So it passed in the negative.

Negatived.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had had under consideration a Bill, Recommend Probate Bill to be deferred.
entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 130 of the Revised Statutes, entitled, "Of the Probate Court," and recommended that the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred to this day three months.

Ordered, That the said Report be received, and the further consideration of the Bill deferred.
said Bill be deferred to this day three months.

Mr. Bell, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act in Committee on Halifax Bill report.
addition to the Act concerning the City of Halifax was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and, with certain amendments, recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

The said Bill was read a second time.

Bill read 2d time,

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a And ord. to Com.
future day.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Committee on Bills.
Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Rudolf reported that the Committee had made some progress.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, Report Savings Bank Bill without amdt.
An Act to amend Chapter 38 of the Revised Statutes, entitled, "Of Treasury Notes, the Funded Debt, and the Savings Bank," and had agreed to the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the said Bill be engrossed, and read a third time at a future day.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until To-morrow, at 2 o'clock. Adjourn.

Tuesday, 6th April, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T—

The Honorable MICHAEL TOBIN, President.

The Honorable WILLIAM RUDOLF,
ROBERT M. CUTLER,
ALEXANDER CAMPBELL,
HUGH BELL,
STAYLEY BROWN,
ALEXANDER McDUGALL,
MATHER B. ALMON,
EDWARD KENNY,

The Honorable JAMES D. HARRIS,
ALEXANDER KEITH,
WILLIAM A. BLACK,
DAVID CRICHTON,
JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
JAMES MCNAB,
JONATHAN McCULLY,
WILLIAM GRIGOR.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Provincial Loan and
Digby Common
Bills,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize a Provincial Loan; also,
A Bill, entitled, An Act to enable the Inhabitants of Digby to improve the Town
Common,

Read 3d time,

Were read a third time, and the question was put by the President on each Bill,
Whether this Bill shall pass?

Agreed to,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,
To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same,
without any amendment.

Burns' Church,
Sydney,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of Burns' Free Church, in
the County of Sydney; also,

Free Church Cata-
logne, and

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of the Free Church Congrega-
tions of Catalogne, Mirè, Cow Bay, and Forks, in the County of Cape-Breton; also,

Dartmouth Dry
Dock Bills,
Read 3d time,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Dartmouth Dry Dock Company,
Were read a third time, and the question was put by the President on each Bill,
Whether this Bill, with the amendments, shall pass?

Agreed to, with am.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,
To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same
with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

Savings' Bank Bill
read 3d time,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 38 of the Revised Statues, entitled,
Of Treasury Notes—the Funded Debt—and the Savings' Bank, was read a third
time, and the question was put by the President,

Whether this Bill shall pass?

Agreed to,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,
To carry down the said Bill and desire their concurrence thereto.

Railway Bill read 3d
time,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to make provision for the construction of a Trunk Railway
from Halifax to Quebec, was read a third time,

Am. not adhered to.

Whereupon Mr. Bell moved, that the amendment made by this House to the said
Bill be not adhered to, which being seconded, and the question being put, was
agreed to,

Then

Then an amendment was made to the said Bill by adding the following clause at the end thereof, Amdt. made.

“An Act passed during the last Session of the General Assembly, entitled, An Act to make provision for the construction of a Trunk Railway through British North America, is repealed.”

Then the question was put by the President,
Whether this Bill, with the amendment, shall pass?
It was resolved in the affirmative.

Bill agreed to with
amdt.

Dissentient—Mr. Harris and Mr. Brown.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,
To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, And sent to H. A.
with an amendment, to which amendment their concurrence is desired.

Mr. Campbell moved the following Resolution, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered it to the Clerk, who read the same as follows :

Resolution rel. to
Admiralty Court,
and Criminal
Prosecutions.

Resolved, That an Address be presented to the Administrator of the Government, requesting that he will be pleased to cause to be laid on the Table of this House, within the first fourteen days of the next Session thereof, the following Returns, that is to say—

The number of Causes commenced in the Court of Admiralty during the three years ending the 31st December, 1852—Names of the Vessels seized—the number of the Seizures under the Fishery Treaty—the number of Actions entered, the number heard, their nature, the names of the parties, the amount sought to be recovered in each,—the amount for which judgment was recovered, and the Costs taxed and allowed, shewing the amount received and receivable by each Officer of the Court in each Cause respectively; and to whom in case of condemnation the proceeds of seizures are paid, and how the same are applied.

Also—Returns of the number of Criminal Trials throughout the Province during the same period, and their nature,—the names of the accused in each case respectively—how many thereof have been conducted by the Attorney General—how many by the Solicitor General—and how many thereof by other prosecuting Officers, and their names, with the costs and expenses attending each Trial respectively, and how many convictions have taken place.

Which being seconded, and the question being put, was agreed to.

Agreed to.

Mr. Campbell presented the following Address to His Honor, the Administrator of the Government, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered it to the Clerk, who read the same, as follows :

Address to Ad. of
Gov. with Res.

To His Honor, Colonel
JOHN BAZALGETTE,

Address,

*Administrator of the Government, and Commander
in Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Province
of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies,
&c. &c. &c.*

THE ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR—

The Legislative Council have passed the accompanying Resolution, and they request your Honor would direct that the Returns referred to therein may be furnished for the information of the Council.

Ordered, That the said Address be received and adopted.

Adopted.

Ordered,

- Com. to present. *Ordered*, That Mr. Rudolf, Mr. McCully, and Mr. Kenny, be a Committee of this House to present the said Resolution and Address to His Honor.
- Com. on Bills, On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Rudolf reported that the Committee had made some progress.
- Report City of Halifax Bill with am. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act in addition to the Act concerning the City of Halifax, and had agreed to the same with several amendments,
- Amendt. agreed to, Which amendments being read twice by the Clerk, were agreed to by the House. *Ordered*, That the said Bill be engrossed and read a third time.
- S. O. suspended. *Resolved unanimously*, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bill.
- Bill read 3d time, The said Bill was then read a third time, and the question was put by the President, Whether this Bill shall pass?
- Agreed to, It was resolved in the affirmative.
- And sent to H. A. A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To carry down the said Bill and desire their concurrence thereto.
- Report Railway Loan Bill with am. The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through a Bill, entitled, An Act for raising by way of Loan a sum not exceeding Eight hundred thousand pounds, sterling, for the construction of a Trunk Railway from Halifax to Quebec, and had made an amendment thereto.
- Amendt. read, The said amendment was read by the Clerk as follows:
The Act passed during the last Session of the General Assembly, entitled, An Act for raising, by way of Loan, a sum not exceeding One Million pounds, sterling, for the construction of a Trunk Railway through British North America, is repealed."
- And agreed to. And the said amendment being read a second time was agreed to by the House. *Ordered*, That the said Bill be read a third time.
- S. O. suspended. *Resolved unanimously*, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bill.
- Bill read 3d time, The said Bill was read a third time, and the question was put by the President, Whether this Bill, with the amendment, shall pass?
- Agreed to with am. It was resolved in the affirmative.
- And sent to H. A. A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same with an amendment, to which amendment their concurrence is desired.
- A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Whidden, with the following Bills and Resolutions:
- Meeting House Chester, 1. A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of the Baptist Meeting House at Chester Basin, and for enabling them to finish and enlarge the same.
- Poisoning Animals, 2. A Bill, entitled, An Act to prevent the destruction of Domestic Animals, by poison.
- Burial Ground Port La Tour, 3. A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Proprietors of the Lower Port La Tour Union Chapel Burial Ground.
- Sydney Academy, 4. A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the sale of the Sydney Academy, and the Lot of Land on which it stands.
- River Philip Bridge, 5. A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the erection of a Bridge over the River Philip.
- Lunatic Asylum, 6. A Bill, entitled, An Act for founding a Lunatic Asylum.
- City of Halifax Loan 7. A Bill, entitled, An Act to enable the City of Halifax to borrow One thousand pounds,

pounds, and a further sum of Five hundred pounds, for the improvement of the Common.

8. A Bill, entitled, An Act to Naturalize Daniel R. Ellenger.

Daniel Ellenger and
Virgin Lodge
Bills.

9. A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Virgin Lodge, No. 558, of the Ancient Fraternity of Free Masons.

Resolved, That the sum of Twenty pounds and fourteen shillings be granted and paid to Messrs. Locke and Churchill, for Bounty on the Schooner Aurora, pursuant to the Report of the Committee on the Fisheries. £20 14 Locke and Churchill.

Resolved, That the sum of Ten pounds be granted and paid to Samuel Sellon, Superintendent of Light Houses at Coffin's Island, in Queen's County, pursuant to the Report of the Committee on that subject. £10 S. Sellon.

Resolved, That the sum of Thirty-seven pounds five shillings be granted and paid to John H. Crosskill, being the balance due him for printing the Council Journals in 1848, and in full for that service. £37 5 J. H. Crosskill.

Resolved, That the sum of Fifty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Central Board of Agriculture, to enable them to advance the objects of the Board, pursuant to the Report of the Committee on Agriculture. £50 Central Board Agriculture.

Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding One hundred pounds, exclusive of the balance of last year's grant, be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be expended in employing a person at each Port of Entry in the Province, to obtain from masters of vessels their receipts for Consular Fees paid in the Ports of the United States on each voyage. £100 Consular Fees.

Resolved, That the allowances now made to the Collegiate and Academical Institutions (other than King's College, Windsor,) shall be continued under the existing conditions for the period of one year only. Allowance to Educational Institutions, continued.

Resolved, That the sum of Two hundred and fifty pounds be granted and paid by Quarterly payments, to the Board of Management of the Free Church Academy at Halifax, for the present year, upon the same terms as those imposed upon grants to similar Institutions in the year 1845. £250 Free Church Academy.

Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding Three thousand pounds, be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, for the purpose of employing four suitable vessels to cruise on the coasts of this Province, for the protection of the Fisheries. £3000 Protection Fisheries.

Resolved, That in the event of the Bill for discontinuing the Grant to King's College, Windsor, passed by the House of Assembly during the first Session of 1851, going into operation, the sum of Two hundred and fifty pounds shall be granted and paid to the Governors of that Institution, towards its support during the present year. £250 King's College

Resolved, That the sum of Three hundred and ninety-five pounds seven shillings and eight pence be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to defray the amounts still due for Public Printing, pursuant to the Report of the Committee on that subject. £395 7 8 Public Printing.

John S. Thompson, Queen's Printer,	£301	6	5
Richard Nugent,	36	19	0
William Annand,	13	7	6
Athenæum Office,	1	18	9
Wesleyan Office,	1	18	9
C. M. McDonald,	4	2	6
John H. Crosskill,	8	8	8
William Cunnabell,	0	7	0
A. Lawson, Yarmouth,	1	10	0
J. Bowes & Son,	5	0	0
English & Blackadar,	5	6	3
John Munro,	4	12	10

A. Grant,
James P. Ward, Cape Breton,

£3 0 0
2 10 0

£395 7 8

Postage Public De-
partments.

Resolved, That such a sum be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, as will be sufficient to repay the amount advanced from the Treasury to defray the expense of Postage of the Public Departments during the past year.

£300 Reporting.

Resolved, That the sum of Three hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to pay for reporting and publishing the Proceedings of the House of Assembly, during the present Session, to be applied under the direction of a Committee to be appointed for that purpose.

£481 18 3 Comrs.
Public Buildings.

Resolved, That the sum of Four hundred and eighty-one pounds eighteen shillings and three pence be granted and paid to the Commissioners of Public Buildings, to defray the balance of expenses incurred by them during the last year.

£40 Rev. Board C.
Breton.

Resolved, That the sum of Forty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to enable him to continue a suitable Revenue Boat at Cape Breton.

£20 Rev. Boat Pic-
tou.

Resolved, That the sum of Twenty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to purchase a suitable Revenue Boat for Pictou.

£26 R. Stone.

Resolved, That the sum of Twenty-six pounds be granted and paid to Robert Stone, additional, for his services as Revenue Officer at Wilmot for the past year.

£15 R. Langley.

Resolved, That the sum of Fifteen pounds be granted and paid to Rebecca Langley, to assist her in keeping a House of Entertainment for travellers, on the road between Musquodoboit and Saint Mary's.

£50 Adj. and Qr.
Master General
Militia.

Resolved, That the sum of Fifty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to enable him to pay the Adjutant General of Militia the sum of Thirty pounds, and to the Quarter Master General the sum of Twenty pounds, for their services for the past year.

£15 Books for As-
sembly.

Resolved, That the sum of Fifteen pounds be granted and paid to the Honorable the Speaker, to enable him to procure Books and Publications necessary for conducting the business of the Assembly.

£10 Each Chairmen
H. A.

Resolved, That the sum of Ten pounds each, be granted and paid to the two Chairmen of the Committee of Bills and Supply, for their services for the present Session.

£100 Each Clerks of
H. A.

Resolved, That the sum of One hundred pounds each, be granted and paid to the Clerk and Clerk Assistant of the House of Assembly, for their extra services during the present Session.

£460 stg. Clerks Se-
cretary's Office.

Resolved, That the sum of Four hundred and sixty pounds sterling, be granted and paid for the Salaries of the Clerks in the Provincial Secretary's Office for the present year, to be appropriated and applied by the Provincial Secretary.

£100 stg. Stationery
Secretary's Office.

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred pounds sterling, be granted and paid for Stationery, and other Contingencies, of the Provincial Secretary's Office, for the present year—the expenditure to be accounted for at the next Session of the General Assembly.

£30 stg. Fuel and
Crier of Courts.

Resolved, That the sum of Thirty pounds sterling, be granted and paid to the Master of the Rolls, the Judge of Vice Admiralty, and the Judge of Probate, at Halifax, for Fuel, and Criers of their Courts for the present year.

£80 stg. Clerk of
Crown.

Resolved, That the sum of Eighty pounds sterling, be granted and paid to the Clerk of the Crown, in the Supreme Court, in this Province, for his services for the present year.

£1000 Casualty
vote.

Resolved, That if any of the Bridges on the Main Post Roads of this Province shall be unexpectedly obstructed, by any unforeseen obstacle, it shall be lawful for the Governor to order a Commissioner to re-build or repair such Bridge, or to remove such obstructions

obstructions ; and it shall be lawful further for the Governor to draw Warrants on account and in favor of such Commissioner—provided the sum so to be drawn shall not exceed for the year the sum of One thousand pounds, and the respective sums so drawn shall be charged at the next Session of the Assembly, as against the several Counties in which the same shall be respectively expended.

Resolved, That the sum of One pound per day be granted to every Member of the House of Assembly, for his attendance in General Assembly for the present Session, to be paid on the Certificate of the Speaker, also the travelling charges as heretofore, but no Member shall receive pay for more than forty day's attendance.

To which Bills and Resolutions they desired the concurrence of this House.
The same were read a first time.

Ordered, That the first, third, fourth, and fifth Bills, be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

Ordered, That Mr. Rudolf, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. McDougall, be a Committee for that purpose.

Ordered, That the sixth and seventh Bills be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon.

Ordered, That Mr. Bell, Mr. Almon, and Mr. Grigor, be a Committee for that purpose.

Ordered, That the ninth Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

Ordered, That Mr. McCully, Mr. Cutler, and Mr. Brown, be a Committee for that purpose.

Ordered, That the second and eighth Bills be read a second time at a future time.

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be read a second time at a future day.

Mr. McCully, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Virgin Lodge, No. 558, of the Ancient Fraternity of Free Masons, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and did not recommend it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Mr. Rudolf, the Chairman of the Committee to whom

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of the Baptist Meeting House at Chester Basin, and for enabling them to finish and enlarge the same ; also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Proprietors of the Lower Port La Tour Union Chapel Burial Ground ; also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the sale of the Sydney Academy, and the Lot of Land on which it stands ; also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the erection of a Bridge over the River Philip,

Were referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bills, and recommended them to the favorable consideration of the House.

Resolved unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the four last mentioned Bills ; also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to prevent the destruction of Domestic Animals, by poisoning ; also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Naturalize Daniel R. Ellenger.

The said Bills were read a second time.

Ordered, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House presently.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said six Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that

Members' pay.

Read 1st time,

1st, 3d, 4th & 5th Bills referred to Select Committee.

6th & 7th Bills ref. to Select Com.

Committee.

9th Bill ref. to Sel. Com.

Committee.

2d & 8th Bills ord. to be read 2d time. Resolutions to be read 2d time.

Com. on Virgin Lodge Bill rep. unfavorable.

Committee on

Chester Meeting House,

Port La Tour Burial Ground,

Sydney Academy. and

River Philip Bridge Bills,

Report fav

S. O. S. on said Bills, and

Poisoning Animals.

And Daniel Ellenger Bills,

Bill read 2d time, And ord. to Com.

Committed.

Report Chester Meeting House,

Port La Tour Burial
Ground,
Sydney Academy,
River Philip Bridge,
and
Daniel Ellenger
Bills, without
amendt.
Report Poisoning
Animals Bill,
with amendt.
Amendt. read

that the Committee had gone through the said six Bills, and had agreed to the first, second, third, fourth, and sixth Bills, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the said Bills be read a third time at a future day.

The Chairman also reported that the Committee had made several amendments to the fifth Bill.

The said amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

IN THE TITLE, 2nd line—Leave out the word “domestic.”

FIRST CLAUSE, 1st and 2nd lines—Instead of the words “lay or place,” insert the word “expose.”

2nd, 3rd, and 4th lines—Leave out the words “at or near a place frequented by domestic animals, or to which they may have access,” and insert instead, the words “with intent to destroy foxes or other wild animals.”

SECOND CLAUSE, 4th line—Instead of the words “party aggrieved,” insert the word “prosecutor.”

And agreed to.

And the said amendments being read a second time were agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time at a future day.

Committee on
Lunatic Asylum and

Mr. Bell, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act for founding a Lunatic Asylum, also,

Halifax Loan Bills.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to enable the City of Halifax to borrow One thousand pounds, and a further sum of Five hundred pounds, for the improvement of the Common,

Report fav.

Were referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bills, and recommended them to the favorable consideration of the House.

S. O. S.

Resolved unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bills.

Bill read 2d time.

The said Bills were read a second time.

Ord. to Com.

Ordered, That the said Bills be committed to a Committee of the whole House at a future day.

Adjourn.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until To-morrow, at 2 o'clock.

Wednesday, 7th April, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T—

The Honorable MICHAEL TOBIN, President.

The Honorable WILLIAM RUDOLF,

The Honorable ALEXANDER KEITH,

ROBERT M. CUTLER,

WILLIAM A. BLACK,

HUGH BELL,

DAVID CRICHTON,

STAYLEY BROWN,

HENRY G. PINEO,

ALEXANDER McDUGALL,

JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,

MATHER B. ALMON,

JAMES McNAB,

EDWARD KENNY,

JONATHAN McCULLY,

JAMES D. HARRIS,

WILLIAM GRIGOR.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Money votes.

The following Resolutions for granting money, viz :

£20 14 0 Messrs. Locke and Churchill,

£10	0	0	Samuel Sellon,
37	5	0	John H. Crosskill,
50	0	0	Central Board of Agriculture,
100	0	0	Consular Fees,
			Allowances for Educational Institutions,
250	0	0	Governors of King's College,
395	7	8	Public Printing,
			Postage Public Departments,
300	0	0	Reporting,
481	18	3	Commissioners Public Buildings,
40	0	0	Revenue Boat, Cape Breton,
20	0	0	do. Pictou,
26	0	0	R. Stone,
15	0	0	R. Langley,
30	0	0	Adjutant General Militia,
20	0	0	Quarter Master General Militia,
15	0	0	Books for Assembly,
10	0	0	each, Chairmen of House of Assembly,
460	0	0	Sterling, Clerks of Secretary's Office,
100	0	0	Sterling, Stationery of Secretary's Office,
30	0	0	Sterling, Fuel and Crier of Courts,
80	0	0	Sterling, Clerk of Crown,
1000	0	0	Casualty Vote.

Were read a second time, and the question was put by the President on each Resolution, Read 2d time,

Whether this Resolution be agreed to?
It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to,

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,
To return the said Resolutions, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment. And sent to H. A.

The Resolution for granting the sum of Two hundred and fifty pounds for the Free Church Academy in Halifax, was read a second time, and the question was put by the President, £250 Free Church Academy, read 2d time,

Whether this Resolution be agreed to?
It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to,

Mr. Brown, dissentient.
A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,
To return the said Resolution and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment. And sent to H. A.

The Resolution for granting the sum of Three thousand pounds for the Protection of the Fisheries, was read a second time, £3000 Protection of Fisheries, read 2d time.

Whereupon, Mr. Fairbanks moved that the said Resolution be not agreed to, Which being seconded, and the question being put, passed in the negative, Then the question was put by the President,

Motion to disagree negatived.

Whether this Resolution be agreed to?
It was resolved in the affirmative.

Vote agreed to,

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,
To return the said Resolution and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment. And sent to H. A.

The Resolution for granting the sum of One hundred pounds, each, to the Clerk and £100 each, Clerks of H. A., read 2d time,

and Clerk Assistant of the House of Assembly, for extra services, was read a second time.

Whereupon, Mr. Kenny moved that the said Resolution be agreed to, Which being seconded, and the question being put, was agreed to.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

To return the said Resolution and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Whidden, with the following Bills:—

Branch Lines Rail-
road,
Distilleries,
St. Mary's College,
Chap. Rev. Stat.
Public Buildings,
and
Salmon Fishery
Bills,

1. A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for Branch Lines of Railroad.
2. A Bill, entitled, An Act for regulating Distilleries.
3. A Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the Saint Mary's College, at Halifax.
4. A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend certain chapters of the Revised Statutes.
5. A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to Public Buildings and Establishments.
6. A Bill, entitled, An Act further to protect the Salmon Fishery.

To which Bills they desired the concurrence of this House.

Read 1st time.

The said Bills were read a first time,

B. L. Railroad Bill
referred to Sel.
Committee.
Committee.

Ordered, That the first Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

Ordered, That Mr. Fairbanks, Mr. Almon and Mr. Black, be a Committee for that purpose.

Distilleries Bill ref.
to Sel. Com.
Committee.

Ordered, That the second Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

Ordered, That Mr. Keith, Mr. McNab and Mr. McCully, be a Committee for that purpose.

St. Mary's Bill to be
read 2d time.
Chap. Rev. Stat.
ref. to Sel. Com.
Committee.

Ordered, That the third Bill be read a second time at a future time.

Ordered, That the fourth Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

Ordered, That Mr. McDougall, Mr. McCully, and Mr. Almon, be a Committee for that purpose.

Public Buildings Bill
referred to Sel.
Com.
Committee.

Ordered, That the fifth Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

Ordered, That Mr. Almon, Mr. McNab and Mr. Fairbanks, be a Committee for that purpose.

Salmon Fishery Bill
ref. to Sel. Com.
Committee.

Ordered, That the sixth Bill be referred to a Select Committee to examine and report upon.

Ordered, That Mr. Campbell, Mr. Brown and Mr. Pineo, be a Committee for that purpose.

H. A. agree to amdt.
to Railway,

The Messenger also informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendment proposed to this House, to a Bill, entitled, An Act to make provision for the Construction of a Trunk Railway from Halifax to Quebec.

Loan for Railway,
and

Also, to the amendment to a Bill, entitled, An Act for raising, by way of loan, a sum not exceeding Eight hundred thousand pounds sterling, for the Construction of a Trunk Railway from Halifax to Quebec.

Burns' Church Bills.

Also, to the amendment to a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Trustees of Burns' Free Church, in the County of Sydney.

Bills finally agreed
to,

The said Bills were then read as amended, and the question was put by the President on each Bill,

Whether this Bill as amended, shall pass,
It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,
To return the said Bills and acquaint them therewith.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of the Baptist Meeting House at Chester Basin, and for enabling them to finish and enlarge the same ; also, Chester Meeting House,
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to authorize the sale of the Sydney Academy, and the Lot of Land on which it stands ; also, Sydney Academy,
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Proprietors of the Lower Port La Tour Union Chapel Burial Ground ; also, Port La Tour Burial Ground,
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for the erection of a Bridge over the River Philip ; also, River Philip Bridge and Ellenger's Bills,
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to Naturalize Daniel R. Ellenger, Read 3d time,
 Were read a third time, and the question was put by the President on each Bill, Whether this Bill shall pass ? Agreed to,
 It was resolved in the affirmative.
 A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, And sent to H. A.
 To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to prevent the destruction of Domestic Animals by Poison, was read a third time, and the question was put by the President, Poisoning Animals Bill read 3d time,
 Whether this Bill, with the amendments, shall pass ? Agreed to with amendts,
 It was resolved in the affirmative.
 A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, And sent to H. A.
 To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

Mr. Rudolf, the Chairman of the Committee appointed to present the Address and Resolution of this House relative to the Admiralty Court, and Criminal Prosecutions, to His Honor the Administrator of the Government, reported that the Committee had performed that duty, and that His Honor had been pleased to state he would direct the Returns to be laid before the House. Com. to present Address and Resol. relative to Admiralty Court and Criminal Prosecutions rep.

Mr. Brown, the Chairman of the Committee of this House appointed to present to His Honor the Administrator of the Government, the Addresses of this House to Her Majesty and His Honor the Administrator of the Government, relative to the Constitution of the Legislative Council, reported that the Committee had performed that duty, and that His Honor had been pleased to state he would forward the Address to Her Majesty to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the Foot of the Throne. Com. to present Address relative to Legislative Council, report.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Rudolf reported that the Committee had made some progress. Com. on Bills,
 The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through Report
 Lunatic Asylum and
 Halifax Loan Bills,
 A Bill, entitled, An Act for founding a Lunatic Asylum ; also,
 A Bill, entitled, An Act to enable the City of Halifax to borrow One thousand pounds, and a further sum of Five hundred pounds for the improvement of the Common,
 And had agreed to the same without any amendment. Without amendt.
 Ordered, That the said Bills be read a third time at a future day.
 Resolved unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bills. S. O. S.
 The said Bills were read a third time, and the question was put by the President on each Bill, Bills read 3d time,

Whether

- Whether this Bill shall pass?
 It was resolved in the affirmative.
- Agreed to,
- And sent to H. A. A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.
- Com. on Branch Railroad Bill, rep. Mr. Fairbanks, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for Branch Lines of Railroad, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and did not recommend it to the favorable consideration of the House.
- S. O. S. *Resolved unanimously*, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bill.
- Bill read 2d time, The said Bill was read a second time.
 And def. 3 months. On motion, *resolved*, that the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred to this day three months.
- Com. on Salmon Fishery Bill rep. Mr. Campbell, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act further to protect the Salmon Fishery, was referred, reported, that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and did not recommend it to the favorable consideration of the House.
- S. O. S. *Resolved unanimously*, That the Standing Order of this House, No. 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bill.
- Bill read 2d time, The said Bill was read a second time.
 And def. 3 months. On motion, *resolved*, that the further consideration of the said Bill be deferred to this day three months.
- Com. on Public Buildings Bill rep. Mr. Almon, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Public Buildings and Establishments, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.
- S. O. S. *Resolved unanimously*, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bill.
- Bill read 2d time, The said Bill was read a second time.
 And ord. to Com. *Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House presently.
- S. O. S. on St. Mary's College Bill. *Resolved unanimously*, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects a Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the Saint Mary's College, at Halifax.
- Bill read 2d time, The said Bill was read a second time.
 And ord. to Com. *Ordered*, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House presently.
- Com. on Bills. On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Cutler reported that the Committee had made some progress.
- Report, The Chairman also reported that the Committee had gone through
 Public Buildings, A Bill, entitled, An Act relating to the Public Buildings and Establishments; also,
 and St. Mary's College Bill, A Bill, entitled, An Act concerning the Saint Mary's College at Halifax,
 Without amndt. And had agreed to the same without any amendment.
Ordered, That the said Bills be read a third time presently.
- Bills read 3d time, The said Bills were then read a third time, and the question was put by the President
 on each Bill, Whether

Whether this Bill shall pass?
 It was resolved in the affirmative. Agreed to,
 A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,
 To return the said Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same And sent to H. A.
 without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, *resolved*, that Mr. Brown have leave of absence, after Leave of absence
 to day, to return home on urgent private business. to Mr. Brown.

Mr. Keith, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act for Com. on Distilleries
 regulating Distilleries, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the Bill report.
 said Bill, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Resolved unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative S. O. S.
 to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as res-
 pects the said Bill.

The said Bill was read a second time. Bill read 2d time,
Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House And ord. to Com.
 presently.

Mr. McDougall, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act Com. on amndt. of
 to amend certain Chapters of the Revised Statutes, was referred, reported that the Rev. Stat. Bill
 Committee had examined the said Bill, and, with an amendment, recommended it to report,
 the favorable consideration of the House.

Resolved unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative S. O. S.
 to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as
 respects the said Bill.

The said Bill was read a second time. Bill read 2d time,
Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House And ord. to Com.
 presently.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee Reported with
 on the two last mentioned Bills. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. amndt.
 Cutler reported that the Committee had gone through the said two Bills, and had
 made an amendment to each of the said Bills.

And the said amendments being read twice by the Clerk were agreed to by the House. Amndt. agreed to.
Ordered, That the said Bills be read a third time presently.

The Bill, entitled, An Act for regulating Distilleries, was read a third time, and Distilleries Bill read
 the question was put by the President, 3d time,
 Whether this Bill, with the amendment, shall pass?
 It was resolved in the affirmative. Agreed to with
 Dissentient—Mr. Crichton. amndt.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend certain Chapters of the Revised Statutes, was Chap. Rev. Stat.
 read a third time, and the question was put by the President, Bill, read 3d time,
 Whether this Bill, with the amendment, shall pass?
 It was resolved in the affirmative. Agreed to with
 A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, amndt.
 To return the said two Bills, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the And sent to H. A.
 same, with amendments, to which amendments their concurrence is desired.

The Resolution for granting pay to the Members of the House of Assembly, was Members H. A. pay
 read a second time, Resolution, read
 Whereupon, it was moved that the said Resolution be not agreed to: 2d time,
 Which being seconded, and the question being put, there appeared for the motion, Motion not to agree
 thirteen; against it, four: to
For

For the motion—

Mr. Grigor,
 “ Cutler,
 “ McNab,
 “ McCully,
 “ Pineo,
 “ Bell,
 “ Fairbanks,

Against the motion—

Mr. Kenny,
 “ Brown,
 “ McDougall,
 The President.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Carried.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

Res. sent to H. A.

To return the said Resolution and acquaint them that this House has not agreed to the same.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Whidden, with the following Resolutions :

£364 17 1 A. & W.
 McKinlay.

Resolved, That the sum of Three hundred and sixty-four pounds seventeen shillings and one penny be granted and paid to Messrs. A. & W. McKinlay, in full of their account for Stationery and Binding for the House of Assembly during the last year.

£162 7 12 Clerk of
 H. A.

Resolved, That the sum of One hundred and sixty-two pounds seven shillings and ten pence be granted and paid to the Clerk of the House of Assembly, to defray the extra Messengers and other services, and to pay for fuel and other articles for the House during the present Session, pursuant to the Report of the Committee on Contingencies.

Superintendent of
 Education to purchase
 Books, &c.,
 for Schools.

Resolved, That the monies heretofore granted to Grammar Schools in the several Counties of the Province, and remaining undrawn from the Treasury, except the sum of Twenty-five pounds in Barrington and Thirty-seven pounds ten shillings in Annapolis, hereinafter mentioned, be granted and placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Education, to be applied in aiding such Grammar Schools as may be hereafter established, in purchasing books and apparatus for the same; but no County shall receive more than £50 in any one year.

£50 Infant School,
 Halifax.

Resolved, That the sum of Fifty pounds be granted and paid to the Managers of the Infant School at Halifax in support of that Institution during the present year.

£16 13 4 Schools
 Inverness.

Resolved, That the sum of Sixteen pounds thirteen shillings and four pence be granted and paid to the Commissioners of Schools for the County of Inverness, to be applied as follows: £10 6 7 to be paid to William Ayre, Teacher at Margaree, and the balance £6 6 9 to be transferred to the Common School fund.

£25 Superintendent
 Education.

Resolved, That the sum of Twenty-five pounds undrawn for a Common School in Number 10 District, in the Township of Barrington, be granted and placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of Education, to be applied in the purchase of Apparatus, pursuant to the report of the Committee on Education.

£11 13 4 Postage.

Resolved, That the sum of Eleven pounds thirteen shillings and four pence be granted and paid to the Superintendent of Education, to enable him to defray the expence of Postage for the past year.

£37 10 Schools,
 Annapolis and
 Bridgetown.

Resolved, That the sum of Thirty-seven pounds ten shillings, undrawn for a Grammar School at Paradise, County of Annapolis, be granted and paid to the Trustees of the Grammar School at Annapolis and the Trustees of the Grammar School at Bridgetown, in equal proportions, for the assistance of the Masters of each of the said Schools.

Alteration of Mail
 Routes.

Resolved, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, such sum of money as will enable him to carry out certain alterations in the Mail Routes, as recommended in the Report of the Post Office Committee, and in accordance with the terms of such Report.

Resolved,

Resolved, That there be granted and paid to all Way Office Keepers the sum of Forty shillings per annum, in full of arrears and franking privileges, and also a commission of twenty per cent. on all sums above £8 collected by them, pursuant to the Report of the Post Office Committee.

40s. each Way Office Keepers.

Resolved, That the sum of One thousand one hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to enable him to pay the various Postmasters throughout the Province the sums recommended in full for their salaries, office rent, and incidental charges, pursuant to the Report of the Post Office Committee.

£1100 Post Masters,

Resolved, That the sum of Twenty-five pounds be granted and paid to Frederick M. Passow, as an addition to his salary, pursuant to the Report of the Post Office Committee.

£25 F. M. Passau.

Resolved, That the sum of Two pounds ten shillings be granted and paid to the Ferryman at Bear River, pursuant to the Report of the Post Office Committee.

£2 10 Ferryman Bear River, Clerks of Peace.

Resolved, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor such sum of money as will enable him to pay the sum of Five pounds to the Clerk of the Peace in each County in the Province, except Halifax and Pictou, for their services in preparing copies of Assessment List previous to the late General Election; and also to pay £7 10 to the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Pictou; and £7 10 to the City Treasurer of Halifax; and £2 10 to the Clerk of the Peace for St. Mary's, for similar services in these Counties, but none of such monies shall be paid until it shall appear that the services have been performed.

Resolved, That the sum of Nine pounds fourteen shillings and nine pence be granted and paid to Charles B. Owen, of Lunenburg, being costs of a Crown Prosecution, pursuant to the Report of the Committee on that subject.

£9 14 9 Charles B. Owen.

Resolved, That the sum of Thirty pounds be granted and paid to James Marshall, of Guysborough, to reimburse him for advances made by him, pursuant to the Report of the Committee.

£30 J. Marshall.

Resolved, That the sum of Three thousand one hundred and sixty pounds one shilling and ten pence be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to defray the following advances made from the Provincial Treasury:

£3160 1 10 Gov. advances.

Charles Robson, for supplies of destitute Indians in King's County,	£15	0	0
C. W. Fairbanks, Plan and Report on Arisaig Pier,	17	10	0
Anastasia Phoran, expenses of Shipwrecked Seamen at Sydney, C. B.	5	15	0
W. Annand, Railroad Despatches by order of Government,	35	5	0
Clerk to Financial Secretary, extra services during the past year,	50	0	0
G. Bown, services as Seizing Officer Eastern Passage,	10	0	0
The Commissioners of Public Buildings for 1851,	100	0	0
A. Chisholm, aid in sending models to England and U. States,	50	0	0
W. Faulkner, examination and report on disputed claims at Minudie,	7	5	0
Provincial Secretary, towards expense of Delegation to England,	625	0	0
R. Nugent, on account of Public Printing for 1851,	300	0	0
R. Nugent, for printing Revised Statutes,	369	4	0
John S. Thompson, Public Printing for 1851, on account,	350	0	0
C. W. Fairbanks, Survey and Plans of Railway East and West of Halifax,	40	0	0
H. M. Watson, six months' Salary as Post Office Surveyor,	125	0	0
Post Master General, expenses of establishment of Post Communication,	700	0	0
Peter Crerar, Survey, &c. Railroad West Branch River John,	37	17	0
Attorney General, expence of foreclosing Mortgage on Shubenacadie Canal,	154	7	0
J. B. McDonald, relief of destitute Indians in Pictou County,	17	2	8
C. W. Fairbanks, account Plan and Survey of Railroad east and west of Halifax,	100	0	0

J.

J. B. McDonald, supplies for destitute Indians, King's County,	10	0	0
Dr. Gesner, relief of Indians in western Counties,	50	0	0
J. B. McDonald, supplies for destitute Indians, Queen's County,	20	15	8
	£3160 1 10		

£100 Grammar
Schools, Victoria.

Resolved, That the sum of One hundred pounds be granted and paid towards the support of two or three Grammar Schools in the County of Victoria, under the provisions of Chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes—"Of Public Instruction."

£175 Common
Schools, Victoria.

Resolved, That the sum of One hundred and seventy-five pounds be granted and paid towards the support of Common Schools in the County of Victoria, under the provision of Chapter 60, of the Revised Statutes.

½ per cent. Comms.
Treasury Notes.

Resolved, That there be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor such sum as will enable him to remunerate the Commissioners for issuing Treasury Notes, for their services, including the expence of their Clerk, between the first day of February, 1849, and the first day of February, 1852, at the rate of one half per cent. on the amount of Notes actually signed, the same to be in full for all services performed by them in signing and cancelling Notes and Stock Certificates up to the latter date.

£50 Clerk Fin.
Secretary's Office.

Resolved, That the sum of Fifty pounds be granted and paid to the Clerk in the Financial Secretary's Office, for his services to the Board of Statistics, in preparing Census Returns.

£50 Colored Popula-
tion, Halifax.

Resolved, That the sum of Fifty pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be applied in affording relief to the Colored population of the County of Halifax, by purchasing seed or provisions, as circumstances may require.

£100 Colored Popu-
lation.

Resolved, That the sum of One hundred pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to purchase Seed for distribution among the Colored population in the Counties of Hants, Queen's, Yarmouth, Guysborough, Annapolis, Sydney, Shelburne, Digby, King's and Cumberland, to the amount of Ten pounds in each County.

Steamer, Pictou to
Quebec.

Resolved, That the sum of Five hundred pounds annually for the next three years, be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to aid the running of a Steamer between Pictou and Quebec, touching at an intermediate port or ports in New-Brunswick—to be drawn and applied for that purpose when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that a proper Boat has been kept and run at least three times a month, for seven months; and if such Steamer shall only ply once a fortnight, then the sum of Three hundred pounds is granted for the like purpose.

£75 Steam Boat
Bras d'Or Lake.

Resolved, That the sum of Seventy-five pounds be granted and placed at the disposal of the Governor, to be paid to any person who will run a suitable Steam Boat during the present year, from St. Peter's, through the Bras d'Or Lake, to Sydney, once a fortnight, and in the interval to ply as a Passage Boat regularly between Sydney and the North Bar.

£375 Steamer, Ha-
lifax and Saint
John, N. F.

Resolved, That the sum of Three hundred and seventy-five pounds be granted to such person as shall run a suitable Steam Boat during the present year between Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland, touching at Cape Breton, going and returning, to be paid when it shall appear to the Governor in Council that the service has been properly discharged.

£300 Bridge, River
Philip.

Resolved, That the sum of Three hundred pounds be granted and paid to aid in the erection a Bridge over the River Philip.

£150 Lequille Mills
Company.

Resolved, That the sum of One hundred and fifty pounds be granted and paid to the President and Directors of the Lequille Mills and Manufacturing Company, for the encouragement of that Company in their enterprize.

Resolved, That interest at the rate of three and one half per cent. on the amount expended,

expended, not exceeding Twelve thousand pounds be guaranteed to such Company or persons as shall open a sufficient Canal between St. Peter's Bay and the Bras d'Or Lake, in the Island of Cape Breton—provided that such payment from the Treasury shall cease whenever the Canal shall pay three and one half per cent. over working expenses.

Interest to St. Peter's Canal Co.

Resolved, That the sum of Twenty-five pounds be granted and paid in aid of the Packet between Horton and Parrsborough, and Windsor and Parrsborough, said Packet to make two trips in each week, and to carry the Mails.

£25 Parrsborough Packet.

Resolved, That the sum of Fifty pounds be granted and paid to Mrs. Charlotte Hoffman, the widow of the late Dr. Hoffman, who met his death while in the discharge of a public duty.

£50 Mrs. Hoffman.

Resolved, That the sum of Three hundred pounds be granted and paid for the employment of Lecturers in disseminating through this Province just and rational views on the nature and consequence of intoxicating liquors, when used as articles of diet or indulgence, in relation to the physical system, and the moral, social, and industrial relations of man, to be placed at the disposal of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, to be accounted for to this House through the Executive.

£300 Temperance Lecturer.

Resolved, That out of the monies allotted for the support of Common Schools in the County of Cape Breton before its division, the sum of £225 be applied towards the support of Common Schools in the County of Victoria, under the provisions of Chapter 60 of the Revised Statutes.

£225 School Monies, Victoria.

To which Resolutions they desired the concurrence of this House.

The same were read a first time.

Read 1st time.

Ordered, That the said Resolutions be read a second time at a future day.

On motion made and seconded, the House adjourned until To-morrow, at 1 o'clock.

Adjourn.

Thursday, 8th April, 1852.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

P R E S E N T—

The Honorable MICHAEL TOBIN, President.

The Honorable WILLIAM RUDOLF,
ROBERT M. CUTLER,
HUGH BELL,
STAYLEY BROWN,
ALEXANDER McDUGALL,
MATHER B. ALMON,
EDWARD KENNY,
JAMES D. HARRIS,

The Honorable ALEXANDER KEITH,
WILLIAM A. BLACK,
DAVID CRICHTON,
HENRY G. PINEO,
JOHN E. FAIRBANKS,
JAMES McNAB,
JONATHAN McCULLY,
WILLIAM GRIGOR.

PRAYERS.

The Minutes of yesterday were read.

Pursuant to notice given yesterday, Mr. McCully moved to rescind the Order of this House of the 7th instant, deferring the further consideration of a Bill, entitled, An Act to provide for Branch Lines of Railroad, to that day three months—and after short debate, the question being put by the President, there appeared for the motion seven; against the motion, ten:

Motion to rescind order def. Branch Railroads Bill,

For

For the motion—

Mr. McNab,
 “ Grigor,
 “ McCully,
 “ Harris,
 “ Bell,
 “ McDougall,
 The President.

Against the motion—

Mr. Cutler, Mr. Fairbanks,
 “ Pineo, “ Keith,
 “ Brown, “ Crichton,
 “ Almon, “ Kenny,
 “ Black, “ Rudolf,

Negatived.

So it passed in the negative.

Money Votes,

The following Resolutions for granting money, viz. :

Superintendent of Education, to purchase Books, &c. for the use of Schools,

£50 0 0 Infant School, Halifax,

16 13 4 Schools Inverness,

25 6 0 Superintendent of Education,

11 13 4 Do. Postage,

37 10 0 Schools Annapolis and Bridgetown,

Vote for the Clerks of the Peace for Assessment lists,

9 14 9 C. B. Owen,

30 0 0 J. Marshall,

3160 0 10 Government advances,

100 0 0 Grammar School, Victoria,

175 0 0 Common Schools, Victoria,

Vote giving $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to Commissioners signing Treasury Notes,

50 0 0 Clerk in the Financial Secretary's Office,

50 0 0 Colored Population, Halifax,

100 0 0 Colored Population, in ten Counties,

The Vote for the Steamer from Pictou to Quebec,

75 0 0 Steam Boat Bras d'Or Lake,

375 0 0 Steam Boat, Halifax to St. John's, N. F.

300 0 0 Bridge over the River Philip,

25 0 0 Parrsborough Packet,

50 0 0 Mrs. Hoffman,

225 0 0 Change of Appropriation of School Monies, Victoria.

Read 2d time.

Were read a second time, and the question was put by the President on each Resolution,

Whether this Resolution be agreed to?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to,

And sent to H. A.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

To return the said Resolutions, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.

H. A. agree to
amndt. to
Distilleries,

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Whidden,

To inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the amendment proposed by this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act for regulating Distilleries.

Church Catalogne,
and

Also, to the Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of the Free Church Congregations of Catalogne, Mirè, Cow Bay, and Forks, in the County of Cape Breton.

Amndt. of Revised
Stat. Bills.

Also, to the Bill, entitled, An Act to amend certain Chapters of the Revised Statutes.

H. A. agree to 1st
and not 2d amndt.
to Dartmouth Dry
Dock Bill.

The Messenger also informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to the first amendment proposed by this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Dartmouth Dry Dock Company, and did not agree to the second amendment proposed by this House to the said Bill.

The

The Messenger also informed the House that the House of Assembly agreed to a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 38 of the Revised Statutes, entitled, "Of Treasury Notes, the Funded Debt, and the Savings' Bank," with an amendment—to which amendment they desired the concurrence of this House.

H. A. agree to Savings' Bank Bill with amndt.

The Messenger also brought up the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the sum of Twenty-five thousand pounds granted for the ordinary Road and Bridge Service for the present year, be applied as follows:

Division of £25000.

For the County of Yarmouth,	£1220	0	0
Shelburne,	1220	0	0
Digby,	1220	0	0
Sydney,	1220	0	0
Queen's,	1180	0	0
Richmond,	1220	0	0
Halifax,	1840	0	0
Hants,	1500	0	0
Inverness,	1650	0	0
King's,	1350	0	0
Pictou,	1800	0	0
Colchester,	1460	0	0
Cumberland,	1460	0	0
Lunenburg,	1500	0	0
Annapolis,	1300	0	0
Cape Breton,	1420	0	0
Victoria,	1220	0	0
Guysborough,	1220	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£25000	0	0

Resolved, That the sum of Seven thousand five hundred pounds granted for the Great Road Service for the present year, be applied as follows:

Division of £7500.

For the County of Halifax,	£860	0	0
Colchester,	580	0	0
Cumberland,	420	0	0
Hants	700	0	0
King's,	350	0	0
Annapolis,	350	0	0
Digby,	400	0	0
Yarmouth,	300	0	0
Shelburne,	300	0	0
Queen's,	260	0	0
Lunenburg,	440	0	0
Pictou,	400	0	0
Sydney,	150	0	0
Guysborough,	180	0	0
Inverness,	420	0	0
Cape Breton,	420	0	0
Richmond,	260	0	0
Victoria,	260	0	0
For the Marshy Hope Road,	450	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£7500	0	0

Resolved,

- Cumberland, *Resolved*, That the sums of Fourteen hundred and sixty pounds for the ordinary Road and Bridge Service, and Four hundred and twenty pounds, for the Great Road Service, allotted to the County of Cumberland, for the present year, be placed at the disposal of the Governor, in Council, to be expended in those services respectively.
- Yarmouth, A Resolution applying the sums of One thousand two hundred and twenty pounds, and three hundred pounds, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges in the County of Yarmouth.
- Shelburne, A Resolution applying the sums of Twelve hundred and twenty pounds, and Three hundred pounds, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges in the County of Shelburne.
- Digby, A Resolution applying the sums of Twelve hundred and twenty pounds, and Four hundred pounds, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges in the County of Digby.
- Sydney, A Resolution applying the sums of Twelve hundred and twenty pounds, and One hundred and fifty pounds, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges in the County of Sydney.
- Queen s. A Resolution applying the sums of Two hundred and sixty pounds, and Eleven hundred and eighty pounds, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges in the County of Queen's County.
- Richmond A Resolution applying the sums of One thousand two hundred and twenty pounds, and Two hundred and sixty pounds, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges in the County of Richmond.
- Halifax, A Resolution applying the sums of One thousand eight hundred and forty pounds, and Eight hundred and sixty pounds, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges in the County of Halifax.
- Hants, A Resolution applying the sums of One thousand and five hundred pounds, and Seven hundred pounds, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges in the County of Hants.
- Inverness, A Resolution applying the sums of One thousand six hundred and fifty pounds, and Four hundred and twenty pounds, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges in the County of Inverness.
- Kings, A Resolution applying the sums of Thirteen hundred and fifty pounds, and Three hundred and fifty pounds, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges in King's County.
- Pictou, A Resolution applying the sums of One thousand and eight hundred pounds, and Four hundred pounds, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges in the County of Pictou.
- Colchester, A Resolution applying the sums of Fourteen hundred and sixty pounds, and Five hundred and eighty pounds, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges in the County of Colchester.
- Lunenburg, A Resolution applying the sums of One thousand and five hundred pounds, and Four hundred and forty pounds, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges in the County of Lunenburg.
- Annapolis, A Resolution applying the sums of One thousand and three hundred pounds, and Three hundred and fifty pounds, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges in the County of Annapolis.
- Cape Breton, A Resolution applying the sums of Fourteen hundred and twenty pounds and Four hundred and twenty pounds, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges in the County of Cape Breton.
- Victoria, A Resolution applying the sums of One thousand two hundred and twenty pounds and two hundred and sixty pounds, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges in the County of Victoria.
- A Resolution applying the sums of One thousand two hundred and twenty pounds, and

and One hundred and eighty pounds, granted for the service of Roads and Bridges in the County of Guysborough.

Guysborough.

Resolved, That His Honor the Administrator of the Government be authorized and respectfully requested to direct the advance of Eight hundred and seventy eight pounds fourteen shillings and two pence from the Provincial Treasury, for defraying the expenses of the Legislative Council for the present Session.

£878 14 2 Contingencies Legislative Council.

Resolved, That His Honor the Administrator of the Government be authorized and respectfully requested to direct such advances of monies from the Treasury as may be necessary to keep up the Post Office Communication throughout the Province for the current year, and the House of Assembly will provide for the same at the next Session.

Post Office.

Resolved, That his Honor the Administrator of the Government be authorized and respectfully requested so direct advances from the Treasury of such sums as may be required towards defraying the expenses of Public Printing—provided that no greater sum be advanced in the whole than Six hundred pounds—and the House of Assembly will provide for the same at the next Session.

Public Printing.

To which Resolutions they desired the concurrence of this House.

The said Resolutions were read a first time, and, by order, the same were read a second time, and the question was put by the President on each Resolution,

Resol. read 1st and 2d time.

Whether this Resolution be agreed to?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to,

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

To return the said Resolutions and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.

And sent to H. A.

A Bill, entitled, An Act for regulating Distilleries ; also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of the Free Church Congregations of Catalogne, Mirè, Cow Bay, and Forks, in the County of Cape-Breton ; also,

A Bill, entitled, An Act to amend certain chapters of the Revised Statutes.

Were read as amended, and the question was put by the President on each Bill, Whether this Bill as amended, shall pass ?

Distilleries,
Free Church, Catalogne, and
Amndt. of Revised Stat. Bills,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Finally agreed to,

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

To return the said Bills and acquaint them therewith.

And sent to H. A.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the second amendment proposed by this House to a Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Dartmouth Dry Dock Company—which amendment has not been agreed to by the House of Assembly.

2d amendt. to Dartmouth Dry Dock Bill, not adhered to,

The same was read by the Clerk, and On motion, *resolved*, that the said amendment be not adhered to.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

To return the said Bill and acquaint them that this House does not adhere to the second amendment to the said Bill.

And Message sent to H. A.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the amendment proposed by the House of Assembly to a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 38 of the Revised Statutes, entitled—Of Treasury Notes, the Funded Debt, and the Savings' Bank.

Amndt. to Savings' Bank Bill.

The said amendment was read by the Clerk, as follows :

Amndt. read,

3. Monies deposited under this Act shall be applied by the Governor, in Council, from time to time, in paying off the Funded Debt of the Province.

And the said amendment being read a second and third time was agreed to by the House.

Agreed to,

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

And sent to H. A.

To

To carry down the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to their amendment to the same.

Money Votes,

The following Resolutions for granting money, viz:

£364 17 1 A. & W. McKinlay,
 162 7 10 Contingencies of House of Assembly,
 The Vote for alterations of the Mail Routes,
 2 0 0 To each of the Way Post Office Keepers,
 1100 0 0 To the Post Masters.
 25 0 0 F. M. Passow,
 2 10 0 Ferryman, Beaver River,

Read 2d time,

The Vote guaranteeing Interest for the St. Peter's Canal,
 Were read a second time, and the question was put by the President on each Resolution,

Agreed to,

Whether this Resolution be agreed to?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

And sent to H. A.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,
 To return the said Resolutions, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same without any amendment.

£300 Temp. Lect.
 read 2d time,

The Resolution granting the sum of Three hundred pounds for a Temperance Lecturer, was read a second time; and,

And disagreed to,

On motion, *resolved*, that the said Resolution be not agreed to.

£150 Lequille Mills
 Co. read 2d time,

The Resolution granting the sum of One hundred and fifty pounds to the Lequille Mills Company, was read a second time; whereupon,

Motion to disagree
 to,

It was moved that the said Resolution be not agreed to: which, being seconded, and the question being put, there appeared for the motion, six; against it, seven:

For the motion—

Mr. Grigor,
 " McCully,
 " Brown,
 " Bell,
 " McDougall,
 The President.

Against the motion—

Mr. Cutler,
 " Harris,
 " Pineo,
 " Almon,
 " Fairbanks,
 " Keith,
 " Crichton,

Negatived.

So it passed in the negative.

Motion to agree to,

It was then moved that the said Resolution be agreed to: which, being seconded, and the question being put, there appeared for the motion, seven; against the motion, seven:

For the motion—

Mr. Cutler,
 " Harris,
 " Pineo,
 " Almon,
 " Fairbanks,
 " Keith,
 " Crichton.

Against the motion—

Mr. Grigor,
 " McCully,
 " Brown,
 " Bell,
 " McDougall,
 " Kenny,
 The President.

Neg. on equal div.

And the House being equally divided thereon, then, according to the ancient rule in such cases,

"Semper præsumitur pro negante."

Res. sent to H. A.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,
 To return the said two Resolutions, and acquaint them that this House has not agreed to the same. *Resolved,*

Resolved, That Mr. Grigor, Mr. McCully, Mr. McDougall, Mr. Almon, and Mr. Keith, be a Committee to take charge of the Library of this House. Library Committee.

A Message was brought from the House of Assembly by Mr. Whidden, To inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to a Bill, entitled, An Act to amend Chapter 38 of the Revised Statutes, entitled—Of Treasury Notes—the Funded Debt, and the Savings' Bank, as amended. H. A. finally agree to Savings' Bank Bill.

Also to inform the House that the House of Assembly agreed to a Bill, entitled, An Act to incorporate the Dartmouth Dry Dock Company, as now amended. H. A. finally agree to Dartmouth Dry Dock Bill,

Also with the following Bill and Resolution, A Bill, entitled, An Act for appropriating certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and for other purposes. Appropriation Bill.

Resolved, That His Honor the Administrator of the Government be authorized and respectfully requested to advance such sum as will suffice to pay to every Member of the House of Assembly, for his attendance in General Assembly for the present Session, one pound per day, also the travelling charges as heretofore; but no Member shall receive pay for more than forty days attendance. Vote of Credit, Members' pay.

To which Bill and Resolution they desired the concurrence of this House. A Bill, entitled, An Act for appropriating certain Monies therein mentioned for the service of the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and for other purposes, was read a first time. Appropriation Bill Read 1st time.

Ordered, That the said Bill be referred to a Select Committee, to examine and report upon. And ref. to Select Committee.

Ordered, That Mr. Rudolf, Mr. Almon, and Mr. McDougall, be a Committee for that purpose. Committee.

A Bill, entitled, An Act to Incorporate the Dartmouth Dry Dock Company, was read as amended, and the question was put by the President, Whether this Bill, as amended, shall pass? Dartmouth Dry Dock Bill finally agreed to,

It was resolved in the affirmative. A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk, To return the said Bill, and acquaint them therewith. And sent to H. A.

The Vote of Credit for the pay of the Members of the House of Assembly, was read a first time. Members' pay vote read 1st time.

Ordered, That the said Resolution be read a second time at a future time.

Mr. Rudolf, the Chairman of the Committee to whom a Bill, entitled, An Act for appropriating certain Monies therein mentioned for the service of the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and for other purposes, was referred, reported that the Committee had examined the said Bill, and found it correct, and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House. Com. on App. Bill report,

Resolved unanimously, That the Standing Order of this House, Number 72, relative to Bills not being read or proceeded with twice in the same day, be suspended as respects the said Bill. S. O. S.

The said Bill was read a second time. Bill read 2d time, And ord. to Com.

Ordered, That the said Bill be committed to a Committee of the whole House presently. Committed.

On motion, the House was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee on the said Bill. After some time the House was resumed, and Mr. Rudolf reported that the Committee had gone through the said Bill, and had agreed to the same without any amendment. Reported without amdt.

Ordered, That the said Bill be read a third time presently. The said Bill was read a third time, and the question was put by the President, Whether Read 3d time,

Whether this Bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Agreed to.

A Message was sent to the House of Assembly by the Clerk,

And sent to H. A.

To return the said Bill, and acquaint them that this House has agreed to the same, without any amendment.

Members pay vote, read 2d time.

The Vote of Credit for the pay of the Members of the House of Assembly, was, by order, read a second time;

Motion to disagree to.

Whereupon, Mr. Crichton moved that the said Resolution be not agreed to: which, being seconded, and the question being put, there appeared for the motion, eleven: against it, six:

For the motion—

Mr. Cutler,	Mr. Fairbanks,
“ McCully,	“ Keith,
“ Grigor,	“ Harris,
“ Almon,	“ Crichton,
“ Black,	“ Rudolf.
“ Pineo,	

Against the motion,

Mr. Bell,
“ McDougall,
“ Brown,
“ Kenny,
“ McNab,
The President.

Carried

So it passed in the affirmative.

Administrator of Gov. comes to C. Chamber.

At half-past four o'clock, p. m., His Honor, Colonel John Bazalgette, Administrator of the Government, and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Nova Scotia, and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c., come to the Council Chamber, attended as usual; and, being seated, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod received His Honor's commands to let the House of Assembly know "It is His Honor's will and pleasure they attend him immediately in this House"—who, being come with their Speaker, His Honor was pleased to give his assent to twenty-six Bills, entitled, as follows:

H. A. attend.

His Honor assents to 26 Bills, viz:

Savings' Bank,

An Act to amend Chapter 38 of the Revised Statutes, entitled, "Of Treasury Notes, the Funded Debt, and the Savings' Bank."

Pugwash Trading Com.

An Act to incorporate the Mutual Fishing and Trading Company of Pugwash.

Common Sydney.

An Act to amend the Act for regulating the Commons at Sydney, in the Island of Cape Breton.

Sessions, Inverness and Richmond.

An Act to alter the time of holding the Sessions for the Counties of Inverness and Richmond.

Continuing Acts.

An Act to continue certain Acts of the General Assembly.

Nat. Lee & al.

An Act to Naturalize Charles T. Lee, Sherburne Lowell, and John Kayser.

Cornwallis Steam Mill Com.

An Act to incorporate the Cornwallis Steam Saw Mill and Manufacturing Company.

Province Loan.

An Act to authorize a Provincial Loan.

Common, Digby.

An Act to enable the Inhabitants of Digby to improve the Town Common.

Railway

An Act to make provision for the construction of a Trunk Railway from Halifax to Quebec.

Loan for Railway

An Act for raising, by way of Loan, a sum not exceeding Eight hundred thousand pounds sterling, for the construction of a Trunk Railway from Halifax to Quebec.

Burns' Church, Sydney.

An Act to incorporate the Trustees of Burns' Free Church, in the County of Sydney.

Baptist Meeting Chester.

An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Baptist Meeting House at Chester Basin, and for enabling them to finish and enlarge the same.

Port La Tour Burial Ground.

An Act to incorporate the Proprietors of the Lower Port La Tour Union Chapel Burial Ground.

Sydney Academy.

An Act to authorize the sale of the Sydney Academy, and the Lot of Land on which it stands.

River Philip Bridge.

An Act to provide for the erection of a Bridge over the River Philip.

An

- An Act to Naturalize Daniel R. Ellenger.
- An Act for founding a Lunatic Asylum.
- An Act to enable the City of Halifax to borrow One thousand pounds, and a further sum of Five hundred pounds, for the improvement of the Common.
- An Act relating to the Public Buildings and Establishments.
- An Act concerning the Saint Mary's College at Halifax.
- An Act for regulating Distilleries.
- An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of the Free Church Congregations of Catalogne, Mirè, Cow Bay, and Forks, in the County of Cape Breton.
- An Act to amend certain Chapters of the Revised Statutes.
- An Act to Incorporate the Dartmouth Dry Dock Company.
- An Act for appropriating certain Monies therein mentioned for the service of the year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and for other purposes.

Nat. D. N. Ellenger,
Lunatic Asylum,
Halifax Loan,

Public Buildings,
St. Mary's College,
Distilleries,
Free Church, Catalogne,
Amend Rev. Stat.
Dartmouth Dry Dock, and
Appropriation Bills.

After which, His Honor was pleased to close the Session with the following Speech :

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :

In pursuance of the Instructions contained in the Royal Commission to the Right Honorable the Governor in Chief of the North American Colonies, it has become my duty to close the present Session as the Officer appointed, temporarily, to administer the functions of the Representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign.

Speech.

Under emotions of deep regret, I have likewise to refer to the demise of our late lamented Lieutenant-Governor, Lieutenant-General SIR JOHN HARVEY, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, which mournful event took place on Monday, the 22nd of last month, at Government House.

This gallant and highly distinguished Officer closed his zealous and arduous career, after a succession of Military services in every quarter of the globe, which had earned various marks of Royal approbation ; and, of later years, as the Lieutenant-Governor in four of these Provinces, his eminent and conspicuous services have been acknowledged by the different Colonies, and manifested by expressions and tokens of grateful recognition.

Called by this emergency to the administration of grave and important duties, my most strenuous endeavours shall be exerted righteously to fulfil the same, and it will prove to me a source of sincere gratification if, while carrying into effect the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, the occasion may present itself of enabling me essentially to promote the welfare, happiness, and best interests of the good and loyal people of Nova Scotia.

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

In the name of Her Majesty I thank you for the very liberal grants you have made for the public service.

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council :
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly :

The ample provision made for the construction of a Railway from Halifax to Quebec evinces your liberality and enterprise. You may rely upon the necessary steps being taken by the Executive to give practical effect to your legislation by every exertion to secure the co-operation of Her Majesty's Government.

Judicious care of the insane, and such aids to the restoration of reason as have been sanctioned by experience, can only be provided in an Asylum dedicated to those objects. I rejoice that you have not lost sight of the urgent claims of those whom a merciful Providence, for wise purposes, permits to be afflicted; and I assure you that no effort of mine shall be wanting to give full effect to the policy of the Legislature.

The grant made to enable the Government to repel the too frequent intrusions on the Fisheries, I shall take care, as far as in me lies, so to appropriate as to afford to that great interest the largest practical amount of protection.

As you are on the eve of returning to your several homes, I beg to offer you the assurance that, while entrusted with the important functions now committed to my superintendence, it will be my most anxious study to foster and improve those feelings of attachment and veneration for the Parent State which have always heretofore distinguished this loyal and rising Colony.

Then the President of the Council, by His Honor's command, said—

Gentlemen:

Prorogation.

It is the pleasure of His Honor, the Administrator of the Government, that this General Assembly be prorogued to Thursday, the twentieth day of May next, and this General Assembly is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the twentieth day of May next, to be then here held.

The House of Assembly then withdrew, and His Honor was pleased to retire soon after.

JOHN C. HALLIBURTON,
Clerk of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Council Chamber
Halifax Nova Scotia
23rd August 1852

I do hereby certify that the foregoing
Printed Pages numbered from Five to Twenty
Four do contain a true copy of the Journals
of the Legislative Council of the Province of
Nova Scotia for the Session of 1852.

J. H. Aulic
Clerk of the Legislative Council



APPENDICES

TO THE

JOURNALS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF THE

PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

1852.

APPENDICES
TO THE
JOURNALS
OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

APPENDIX No. 1.

No. 266.

Downing-Street, 12th April, 1851.

SIR—

I have the honor to transmit, for your information, the copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Board of Treasury, together with the copy of a Despatch which I have addressed to the Earl of Elgin, relative to the provisions of a Currency Act recently passed by the Legislature of Canada, and which will fully explain to you the views entertained by Her Majesty's Government on the subject of establishing a uniform system of Currency throughout the British North American Provinces.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lt. Governor SIR JOHN HARVEY.

(Copy.)

Treasury Chambers, 20th February, 1851.

SIR—

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Grey, with reference to your Letter of the 6th December last, that my Lords have had under their attentive consideration the Despatch therein enclosed from the Governor General of Canada, with the Memorandum accompanying it by the Inspector General of the Province, on the question of disallowing the Canada Currency Act, as suggested in the letter of this Board of the 24th October last.

I am desired to state that the opinion expressed in that letter was founded on considerations not lightly adopted, both of constitutional law and of general policy, and my Lords do not find in the arguments advanced by Mr. Hincks sufficient reasons for altering the view which they took of this matter; and impressed as they are with the desirableness of abstaining as far as possible from interfering with measures of a local character adopted by the Canadian Legislature, they still feel that the course which they then suggested, is the one which it is proper and right to follow.

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20th Feby. 1851.
No. 575, 9th April.

The objection most prominently put forward by their Lordships against the Act in question, was founded on those clauses, which by conferring on the Governor General the assumed right of coining money, involved an interference with the Prerogative of the Crown, but they disapproved of the Act also on other grounds.

That objection however has a deeper import and a wider bearing than the Inspector General, from the tenor of his remarks and the nature of his recommendations, appears to be aware of, and the very circumstances of an Act of this nature having been passed by the Parliament of Canada unanimously, and with little discussion, shews that, although the Inspector General does not question the abstract rights of the Crown in this respect, the policy of maintaining them is not understood in the Colony, or at any rate has not been duly considered.

My Lords therefore think it desirable to bring under the notice of the Canadian Government through the Secretary of State, the grounds upon which this Prerogative rests.

In Vattel's law of nations it is laid down, that "the public faith being surety for the money, the Sovereign alone has a right to have it coined, for this reason the right of coining is placed among the Prerogatives of Majesty."

The writer proceeds to cite examples with regard to the delegation of this power, from which it may be inferred that "the King could not grant that privilege, it being inseparable from the Crown." It would hence appear that the Sovereign holds the power as an inalienable Prerogative for the benefit of the State and subject to its Laws.

The foundation of the Prerogative was to enable the Sovereign to maintain the faith of contracts between all classes of the subjects, and it is essential to the exercise of this power that it should be maintained in the person of the Sovereign or ruling power of the State, as an alteration of the Currency in one part of the territory would necessarily affect not only the inhabitants of that district, but all other subjects who have contracts with them. The delegation to local authorities of the right to alter the standard, or to issue new coins, would disable the Queen from effecting the objects for which the Prerogative exists.

My Lords think it therefore incumbent on Her Majesty's Government to maintain this Prerogative of the Crown unimpaired, and they are of opinion that a local Act assented to by the Governor General without authority, and assuming to confer upon him this attribute of the Sovereign, ought not to be allowed to remain on the Statute books of the Provincial Legislature.

The objection to that clause of the Act which assigns new rates to the Dollar, &c., stands upon a somewhat different footing, because it confers no new powers on the Governor General and merely revises the rates at which foreign coins pass current by the same authority (namely an Act of the Provincial Legislature) as that which established the rates already existing.

There is however this great distinction between the course followed on the present and on the former occasion, that whereas the Canada Act 4 and 5 Vict. cap. 35, was framed in accordance with previous instructions from Her Majesty's Government, and was reserved for the special confirmation of Her Majesty in Council, the Act now under consideration has been passed without previous communication with Her Majesty's Government, and has not been reserved for Her Majesty's sanction.

No reason is assigned for this deviation from the usual and prescribed course of proceeding in the case of Bills of this description, but the Inspector General contends for the principle of allowing the Provincial Legislature the power of regulating the Currency of the Province without special reference to Her Majesty's Government.

My Lords feel it right to observe, with reference to this claim, that the power of giving currency to coins, cannot be separated from the Prerogative of Coining, for the Sovereign who coins money assigns the nominal rate at which it shall pass current, and
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the admission of foreign coins into circulation at rates conflicting with those assigned to current coins of the realm, would interfere with the exercise of this right.

Hence the right of legitimatising Foreign coin and making it current, is included by Judge Blackstone in the Prerogative of the Crown relating to the coinage.

Her Majesty's Government have, upon these grounds, been careful of late years to reserve within the control of the Crown, all proceedings of Colonial Legislatures relating to the Currency, and the instructions to Governors expressly apprise them that they are not empowered to pass any law without authority of Her Majesty's Government "whereby an alteration may be made in the circulating medium of the Colony."

My Lords do not consider that they can, upon any constitutional principle, abandon that control which has heretofore been exercised over the proceedings of Colonial Legislatures relating to the Currency, and they feel that they are bound to require that any Bills which may pass the Parliament of Canada, on such subjects, may, as formerly, be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

Lord Grey will observe that the objections entertained by this Board against the Act in question are two fold, viz :

First, on account of the clauses which would confer upon the Governor General the right of Coining, a Prerogative reserved by constitutional law in the person of the Sovereign, and

Secondly, on account of the clause for altering the current rate of certain Foreign coins, as being irregularly enacted, and as coming into operation without the previous assent of Her Majesty in Council, and thereby interfering with the due control of Her Majesty, over agreements affecting the same Prerogative.

My Lords would much regret if any embarrassment should be occasioned to the Canadian Government or Legislature by the adoption of this decision, more especially as if any such should arise, it would they fear be aggravated by the circumstance of the Act having been allowed to come into operation on the 1st of January, owing to a disinclination to act upon the view of this Board regarding the disallowance of the Act, without first consulting the local Government, but it does not appear to their Lordships that any practical inconvenience or difficulty in regard to the monetary concerns of the Province can arise from disallowing the Act, since the law as it existed previous to the passing of the recent Act, gave the Banks the option of forming their reserves of any of the current coins, whether gold or silver, and the proceeding which they are said to have taken of remitting the silver dollars which they had in their chests to this country, and substituting for them gold coins of the United States, was perfectly open to them, under the provisions of that law.

The disallowance of the Act will not, therefore, as the Inspector General supposes, affect at all the proceedings of the Banks in this respect, which are in perfect accordance with the provisions of the existing law, or render it necessary for them to revert to their former practice of holding their reserves solely in silver coin.

I am at the same time to observe that although, for the reasons already assigned, my Lords have thought it necessary to recommend that the Act should be disallowed, they would have felt great reluctance in suggesting this course, if the expediency of the regulations proposed to be established had appeared to them to be free from doubt, and if the maintenance of the control of Her Majesty's Government over proceedings affecting the currency of the Colonies did not involve grave questions of policy, no less than of Constitutional principle.

The history of the Currency of the British Colonies affords ample evidence of the necessity for the exercise of the controlling power of the State. All the anomalies which have arisen in past times, and the difficulties which in some cases still remain to be adjusted, may be traced to the ill considered and partial proceedings adopted in the Colonies, in the absence of systematic and judicious superintendence on the part of the Home Government.

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It was not until the inconvenience arising from the conflicting and arbitrary valuations assigned to the Coins in circulation in the different possessions of the Crown became so pressing as to require at all hands a remedy for the evil, that the Government undertook the settlement of the question upon sound and general principles. With this object it was essential that they should take the superintendence of it into their own hands, and assert the power, for the advantage of the Colonies themselves which is vested in the Sovereign by Royal Prerogative for regulating the circulation. The beneficial effects of this superintendence must be apparent when the confusion which existed, previously to the adoption of the measures of 1838, is compared with the present state of the Currency in most of Her Majesty's Colonies.

The character of the legislation recently proposed in more than one Colony, leads this Board to apprehend that past experience would be of little avail, if the Colonial Assemblies were left to legislate on these subjects without control, and that those Bodies would still be governed by partial and restricted views instead of broad and general principles. But if control is to be maintained, it is obvious that it can be exerted with greater efficiency as well as convenience in anticipation of Legislative provision, rather than by correcting measures after they have been passed. The difficulty of dealing with questions of this description would be greatly augmented, if Local Acts are to come into operation and assume the force of law before Her Majesty's Government have had an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon them, so that the effect of the interference of the Government is not, as it clearly ought to be, to prevent an objectionable Law from taking effect, but to repeal the Law after it has been acted upon. If any proof were required of the necessity of maintaining the regulations which have been established on this subject, it would be afforded by one of the arguments which is advanced in favor of the recent legislation in Canada.

One of the objects which is most insisted upon is the advantage of combining in an uniform system the Currencies of the British North American Provinces, and it appears to be considered that this object would be promoted by the Canada Act now under consideration.

No doubt the attainment of an effectual arrangement for that purpose is most desirable, but the first difficulty to be overcome in the matter is that of reconciling conflicting views and interests, and the discovery of a means of effecting the necessary change in the Currency of some of the Colonies, without disturbing existing relations between Debtors and Creditors.

The superintendence of a general controlling power would be almost essential to the carrying into effect an extended arrangement of this nature in the different Colonies, and my Lords do not consider that the object would be promoted by hasty Legislation in one Province, in the hope that others would follow in the same course.

The Inspector General observes in his memorandum, that he is unable to conceive on what grounds it can be urged that in one British Province, coin (the dollar) should be valued at 5s. 1d. Currency, while in the others it is 5s. Currency.

My Lords entirely concur in the view which thus appears to be entertained by the Inspector General, that there are no good grounds for having a different value assigned to the same coin in neighbouring Colonies, but they must observe that this discrepancy has arisen from the same cause, having been adopted by the different Colonies, which is pursued in the present instance by the Canadian Legislature, viz.: that of one Colony legislating on the subject without reference to Her Majesty's Government, or to the circumstances existing in other Colonies, and further, that rating the dollar at 5s. Currency in Canada, will not obtain the uniformity sought.

The nominal rating of the dollar at 5s. Currency, at present obtains in two of the Provinces only, viz.: New Brunswick and Newfoundland, in the former the pound sterling is rated at £1 4s., being equivalent to the rating of the dollar, at 5s. Currency, estimating

estimating that coin at 4s. 2d. Sterling, 5s. currency in New Brunswick expresses therefore a different value from 5s. currency in Canada, where the pound sterling is rated at £1 4 4; and although my Lords have before them a Bill of the Legislature of New-Brunswick, in which a rerating of the Coins in circulation is proposed on a basis similar in some respects to that adopted in the Canada Act, it has not received the assent of Her Majesty, and as yet, therefore, the case of New Brunswick cannot be referred to as one in which the system sought to be established in Canada has been adopted.

In the case of Newfoundland the rating of the dollar at 5s. currency is merely nominal, there being no legal enactments for regulating the Currency of that Island, and consequently no fixed rates at which the Coins in circulation can be estimated. In Nova-Scotia the Dollar is rated at 5s. 2½d. currency, and at Prince Edward Island at 6s. 3d.

It is evident from this statement of the various rates assigned to the dollar in the North American Provinces, that if, as my Lords are led to infer from the above passage in the Inspector General's Memorandum, the measure has been brought forward in Canada under the impression that by fixing the nominal rating of the Dollar at 5s. uniformity will thereby be obtained in the Currency of the different Provinces, the parties professing that object had not even ascertained the state of the Currencies of the other Provinces before introducing a Bill of such importance.

It is also evident that much difficulty will be experienced in modifying the ratings of the various currencies of the different Colonies into an uniform scheme, and my Lords are unable, without further information as to the views entertained in the Provinces, to propose any definite arrangement for that object.

All these difficulties have indeed been overcome in Bermuda, and the most considerable of the West India Islands, by the simple course of adopting the denomination of sterling in accounts, and the increased use of British money, and a similar measure was at one time contemplated by the Legislature of Nova-Scotia.

Their Lordships are of opinion that such a solution of the question, would be in many respects the most satisfactory and advantageous, although they are aware of the arguments which may be advanced in favor of a system of Currency for the North American Colonies, more nearly according with that of the United States.

My Lords will hereafter advert to this point, which is connected with the question of the most advantageous system of Currency, to be adopted for the British North American Provinces collectively, but before entering into the consideration of that general question, it is necessary that they should express their views upon the particular measure which is proposed, for an alteration in the rating of the Dollar in Canada.

That measure is avowedly founded on the desire to assimilate the Currency of the Province with that of the United States, as established by the Law in force in that Country relating to the coinage, that Law was passed in the year 1836, and previously therefore to the recent alteration which has taken place in the relative value of the precious metals, and which there is good reason for believing has arisen from extraordinary and probably temporary causes. Its provisions make both gold and silver coins legal tender, but assigned to the former a smaller proportionate quantity of pure metal than should be assigned to them in reference to the silver coins, according to the average relative value of the two metals in the general market of the World. Difficulty must indeed always occur in defining the relative mean value of the two metals, measured by each other, but there is no doubt that the silver Dollar usually bears an agio in the United States, and consequently that the Eagle which contains nominally ten dollars, does not represent the value of ten silver dollars, hence the anomaly has arisen, that the silver Dollar, though a legal tender, for no more than one-tenth of an Eagle is intrinsically worth more, and the Bank Note representing a Dollar, and for payment

of which no coin existed until very lately, except a silver Dollar, was issued on the credit chiefly of gold coins of less intrinsic value than the number of silver dollars nominally contained in them.

In Canada a more correct system of rating has been adopted. The value expressed in the denomination of local currency of the pound sterling having been first ascertained, the several coins of Foreign States admitted into circulation were rated by a comparison with the British Sovereign—the gold coins according to their equivalent contents of pure gold, the silver coins according to their contents of pure silver, taking the average value of that metal as measured by the gold standard of this country. On this basis, which my Lords conceive is the only consistent principle on which Foreign coins can be rated for circulation in the British Dominions, the Sovereign having been rated at £1 4 4 currency, the Eagle was correctly rated relatively to the Sovereign, at 50s. currency, and the silver Dollar at 5s. 1d. currency, which was, as nearly as could be expressed in that denomination, its intrinsic value.

This principle of rating, whilst it gave concurrent circulation to the coins of both metals, as in the United States, avoided the anomaly which has been referred to in the case of the Currency of that country, but it appears to have given rise to some discrepancy in regard to the value at which the Notes of the Banks of the two countries circulate when they come in contact with each other. The Notes of the Canada Bank for 5s. currency represent the tenth part of an Eagle, and are consequently equivalent to the United States Dollar Notes; but as they do not represent silver specie Dollars (rated at 5s. 1d. currency) it is stated that they are not taken by the Border population of the United States as equivalent to the Notes of their own Banks, which nominally, though not virtually represent silver specie dollars.

The avowed object of the proposed alteration of the rating of the silver Dollar in Canada, is to counteract this partial depreciation of the Bank Notes of that Province, and this object would be attained by depreciating that coin relatively to the gold coins, in the same proportion as silver is underrated relatively to gold in the United States mints, my Lords however cannot but think that any partial advantage to be obtained by this alteration would be dearly purchased, if it should expose the monetary concerns of the Province to risk of embarrassment.

Their Lordships can understand that some inconvenience may arise in retail transactions between the bordering population, from this discrepancy in the value arbitrarily assigned to the Bank Notes of the two countries, but this inconvenience must be very partial and confined to a small portion of the population, and my Lords cannot conceive that such notions can affect the real exchange between the two countries, or interfere with the ready adjustment of their monetary transactions; my Lords are unable to assent to the opinion, that, for the sake of remedying a partial inconvenience of this sort, it is expedient to adopt a measure for rating a single coin upon an arbitrary valuation, contrary not only to sound principle but to the scheme upon which other coins, silver as well as gold, continue to be rated.

From the arguments employed by the Inspector General, he would appear to be under the impression that the Currency of Canada had heretofore been based on a silver standard.

Such an impression can only have been formed from an imperfect knowledge of the state of the Law.

It is true that the reserves in the Banks consisted, until lately, of silver Dollars of the United States.

There are obvious reasons why the Banks should give a preference to these coins. They constituted a convenient reserve for facilitating the payment of the small notes, of which the circulation of the Province mainly consists, and they were probably more easily obtainable than other coins from the circumstance that, being undervalued in
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their own country, they would naturally flow into Canada, where they were rated at their intrinsic worth.

But the law, as has been seen, allowed the Banks to employ either Silver or Gold Coins for their reserves, and it is more than probable that even if the Canadian Act in question had not been passed, the recent change in the relative value of the precious metals would have induced those who were in possession of silver dollars to remit them to Europe for the sake of the profit to be derived from their sale, substituting gold coins in their chests of reserve; and that the change which is stated to have been effected by the Banks in anticipation of the Canada Act coming into operation, and in consequence of its enactments would have been voluntarily undertaken by them as a profitable operation. But the substitution of Gold for Silver in their coffers can effect no real alteration in the value for which the Notes circulate, these still represent the same proportions of the British Sovereign and the United States Eagle that they did before.

A very material change would, however, in all probability, result from this Act, namely, that in consequence of the under valuation of the silver Dollar that coin would cease to flow into Canada, and the usual silver circulation of the Province would disappear.

The consequences of this change demanded in the opinion of my Lords very serious consideration. Whatever opinion may be entertained regarding the issue of Notes of a very small denomination, it can hardly, my Lords conceive, admit of a doubt, that if the convertability of these Notes is to be respected, provision should be made for facilitating their payment on demand, and the circulation of a country cannot stand on a sure basis if it consists to a great extent of Notes for small sums, when the reserve on the faith of which they are issued is formed of coins, the lowest denomination of which greatly exceeds the amount expressed in each note. Such would be the condition of the circulation of Canada, if the state of the Law rendered it disadvantageous for the Banks to hold silver coins in their coffers, while a great proportion of their issues consists of 5s. currency Notes. In the United States the inconvenience of not having a ready means of converting into coin the Dollar Notes, owing to the withdrawal of the silver dollars from circulation, appears to have led to the recent measure adopted by them of a coinage of gold Dollars. It is possible that if those coins can be obtained in sufficient quantities and are made a legal tender in Canada, they might supply ultimately a medium of exchange for the payment of the small Notes, but no such resource could have been contemplated when the Canada Act was passed, and that measure must be considered as it applies to the existing monetary arrangement of the Province. It is to be hoped that the business of these Banks is conducted with such care as to prevent any risk of a sudden and excessive demand upon them for coin, but foresight cannot always prevent commercial embarrassment, and if a monetary crisis should arise, there can be no doubt that any difficulty in finding coin to discharge Notes presented for payment, would tend greatly to aggravate it. The aim of Legislation on these subjects should be to guard beforehand against the occurrence of such contingencies.

For these reasons my Lords continue to be of opinion that the alteration of the law proposed by the Canada Act was not called for by any circumstances of sufficient cogency, and is of a character likely to lead to embarrassment.

It is true that the immediate derangement of the monetary concerns of the Province which, in the absence of any information regarding the arrangements made by the Banks, my Lords were led to apprehend from a forced and sudden change in its circulating medium, has not taken place, but they had not at that time any evidence of the effect of the demand for silver which has since occurred in Europe and the East Indies, and which, as above observed, has rendered it a profitable transaction for the
Banks

Banks to remit their stock of silver coins to this country, and replace them with gold coins from the United States. Such casual occurrences, however, afford no ground for permanent legislation.

My Lords would deprecate any forced reversal of the proceedings of the Banks, which indeed in present circumstances they have already stated reasons for thinking almost impossible; but it appears to them to be highly inexpedient that an alteration of the law should be made, which by discouraging the importation of silver into the Province when the extraordinary demand for it shall have ceased, should prevent those Institutions from strengthening their reserves by the addition of silver coin when prudence may dictate such a measure. In the present state of the small Note circulation of the Province, it appears to their Lordships to be necessary to maintain a mixed currency, consisting, to a considerable extent, of silver coins, in order to discharge the 5s. currency Notes on demand; and while different coins are allowed by law to pass current, the only sound principle of rating them is founded on their intrinsic value, in reference to the standard coin of the Empire.

My Lords have further directed their attention to the proposition, for a special coinage which, as the Inspector General rightly observes, might, if desirable, be carried into effect, on an Address of the Assembly, without the aid of Colonial Legislation.

Although the provisions of the Act for this purpose if it had been allowable to carry them into effect, were necessarily restricted to the Province of Canada, it appears to be contemplated that the coinage sought for, should be adopted for the whole of the British Provinces of North America, and my Lords have considered the proposition in this general view.

They do not think that there would be any advantage in discussing the question, whether, as implied by the Inspector General, the inconvenience complained of from the want of coins adapted to the Currency of Canada, is attributable to neglect on the part of the Home Government, or as might be contended on the other hand to the proceedings of the Colony in past times for assigning fictitious rates to coins, and thereby rendering the circulation of the Province unadapted to any existing coins. Their Lordships are ready to admit that much inconvenience may arise from the present state of things, and that it would be very desirable to find a remedy for it.

The question does not however, in their Lordships opinion, admit of so easy a solution as the Government of Canada appear to have supposed, when they introduced the measure.

The objection which their Lordships have urged in regard to the circulation of 5s. currency Notes, issued on the faith of a reserve of gold coins, would apply with greater force to a currency of the character proposed, to be based on a gold standard with a subordinate token coinage of silver, the amount for which the latter shall be legal tender being strictly limited.

The circulation of the Province would be placed in an anomalous position, if, concurrently with such a limitation upon the silver coins, Notes of a denomination below that of any gold coin passed current as an unlimited tender, and a revision of the regulations, regarding the issue of small notes payable on demand, would seem to be an indispensable preliminary to a measure of that description.

The scheme of a local coinage requires, however, consideration on general grounds.

Although the chief uses of a circulating medium are confined to the internal trade of a country, the operations of commerce render its employment necessary, under contingencies of not unfrequent occurrence, for the purpose of adjusting foreign exchanges, and it is therefore convenient that it should consist of coins readily available for that object.

In the case of a country of sufficient extent and wealth to maintain a large amount of money in circulation, and of commerce so extended that its coins are frequently
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sent to distant countries, such coins acquire a known value which renders them acceptable in all places as a medium of exchange, and gives them currency beyond their proper limits. They can always be obtained with facility, either for export to foreign countries or retransmission home, according to the requirements of commerce. But in communities of more limited means, the circulation of which is necessarily restricted, the same advantages do not exist. A special coinage may be perfectly adapted to their internal wants, but the contingency of its export in the case of an adverse state of the exchanges, must be contemplated, and the more limited the community the more it will be exposed to sudden drains of this nature. When thus exported the coins would of course have no other value than they would derive from their contents of precious metal, and as they would have none of those facilities for adjusting transactions with other countries, which are afforded by the coins of a great commercial people trading with all parts of the world, there would be no object for retaining them in the shape of coin, they would probably therefore be melted for sale in the shape of bullion.

This was the case with the Rupees, which were largely imported into England from India in 1848, and if the coins of so wealthy and populous a country afford an example of this effect, it can hardly be doubted that in the case of Canada, coins adapted only for its internal wants, if once exported would not readily return.

It is on this account evidently desirable, that a coinage should be adapted for as wide a range as possible, and the want of power to maintain a currency proper to themselves, probably gave rise to that mixed circulation in the British Colonies, which in spite of difficulties in adapting itself to the denominations of account in which current transactions are expressed, is in other respects advantageous as affording all the facilities for adjusting the balance of foreign trade, which are attained by the money of large and wealthy communities.

On these grounds it appears to my Lords, that a scheme for a special coinage framed with a view only of meeting the internal wants of a single Province, is very objectionable. Were the proposition of the Canadian Parliament to be adopted, similar facilities might with equal reason be demanded by other Provinces, modified according to their peculiar views, and the inconveniences arising from conflicting denominations of accounts would be aggravated by the circulation in neighbouring localities, of a variety of coins representing no common value.

If therefore the adoption of a special coinage should be found advisable, it would be essential for its efficient working, that it should combine all the British Provinces of North America in one general scheme.

Such a scheme could not however be devised until uniformity is established in the currencies of the different Provinces, and this is an object for the settlement of which, as their Lordships have observed, both time and consideration are requisite.

Other difficulties present themselves in regard to the proposal for a local coinage, which do not seem to have occurred to the Canadian Government.

It is proposed that the coins should be struck in Her Majesty's Mint, and sent out to Canada at the expense of the Colony.

If this were a single and final operation, the expense attending it might not be a matter for any serious consideration; but when it is borne in mind that in Countries which possess a circulating medium of their own proper coins, it is necessary to have frequent recourse to their Mints, in order to replace money deteriorated by wear or sent to other places in the operations of commerce, it will be evident that the necessity of resorting to the Mint of a distant country on every emergency, more especially when the communication by sea is subject to periodical interruptions of long duration, would render the community liable to great delay and expense in reinforcing their circulating

circulating medium, and materially aggravate those inconveniences which my Lords have adverted to as inseparable from a confined circulation.

All these objections would be obviated at once by the substitution of the circulating medium of the United Kingdom for the mixed currency now in use, instead of resorting to the questionable alternative of a special coinage.

British Sovereigns can always be procured in any part of the world, and could be imported into Canada either from England or other places without incurring the delay and expense which would be incurred in procuring coins on every occasion from the Royal Mint. Although the coins of this realm may not combine with all the facility that may be desirable with those of the country bordering on the North American Provinces, their use in those Colonies must facilitate the adjustment of trade with the Mother Country, and they derive from the wealth and extensive commerce of Great Britain those qualities which fit them in an eminent degree for the adjustment of mercantile transactions—their value is well known—they have an universal currency, and they are even admitted by the Law of the United States as legal tender by weight for payments in that Country.

There would no doubt be difficulties to be overcome in this as in any other change. The great impediment to the introduction of the Money of the United Kingdom, as the sole or chief medium of exchange in the North American Provinces, arises from the use of fictitious denominations of account which represent no integral of the pound sterling. The substitution therefore of the coins of the realm for a mixed circulation, could only be effectually carried out by the abandonment of the fictitious system of the local currencies, and the adoption in their stead of sterling denominations of account, but this, as it appears to my Lords, is a change which could be adopted with greater facility than any other, and without any of those risks of disturbing existing relations between debtor and creditor, which must almost inevitably arise in transactions from one nominal currency to another, because complications must ensue if contracts were to be adjusted, in a denomination of account differing from that in which they were originally expressed, where neither denomination expresses terms denoted by any actual coin, whereas the distinction between transactions in sterling and in the local denominations is in all cases clearly understood and accurately defined. Such a change, as my Lords have observed, has already been effected in many of the British Colonies without any apparent inconvenience, and with great ultimate advantage, and although in the case of Canada, some repugnance may be felt to a departure from a system which, with all its defects, has the advantage of a partial assimilation with the currency of the United States, my Lords cannot but think that this advantage is greatly diminished by the anomalies which have given rise to the proposition now before this Board, but which that proposition appears to be hardly calculated to remove.

My Lords are persuaded that Earl Grey will concur with them in thinking that the several points connected with this subject, upon which they have offered the foregoing observations, require very serious consideration, and that as a preliminary to such consideration, it will be necessary that the disallowance of the Canada Currency Act should be submitted to Her Majesty.

I am,

Sir,

Yours, &c.,

(Signed)

C. E. TREVELYAN.

A. MERIVALE, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

No.

(Copy.)

No. 575.

Downing Street, April 9, 1851.

MY LORD—

I transmit to your Lordship with this Despatch, a communication which I have received from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, on the subject of the Canada Act No. 779 of 1850, entitled, "An Act to amend the Currency Act of this Province."

20th February, 1851.

2. For the reasons fully stated in the letter of their Lordships, I have come to the conclusion that it will be necessary to advise Her Majesty to disallow this Act.

3. The inconveniences of establishing a currency which shall be peculiar to Canada, are so many and obvious, that it is unnecessary for me to do more than refer generally to the subject. It would therefore give me great satisfaction to be instrumental towards the attainment of an object of so much general interest and advantage, as the establishment of one general and uniform system for all the Provinces of British North America.

4. I can suggest no measure more likely to be conducive to the accomplishment of this end, than that the several Legislatures should pass Acts, appointing Commissioners to meet together at the Seat of Government for Canada, for the purpose of framing general regulations, constituting an uniform currency for all the Provinces.

5. These Acts might contain provisions, giving such regulations prospectively the force of Law in the several Provinces (if adopted with the common consent of all the Commissioners) so soon as they should have been confirmed by Her Majesty in Council.

6. The basis of these regulations would be matter for future consideration, but in my own opinion the best arrangement would be to adopt the British Currency as the standard, converting all existing claims and engagements in Colonial Currency, into their equivalents in British Currency, and making the latter in future the standard, with provision, that payments might be made in foreign coins at rates determined from time to time by their actual value in the market, periodically announced in the Gazette, in the same manner as the averages of the corn are in this Country.

7. I have furnished the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick with a copy of this Despatch with reference to an Act of that Province, to which it has been necessary for similar reasons to withhold Her Majesty's confirmation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) GREY.

The Right Hon., the Earl of ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

*At a Council held at the Governm^{nt} House, at Halifax, on the Nineteenth day of May,
A. D. 1851,*

PRESENT—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

&c. &c. &c.

His Excellency calls the attention of the Council to a Despatch of the Right Hon. Earl Grey, dated 12th April last, enclosing copies of a Despatch addressed by His Lordship to the Governor General on the 19th idem, and a Treasury Minute of the
20th

20th February, on the subject of establishing an uniform currency throughout the North American Provinces, and the Hon. Joseph Howe is charged to confer with the Government of Canada with the view to the satisfactory adjustment of that question, either in the mode suggested by Earl Grey or in any other which may seem to promise the desired result.

MR. HOWE'S REPORT.

Mr. Howe, referring to the Minute of Council of the 19th May, under which he was instructed to confer with the Governments of Canada and New-Brunswick, on the subject of an uniform currency, begs leave to report, for the information of His Honor the Administrator of the Government, the following copy of a Memorandum, agreed to at Toronto on the 21st of June.

MEMORANDUM.

The subject of an uniform currency having been discussed, under the reference made to the Provincial Governments in Earl Grey's Despatch to the Governor General of the 9th of April, and the Treasury Minute of the 20th February, and the views and arguments therein advanced having been respectfully considered, and it appearing to be the unanimous opinion of the Canadian Council that the desired system will be most convenient and advantageous, Mr. Howe and Mr. Chandler agree to urge on the Governments which they respectively represent the adoption of that system, and, if necessary, the making of provision for the importation of suitable coins, bearing appropriate and uniform inscriptions, and of such weight and purity as to ensure their currency throughout this Continent.

(Signed) JOS. BOUDRET, C. C.
JOSEPH HOWE.

Toronto, June 21st, 1851.

[The foregoing Report and Memorandum having been read, were approved by the Administrator of the Government in Council, at Halifax, the 26th July, 1851.]

W. H. KEATING, D. C. C.]

APPENDIX No. 2.

No. 284.

Downing Street, 27th August, 1851.

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 8, of the 4th of August, enclosing a printed copy of the Report made by Mr. Howe to the Government of Nova-Scotia, of his proceedings with respect to the Railway Conference; and I have to acquaint you that I am not aware of any objection to the measure which, with the advice of your Council, you have adopted, of dissolving the Provincial Parliament.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
GREY.

The Officer Administering the Government of Nova-Scotia.

No. 16.

Government House, Halifax, September 18, 1851.

MY LORD—

With reference to my Despatch of the 4th August, I have the honor to transmit, for your Lordship's information, copy of a letter which the Provincial Secretary, by my direction, addressed to the Hon. J. R. Partelow, for the information of the Lieutenant-Governor of New-Brunswick, in relation to the subject of the proposed Inter-Colonial Railway.

13th Sept. 1851.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. BAZALGETTE,

The Right Hon. EARL GREY.

No. 288.

Downing Street, 13th October, 1851.

SIR—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Lieutenant-Colonel Bazalgette's Despatch, No. 16, of the 18th September, enclosing the copy of a letter which he had caused to be addressed to the Provincial Secretary of New-Brunswick, on the subject of the proposed Inter-Colonial Railways.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GREY.

Lieut.-Governor SIR JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. &c.

No. 33.

Government House, Halifax, 13th November, 1851.

MY LORD—

I have the honor to enclose a copy of the Speech with which I opened the extra Session of the Legislature of this Province on the 4th instant. Copies of the Answers of the two Branches, adopted with unusual promptitude and unanimity, and of my replies to both, are also enclosed.

Your

Your Lordship will be gratified to learn that the Railway Bills submitted by the Government have been, up to this moment, discussed in a temperate and dignified manner by the Members of the Lower House, and that there is now no doubt of their being carried by a large majority.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. HARVEY.

The Right Hon. EARL GREY.

No. 34.

Government House, Halifax, November 27, 1851.

MY LORD—

On the 13th instant I had the honor to report the opening of an Extra Session of the Legislature, called to mature the measures required to carry out the Railway policy suggested in Mr. Hawes' letter of the 10th March, and your Lordship's despatch of the 14th idem.

2. The negotiations conducted at Toronto in June last, formed the basis of the Bills introduced, and I have the honor to forward copies of those Bills as they finally passed the Lower House by large majorities. They are now before the Legislative Council, and will probably receive the sanction of that Body without material alteration.

3. Two other Bills, providing for an improved management of the Crown Lands, and giving power to the Governor, in Council, to charter Land Companies and prepare for Emigration have also passed the Assembly, and are before the Council. Copies of these Bills are also enclosed.

4. The sheets of the Journals which I have the honor to forward will shew the character of the objections urged to the Railway Bills, and the very decisive majorities by which they were carried.

5. Your Lordship will be gratified to receive the assurance, that never, during my long administration of Colonial Government, have I known a great subject debated with more dignity and moderation than have characterized the Legislative discussion in this Province during the present Session. The questions involved have been treated as affecting interests too elevated and important to permit the indulgence of mere party or personal feelings, and the majorities have included gentlemen of all shades of political opinion.

6. I shall send copies of the Bills to His Lordship the Governor-General, and to His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, by the next mail.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. HARVEY.

The Right Hon. EARL GREY.

No 292.

Downing Street, November 27, 1851.

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 33, enclosing a copy of the Speech with which you opened the Extra Session of the Legislature of Nova-Scotia on the 4th inst., and I consider it necessary to point out to you without loss of time, an error into which you have fallen, and which I much regret. in stating that Her Majesty's Government are prepared to recommend to Parliament, that provision should be made for raising with the guarantee of the British Treasury, the Funds required for the construction of both the lines of Railway, adverted to in your Speech to the Provincial Legislature.

Upon reference to the correspondence transmitted in my Despatch No. 260 of the 14th of March last, you will find that it is distinctly stated, that the only Railway for which

Her

Her Majesty's Government would think it right to call upon Parliament for assistance, would be one calculated to promote the interests of the whole British Empire, by establishing a line of communication between the three Provinces in North America. It was added that there would be no objection to the plan which might be decided upon, including "a provision for establishing a communication between the projected Railway and the Railways of the United States," but it is obvious from the whole tenor of the communications made to Mr. Howe, and of the Despatches which I addressed to yourself and to the Governor General, that while Her Majesty's Government entertain no objection to the establishment of a Railway communication with the United States, it was not contemplated that the assistance of Parliament should be applied for this or for any other object, than the formation of the main line connecting the British Provinces.

Looking to the large amount of the expenditure which would have to be incurred for this object, I do not anticipate that it would be in the power of Her Majesty's Government, to extend to other lines the assistance which it is proposed to grant to the main one in question, though until some definite proposal is made on the part of the three Provincial Legislatures, no final decision can be adopted.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut.-Governor SIR JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. Nova-Scotia.

Government House, Halifax, December 4, 1851.

MY LORD—

I have the honor to enclose for your Lordship's information, copies of four Acts passed during the Legislative Session which I have just closed, entitled,

An Act to make provision for the construction of a Trunk Railway through British North America.

An Act for raising, by way of Loan, a sum not exceeding One Million of Pounds, sterling, for the construction of a Trunk Railway through British North America.

An Act relative to the Crown Land Department.

An Act for the Incorporation of Land Companies.

I have also the honor to transmit a copy of a joint Address of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly to Her Majesty, having reference to the great enterprise for which partial provision has been made by the two Acts first referred to.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. HARVEY.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, Governor-General, &c.

A similar Letter, with enclosures, addressed to

His Excellency Sir EDMUND W. HEAD, Bart., Lt. Governor, New-Brunswick.

No. 38.

Government House, Halifax, December 11, 1851.

MY LORD—

The proceedings of the recent very satisfactory meeting of the General Assembly of this Province having terminated, I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship a copy of the Speech with which, on the 29th ultimo, I closed the Session, also certified copies of the Acts passed during the sitting of that Body, with the Attorney General's remarks thereon, and the joint Address of the Legislative Council and Assembly

Assembly to the Queen, designed to obtain for the proposed important undertaking to construct an Intercolonial Railway from Halifax to Quebec, the aid and most favorable consideration of the Imperial Government.

In transmitting this Address I have much pleasure in adding my earnest recommendation that it may be favorably entertained by Her Majesty.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. HARVEY.

The Right Hon. EARL GREY.

(Copy.)

No. 40.

Government House, Halifax, December 11, 1851.

MY LORD—

Having as my first duty, placed Your Lordship's Despatch No. 292, dated 27th November, in Mr. Howe's hands, that gentleman has made to me a Report, a copy of which there is barely time to enclose, leaving any observations which I may deem it right to offer for another mail.

The Legislature of New Brunswick, I learn by Telegraph, is to meet on the 7th of January.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. HARVEY.

The Right Hon. EARL GREY.

Halifax, December 11, 1851.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

As the mail for England closes this evening, I deem it a duty which I owe to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, no less than to your Excellency, to lose no time in offering such explanations as appear to be demanded of me by the tenor of the Despatch from His Lordship, No. 292, dated 27th November, which has just been put into my hands.

That I have read that Despatch with regret, and deep mortification, I cannot conceal from your Excellency.

That in a question of such vital importance to the success of the policy of which I have been the advocate, I have misunderstood the views of Her Majesty's Government, and, for six months, have misrepresented them to all British America, is as apparent from that Despatch, as that much time has been wasted in an unavailing attempt to ripen a scheme of improvement which must now fall to the ground.

While I do not shrink from the full weight of the responsibility which this Despatch throws upon me, and while it would be unfair to disguise from your Excellency for a moment, the inevitable consequences of the decision which it communicates, I am now only solicitous that your Excellency should be convinced, that, however I may have misinterpreted the views of Her Majesty's Government, I have acted throughout with candour and good faith.

In my first letter to Earl Grey dated 25th November, I set forth, at large, the advantages, not only to the maritime Provinces but to the Empire, of a line across Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, to shorten the time required to make the passage between Europe and America, and secure to our own ports the advantages of ocean steam navigation.

I pointed out the danger of allowing this line to be made by Foreign Capitalists, at high rates of interest; and assuming that it would be so made if the British Government

vernment did not interpose, claimed the guarantee for it, under the impression that the line to the St. Lawrence had been abandoned.

In my second letter, of the 16th January, a wider range was taken. The extent, value, and political and industrial importance of the Provinces, was argued; and, assuming that it would be good policy for the Mother Country to aid them by guaranteeing or advancing funds for their internal improvements, I reasoned upon the construction of the two great lines of Railroad in which they were interested, and treated them as indispensable portions of one great scheme.

I never dreamed that New-Brunswick would assume the responsibility of making the northern line unless the European were provided for, nor have I ever entertained that opinion. The following passage near the close of the letter of the 16th of January, shows that in referring to that Province, I assumed that she had two lines to make, for which provision must be made:

“Although having no authority to speak for the other Colonies, I may observe that the Province of New Brunswick, which lies between Nova-Scotia and Canada, has, in addition to her ordinary sources of Revenue, 11,000,000 of acres of ungranted lands. She might pledge to Her Majesty’s Government the proceeds of as many millions of acres of these lands, *along the lines to be opened*, as might be necessary, in addition to the pledge of her public Funds, to secure this country from loss. The troops might be employed and settled in this Province also. The lands pledged could be sold to emigrants, the British Mails and Soldiers would be transported at fair prices, and the amounts might be carried to the credit of the *loans*. I believe that New Brunswick could if moderately aided, ultimately make *her great lines*, absorb and provide farms for millions of emigrants, increasing the home market for British goods, by the annual amount of their consumption, and in a very few years pay any loan she may require to contract, without costing England a farthing.”

On the 10th of March I received Mr. Hawes’ letter, containing the passage quoted in Earl Grey’s Despatch. “It is also to be understood that Her Majesty’s Government will by no means object to its forming part of the plan which may be determined upon, that it should include a provision for establishing a communication between the projected Railway, and the Railways of the United States.”

Having urged that provision should be made for both lines, and being satisfied that the one ranked far higher in the estimation of New Brunswick than the other, I did not for a moment suppose that the line which she valued most, was to be excluded from the advantage of the Imperial Guarantee, or that she could be tempted to aid the other Colonies to make a national Highway, leaving her chief commercial city without any connexion with Great Britain, the United States, or the other Colonies, by the work for which her Revenues were to be so deeply pledged.

Had I so interpreted this passage of Mr. Hawes’ letter, I should at once have abandoned the negotiation as hopeless, for I believed then as I believe now, that New Brunswick will never consent to pledge her Revenues to make a northern or central road, unless the European is included in the arrangement.

If she has to make one road with money costing 6 or 10 per cent. she will of course make that which is to her of primary importance.

She can make but one if either is to cost so much, and the line to Canada must be postponed until her resources increase. It is unfortunate that this matter should have been misconceived, and the blame must rest entirely upon me, for nothing could exceed the frankness and unreserve with which I was treated by Earl Grey upon all occasions.

That I never understood Mr. Hawes’ proposition to include less than I have assumed, is apparent from my Report to Mr. Keating, dated two days after its receipt:

“I have now the honor to enclose a copy of a letter addressed to me on the 10th inst. by Mr. Hawes, in which the Lieutenant-Governor will be gratified to perceive that

that my mission has resulted in the determination of Her Majesty's Government, to propose to Parliament to advance or guarantee the funds which may be required by the three North American Provinces, to make a Railroad from Halifax to Quebec or Montreal, including a line of connection across New Brunswick, with the Railroad lines of the United States."

At the Public Meeting held at Mason's Hall shortly after my return, I explained the offer of Her Majesty's Government, as I have ever understood it until to day. After describing the generous terms proffered, and the policy to be pursued, I used this language :

"Three hundred and thirty miles will connect us with Portland ; with all the lines which interlace the American Republic, and bind together the prosperous communities of the south and west. Six hundred and seventy miles more, opening up the central lands and settlements of New Brunswick, will not only connect us, as we originally contemplated, with Quebec and the St. Lawrence, but passing through one hundred and eighty miles of settlements on that noble river, will place us in communication with the populous city of Montreal, which will soon be in connection with Portland on the other side ; the circle being thus complete, and chains of inter-communication established, easily accessible by shorter lines, to all the rising towns and settlements which that wide circuit will embrace."

At the Meetings held in New Brunswick, whenever charged with abandoning the Portland line, my invariable answer was, that *provision* had been made for it, and that both lines could be built for the same price, with the Imperial guarantee, that one would cost without it.

Mr. Chandler and myself went to Toronto in this belief : neither of us would have gone with any other, for we both knew that New Brunswick would be no party to any arrangement which threw her funds into a comparative wilderness, and left her chief commercial cities in a state of hopeless isolation.

In my report of the proceedings at Portland, where Mr. Chandler and I passed some time, secured *provision* for the branch line to the United States was propounded in vindication of the good faith of the Colonial Governments. In the report of the results of the negotiations at Toronto, it was distinctly stated, that in consideration of Nova-Scotia consenting to make one third of the road to the St. Lawrence, "New-Brunswick should construct the Portland line, *with the funds advanced by the British Government, at her own risk.*"

To this engagement we have bound her in the Bills recently passed, in one of which it is expressly declared, "That this Act shall not go into operation unless provision be made by the Province of New-Brunswick for the construction of a branch line from some convenient point of intersection with the main trunk line to the river St. Croix."

The presence of this clause shows the interest which Nova-Scotia, as well as New-Brunswick, has in the branch line. This Province would never have consented to make eighty miles beyond her frontier, of the northern road, except with the certainty of securing both.

With the traffic of the European line added to its own, the northern line will pay. Standing by itself the risks would be too great to tempt either of the maritime provinces, unaided, into the speculation.

I deeply regret that any misconception upon this important point, propagated and reiterated in a variety of public documents and speeches, most of which were transmitted to the Colonial Office as they appeared, should have been corrected so late.

Nova-Scotia will have to charge to one over zealous in her service the cost of an extra Session of the Legislature, ending in disappointment.

New-Brunswick will have received the intelligence in time to shape her Legislation to suit her obvious interests.

What

What course your Excellency's Government may deem it prudent to pursue, in the altered circumstances in which they stand, there is but little time to consider, but I would respectfully suggest, that Laws passed by the three Branches, under an entire misconception, should not be submitted for the Queen's assent until after Parliament meets again.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HOWE.

His Excellency SIR JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. &c.

Government House, Halifax, December 12, 1851.

SIR—

By the mail which reached Halifax yesterday, I had the honor to receive from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a Despatch on the subject of inter-colonial Railways, a copy of which I was informed had been transmitted to your Excellency.

No. 292, 27th Nov.
1851.

By last night's mail, a Despatch covering a Report made to me by Mr. Howe, was forwarded to Earl Grey, and I have the honor to enclose copies of both, for your Excellency's information.

Dec. 11, 1851.

If Mr. Howe is correct in the view he takes of the effect which the decision of Her Majesty's Government will have in New Brunswick, very serious embarrassment, if not an entire disruption of the whole Railway policy upon which the three Governments have been proceeding, will be the inevitable result.

I am not without a hope that he may be mistaken, but will be glad to hear from your Excellency on the whole subject at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. HARVEY.

His Excellency SIR EDMUND W. HEAD, Bart., &c.

Government House, Halifax, December 12, 1851.

MY LORD—

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a Despatch which I yesterday received from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a copy of a Despatch in reply which went to England by last night's mail, covering a Report made to me by Mr. Howe, a copy of which is likewise forwarded for your Lordship's information.

No. 29 27th Nov.
1851.

Dec. 11, 1851.

If the view which Mr. Howe takes of the probable effect of Earl Grey's Despatch in New Brunswick be correct, I fear that much embarrassment will be occasioned, and that the Legislation of Canada and Nova-Scotia will be rendered inoperative by the new difficulties which will start up in the Sister Province.

Copies of these papers have been sent to Sir Edmund Head, and a free communication of his opinion invited.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. HARVEY.

His Excellency the Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, &c.

Government House

Government House, Quebec, December 13, 1851.

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Despatch of the 14th inst., enclosing copies of four Acts passed during the recent Session of the Legislature of Nova-Scotia.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

SIR JOHN HARVEY, &c. &c. &c.

Government House, Quebec, December 22, 1851.

SIR—

I have had the honor to receive your Excellency's communication of the 12th inst. covering the copy of a Despatch received by your Excellency from the Secretary of States for the Colonies, with the copy of a Despatch from yourself in reply, and of a Report by Mr. Howe.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

His Excellency Lieut.-Governor SIR JOHN HARVEY, &c.

No. 44.

Government House, Halifax, December 24, 1851.

MY LORD—

Referring to my Despatch, No. 40, of the 11th instant, and its enclosure, I have now the honor to transmit a copy of a second Report which Mr. Howe has placed in my hands.

Your Lordship is aware that I was absent from the Province from the beginning of May to the end of September, having returned only just in time to meet the Legislature. In submitting the measures matured by my government, I acted upon the wider interpretation of the proposition embodied in Mr. Howe's letter, upon which the three governments had negotiated throughout the summer, and which it is but due to Mr. Howe to state, has been, within the Provinces, universally recognized.

I have thought it but fair to Sir Edmund Head not to promulgate your Lordship's Despatch here until publicity is given to it in New-Brunswick.

Your Lordship will perhaps pardon me the expression of my firm conviction, that the failure of this great enterprise would, in the present state of feeling in these Provinces, do mischief in the same proportion that its successful accomplishment would have done good. Combined action for the construction of reproductive works, under the auspices of the Queen's Government, would, I am assured, have cheered the public mind and elevated the character of the Colonists. The disappointment of hopes so highly raised, I sincerely trust may yet be averted by the wisdom and magnanimity of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. HARVEY.

The Right Hon. EARL GREY, &c.

Halifax, December 24, 1851.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

Since the departure of the last mail for England I have had leisure to reflect upon the whole subject partially embraced by my hasty Report of the 11th instant.

The

The question at issue turns upon the interpretation which may be fairly given to the single passage in Mr. Hawes's Letter of the 10th of March. If your Excellency has given to that passage too wide an application, the error has been shared by the Legislatures and Governments of the three Provinces, and by the press and the public at large.

The importance of the interests involved will perhaps justify me in placing before your Excellency some further references to public documents which may have been overlooked.

On the 22nd of March, with Mr. Hawes's permission, the whole correspondence was placed in the hands of Messrs. Jackson, Peto, Betts, and Brassy, who were desirous of contracting for the construction of the Railroads, for which provision had been made. The opening passage of their letter will shew the construction they put upon that of Mr. Hawes :

“9 Great George Street, Westminster, March 25, 1851.

“SIR—Having understood that it is proposed to construct through the Provinces of British North America, *certain lines of Railway*, to connect those Provinces with each other, *and with the Railway lines of the United States*, and that Her Majesty's Government have consented to aid the Provincial Governments, by guaranteeing the Loans, or advancing the Funds required for *these works*, on certain conditions, which it is probable will be accepted, we wish to make, through you, a tender of our services in the formation of those Railroads.”

So far was I from suspecting that these gentlemen had misread Mr. Hawes's letter, or that any other interpretation would be given to it at the Colonial Office, that, on the 26th of March, I sent a copy of it to Earl Grey.

This letter, signed by Messrs. Betts and Brassy, was read at the Toronto Dinner in presence of the Governor General, and published in nearly all the Canadian papers, some of which were sent to Earl Grey by the next mail.

My last Report contained an extract from the speech delivered by me at the Mason's Hall in May. I have since looked carefully over that speech, and find the whole scope and structure of it founded upon the view then taken of the contents of Mr. Hawes's letter. Combatting the arguments urged in New-Brunswick against the acceptance of the terms proposed, I said—“New-Brunswick,” in my opinion, “will reap the largest amount of benefit from the expenditure; she will get two most important lines at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the other Provinces but one.”

At the risk of appearing tedious I must trouble your Excellency with another passage:—“But it has as often been said that we have broken faith with the people of Portland. But in what essential have we broken faith? We offer to our neighbors the means to make the whole line. We have pledged our public resources to make our part of it,—have they offered us a pound, or raised one-fifth of what they want themselves? Nay. Can either or both shew us anybody's obligation to lend them or us one-tenth of what we jointly require? They ask us to co-operate with them to obtain a Railroad, and we have broken faith by providing for our own requirements, and offering them money to build it to their very doors.”

But, it may be said, such a speech might have been made, and yet never have reached the Colonial Secretary, to challenge criticism or correction. If such had been the case, my position, at this moment, would be very awkward. On the 28th of May copies of this speech were sent to Lords Grey, Stanley, and Monteaule. Under date of the 12th of June I was honored with a note from the Colonial Secretary, by which it is apparent that the speech had been carefully read, and was approved.

In the letter which I had the honor to address to your Excellency on the 11th inst. I referred briefly to the Report made on the 20th of July, of the results of my mission

to New Brunswick and Canada. I have since looked carefully over that Report, and find that its whole structure is based upon the conviction that all the money required to carry out the combined enterprize was to be advanced or guaranteed by the British Government.

Permit me to call your Excellency's attention to the passages in which the advantages that Nova-Scotia was to derive from accepting the terms suggested at Toronto, were summed up :

- “ Her clear interest demands the prompt acceptance of the proposition,
 “ 1st. Because it secures to her, within very few years, a Railway communication
 “ of 1400 miles, extending through the noble territory of which she forms the frontage,
 “ and with which her commercial, social, and political relations, must be very impor-
 “ tant in all time to come.
 “ 2nd. Because it gives to her, almost at once, connection with 8000 miles of Rail-
 “ way lines, already formed, in the United States—makes her chief seaport the termi-
 “ nus for ocean steam navigation, and her territory the great highway of communica-
 “ tion between America and Europe.
 “ 3rd. Because, on the extinction of the debt, she will possess a road with which
 “ there can be no competition within the Province—a road *towards which two great*
 “ *streams of traffic must perpetually converge*, and the tolls upon which must become a
 “ source of revenue, increasing with each succeeding year.
 “ 4th. Because the completion of these great lines of communication will give to all
 “ the North American Provinces a degree of internal strength and security, and con-
 “ sideration abroad, which will far transcend any pecuniary hazards which may be
 “ incurred.
 “ 5th. Because the completion of these lines will draw into the Province much of
 “ the surplus labor and capital of Europe, &c.”

This Report was published in the Colonial and in some of the English papers. It was transmitted by His Honor the Administrator of the Government, to the Colonial Office, accompanied by a Despatch, of which the following is a copy :

No. 8.

Government House, Halifax, August 4, 1851.

MY LORD—

Referring to your Lordship's Despatch of the 14th of March, No. 569, addressed to the Governor General, I have now the honor to enclose a copy of the Report made to this Government by Mr. Howe, the Delegate selected to attend the Conference at Toronto, held under your Lordship's instructions.

The important measure matured at that Conference seeming to depend on the Legislative action of the Provinces interested, and the spirit if not the letter of the law rendering an appeal to the constituencies of Nova-Scotia indispensable before the Session could be held, I deemed it to consist with my duty to dissolve Parliament by Proclamation, on the 29th day of July.

In taking this step I have been sustained by the unanimous opinion of the Executive Council, and trust that it will meet with your Lordship's approval.

The Elections will be held on the 28th of August, and the Writs are returnable on the 20th September.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. BAZALGETTE,
Administrator.

The Right Hon. EARL GREY, &c. &c. &c.

The official answer, addressed to His Honor the Administrator, was in these terms :

Downing-Street,

Downing Street, 27th August, 1851.

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 8, of the 4th of August, enclosing a printed copy of the Report made by Mr. Howe to the Government of Nova-Scotia, of his proceedings with respect to the Railway Conference; and I have to acquaint you that I am not aware of any objection to the measure which, with the advice of your Council, you have adopted, of dissolving the Provincial Parliament.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
GREY.

The Officer Administering the Government of Nova-Scotia.

The Government of New Brunswick was re-constructed, or rather strengthened, on the 1st of August. It will be seen by the following Memorandum that the support of the three gentlemen, who went into the Executive Council, was secured on the express condition that both lines were to be made:

“ NEW BRUNSWICK.

“ *Memorandum in regard to the Railway policy of the Provincial Government.*

“ That the proposals made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as expressed in Mr. Hawes’s letter, under date of 10th of March, 1851, upon the subject of Railways, in this Province, shall be accepted in full, so far as the amount necessary is concerned, and upon the propositions specified in Mr. Howe’s Report to his Government on his return from the Deputation to Canada, or on terms not less favorable; and upon such better modification of the terms specified in Mr. Hawes’s letter respecting the securities to be offered by the Province as can be obtained, *it being distinctly understood that the Government will not accept any proposals for building the Great Trunk Line which shall not embrace in an equally favorable and explicit manner the European and North American Railway*—the liability for the latter line being solely confined to the Province.

“ It is also understood that the Government will urge upon the Imperial Government the propriety of obtaining Imperial aid, in addition to the guarantee, in consideration of the valuable lands which will be conceded by New Brunswick along both lines for Emigration purposes, and of the great national importance of the undertaking.”

Fredericton, August 1, 1851.

This document, or a report of the facts it discloses, was, I presume, transmitted to Downing Street in August. That the gentlemen who went into the Council at that time would then have given in their adhesion to the Government, had Mr. Hawes’s letter been understood to include provision only for a Railway which would not come within 100 miles of the commercial centre of New Brunswick which two of them represented, those who know that Province will not readily believe.

Praying your Excellency’s pardon for the length of this communication,

I have, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

His Excellency SIR JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

Government

Government House, Halifax, December 24, 1851.

MY LORD—

Referring to my Despatch of the 12th December, I have the honor to enclose a copy of a Despatch which I have this day addressed to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with a copy of a Report from Mr. Howe by which it was accompanied.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. HARVEY.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, &c.

A similar Letter with enclosure, addressed to SIR EDMUND W. HEAD.

Government House, Fredericton, N. B., December 30, 1851.

SIR—

I have had the honor of receiving your Excellency's Despatch of December 24th, inclosing a copy of an additional Report made by Mr. Howe to your Excellency, and a copy of a Despatch addressed to the Colonial Secretary.

With reference to the last paragraph of Mr. Howe's Report, it is right that I should inform you that I forwarded a copy of the Memorandum quoted by Mr. Howe, to the Secretary of State on the 2nd of August, and on the 5th of September I received from Earl Grey a Despatch, of which a copy is enclosed. This Despatch, as a matter of course, was communicated to my Council.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) EDMUND HEAD.

His Excellency SIR JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. K. C. H. &c.

No. 288.

Downing Street, August 28, 1851.

SIR—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 51, of the 2nd of August, reporting the resignation of Mr. Hill of his seat in the Executive Council, and the provisional appointment of three gentlemen to fill the vacancies which have occurred in that body.

I approve of the retiring Member retaining his rank and precedence as a mark of the sense entertained of his service. I have submitted to the Queen the names of the three new Members, and the necessary warrants for their appointment will be forwarded to you by an early opportunity.

With respect to the memorandum of your Council appended to your Despatch, it would be premature to enter upon the consideration of a proposal not yet submitted to me, but I think it right to observe that Her Majesty's Government would not be prepared to recommend to Parliament to extend assistance to the projected Railways in British North America, further than was promised in my Despatch of the 14th of March last.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) GREY.

His Excellency SIR EDMUND W. HEAD, BARR. &c.

No. 297.

Downing Street, January 9, 1852.

SIR—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch of the 11th December last, enclosing a Report by Mr. Howe, on the subject of his having misinterpreted the views of Her Majesty's Government in undertaking to aid the North American Provinces in the construction of an Inter-colonial Railway. I have also received your subsequent Despatch of the 24th December, enclosing a second Report from that gentlemen on the same subject.

2. I greatly regret that a misunderstanding should have arisen, respecting the extent to which Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to recommend, that the Loan to be raised by the Provinces for this purpose, should be guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament. I do not of course doubt Mr. Howe's assertion, that I failed to make him understand my views on this question, as I certainly failed to detect the misconception with regard to them into which he had fallen, nor did I for a moment suppose till I read your speech on opening the late Session of the Legislature of the Province, that my Despatches and Communications on this subject, were construed to bear any other sense than that which they were intended, and still, in my opinion, appear to convey.

3. From a perusal of these Reports, I observe, that Mr. Howe, in explaining the view which he has taken of the proposal of Her Majesty's Government, dwells, not so much on the letter of Mr. Hawes of the 10th March, 1851, in which the decision of Her Majesty's Government was communicated to him under my direction, as on the language which he has himself held since his return to America, in reference to his communication with me, and upon his having assumed throughout those communications, that New Brunswick would not be ready to join with Nova-Scotia and Canada in the construction of the proposed line of communication from Halifax to Quebec, except upon the condition that the arrangement should embrace, in equally favorable terms, a provision for a branch line between the projected Railway, and the Railways of the United States.

4. As to the first of these statements, I have to observe, that I perceive, now that my attention has been drawn to them, that there are, in some of Mr. Howe's Reports, addressed to the Government of Nova-Scotia, and in his letters and speeches which were communicated to me, expressions which I ought to have understood to imply that he expected Her Majesty's Government to make an application to Parliament for assistance for both lines; I can only account for my having failed to perceive this, by supposing that, owing to the very great length of these papers, I must, in reading them, have overlooked the particular expressions to which my attention is now directed, or have read them with so full a belief that Mr. Howe was well aware of the limits within which Her Majesty's Government proposed that the assistance of Parliament should be confined, as to have attached to them a different meaning from that which they were intended to bear, by supposing that Mr. Howe meant to say that both lines were to be executed, but only one with the assistance of Parliament.

5. Adverting in the next place to the other statement, I have undoubtedly always understood, that it was unlikely that the people and Legislature of New-Brunswick would be disposed to enter into the plan of the Quebec and Halifax Railway, unless the Portland line could also be constructed. At the same time, I believed that I had made it fully understood, in the repeated conversations which I had with Mr. Howe, and in interviews with other persons interested in the New-Brunswick Railways, that the view which Her Majesty's Government took of the subject was, that, looking to the very great number of important public works projected, in almost every British Colony, and to the extent of the demand for the assistance of this country in completing them,

assistance could not be given, without inconvenience and risk, unless it were strictly limited to objects calculated to promote some important interests of the Empire at large, and not merely of some individual Colony. The projected line from Halifax to Quebec answered this description, because its construction tended to draw closer the bonds uniting the North American Provinces with each other, and with the mother country; but the various other Railways that were projected, though no doubt calculated to be very useful to the several Provinces, would not have had any such important bearing upon the interests of the Empire at large; and it appeared to me, therefore, that they ought to be executed by the Colonies interested, or by private enterprise, when practicable, but without any responsibility being incurred by the mother country for the expenditure.

6. The Despatches addressed to the respective Governors of the Colonies, and the letter of Mr. Hawes, will be found to be in strict conformity with this view of the subject; but the principle is laid down so clearly in the following extract from Mr. Hawes's letter, that it will be unnecessary to cite any other passage in support of what I have stated:

"In the first place, as Her Majesty's Government are of opinion, that they would not be justified in asking Parliament to allow the credit of this country to be pledged for any object not of great importance to the British Empire as a whole, (and they do not consider that the projected Railway would answer this description, unless it should establish a line of communication between the three British Provinces) it must be distinctly understood, that the work is not to be commenced, nor is any part of the Loan for the interest on which the British Treasury is to be responsible to be raised, until arrangements are made with the Provinces of New Brunswick and Canada, by which the construction of a line of Railway passing wholly through British Territories, from Halifax to Quebec or Montreal, shall be provided for, to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government."

7. I must also add, that New Brunswick being, in the opinion of many of its inhabitants, more interested in the southern line, my belief was, that contemplating the execution of this line by such means as could be found without the assistance of Parliament, the people of New Brunswick would find a great advantage in the execution of the Halifax and Quebec line by the assistance of Parliament, because this would provide for the execution of that portion of the line through Nova-Scotia which would be common to both, without requiring that the capital should be provided on the spot, and would thus leave a large amount of such capital available for the line which New Brunswick was to execute for itself.

8. Having thus adverted to that part of Mr. Howe's statement, of which the object is to show, that I had not been left in ignorance of his understanding as to the proposal to be submitted to Parliament,—I have next to consider, what were the actual engagements into which Her Majesty's Government entered, and what the decision arrived at, on Mr. Howe's application, as communicated to him in Mr. Hawse's letter of the 10th of March; in this letter, Mr. Hawse was directed to inform him, that the guarantee of a loan, which Nova-Scotia proposed to obtain for the construction of that portion of the projected line to be established on British Territory, between the Provinces of Nova-Scotia, New Brunswick, and Canada, which would pass through the Province of Nova-Scotia, would be granted upon condition, that no part of the loan should be raised until arrangements were made with Canada and New Brunswick, by which the construction of a line of Railway, passing wholly through British Territory from Halifax to Quebec, should be provided for, to the satisfaction of the Government,—and that to facilitate such arrangement, Her Majesty's Government would recommend to Parliament, that the like assistance should be rendered to those Provinces as to Nova-Scotia, in obtaining loans for the construction of their respective portions of the work.

9. It is quite clear, therefore, that no assistance was promised to New-Brunswick in the construction of any line but that one which would form part of a continuous Railway from Halifax to Quebec. The expression "the line," is repeatedly used in describing the object for which the loan was to be guaranteed; and to make it perfectly clear what that line was, it is stated, that "any deviation from the line recommended by Major Robinson and Captain Henderson, must be subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government."

10. And when it is added, that Her Majesty's Government would by no means object to its forming part of the plan which may be determined upon, that it should include a provision for establishing a communication between the projected Railway and the Railways of the United States, it is obvious, as I have already pointed out in my Despatch to you of the 27th of November last, that nothing further was contemplated in that passage, than that Her Majesty's Government would sanction such a provision for this purpose, as the Legislature of New-Brunswick may deem expedient to make, upon its own liabilities.

11. Mr. Hawes's letter was acknowledged by Mr. Howe, on the day following that on which it was received, in a letter which I have now before me; and the expressions used by Mr. Howe on that occasion, left me under the impression, that he was fully aware that it was one Railroad only for the construction of which Her Majesty's Government was prepared to propose to Parliament to advance the Funds, or to pledge the national credit, because they speak of "the work" "the Railroad" "the Great National Highway," and contain no allusion to more lines than one, or to a line of connection, across New Brunswick, with the Railroads of the United States.

12. I must also refer you to my Despatch to Lord Elgin, dated the 14th March last, copies of which I transmitted to you as well as to the Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick. Lord Elgin was then distinctly informed, that the guarantee promised by Her Majesty's Government, in accordance to the proposals and applications of Mr. Howe, would be confined to Loans required by the three Provinces for the projected Railway from Halifax to Quebec.

13. Mr. Howe, in his second Report, lays great stress on a memorandum signed by the Members of the Executive Council of New Brunswick in August 1851, and transmitted to me, as shewing that I acquiesced at that time in a much wider interpretation of Mr. Hawes's letter than I have now allowed it to admit of, inasmuch as that memorandum states that the Council "will not accept any proposal for building the Great Trunk Line which shall not embrace, in an equally favorable and explicit manner, the European and North American Railway, the liability of the latter being solely confined to the Province."

14. The inference I drew from this Memorandum, upon receiving it, was, that notwithstanding some ambiguity in the expressions made use of, the concluding words of the above extract implied, that the Members of the Executive Council of New-Brunswick, by whom the paper was signed, correctly understood Mr. Hawes's letter in the sense which I have explained above, but that they entertained a hope, that the amount of assistance to be granted to that Province might hereafter be increased. But to prevent any misconception on their part as to the intentions of Her Majesty's Government, I took occasion, in acknowledging the Despatch of Sir E. Head, enclosing that Memorandum, to observe, with respect to it, that it would be "premature to enter upon the consideration of a proposal not yet submitted to me, but I think it right to observe, that Her Majesty's Government would not be prepared to recommend to Parliament to extend assistance to the projected Railways in British North America, further than was promised in my Despatch of the 14th of March last."

15. I must again express my regret, that on a point of so much importance, Mr. Howe should have misunderstood the views of Her Majesty's Government, and the
tenor

tenor of my Despatches on this subject. The extent to which the assistance of Parliament should be asked for, towards the establishment of Railway communication in the North American Provinces, formed the subject of careful deliberation at the time when Mr. Howe was in this country, and he was made acquainted with the decision eventually arrived at by Her Majesty's Government, in language which even now I am of opinion was so explicit and unambiguous, that I cannot regard myself as responsible for the error, into which he has been betrayed, most probably, by the natural eagerness with which he pursued an object of such deep importance to the whole of British North America. I have only to add, that I hope the Legislature of Nova-Scotia will not too hastily abandon as impracticable, the design of executing this great work, with the limited amount of assistance which Her Majesty's Government are ready to recommend to Parliament, and which I confidently believe that Parliament would readily grant.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieutenant Governor SIR JOHN HARVEY.

Government House, Fredericton, January 23, 1852.

SIR—

This letter will be delivered to your Excellency, by the Hon. E. B. Chandler, a Member of my Executive Council, who accompanies three gentlemen, Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor General of British North America.

I have reason to believe, that an understanding exists between my advisers and the gentlemen representing Lord Elgin's government, on the subject of the proposed Railway from Halifax to Quebec. The liberal view taken by the Legislature of Nova-Scotia, under your Excellency's guidance, leads me to anticipate no serious obstacle on the part of your Government to the arrangements now contemplated.

Propositions made to Her Majesty's Government on behalf of these Provinces, will acquire much strength from the fact, that the three Governments individually co-operate in promoting the same scheme. I know that your Excellency and your Council would hail such a result with sincere satisfaction.

Mr. Chandler will explain to your Excellency, the basis on which it is hoped by my Council, that a definite proposal may at last be made in conjunction with Canada and Nova-Scotia.

I have the honor, &c.

EDMUND HEAD.

His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B., K. C. H.

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned, Members of the Executive Council of Canada and New Brunswick, having come to Halifax, with the view of ascertaining definitively, whether—in the event of the Government of New Brunswick submitting to the Legislature of that Province, a measure, based on the third proposition offered for its consideration on the 21st June last, by the Government of Canada, and by the Hon. Joseph Howe, on behalf of the Province of Nova-Scotia, for the construction, on joint account of the three Provinces, of a line of Railway from Halifax to Quebec, with the aid of the Imperial Government—Nova-Scotia will be prepared to co-operate in that work, notwithstanding the

the recent despatches from the Right Honorable Earl Grey, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of Nova-Scotia,—and having conferred with the Members of the Executive Council of Nova-Scotia on the subject, propose to submit their views more formally for consideration.

The scheme of uniting the three Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova-Scotia, by a Railroad, originated in the latter Province, which sought the assistance of Canada and New Brunswick, in obtaining a preliminary survey of the line at the common expense of the three Provinces, and which has repeatedly pressed upon them various schemes for effecting an object peculiarly advantageous to Nova-Scotia, and especially to its important seaport, Halifax. The propositions of Nova-Scotia were invariably met in that liberal spirit, which, in the opinion of the undersigned, should influence the negotiations of the Governments of great Provinces. The importance of the object having been admitted, it became, with the Governments of Canada and New Brunswick, a subject of anxious consideration how the various obstacles, which from time to time presented themselves, might be removed. The first scheme suggested was, that the work should be undertaken by the Imperial Government, the three Provinces contributing an annual sum to make up any deficiency in revenue. The principle then adopted was, that each Province should bear an equal share of such contribution. The Imperial Government having declined to undertake the work, the scheme was abandoned as impracticable, and the Provinces directed their attention separately to those lines which appeared to them as of the highest importance in a commercial point of view. While Canada and New Brunswick were engaged in following out their plans of improvement, Nova-Scotia appointed the Hon. Mr. Howe to proceed to England, to obtain the means of constructing the Nova-Scotia section of the trunk line which it was proposed to connect with the European and North American line in New-Brunswick. While in England, Mr. Howe urged strongly on Her Majesty's Government, to aid Nova-Scotia, exclusively, in her projected Railroad. This separate and exclusive aid having been refused, the scheme of uniting the three Provinces by a line of Railway, was revived, and Mr. Howe returned from his mission, having succeeded in obtaining a proposition from the Imperial Government, which he lost no time in pressing most earnestly on the sister Provinces. Earl Grey having suggested, that the Lower Provinces should send deputations to the Governor-General, the Honbles. Messrs. Howe and Chandler proceeded in June last to Toronto, and held conferences on the subject with the Governor-General, and the Members of his Council, which resulted in a Memorandum dated the 21st June last, in which the parties express an anxious desire to surmount any obstacles which might present themselves to the success of the enterprise. After a full discussion of the subject, the proposition which seemed most likely to obtain the assent of New-Brunswick, was as follows: "That the line between Halifax and Quebec should be undertaken on the joint account of the three Provinces, and that the Crown Lands lying on each side of the line should be conceded by each Province for the benefit of the Road, and that until payment of the cost of construction, and interest, the receipts should be common property; after which, each Province to own that portion of the Road which passes over its own territory." This proposition having been favorably entertained by the Government of New-Brunswick, the Government of Canada submitted a measure to the Legislature of that Province to give it effect, which they succeeded in carrying. It was agreed that the scheme should be submitted to Nova-Scotia as soon as practicable, and accordingly an extra Session of the Legislature of that Province was held, with the view of obtaining its concurrence, and the result was the passage of an Act based on the Toronto proposition. Although no reference was made in that proposition to the European and North American line, yet it was clearly understood

that the assent of New-Brunswick could only be obtained to the main line by the assurance of Imperial aid in the construction of the European line. That aid, it appears from Earl Grey's Despatches, will not be granted, and it therefore follows, that the northern line must be considered as entirely abandoned for the present. The only line, therefore, which is now open for consideration, is one which, following Major Robinson's line from Point Levi to River du Loup, or Trois Pistoles, would cross to Lake Temiscouta, and from thence traverse in its main course, a country watered by tributaries of the river St. John, to the city of St. John, from which city it would take the European line to the Bend of the Peticodiac, from whence it would follow any line through Nova-Scotia that may be found most eligible by that Province. That such a line would meet the approbation of the Imperial Government, if supported by the Governments of the three Provinces, the undersigned confidently anticipate, and the more so, as it is now evident, that in case of its rejection, the whole scheme must be abandoned, a result which however much it would be to be deplored, ought, if inevitable, to be ascertained as soon as possible. The line above suggested is not inconsistent with the Toronto proposition, nor with that of the Imperial Government, in both of which propositions the location of the line was left for future consideration. The undersigned, however, have learned with regret, since their arrival in Halifax, from their conversations with the Members of the Executive Council of Nova-Scotia, that a new difficulty is likely to arise. It is said that the understanding in Nova-Scotia was that the Northern or Major Robinson's line was to be adopted, and that in case Canada and New-Brunswick are favorable to the Southern route, Nova-Scotia will not be prepared to carry out the Toronto proposition. The undersigned cannot admit that Nova-Scotia had any just grounds for assuming that the Northern line would be the one adopted, and, as the New-Brunswick Legislature has granted liberal aid to the European line, which under the scheme now proposed will only extend from the City of St. John to the frontier, it appears to the undersigned, that Nova-Scotia will obtain her two great objects, a connection with the Atlantic Cities of the United States,—as well as with Canada and the Western States, by the St. Lawrence route. In a commercial point of view, the question as to the eligibility of the two routes does not admit of an argument. The Southern line, there is sufficient ground for believing, would be a remunerative one. The great Lumbering regions in New-Brunswick and Maine, take large supplies of bread stuffs and provisions which are now subject to enormous charges for transport. It is the interest of Nova-Scotia, as well as of the other Provinces, that this great line should not cause a heavy charge on her revenue, and thus cripple her means of extending branch lines to connect with the great Trunk. The Southern route is defensible in a commercial point of view, and money being obtained, at a little over three per cent, will probably pay. The other line, would for some years at least, pay little if anything more than working expenses. The undersigned, having stated the grounds on which they believe that the only scheme now practicable for connecting the British Provinces by a line of Railway, is the one suggested above, have only to urge upon the Government of Nova-Scotia, which has hitherto taken the lead in pressing for the construction of this work, not to refuse to co-operate with the Sister Provinces, in a proposition to the Imperial Government, which must be a final one.

F. HINCKS,
E. P. TACHE,
JOHN YOUNG,
ED. B. CHANDLER.

Halifax, January 28, 1852.

Memorandum

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned, Members of the Executive Council of Nova-Scotia, having maturely considered the altered circumstances in which the Colonial Governments are placed, by the construction put on Mr. Hawes's letter of the 10th March, by Earl Grey's Despatches of the 27th November and 9th of January,—

And, having considered the written proposition submitted by the Honorable Messrs. Hincks, Taché, Young, and Chandler, Delegates from the sister Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick, and the verbal explanations of those gentlemen, are not prepared to advise His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to recommend to Parliament to grant the money required on the terms proposed, for the following reasons:

The agreement entered into between the three Provinces, represented at Toronto, was based upon the construction then given to Mr. Hawes's letter of the 10th of March.

By that agreement, Nova-Scotia, in consideration of her making one third of the line to the St. Lawrence, secured, not only the advantage of Roads to the chief centres of commerce in Canada, New-Brunswick, and the United States, but, if the Northern or any direct route had been selected, she would have participated in the Carrying Trade of Western Canada, of the Seaports on the Gulf, and have established very intimate relations with the population which might have been thrown into Central New-Brunswick.

The Delegates from the Sister Provinces now propose, that, having no positive assurance of the completion of the European line, abandoning all hope of connections with the Gulf Seaports or the settlements of Central New-Brunswick, and adopting a line up the River St. John, Nova-Scotia should still make one-third of it. This is scarcely reasonable. The equivalents being varied or withdrawn, this Province should be relieved from a burthen which she assumed under very different circumstances.

Besides, if the St. Lawrence and European lines are combined, New Brunswick will have 100 miles less of road to make, while the quantity of land to be thrown into common stock will be largely diminished. The undersigned are confident that the proposition now made by the Honorable Delegates, would not meet the approval of the Provincial Parliament, even if submitted with the whole influence of the Executive Government.

J. B. UNIACKE.
MICHAEL TOBIN.
JAMES McNAB.
JOSEPH HOWE.
HUGH BELL.
SAMUEL CREELMAN.

28th January, 1852.

MEMORANDUM.

The undersigned, Members of the Executive Council of Canada, have learned, with deep regret, that the Government of Nova-Scotia is of opinion, that in the event of the Halifax and Quebec Railway being located on a line traversing the country, watered by the tributaries of the River St. John, to the City of St. John's, and thence following the line of the European and North American Railway to the frontier of Nova-Scotia, the Legislature of that Province would not be likely to take so large an interest in the work, as was contemplated by the proposition agreed to at Toronto, by the Government of Canada and Mr. Howe, and submitted for the consideration of the Government of
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New Brunswick. It is needless to discuss further the subject of the location of the line, and the undersigned feel that no further assistance can be expected from Canada than what has been, on all occasions, frankly offered. It is well known that the line between Quebec and Halifax is not a favorite one with the people of Canada. It is true that the opposition to the scheme has arisen, in a great degree, from want of information, among the inhabitants residing west of the District of Quebec, of that highly valuable tract of country on the south bank of the River St. Lawrence, from Quebec to the Eastern frontier of Canada. This part of the Province is almost unknown to the people of Upper Canada, and two of the undersigned have, for the first time, had an opportunity of visiting it on their late journey. They are now enabled to confirm all that has been said by Major Robinson, and others, with regard to the importance of opening Railway communication through a country, which has been well described as a "continued village." Though their journey was performed at a most unfavorable period of the year, the general appearance of the farm houses, with the excellent barns, and other out-buildings, was such as to satisfy them, that a people, evidently in such a prosperous condition, must have the advantage of a fertile soil, and be of industrious habits, and that there is reasonable ground for expecting that a line of Railway, which, owing to the favorable character of the gradients, might be constructed very cheaply, would prove remunerative. It is not unworthy of remark in this place, that in crossing the portage road from Riviere du Loup to Lake Temiscouta, the undersigned met no less than forty-two sleighs, in one day, returning from New Brunswick, having delivered loads of pork and flour, destined for the supply of the lumbering regions of New Brunswick and Maine. The flour had been manufactured in Upper Canada, and the cost of transportation from Riviere du Loup to the Little Falls, in New Brunswick, a distance of about seventy miles, was 6s. 3d. currency per barrel. They ascertained further, that Upper Canada flour was carried as far south as the Grand Falls, a distance of thirty-six miles further, at a cost of 2s. 6d. per barrel additional. The points south of the Grand Falls are supplied from the city of St. John, and principally with Upper Canada flour, which has reached that seaport by New-York or Boston, by the route of the American Canals and Railroads.—To divert so important a trade to the St. Lawrence, must be of immense importance to all the Provinces, and that it can be diverted, and that the Railroad between the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic will be most advantageous to all the Provinces, the undersigned entertain no doubt. Having pointed out the commercial advantages of those sections of the line which are least appreciated, they deem it unnecessary to dwell on the acknowledged merits of the section within Nova-Scotia, or of that between St. John and the Nova-Scotia frontier. It is likewise unnecessary for the undersigned to dwell further on the importance to the three Provinces, of securing a line between Portland and Halifax, which has been a favorite one in Canada, as well as in Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, as it will open a direct communication by Railway between Montreal and Halifax by the St. Lawrence and Atlantic route, as well as by the Quebec route. The undersigned are unwilling to believe that the Government and Legislature of Nova-Scotia will assume the serious responsibility of finally rejecting the proposal of the Imperial Government to aid in the construction of a work of such importance to British America as the Halifax and Quebec Railway, and they therefore feel it incumbent upon them to make a final appeal to the Governments both of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick. It cannot, in their opinion, be denied, that by the adoption of the Southern route New-Brunswick will obtain many advantages, and that she is therefore in a position to grant increased aid to the construction of the main trunk. The undersigned would offer as a final proposition, that the line should be constructed on joint account of the three Provinces, as suggested at Toronto, but that Nova-Scotia should only be called upon to take an interest of *one-fourth* in the common

mon Stock, while New-Brunswick should be required to take *five-twelfths*, and Canada as originally proposed *one-third*. It is of course understood by the undersigned, that in accordance with the terms of Mr. Hawes's letter to Mr. Howe, Imperial aid will at least be granted to the line to Montreal, the responsibility for the construction of the section between Quebec and Montreal, falling exclusively upon Canada. That Province, in order to complete its trunk line, will have to construct, either by public or private enterprise, the line from Montreal to the Detroit River, a distance of about 600 miles. As this line is one of importance to all the Provinces, as well as to the Empire, the undersigned hope that the proposition of the Imperial Government will be construed in the most liberal manner, but at all events, they can entertain no doubt as to the extension of aid to the line between Quebec and Montreal, as the passage in Mr. Hawes's letter referring to "Quebec or Montreal," is cited by Earl Grey in his Despatch of the 9th inst. The undersigned in making to Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick a final proposition, have the satisfaction of believing, that in the event of its rejection, Canada will be relieved from all responsibility for the failure of the grand scheme of uniting the British Provinces of North America by a Railway.

F. HINCKS.
E. P. TACHE.
JOHN YOUNG.

Halifax, 29th January, 1852.

(Copy.)

Waverly House, Halifax, January 29, 1852.

SIR—

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a Memorandum, signed by myself and two of my colleagues, now in Halifax, suggesting a new scheme for the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway. I entertain sanguine hopes, that Nova-Scotia will assent to this proposition, and I earnestly entreat of you to consider it favorably, and to obtain the immediate concurrence of the Government of New-Brunswick, and an assurance that that Government will submit it to the favorable consideration of the Legislature, with the weight of its influence.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) F. HINCKS.

Hon. E. B. CHANDLER.

Halifax, January 29, 1852.

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day, containing a copy of a Memorandum, signed by the Members of the Executive Council of Canada, now in Halifax, suggesting a new scheme for the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway, and pressing for the immediate concurrence of the Government of New-Brunswick. Before entering into the consideration of any new proposition, I am desirous of calling the attention of yourself and colleagues to a new scheme, the outlines of which I have learned since my arrival in Halifax.

I have been informed that, by the next mail, a proposition is expected from eminent capitalists in England (who have been largely engaged in Railway contracts), the basis of which will, in substance, be—that the Quebec and Halifax, and European and North American lines, will be constructed by a private company, under an Imperial Charter, the Provinces being required to make an annual grant in favor of the Company of from £90,000 to £100,000, to be divided amongst them, and to be continued for 20 years; and the further contribution of from 3 to 5,000,000 of acres of land. Such is an outline of the proposition which, I have reason to believe, will be made by next mail,—and I have to request, that you will favor me with the opinion of the Delegates from Canada, as to its practicability.

I am, Sir,
Your most obediant,
(Signed) E. B. CHANDLER.

HON. FRANCIS HINCKS.

Waverly House, Halifax, 29th January, 1852.

SIR—

I lose no time in replying to your letter of this day, the object of which is to ascertain the opinions of myself and colleagues, as to the practicability of constructing the European and North American Railway, as well as the Quebec and Halifax, through the instrumentality of a private Company, which would require as a condition, an annual grant for 20 years, of from £90,000 to £100,000, besides a large tract of the public domain. Prior to the receipt of your letter, I had been made aware of the proposition to which you refer, and had discussed it, not only with the Honbles. Messrs. Tachè and Young, but likewise with Mr. Howe, and other gentlemen of Nova-Scotia. I am therefore enabled to give you a prompt answer to your enquiry, and to assure you that it would not be entertained for a moment.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
F. HINCKS.

The Honble. E. B. CAANDLER.

The undersigned, Member of the Executive Council of New Brunswick, has given his anxious consideration to the Memorandum, signed by Messrs. Hincks, Tachè, and Young, Members of the Executive Council of Canada, suggesting a new scheme for the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway.

The undersigned participates fully in the regret expressed by the Delegates from Canada, at the decision of the Members of the Nova-Scotian Council, by their Memorandum of the 28th instant. It is well known, that the line of Railway, on which public opinion in New Brunswick was concentrated, was the European and North American; a line, which there was every reason to believe, would prove remunerative; and which, instead of embarrassing the finances of the Province, would have facilitated the extension of a Rail Road system, which, at no distant time, would have included the seaports on the Gulf, as well as the territory designated as central New Bruuswick.

the

The Government and Legislature of New Brunswick have, moreover, been persuaded, that by assuming a large responsibility for a line that would not, for many years be a paying one, they would not only seriously embarrass their finances, but would deprive the bulk of the population, of the advantage of a line of Railway that would subject them to no loss.

When the undersigned was deputed by His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, to visit Toronto in June last, at a conference invited by the Governor General, he was fettered by resolutions of both Houses of the Legislature of New-Brunswick, rejecting any proposition based on the conditions contained in Mr. Hawes's letter of the 10th of March last. At that Conference, Mr. Howe, the Delegate from Nova-Scotia, earnestly pressed the importance of the Great Trunk Line, between Halifax and Quebec, as a means of connecting the British Provinces in close communion and friendly relations. Mr. Howe was aware, that the scheme advocated by him, was not favorably received in New-Brunswick, and but for the inducement of obtaining the aid of the Imperial guarantee for the European and North American line, the co-operation of New Brunswick could not have been secured. Even, with this advantage, it was with great hesitation that the Government of New Brunswick undertook the serious responsibility of assuming that portion of the risk which was proposed at Toronto.

It would, at that time, have been held as a wholly inadmissible proposition, that New Brunswick should be called upon to make the section of the line within her own territory. It is evident that such an arrangement was never contemplated by the Imperial Government. Mr. Hawes, in his letter to Mr. Howe, says: "If it should appear that, by leaving it to each Province to make that part of the line passing through its own territory, the proportion of the whole cost of the work which would fall upon any one Province, would exceed its proportion of the advantage to be gained by it, then the question is to remain open for future consideration, whether some contribution should not be made by the other Provinces towards that part of the line." There can, in the opinion of the undersigned, be no doubt in the mind of any one, that the paragraph above cited, was an intimation to Nova-Scotia—the Province deriving the greatest advantage from the line, and, at the same time, having the smallest portion within her territory—that she would be expected to contribute more than the cost of her own line.

The proposition, to take an interest of one third in the line, emanated from Nova-Scotia, in conjunction with Canada. It was pressed on New Brunswick, and was, after much consideration by her Government, reluctantly consented to, they being unwilling to assume the responsibility of refusing to co-operate with the sister Provinces in a great national undertaking, and of rejecting the liberal offer of the guarantee of the Imperial Government.

The Government of New-Brunswick has faithfully adhered to its obligations, and, with this view, had prepared a measure to be submitted to the Legislature, which was, for this purpose, convened at an early and inconvenient period. Difficulties, arising from misunderstandings, for which New-Brunswick is not responsible, have precluded the possibility of New-Brunswick adhering rigidly to the Toronto proposition, and accordingly the Government of New-Brunswick, when invited by the Delegates from Canada to consider a new proposition, did not feel justified in declining to do so; the change of route being inevitable, the Government of New-Brunswick anticipated no difficulty on the part of Nova-Scotia, in carrying out the spirit of her own proposition, made at Toronto. It, however, appears from the Memorandum of the Executive Councillors of Nova-Scotia, that the construction of a great Trunk Line of Railway to the chief centres of commerce in Canada and New-Brunswick, and the union of the great Provinces of British America, in close commercial and friendly relations, are not sufficient inducements

inducements for Nova-Scotia to co-operate with her Sister Colonies, and, that she accordingly declines to take an interest of one-third in the projected work.

Without, however, dwelling further on the subject, the undersigned has now to reply to the final proposition made by the Canadian Delegates, in their Memorandum of the 29th inst. That proposition calls on New-Brunswick to take an interest of five-twelfths, or nearly one half of the whole line from Halifax to Quebec, while Nova-Scotia is only required to take one quarter. These proportions, the undersigned feels bound to urge, press heavily on New-Brunswick, but feeling that the responsibility is cast upon New-Brunswick of accepting or refusing, what must be considered as a final proposition, for the construction of a great national and inter-colonial work, and that the suggestions made by the Canadian Delegates may be considered in the light of the award of arbitrators between Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, he is prepared to state, that having communicated with the Government he represents—they will be ready to submit to her Legislature now in session, a measure in accordance with the proposition of the Canadian Delegates.

(Signed) E. B. CHANDLER.

Halifax, 31st January, 1852.

Waverly House, Halifax, January 31, 1852.

SIR—

We have the honor to enclose, copies of a Memorandum from the Hon. E. B. Chandler, a Member of the Executive Council of New-Brunswick, and of accompanying correspondence, from which you will learn that the Government of that Province is prepared to submit to the Legislature a measure for the construction of the Quebec and Halifax Railway, based on the proposition which we offered for the consideration of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, on the 29th instant. We sincerely hope that the Government of Nova-Scotia will assume the responsibility of submitting a similar measure to the Legislature, now in Session. Should the present attempt at negotiation prove a failure, not only will the three Provinces be deprived of the advantages of the Imperial guarantee, and, consequently, of inter-colonial communication, but there is serious ground for apprehension, that the refusal, on the part of Nova-Scotia, to co-operate with the Sister Provinces in this great national undertaking, will have a baneful influence on all our relations. The responsibility, for the failure of this great enterprize, must now rest upon Nova-Scotia, which has hitherto taken the lead in advocating the measure. We trust that you will be able to communicate to us the final decision of the Government of Nova-Scotia, on the proposition recently submitted by us, before our departure for Canada, and we think it only candid to inform you that, in our opinion, the rejection of this proposition by Nova-Scotia, will materially injure the British American Colonies in the estimation of the Imperial Government, and of the people of the United Kingdom.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,

F. HINCKS,
E. P. TACHE,
JOHN YOUNG.

HON. JOSEPH HOWE.

APPENDIX No. 3.

Halifax, January 21st, 1852.

SIR—

We have the honor to hand you herewith, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor, our Report of the Hook and Line Mackarel Fishery for the past year, together with the several documents relating thereto, and shall hand you our Account Current so soon as the final disbursements can be made up.

We have the honor to remain,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

THOS. S. TOBIN,

WM. PRYOR, JUNR.

L. O. C. DOYLE.

} *Commissioners of
Hook & Line Mac-
karel Fishery.*

To the Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Provincial Secretary, &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The Commission with which we were intrusted by your Excellency for the por-year, having drawn to a close, we have the honor to transmit herewith, for the infastmation of your Excellency, the documents marked A and B, explanatory of the course the Commissioners have pursued in carrying out the provisions of the Act for the encouragement of the Hook and Line Fishery, and which, they trust, will be approved of.

Your Excellency will observe, that there were entered for the fishery, 107 vessels, of the aggregate tonnage of 4783 tons, and manned with 1012 men; and that the applicants for the bounty (having completed their Certificates according to law) were 75 vessels, comprising 3378 tons, and 699 men. To these latter the amount granted by the Act has been paid.

The Commissioners deem it a part of their present duty, to report to your Excellency, their views of the present state of this fishery, as well as of the fisheries of the Province generally.

While the Commissioners regret to have to report that the result of the hook and line fishery of this Province has been, on the whole, unprofitable the past season, they feel fully persuaded the bounty money has been well expended, and that it will be productive of great benefit, in the experience gained by our people; and that the future management of the fishery will ensure to them better success.

The average take of the 75 vessels that persevered for the full time [3 months], as far as the Commissioners have ascertained, was about 125 barrels, but their voyages were very unequal—some of the smaller craft having brought in 240 to 250 barrels, while many of the larger ones returned with 25 to 50 barrels only.

The cause of their disappointment, as well as the loss of the net and seine fishery of the shores, is attributed to the interference of an immense fleet of American fishermen in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the past season, occupying the best fishing grounds within the limits of the treaty,—provided with a new and superior class of vessels, fitted with all the needful appliances, and variety of bait, which a long experience, aided by a well endowed and careful nursery, has taught them the value of.

These vessels have returned to the United States, many having made two and three voyages each, during the summer, with full fares, and resulting, altogether, in one of the most successful mackarel seasons for many years past.

The Commissioners consider it quite unnecessary to bring to the notice of your Excellency, the detail of the encroachments and hurtful proceedings of the foreign fishermen that surround our coast during the fishing season; it will be sufficient for them to remark, that all that has been so fully and repeatedly set forth, in the investigations and reports on the subject for the last thirty years, and with which your Excellency is acquainted, has been confirmed by the united testimony of our people, who, sailing and fishing among them the past summer, and anchoring in the same harbors, where, for months, day after day, were congregated from 250 to 300 sail at one time, had such abundant opportunity of watching their movements, and being acquainted with their practices.

The Commissioners attach to this report a paper, marked C, containing the answers of an intelligent and respectable inhabitant of Cape Canso, who was present, the past two seasons, among the fleet of fishermen, directing two of his own vessels entered for the bounty. In this paper your Excellency will perceive the nature of the questions put to the different masters of vessels with whom the Commissioners have had intercourse, and they beg to say, his answers confirm, in every respect, their several communications.

It is not difficult to understand the cause of the active and eager desire of the American fishermen to increase their catch of mackarel. Twenty-five millions of people agree to pay to 15 to 20,000 of their number, (being fishermen) a protection equal to $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollars for every barrel of fall mackarel they bring home. This is an inducement sufficient to stimulate a less enterprising people than such as inhabit the eastern harbors of the United States. The business has, consequently, increased until the number of their fishing vessels in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the past season, has been computed at from 1000 to 1200, and the result of their voyages has produced an inspection, in Massachusetts alone, of a total of 329,278 barrels; of which 90,411 barrels were No. 1,—102,364 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels were No. 2,—136,089 barrels No. 3,—and 412 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels No. 4. This quantity of Mackarel, together with the catch of the different ports of Maine, and other parts of the United States, will, it is supposed, fully meet their consumptive demand for the year, and prices of fall mackarel are from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollars per barrel less than at this period last year.

It is clearly evident, therefore, that had our shore fishery succeeded and produced the usual catch of fall mackarel, a market could not have been found for them in the United States, unless forced at extreme low prices.

No doubt whatever remains on the minds of the Commissioners, of the cause of the failure of the net and seine fishery on our shores.

An immense fleet of vessels provided with suitable bait, fed the fish in the gulf plentifully, until the 13th to 20th November. At this date the weather becomes too boisterous to attend the nets and seines, and they are removed for the season, the fish then pass to the westward, too late for our fishermen.

The most intelligent masters and others from whom the Commissioners have sought information, are all of one opinion with respect to the remedy needed for the preservation of the fisheries to our people. A full and perfect protection of our inherent rights by the Government, and immediate confiscation or punishment for the least infringement of the treaty of 1818.

Every master of the American fishing craft is provided with a copy of the treaty, and they freely acknowledged to several of the masters of our fishing vessels, that it would be of little use for them to remain in the gulf after September, if a violation of the treaty was not made easy for them. The nature of the fall fishing renders it absolutely necessary for success to fish within three miles of the shore.

The Cod fishery of the past season, has, as far as the Commissioners can learn, been
about

about an average. A larger number of vessels than usual fitted out for the bank fishery, and were generally successful.

The export trade from the port of Halifax, for the past year (as respects our principal article, fish) has been large, and the trade to the foreign West India Islands is largely on the increase. Porto Rico has taken 70,000 quintals of dry fish, and 15,000 barrels of mackarel and herring.—Cuba 32,000 quintals of dry fish, and 1000 barrels of pickled fish. Our sister colony, Jamaica, is however, our best customer, and has taken the past year the large quantity of 103,000 quintals of dry fish, and 43,000 barrels of mackarel, herring, and salmon, besides 3,300 barrels of fish oil, with a considerable quantity of lumber, butter, &c., from the port of Halifax alone; when we add to this the export to the same Island from Arichat, Liverpool, Yarmouth, Ragged Islands, &c, it will exhibit an important branch of our trade.

The other British West India Islands took from us the past year, 26,000 quintals of dry fish, and 4,500 barrels of pickled fish, the remainder of their supplies of fish, going to them direct from Newfoundland.

Our fish export to the United States has been, during the year, 58,146 barrels of mackarel, 18,490 barrels of herrings, 3,215 barrels of salmon, and 3,603 quintals of cod fish, the principal part in the early months of the year, remaining over from the catch of 1850.

To Canada, the past year, our export of fish has been trifling. A few shipments of herrings and oil from this port and Canso, comprising the whole.

This latter trade is much interfered with by the very illiberal laws of Canada the past two years, enforcing higher duties on shipments of West India produce from Halifax warehouses, than from foreign ports. Cuba and Porto Rico send their shipments to Canada on better terms than Nova-Scotia; that is at a less duty, on sugar, or 10d. to 1s. per cwt. according to its value. With the former shipments of produce, fish and oil generally made up the order for cargo.

The Commissioners would humbly beg to call your Excellency's attention, to the advantages to the fisheries that would follow a diminution of duties in our sister colony of Jamaica, which, even under so high a tariff, takes nearly one half of our dry fish, and a very large proportion of our mackarel, herring and oil. The present duties are higher than those of the United States, besides a heavy tonnage duty on our shipping. The duty paid in Jamaica on our annual export alone to that Island, with tonnage, amounts to about 130,000 dollars per annum.

If from any representation by our Legislature, or other negotiation, a modification of their tariff could be effected, mutually advantageous, it would, considering our present enlarged intercourse, be highly desirable. Frequent communications from commercial men in the Island, on this subject, have been received, strongly urging reciprocal advantages being introduced by the Colonies.

The Commissioners cannot close their Report without respectfully calling your Excellency's attention to the great necessity there exists for strict watchfulness over the inspection laws of pickled fish, both as regards make of barrels and quality of fish.

This last season a great deal of carelessness was manifest, both in the packing and quality, resulting in much trouble, disputes and loss.

A high standard of inspection increases the value of the fish, and facilitates, in various ways, their transfer on sale, while a want of confidence in quality, particularly with a large catch, renders the article almost valueless.

All which is most respectfully submitted by your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants,

THOMAS S. TOBIN, }
WM. PRYOR, JUNR., } Commissioners.
L. O'C. DOYLE, }

Halifax, N. S., January 20th, 1852.

A.

List of Vessels entered for Mackarel Bounty, agreeably to the Advertisement of the Commissioners.

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Tons.	Men	Where belonging.	Master.	Owner.
1851.	Schooners :					
May 27	Ellen	46	10	Lunenburg		Jos. Kaulback
" 30	Abigal	53	10	Ditto		Henry Jost
June 3	Good Intent	30	7	La Have	D. Ricard	D. Ricard
" 4	Merlin	57½	12	Port Medway	Alex. Lisk	Alex. Liske
" 6	Gad	39	8	Yarmouth	Alex. Murray	A. Murray
" 6	Zenobia	60	12	LaHave	E. Lewis	E. Lewis
" 7	Oronoco	65	13	Halifax	Perry	Wier & others
" 10	Favourite	61	12	Liverpool	W. Inniss	W. Inniss
" 10	Skip Jack	39	11	Ditto	S. Crowell	S. Crowell
" 12	Hero	46	9	LaHave	Jas. Parks	Jas. Parks
" 12	Sceptre	32	7	Ditto	J. Ritsey	J. Ritsey
" 12	Echo	38	8	Ditto	G. Ritsey	G. Ritsey
" 13	Conservative	64	13	Pugwash	L. Eaton	L. Eaton
" 13	Patagonia	49	9	Lunenburg	J. Smith	J. Smith
" 16	Wilmot	53	10	Guysborough	J. Thornton	D. Bears
" 16	Cherub	41	8	Halifax	Wm. Bears	D. Bears
" 17	Margaret	27	6	LaHave	G. Geldert	Hamilton
" 17	Regulator	31	8	Ditto	J. Seaburger	J. Seaburger
" 17	Sprightly	51	10	Ditto	Getson	J. Getson
" 18	British Queen	55	11	Ditto	L. Pye	L. Pye
" 20	Union	55½	11	Lunenburg	E. Oxner	E. Oxner
" 20	Mary	28	7	Arichat		T. Umbrey
" 20	Sea Bird	60	14	Liverpool	John Fisher	P. Paletto
" 20	Mary	73	15	Ditto	Eyrell	Mark Lane
" 21	Forrest	40	10	Port Medway	J. Patterson	Saml. Perry
" 23	Welcome Return	48	10	Margaret's Bay	H. McLean	H. McLean
" 23	Glide	25	6	Cape Negro	D. Snow	H. McLean
" 23	Eagle	37	8	Lunenburg	R. Oxner	Wm. Ross
" 24	Jenny Lind	54	14	Barrington	P. Crowell	Thos. Coffin
" 24	Relief	45	12	Ditto	J. Crowell	Thos. Coffin
" 24	Victoria	50	12	Ditto	R. Hitchens	Thos. Coffin
" 24	Sylphide	57	13	Shelburne	B. Kimball	Wm. Mair
" 24	Abeona	29	7	Ditto	J. Littlewood	Greenwood
" 25	Jno Amelia	46	10	Margaret's Bay	D. Dauphney	W. Dauphney
" 28	F. R. Goodman	50	10	Guysborough	J. McGrigor	D. McGrigor
" 28	Elizabeth Ellen	34	7	Ship Harbor	Stapleton	McDonald
" 28	Mary Ann	36	7	Garbarous	J. Ornston	J. Ornston
" 28	Elizabeth Ann	26	6	Canso	Wm. Parke	Wm. Parke
" 28	Victoria	45	9	Argyle	Wm. Spinney	Wm. Spinney
" 28	Princess Alice	33	7	Halifax	G. Roland	Martin
" 28	Joseph Smith	35	7	Arichat	J. Babin	J. Babin
" 28	Vampire	49	12	Ragged Islands	W. Dormings	Locke & Jones
" 28	Jasper	25	5	Yarmouth		Stoneman
" 28	Hogard	36	8	Hillsborough		E. Potter
" 28	Argo	51	11	Port Latour		

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Tons.	Men	Where belonging.	Master.	Owner.
1851.	Schooners					
June 28	Sarah	41	9	Ditto		S. Smith
" 28	Triumph	64	14	Guysborough		T. C. Peant
July 1	Herald	62	12	Halifax		Crowell
" 1	Humming Bird	49 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	Ditto	J. McLean	J. McLean
" 2	Resident	52	11	Lunenburg	Young	Watson
" 2	J. & L. Wallace	32	7	Chester	Nass	Nass
" 2	Britannia	38	8	Ditto	Eisanher	Eisanher
" 2	Merlin	38	7	Ditto	Church	Church
" 2	Regulator	31	8	Lunenburg		Watson
" 2	John Henry	39	8	Ditto	Burns	Burns
" 2	New Dolphin	40	8	Tancook	Janner	Janner
" 2	Rambler	54	11	Chester	Tenck	Genck
" 2	Sandwich	40	8	Tancook	Mason	Mason
" 5	Magnet	66	14	Guysborough		Cunningham
" 5	Blue Nose	56	12	Halifax	Murphy	J. Murphy
" 5	Rachel	26	6	Cornwallis		
" 5	Nancy	36	7	Arichat	P. Boudroit	P. Boudroit
" 7	Aurora	39	9	Ragged Islands		Churchill
" 7	Ino	37	8	Ditto	Morgen	Morgen
" 7	Frederick	34	7	Liverpool	D. Dunlap	Dunlap
" 7	Aldebaran	70	11	Barrington	J. Coffin	J. Coffin
" 7	Harriet	40	10	Digby	D. Walsh	D. Walsh
" 7	Mary Ann	27	6	LaHave	J. Publicover	J. Publicover
" 7	Unicorn	50	10	Pugwash	A. Buskirk	L. Eaton
" 7	Geo. Farewell	35	8	Halifax	H. Hilchey	S. Hichly
" 8	Stewt. Campbell	87	17	Guysborough		Wm. Keating
" 8	Presto	57	12	Liverpool	G. Baker	McQuinn
" 8	A. M. Uniacke	56	12	Ditto		Jas. Jones
" 8	Clyde	50	10	Westport	J. Haycock	J. Haycock
" 8	Lady Paget	33	6	Halifax	J. Henry	F. & Allison
" 8	Superior	40	8	Ditto	Thos. Smith	F. & Allison
" 8	Gipsey Queen	148	30	New Glasgow	T. Graham	T. Graham
" 9	Lord Exmouth	42	8	Halifax	D. Dickson	D. Dickson
" 9	President	62	12	Ditto	John Hewitt	Geo. Hewitt
" 9	Cruiser	40	8	Chester	J. Dauphney	Dauphney
" 9	Ocean Queen	38	8	LaHave	Rickard	Rickard
" 9	Good Intent	30	7	Ditto		
" 9	Flora	33	8	Port Latour	Smith	
" 9	Planet	33	8	Cape Negro	Swain	
" 9	Twin Brothers	32	8	Halifax	S. Oxner	S. Oxner
" 9	Electra	39	7	Ditto	F. Publicover	Publicover
" 9	Prince Wales	48	9	Ditto	G. Romkey	G. Romkey
" 9	Dove	39	7	Ditto		J. Wilkey
" 9	Sarah Elizabeth	30	6	Ditto	Keay	Heffernan
" 9	Milford	29	6	Ditto	Smith	Heffernan
" 9	Sylph	51	10	Lunenburg	D. Lebayer	E. Young
" 9	Pearl	35	7	Ditto		Wm. Ross
" 9	George Henry	34	8	Yarmouth	U. Crowell	

Date.	Vessel's Name.	Tons.	Men	Where belonging.	Master.	Owner.
1851.	Schooners					
July 10	Telegraph	59½	12	Yarmouth	A. Watson	
" 10	Neptune	40	9	Pubnico	M. Larken	
" 10	Caroline	55	11	Ditto	W. Larken	
" 10	Milo	55	10	Barrington	J. Reynolds	
" 10	North America	31	7	Yarmouth	G. Allan	J. Stoneman
" 10	Pearl	28	8	Barrington	Smith	M. Rayton
" 10	Mariner	33	8	Ditto	Murphy	M. Rayton
" 10	Delegate	61	14	Ditto		
" 10	Daring	26	7	Ditto		E. Perry
" 10	Mayor	59	13	Sandy Cove	W. Saunders	Saunders
" 10	Express	26	6	Yarmouth		R. Kelly
" 10	Ariel	34	8	Lunenburg		L. Hirtle
" 10	Industry	31	6	Arichat		E. Phelan
" 10	Ornament	48	10	Barrington	Hopkins	Hopkins
		107 Vessels	4783	1012		

B

Abstract of Applications for Mackarel Bounty, and amounts due and paid, agreeably to the Act of the Legislature for the encouragement of the Hook and Line Mackarel Fishery, 1851.

Vessels.	Masters.	Port.	Tons.	Men	Amounts.		
Schooners :							
Orinoco	Alex. Perry	Halifax	65	13	37	7	6
Sarah Elizabeth	H. Irvin	"	30	6	17	5	0
Princess Alice	G. Roland	"	33	7	18	19	6
John Amelia	Dauphney	Margaret's Bay	46	10	26	9	0
Good Intent	D. Richard	LaHave	30	6	17	5	0
Flora	E. Smith	Port Latour	33	7	18	19	6
Sarah	W. Snow	"	41	9	23	11	6
Argo	J. Nickerson	"	51	11	29	6	6
Glide	D. Snow	Westport	25	5	14	7	6
Cruiser	Dauphney	Chester	40	8	23	0	0
Lord Exmouth	D. Dickson	Halifax	42	9	24	3	0
Abigail	Wm. Brown	Lunenburg	53	11	30	9	6
Hero	P. Parks	LaHave	46	11	26	9	0
Joseph Smith	John Babin	Arichat	35	8	20	2	6
Electra	Geo. Romkey	Halifax	39	8	22	8	6
Dove	John Wilkey	"	39	8	22	8	6
President	John Hewitt	"	62	13	35	13	0
Gad	A. Murray	Yarmouth	39	8	22	8	6
Victoria	E. Hitchens	Barrington	50	10	28	15	0
Abeona	J. Littlewood	Shelburne	29	6	16	13	6
Milo	J. Reynolds	Barrington	55	11	31	12	6
Sylphide	B. Kimball	Shelburne	57	12	32	15	6
Jenny Lind	P. Crowell	Barrington	54	11	31	1	0
Relief	J. Crowell	"	44	11	25	17	6

Vessels.	Masters.	Port.	Tons.	Men	Amount.
Humming Bird	Jas. McLean	Halifax	49	10	28 3 6
Harriet	D. Walsh	Digby	49	10	28 3 6
Resident	Wm. Young	Lunenburg	52	11	29 18 0
Jno. & Lousia Wallace	J. C. Haws	Chester	32	7	18 8 0
Ellen	J. Schwartz	Lunenburg	46	10	26 9 0
Elizabeth Ann.	Wm. Parks	Canso	26	6	14 19 0
Pearl	W. B. Smith	Lunenburg	28	6	16 2 0
Mariner	M. Murphy	Barrington	33	7	18 19 6
Delegate	Jos. Kenny	"	61	13	35 1 6
Telegraph	A. Watson	Yarmouth	59	12	33 18 6
George Henry	U. Crowell	"	35	8	20 2 6
Union	U. Oxner	Lunenburg	55	11	31 12 6
Eagle	R. Oxner	Westport	37	8	27 5 6
Stewart Campbell	Phelan	Guysborough	87	18	50 0 6
Industry	LaVache	"	31	7	17 16 6
Magnet	John Cogill	"	66	13	37 19 0
Echo	G. Henrity	LaHave	38	8	21 17 0
Sceptre	J. Henrity	"	32	7	18 18 0
Aldebaren	U. Smith	Barrington	70	14	40 5 0
Triumph	Thos. Grant	Guysborough	64	13	36 16 0
F. R. Goodman	Jos. McGrigor	"	50	10	28 15 0
Zenobia	E. Londs	LaHave	60	12	34 10 0
North America	Geo. Allan	Yarmouth	31	6	17 16 6
Herald	L. W. Crowell	Halifax	62	13	35 13 0
Merlin	Alex. Liske	Chester	58	12	33 7 0
Neptune	M. Lacken	Pubnico	40	8	23 0 0
Henry Ann	J. Ormiston	Gabarause	36	7	20 14 0
Ocean Queen	W. Hiltz	LaHave	38	8	21 17 0
Britannia	U. Eisenhaur	Chester	38	8	21 17 0
Express	S. Bilby	Yarmouth	26	6	14 19 0
Frederick	John Dunlop	Liverpool	34	7	19 11 0
Presto	E. McQuin	"	57	12	32 15 6
Sea Bird	John Fisher	"	61	12	35 1 6
Favourite	Wm. Innis	"	61	13	35 1 6
Skip Jack	R. Millet	"	39	8	22 8 6
Ornament	Jas. Hopkins	Barrington	48	10	27 12 0
Jasper	Jos. Stoneman	Yarmouth	25	6	14 7 6
Hazard	Ben. Hunt	Hillsborough	36	7	20 14 0
Regulator	Jos. Seaburger	LaHave	31	6	17 16 6
Planet	Wm. Swain	Cape Negro	32	7	18 8 0
Cherub	W. Bears	Guysborough	41	9	23 1 6
Conservative	L. W. Eaton	Pugwash	64	13	36 16 0
Wilmot	John Horton	Guysborough	53	11	30 9 6
Mary	Thos. Embree	Arichat	28	6	16 2 0
Geo. Farewell	A. Hilchie	Beaver Harbor	35	8	20 2 6
Milford	Jas. Reay	Cape Breton	29	6	16 13 6
Sprightly	John Getzer	Halifax	49	10	18 7 6
Haligonian	Wm. Townsend	Lunenburg	43	8	16 2 6
John Henry	Rougetelle	Ditto	39	8	14 12 6
Union	E. Oxner	Margaret's Bay	55	11	20 12 6
Sylph	D. Seaburger	Lunenburg	50	11	18 15 0
Regulator	Wm. Townsend	Ditto	40	8	7 13 4

C

The following answers to questions on the Hook and Line Mackarel Fishery were made by Mr. David Bears, an old and respectable inhabitant of Cape Canso:

Have you been engaged in the Mackarel Fishery this last year?

Yes, I was on board the schr. 'Cherub' this season, and in the schr. Wilmot last year.

Where did you fish?

The last year I fished around P. E. Island, and this year at Jestico and Margaree.

Have you had good opportunity of observing the practices of the American fishermen?

Yes, at both periods; I have had, generally, about 200 sail of American vessels around me.

What is their usual tonnage, and what are the principal advantages they possess over the Nova-Scotia vessels in taking their fare?

Their tonnage varies from 40 to 80 tons—their principal advantages are, in the superior sailing qualities of their vessels, and their fitting, with better variety of bait. It is of the first importance to have a smart weatherly vessel—the current and drift is usually off shore—the fish always make to windward. If you fall quickly to leeward, you loose the fish, therefore you must be continually stretching to windward.

What bait do you consider the best?

Your bait must be as salt as possible, well taken care of, and free from rust, or bad flavor of any kind—salt Herring, Menhaden or Porgie, No. 1 salt Mackarel, or salted Clams.—We often offer them clean coarse Salt in grain, which they devour greedily and sometimes Indian Meal to keep them up at the top of the water,—the meal is light and sinks slowly.

Are the American vessels often found within the limits granted by the treaty?

They are almost always within the limits—they could not take any fall fish otherwise. The fish from September run close in shore—say within $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the coast. The Americans go close in to raise them, and if the wind is off shore, drift off—if otherwise, drift along shore, and take the fish with them, by feeding them plentifully.

Do the American vessels interfere much with our vessels, in taking the fish?

Yes, very much, they offer great opposition—a common threat among them is to run the Nova-Scotia vessels down—they are usually prepared for this, their bowsprits are fitted large and strong and the end well ironed, they have double chain bobstays, and shrouds well bolted and geered. A number of them came armed for opposition. I have seen the arms on board of them. These vessels, with Nova-Scotia masters, called white washed Yankees, are generally the worst.

Do you find these vessels often in harbor?

Yes, they harbor regularly every night when the weather gets unsettled and days shorten, just as we do.

How do they behave in harbor generally?

Very rudely, often create great disturbance and quarrelling. I have often heard the more respectable Americans say, that if the people acted on their coast as they carried on in our harbors, they would be imprisoned or shot immediately.

Have you ever seen them dress their fish in our harbors?

Yes, frequently, it is a common practice, in bad weather for them to do so—indeed I have seen them hard at work dressing fish, at anchor within 100 yards of the Revenue Cutter, Capt. Crowell, with a sail hoisted up as a screen.

Do you ever find them trading with the inhabitants of the shores?

Yes, everywhere—they buy their provisions, vegetables, herrings, barrels, salt, &c. I have known one man in Canso alone sell them to the extent of 400 barrels of herring.

How do they pay for their purchases?

Frequently in articles of fishermen or shore people's necessaries—tobacco, spirits, clothing

clothing, boots and shoes, sometimes money ; and often some of our people return with them to the United States and settle up any balances.

Do they employ any of our people as part of their crews ?

Yes, to great extent ; there were upwards of 200 men on board of them this season from the Straits of Canso alone. A large number of our Western men were also with them—one vessel had her whole crew, nearly, from Port LaBear ; from Port Latour, every man capable of fishing was taken. In one of their vessels I saw three brothers (Nickersons), and on board of others their sons were shipped ; indeed, it would be difficult to find one American vessel without a large part of her crew consisting of Novascotians,—look at the number lost on board the American vessels in the gale at P. E. Island.

Do you find any of our people have got so far as to be masters of American vessels ?

Any ! Why more than one-third, nay, I will venture to say, one-half, of their masters are Novascotians. They are encouraged by the Americans, and have the preference, they know the coast well, and are more at home in the harbors, and can remain later in the Gulf.

Do you think the American Fishermen prevent or hinder the Shore Net and Seine Fishery ?

Certainly they do—wherever and as long as you feed the fish plentifully, there they will remain. This season they were thus kept and fed until after the 15th Novr. ; this is the period the shore men take up their nets and moorings around our coast—the season then becomes too rough and boisterous to risk them out, and the fish pass to the westward unmolested.

What is your opinion of granting the Americans a free right to our coast fishery—receiving as an equivalent, a free entry of our fish in their markets ?

I think it would be a good move.

How so ?

Because they have already what you would give them, and we are without any equivalent.

But suppose our rights were supported according to the strict letter of the treaty ?

Then, we should be all right, for they admit themselves it would be of no use for them to go into the Gulf at all.—Close to the shore or no fall fish, is clear enough—but they say, you can't do it.

Do they fit out their vessels cheaper than we do ?

No, not so cheap by £5 a fare.

DAVID BEARS.

Province of Nova-Scotia, }
Halifax, N.S. }

Personally appeared before me, Samuel P. Fairbanks, Notary Public, residing at Halifax, in the Province aforesaid, David Bears, residing at Cape Canso, fisherman, and by solemn oath, taken before me, this Eighth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-two, did testify and declare that the several answers given by him to the foregoing Interrogatories, to which he has subscribed his name, are true and correct.

DAVID BEARS.

Sworn this 9th day of January, 1852.

SAMUEL P. FAIRBANKS,
Not. Pub.

We hereby certify, that we have known Captain David Bears for many years, and consider him to be an honest respectable man, on whose testimony full reliance may be placed.

FAIRBANKS & ALI. ISONS.

Halifax, 13th January, 1852.

APPENDIX No. 4.

(Copy.)

Halifax, 1st December, 1851.

SIR—

I have the honor to state, for the information of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, that yesterday I discovered, to my great surprise, that the Retiring allowances to Sir Rupert D. George of £400 and £160 making £560 Sterling per annum, granted by the Provincial Acts, 12 Victoria, cap. 1, section 5, and 13 Victoria, cap. 18, section 7, (specially assented to by Her Majesty), payable to Sir Rupert quarterly *during his natural life*, have by the Act passed in the present year "For revising and consolidating the general Statutes of Nova-Scotia, cap. 34, section 4, been reduced to a Pension of £400 sterling, which by the 6th section of the same Chapter is, "to cease 18 months after the demise of Her present Majesty, if not sooner determined."

I have examined the other chapters of the Revised Statutes, to ascertain if any inferences could be drawn in favor of the allowances secured to Sir Rupert by the Statutes first referred to, but have found that all inference is carefully excluded. By the 2nd section of the "Act to regulate the publication of the Revised Statutes," It is enacted that the Commissioners shall certify, that the general Act has been printed under their superintendance, and that their Certificate shall prove the authenticity of the Revised Statutes in all Courts.—This Certificate, with the names of all the Commissioners, is printed on the first page of the volume which contains the General Act.

By the 6th section of the 1st chapter of such General Act, it is enacted, that "No Act, nor any *portion* of an Act that shall be repealed, shall be *revived*, unless by express enactments, and chapter 170, section 9, repeals, among other Statutes, the Acts of 12 Vic., cap. 1, and 13 Victoria, cap. 18. Nothing therefore can be implied in Sir Rupert's favor, inasmuch as the Acts securing to him £560 stg. per annum *for his life*, have been thus repealed, and only £400 stg. granted in the substituted Act, *dependent on the life* of Her Majesty.

As the power originally given to the Commissioners, did not authorise them to alter the existing Laws, it did not occur to me that they could do anything respecting Sir Rupert, which would require my notice as his Attorney, but, I perceive in the preface to the volume in which the Revised Statutes are published, it is stated, "that extensive changes have been introduced, in the course of the Revision."

Independently of the great reduction of the amount secured to Sir Rupert, you will perceive the material alteration made by the Commissioners, with respect to the continuance of the Pension allotted in the Revised Act. If it be said, that the permanence of the Judges Incomes is in like manner indirectly withdrawn by the same Act, I can only reply, that whatever notice they may have had of the intended changes, or of any authority of the Secretary of State to make them, I have had none whatever, and, I am satisfied that no notice has been given to Sir Rupert, of any such change. If the slightest intimation had been given to me, I should, on his behalf, at once have remonstrated against it.

That

That I may be enabled to prefer a Petition to the Imperial authorities, against the allowance of this injurious alteration, I have to request you will be good enough to move His Excellency, to direct that I be informed, whether the Revised Statute has been transmitted, and if not, when it is proposed to send it to England for the consideration of Her Majesty in Council.

I shall send by the next Mail, through His Excellency, a copy of this letter to Earl Grey, together with Extracts from the several Statutes bearing on this subject, and, I deem it my duty on behalf of my principal, to enter my protest, and, I do hereby respectfully protest against His Excellency's transmitting the General Act of Revised Statutes for Her Majesty's consideration until another Act be passed by the Legislature, restoring £560 sterling per annum to Sir Rupert, for his life, and securing the same to him as it was by the previous Acts.

I should have addressed you before, if I had been aware of the alteration, but in consequence of the Revised Statutes having been but recently made public, my attention was only yesterday turned to the subject, when I accidentally discovered the grievous injury inflicted upon Sir Rupert George.

Requesting you to lay this Letter before His Excellency, at your earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) JAMES STEWART,
Attorney of Sir Rupert D. George.

To the Honble. the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, &c. &c. &c.

Provincial Secretary's Office, December 3, 1851.

GENTLEMEN—

I have been commanded, by the Lieutenant-Governor, to call your attention to the enclosed copy of a letter, received to-day, from the Attorney of Sir Rupert D. George.

His Excellency trusts that the alteration of which Mr. Stewart complains has not been intentionally made, as the faith of the Province was deliberately pledged, to secure to Sir Rupert the pension included in the Registry and Civil List Acts, which pledge, nothing in your Commission could authorize you to withdraw.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

The Hon. William Young, the Hon. J. McCully,
J. W. Ritchie, and Joseph Whidden, Esquires.
&c &c &c.

Provincial Secretary's Office, 5th December, 1851.

SIR—

I am instructed by the Provincial Secretary, to acknowledge the receipt of a Letter from you, dated the 1st instant, on the subject of the omission, in the Revised Statutes, of the Pension of £160 sterling, granted to Sir Rupert George, by the Act 13 Victoria, Cap. 18, Sec. 7, and I am to state, that your communication has been brought under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration, and that, by His Excellency's command, a Letter, of which a copy is enclosed, has been addressed to the gentlemen who composed the Commission for the Consolidation of the Laws, to which no reply has yet been received.

I have, &c.
(Signed) WILLIAM H. KEATING,
Deputy Secretary.
Halifax,

JAMES STEWART, Esquire.

Halifax, December 8, 1851.

SIR—

We have to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 3rd instant, enclosing the copy of a letter addressed to you by the Attorney of Sir Rupert D. George.

In preparing the Revised Statutes we suggested many modifications and changes of the Law, which the Legislature adopted; but we expressly disclaimed any interference with the Acts for Salaries and Pensions. Accordingly, in our second report, addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor, and which is printed with the Revised Statutes, we expressed ourselves as follows:

“The modifications and changes suggested, having been noted in the margin of our drafts, will be submitted by the Commissioners who are Members of the Upper and Lower Branches of the Legislature, and be subject to approval or correction.

“It is proper, however, to mention, that in many instances, while we conceived it to be our duty, as regards form, to assimilate the law to the new system, we have reported no alteration or amendment* whatever in matters of substance, but have left the provisions of the law precisely as they were. Acts for establishing Religious worship,—for the settlement of the Civil List,—for securing Salaries and Pensions, and for establishing Fees of all kinds are examples.”

We guarded ourselves by this declaration, that we might not be hereafter charged with having exceeded our authority; and if any alteration should be made in salaries or fees, that the responsibility should rest upon the Legislature. Pensions, to which the public faith had been pledged, we knew would not be touched.

Mr. Stewart has quoted in his letter, the observations in our preface, that extensive changes had been made in the course of the revision, and has referred to some extracts of a general character, as if they had been aimed at Sir Rupert's allowances, but has made no allusion to our report, and complains that he was not notified of an alteration, which was never intended, either by the Legislature or ourselves.

One of the two pensions, enjoyed by Sir Rupert, has been accidentally omitted, but the reason that it was so is easy of explanation, and there is not the slightest doubt that in the ensuing Session the mistake will be rectified by unanimous assent.

The pension of £400 sterling was contained in the Civil List Act of 1849, and the corresponding Chapter of the Revised Statutes was prepared and passed in the Session of 1850, before the second pension had been granted. This Chapter was passed again, *pro formâ*, in the Session of 1851, the title only being read and amended, and the additional pension was overlooked. Several other Chapters of the Revised Statutes were passed in the same way, in the Sessions of 1850 and 1851, and it is fortunate that no inconvenience or injury of any kind will result from the omission.

In the Civil List Act, (12 Vic., ch. 1,) the pension of £400 is granted to Sir Rupert for life, but the Act and the transfer, and the surrender of the Casual Revenue made thereby, are to cease eighteen months after the death of Her Majesty. At that period, therefore, by the Act of 1849, the pension, though Sir Rupert should be then living would cease to be a charge on our Revenues, and with the other Public Officers therein named, he would be remitted to the bounty of the Crown, which would then be reinvested with the Casual Revenues, and have the power of protecting him. The Civil List Act having been framed on this principle, the Legislature have adhered to it strictly, in the 11th and 34th Chapters of the Revised Statutes, and no complaint upon this head can be justly preferred by the Attorney of Sir Rupert George.

We have, &c.,

(Signed)

WM. YOUNG.
J. McCULLY.
J. W. RITCHIE.
JOSEPH WHIDDEN.

Hon. JOSEPH HOWE.

Provincial Secretary's Office, December 9, 1851.

SIR—

I have it in command to hand to you a copy of a letter which has just been addressed to me, by the Commissioners for revising and consolidating the Laws, in reply to my letter of the 3rd inst., a copy of which was enclosed to you on the 5th.

I am also commanded to acquaint you that the Lieutenant-Governor will, as an act of common justice to Sir Rupert D. George, direct the regular payment of the full Pension secured to him by the Legislature, until the accidental omission reported by the Commissioners, can be supplied by an Act, which will be introduced early next Session.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

JAMES STEWART, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Petition of James Stewart, of the City of Halifax, in the Province of Nova-Scotia, Esquire, Attorney of the Honorable Sir Rupert Denis George, Baronet, C. B.

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH—

That your petitioner's Constituent, Sir Rupert Denis George, held the offices of Secretary, and Registrar of Deeds of this Province, nearly thirty-five years, under a Royal Patent, until the year 1848, when, on the introduction of new principles of Government, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province removed him from his office of Secretary, and in lieu thereof assigned to him a pension of £400 sterling, charged upon, and payable out of, Your Majesty's then Casual and Territorial Revenues of this Province, which was expressly sanctioned by the Right Honorable Earl Grey, Your Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, and such pension was thereafter paid out of such Revenue to your Petitioner, as the Attorney of the said Sir Rupert Denis George, until the Revenue was transferred to this Province, as herein mentioned.

That in the year 1849, an Act, 12 Victoria, chap. 1, passed the Legislature, with a suspending clause, "For transferring the Crown Revenues of Nova-Scotia, and providing for the Civil List thereof," the fifth clause of which granted to Sir Rupert D. George, late Secretary, a retiring allowance of £400 sterling, payable quarterly, during his life, out of the Revenues of the Province; and Your Majesty was pleased to assent to and confirm such Act, by which it became obligatory, and subsequent thereto the quarterly payments of such allowance were received by your Petitioner from the Provincial Treasury.

That in the year 1850, another Act, 13 Vict., Cap. 18, was passed by the Legislature, abolishing Sir Rupert's office of Registrar, and granting out of the General Revenues the yearly sum of £200 currency, equal to £160 sterling, to be paid to the said Sir Rupert Denis George, quarterly, during his natural life, which Act, having a suspending clause, was also specially assented to and confirmed by Your Majesty in Council, since which the quarterly proportions of both sums have been paid to your Petitioner on behalf of his Constituent, who has, since his removal from office, been residing out of this Province.

That in the present year, the Legislature of Nova-Scotia passed "An Act for Revising and Consolidating the General Statutes of Nova-Scotia," by which the Acts specially confirmed by Your Majesty in Council as herein stated, have been *repealed,*

and a portion of the retiring allowance secured to Sir Rupert D. George, has been thereby withdrawn, all the provisions contained in the Registry Act 13 Victoria, having been expressly re-enacted with the exception of the 2nd and 7th clauses, which deprived him of his office of Registrar, and granted to him £160 retiring allowance during his life. The Revised Statutes complained of thereby depriving Sir Rupert of £560 sterling a year, previously secured for his life, and substituting a Pension of £400 sterling for an uncertain period.

That your Petitioner's attention was accidentally turned to the injury thus inflicted on his Constituent only about ten days ago, when he immediately called the attention of the Provincial Government to the subject.

Your Petitioner is gratified to find by the copy of a letter sent to him in reply to his communication, that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, considers the alteration complained of, a violation of the faith of the Province, as in truth it is, and, your Petitioner believes it to be a violation of the honor of Your Majesty's Crown, pledged to your loyal subject, Sir Rupert D. George; and not knowing where he is at present, the object of your Petitioner now is, to implore Your Majesty, not to allow the Legislative Act complained of, to become a law, until justice be done by the Provincial Legislature passing another Act, *restoring the sum of £560 yearly, and securing the same to Sir Rupert during his life.* And it is more especially from your Petitioner's desire by this appeal to Your Majesty, to prevent the possibility of future wrong to his Principal, that your Petitioner humbly suggests that some instruction may be given to the Lieutenant-Governor, not to assent to any Bill, which may directly or indirectly affect the position of Sir Rupert in this behalf, without the special authority of Your Majesty, previously signified to His Excellency.

For your Petitioner most humbly informs Your Majesty, that the People of this Province generally, as well as your Petitioner, were not aware of the *extensive changes* introduced into the Laws of Nova-Scotia, until about four weeks since, when the General Act of Revised Statutes was published in an octavo volume, before which the changes made, were not even expected, and nothing occurred to arouse your Petitioner's apprehension of other than mere verbal or immaterial alteration. The Act in question was passed in a manner wholly different from other Legislative enactments, not indeed literally so, but substantially, for the only notice at the time taken of the passing of the Revised Statutes, either in the Assembly or the Council, by the Press, so far as your Petitioner is aware, was some brief reference to the Legislature "being engaged in passing the Revised Statutes," or to that effect, and Members of both branches of the Legislature have informed your Petitioner they were not aware of any changes in the law, and believing it was a mere revision and consolidation of the Existing Statutes did not give the subject much, if any, attention.

Your Petitioner, therefore, as well as others, was misled by believing that the Commissioners were only employed to revise and consolidate the Provincial Statutes, and that the Legislature was engaged in giving their labors the form of law.

Your Majesty will be surprised to learn, that the Chapter of the Revised Statutes, by which Sir Rupert's Pension was reduced, was not debated, nor, so far as Your Petitioner can ascertain, the very serious changes which it introduced in the Civil List Bill, alluded to, in either branch of the Legislature. Moreover, the Revised Act was not published in the Royal Gazette immediately after the prorogation of the Legislature, as has been the usage in this Province, although the other Laws, passed in the same Session, were published in the usual manner after the end of such Session.

May it therefore please Your Majesty, to take the premises into Your Royal consideration, and prevent the injustice which would be inflicted on Sir Rupert George, by

by disallowing the Act complained of, or by suspending Your Majesty's decision thereon, until the yearly sum of £560 sterling shall be restored and secured to Sir Rupert Denis George, for his life, by the Legislature of Nova-Scotia.

And, as in duty bound, Your Petitioner will ever pray.

(Signed) JAMES STEWART.

Halifax, Nova-Scotia, December 10, 1851.

MY LORD—

I have the honor to enclose a petition to the Queen, which I humbly pray you will submit to Her Majesty.

Since it was prepared, I have received a communication from the Provincial Secretary, informing me that the Lieutenant-Governor will, as an act of common justice to Sir Rupert George, direct the regular payment of the full pension secured to him by the Legislature, but I also infer from this communication that His Excellency is of opinion, that the position of my principal, will not be injuriously affected by the Revised Statutes, provided an Act be passed at the next Session of the Legislature granting him an additional pension of £160 Sterling. I cannot concur in this opinion. It is true that the Act 12 Vict. Cap. 1, transferring the Crown Revenues of Nova-Scotia, and providing for the Civil List thereof, is of temporary duration, and the annual sums thereby charged upon the general Revenues, for salaries and pensions to Miss Cox and Sir Rupert D. George of £400 for his life, will cease at the expiration of this Act, when the transferred Revenues will revert to the Crown, yet the permanent Acts in force, granting altogether the yearly sum of £5,600 Currency towards the salaries of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Judges, and Master of the Rolls, were left unrepealed, but the Revised Statutes have not only enacted the substance of the Civil List Bill as to its temporary duration, but they have repealed by Chap. 170, the permanent grants of £560 Currency before referred to, which, on the expiration of the Civil List Act, would have remained in force, and relieved the Crown Revenues of charges to that extent, and place the Fund in the same position as it was previously to the transfer.

In 1848, and part of 1849, before the Civil List Bill was assented to, the Crown Revenue was barely sufficient to pay Sir Rupert's pension of £400, and the other charges upon it. If the sum £5,600 theretofore, paid out of the General Revenue, be thrown upon the Crown Revenue, in addition to the other charges previously borne thereon, it is evident that this Revenue will be quite insufficient to pay all the charges, and of course the security of Sir Rupert's pension will be diminished, and the yearly payments greatly reduced, but if the permanent Acts had not been repealed, the Crown Revenues would afford a better security for payments of the pension, being relieved to the extent above mentioned.

In former years the officers, whose salaries were charged upon the Casual and Territorial Revenues, did not, for several years, receive their full amounts, and large arrears remained due at the time of the transfer. The Chief Justice of the Province was one of those officers, and from the insufficiency of revenue, he was obliged to borrow money for his yearly subsistence, and remain for years without full payment of his salary.

It may be said, that the Legislature will make a new arrangement on expiration of the present one, and will provide for Sir Rupert, but this is too frail security to depend upon. No one can answer positively for future Legislation, and there will be nothing for Sir Rupert to look to, while new negotiations are pending. The Crown will then have no fund in this Province under control, except the Crown Revenues reduced in amount, and with all the salaries of the officers of the Government to be paid therefrom.

I therefore pray your Lordship's favorable consideration of the petition, especially that part in which I suggest protection for the future on behalf of my principal.

Accident discovered to me the wrong done to Sir Rupert, and had the general Act received Her Majesty's approval, the injury would have been irremediable. Copies of my communications with the Provincial Government on the subject, are herewith transmitted.

I am not aware whether Sir Rupert is, or is not in England at present, but being intrusted with his interests in the Province, I have deemed it my duty to take the present course, without communicating with him on the subject, as the exigency of the case will not admit of delay.

I have the honor to be, your Lordship's
Obedient Servant,

JAMES STEWART.

The Right Hon. EARL GREY, &c. &c. &c.

Halifax, December 10, 1851.

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Keating's letter of 5th inst. with a copy of your letter therein referred to, and also of your letter dated 9th inst. with its enclosures, which only came to my hands this afternoon.

I am glad to learn, that His Excellency has directed the regular payment of the full pension secured to Sir Rupert, to be made.

As I have not been informed whether the general Act of the Revised Statutes has, or has not, been transmitted to England for Her Majesty's consideration, I deem it prudent to apply at once to Her Majesty, on behalf of my principal, I therefore enclose under cover addressed to Earl Grey, a petition to the Queen, and a letter to his Lordship with the papers on the subject, and I have to request His Excellency will be good enough to transmit the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, by the steamer to leave on the 11th inst.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES STEWART.

The Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Provincial Secretary, &c.

P. S. Duplicate copies of the petition and letter to Lord Grey are in course of preparation, and will be furnished as early as possible.

No. 39.

Government House, Halifax, December 11, 1852.

MY LORD—

Since the publication of the Revised Statutes of this Province, it has been discovered, that in the course of revision some errors have been made, which affect the rights of individuals.

I would therefore humbly suggest that Her Majesty's assent to the volume may be withheld until an opportunity is afforded for the correction of those errors, for which purpose a Bill will be submitted to the Legislature early next Session.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HARVEY.

The Right Hon. EARL GREY, &c. &c. &c.

Provincial

Provincial Secretary's office, December 11, 1851.

SIR—

In reply to your letter of the 10th inst., this day received, enclosing a memorial to be transmitted to the Right Hon. Earl Grey, on the subject of Sir Rupert D. George's pension as the late Registrar of the Province, I have received the Lieutenant-Governor's command, to acquaint you that His Excellency does not feel himself at liberty to forward that memorial and its enclosures by this day's mail for England, owing to the late period at which they were received, unaccompanied by copies necessary to be retained, agreeably to the general regulations.

His Excellency has the satisfaction of knowing, that the interests of Sir Rupert D. George cannot sustain any injury from this cause, the attention of Earl Grey having been called to errors in the Revised Statutes affecting individual interests, which will be rectified at the next Session of the Legislature.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

JAMES STEWART, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

No. 42.

Government House, Halifax, 24th December, 1851.

MY LORD—

In conformity with the request of the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court, that your Lordship's attention may be called to the subject of certain changes made in the Revised Statutes in the law relating to the tenure, salaries and allowances of those officers,—I have the honor to transmit copies of a letter addressed by those gentlemen, to the Provincial Secretary, and of the correspondence which has followed in relation to the subject; I also forward, at the request of the Master of the Rolls, a letter to your Lordship, relating to the repeal by the Revised Statutes, of the Act granting his official salary: copies of a correspondence having reference to that subject, being herewith enclosed.

At the instance of Mr. James Stewart, the Attorney of Sir R. D. George, a letter to your Lordship, and a petition to the Queen, are also transmitted, complaining of the omission in the Revised Statutes of the pension of £160 granted to Sir Rupert in 1850, as the late Registrar of the Province, these documents being accompanied by copies of correspondence on the subject.

In order that your Lordship may fully understand the position of the Government in reference to the revision of the Statutes, and the publication of the new Code, I transmit copies of correspondence with the Law Officers of the Crown and with the gentlemen who formed the Commission for conducting the work.

Having in my Despatch, No. 39, of the 11th December, suggested that Her Majesty's assent should be withheld to the Act for Revising and Consolidating the Statutes, until an opportunity is afforded for the correction of errors in the Revised Acts by the introduction of a Bill for that purpose, in the next Legislative Session, I do not consider it necessary at present to make any observations on the subject.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HARVEY.

The Right Hon. EARL GREY, &c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX No. 5.

Government House, Halifax, January 10th, 1852.

SIR—

I have the honor to call your attention to my Despatch of the 29th January, 1851, and would beg to ask that I may be favored, at as early a moment as possible, with a copy of any Bill, which is to be submitted to Congress, for establishing Commercial Reciprocity between the North American Provinces and the United States. I have also to request, should it be contemplated to surrender the Coast Fisheries, on any terms, that an opportunity may be afforded to the Members of my Government to represent the interests of this Province, by personal communication, in any mode that may be most acceptable and least inconvenient to you.

I have, &c.,

J. HARVEY.

P. F. CRAMPTON, Esq. &c., Washington.

Government House, January 10th, 1852.

MY LORD—

The Members of my Government are naturally anxious to be in a position, to state to the Legislature at the next Session, whether there are any, and what prospects of the question of Reciprocity being entertained by Congress. The sacrifice contemplated to be made, of a vital interest of Nova-Scotia, also makes them desirous that this should not be made, unless for fair equivalents. With a view to elicit the latest information, I have deemed it my duty to address a Despatch, a copy of which is enclosed, to Mr. Crampton, and will be glad to be favored by your Excellency, with any information or instructions, that the state of the question may warrant or suggest, prior to the 29th instant.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. HARVEY.

His Excellency, the Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, &c.

Government House, January 21st, 1852.

SIR—

I had the honor to address to you on the 10th instant, a communication having reference to the Commercial relations between the British North American Provinces and the United States, and I now enclose for your Excellency's information, copy of a Petition in the course of signature to the Queen, which will be forwarded from this Province, with a view to effect the suspension of all negotiations for conceding to the United States, the right of Fishing on the shores of Nova-Scotia, until the subject, can be re-considered by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. HARVEY.

P. F. CRAMPTON, Esq. &c., Washington.

To

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The petition of the Undersigned Merchants, Traders, and Fishermen, residing in Halifax, and the adjoining Harbors on the Shores of Nova-Scotia :

HUMBLY SHEWETH—

That your petitioners are all deeply interested in the successful prosecution of the Fisheries of this Province, as the chief means of extending their trade with their sister Colonies, and the sole dependence of many of its inhabitants for their livelihood.

That from a recent publication of official Correspondence, between the Government of the United States and Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, your petitioners have learned with intense sorrow and apprehension, that the British Government is prepared to grant to the United States, the free right of fishing, curing, and preparing their fish, in the harbors and on the coast and shores of this Province, in common with its inhabitants; privileges from which they have hitherto been excluded, by the terms of the Convention of 1818.

That your petitioners humbly beg to remind Your Majesty, that, previous to the ratification of the present treaty with the United States, respecting the rights of fishing, the inhabitants of this Province, by Memorial dated the 8th October, 1813, entreated his then Majesty's Ministers, "to guard against the hurtful article of 1783, and to exclude American and all foreign fishermen from the narrow seas and waters of these "Northern Colonies," stating that "their inhabitants procured a living by their industry "on those waters, which unquestionably belonged to Britain;" they urged, and strongly urged, that if American fisherman were to obtain the right of entering the Gulfs, Bays, Harbors or Creeks, of these Colonies, there would be no security against the numerous evils inevitably attending such intercourse—that it was the first and dearest wish of these Colonies to be completely British—their surest defence and greatest blessing; that, notwithstanding the fervent wish of our people, set forth in the Memorial alluded to, the Minister of that day, disregarding their earnest entreaty, consented to the ratification of the Convention of 1818, under which the inhabitants of this Province have been stripped, in a great measure, a second time, of their natural rights.

That your petitioners have brought the remonstrance of 1813 to Your Majesty's notice, for the purpose of stating that thirty years experience of the evil consequences resulting from the privileges granted to the Americans, under that treaty—so much feared and so earnestly set forth by the Memorialists—have been fully realised, and that the most flagrant violations of the terms of the Convention are constantly occurring, in direct opposition to the best interests of Your Majesty's subjects.

That your petitioners consider the right of fishing on the shores of the British Provinces as the natural and exclusive right of the owners of the soil. That the fisheries on our rocky shores must be regarded as the peculiar gift of a bountiful Providence, most suited to our wants, while the fertile soil and genial climate of the United States, yield, in abundance, the most valuable productions of the earth.

That your petitioners are persuaded that, unless the fishing grounds on the shores of these Northern Colonies, are reserved for the exclusive use of British subjects, they will cease to be of any value to your petitioners or to the British Crown. That Provincial fishermen do now experience great loss from the encroachments of American fishermen, and their unwarrantable attempts to destroy our fishery, in defiance of the terms of the Convention, and it is this experience that leads your petitioners to anticipate the total destruction of this valuable branch of industry, when our rivals are permitted to pursue their unlawful practices without restraint.

That

That although it is understood, that this grant of fishing privileges to the citizens of the United States, is to form part of a mutual arrangement for the admission of certain natural productions, free of duty, into the markets of the United States, and the British Colonies respectively—yet your petitioners humbly submit, that the proposed concession of fisheries, (in which Canada and New-Brunswick have comparatively but little interest) will lead to results of far greater magnitude than any question of exemption from duties, and they deeply regret that any such proposition should ever have been entertained.

That your petitioners are most desirous of having the Commerce between the United States and the British Colonies placed on a footing of mutual advantage, and reciprocity. That the commercial relations existing between them, are decidedly in favor of the United States, her natural productions being for the most part received into Colonial markets free of duty, and her manufactures on equal terms with those of Great Britain, while almost every article imported into the United States from the Colonies, is subject to a high protective duty, to the manifest injury and loss of the Colonial trader. American citizens possess the same advantage in their direct trade with Great Britain, whose immense markets are thrown open to the admission of her natural productions (with one or two exceptions) at nearly nominal duties, without any corresponding exemptions in the ports of the United States.

That Great Britain, having it in her power to redress the wrongs of the Colonies, under this unequal system of commercial intercourse, by withdrawing privileges which she has so freely granted, your petitioners would humbly submit, that to concede to the United States a participation in our fisheries, in return for exemption from duty (to which we are entitled, on the principles of reciprocal trade) could only be regarded as another mortifying proof of a readiness to comply with the demands of the American Government, however unreasonable and unjust.

That, for the reasons here given, your petitioners must remonstrate, firmly and earnestly, against any concession whatever, being made to the United States, of the right of fishing on the shores of the Province within the limits prescribed by the existing Convention, deeming such a concession, not only utterly ruinous to the shore fishery of this Province, but most injurious to the National welfare, and derogatory to the honor of the British Crown.

Your petitioners would therefore entreat Your Most Gracious Majesty to take the premises into your consideration, and to grant to Your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the continued enjoyment of their natural rights and privileges, (which, if once conceded, will never be regained) and further, to take such prompt and decided measures at the proper season, as will effectually prevent the intrusion of American fishermen within the limits from which they are excluded by treaty.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Halifax, 20th January, 1852.

Government House, Halifax, January 21, 1852.

MY LORD—

On the 10th inst. I addressed to your Lordship a Despatch, inclosing copy of a communication to Mr. Crampton, at Washington, on the subject of the commercial relations between the British North American Provinces and the United States, and I now transmit for your Lordship's information, copy of a petition to the Queen, now in course of signature, for the purpose of being forwarded to England from this Province,

Province, with the view of inducing a suspension of any negotiations for conceding to the United States, the right of fishing on the shores of Nova-Scotia, until the question can be reconsidered by Her Majesty's Government.

A copy of this petition has this day been forwarded to Mr. Crampton.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. HARVEY.

His Excellency, the Right Hon. the Governor-General, Canada, &c.

No. 49.

Government House, Halifax, January 22, 1852.

MY LORD—

At the instance of some of the parties interested, I transmit, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a petition to the Queen, which is now in course of signature, but cannot be obtained in time to be forwarded by the present mail, requesting that any negotiation for conceding to the United States, the right of fishing on the coasts of this Province, may be suspended until the question can be reconsidered by Her Majesty's Government.

Copies of this petition have been transmitted to the Right Honorable the Governor-General, and Mr. Crampton.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. HARVEY.

The Right Hon. EARL GREY, &c. &c. &c.

Government House, Quebec, January 24, 1852.

SIR—

With reference to your Excellency's Despatch to me, dated January 10th, 1852, I have the honor to state, that should any information in respect to the prospects of the question of Reciprocity being entertained by Congress, which is likely to be serviceable to the Government or Parliament of Nova-Scotia, reach me, I shall not fail to communicate it to you.

I have, &c.

ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY, &c. &c. &c.

Washington, January 28, 1852.

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's Despatch of the 10th inst. and to inform you, that no Bill has yet been brought before Congress, for establishing Commercial Reciprocity between the United States, and Her Majesty's North American Provinces.

The introduction of such a measure, has, however, been recommended by the President, in his last annual Message to Congress, and I am now in communication with several influential Members of Congress upon this subject, and I will not fail, immediately to inform Your Excellency, of any steps which may be contemplated, in regard to it.

I have, &c.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B.

APPENDIX No. 6.

(Copy.)

Provincial Secretary's Office, December 9, 1851.

SIR—

I have it in command from the Lieutenant-Governor, to call your attention to an Act, entitled "An Act relative to the Crown Land Department," which was passed by the Legislature, during the recent Session, a copy of which is enclosed for your information.

One main object of the Legislature, in passing this Law, was, to throw upon the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and upon his Deputies, the duty, and the undivided responsibility, of managing and disposing of the Crown Estate, with a view to avoid the uncertainty and delay which have hitherto characterized this Branch of the Provincial Administration. With this view, Chapter 28 of the Revised Statutes has been repealed, and the County Land Boards abolished.

A Committee of the Executive Council will be charged with the duty of investigating and deciding upon difficult cases, whenever you, by a special report and requisition, shall request them so to do, but it must be understood, that their interference will only be occasional, and that their decision will be based upon the facts furnished in your written report, and for the fullness and accuracy of which, you are to be held responsible.

Grants will be signed by the Lieutenant-Governor every day, if necessary, or as often as may be sufficient to insure punctuality and despatch in their delivery.

Grants, when perfected, must be sent to the Deputies in each County, who will forward a Quarterly Return of those which remain in their possession. A Quarterly Return must be made up in your office, shewing the Lands applied for,—the prices paid—the dates of application, and the dates of delivery,—or of transmission of the Grants to the several Counties where the Lands lie.

To facilitate the sale and settlement of the Crown Estate, His Excellency regards as an object of more importance than any Revenue which can be derived from it. Keeping this policy steadily in view, and the increase of population to be gained by attracting into this Province some portion of the stream of population which now flows past our shores to Foreign Countries, it will become very desirable, that you should have one Deputy in each County, who shall, in addition to performing the functions which the gradual absorption of Immigrants and Apprentices may impose, give facilities to the residents in the interior, for the purchase and occupation of Crown Lands.

Though aware of the difficulties, which the smallness of the remuneration may impose, to the selection of Officers of adequate integrity and acquirements, His Excellency is not without a hope, that such may be obtained in every County, and will be prepared, on your recommendation, to commission such officers, and to recommend to the Legislature, the payment of such moderate commission or salary as may ensure the efficient discharge of their duties. These officers, whenever competent, might be employed as Supervisors of the Great Roads running through their Counties, at least, the extent of expending such sums as are annually placed for that service at the disposal of the Executive.

These Deputies should give Bonds for the faithful discharge of their duties—should receive and transmit monies paid for lands: the applicant receiving credit for the monies paid, in case of fraud or negligence, on producing the Deputy's receipt, that officer's commission or salary being surcharged, or his Bondsman called on to make good the amount.

You

You will, without loss of time, report, for the information of His Excellency, whether any, or what additional force you will require, in your Department, to enable you to conduct the correspondence, and carry out the policy of the Government, and the requirements of the Law.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

JOHN SPRY MORRIS, Esq., &c. &c.

Department of Crown Lands, December 18, 1851.

SIR—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 9th, directing my attention to the late Act of the Provincial Legislature, relative to the Crown Land Department, and requiring a report from me, whether any, or what additional force will be required in this Department, in order to carry out the policy of the Government and the requirements of the Law.

I have no wish to shrink from the execution of any duties, incidentally connected with the Crown Land Department, but I deem it proper, respectfully to bring to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor's notice, some facts connected with it, which may serve to shew the difficulties which stand in the way of a prompt execution of the additional duties, which, under the new Law, will devolve on the Commissioner of Crown Lands and his Deputies.

Within a few years the duty of preparing Grants of Land, which before had appertained exclusively to the Provincial Secretary's Office, has fallen upon the Crown Land Office, with the additional duty of making them in duplicate. Now it is only three years since the Department in Cape Breton (the duties of which up to that period had required the services of two able officers) has been added to this. Had the business of that Department been fully brought up, instead of being largely in arrears, it would have been quite as much as any one individual could do, to guide and direct, with any sort of regularity and correctness, the business of the office thus increased, but, when it is considered, that constant reference is being made to the plans in this office, and that it requires the almost undivided attention of one practised person, to attend to these enquiries, and to lay down upon the general plans of the Counties the separate and detached surveys that are constantly being made throughout the Province, it will not appear surprising, if the business is in arrear. It is not as if the whole Province had been correctly surveyed in lots, and plans of them were to be had: in such a case the duty would have been comparatively easy, as regards the disposal of Lands within it; but the fact is, from its first settlement, there has been no regular connected system of surveys, the Lands generally were of so little value, that the applicants hesitated about paying for the survey of them, and in order to induce them, they were allowed to be laid out in every variety of form, no funds being provided by the Government for this purpose. Another very serious evil in the Province is, the constant intrusion upon the Public Lands by Squatters, who enter into possession, and extend their improvements over the surface, without any surveys having being made, the consequences are, that in after years, when circumstances oblige the occupants to obtain titles, it is found to be extremely difficult to lay out these lands in any regular form, and, until this practice is put down by some stringent enactment, it will be almost impossible to prevent delay and difficulty in the execution of the duties of the Department. The Commissioner of Crown Lands should also have the power, where Grants have passed without the lines being run, and the bounds set up, to establish the limits of such Grants, and his decision should

should be final and conclusive. It is almost impossible, at present, to form any correct opinion of the increased force that will be required in order to carry out fully the provisions of the late Act, because it is difficult to foresee, clearly, the extent of the proposed communication with the Immigration Societies in the United Kingdom, which of course would be governed by the extent of Immigration to the Province. My own decided opinion is, that there is no opening for poor Settlers in Nova-Scotia, and, that if they should come here in any considerable numbers, unless some public employment could be found for them, they would suffer, or impose a heavy tax upon the inhabitants for their support.

But it would seem to be indispensable, that at least one efficient person should be appointed, to take charge of this branch of the public service. The proposed appointment of a principal Deputy in each County, if acted upon, would greatly facilitate the business of the Department, by affording correct information as to the facts alledged in the applications for the purchase of Crown Lands, but, in order to secure the services of efficient persons, it would be requisite to state the amount of reward it is intended to bestow upon them, as they would be expected to reside in a central part of the County, and to give more exclusive attention to the increased duties required of them, than can be expected under existing regulations. At present, the office of a Deputy Surveyor is subordinate to some other occupation, and is not of itself sufficient to afford the holder a comfortable subsistence, but as under the new Law, it is proposed to make these Deputies the channel through which applications and monies for the purchase of Land are to be conveyed, and to make them perform various other duties, not incidental to the office of a Surveyor, it will doubtless be expected, that some satisfactory assurance of being paid for these extra services, should be given, before they will be induced to enter into these increased obligations.

With reference to the delivery of Grants, there has always been a difficulty in the way. The Commissioner of Crown Lands, being required to endorse the delivery to the Grantee, it being intended, that either the principal, or his appointed agent, should attend at Head Quarters and receive the same, but like many other rules, it has been found in practice not always practicable.

Before the proposed measures can be fully entered upon, it will be necessary to provide a plan of each County, with all the granted and surveyed Lands laid down upon it, to enable the Deputies to carry on their work, with due order and regularity, the new Act providing for the survey of any lot applied for, without reference to the head of the Department.

I have, &c.,

JOHN SPRY MORRIS.

Comr. of Crown Lands.

Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Provincial Secretary, &c. &c.

APPENDIX No. 7.

(Copy.)

Halifax, 10th May, 1851.

SIR—

I have the honor to submit to you the following statement, for the consideration of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in reference to what I believe to be an important improvement in the mode of supplying light to Light Houses, Beacons, Ships, Forts, &c.

It was first suggested to me, by the Earl of Dundonald, that from the great density and high illuminating power of the Kerosene gas, it was admirably adapted to military and naval purposes, if the difficulties of rendering a gas light moveable, could be overcome.

By His Lordship's advice, I instituted a series of experiments, which have resulted in complete success.

As an illustration, I may state, that by the permission of the Commandant of the Garrison, I conveyed to the signal station at the Citadel, 20 cubic feet of Kerosene gas, contained in an India rubber bag, and with it 60 feet of gutta percha tube, with a common lanthorne, supplied with the necessary gas fittings, and a single burner.—The tube was connected with the gas bag, (under suitable pressure) and the bottom of the lanthorne, where it serves for a downhall. The lanthorne was lighted on the ground, and hoisted up to the yard arm, and hauled up and down with all possible rapidity during three quarters of an hour. On Thursday evening, the lanthorne, when hoisted, was exposed to a strong breeze, but in all the motion thus produced the light was perfectly steady. The density of the gas is such, that 20 cubic feet will supply 10 hours burning, and one man can carry the gas, the fittings, and the lanthorne.

I am not aware that this mode of lighting has ever before been employed. The objects gained are :

1st—A light, of the highest illuminating power, may be hoisted to any height, and quickly removed from place to place, without diminution of intensity.

2nd—Instead of the costly construction of Light Houses and Towers, all that is required in regard to elevation, is a strong spar, with or without a cross yard, and one or more tacles, to hoist the lanthorne or lanthornes, which may be of any dimensions, according to the degree of light required. The light itself far exceeds that which is produced by the ordinary methods, and the cost of lighting will not exceed one half of that charged for lighting by oil.

3rd—The mode is also safer than the common one. The gas cannot explode, and may be made and stored in gasometers, at any distances from Light Houses, which are often rendered unsafe by the quantities of oil deposited in them.

4th—This mode is applicable to the lighting of forts, steamers, and ships of war.

I beg to transmit herewith, a prospectus, containing a number of certificates of the cheapness and brilliancy of this gas light. I have also in my possession, a certificate from E. H. Lowe, Esq., who employs the light at Dartmouth, to the same effect.

I am prepared to illustrate the statements I have thus put forth to any persons His Excellency may appoint for that purpose, and to light any Light House to which I may be directed.

With due acknowledgment for the encouragement I have received from His Excellency Sir John Harvey, the Earl of Dundonald, Lieut. Colonel Bazalgette, yourself, and other gentlemen in authority,

I have, &c.

ABRAHAM GESNER.

The Honble. JOSEPH HOWE, Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office, May 12, 1851.

SIR—

I am commanded by the Lieutenant-Governor, to convey to you the assurance of His Excellency's anxious desire, to afford to you every facility and encouragement in his power, with a view to giving to the public service, the full benefit of the Gas and apparatus, which you describe in your letter of the 10th inst.

His Excellency, in order that the value of these may be fairly tested, will direct the Commissioners of Light Houses, to place under your exclusive control, for one month, the Light House at Mauger's Beach, it being stipulated on your part, that a Light, not inferior to that exhibited at the station, shall be maintained there, during the usual hours.

Should the experiment of which regular and accurate data must be kept, sustain your view of the saving to be effected, His Excellency will then be prepared to give a wider scope to your operations, in the hope that, while the public will derive advantage from them, you may reap from your ingenuity some adequate reward.

His Excellency will also direct, that every facility be afforded to you, for instructing the Superintendent at Sable Island, to hoist one of your lights on the flag-staff at that place, which, should the experiment succeed, may obviate the necessity of building a Light House on that Island.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

A. GESNER, M. D. &c. &c. &c.

Provincial Secretary's Office, May 15, 1851.

GENTLEMEN—

I have it in command from the Lieutenant-Governor, to transmit to you, a copy of a letter written to Abraham Gesner, Esq., respecting the introduction at Sable Island, of the gas made under his patent.

And I have to convey to you His Excellency's pleasure, that every facility be afforded him, for making a practical demonstration of the utility of this invention, for exhibiting a fixed light at Sable Island.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

The Commissioners of Sable Island, &c.

Provincial Secretary's Office, May 15, 1851.

SIR—

I have it in command from the Lieutenant-Governor, to transmit to you a copy of a letter written to Abraham Gesner, Esq., respecting the use, at the Light House at Mauger's Beach, of the gas introduced by him, and I have to convey to you His Excellency's pleasure, that every facility be afforded him, for making a practical demonstration of the utility of this invention for lighting our coast.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

The Commissioners of Light Houses, &c.

Halifax, Oct. 25th, 1851.

SIR—

I have the honor to state, that in pursuance of the permission given me in your letter of the 12th of May, I have lighted the Mauger's Beach Light House with my gas, nearly two months, and the work is now in complete operation. Annexed is a certificate from Capt. George, the Keeper, of its applicability and economy. I beg however to remark, that in consequence of an error committed in building the small furnace

furnace, by the mason; the consumption of coals was much greater when the certificate was made, than it has been since the required alteration was adopted.

The actual cost of material for lighting, &c. will now be as follows, and I presume the Keeper will now subscribe to this statement.

Cost of Lighting by Gas:

6 chaldrons of coals, at 25s.	£7 10 0
3½ tons of asphaltum, at 40s.	6 10 0
Allowance for wear and tear, &c.	5 0 0

£19 0 0

Deduct value of 3 barrels of naphtha, produced in making the gas, at 7s. 6d.	£1 2 6
--	--------

Total cost per annum, including the light used by the Keeper, £17 17 6

Cost of Lighting by Oil:

The Light House consumed 465 gallons of oil, per ann. price not ascertained, say 3s. per gall.,	£69 15 0
10 gross of wicks for lamps, cost	3 17 6

£73 12 6

Total cost per annum,

I have supplied the Keeper with a spare retort, and a large gas bag, that he may be prepared for any casualty. The works are so arranged at present that he can replace and light the oil lamps instanter. His supply of asphaltum is on its passage, and the accounts embracing the cost will be made up without delay.

The economy of the gas over oil would be still greater in the larger Light Houses. For instance, Cranberry Island Light House consumes, per annum, 852 gallons of oil, at 3s. (if not more) per gallon, amount

£127 16 0

20 gross of wicks, cost

7 15 0

Cost by oil,

£135 11 0

7 chaldrons of coal, at 25s.

£8 15 0

7 tons asphaltum, at 40s.

14 0 0

Cost by gas,

£22 15 0

The coals consumed at Manger's Beach would make double the quantity of gas, were it required. The uniformity of the light, relief from snuffing and trimming, cleanliness, certainty and safety, require no comment.

In closing this statement, I beg leave to remark, that during a few past years great improvements have been made in lighting, independent of the kind of light employed. Not all the care and diligence of those to whom the lights are entrusted, can compensate for a lack of mathematical and optical knowledge.

Great improvements can be made by removing the small glass sashes from the focal lines of the mirrors.

By testing the mirrors and placing the lights exactly in the foci.

By the arrangement of the reflectors on the frames.

By the dip of the reflectors according to the height of the lanthorne.

By the universal adoption of paraboloidal reflectors to all lights on the catoptric plan.

By making a careful direction of the rays of light to the points where they are most required.

There are other matters of less consequence that need not be enumerated. I have conversed with several scientific men of the army and navy upon the subject, and all agree

agree upon the suggestions. I have thus endeavored to bring to your notice, and to the consideration of those who are engaged in this important branch of the public service.
I have, &c.

ABRAHAM GESNER.

The Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Provincial Secretary.

Mauger's Beach Light House, Oct. 10th, 1851.

I have lighted M. Beach Lighthouse, one month, with the Kerosene Gas. One thousand feet of the gas serves me for nine nights; each thousand feet cost about seven shillings. I shall require for the year, ten chaldrons of coal and $3\frac{1}{4}$ tons of the asphaltum, for gas.

10 chal. coal, at 25s.	£12 10 0
$3\frac{1}{4}$ tons asphaltum, 40s.	6 10 0
Total, per annum,	£19 0 0

The light is more uniform than the oil light, and in my opinion, equally good.—
The oil hitherto consumed, per annum, has been 450 gallons, or thereabouts.

DAVID GEORGE, Keeper.

Provincial Secretary's Office, December 2, 1851.

SIR—

I have it in command from the Lieutenant-Governor, to acquaint you that His Excellency, with a view to a more general trial of the experiment, the results of which up to that time, were reported in your letter of the 25th of October, will give instructions to the Commissioners to place at your disposal, in addition to the one which you are now lighting, the Light Houses at Yarmouth, Liverpool, Horton Bluff, Low Point, and Apple River. You will of course take care that the lights are kept continually burning during the usual hours; and you will please to report your proceedings in time, to be laid before the Legislature early in the next Session.

His Excellency is not prepared at present, to fix any scale of remuneration for the services which you have rendered, or may perform, but will, in bringing the whole subject before the Legislature, recommend what he may then conceive to be a fair compensation.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

A. GESNER, M. D. &c. &c. &c.

Provincial Secretary's Office, December 3, 1851.

GENTLEMEN—

I have it in command from the Lieutenant-Governor, to transmit to you a copy of a letter, written to A. Gesner, Esq., respecting the introduction, into several of the Light Houses of Nova-Scotia, of the gas made under his patent, and I have to convey to you his Excellency's pleasure, that every facility be afforded Dr. Gesner, to enable him to carry on the necessary works at the Light Houses therein named.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JOSEPH HOWE.

The Commissioners of Light Houses, &c. &c. &c.

To His Excellency Lieutenant-General
SIR JOHN HARVEY,

*Knight Commander of the Most Honorable
Military Order of the Bath, Knight
Commander of the Royal Hanoverian
Guelphic Order, Lieutenant-Governor
and Commander in Chief, in and over
Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia
and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

In accordance with the instructions contained in an official letter from the Hon. Provincial Secretary, of 2nd Dec. last, in reference to the Light Houses, I beg leave to submit the following report.

In order to test the applicability of the "Kerosene Gas" to Light Houses, as directed in Mr. Howe's letter of the 12th May last, I have caused Mauger's Beach Light House to be lighted therewith, and it has been continued since the 21st of August, last, changing it only for oil a few nights, for the purposes of comparison.

According to the certificates of Mr. George, the Light House Keeper, appended to this report, the cost of lighting by Kerosene Gas, as compared with oil, will be per annum, as follows:

10th October, '51.
3d November, '51.

Cost of Lighting by Gas.

6 chaldrons of coals, at 25s.	£7 10 0
3½ tons of asphaltum, at 40s.	6 10 0
Allowance for wear and tear,	5 0 0
	<hr/>
	£19 0 0

Cost of Lighting by Oil.

The Light House consumed 465 galls. of Oil, per annum, at 3s. per gall.	£69 15 0
10 gross Wicks,	3 17 6
	<hr/>
	£73 12 6

The Works are so arranged, at present, that the Oil can be substituted for the Gas, and vice versa, immediately. This arrangement has increased the cost of the fittings, and hereafter may be safely dispensed with.

The economy of employing Gas, instead of Oil, would be still greater in the larger Light Houses. For instance, Cranberry Island Light House consumes, per annum,

852 galls. of oil, at 3s.	£127 16 0
2 gross of wicks, cost	7 15 0
	<hr/>
	£135 11 0

Cost by Oil,

Cost by Gas:

7 chaldrons of coal, at 25s.	£8 15 0
7 tons of asphaltum, at 40s.	14 0 0
	<hr/>
	£22 15 0

Sambro Light burns 750 galls. of Sperm Oil, at 6s. per gallon,

£224 3 7

The saving by Gas, in this instance, will be upwards of £200 per annum. The wear and tear by Gas, will not far exceed that arising from the use of Oil.

The Coal consumed at Mauger's Beach, would make double the quantity of Gas, were it called for by the consumption. The uniformity of the light, relief from snuffing lamps, cleanliness, certainty, and safety, testify much in favor of the new mode, and, in reference to the labor required, it is only necessary to state, that the Light House Keeper, who makes the Gas, has lost a leg.

The accounts of the cost of lighting Mauger's Beach Light House, with Gas, have been placed in the hands of the Commissioners of Light Houses. By reason of the experimental fixtures, expense of patterns, improvement of the Light House, independent of the Gas, the cost has been higher than it would be in any instance hereafter. The cost of apparatus, and fitting up the smaller Light Houses, will not exceed from £50 to £70, each.

From the foregoing statements, and the certificates of the Keeper of the Light House at Mauger's Beach, it will appear, that the saving that will be effected in all the Light Houses of Nova Scotia, by employing the Gas, instead of Oil, will exceed £1500 per annum, and that the saving thus effected, in a single year, will more than pay all the expenses of introducing the Gas.

It does not appear to me necessary, to bring forward the numerous evidences in proof of the superiority of the Kerosene Gas Light. It has recently been tested by officers of H. M. Engineer Department, and found to be superior, and Her Majesty's Government have ordered the Prisons, and other Public Works, at Bermuda, to be lighted therewith.

Subjoined are the questions, put to me by the Hon. Provincial Secretary, and the answers thereto, as communicated to the Commissioners of Light Houses.

1st—*Is Gas safe for Light Houses?*

The Gas will not burn unless mixed with air. A mixture of from 3 to 5 parts of air to 1 of Gas, will explode, when lighted. Such a mixture could not be made in a Light House. The Gas is made at a distance from the Gasometer. It is passed through water, and rests upon the water in the tank, being enclosed by a short iron gas holder. It is as safe in a Light House as in a common sitting-room, where there is a constant fire. It is safer in burning, than a quantity of hot oil. Stores of oil are less safe than stores of coal and asphaltum. Hot oil, overflowing from a lamp, will fall and inflame. Gas cannot fall. Oily rags, Oakum, &c., will inflame spontaneously. Gas will not. Accidents in burning Gas, are less frequent than in the use of Oil, Camphine, or any other light. Gas requires no snuffing. Its odour gives warning of an escape. Oil does not. Lastly, the Gas for a Light House may be made and stored at a distance from the Light House, at a small expense. Stores of Oil in Light Houses, are dangerous.

2nd—*Why has Gas not been used for Light Houses?*

Oil Gas, and other Gas, are now used in Light Houses in Great Britain, France, and the United States. The Christina Light House, and others, in the Southern States of the Union, are lighted with Rosin Gas. Gas is to be introduced into the Minot's Ledge Light House, now being erected, of Cast Iron, near Boston, and its use is rapidly extending for such purposes. The low illuminating power of Coal Gas has kept it from Light Houses. The Kerosene Gas, has a high illuminating power, this and its cheapness, are its recommendations.

3rd—*Why was not the Bude Light used?*

Solely on account of its expense, and the science and skill required to make it. The Drummond Light was also excluded, on account of its being unsteady and uncertain. The same objections still continue against the electric light.

Post, or Hoist Lights.

Lights of great power can be hoisted, without the expense of creating Light Houses. This has been illustrated at the signal station of the citadel at Halifax. I believe that after the first year, a saving of more than £1500 per annum, may be effected in the Light Houses of Nova-Scotia, with an increase of one-third more light.

Being governed by the instructions contained in the official letter of the Honorable Provincial Secretary, under date of 2nd Dec. last, I have ordered the requisite Gas generators, Gasometers, and Fixtures, for the several Light Houses of Yarmouth, Horton Bluff, Liverpool, Low Point, and Apple River. The apparatus is in the course of construction, and will be put in operation as soon as completed, and the season will permit. A supply of asphaltum, from which the Gas is made, will also be in readiness.

Before closing this Report, I beg leave to state, that, without reference to the kind of light employed, great improvements have been made, of late, in the lighting of Light Houses. Neither expense, nor care, can be equivalents for these improvements. This subject has been pressed upon me, by my own observations, and those of Officers of Her Majesty's Navy, and the Engineer Department, and is of much importance, as regards the efficiency of the Light Houses, upon the shores of Nova Scotia. The principal of these improvements, consist:

1st—In removing the small glass sashes of the lanthorns, from the focal lines of the reflectors, or mirrors, as seen at several of the Light Houses, and substituting larger panes of glass.

2nd—By the arrangement of the reflectors upon the frames, concentrating and equalizing the sources of the light.

3rd—By the dip of the reflectors, according to the height of the lanthorn, above the sea.

4th—By the universal adoption of Parabaloidal reflectors, to all the lights on the catoptric plan.

5th—By a careful direction of the rays of light, to those points where they are most required.

6th—By the introduction of illuminated letters, to each Light House, by which the Light can be distinguished from all others, with certainty, beyond the point of danger. This plan, it is stated, is now going into operation in Great Britain, and is recommended in the United States. A fixed, or revolving light, may be, and sometimes is, mistaken, to the destruction of the vessel; but an illuminated letter, or word, such as S or Sambre L, or Liverpool, affords certainty, and consequently, safety.

There is no difficulty in supplying those illuminated letters, with the Gas, nor will the extra cost, at all weigh with the advantage.

These improvements, I beg most earnestly to recommend. To them I am devoting my time, and the best of my ability, in the fullest confidence of their advantages to the safety of the Marine and Commerce of the country.

I have, &c.

ABRAHAM GESNER.

Halifax, Jan'y. 30th, 1852.

(Copy.)

Mauger's Beach Light House, Nov. 3rd, 1851.

My statement of the 10th of Oct., is not a correct rule to calculate the cost of the Kerosene Gas, for had I a Gasometer that would contain 800 to 1000 cubic feet, I could make the Gas for about 4s. 6d., per 1000 cubic feet. The above calculation only applies to Light Houses, or private establishments, as there could be still a further reduction made.

(Signed)

DAVID GEORGE,

Keeper Mauger's Beach Light House.

Appendix

APPENDIX No. 8.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

Having, in 1848, by Your Excellency's command, conducted, in conjunction with my Colleagues, the Honbles. the Receiver-General, and Mr. Bell, an enquiry into the condition and past management of the Humane Establishment at Sable Island, we were all impressed with the interest of the subject, and having embodied in our Report such suggestions as seemed called for at the time, it was determined that, at some convenient season, one of us should visit the Island, and make a personal inspection of its capabilities and condition.

Instructed by Your Excellency to perform that service, I left Halifax on the Sixth day of September, and returned on the Fourteenth, having passed three days on the Island.

The weather being changeable, and a gale of wind occurring while I was there, the sterner as well as the ordinary aspects of the scenery were presented for observation; and, as we found the Barque "Margaret Walker," a recent wreck, upon the Western Bar, and her crew partaking the shelter and hospitality of the Establishments—the mode of conducting the work of humanity, and of transhipment, also passed under my eye.

While it affords me pleasure to be enabled to report the general efficiency and good management of the Establishments on the Island, it becomes my duty respectfully to present to Your Excellency's notice some points connected with this branch of the public service, by attention to which the benevolent objects aimed at in their foundation may be more certainly attained, and a public property, intrinsically valuable in itself, very much improved.

The true position of the Island ought to be determined, and accurate information circulated through all the communities trading on the Atlantic.

On the "Daring's" cabin table lies the Chart by which she is navigated, published in 18—. Beside it lies a plan of the Island, including bearings and soundings, published by the late Superintendent in 1824, and revised in 1829. Between these, discrepancies, frightful to contemplate, exist.

Captain Darby, by whom my attention was called to this topic, and who has had many years' experience and great personal opportunities of comparison, believes his Father's Plan to be correct. If so, and if the Charts in general use by the Navy and Mercantile Marine, are as inaccurate as that which I found in the "Daring," the errors will appear by a glance at this comparative statement.

Longitude east end Sable Island,		59 °	48 w.
Do. do. by Chart,		50	03 w.
	Difference,		14
Latitude East Head is,		43	59 n.
Do. do. by Chart,		44	05 n.
	Difference,		6
Latitude West Head is,		43	57 n.
Do. do. by Chart,		44	02 n.
	Difference,		5
Longitude West end Sable Island,		60	10 w.
Do. do. by Chart,		60	32 w.
	Difference,		22

The dangerous Bars beneath the sea, however carefully they may have been examined in former times, appear to shift continually, and ought to be sounded within stated periods of five or ten years. One of these Bars extends in a N. E. by E. direction

tion twenty-two miles, and breaks violently in heavy weather. There is also a Bar extending seven miles N. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. from the Western Head, with not more than thirteen feet of water on any part of it.

To this subject it may be important to call the attention of the Naval Commander in Chief, with a view to have the real position, bearings, and soundings of Sable Island determined, as the loss of many lives, and of much valuable property, must inevitably result from the various inaccurate charts which would appear to be in general use.

Connected with this subject is one which has been anxiously discussed, I believe, by the gentlemen hitherto charged with this branch of the public service. I mean the erection of a Light House on Sable Island.

Opinions are divided as to the propriety of such erection.

Those who oppose the measure conscientiously believe that a Light House would induce vessels to run for it, which now keep clear of the Island altogether, and thus lure them amid shoals and sand bars, that would otherwise be avoided.

It is also urged that a Light House would be of little use, as, from the very slight elevation afforded by any solid part of the Island, it could not be seen very far at sea.

As Mr. Cunard the senior Commissioner of Light Houses, and Captain Darby, the Commander of the Cutter, both entertain these opinions, I urge my own, in view of their great experience, with much diffidence, and yet very strongly advise that a Light House should be erected on some suitable site near the Central Station, upon Sable Island, for the following, among other reasons.

Because Vessels not bound for Sable Island, or not driven there by currents, or stress of weather, would no more run for it than they do now. They would keep clear of it.

Because it affords no safe harbour of refuge. Vessels outward bound would not require a new point of departure, and homeward bound vessels have the main-land all before them.

Vessels driven near the Island would find a Light invaluable. If the weather was thick and they could not see it they would not be worse off than they are now. If seen, it would at once indicate their true position, and if made to revolve from west to east, would show in what direction the Bars lie, and by what course a Station could be approached for assistance, when required.

To the "Daring," and the other vessels employed on Government service, a Light would be of great use.

Though we had soundings in the evening we ran five miles past the Station in the night. A Light would have guided us directly to our anchorage. Had we not got back in time we should have encountered the very severe gale of the 8th September. Captain Darby was driven to sea after we landed. In beating back to the Station, had he approached the Island in the night, a Light House would have been a guide, and an additional means of security. The same may be said of four or five schooners fishing around the Island, and which were also compelled to run to sea. A revolving light would not only have aided them to make the Island again, but have shown them where to make it.

As the Fishery around Sable Island is annually becoming of more importance, it may fairly be presumed that a larger amount of tonnage will be similarly exposed.

Having little or no practical knowledge of the subject, I make these suggestions with great diffidence, but would respectfully suggest that to both of them, your Excellency would be pleased to call the attention of His Lordship the Naval Commander in Chief.

Next to the importance of defining the position of the Island, and rendering it less dangerous to navigators by the erection of a Light House, it becomes worth while to consider, whether it may not be made a more desirable abode for human beings, or at

least a more productive, and less burthensome piece of public property. Its capabilities in these respects have never been properly estimated. We have been accustomed to regard it as a barren sand bank, dangerous to approach, and destitute of resources.

I was agreeably surprised to find it covered, for nearly its whole length of five and twenty miles, with natural grass and wild peas, and sustaining, by its spontaneous production, five hundred head of wild horses, and ten or twelve head of cattle.

A moment's reflection will shew then, that, as a mere grass farm, it is capable of sustaining throughout the year more animal life than any four or five of the best farms on the main-land. Any individual owning Sable Island, and paying ordinary attention to raising stock alone, would, with light labour, become rich. Any four or five industrious families, dividing it into convenient stock farms, could live in comfort and abundance, without even resorting to the fisheries around them.

If the duties of humanity could be overlooked by the Government, this experiment might be tried with success: and, as population increased, employment would be found in fishing and maritime pursuits for the hardy race which this stern nursery would foster; and the natives of a new Nantucket might yet build havens and breakwaters, and make what is now but an oasis amidst the solitudes of ocean, a cultivated centre of mechanical and maritime industry.*

The risks to be run in trying this experiment, are—that discipline might be impaired by the introduction of persons not under the control of government—that the obligations of humanity might be disregarded by mere voluntary settlers; or that the temptations to plunder the unfortunate might prove too strong to be resisted by such a population when the hand of authority was withdrawn.

Assuming that for these reasons your Excellency will determine that the existing establishments shall be maintained upon their present footing, it remains to be seen how they can be rendered more efficient, and the Island, as government property, more productive. Looking at the Island as a farm, I would suggest, that if horses are to be considered its staple production, more attention should be paid to the improvement of the breeds. The prairies of the west, and the deserts of the east, produce splendid horses.

The scenery of Sable Island presents to the eye the rolling prairie without a tree. There is not a stone, a stump, or a hole on the Island, to injure the feet of young horses. The absence of shelter, and the constant exposure to the rigors of a northern climate, will probably always have a tendency to reduce the size of those bred on Sable Island; but there are many there now of fair proportions, and attention to judicious breeding would counteract this tendency.

A few unsuccessful experiments have been tried, and the tame horses being let loose, have been killed by the wild ones. I would recommend that at least two Stallions, the best that can be purchased in Nova-Scotia for fifty pounds a piece, should be sent to the Island early in the spring and kept in the Superintendent's stable, the mares at the proper season being driven into a paddock to receive them. The new blood would then become speedily and safely mixed with the old. To export, or geld the old stallions, (who, if the intruders were let loose, would certainly fight for the possession of their harems,) might render the infusion of the new blood more rapid, but as these leaders of gangs are generally the boldest and most powerful Horses on the Island, it would be better to cross with their stock than to destroy them.

* NANTUCKET.—A small crescent of pebbly soil, just lifting itself above the level of the ocean, surrounded by a belt of roaring breakers, and destitute of all shelter from the stormy blasts which sweep over it; there is nothing about it "but doth suffer a sea change;" its inhabitants know hardly any thing but of the sea and sky. Rocks, mountains, trees, and rivers, and the bright verdure of the earth, are names, only, to them, which have no particular significance. They read of these as other people read of angels and demi-gods. There may be such things or there may not. But dreary and desolate as their Island may seem to others, it realizes their ideal of what the world should be, and probably they dream that Paradise is just such another place—a duplicate Island, where every wind that blows wafts the spray of the sea in their faces.—*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.*

I may be mistaken, but my present impression is very decided, that if proper attention is paid to this branch, fifty Horses, worth from £15 to £20 each, may be annually shipped from Sable Island, yielding from £600 to 700, instead of the unproductive cargoes which now are sold at from 20s. to £5 a-piece. These Horses should not be sent off, as they are now, entirely unbroken, and in such quantities as to glut the market and destroy competition.

The price is now largely reduced by the cost and trouble of breaking these animals. If a few strong bits were sent to the Superintendent, the animals intended to be shipped could be broken before they left the Island; and if a few were shipped, as opportunities offered, to the most promising marts, they would be sure to bring such prices as would fairly represent their intrinsic value.

While, however, every pains should be taken to improve the breed of Horses, and render them a source of Revenue, I would advise that prompt measures should be adopted to ascertain whether the Island would not produce a very much larger proportion of Cattle, Sheep, and Swine. Sheep thrive upon most Islands along the coast, where there is some herbage and plenty of kelp.

There is no kelp or other seaweed upon the shores of Sable Island, and the rank grasses which it yields are altogether unlike the short bite which sheep prefer.

Whatever may be the reason, there is an impression on the Island, that Sheep, though they appear to thrive for a time, do not live. The want of shelter may be the chief cause. Experiments should, however, be fairly tried, and the facts recorded.— If Sheep would do well they would be the most profitable stock that could be kept, and several thousands might be added to the resources of the Island.

Swine, in any number, may be raised, and would feed themselves throughout a great portion of the year. When vessels laden with coarse bread-stuffs run upon the coast, a portion of damaged cargo might often be purchased cheap, and used for fattening Hogs, or a sufficient supply could be annually sent down in the "Daring." Barrels of Pork are purchased every year for the supply of the Establishments. At least the whole quantity required should be raised.

Though it is assumed that young Calves do not do well on Sable Island for the first year, there is no doubt that, once past that age, Cattle thrive abundantly. There are some Cows now on the Island as fine as any to be found on the main land, and a pair of fat Cattle, quite equal in proportions to the best which took the prize at the recent Truro fair.

If the stock of Horses was somewhat diminished, I have no doubt that one hundred Milch Cows could be maintained on Sable Island. But, which is probable, should a Dairy so extensive, interfere with other necessary labours, an equal number of Neat Cattle might be substituted.

If yearling Calves from the best Farms were shipped to the Island next spring. I have no doubt that the cost would be repaid, with a profit of two or three hundred per cent. in a very few years. Fresh Beef, raised on the Island, is described as singularly juicy, and fine flavoured. There is a doubt, however, whether it bears salting as well as that which is stall-fed.

As the Island lies eighty miles to the Southward of Nova-Scotia, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Gulf Stream, the winter is comparatively mild. There being no Forests, and the soil exceedingly porous, snow soon melts or blows off, leaving the herbage exposed throughout the year. Upon this the wild horses feed, without care or attendance, and barely sufficient is cut and housed to fodder the working Cattle.

If stock is increased and rendered more valuable, a stack yard of hay should be accumulated, to serve as a resource in the event of peculiarly hard winters being experienced. This could easily be done, by the employment of some extra labour for a season

season or two, and by the use of the horse rake in all seasons. This valuable implement is unknown on the Island, yet I have never seen a soil better adapted for its use. There being neither stumps, nor stones, the horse rake would pass unobstructed over every portion of the surface; and one man and horse, would do more work with it in a day, than could be performed by six men in the usual manner.

Before quitting this branch of the subject, I would strongly recommend that a series of experiments should be tried to ascertain whether trees will not grow upon the Island. If these were successful, not only would the scenery be diversified, and improved, but greater stability and fertility given to the soil, while grateful shade would be secured to man and beast.

Sable Island is not more incapable of improvement in this respect than the sandy coasts of England, France, and Belgium, many portions of which, where now the richest cultivation is sheltered by the finest trees, were formerly as naked and unpromising as the least inviting portions of its surface. The Basket Willow, I have no doubt, would grow upon the shores of the Salt Lake, or around the fresh water ponds; and, if it did, could be wrought into panniers for the horses, which would, in many ways, facilitate transportation, while basket work might be added to the light labours of the Island. The Elm should also be tried, and the Live Oak, which delights in sandy soil and the neighbourhood of the sea.

Cranberries of large size, and fine flavor, grow in great abundance on Sable Island. A few barrels of these are generally picked in the autumn, but the Cranberry, as a source of income, or a means of employment, has scarcely ever been thought of by our people. Yet in the neighbouring States, it is successfully cultivated, on bogs, and waste lands subject to flowage. It forms a branch, in fact, of New England agriculture. A bushel of Wheat is worth in Boston 6s. A bushel of Cranberries, retailed inside of Quincy market, brings \$4. Thirty bushels to the acre form a bountiful crop of wheat. An acre will yield 85 bushels of Cranberries.

Thousands of acres in Nova Scotia, which would not grow Wheat, would grow Cranberries; and many of our south shore farmers, who have cleared the hardwood hills, and regard the bogs by which they are surrounded as valueless and impracticable, have yet to learn that, acre for acre, the latter may be made to yield twice the income of their uplands. On Sable Island the Cranberry grows spontaneously in many places, and, by a little care, the crop might be largely increased. The American Rake, by which the fruit is gathered, and the Seive, by which the bruised or decayed berries are separated from the sound, should be at once introduced.

Passing from the agricultural capabilities of Sable Island, it becomes my duty to invite your Excellency's attention to the value of the Fishery upon its coast.

The countless schools of Mackarel, which in spring pass our shores on their way to the eastward, and which annually resort to the gulf, pass between Sable Island and the main-land. In going, as in returning, they often trim its shores in vast quantities. The fall fish are very fine. During the three days I remained on the Island, except when they were driven off by the storm, there were seldom less than five or six schooners in sight, catching these fish with the hook and line. All the vessels similarly engaged this season, made, I believe, full fares. The Superintendent informed me that a few days before the "Daring" arrived, the Mackarel crowded the coast in such numbers that they almost pressed each other upon the sands, and I saw an unbroken school, extending, near the landing place, for a mile in length, within good seining distance, besides others at various points, indicating the presence, in the surrounding seas, of incalculable wealth.

With a good seine, or two, I have no doubt that the Island crew could, on the day I landed, or on the day I left, have stopped one thousand barrels, and, if so, it is clear that

that no salvage obtained from wrecks, and no profits from pasturage, or the cultivation of the soil, would yield to the government so rich a return for a little judicious outlay, as this valuable fishery. There was no seine upon the Island. One can be purchased for £100, and would, I am persuaded, pay for itself in a single season, five times over.

The extent to which a Fishery could be carried on must depend upon the experiments to be tried in a season or two. The outfit required for these would not be all lost if they failed. If they succeeded, as I confidently anticipate, as many hands as could be profitably employed should be drafted to this service from the regular Island force, or engaged as sharesmen during the fishing season. Salt should be stored, and barrels made on the Island. The chief difficulty to be encountered would arise from the waves, which, even in calm weather, roll, in endless succession, in upon the shores. In fine weather, however, they present, to the skilful, no insuperable difficulties; and Mackarel could be dipped, and shipped, as easily as heavy chains and anchors are now handed in and out of boats whenever wrecks occur.

The boat fishery should also be tried, and, if diligently prosecuted, which it could be with slight supervision, if the hands employed were interested in their own success, would yield a fair return.

Seals were so numerous around the Island, that, from every point which commanded the shore three or four could be seen within gun shot. They often land on the bars and beaches, and a small number are killed every year. Whether the Seal Fishery could, or could not be carried on to any extent I am not prepared even to hazard an opinion.

Turning to another branch of Island industry, it appears to me very important that some efficient motive power should be secured. There are no streams, and the absence of water power must be supplied by some other agent. A small Steam Engine which would turn Circular Saws, a Lathe, and other gear, would be invaluable. The consumption of Fuel, where it must be supplied from casual sources, is the chief objection to the employment of the Steam Engine. Wind may be substituted with advantage. An ingenious Mechanic, with the aid of such materials as can be commanded from the wreck, and drift stuff, upon the Island, would soon construct a Wind Mill which would saw Lumber, Fire Wood, Staves, and furnish a motive power that might be turned to account in a great variety of ways. This should be the first step towards the erection of new and more comfortable Station Houses, and such Out-houses as might be required for the accommodation of an extended and improved stock.

The old buildings, which are worth preserving, might all be rendered more secure and comfortable, if sawing could be done by some motive power, more efficient, and less exhausting than human labour.

When materials have been thus accumulated, a new house should be built at the Station kept by Stevens. The old one is delapidated, and only held together by the Newspapers pasted around the walls. A Pen for Pigs, on the improved labour-saving design of Mr. Phinney, of Massachusetts, should also be constructed, and all the old buildings on the Island might soon be either replaced or improved.

One good room, plainly but comfortably furnished, should also be fitted up in the Superintendent's House, or some other near the Central Station, that women wrecked on the Island might have the seclusion and quiet which would often be indispensable to their restoration, and that the Commissioners, the Captain of the Cutter, or other persons visiting the Island on duty, might use when it was not thus occupied.

It may be asked, where, on an Island without a tree, is the Lumber to come from to furnish employment for the Circular Saws, and to make these improvements practicable? The answer is, upon the shores, which are often strewn for miles with the finest Timber and Deals, the supply being kept up by the wreck of some homeward bound Timber laden vessel, generally before the old stock is exhausted, or even much

reduced. Besides, the vessels themselves would furnish abundance of materials, which, with a well organized workshop, could be turned to good account.

Three large vessels are now lying, almost entire, upon the Bars, and from many of the old ones, with judicious management, much stuff might yet be obtained. The process of breaking up vessels by hand is so laborious and slow, that they often drift to sea, or are sunk in the sands, before their materials can be saved. By employing Gunpowder to blow them up, and seizing for such operations the moment when the tide was suitable, and the wind on shore, a great deal of valuable property might be preserved that would furnish employment to the force maintained by the Government, and add greatly to the value of the public property.

In connexion with this branch of the subject, I would suggest that great care should be taken in selecting men for Sable Island. No hand should be shipped because employment was importunately demanded, or that an easy birth might be found for some person altogether unsuitable. Every man on the Island should be "able bodied" in the full sense of the term. An athletic and fearless boat's crew it is indispensable to have. If the selections are made from among our hardy Shoremen, who combine fishing and farming, the best materials are ever at hand.

A Blacksmith, not a bungler, but a skilful good workman—a Carpenter, who could use a Lathe, build Boats, or repair Buildings—and a Shoemaker, who could also repair Harness—are three Mechanics that it is very desirable to have constantly on the Island.

There is old iron enough now upon it to furnish several years employment to the first—for a year or two, at least; the second could find or make work for himself—and the third, required almost every day by the wear and tear of the Establishments, could fill up his leisure hours by making Fishermens' Boots, for which there is a market all along the coast.

No distinction is now made between the hands employed; for although Jackson performs the duty of second in command, he holds no rank as such, and gets no extra pay. A second officer should be appointed, wear a badge, and get £5 or £10 a-year more than the rest. To this berth the men would aspire, and the hope of its possession would supply a motive to activity and good conduct.

All which is most respectfully submitted by

Your Excellency's most obedient and very humble Servant,

JOSEPH HOWE.

To His Excellency Lt. General Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. and K. C. H. }
Lt. Governor of Nova-Scotia, &c. &c. &c. }

Halifax, N. S., October 21st, 1850.

Wellesley, at Halifax, 24th October, 1850.

SIR—

I was favored with Your Excellency's Note, conveying to me an extract of a Report made to you by the Hon. Mr. Howe, pointing out the discrepancy between the various Charts which profess to lay down the position of Sable Island, and also the extent of the N. E. and N. W. Banks, which are represented as extremely dangerous. I shall make known to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the pressing necessity of a Survey of these perils to Navigation, fatal to so many vessels.

With respect to the propriety of placing an elevated Light on "some suitable spot near the Central Station," I consider the reasons adduced by Mr. Howe, in favor of the Light, as out weighing the arguments of its opponents, believing that the Light will
be

be a safeguard to vessels which unintentionally, or through error in reckoning, find themselves accidentally in a dangerous position, whilst vessels acquainted with their course to their port of destination, would never go out of their way to seek for a warning Light.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient,

Humble Servant,

DUNDONALD,

Vice Admiral Commander in Chief.

His Excellency Lt. Gen. SIR JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B.,
K. C. H. &c. &c. &c. Halifax.

Government House, Halifax, October 25, 1850.

MY LORD—

I have had the honor to receive your Lordship's letter of the 24th inst. and cannot but feel gratified at the weight attached by your Lordship to the suggestions contained in the communication made by me, and at the prompt attention which your Excellency has paid to subjects which I cannot but regard as important to our Commercial interests.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

J. HARVEY.

His Excellency the Right Hon.

The EARL OF DUNDONALD, &c. &c. &c.

Cumberland, at Halifax, 30th August, 1850.

SIR—

I beg to acquaint Your Excellency, that in consequence of the Report of the Honorable Joseph Howe, and of your application to the Earl of Dundonald, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have caused Sable Island to be surveyed by Captain Bayfield, and the officers of the "Gulnair;" and the long bars which extend from its extremities, by Commander Shortland, of the "Columbia." Captain Bayfield is employed in preparing and connecting the results of their survey, with which Your Excellency will be furnished on its completion.

I understand that the recent survey is likely to establish the position of the Island as given in the Admiralty Chart.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. F. SEYMORE,

Vice Admiral and Commander in Chief.

His Excellency Sir JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. &c.

Cumberland, at Halifax, 8th September, 1851.

SIR—

Referring to my Letter of the 31st ultimo, to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, relative to the recent Survey of Sable Island, I have now the honor to furnish you

you with Captain Bayfield's Report thereon, and containing his views relative to the Erection of a Light House on the Island, on which I had desired his opinion.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. F. SEYMORE,
Vice Admiral and Commander in Chief.

His Honor Lt. COLONEL BAZALGETTE,
Administrator of the Government, Halifax.

REPORT TO THE HYDROGRAPHER OF THE NAVY.

The position of the Island is as follows:

1st—The W. Flag Staff, at the principal Establishment, Lat. 43 d. 56 m. 33 s. N. Lon. 3 d. 32 m. 02s. 8 E. of Halifax—Dockyard Tablet. 11 d. 10 m. 15 s. 8 E. of Obs. Bastion Quebec.

2nd—The E. extreme of the Grassy Sand Hills—see Chart—Lat. 43 d. 59 m. 05 s. N. Lon. 3 d. 49 m. 20 s. 5 E. of Halifax—Dock Yard Tablet. 11 d. 27 m. 33 s. 5 E. of Obs. Bastion Quebec.

3rd—The W. Extreme of Grassy Sand Hills—see Chart—Lat. 43 d. 56 m. 52 s. N. Lon. 3 d. 26 m. 21 s. 8 E. of Halifax—Dock Yard Tablet. 11 d. 4 m. 34 s. 8 E. of Obs. Bastion Quebec.

If we assume Halifax Dock Yard Tablet, to be in 63 d. 35 m. 19 s. 5 Wt. according to Admiral Owen's determination from Cambridge Observatory, the above named points will be in 60 d. 3 m. 16 s. 7 Wt., 59 d. 45 m. 59 s. Wt. and 60 d. 8 m. 57 s. Wt. respectively. The East extreme of the Sand Hills alone remains unchanged for comparison with the observations of Admiral Ogle's Officers, and it is satisfactory to find, that there was not only no reason to find fault with their determination, but that their Latitude and also their Meridian distance from Halifax is the same as ours, within two or three seconds of space. About two miles of the West end of the Island have been washed away since they observed in 1828, and this reduction of the Island, and consequent addition to the Western Bar, is reported to have been in operation at least since 1811, and seems almost certain to continue. A comparison some years hence with the present Survey, can alone show precisely the amount of waste in any given time, the correctness or otherwise of the reported shifting of the bars, and of the opinion that the Island is insensibly becoming narrower, &c. All agree that there has been no material change in the east end of the Island within the memory of any one acquainted with it, a circumstance of importance, with reference to the selection of a site for a Light House, the utility of which I now proceed to consider.

The western Bar can be safely approached by the lead from any direction, with common precaution, and the west end of the island, wasting continually by the action of the sea, furnishes only an insecure site; I have therefore no hesitation in thinking a Light there unnecessary for the general purposes of navigation, whilst at the same time I admit the correctness of the opinion, that a Light at the west flag staff or principal Establishment, would be highly useful to the Colonial vessels and Fishermen that frequent the Island in annually increasing numbers. The length of the N. E. Bar has been greatly exaggerated, but it is still a most formidable danger, extending fourteen miles from the Island to the depth of ten fathoms, and thirteen miles to six fathoms. All within this last named depth, being a line of heavy breakers in bad weather. Not far from the end of this bar, the depth amounts to one hundred and seventy fathoms, so that a vessel going moderately fast, might be on the Bar in a few minutes after trying in vain for soundings. This Bar, moreover, is very steep all along its

its north side, and is, on these accounts, exceedingly dangerous. The reduction of this Bar from its reported length of twenty-eight miles to its real length of fourteen miles, will greatly lessen one of the objections to a Light on the east end of the Island, which can be plainly seen from the end of the Bar. It is true that almost all the vessels wrecked upon the Island have come on shore in fogs, when a Light could not have been seen, but on the other hand I was informed of two or three instances in which vessels have run ashore in clear weather, under circumstances which render it almost certain that a Light would have saved them. The people of the Island frequently see mail steamers passing the Island, as well as other vessels, which, from their distance, were probably unaware of their proximity, and it is therefore probable that a Light would be useful in such cases. There remains the objection, that a Light might induce vessels to be less careful in avoiding the Island, but upon the whole I am of opinion, that a Light on the hill which, in anticipation, has been named the Light House Hill would be more useful than otherwise, for if it prevented only one considerable wreck, in three or four years, it would more than compensate for the expense of its erection and support. I must not omit to inform you, that there are occasionally brief intervals in the fog, in which a Light might be seen by vessels in the vicinity of the Island, and it is not improbable that some of those that have come on shore in fogs, might have been previously warned of their danger had there been a Light on the Island, and especially if there had been a heavy gun fired at intervals. Nevertheless, the question, whether the utility of a Light on the Island, for the general purposes of navigation, is such as to render its erection expedient, is one which I submit to your superior judgment, after laying before you all the information respecting it which I have been enabled to collect.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. W. BAYFIELD.

Captain, surveying the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

APPENDIX No. 9.

MR. HOWE'S REPORT.

Though not specially charged to make any representation to the Government of Canada, on the subject of the Fisheries, Mr. Howe begs to report, for the information of His Honor the Administrator of the Government, that he deemed it his duty to avail himself of the opportunity offered by the recent Conference at Toronto, to urge the importance of giving to them adequate protection, and has the honor to submit the copy of a Memorandum agreed to on the 21st of June.

MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Howe, having called the attention of His Excellency and the Council to the importance and value of the Gulf Fisheries, upon which foreigners largely trespass, in violation of treaty stipulations, and Mr. Chandler having submitted a report of a select Committee of the House of Assembly of New-Brunswick, having reference to the same subject, the Government of Canada determines to co-operate with Nova-Scotia in the efficient protection of the Fisheries, by providing either a Steamer or two or more Sailing Vessels, to cruise in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and along the coasts of the Labrador.

It is understood that Nova-Scotia will continue to employ at least two Vessels in the same service, and that Mr. Chandler will urge upon the Government of New-Brunswick, the importance of making provision for at least one Vessel, to be employed for the protection of the Fisheries in the Bay of Fundy.

JOS. BOUDRET, P. C.
JOSEPH HOWE.

Toronto, June 21, 1851.

[The foregoing Report and Memorandum, were read and approved of in Council this day.

W. H. KEATING, D. C. C.

Halifax, July 26, 1851.]

To the Honorable James B. Uniacke.

DEAR SIR,

Agreeably to your request, I submit for your consideration, my remarks respecting the Fisheries in the British Colonies.

From the first of July to the latter part of August, the American fishermen seldom resort to the Harbours on the South side of Nova Scotia, for shelter, as they generally take their bait on the Banks, which extend from George's Shoal to Sable Island Bank, Banke Quereau, Green Bank, &c. To these Banks the American vessels resort early in the season, often taking two fares of Codfish by the latter part of July.

These break the schools of fish that are making their way toward the shore soundings, which I think is the cause of the failure of the shore fisheries. From 1812 to 1818, fish were found more abundant about the shores of Nova Scotia than they have been since. A large portion of these vessels, after making one or two voyages of Codfish, proceed to the Bay de Chaleur, from the East point of Prince Edward's Island to Shippegan Cape, Gaspé, the entrance of the St. Lawrence, as far as Point Demont's, and the Seven Islands, including Orphan Bank, Bradelle Bank, the coast about the Magdalen Islands, and the North side of Cape Breton. These comprise the chief fishing grounds for American vessels. The Harbours to which they chiefly resort, are the Strait of Canso, Port Hood, Sea Wolf Island, St. Peters, New London, Richmond, Cascumpeque, Shippegan, Miscow, Gaspé, Seven Islands, Magdalen Islands, &c. &c. The Mackarel in the spring, generally strike the south part of Nova Scotia; from the 18th to the 25th of May, they come from the Southward, falling in with the Nantucket and St. George's Shoal; a large quantity come through the South Channel, and when abreast of Cape Cod, shape their course towards the south coast of Nova Scotia. Being bound to Boston this Spring, about the 18th of May, I met large schools of Mackarel, about 50 or 60, to the Westward of the South Seal Island; they appeared to be coming about from Cape Cod, until nearly over to the Cape. Their course may occasionally vary in consequence of strong southerly and northerly winds; they generally fall in on the coast to the Westward, a few days before they do at Canso, and Cape Breton. The chief places for netting and seining Mackarel in the Spring, are the Tusket Islands, the West side of Cape Sable, East side of Margaret's Bay, Little Harbour, White Head, St. Peters in Cape Breton, Antigonish, and several other places. As there is no doubt but that the Mackarel are bound to Chaleur Bay for the purpose of spawning, it would lead us to believe that when one fish is taken with the net or seine, thousands are destroyed which would otherwise likely come to maturity. Could the practice of taking fish with their spawn be abolished, it is likely they would be much more abundant. The Mackarel, after passing the south coast of Nova Scotia, proceed to the northward, through the Straits of Canso, and to the Eastward of Cape Breton, making their way Northwardly until they are up to Shippegan,
Bradelle

Bradelle Bank, Gaspé, Seven Islands, &c. After having spawned, they continue about those places as their feeding ground, there being large quantities of Lants there which they feed upon, and consequently become fat.

As the season advances, about the month of October, the fish begin to make their way to the Southward, and continue until the latter part of November. The practice of taking Mackarel with the hook and line has not been long in operation in Nova Scotia; and I believe there never has been a voyage made with the hook and line on the southern coast of Nova Scotia, except at Sable Island, where there have been some good voyages made. The fish which resort here are of a different quality from those which go to the Bay de Chaleur, being much larger and fatter. In 1850, the fish were plenty and took the hook well, but in 1851 the fish appeared at times to be abundant, but would not take the hook. Mackarel here feed in shallow water, within the bars or shoal edges of sand which extend in different places near the Island. The vessels when employed in the Mackarel fishery here, lie at anchor in about 6 or 7 fathoms water, and I have been informed that Mackarel have been discovered from the mast head of these vessels, lying within the ridges of sand. They are chiefly taken in boats or flats, which go over the ridges, when they sometimes appear to be lying on the bottom. Was there a Light House erected on the North West End of the Island, I think it would be of great service to those who tend the Mackarel fishery here; as they often have to cross the North West Bar when they cannot ascertain the distance from the Island. As the season advances, the weather-changeable, and the bars being dangerous to cross in rough weather, our vessels mostly leave after the last of September.—The American vessels, which fit out for the Hook fisheries, are of a superior class from those in Nova Scotia. Their tonnage, generally from 60 to 130 tons, very sharp built, well fitted in every respect; those they term the Sharp-shooters are very superior sailing vessels. This enables them to reach the fishing ground, and procure their cargo, while those of Nova Scotia are actually carrying sail to reach the fishing ground. Those vessels are likewise well manned, varying from 12 to 24 men; making an average probably of about 15 or 16 men, to each vessel. In 1851, I was informed there were about one thousand sail of American vessels, which with an average of 15 men, would give fifteen thousand. Some of these vessels, I heard, made three trips in Chaleur Bay, for Mackarel. Some, after having made one or two trips or fares of Codfish, proceed to the Bay de Chaleur, well fitted, taking sufficient barrels to cure their fish in. These are partly filled with Menhaden and Clams, which are considered the best bait for Mackarel; others are filled with salt and water, which make ballast; when required for use they are emptied of their contents, and filled with Mackarel; this keeps their vessels in good ballast. They generally commence their fishing about Bradelle Bank, Shippegan, and follow the fish northerly, until the season advances, when they return to the North side of Prince Edward's Island, and Cape Breton; the crews of these vessels are nearly one fourth belonging to Nova Scotia.—Some of these leave their homes in the Spring of the year, and take passage for the United States, for employment; others ship on board American vessels when they arrive in Nova Scotia. This may be a cause why American fishermen are found fishing within the limits.

The Straits of Canso being the chief passage that American vessels take, when bound to or from the Bay de Chaleur, they generally stop here, as they say, for the purpose of shelter, repairing damages, and procuring wood and water. Many of the places through this Strait are so situated, that vessels may haul into the bank and discharge without being detected. As these vessels, bound on a fishing voyage, are nearly full of barrels, it would be nearly impossible to detect them if actually engaged in illicit trade. Some of the coves where they resort have fine streams of fresh water, with some rum shops near by, which give them an opportunity of taking on shore a barrel
of

of the American manufactured Brandy, and bringing in return the pure fresh water; and as many of the crews of these vessels were actually residents of these places, they think they have the same privilege as those who sail in British vessels; and as they have been habituated to go on shore and purchase small stores, such as butter, potatoes, sheep, and such articles from the inhabitants, I found the inhabitants of the coast more favourable towards the Americans than they were towards the Nova-Scotia men. At some places I heard that the inhabitants would go out in their boats when the Americans were taking mackarel, and make fast to them and fish while they had them baited up. All this gives the inhabitants a favourable opinion of the Americans.

As to the mode to be pursued to prevent American fishermen from illicit trade, and going within the limits to fish, it is not easy to determine.

However, as Nova-Scotia has so many harbours and places for vessels to resort to, and the Strait of Canso open for all vessels, it would be useless, in my opinion, to put on protective duties in Nova-Scotia. The chief of those who remove to the United States, who go from Nova-Scotia to sail in American vessels, are young men who would never leave Nova-Scotia could they get employment at home. There are many of opinion, that protective duties would raise Nova-Scotia to a level with other countries, but I believe this would never keep these young men in the Province.

The fact is, Nova-Scotia wants a market for its produce, and its greatest production is fish. Let us see how a protective duty would work: the fisherman in Nova-Scotia calls on a merchant for supplies, if he has a little property it is likely the answer will be, You can have such and such articles, but as there is a high Tariff this year, for the purpose of raising you to a level with other countries, you must pay an extra price for every barrel of flour, and in the same proportion for every other article you may want or require. When his bill is made out, it has a large appearance, but when he considers we have protective duties which will enable him to pay his bills, he puts it in his pocket and commences his fishing voyage.

After making his voyage, hearing that fish are worth a fair price in the United States, he collects his fish on board his craft, and generally takes them to the port whence he was supplied in the spring.

On making enquiry of the price of fish, he finds them very low; on asking the cause, he is told, why the duties are so high, it takes about one-fourth, including freight, insurance, &c., to have them disposed of in the United States. With this reduction, the fisherman often taking his whole voyage to the merchant who supplied him, finds it will not amount to a sufficient sum to pay his bills.

What now is to be done? He calls upon his merchant and asks if the protective duty will not be of service to him; the answer is, oh! no, that is to protect the mechanic, those who have factories, the farmers, &c. He has a little property, that must go to pay the balance of his bills, and perhaps not sufficient left to supply his family through the coming winter. But how will those do who sail in American vessels? When arriving in the United States they generally procure good wages, or should they ship on shares, their fish is taken to a market in the United States, free of duty or expense. As these vessels are generally bound to some port in Nova Scotia, those who are Nova Scotia men can take their little supplies for their families, and have them landed at their doors, nearly as low as they can be procured in the United States; when their voyages are accomplished, they either proceed on to the United States and receive their share, or, as the practice is in some places, a merchant supplies them with goods to the amount of their voyage. He then receives a draft, which is accepted by the owner of the vessel, payable in the United States. This answers the purpose of the fishermen, and likewise makes remittances for the merchants, who can step on board the Packet and proceed to the United States, collect his drafts, make arrangements for a new supply for the coming season, and return. This appears to be the state of a large

large part of Nova Scotia at present. But there has been a difference of opinion respecting reciprocal trade between the United States and the British Colonies. As regards the Cod fisheries, it is my opinion, that American fishermen affect our shore fisheries more by being kept on the outer banks, when if they were admitted freely into our ports, our fishermen would be enabled to procure larger fares; I have no doubt that the Convention between the Americans and British has been the cause of the American fishermen procuring theirs much sooner than they would have done had they been admitted freely into our ports. As regards the Mackarel fishery, it is a question which is not so easily decided. There is but little doubt the Americans would enjoy some of the privileges which now belong to British subjects; but could we receive something equivalent for those privileges, by having the same privilege in the American market, our fish and produce going there free of duty, our Coasters having the same privilege in American ports as they had in ours, this might have a tendency to bring Nova Scotia on a level with other countries, and prevent our young men from leaving the Province. The means to be employed for the prevention of those who might trespass on the fishing ground, or are engaged in illicit trade, is a question of great importance at present. As to smuggling, perhaps that trade will never be entirely abolished, but much might be done if the Officers and Magistrates on shore would take sufficient interest to put down this trade. Persons commissioned on board of vessels have not the opportunity of detecting these things as those on shore, as vessels so commissioned are generally watched.

The course to be pursued to prevent foreign vessels from trespassing on the grounds reserved for British subjects, requires more talent and experience than I have, to decide. However, with the information which I have received, and the little experience I have, it appears it would take a larger amount than the Legislature of Nova-Scotia would grant, for the protection of the Fisheries, when we take into consideration the extent of the coast on Nova-Scotia and Cape Breton, which, in the latter part of the season, is completely lined with American vessels, from Cape Gaspe to Cape North, in Cape Breton. These vessels I have been informed, often fish within half a mile from shore, paying little or no regard to the limits stated in the National Convention. In fact the day on which I seized the "Tiber," there were sixty or seventy sail in sight, which were nearly all within limits; but as these are fast sailing vessels, if they once get the start, and are out of gun shot, they feel quite secure. Were the British Colonies united, or was each Colony equally interested in the Fisheries, and would all come forward to protect the Fisheries, it would be of great consequence. The coast cannot be protected from encroachment by foreigners, by sailing vessels, unless there are three or four in number.

A small steam vessel would likely be of great service to prevent foreigners from encroaching, but as the fishermen are generally fitted with good glasses, it is not likely a steam vessel would take them in the act of fishing within the limits. In the Convention between the two nations, the words "curing fish" and "preparing the fish," it appears to me, to require some further explanation; on the former the American fishermen believe the object was to prevent them curing or drying cod fish on shore, as the hook mackarel fishing was not practised when that Convention was made. I have seen instances where American vessels had been fishing the whole of the day, towards evening, a gale springing up, they were forced to run for a harbour with fifty or sixty barrels of fresh mackarel on deck, and if salting those fish is understood curing fish, which I think is the only way mackarel can be cured, under those circumstances these people must cast their fish into the sea again, or run the risk of having the vessel and cargo seized. The words "preparing the fish," may be construed to what it was not intended.

When cruising in the schooner Telegraph last fall, being in Little Canso, an American

can vessel lay near; I discovered the men busily employed on deck, I manned my boat and boarded her; I found them employed grinding bait for mackarel; the Captain appeared quite innocent, and said he had been so careful he had not taken a lobster while in the harbour, this might be understood preparing to fish.

That part of the Convention which provides that American fishermen shall be admitted to enter the Bays and Harbours in the British Colonies, for the purpose of shelter, and repairing damages therein, of obtaining wood and water, and for no other purposes whatever,—if strictly carried out would not allow them, in my opinion, to do any more than is specified in the Convention. I made some enquiry respecting the words “preparing to fish,” from those who I thought might understand the subject, who gave their opinion, that laying the vessel to, or putting her in a proper position to fish, was the proper meaning. Another question in my opinion requires some consideration—that is, that part of the Law which requires that vessels, after having been seized, shall be left in charge of the officer of her Majesty’s Customs in the first port which they may enter.

In case the vessel and cargo should be sold, they would not be worth near as much in some ports as they would in others. As regards Port Hood, there is not any safe place for a vessel to lie unless she has a crew constantly on board. The sixth question, referred to the Law Officers in England,—whether American vessels have a right to enter the Harbours of this Province for the purpose of obtaining wood and water, having provided neither of these articles at the commencement of the voyage in their own country, appears to be unrestricted by any condition expressed or implied. I believe it has been the practice of American vessels, when bound to the Labrador, to stop at some port in Nova Scotia to procure firewood, small spars, such as boats’ masts, sprits, oar rafters, gaff handles, and such like things.

It is my opinion that persons commissioned for the protection of the Fisheries, should have very explicit instructions: what would be a sufficient time for procuring wood, water, &c., and likewise, how far the word “shelter” should extend. I have examined the report of the Committee on the Fisheries, for 1851, and do not see any further explanation than the Law Officers in England have given. Their decision respecting the prescribed limits appears to be plain; but respecting the entering our Harbours, in my opinion, requires some additional explanation.

I have, &c.

PAUL CROWELL.

February 10, 1852.

APPENDIX No. 10.

No. 294.

(Copy.)

Downing Street, 9th December, 1851.

SIR—

I transmit herewith the copy of a Letter from the Board of Admiralty, enclosing one from the Judge Advocate at Halifax, in which he represents the difficulty experienced by the Court of Vice Admiralty, in protecting shipwrecked property, and suggests that he should be invested with a discretionary power, to guarantee the payment of the necessary official fees and disbursements.

I have to request that you will furnish me with any observations which you may have to offer on the subject, with a view to assisting the Lords Commissioners in forming an opinion on the proposal of the Judge Advocate.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut.-Governor SIR JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. &c.

Admiralty

Admiralty, December 2, 1851.

SIR—

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to forward to you herewith, an enclosed copy of a letter from the Judge Advocate at Halifax, respecting the best means for protecting shipwrecked property on the coast of Nova-Scotia, and suggesting that he might be invested with discretion, as to guaranteeing the ultimate payment of the necessary fees and disbursements, &c., and I am to request that you will lay the same before Earl Grey, with a view to his favoring my Lords with his opinion upon the same.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. PARKER.

H. MERIVALE, Esq., &c.

Halifax, Nova-Scotia, November 13, 1851.

SIR—

The violent storms which have recently prevailed, literally strewing the shores with wrecks, and involving the loss of life to a fearful extent, have probably attracted the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; but the interposition of the Court of Vice Admiralty here having been necessary, I think it proper to submit to their Lordships a few remarks thereon.

Having observed in one of our daily papers of the 6th inst. that some persons had taken possession of wrecked property, and advertised it for sale, I desired the Advocate General to communicate to them, that they must bring the proceeds into the Registry.

On Monday last, he informed me he had ascertained that they had entered the articles sold, for Colonial duty, and that they had produced about £40, which he had reason to believe would be paid to the Registrar of the Court. Since then the Registrar called my attention to a letter received by him, from a person residing at Port Hood in Cape Breton, from which the following is an extract:

“No less than three American Schooners have been found wrecked and derelict on shore, to the northward, and much dispute amongst the inhabitants has been the consequence.”

I immediately desired him to request the Advocate and Procurator General, to take the steps necessary to protect the property, and he declined to advance the necessary official fees; I directed the Registrar to call upon the Deputy Receiver General of Droits for the same purpose, he is absent, but his brother, and professional co-partner and representative here, declined, for the same reason.

It is very desirable that legitimate orders, given by the head of the Court, should not be disobeyed by any of its officers, but I should not have troubled their Lordships on this occasion, for I cannot much complain of these gentlemen. They are paid, and during peace at least, very inadequately for their services, *toties quoties*, and it is not just or reasonable to insist on their making the advances required for Registrars and Marshalls fees, for the custody of the property and other disbursements.

In the case of the “Saladin,” the Court was enabled to protect and distribute amongst British owners, property in dollars, amounting to more than Ten thousand pounds. It was a case of piracy, and therefore the Provincial Authorities lent their aid, but for this, as the valuable freight which was in the wrecked vessel was concealed, it is possible (perhaps probable) it might have been lost to these owners.

In the transfer to this Colony of Her Majesty's Colonial and Territorial Revenues, the Droits of Admiralty were not (for obvious reasons) included, consequently it appertains to the Imperial Authorities to make the necessary arrangements to secure wrecked property for those to whom it may appear ultimately to belong. Humanity, indeed, requires

requires that such property should be guarded from spoliation and robbery—the crews of wrecked vessels protected from outrage or murder—and the inhabitants of the sea coasts from the temptation to commit these crimes. It has therefore occurred to me, that the Court of Vice Admiralty, having the custody of wrecks, and the protection of the rights of the owners and of the Crown therein, its Judge might be invested with some discretion, as to guaranteeing the ultimate payment of the necessary fees and disbursements I have adverted to. If their Lordships think that I am trustworthy in this matter, I shall be happy to undertake the trust. If the sum of £40 hereinbefore mentioned, be unreclaimed, it might be applied to the purpose I suggest; indeed it is more than probable the proceeds of unclaimed wreck, would protect Her Majesty's Government from loss; but, however this may be, that something ought to be done is plain, and therefore I have no hesitation in respectfully requesting you, Sir, to bring the subject to the early attention of their Lordships.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALEX. STEWART.

Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court, at Halifax.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

APPENDIX No. 11.

To His Excellency Lieutenant-General

SIR JOHN HARVEY,

Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c. Patron of the Associated Alumni of King's College, Windsor.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE ALUMNI OF KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR,

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH :

That by an Act of the Legislature of this Province, passed in the year 1789, a grant of £400 sterling, per annum, was made, to be paid yearly, and every year, in order to the permanent establishment, and effectual support, of a College at Windsor, as appears by the preamble of the Act.

That on the faith of such permanent provision, liberal contributions were made by various friends of Education in England and elsewhere, and Professors have been induced to leave distant homes, and establish themselves at Windsor, whom it will be impossible to dismiss without a breach of faith, and whom it will be equally impossible to retain, if the Provincial Grant be withdrawn.

Your Petitioners would beg further to state, that their Association was formed in order to assist the College, and aid in extending its usefulness, and they owe a deep debt of gratitude to your Excellency, for the sympathy and countenance they have ever received at your hands, and which have cheered and encouraged them in their efforts,

efforts, and particularly for the pledge, repeatedly given to them by Your Excellency, of your determination to uphold this venerable Institution, and to resist all attempts to deprive it of its means of maintenance, on which pledge they have relied with confidence, and have continued their efforts in behalf of the College with undiminished zeal.

Your Petitioners have learned, with much regret, of a Bill being introduced by the Legislature, to repeal that clause of the Act which grants the annual sum above mentioned, and they therefore humbly pray, that your Excellency will be pleased to take the premises into consideration, and to use such means as to your Excellency shall seem fit, to prevent the accomplishment of an Act, which your Petitioners cannot but conceive to be unjust in itself, and attended with most injurious consequences to the cause of education generally.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

On behalf of the Alumni of King's College,

(Signed) J. T. TWINING, D. D. President.
P. C. HILL, Secretary.

Halifax, April 4, 1851.

APPENDIX No. 12.

[Copy.]

No. 299.

Downing Street, 6th February, 1852.

SIR—

Three Acts, passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, in the month of November last, having been referred by the Queen in Council, to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, that Committee have reported to Her Majesty in Council, their opinion that the said Acts ought to be sanctioned.

I transmit herewith an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 2nd instant, approving that Report.

I have, &c.

GREY.

Lieut.-Governor SIR JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. &c.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 2d day of February, 1852.

PRESENT—

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

&c. &c. &c.

Whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Her Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia, with the Council and Assembly of the said Province, did, in the month of November, 1851, pass three Acts, which have been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz :

No. 3074. An Act for applying certain monies for the services therein specified.

No. 3075. An Act to naturalize Hans Peter Burke, and Lewis F. Anderson.

No. 3076. An Act relative to the Sittings of certain Courts, and proceeding thereat.

And whereas the said Acts have been referred to the Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters

matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and the said Committee have reported as their opinion to Her Majesty, that the said Acts should be left to their operation, Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council to approve the said Report—whereof the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being, of Her Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

W. L. BATHURST.

APPENDIX No. 13.

Report on a mode for completing an Inland Navigation from Halifax Harbour, to the Basin of Minas, via the Shubenacadie Lakes and River, for Boats drawing from four to five feet of water.

As you, gentlemen, are well acquainted with the position of the proposed line of navigation, as well as the efforts which have been made to render it available, it will be useless to describe the country through which it passes. On the past history of the proposed Canal, it is only necessary to mention, that the sum of nearly One hundred and four thousand pounds, currency, has been expended in principal and interest, since the commencement of the works, the result has been a complete failure, simply from want of means to construct it, on the unnecessary large scale the projectors of the Canal attempted to form it.

The total length of the navigation proposed is sixty miles. The first part under consideration is the chain of lakes extending from Halifax harbour, to the outlet of the Shubenacadie river, in length, from Dartmouth Mill Cove, twenty one miles. This part is divided into five sections, viz.: 1st, Dartmouth railway section; 2nd, Port Wallace Locks; 3rd, Marshall's railway; 4th, Fletcher's Lock; 5th, Grand Lake Lock sections. The expence of constructing the works, required on the above section for five feet of water, is estimated at five thousand pounds; for this sum, a cheap, rough, but safe and useful work can be formed, provided the work is done under the eye of the Engineer; Failure is certain should the attempt be made to construct it by contract.

Commencing at Dartmouth Cove, the boats will be raised by an inclined plane to the present Lock, No. 5, a height of 56.12 feet above medium high tides in Halifax harbour. From thence to the Basin, to Lock No. 6, where a short railway raises it to the level of 66 32 feet above high tides, over a distance of 45 chains; passing through Dartmouth Lakes, a distance of one mile, 60 chains. We use the present Locks, 8 and 9, which require to be repaired; the Masonry is not much injured, but the Gates are destroyed, these two Locks are the best on the Canal. From thence passing through Lake Charles, on a level of 98 feet above the tide, the boat arrives at or near the Locks at Marshall's Inn, a distance of three miles, thirty two chains. these Locks are now in a very useless state, and therefore, to avoid expence, a railway is used to descend into Lakes William and Thomas, to a level of 62.45 feet above high tide, the distance through these Lakes, is six miles thirty-three chains, to the Lock at Fletcher's Lake, (there we find part of the Dam has been carried away by the freshets) which must be repaired with great care. This Lock will require new gates, and its masonry repaired, it is built on solid rock, and I think that it may be made to answer as a means of passing the Canal boats into Fletcher's Lake, to a level of 53.96 feet above high tides. Passing through Fletcher's Lake, a distance of two miles, fifty chains, the Lock, No. 13, at the head of the Grand Lake is reached, a distance of fourteen miles, sixty chains, from Halifax harbour. We propose to put this Lock and Dam in good order

order. The works here have suffered more than elsewhere ; the masonry of the Lock is very bad, the gates are destroyed, and the Dam has a large breach in it, made by freshets. Having descended this Lock, a boat would be on a level of 43.45 feet above high tide, and float on the waters of that noble inland Basin, the Great or Grand Lake.

It will be observed, on inspection of the plans and sections that this mode of construction will give a depth of water for boats drawing five feet, to the Great Lake. Some slight excavations will be necessary at the Narrows, at Scott's, and at the outlet of Lakes Thomas and Fletcher's, at or near the Lock No. 12.

It is self-evident that water power enough will be found to carry the boats by means of water wheels over the Railways, and that no great expense can be incurred in their construction, excavations or embankments to any great extent not being required. Some parts of the post road must be raised for a distance of a few yards. The lands flooded have been purchased and valued many years ago by a jury, according to the Act of Incorporation, for a navigation of ten feet. All the Lakes can be raised one or two feet more, so as to give six or seven feet of water without doing much damage. I am, however, of opinion, that four or five feet will answer every useful purpose required. Experience will hereafter decide the proper depth and breadth of this Canal. We must first develop the resources on the line of this inland navigation, as quickly and as cheaply as possible, and leave a wide margin for future improvements.

Private enterprise will no doubt construct many lines of Railways to the Dartmouth lakes, from the various wharves or places of deposit or sale. No great number of tons borne on this Canal will descend into Halifax harbour in the boats in which they have been embarked, a greater part of the freights will be discharged on the line of the Canal, such articles as lime, mud, manure, cordwood, bark, and various other substances.

In the year 1832 the works on the Canal were discontinued for the reason given. In 1835 and 1836 Mr. George Baldwin made a most complete survey of the River and Lakes, and an able report on the project.

It now becomes my duty to apply the improvements made within the last fifteen years in the art of forming Canals, and their appurtenances. It will be seen that I propose to use two lines of Railways instead of nine Locks, and the question may be asked, why I do so : my answer is, that they are found to be so much cheaper than Locks that they are used on some of the Canals in the United States with great advantage. There are on the Morris Canal 23 of these Railways, overcoming an average lift of 54 feet. I have seen one inclined plane at Newark, in the State of New Jersey, which ascends 70 feet, it cost only \$10,000 ; Locks to rise that height would cost, perhaps, \$40,000. Boats also go over the Alleghany mountains by railway without discharging their cargoes.

I use wooden Locks instead of stone, because experience in the States on many Canals has proved, beyond all question, that it is much better in the first instance to make the Locks of wood.

Boats are now made in sections, so as to permit their being put on any railway. Canal boats are now made of iron ; their form has been greatly improved of late years. The invention of the screw propeller for steamboats permits them to pass through Canals and Locks of one half the breadth required by a paddle wheel steamboat, reducing the cost of the construction of Canals very much.

It is enough to remark, that Civil Engineering in all its various branches, has within the last few years advanced so rapidly, that it would be an endless task for me to detail the various great improvements in the art.

Shubenacadie River Improvement.

From the Great Lake, flows the Shubenacadie river; its total length, measuring its various bends, is about forty miles, it can be improved so as to shorten its length to thirty-seven miles. No works have been erected on this river, it still remains untouched by art. The portion of the river, on which all of the improvements proposed must be made, extends from the Grand Lake to Fort Ellis, a distance by the overland route of twenty-two miles. To descend into tide level, the river falls 24 feet 6 inches below the level of the Great Lake, which must be 43.45 feet above tide; all the fall is between the head of the tide at Key's landing, near the new bridge on the post road to Truro, seven miles from the Great Lake. It will be necessary to overcome this fall by constructing on the river, three or more Dams, as may be considered proper. Wooden Locks will answer every useful purpose, they being found much better than even stone work; the timber for their construction can be had on the spot. A Dam at Fort Ellis, or between the Fort and the new bridge near Neilson's, will retain the water at a sufficient depth, without injury to the intervals, a danger which the Farmers on the river appear to dread very much. Below this Dam, the boats will have water, even at low tides. Very little excavation will be required on the whole distance. A few stones must be removed, and from time to time the channel of the river may be straightened, by cutting through the Marsh land, at some of the greatest bends. All of the Dams will permit the water of the river to pass over them; they will be short, as the river is not more than one hundred feet wide, where they are required. All the works on this part of the Canal should be constructed at as little cost, consistent with safety, as possible; as I am of opinion that the profit which will be derived from this work, must eventually lead to the making of a Canal in the manner proposed by George Baldwin, Esq., Civil Engineer, on what is called the overland route, by which all dangers by freshets in the River or otherwise will be avoided, and a saving of distances obtained. I would not, however, make it a Ship Canal as proposed by my father. Mr. Baldwin's plans, sections, and reports, give all the information required, and I always refer to them in this report; the only alterations made, are in the depths of water, the use of Railways instead of nine Locks, and the position of the Dams on the River, with the use of Locks cheaply made of wood, past experience having proved their utility.

No expense has been spared to make the plans and sections perfect, they show most ably the topographical and geological features of the Country, from Halifax Harbour to the Basin of Minas. Many acres of land shewn on the plans as covered with wood, at the date of the survey, 1835, are now cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. With regard to the route of the Canal, the question is not which is the best route, but which can be made at the least expense, the main object being to demonstrate the use of the Canal.

The Report of John McNeill, Esq., Civil Engineer, will explain the construction of wooden Locks, as now used in Holland.

Boats may be drawn by horses, from Parker's Point to the Grand Lake, they can sail in the Basin of Minas and through the Lakes, and of course the steam boats can tug long trains of boats when required. Light passenger boats can be drawn at the same velocity as on the English Canals, viz: nine or ten miles per hour. The boats on the Paisley Canal, Scotland, are seventy feet long, five feet six inches wide, they carry from 80 to 100 passengers at a velocity of ten miles per hour, at a cost of thirty-two shillings and six pence currency for thirty miles, or, including all expences, 11d. sterling per mile.

Is it not evident that a person can be taken on the proposed Canal 50 miles, for 1s. 3d. currency, and a large profit made. The returns made for the railway survey, show the number of persons constantly travelling, on our roads, east and west of Halifax; a greater.

greater portion would go by the Canal. The boats cost about £250 each, complete, the horses included. It is proposed to keep one or two boats of the above kind constantly in motion on the river route; the spare horses will keep the freight boats in motion. The tide in the Basin of Minas compel the boats to move, and no doubt can exist as to the rate the Steamboats on the Lake can be propelled. It is an admitted fact by those who are best acquainted with the subject, that a Steamboat would pay to run from below Parker's Point to the Onslow side. There is a public ferry at the mouth of the river, assisted by an annual grant from the Province, and a packet sails constantly between Windsor and Parrsboro'.

The lowest charge on any railway is on the Hudson River Railway from New York to Albany, on which road passengers are carried at the uniform rate of one cent per mile, at a velocity of 30 to 35 miles per hour.

It will be observed that the Main Post Road runs along the valley of the River and Lakes, diverging towards Truro to the Eastward of Fort Ellis. It is expected that travellers would prefer the comforts of a fast Canal boat, rather than go by the dusty or muddy roads, and a great increase in the number of persons travelling must be supposed from the fact of the fare being so extremely low. Such has been found to be the case in other countries, and will, perhaps, be so on this line of navigation.

It will be noticed that boats drawing from 5 to 7 feet, can in the present state of the river, ascend to Woodward's farm without any trouble, therefore the work above this point will be made and used previous to erecting the Dam to retain the waters of the river on the level of ordinary high tides.

The distance from the Grand Lake to Woodward's is by the overland route, fifteen miles, it is above this that the bends in the River will some day be cut off. It is extremely easy to perceive that no obstacles exist to prevent the construction of a cheap inland navigation to the Basin of Minas, which is eighty miles in length, and from three to fifteen miles wide, on the shores of which the greater number of the inhabitants of the Province are now living; the country in that vicinity is rich in mineral and vegetable wealth.

The expense of completing the works on the River for a four or five feet Canal with wooden Locks and Dams, should not, in my opinion, exceed £5,000, Halifax currency. I do not think that they could be built by contract for that sum, but I feel quite certain that I could construct all the necessary works on this part of the Canal for the above small sum, unless prevented by extraordinary freshets or some unusual rise in the value of labour. The work will be cheaply and roughly done, but it must be made secure and safe. The failure on the first attempt to make this Canal, is owing to the fact of the work being made by contract. I am not anxious to see a second failure. The Locks and Dams will be made one after another, and experience will be gained by the Engineer, as each work proceeds, which would not be the case with a number of small contractors. The materials, such as timber, logs, boards, planks, &c. can be contracted for, but the workmanship should be done under the eye of the Engineer in charge.

Expected Traffic on the Canal.

The low rate proposed to be charged for the transit of the productions of the interior on this Canal, requires great care in the forming of an estimate of the quantities of articles which are expected to pass through it. It is presumed that if the Canal is provided with proper Boats, Steam Tugs and Railway Cars, that a ton of freight of any substance, belonging to the two first classes of productions, as undermentioned, can be carried over this Canal at a lower rate than now about to be charged on the Erie Canal, which is one half a cent. per ton, per mile: or six pence currency for toll for 20 miles conveyance of one ton. I class the produce of the country:—first class, Limestone, Gypsum, Freestone, Granite, Slate, Sand, Mud, Bricks, Coal, Salt, &c. The second

class, from the forest, &c. : Timber, Logs, Bark, Staves, Deals, Boards, Plank, Masts and Spars, Cordwood, &c. Third, from the soil: Grain, Hay, Vegetables, Cattle, Sheep, Beef and Pork, Butter, &c. Fourth: Fish. Fifth, articles of foreign manufacture: Molasses, Sugar, Flour, Iron, Dry Goods, &c. Sixth, Passengers and Parcels.

The cost of conveyance would be, say for the third and fourth classes, one cent. per ton, per mile. The fifth, two or three cents per ton, per mile. The sixth class, as before described.

From the information on this head, gained for the Railway survey, the returns at the Custom House, from local observations and from the experience of similar Canals in other countries, we gather data which proves beyond all question, that a great amount of tonnage, passengers, &c. must, of necessity, pass over this important inland navigation. I can detail the different articles and quantities with perhaps a greater approach to the truth, than at first sight would be supposed; to do so, however, would occupy too much space and time. One source of revenue will be the great and valuable water powers on the line of the Canal. On many Canals in the States, water powers are the chief object, and the returns from them very large. The water now in use at Dartmouth Mills is good evidence on this head. I might mention that Mr. Creighton, the original proprietor of the Mill Stream, sold it some fifty years ago, for one dollar. The present rent of the water is equal to two hundred pounds, per annum, only one sixth part of the whole stream is now used. There are on the line of this Canal, or within its influence, 26 Saw Mills, 12 Grist and Oat Mills, 4 Tan Yards, 3 Distilleries, 1 Paint Mill and 1 Pail Factory; and Truro and Noel, Mills for grinding Plaister. The water of the Shubenacadie is not now used as a water power, although I have shewn the fall from the head of Fletcher's Lake to be forty-four feet, viz.: 10 feet at Fletcher's Lock, 10 feet at the Grand Lake, and 24 feet 6 inches between the Great Lake and the head of the tide at Key's Landing. This power must some day be of value. Twenty one rivers drain into the Basin of Minas, on all of them there are water powers, with the raw material at hand, to manufacture. Novascotians do not yet know the value of water. As a motive power its cost is 1-6th of steam power.

Suppose that the wooden City of Halifax should some day be destroyed by fire, should it be rebuilt of wood? no—where then could the bricks, freestone, granite, slate, lime, sand, plaister, and wood, to reconstruct it come from at so cheap a rate, as they can be obtained on the banks of the proposed Canal? Is this not a subject worthy of the most profound consideration? Can we not manufacture the iron ore of our own country? Ought it to be suffered that deals should be sawed in the mills on the Basin of Minas, and sent from thence to St. John, N. B., to be there shipped to the markets of the world, when they can be, at so low a rate, exported from the harbour of Halifax at all times of the year.

The Basin of Minas is not navigated for three months in the year, the Canal will be closed for five months. Mr. Baldwin, in his report, considers that 150,000 tons would pass over the Canal, which would yield a return in tolls of £16,500; the expenses of repairs and superintendance at £3,000, for a ten feet Canal to cost £200,000. This was in the year 1836. In 1826 the projectors of this Canal estimated the receipts at £8,500. This year, 1850, I am of opinion, with low tolls, as before described, that the Canal would, in five years, produce a revenue of £15,000, per annum. The expenses would be £5,000, for repairs and management.

This work should not be in the hands of a private company, but belong to and under the control of the public. Any person should be permitted to trade or take his boats over the Canal; but a certain number of boats should be supplied at the public expense and under proper officers. In England, any person can run his own locomotive and trains over the railways, under proper restrictions, but no one has ever done so. The secret of the railway system consists in the safety, order and certainty with which the

the Railway Companies conduct the business of their several lines. Canals are more profitable than Railways, and are of greater value and of more extensive usefulness in proportion to their cost, to the population of the country where they are located; and this proposition is more peculiarly applicable to a young country like Nova-Scotia.

The Erie Canal is now being increased to seven feet of water, at a cost of \$24,000,000. When thus completed the cost of transporting 50 tons, will not exceed the cost of the transportation of 30 tons, on a four feet Canal. The boats now used on the Erie Canal are of 80 tons burthen. The boats proposed to be used on the Shubenacadie, should not exceed 85 in length by 20 feet wide; or draw more than 4 or 5 feet. No doubt but that a great variety of kinds of boats will be used, owing to the peculiar nature of the navigation. One fact is certain, that they all must be built extremely strong, to enable them to lay aground when the tide is out in the Basin of Minas. This will be an advantage when passing them over the railways.

The work done on this Canal, which is still useful, and the value of the Charter granted by the Legislature of the Province, together with the lands, mills and water powers, cannot be considered of less value than £40,000. The whole work except the mills at Dartmouth, is under a mortgage to the Imperial Government for a loan of £20,000 sterling with interest at four per cent., for many years now due. If this mortgage be foreclosed, the original Shareholders who hold shares to the amount of £47,000 currency will be cut off, because it would now be impossible to re-form the old Company.

If the British Government would give up their claim to the Provincial Government, then a new company might be formed under the old Charter, to whom could be given the works, lands, &c. as they now remain, provided the Canal is made on the scale explained in this Report; or let the Provincial Executive place the Canal, as it now remains, under the charge of an Engineer, giving him full power to sell or lease the lands, mills, water powers, &c., and apply the monies so raised to make the Canal useful in part. Or perhaps they might raise, on the security of the Province, the sum of 10 or £20,000, and thus obtain for the public all the great profits and advantages certain to result from this important work, when completed. It must be remembered that this Canal will save the Province a very large sum annually in the repairs of the Main Post Roads, and that all the heavy goods now carried on these roads, will go by the water route. No one will send a ton of goods on a road, at a cost of six pence per ton, per mile, when they can go twenty miles by water, for nearly the same sum.

In conclusion, I would remark, that I approach the consideration of this subject with feelings of the most painful nature: my father spent a fortune on it, and it was the chief cause of his too early death—reducing his family to a state of comparative poverty. I am familiar with the history of this Canal—every foot of ground on the line is known to me. I spent two months last year surveying the River, and have, for the last seven years, never neglected any opportunity to obtain a correct knowledge on every matter relating to it. I have, so far, been successful as a Civil Engineer, and should I be so fortunate as to have the charge of this work, can it be doubted but that I would exert myself to the utmost of my ability, strain every nerve, every power of mind, to accomplish, with credit to myself and honor to my countrymen, this most important, permanent, and as a local work, the most useful that the art of the Engineer can ever contrive in this country?

The Legislature of New Brunswick have granted £10,000 for the improvement of the River St. John; it will be soon made available to Lake Temiscouta. From thence there is only a distance of eighteen miles to the River St. Lawrence, which may be passed by a Canal or Railway, for boats. The Bay Verte Canal can now be made for a sum within the means of the people of New Brunswick, the cost of excavating it being so greatly reduced by the methods now commonly used. It will be done before long, and the trade of Halifax will suffer in consequence. Make the Shubenacadie Canal,

die Canal, and you reduce the average voyage to the City of St. John, from five days to two; and bring to Halifax part of the trade of the Bay of Fundy, say from Annapolis and Amherst. Consider the benefits Halifax is about to derive from the formation of the Canadian Canals. The Champlain Canal will soon be done, will it not divert some of the trade of Canada towards New York. Must we not, in self-defence, build Railways or Canals, or both, in order to secure some trade for the Port of Halifax.

It is time we were up and doing, or we will become a bye-word for ignorance and laziness to our neighbours.

I have endeavoured in this Report to give as much information as could be compressed in such a document, I beg to refer to the plans, sections, and reports of George Baldwin, C. E., to the report of John McNeil, C. E., also to the reports for the Railway surveys, for further facts relating to the Canal, and shall be happy and ready at all times to furnish details on every head connected with it.

Trusting that this Report will produce the effect most ardently desired

I am, &c.,

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

Civil Engineer.

To The Honble. HERBERT HUNTINGTON, }
 HUGH BELL, }
 GEORGE R. YOUNG. } Committee of Investigation.

Halifax, February 13, 1850.

Report on Mr. Fairbanks' Plan for Opening the Shubenacadie Canal.

The Committee of the Executive Council to whom the Memorial of Mr. Fairbanks, relative to the cutting of the Shubenacadie Canal has been addressed and referred, beg leave to report that they have read this paper with great pleasure, and think that Mr. Fairbanks is entitled to much praise for the practical and satisfactory view he has given of this subject. They do not pretend to pass any opinion upon the possibility of the Canal being completed in the way and at the cost suggested, because this involves a variety of questions dependent upon a knowledge of the art of civil engineering, to which they can make no pretension; but still the plan has been, and as it appears to your Committee, very ably and clearly stated, and so far as they can judge, it appears that there are no insuperable obstacles to the work being completed. They have been unable, however, to form any opinion, either as to the cost of the Canal, or the probable amount of revenue, because no details of either have been annexed, and other engagements press upon them; but they have been sufficiently convinced of the value and importance of the work, to recommend that the Legislature be applied to, to give every possible facility to Mr. Fairbanks' views. He contemplates the work being undertaken by some private Company, out of doors. The Committee concur in the propriety of this suggestion. They would recommend, therefore, that the nucleus of this Company be speedily organized, and that they by petition, apply to the Assembly to address the Imperial Government, that the old and dilapidated works of the Canal be relieved from the existing mortgage. They think that there would be little difficulty in having this effected; because, it is clear, that the only part of the property which is of any value—the *water-power* between the first Dartmouth Lake and the Harbour—will not be injured by a Railroad being there laid. The Legislature would also, they believe, assist the enterprize by giving such modified Charter as would be necessary, and perhaps, a free ingress into the public lands to obtain the materials which the work would

would require. Whether they might be disposed to take any portion of the stock, or to appropriate part of the public funds, by way of encouragement, would of course depend upon the view entertained of the more perfect estimates submitted as to the cost, and by practical men, familiar with the traffic and resources of that portion of our Province, through which the Canal would penetrate.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Halifax, February 28, 1850.

GEO. R. YOUNG,
H. BELL,
A. McDOUGALL.

PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

By His Excellency Lieutenant-General
SIR JOHN HARVEY,

*Knight Commander of the Most Honorable
Military Order of the Bath, Knight
Commander of the Royal Haroverian
Guelphic Order, Lieutenant-Governor
and Commander in Chief, in and over
Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia
and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.*

(L. S.) J. HARVEY.

To the Honorable James McNab, Receiver General of the said Province.

You are hereby authorized and required to attend, on the eleventh day of June next, the sale advertised to be made of certain Real Estate of the Shubenacadie Canal Company, under a decree of the Court of Chancery, at the suit of Sir Rupert George, surviving Trustee of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and to purchase the same in your own name, as Trustee for the Province of Nova-Scotia, and for so doing this shall be to you a sufficient Warrant.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Halifax, this 28th
day of May, in the 14th year of Her Majesty's Reign,
A. D. 1851.

By His Excellency's Command,

JOSEPH HOWE.

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, June 24, 1851.

SIR—

I have received the command of His Honor the Administrator of the Government, to request that you will take under your care and charge, and as far as possible protect from injury and depredation, the property heretofore vested in the Shubenacadie Canal Company, recently sold under a decree of the Court of Chancery for the liquidation of a mortgage given by the Company for the security of a loan from the Imperial Government, and purchased by the Receiver General on behalf of the Province. And I am instructed to request that you will examine and report for the information of the Government, the state of the property and works, what portions thereof are occupied, by whom, and if legally, under what authority and conditions.

For the performance of this service you will receive such remuneration, as the Legislature may see fit to vote.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

W. H. KEATING,
Depty. Sec'y.

C. W. FAIRBANKS, Esq. &c.

REPORT.

The Canal property in Dartmouth is shewn by the plan annexed—this is the most valuable part of the whole works. The rent now paid is equal to about £150 per annum. Messrs. Black and Hosterman paid £2600 in cash for 18 years lease of the property. Only a few pounds are paid to the Trustees, Messrs. M. G. Black and Thomas Boggs, by the Tenants on that part of the Canal property not included in the lease to Black and Hosterman. The Canal property also includes about 8000 acres of land in three lots, two in the County of Halifax, and one lot in the County of Hants. The remainder of the property consists of the land and water required for the use of the Canal. Various small pieces of land at Port Wallace, Porto Bello, Scott's, Fletcher's Lake, and the Grand Lake; also the meadows at Horne's, when required for the use of the Canal. All the land overflowed or injured by the water of the Lakes when raised to the Canal level, for eight feet depth of water, were valued and paid for. No rents are received from any of the property beyond the Dartmouth Lakes, except Mr. Connors pays the rent of £4 per annum, charged by the Trustees for the use of the water from Lake Loon reservoir.

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,

Civil Engineer, in charge of the Shubenacadie Canal.

The Honble. JOSEPH HOWE.
Halifax, Oct. 27th, 1851.

Opinion.

I am of opinion that, as Assignee on purchase of the Shubenacadie Canal Company's rights, Mr. McNab or his *cestui qui* trust, can have nothing more than the Company possessed, which the Act of Incorporation and letters patent define to be the right of constructing a Canal and rising the waters of Dartmouth Lakes for that purpose, but I find on enquiry at the Surveyor General's, that no Grant has ever passed of those Lakes, and therefore the Crown can make any disposition it pleases of the waters thereof, due regard being had to the interests of those undertaking the construction of the Shubenacadie Canal. The lands taken by precept to the Sheriff in the vicinity of those Lakes, appear by the return to be held by the Shubenacadie Canal Company in fee simple.

JAMES B. UNIACKE, Atty. Gen.

Halifax, October 30, 1851.

I concur with the Attorney General in his opinion.

ALEX. McDUGALL, Sol. Gen.

No. 37.

Government House, Halifax, December 10th, 1851.

MY LORD—

Referring to a correspondence which commenced with my Despatch No. 132, dated 2nd August, 1849, and ended with your Lordship's Instructions, conveyed in your Despatch No. 217, dated 25th April, 1850, I have now to report, that the mortgage held over the property of the Shubenacadie Canal Company, was formally foreclosed, and the property sold under the same, on the 11th of June last.

It was purchased for the Provincial Government by the Receiver General, for the sum of £404 sterling, but I have not thought it right to permit a Declaration of Trust
to

to be made, until Your Lordship decides whether the Provincial or Imperial Government shall assume the responsibilities and advantages of ownership.

The Mill properties which were not included in the original mortgage, but held by the Provincial Government under assignment of a judgment, will be sold shortly, and will probably be also purchased by the Provincial Government; in that case, the title will be transferred to the Imperial Government, on payment of cost and charges, amounting probably to £1,500 sterling.

It is not likely that these works can be made profitable for many years to come, but if they could be put in operation, either by the Government, or by a Company with sufficient prudence and capital to try the experiment fairly, they might be productive of much public advantage.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. HARVEY.

The Right Hon. EARL GREY, &c. &c. &c.

No. 300.

Downing Street, 6th February, 1852.

SIR—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch, No. 37, of the 10th of December last, in which you report that the Mortgage held by Her Majesty's Government on the property of the Shubenacadie Canal Company has been formally foreclosed, and the property sold, and enquire whether the Provincial or Imperial Government shall assume the responsibilities and advantages of Ownership.

As I infer, from your Despatch, that there is no prospect of the works of the proposed Canal being resumed by the Company, and as the advantages which might have been derived from the Canal in question, will be considerably diminished by the Railway which it is in contemplation to construct through Nova Scotia, Her Majesty's Government do not consider it expedient to incur any further expense on account of this undertaking.

Apart however from these considerations, it would scarcely be just to deprive the Local Government, in the event of their being disposed to carry into effect the original project, of the only funds which have been realized by the sale of the property in the possession of the Canal Company, and are at present available towards rendering the works profitable for the future.

I have therefore to instruct you to abandon, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, any claim to the proceeds of the sale effected on the foreclosing of the Mortgage; but at the same time to require from the Local Government, in consideration of this concession, a guarantee for the right of free passage, or any other right that may appear advantageous for the public service, in the event of the possible completion of the Canal.

I am, &c.

GREY.

Lt. Governor, SIR JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B.

APPENDIX No. 14.

(Copy.)

No. 301.

Downing Street, February 18, 1852.

SIR—

Two Acts, No. 3072 and 3073, passed by the Legislature of Nova-Scotia in the month of November last, having been referred by the Queen in Council, to the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations, that Committee have reported to Her Majesty in Council their opinion, that the said Acts ought to be sanctioned.

I transmit herewith an Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 11th instant, approving that Report.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

GREY.

Lieut.-Governor SIR JOHN HARVEY, K. C. B. &c., Nova-Scotia.

At the Court at Windsor, the Eleventh of February, 1852.

PRESENT—

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

&c. &c. &c.

Whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Her Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia, with the Council and Assembly of the said Province, did, in the month of November, 1851, pass two Acts, which have been transmitted, entitled as follows, viz :

No. 3072. " An Act relative to the Crown Land Department."

No. 3073. " An Act for the Incorporation of Land Companies."

And whereas the said Acts have been referred to the Committee of the Lords of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, appointed for the consideration of all matters relating to Trade and Foreign Plantations, and the said Committee have reported as their opinion to Her Majesty, that the said Acts should be left to their operation, Her Majesty was thereupon this day pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to approve the said Report—whereof the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being, of Her Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

WM. L. BATHURST.

APPENDIX No. 15.

DR. *The Province of Nova-Scotia in Account Current with the Receiver General, between 1st January and 31st December, 1851.*

1851.

Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.—To cash paid sundry advances,	£3335	6	7
“ Poor Asylum, Halifax,	1200	0	0
“ Criminal Prosecutions,	174	3	3
“ Coroners’ Inquests,	187	10	0
“ Drawbacks,	2979	1	6
“ General Education,	15573	17	11
“ Interest on Funded Debt, &c.	2438	18	1
“ Indian Grant,	224	9	0
“ Support of Light Houses,	7239	8	6
“ Legislative Expenses,	8502	6	1
“ Miscellaneous Expenses,	1703	13	10
“ Militia Expenses,	170	19	1
“ Oat Mills,	215	0	0
“ Penitentiary,	950	0	0
“ Packets and Ferries,	655	0	0
“ Post Communication,	1059	5	7
“ Salaries of Officers,	15612	10	0
“ Sable Island,	1960	0	0
“ Transient Poor,	157	2	9
“ Revenue Expenses,	6541	2	7
“ Judiciary Expenses,	285	6	8
“ Agriculture,	698	0	4
“ Troops on Route,	456	6	0
“ Immigrant Expenses,	125	16	7
“ Piers and Breakwaters,	839	5	10
“ Public Buildings,	719	2	8
“ Fisheries,	415	13	4
“ Statistics,	27	13	1
“ Public Printing,	271	13	3
	<hr/>		
	74,718	12	6

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Advances,	826	18	2
Old Roads,	2556	2	5
Casualty,	507	5	6
Road Compensation,	359	13	9
Annapolis,	1516	10	0
Colchester,	1794	6	10
Cumberland,	1344	4	0
Cape Breton,	1957	16	10
Digby,	1495	0	8
Guysborough,	969	12	10
Halifax,	2415	4	1
Hants,	1978	15	7
Inverness,	1642	18	6
Kings,	1532	6	7
Lunenburg,	1773	9	2
Pictou,	1847	13	6
			Queens

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Queens,	£1260	0	0
Richmond,	1076	1	8
Shelburne,	1389	12	3
Sydney,	1708	2	9
Yarmouth,	1265	3	1

£31,216 18 2

Balance,

£105,935 10 8
5,067 17 10

£111,003 8 6

Financial Secretary's Office—Examined and found correct.
SAMUEL CREELMAN, Fin. Sec.

1850.

Dec. 31.—By balance at this date,

1851.

Jany. 1. to }
Dec. 31. }

CR.

£2723 5 3

EXCISE DUTIES.

Antigonish,	25	0	1
Annapolis,	931	6	2
Amherst,	826	3	2
Argyle, (Tusket,)	131	9	0
Arichat,	708	17	8
Barrington,	189	0	6
Beaver River,	48	13	5
Cornwallis,	370	19	3
Cape Canso,	59	4	2
Digby,	974	9	11
Given's Wharf,	44	18	3
Horton,	142	1	1
Joggins,	103	1	6
Lunenburg,	248	9	1
Liverpool,	1033	7	4
Londonderry,	298	18	8
Maitland,	263	9	9
Pictou,	2271	11	9
Pugwash,	1120	2	0
Parrsborough,	80	3	6
Pubnico,	65	19	7
Port Medway,	35	3	3
Port Hood,	9	10	0
Ragged Islands,	211	10	4
Sydney, C. B.	410	19	8
Shelburne,	187	15	0
St. Mary's River,	18	19	3
Truro,	157	14	9
Tatamagouche,	103	0	0
Windsor,	560	0	0
Westport,	145	17	6
Weymouth,	117	16	7
Wilmot,	381	5	1
Wallace,	81	12	9

Walton

Walton,	£77	1	4
Yarmouth,	2653	5	6
Ship Harbor,	29	17	2
North Sydney,	198	6	6
Halifax,	78000	0	0
	<u>£93,317</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>

LIGHT DUTY.

Annapolis,	£68	7	4
Amherst,	16	12	5
Arichat,	121	5	2
Antigonish,	18	2	3
Barrington,	82	14	6
Beaver River,	4	16	0
Cornwallis,	18	14	6
Canso Strait, (Heffernan,)	173	8	0
Canso do. (McKeen,)	319	0	0
Cape Canso, (Norris,)	2	17	10
Cape Canso, (Bigelow,)	415	4	0
Digby,	86	19	0
Given's Wharf,	10	1	9
Guysborough,	7	10	2
Halifax,	1343	0	9
Joggins,	31	16	7
Lunenburg,	9	17	6
Liverpool,	162	13	3
Londonderry,	29	6	6
Maitland,	60	17	10
Pictou,	342	11	0
Pugwash,	55	3	0
Parrsborough,	59	14	0
Pubnico,	40	14	6
Port Hood,	7	0	0
Ragged Islands,	20	16	2
Sydney, C. B.	50	0	0
Shelburne,	12	5	0
St. Mary's River, (Sherbrooke,)	36	8	4
Tusket, (Argyle,)	31	16	0
Windsor,	139	1	9
Westport,	53	0	8
Weymouth,	5	7	0
Wilmot,	9	19	6
Wallace,	28	11	0
Yarmouth,	236	6	6
Port Medway,	30	3	3
North Sydney,	149	3	8
Capt. Darby,	3	9	0
	<u>£4,294</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>8</u>

Received

Received from Superintendent of Electric Telegraph,	£481	13	0
From Province of Canada on account of Light Houses,	613	3	10
Ditto New Brunswick,	250	0	0
Ditto Prince Edward's Island,	36	16	1
Fines and Forfeitures,	320	0	0
Sable Island,	502	4	5
Troops on Route,	3	12	0
Casual Revenue,	8297	18	4
Attorney General,	100	0	0
Passenger Head Money,	46	19	11
Copy Right,	15	19	6
	<hr/>		
	£111,003	8	6

Balance brought down, £5,067 17 10
[Errors excepted.]

JAMES McNAB, Rec. General.

Receiver General's Office, Halifax, 31st December, 1851.

General Statement of the Amounts certified by the Financial Secretary for payment on account of the different Public Services of the Province for the year ended 31st December 1851.

CIVIL LIST—Act 12, Vict. Cap. 1.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.
His Excellency Sir J. Harvey,	Salary as Lieutenant Governor,	
	for the year ended 30th September, 1851,	£3286 6 11
Lt. Col. Bazalgette,	Salary as Administrator of the Government, in the absence of Sir J. Harvey,	
B. Halliburton,	Twelve months Salary as Chief Justice, to do.	463 13 1
W. B. Bliss,	do as Assistant Judge, to do.	1250 0 0
E. M. Dodd,	do do	812 10 0
T. C. Haliburton,	do do	700 0 0
W. F. DesBarres,	do do	700 0 0
Alexander Stewart,	do as Master of the Rolls, to do.	700 0 0
Joseph Howe,	do as Provincial Secretary, to do.	700 0 0
J. B. Uniacke,	do as Attorney General, to do.	500 0 0
A. McDougall,	do as Solicitor General, to do.	125 0 0
Sir R. D. George,	do Pension as late Provincial Secretary, to do.	500 0 0
Miss Cox,	do Pension, to 30th September, 1851,	125 0 0
		<hr/>
		£10,562 10 0

CIVIL LIST—Act 11, Vic. Cap. 22.

J. McNab,	Twelve months Salary as Receiver General to 30th September, 1851,	600 0 0
H. Huntington,	Three months Salary as Financial Secretary, to 31st December, 1850,	150 0 0
H. Bell,	Six weeks Salary as Financial Secretary to 15th February, 1851,	75 0 0
		S.

S. Creelman, Seven and a half months Salary, as Financial Secretary, to 30th September, 1851,	£375	0	0
E. Duckett, Twelve months Salary as Clerk to Rec. General, do	250	0	0
D. McCulloch, Do do to Finan. Secretary, do	200	0	0
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	£1,650	0	0

CIVIL LIST—Act 11, Vict. Cap. 23.

H. W. Crawley, Twelve months Pension as late Commissioner of Crown Lands, Cape Breton, to 30th June, 1851.	300	0	0
Thomas Crawley, Do. as late Surveyor General, C. Breton, do	125	0	0
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	£425	0	0

CIVIL LIST—Act 4, Vict. Cap. 3 & 13, Vict. Cap. 18.

J. G. Marshall, Twelve months Pension as late Judge of Court of Common Pleas, to 30th September, 1851,	300	0	0
W. Q. Sawers, Do do do	300	0	0
Thomas Ritchie, Do do do	300	0	0
Sir R. D. George, Nine months Pension as late Registrar of Deeds, do	200	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1100	0	0

CIVIL LIST—Acts 13, Vict. Cap 1 & 14, Vict. Cap. 1.

Twelve months Salary of Private Secretary to Lieut.-Governor, to 30th September, 1851,	312	10	0
J. Howe, do of Clerks to Provincial Secretary, do	575	0	0
Joseph Howe, Twelve months Contingencies of Provincial Secretary's Office, to 30th September, 1851,	125	0	0
J. W. Nutting, Three months Salary as Clerk of the Crown at £50 per annum, to 31st December, 1850,	12	10	0
Do Nine months do do at £100 per annum to 30th September, 1851,	75	0	0
Joseph Skallish, Twelve months Salary as Messenger of Governor and Council, do	40	0	0
James Venables, do Keeper of the Province Building do.	60	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1200	0	0

LEGISLATIVE EXPENCES.

The Speaker, and Members of Assembly, } Allowance for Attendance and Travelling Expences, Session, 1851,	2556	0	0
P. Spearwater, Grant for services as Sergeant at Arms to Assembly, Session, 1851,	50	0	0
Alexander James, Salary and Grant for extra services, as Assistant Clerk, do. do.	200	0	0
A. & W. McKinlay, Grant for balance of Account for Stationery, for 1850,	239	19	6
J. H. Croskill, From Grant of 1850, for Reporting Debates of Ass.	38	10	0
O. Weeks, do do	9	6	8
T. Donivan, Grant for Services as Assistant Serjeant at Arms to Assembly, Session 1851.	30	0	0

J. Fitzgerald, For services as Messenger to Assembly, Sess. 1851,	£30	0	0
J. T. Twining, do Chaplain to Assembly, do	25	0	0
A. Woodgate, Postage of Members of Assembly, do	569	12	5
Do do of Parliamentary Papers during the Recess,	5	12	4
W. Annand, From Grant of 1851, for reporting and publishing Debates of Assembly,	20	0	0
R. Nugent, do do do	20	0	0
A. Grant, do do do	20	0	0
J. H. Crosskill, do do do	140	0	0
O. Weeks, do do do	100	0	0
W. Young, Twelve months Salary as Speaker of Assembly, to 30th September, 1851,	200	0	0
Do Grants of 1850 and 1851, for purchase of Books for Assembly,	30	0	0
Joseph Whidden, Twelve months Salary as Clerk of Assembly, to 30th September, 1851,	200	0	0
Do Grant for extra services as do, Session 1851,	100	0	0
Do Grant for Contingencies of Assembly, do	209	17	7
The Speaker & Members, Allowance for attendance and travelling expences, extra Session, 1851,	1978	10	0
J. Whidden, Grant for Contingencies of extra Session of Assembly,	506	17	3
O. Weeks, From Grant for reporting Debates of extra Session of Assembly,	55	0	0
J. Halliburton, Grant for Contingencies of Legislative Council, Ses. 1851,	994	6	5
Do do do Extra Ses., 1851,	258	0	0
A. Woodgate, Postage of Members of Legislative Council for Session, 1851,	215	13	11
	£8,802	6	1

REVENUE EXPENCES.

W. G. Fife, Twelve months Salary as Acting Collector of Excise, Halifax, to 30th September, 1851,	250	0	0
J. Austen, do Warehouse-keeper, do	150	0	0
E. Binney, do 1st Clerk Excise Office, do	125	0	0
Do Additional allowance for half year ended 30th Sept., 1850,	18	15	0
Thomas Pyke, Twelve months Salary as 1st Clerk to Warehouse-keeper, to 30th September, 1851,	125	0	0
J. Richardson, Twelve months Salary as 2nd Clerk, Excise Office, Halifax, to 30th September, 1851,	100	0	0
Do For extra services for June and September quarters, 1851,	16	13	4
F. W. Hughes, Nine months Salary as 2nd Clerk to Warehouse-keeper, to 30th June, 1851,	60	0	0
H. B. Paulin, Six months Salary as Landing Waiter, at £150 per annum, to 31st March, 1851,	75	0	0
Do do do at £200 per annum, to 30th September, 1851,	100	0	0
J. U. Ross, do do at £150 per annum, to 31st of March, 1851,	75	0	0
Do do do at £200 per annum, to 30th September, 1851,	100	0	0
A. Richardson, Twelve months Salary as Guager and Proof Officer, do,	300	0	0
W. G. Fife, Contingencies of Excise Office, 1850, and to 30th June '51,	77	6	7
Do Pay of Shipping Officers for twelve months, to 30th Sep. '51,	372	5	0

W.

W. G. Fife, To pay Warehouse Lockers and extra Lockers, to Sep. 30, '51,	£775	12	6
Do do Tide Surveyor, Boatmen and Waiters, do	1239	17	6
Do do Overseers of Distilleries, do	713	5	0
Do do Messenger and Truckmen, do	29	11	0
B. B. Oxley, Twelve months Salary as Clerk to Board of Revenue, do	60	0	0
J. M. Crowe, Collector, Truro, commissions on Excise Duties, to 31st December, 1850,	12	2	10
T. Dickson, Twelve months Salary as Collector of Excise, Pictou, to 30th September, 1851,	200	0	0
Do do of two Boatmen, do	100	0	0
Do Grant of 1850, for Revenue Boat at Pictou,	30	0	0
E. Lockwood, Collector, Cornwallis, commissions on Excise and Light Duties, do	38	0	7
Do For services as Controller of Customs, for 1850,	15	0	0
N. Freeman, Salary as Surveyor and Searcher, Liverpool, from 1st Oct. 1850, to 21st May, 1851,	48	0	2
W. Bryden, do do 21st May, 1851, to 30th September, 1851,	26	19	10
R. B. Porter, Collector, Windsor, commission on Excise and Light Duties, to 30th June, 1851,	49	10	11
Jas. Annand, Collector, Digby, do do 30th September, 1851,	101	15	9
R. Robertson, Collector, Barrington, do do	23	1	1
J. H. Freeman, Collector, Liverpool, do and charges on Excise Duties, do	104	13	6
T. E. Moberly, Collector, Yarmouth, twelve months Salaries of Officers of Department, do	200	0	0
Do do commissions on Head Money and Light Duties, do	12	5	11
Do Grant of 1851, for money overpaid to Treasury,	17	19	0
T. C. Tobias, Collector, Annapolis, commissions on Excise and Light Duties, do	96	12	3
Do For services as Controller of Customs for 1850,	15	0	0
C. E. Chandler, Late Collector, Amherst, Commissions on Excise and Light Duties to 8th May, 1851,	25	13	3
Adam Roy, Collector, Maitland, do to 31st December, 1850,	19	12	0
J. McNab, Collector, Pugwash, do to 30th September, 1851,	99	17	6
T. D. Dickson, Collector, Parrsborough, do to 31st December, 1850,	7	7	2
Abram Lent, Collector, Tusket, do to do	12	13	11
A. D. Morrison, Collector, Londonderry, do to do	7	4	7
R. Stone, Collector, Wilmot, do to do	36	19	4
Do. Do. Grant for Services in 1850,	23	0	0
Do. Do. For Services as Controller of Customs for 1850,	15	0	0
R. Spinney, Grant for services as Seizing Officer at Argyle for 1850,	12	10	0
C. B. Owen, Collector, Lunenburg, commissions on Excise Duties, to 30th September, 1851,	21	9	6
Do do do on old bonds paid up,	26	12	1
P. J. Brouard, Do. Canso, East, commissions on Excise and Light Duties, for 1849 and 1850,	11	0	11
Do Do For services as Controller of Customs for 1850,	15	0	0
Thomas Willett, Collector, Pubnico, do do	15	0	0
			Thomas

Thomas Willett, Collector, Pubnico, Commissions on Excise and Light Duties, for 1850,	£7	5	2
A. N. McDonald, For services as Collector of Customs at St. Mary's, for 1850,	15	0	0
John McDonald, Collector, St. Mary's, Commissions on Light Duty to 30th September, 1851,	1	5	4
G. E. Jean, Grant for services as Guager and Weigher, at Arichat in 1849,	17	2	6
Nelson Corning, Jr. Collector, Beaver River, For services as Controller of Customs for 1850,	15	0	0
C. R. Allison, Collector, Walton, Commissions on Excise and Light Duties, for 1850,	6	19	11
Do. Do. For services as Controller of Customs for 1850,	15	0	0
H. Blanchard, Do. Port Hood, do do	15	0	0
A. McDonnell, Do. Antigonish, do do	15	0	0
Do. Do. Commissions on Excise Duties for 1850,	6	3	11
R. B. Boggs, Do. Joggins Mines, For services as Controller of Customs for 1850,	15	0	0
H. D. Ruggles, Do. Weymouth, Commissions on Excise Duties to 31st December, 1850,	8	6	6
J. G. Reynolds, Do. Port Medway, For services as Controller of Customs for 1850,	15	0	0
John Hill, For services as Controller of Customs at Wallace, for 1850,	15	0	0
J. B. Davison, Collector, Wallace, commissions on Excise and Light Duties, to 30th September, 1851,	9	2	3
John Givan, Do. West Cornwallis, do Excise Duties, 31st December, 1850,	6	8	6
W. Stalker, Do. Ragged Islands, for services as Controller of Customs for 1850,	15	0	0
R. M'Cully, Do. Amherst, commissions on Excise and Light Duties to 30th September, 1851,	31	1	10
T. S. Bown, Do. North Sydney, cost of Revenue Boat, and mens' wages, do	61	15	0
George Norris, Do. Cape Canso, for services as Controller of Customs, for 1850,	15	0	0
Duncan M'Coll, Do. Guysborough, commissions on Excise Duties for 1849,	2	3	8
Joseph Crane, Do. Horton, for services as Controller of Customs for 1850,	15	0	0
B. H. Ruggles, Do. Westport, do do	15	0	0
	£6541	2	7

EDUCATION.

The Governors, Grant in aid of King's College for twelve months, ending 30th Sept., 1851,	444	8	8
The Trustees, Do St. Mary's do do	250	0	0
Do Do Acadia do do	250	0	0
Do Do Sackville Academy do 30th June, 1851,	150	0	0
Do Do Halifax Grammar School do 30th Sept., 1851,	100	0	0
Do Do Pictou Academy do do	250	0	0
	£1,444	8	8
	Education		

EDUCATION, Act 13, Vict. Cap. 39.

Commsrs. of Schools, Colchester County, South District, for Common Schools, for the year ended, 31st October, 1851,	£479	0	0
Do do Sterling District do half year ended, 30th April, 1851,	71	0	0
The Trustees, Grant in aid of Colchester Academy, for twelve months, to 31st October, 1851,	100	0	0
Commsrs. of Schools, Lunenburg County, for Grammar and Common Schools, do	752	0	0
Do Richmond County, for Common Schools, do do	433	0	0
Do City of Halifax, in aid of City Schools, do do	700	0	0
Do Halifax County, West Division, for Grammar and Common Schools, do	439	0	0
Do do East Division, do do	439	0	0
Do Cumberland County, Cumberland District, do do	507	0	0
Do do Parrsboro District, for Common Schools, do do	108	0	0
Do Pictou County, for Grammar & Common Schls, do	1222	0	0
Do Digby County, Digby District, do do	408	13	4
Do do Clare District, for Common Schls, do	171	0	0
Do Sydney County, for Grammar and Common Schools, do	700	0	0
Do Inverness County, North District, do do	267	6	8
Do do South District for Common Schools, do	518	0	0
Do Queens County, for Grammar & Common Schls, do	490	0	0
Do Hants County, Windsor District, do do	453	13	4
Do do Rawdon District, for Common Schools, do	232	0	0
Do Annapolis County, for Grammar and Common Schools, do	736	10	0
Do do Balance of Grant of 1850 for Grammar Schools,	12	10	0
Do King's County, do do	17	10	0
Do do for Grammar and Common Schls, do	700	0	0
Do Shelburne County, Shelburne District, do do	245	0	0
Do do Barrington District, do do	245	0	0
Do Guysboro' County, Guysboro' District, do do	368	13	4
Do do St. Mary's District, for Common Schools, do	120	0	0
Do Yarmouth County, Argyle District, do do	215	0	0
Do do Yarmouth District, for Grammar and Common Schools, do	352	19	5
Do Cape Breton County, do do	955	0	0
	£12,458	16	1
J. Howe, Balance of Grant of 1850, for purchase of School Libraries,	90	0	0
Do Grant for 1851, do do	500	0	0
Supt. of Schools, Balance of Grant for travelling expenses for 1850,	25	0	0
“ Grant for do 1851,	100	0	0

Supt. of Schools do 1851, for purchase of Books, Maps, &c., for Schools,	£600 0 0
“ do 1851, for balance of Postage,	5 13 2
“ do 1851, for expenses of Teachers' Institutes,	100 0 0
“ Salary for twelve months, ended 31st October, 1851,	250 0 0
	£1,670 13 2

AGRICULTURE.

River John Society, Pictou County, amount assigned them from Grant for 1850,	13 6 8
Hopewell Society, do do do 1851,	13 6 8
Pictou Society, do do do 1851,	13 6 8
Sable River Society, Shelburne County, do do 1850,	25 0 0
Barrington Society, do do do 1851,	25 0 0
Aylesford Society, King's County, do do do	10 0 0
W. Cornwallis Society, do do do do	10 0 0
Cornwallis Society, do do do do	15 0 0
Horton Society, do do do do	15 0 0
Guysboro' Society, Guysboro' County, do do do	25 0 0
St. Mary's Society, do do do do	25 0 0
Wallace Society, Cumberland County, do do do	16 13 4
River Philip Society, do do do do	16 13 4
Parrsboro' Society, do do do do	16 13 4
Central Society, Digby County, do do do do	16 13 4
Clare Society, do do do do	16 13 4
Wilmot Society, Annapolis County, do do do do	16 13 4
Bridgetown Society, do do do do	16 13 4
Annapolis Society, do do do do	16 13 4
Truro Society, Colchester County, do do do do	16 13 4
Caledonia Society, Queen's County, do do do do	25 0 0
Central Board, Special Grant of 1851, to advance the objects of the Society,	92 3 8
Halifax Society, Halifax County, amount assigned them from Grant for 1851,	16 13 4
Musquodoboit Society, do do do 1851,	16 13 4
Dartmouth Society, do do do do	16 13 4
Margaree Society, Inverness County, do do do	25 0 0
Windsor Society, Hants County, do do do	25 0 0
Newport Society, do do do do	25 0 0
Middle River Society, C. B. County, do do do do	17 10 0
Baddeck Society, do do do do	15 0 0
Chester Society, Lunenburg County, do do do do	16 13 4
Lunenburg Society, do do do do	16 13 4
Central Society, Sydney County, do do do do	50 0 0
	£698 0 4

OAT MILLS.

W. Withrow, Hants County, for Oat Mill and Kiln at Rawdon, from Grant for 1850,	15 0 0
	Archibald

Archibald McDonald, Inverness County, for do Coal Mines do	£15	0	0
Donald McEachan, do for do Broad Cove do	15	0	0
A. Chisholm, do for do Long Point, Grant of 1851, do	10	0	0
Dugald Blue, do for do River Dennis, do	10	0	0
W. E. Ross, do for do N. E. Branch Margaree, do	10	0	0
Edward Brownell, Cumberland County, for do Cold Spring Head, for '50,	15	0	0
David Rogers, Pictou County, for do River John, do	10	0	0
R. Livingston, do for do Blue Mountains, Gt. for '51,	15	0	0
A. Dewar, Sydney County, for do Addington do,	10	0	0
A. McPhee, do for do South River, do	10	0	0
A. McLean, do for do Ohio, do	10	0	0
James McKay, Colchester County, for do Shubenacadie, do	15	0	0
D. Sutherland, do for do Earl Town, do	10	0	0
Aulay McAulay, Cape Breton County, for do Baddeck River, do	7	10	0
Robert Rice, do for do Little Bras d'Or, do	7	10	0
Charles McNab, Richmond County, for do McNab's, do	15	0	0
Henry Archibald, Guysborough County, for do E. Branch, St. Mary's, do	15	0	0
	£215	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Charles Corbet, Bounty for killing a Wolf at Stewiacke,	5	0	0
N. Sibley, do do do	5	0	0
John Barron, do do Musquodoboit,	5	0	0
Daniel C. Upham, do do Stewiacke,	5	0	0
Master of the Rolls, Grant for Contingencies of Vice Admiralty and Chancery Courts, for one year, to 30th June, 1851,	25	0	0
Judge of Probate, do Probate Court, for 1850 and 1851,	25	0	0
A. & W. McKinlay, For Stationery of Receiver General's Office for '50,	8	3	11
Do do Financial Secretary's Office, do	5	19	10
W. C. McKinnon, Grant of 1850, for printing for Board of Health, Sydney, C. B.,	1	0	0
A. McKinnon, do for man and boat at Mud Islands,	20	0	0
C. Blanchard, Sheriff, Colchester County, for return of one Member of Assembly,	1	10	0
E. Whitman, Grant of 1850 and 1851, for relief of Colored Population, Annapolis County,	20	0	0
A. F. Comeau, do 1851 do do Digby County,	10	0	0
John Campbell, do do do Queen's Co'ty,	10	0	0
J. D. Fraser, do do do Hants County,	10	0	0
Joseph Howe, do do do Halifax County,	50	0	0
W. A. Henry, do do do Sydney County,	10	0	0
G. McKenna, do do do Shelburne Ct'y,	10	0	0
J. J. Marshall, do do do Guysboro' Ct'y,	10	0	0
Thos. Killam, do do do Yarmouth Ct'y,	10	0	0
A. M. Chisholm, Grant of 1851, for attendance before a Committee of Assembly,	10	0	0
James Black, Do for money fraudently drawn from Savings' Bank,	98	0	10
M. Nickerson, Do for House of Entertainment between Shelburne and Barrington,	15	0	0
Richard Meagher, Do to assist him in acquiring a Trade,	15	0	0
D. McDonald, Do for Province Notes destroyed by fire,	2	0	0
	Jonathan		

Jonathan Archibald, Do for loss in not receiving a Grant of Land at Liscomb Harbor,	£100 0 0
John Patterson, Do for Rent of Telegraph Office at Amherst,	7 5 0
Attorney General, Do for proportion of expenses of Portland Convention payable by Nova-Scotia,	70 0 0
A. McKinlay, Do balance of expenditure by Commissioners for Industrial Exhibition,	21 17 3
C. and L. Fairbanks, Do Survey, Plans, and Report on St. Peter's Canal, The Commissioners Grant of 1851, for services and expenses of consolidating the Laws,	50 0 0
John F. Muncey, Do for relief of Seamen shipwrecked on Magdalen Islands,	700 0 0
Rebecca Langley, Do for House of Entertainment on Musquodoboit Road,	62 10 0
R. Leslie, Do for attendance on Cholera Patients, in 1849,	15 0 0
J. A. Oliver, Do for return of Light duties paid on Vessel, lost on her first voyage,	12 10 0
M. Boudret, Do do do	3 4 0
Wm. Ackhurst, Do return of duties paid on decayed Fruit,	2 16 0
J. S. Tremain, Do for preparing Returns of Vice Admiralty Court,	5 0 0
J. Fuller, Do for service of Criminal Process, Richmond County, in 1847,	17 13 9
Dr. Grigor, Do in aid of Halifax Dispensary,	20 0 0
N. W. White, Do for preparing Returns of Chancery Court,	50 0 0
C. E. Ratchford, Do in aid of the Female Seminary at Amherst,	20 0 0
Benjamin LeBlanc, Balance of Grants of 1841 and 1842, for deepening Lennox Passage, Richmond County,	30 0 0
J. J. Sawyer, Sheriff Halifax Cy. for return of four Members of Assembly,	18 0 0
M. McLean, " Guysborough County, for return of two do	6 0 0
C. Blanchard, " Colchester County, for return of four do	3 0 0
G. C. Lawrence, Sheriff, Inverness County, for return of two do	6 0 0
J. Chandler, " Cumberland County, for return of three do	3 0 0
J. Fuller, " Richmond County, for return of two do	4 10 0
Thos. Johnston, " Shelburne County, for return of three do	3 0 0
R. Gibbons, " Cape Breton County, for return of four do	4 10 0
H. P. Hill, " Sydney County, for return of two do	6 0 0
Charles Wilkins, " Hants County, for return of five do	3 0 0
J. H. Kaulback, " Lunenburg County, for return of three do	7 10 0
W. C. Campbell, " King's County, for return of four do	4 10 0
J. W. Harris, " Pictou County, for return of three do	6 0 0
W. Wheelock, " Annapolis County, for return of three do	4 10 0
J. W. Scott, " Queen's County, for return of three do	4 10 0
Joseph Shaw, " Yarmouth County, for return of three do	4 10 0
E. Crowel, Grant of 1851, for relief of persons shipwrecked at Seal Island,	4 10 0
J. Skallish, For attendance on Offices of Receiver General and Financial Secretary, to 30th September, 1851,	20 0 0
Do For Fuel for do do	10 0 0
	6 3 3

£1,703 17 10

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

L. M. Wilkins, For conducting Prosecutions in Supreme Court, Western Circuit, September Term, 1850,	26 14 0
Do do do May Term, 1851,	38 15 8

Charles

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

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L. M. Wilkins, For conducting prosecutions in King's Cty, Oct. Term, '51,	£19	8	0
Charles Twining, do Colchester County, June Term, 1851,	6	15	8
Do do do do October Term, 1851,	14	0	11
S. Campbell, do do Guysborough County, June Term, 1851,	4	17	4
J. T. Hill, do do Sydney County, June Term, 1846,	9	12	6
J. Creighton, do do Lunenburg County, April Term, 1851,	7	10	0
Do do do do October Term, 1851,	8	17	8
H. A. Grantham, do do Yarmouth County, May Term, 1851,	19	7	0
Do do do do September Term, 1851,	4	11	0
J. C. Hall, do do King's County, October Term, 1851,	6	3	6
D. N. McQueen, do do Cape Breton County, October Term, 1851,	7	10	0
	£174	3	3

JUDICIARY EXPENCES.

Judge T. C. Haliburton, Travelling Fees on Western Shore Circuit,				
	Spring 1851,	£40	16	8
Do. do Western Circuit, Autumn 1851,		24	10	0
Judge Dodd, do Eastern do Spring do		31	0	0
Do. do C. Breton do Autumn do		38	10	0
Judge Bliss, do do Spring do		46	13	4
Do do Westn. Shore do. Autumn do		37	6	8
Judge DesBarres do Western Circuit, Spring do		35	0	0
Do Eastern Circuit, Autumn, do		31	10	0
		£285	6	8

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

W. Dennison, Fees as Coroner on Inquisitions, Hants County, 1851,	£5	0	0
John Fisher, do do do	2	10	0
John Jenkins, do do do	2	10	0
D. Matheson, do Pictou County, do	2	10	0
John McKay, do do do	7	10	0
J. Anderson, do do do	10	0	0
Dr. Grigor, do Halifax County, do	82	10	0
J. Croucher, do do do	2	10	0
W. Harrison, do do do	2	10	0
C. J. Campbell, do Cape Breton County, do	5	0	0
D. N. McQueen, do do do	2	10	0
P. Bonnett, do Annapolis County, do	2	10	0
John Ross, do do do	2	10	0
W. Willett, do do do	2	10	0
Stephen Croscup, do do do	2	10	0
J. McKeen, do Inverness County, do	5	0	0
Niel McLellan, do do do	2	10	0
W. J. Bigelow, do Guysboro' County, do	5	0	0
S. Campbell, do do do	2	10	0
E. J. Cuningham, do do do	2	10	0
M. Jeffrey, do Yarmouth County, do	2	10	0
G. Bingay, do do do	2	10	0
G. E. Jean, do Richmond County, do	5	0	0
J. K. Wilson, do Shelburne County, do	2	10	0

W. J. Bell, Fees as Coroner on Inquisitions, Shelburne County, 1851,		2	10	0
J. Creighton, do Lunenburg County, do		5	0	0
J. H. Kaulback, do do do		2	10	0
John Morse, do Cumberland County, do		5	0	0
R. Stephens, do Digby County, do		2	10	0
James Forbes, do Queen's County, do		2	10	0
Dr. Muir, do Colchester County, do		2	10	0
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		£187 10 0		

POOR ASYLUM.

The Commissioners, Sundry payments from Grant of 1851, in aid of the Establishment,	£1200 0 0
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TRANSIENT POOR.

E. Caldwell, Horton, Grant for expences incurred in 1850,		£21	6	9
Dr. Borden, do Medical attendance on Poor, 1850,		1	5	2
Dr. Brown, do do do		0	12	6
Dr. Muir, Colchester, do do do		2	0	0
Joseph Barnhill, do For expenses incurred in do		0	12	6
Overseers of Poor, River Philip, do do do		8	18	4
Do Maxwelton, Pictou, do do do		8	19	6
Dr. J. O. Geddes, Barrington, Medical attendance on Poor, 1850,		6	1	6
Dr. Cooke, Pictou, do do do		2	0	0
Overseers of Poor, Dorchester, For expenses incurred in 1850,		19	11	9
“ Pictou, do do do		22	18	7
“ Granville, do do do		17	9	0
“ Shelburne, do do do		18	14	8
“ Clements, do do do		8	15	10
“ Cornwallis, do do do		16	3	7
“ Digby, do do do		1	13	1
		<hr/>		
		£157 2 9		

IMMIGRANT EXPENCES.

Dr. Hoffman, Grant of 1851, for visiting Ships of War, in 1850,		£6	0	0
Do do For services in the case of D. Jones, 1850,		10	10	0
R. W. Fraser & Co., do For supplies furnished in do do		8	5	11
Isabella McDonald, do For attendance, &c., do do		7	10	0
Simon Donivan, do Expenditure for relief of Immigrants, in '49		30	8	9
Board of Health, Barrington, For expenses incurred in a case of Small Pox,		44	1	2
Lauchlan McDonald, Grant of 1851, for expenses of Shipwrecked Seamen, 1850,		17	3	3
W. O. Heffernan, Grant of 1851, for expenditure in relief of Immigrants, 1850,		1	17	6
		<hr/>		
		£125 16 7		

PENITENTIARY.

The Commrs., Balance of Grant for 1850, undrawn 31st December,	£250 0 0
“ Sundry payments on account of Grant for 1851, in aid of Establishment,	700 0 0
	<hr/>
	£950 0 0
	Sable

COUNTY OF SABLE ISLAND.

The Commissioners, On account of expenditure for 1850, including balance of Imperial Grant,	£800 0 0
“ Sundry payments on account of expenditure, for 1851,	900 0 0
Deblois & Merkel, Purchase of Schooner “Lady Vivian,” from Imperial Government,	260 0 0
	£1,960 0 0

LIGHT HOUSES.

The Commrs., Balance of expenditure for current expenses of 1850,	£1,341 17 2
“ Amount of expenditure in 1850, for erection of New Light Houses,	1173 13 4
“ Sundry payments for expences of 1851, including balance of Grant for New Light Houses,	4723 18 0
	£7,239 8 6

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Commrs., Balance of Grant for 1850, undrawn 31st December,	£390 0 0
“ Grant of 1851, for this Service,	329 2 8
	£719 2 8

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

F. N. Gisborne, Nine months salary as Superintendent, from 30th Sept., 1850; to 30th June, 1851,	£300 0 0
H. J. Gisborne, Three months do do from 30th June, to 30th Sept., '51	75 0 0
	£375 0 0

POST COMMUNICATION.

Post Master Gen., In aid of this Service, for nine months ended 5th July, 1851,	£411 10 10
“ For postage of Lieut.-Governor, for twelve months ended 30th September, 1851,	47 12 0
“ For postage of Provincial Secretary, do do	271 13 11
“ do Financial Secretary, do do	60 2 7
“ do Receiver General, do do	69 9 7
“ do Board of Revenue, do do	10 3 4
James Whitney, Grant of 1851, for conveyance of Mails between St. John and Digby, in 1850,	100 0 0
Brown & Comeau, do do for Way Offices at Clare, Digby Co'ty.,	4 0 0
J. & T. King, From Grant of 1851, for conveyance of Mails between St. John and Digby, to 5th October,	66 13 4
A. M. Wier, do do Horton and Parrsboro,	18 0 0
	£1,059 5 7
	Steamboats

STEAMBOATS, PACKETS, AND FERRIES.

S. Cunard, Grant of 1850, for Steamboat between Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland,		£375	0	0
M. Reddy, do For Packet between Arichat and Guysboro',		50	0	0
D. McPhee, do For Ferry at the mouth of Spanish River, Cape Breton,		10	0	0
John Carter, do For Ferry over Strait of Canso from his landing, to McPherson's,		10	0	0
John McDonald, One half of Grant of 1850, for Ferry over Port LeHerbert Harbor,		10	0	0
John Copeland, Grant of 1850, for Ferry over the mouth of Shubenacadie River,		10	0	0
Elph. Reed, do do from Amherst to Minudie,		15	0	0
Allan Cameron, One half of Grant of 1850, for Ferry at south side of Grandique River,		5	0	0
W. A. Wood, do do		5	0	0
John McPherson, Grant of 1850, for Ferry on east side of Strait of Canso, Richmond County,		10	0	0
Peter Fraser, do at north side of Grandique River, do		10	0	0
David Low, do over Sheet Harbor,		10	0	0
Forrestal & McMillan, do 1851, for loss of Boats on Ferry over Strait of Canso,		10	0	0
Cornelius Craig, do Ferry over the entrance of Sable River,		10	0	0
James Purcel, do over North West Arm, Halifax,		10	0	0
C. & J. Pernette, do over LaHave River,		20	0	0
Isaiah Smith, do over Shubenacadie River, Hants Ct'y. side		10	0	0
Do do for Scow between Shubenacadie and Londonderry,		20	0	0
John Richardson, One half of Grant of 1851, for Ferry over Port LeHerbert Harbor,		10	0	0
John McDonald, do do		10	0	0
John Snow, Grant of 1851, to aid in building a boat for Ferry, over Annapolis Gut,		20	0	0
Cunningham & Knowles, do for Ferry between Cape Sable and the Main,		15	0	0
		£655	0	0

NAVIGATION SECURITIES.

Jeremiah Bligh, Grant of 1849, for Breakwater at Barnaby's Mill Cove, King's County,		£31	0	0
M. Beckwith, Grant of 1851, for expenditure on Canada Creek Breakwater, in 1849,		6	16	3
Peter Smyth, Do do on Breakwater at Port Hood,		115	13	10
James Hanlon, Do to open a Canal from George's Harbor to Canso,		10	0	0
A. McLeod and others, Do to aid in extending Arisaig Pier,		200	0	0
E. Nickerson, Do for a Canal between Cape Negro and Port LaTour Harbor,		25	0	0
H. R. McKenzie, Do 1850, for opening a new Channel at Tracadie Harbor, Sydney County,		100	0	0
Thomas Farnsworth, Do 1851, for Breakwater at French Cross, King's County,		79	2	5
				Margaretville

Margaretville Pier Company, do 1847, and 1851, to aid in extending the Margaretville Pier,	£75	0	0
Mark Sonia, From Grant of 1851, for Breakwater at Whale Cove, Clare,	30	0	0
A. Melanson, Grant of 1851, to aid in extending Gros Coque Breakwater, Clare,	66	13	4
S. Nichols, do to aid in extending Givan's Wharf, King's County,	50	0	0
J. McMullen, do for Breakwater at Barnaby's Mill Cove, do	50	0	0
	<u>£839</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>

INDIAN GRANT.

A. F. Comeau, For relief of Indians at Clare, from Grant for 1851,	£15	0	0
Dr. Gesner, do in Western Counties, do	50	0	0
John Creighton, do at Lunenburg, do	5	0	0
A. Whitman, do at Annapolis, do	15	0	0
H. W. Crawley, do in Cape Breton, do	45	0	0
Bishop Fraser, do at Antigonishe, do	30	0	0
Dr. Hooper, For medicine and attendance on Indians, in 1849 and 1850,	3	10	0
Newell Jedore, Pursuant to Report of Committee on Indian affairs,	3	0	0
Dr. McDonald, For medicine and attendance on Indians at Antigonishe,	3	10	0
Alex. Campbell, For relief of Indians at Tatamagouche, from Grant of '51	12	10	0
Geo. Townshend, do at Amherst, do	5	0	0
R. H. Bath, For supplies to Indians at Bridgetown, in 1849, do	1	19	0
Rev. J. Corleau, For relief of Indians in Cape Breton, do	15	0	0
D. Crichton, do in Pictou, do	20	0	0
	<u>£224</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>

MILITIA.

E. Wallace, Grant for services as Adjutant General of Militia, for '50,	£30	0	0
G. N. Russell, do Quarter Master General, do	20	0	0
Do For storing and cleaning Arms of Halifax Regiments of Militia, for 1850,	30	17	10
Chas. Randall, do do 2nd Batt., King's County Militia, do	3	5	0
J. R. Dewolf, do do Queen's County Militia, do	7	7	0
Edw. O'Brien, do do 1st Regt., Hants County Militia, do	9	19	6
R. McG. Dickey, do do Cumberland Militia, do	6	0	6
John Turner, do do 1st Batt., 1st Regt., Digby Militia, 1848, '49, '50,	3	15	0
James Norman, do do 1st Batt., Annapolis Regt., Militia, 1850,	6	0	0
J. Ratchford, do do Parrsboro' Militia, do	2	10	0
S. O. Doane, do do Barrington Militia, do	4	11	0
J. G. Emslow, do do Shelburne Militia, do	3	8	0
David Grant, do do 2nd Batt., 1st Regt., Pictou Militia, do	8	6	6
James Studd, do do 1st Batt., 1st Regt., Cape Breton Militia, do	15	11	9
R. Smith, do do 2nd Batt., Hants County Militia, do	4	5	6
John Wells, do do 1st Batt., King's County Militia, do	8	0	0
John Burke, do do 2nd Batt., Lunenburg Militia, do	1	16	6
W. Rudolf, do do 1st Batt., Lunenburg Militia, do	5	5	0
	<u>£170</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>1</u>
			Rations

RATIONS TO TROOPS.

Dep. Quarter Master Gen., Rations to Troops in route from Halifax to Annapolis, and back to Halifax,	£4	1	0
“ do do do do	0	9	0
“ do Halifax to Windsor,	26	8	0
“ do Halifax to P. E. Island via Pictou, and back to Halifax,	10	16	0
“ do St. John, via Windsor, to Halifax,	18	18	0
“ Halifax to Annapolis and back to Halifax,	1	7	0
“ Halifax to Windsor and Annapolis,	27	18	0
“ Annapolis and Windsor to Halifax,	16	8	6
“ Halifax to Windsor,	0	4	6
“ P. E. Island, via Pictou, to Halifax,	5	8	0
“ Windsor to Halifax,	0	13	6
“ Halifax to Windsor,	40	1	0
“ St. John, via Windsor, to Halifax,	4	1	0
“ Halifax to Windsor,	1	7	0
Dep. Quarter Master Gen., Rations to Troops en route from Pictou to Halifax,	4	16	0
“ do Windsor to Halifax,	2	0	6
“ do P. E. Island, via Pictou, to Halifax,	3	12	0
“ do Windsor to Halifax,	45	18	0
“ do Halifax to Windsor,	45	18	0
“ do do	0	4	6
“ do do	42	10	6
“ do Windsor to Halifax,	42	10	6
“ do do	2	14	0
“ do do	47	5	0
“ do Halifax to Windsor,	48	6	0
“ do Halifax to Pictou,	6	12	0
“ do Pictou to Halifax,	0	12	0
“ do Windsor to Halifax,	0	18	0
“ do Halifax to Windsor and back to Halifax,	0	9	0
“ do Halifax to Annapolis,	3	7	6
“ do Pictou to Halifax,	0	12	0
	£456	6	0

INTEREST.

Bank of Nova-Scotia, Interest due on account, for six months ended 31st December, 1850,	194	10	8
Do do do to 30th June, 1851,	60	12	5
	£255	3	1
Cashier of Savings' Bank, Interest due Depositors, to 30th June, '50	600	0	0
Do do to 31st December, 1850,	800	0	0
Do do to 30th June, 1851,	300	0	0
	£1700	0	0
Union Mar. Ins. Company, Interest on Provincial Certificates, to 30th June, 1851,	62	10	0
J. Willis, do do 31st December, 1850,	10	0	0

W.

W. Bennett, do do 30th June, 1851,	£5	0	0
S. N. Binney, do do	78	15	0
Susan Binney, do do	5	0	0
Edward Binney, do do	10	0	0
J. Clark's Estate, do, 31st December, 1850,	2	10	0
W. Cogswell's do do do 30th June, 1851,	22	10	0
Nicholas Vass, do do	5	0	0
Judge Bliss, do do 31st December, 1850,	65	0	0
Wm. Murdoch, do do 30th June, 1851,	40	0	0
Bishop Inglis' Estate do do do 31st December, 1850,	12	10	0
S. B. Robie, do do 30th June, 1851,	35	0	0
H. H. Cogswell, do do	5	0	0
M. A. Uniacke, do do 31st December, 1850,	40	0	0
Uniacke's Estate, do do	20	0	0
Wentworth's Estate, do do 30th June 1851,	15	0	0
S. Boggs, do do 31st December, 1850,	5	0	0
E. Gray, do do	2	10	0
J. Brown's Estate, do do 30th June, 1851,	25	0	0
R. M. Brown's do do do	10	0	0
W. H. Tapp, do do 31st December, 1850,	7	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£483	15	0

DRAWBACKS.

Halifax, Return of Duties on Exports allowed by Board of Revenue,	£2617	8	7
“ “ on Wines to Officers of the Garrison,	300	0	0
“ “ on Printing Press to R. Nugent, Legislative Grant, 1851,	20	6	3
Windsor, “ on Hay, allowed by the Board of Revenue,	2	9	3
Barrington, “ on Exports, do do	29	19	0
Horton, “ on Canada Flour, via New York, do	6	7	6
Yarmouth, “ on Flour re-shipped to the United States, do	1	7	6
Pubnico, “ Previously paid at Halifax,	1	3	5
	<hr/>		
	£2,979	1	6

PUBLIC PRINTING.

Queen's Printer, Balance of account for 1850, from Grant of 1851,	£218	6	0
W. Annand, Amount of account for 1850, do	38	18	4
John Munro, do do	1	1	0
R. Nugent, Balance of account for 1850, do	9	19	2
English & Blackadar, Amount of account for 1850, do	2	10	0
A. Grant. do do,	0	18	9
	<hr/>		
	£271	13	3

Memo.—Amount of Grant of 1851,		£798	1	3
To repay advances in 1850,	£500	0	0	
Allowed for Paper used by				
R. Nugent	26	8	0	
Amount paid as above,	271	13	3	
	<hr/>			
		£798	1	3

STATISTICS.

Clerk of the Peace, Guysboro' County, St. Mary's District, pay of the Enumerators for taking the Census, and the sum allowed him for preparing the Abstracts,	27	13	1
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FISHERIES.

Schooner "Telegraph," Amount of Charter, while employed in Protection of the Fisheries, from Grant of 1851,	338	13	4
P. Crowell, For services as Captain of Schr. "Telegraph," do do	77	0	0
	<u>£415</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>4</u>

ADVANCES.

A. McKinlay, On account of Expenses incurred by Commissioners for Industrial Exhibition,	£150	0	0
Queen's Printer, On account of Public Printing for 1851,	350	0	0
Charles Robson, For supplies for destitute Indians in King's County,	15	0	0
Chas. Fairbanks, For Plan and Report on Arisaig Pier,	17	10	0
J. Anderson, For expences of Indian Boys at Pictou,	5	4	9
Anastasia Phoran, On account of expences of Shipwrecked Seamen at Sydney,	5	15	0
W. Annand For printing Railroad Despatches, by order of Government,	35	5	0
Clerk to Fin. Secretary, For extra services during the past year,	50	0	0
E. Bown, For services as Seizing Officer at the Eastern Passage,	10	0	0
The Comms., For service of Public Buildings for 1851,	100	0	0
A. Chisholm, To aid him in sending models of his Invention to England and United States,	50	0	0
W. Faulkner, For examination and Report on disputed claims at Minudie,	7	5	0
Provincial Secretary, Towards expence of Delegation to England,	625	0	0
R. Nugent, On account of Public Printing for 1851,	669	4	0
Chas. Fairbanks, For Survey and Plans of Railways, east and west of Halifax,	40	0	0
Do do Embankments at Chezetcook Harbor,	20	0	0
H. M. Watson, Six months Salary as Post Office Surveyor, agreeably to Resolution of Assembly,	125	0	0
Post Master General, To defray the Expenses of the Establishment, and of Post Communication,	700	0	0
Peter Crerar, For Survey, &c., for Railroad, at west branch of River John, Pictou,	7	17	0
Attorney General, Expence of foreclosing the Mortgage on the Shubenacadie Canal,	154	7	0
J. B. McDonald, For relief of destitute Indians in Pictou County,	17	2	8
Chas. Fairbanks, On account of Survey and Plans of Railroad, east and west of Halifax,	100	0	0
J. B. McDonald, For supplies for destitute Indians in King's County,	10	0	6
Dr. Gesner, For relief of Indians in the Western Counties,	50	0	0
J. B. McDonald, For supplies for destitute Indians in Queen's County,	20	15	8
	<u>£3,335</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
		Advances	

ADVANCES FOR ROADS.

R. S. Copeland, For repairs of Bridges at Merigomish, Pictou County,	£24	6	10
Donald McLachlin, Over-expenditure under Commission No. 8, 1850, Richmond County,		3	0 0
D. McPhail, For repairs of Bridge at Grandique Ferry, do		10	18 5
Wm. Quinn, do on road from Arichat to Ship Harbor, do		18	7 6
J. B. McNeil, For materials for completion of Bridge over River Tillard, do		10	0 0
Jacob Findle, Over-expenditure on Bridge at New Germany, Lunenburg County,		19	5 0
John Grant, For repairs of Bridge over Nine Mile River, Hants Co'ty,		6	0 0
R. Skaling, For repairs of Bath Creek Bridge, do		10	0 0
Nathau Taylor, Over-expenditure for repair of Old Avon Bridge, do	235	2	7
McDonald & Marshall, For repairs of Roads, Guysboro' County,		15	0 0
D. McDonald, Over-expenditure on Bridge at Country Harbor, do		37	6 0
McKenzie & Fraser, For repairs of Bridge at South River, Sydney C'ty,		14	15 0
Angus Kell, do Hugh McDonald's do		3	0 0
O'Connor & Dumey, Over-expenditure under Commission No. 36, '51, do		1	0 0
E. Ratchford, do do No. 133, 1850, Cumberland County,		0	10 0
Lydiard & McNab, Expenses of Investigation on Brown's Bridge, Musquodoboit, Halifax County,		5	0 0
Chas. Fairbanks, For Surveys of Roads, do		20	0 0
Joseph Hawkins, For repairs of Bridges at Salmon Hole and Lawrence- town, do		25	0 0
Geo. Harpel, do of Roads and Bridges at Jedore, do		9	13 0
C. Mitchell, do do East side, do		10	0 0
Thos. Corbett, do of Bridge on Guysboro' Road, do		3	3 9
John Parker, Expenditure in clearing out the Guysboro' Road, do		7	12 0
T. Hamilton, For repairs of Bridge near Lewis's, on Windsor Road, do		15	16 7
James Hilton, do Road at Steele's Pond, do		1	12 6
John Esson, Expenditure for repair of Roads and Bridges do		44	12 6
Wm. McKay, Survey and Plans of new road from N. W. Arm, to Ferguson's Cove, do		42	0 0
Blair & Murray, Over-expenditure on Bridge at McNutt's, Colchester County,		46	18 0
Tupper & Dickey, For repair of Road past D. Dickey's, Stewiacke, do		20	0 0
D. Murray, do Tatamagouche Road, from McNutt's to Welsh's, do		10	0 0
A. Chisholm, For erection of Bridge on Ferguson's Brook, Whycocomah, Inverness County,		6	0 0
James Smith, For repair of Roads and Bridges at Skye Settlement, do		25	0 0
J. D. Clarke, Over-expenditure on Bridge at Little Bras d'Or Ferry, Cape Breton County,		60	0 0
B. Fellowes do on Bath Bridge, Granville, Annapolis County,		14	6 9
Thomas Margeson, do on Daniel's Bridge, near Lawrencetown, do		6	11 9
M. Miller, Repairs of Bridge near Bridgetown, do		25	0 0
Benaiah Morse, Repairs of Potash Bridge, Wilmot, do		10	0 0
Stephen Mack, Over-expenditure under Commission No 36, 1851, Queen's County,		10	0 0
	£826	18	2

CASUALTY VOTE.

Richard Thomson, For repairs of Little River Bridge, Cumberland C'ty	£17	0	0
W. Elderkin, do of Road from Knowlton's to Fowler's do	3	0	0
Toney Bent, do of Missiquash Bridge, do	4	9	9
T. Ethidge & als., For re-building Big Brook Bridge, Inverness County,	40	0	0
S. Campbell and als., For erection of Bridge on Road from Margaree to Young's Bridge, do	34	19	6
Thomas Curry, For repairs of Halfway River Bridge, Hants County,	43	5	5
Donald Campbell, do of Bridge on Main Road at St. Peter's, Richmond County,	2	0	6
Alex. Murcheson, do of Grand River Bridge, do	26	8	0
J. Hilliers & als., For Bridge and Embankment at Little Glass Bay, Cape Breton County,	84	7	3
John Cahill, For repairs of Barasois Bridge, Low Point, do	25	0	0
Donald McNeill, do Bridge at Mire River, do	15	0	0
Nicholas Tobin, do Bridge on road from Sydney to St. Peter's, do	3	9	6
Philip Hayes, do do Low Point to Sydney, do	14	0	0
Alex. Grant, do Lime Kiln Bridge, do	21	0	0
Isaac McCurdy, do North River Bridge, Onslow, Colchester County,	11	18	11
Johnston & Lombard, do Bridge on Black Rock Creek, do	13	5	7
Lombard & Fraser, do Bridge on French River, do	25	0	0
James Warrington, For repairs of Racket Bridge, Digby County,	25	0	0
James Reid, For re-building Bridge near W. M'Kenzie's, Pictou C'ty,	21	15	7
McLean & McCabe, For repairs of Bridge on road from Pictou to Wallace, do	20	0	0
John Wier, do Road from New Glasgow to Pine Tree Gut, do	20	5	6
W. M'Gorman, do. Bridges between Horton and Wolfville, King's County,	1	0	0
Z. Freeman, do. Bridge at Milton, Queen's County,	20	0	0
Charles Bell, do. Bridge on Broad River, do.	15	0	0
	£507	5	6

ROAD COMPENSATION.

John Feener, Damages for Fences on new road from Mahone Bay to Bridgewater, Lunenburg County,	£8	5	0
Henry Weinacht, do. Land, do. do. do.	40	0	0
W. Morton, do. Land taken for road alteration at Aylesford, King's Co'ty.	9	2	0
A. Van Buskirk, do. do. do. do.	2	10	0
J. Van Buskirk, do. do. do. do.	1	0	0
George Munro, Appraisers fees assessing damages on do. do.	1	2	6
Grants and Dwyer, Damages for Fences on new road from New Glasgow to Merigomishe, Pictou County,	7	10	0
A. M'Donald & als. do. Land, do. do. do.	6	15	0
R. M'Donald & als. do. Land, do. do. do.	7	0	0
McLeod & McKenzie, do. Land and Fences, do. do.	4	12	6
Francis M'Kenzie, do. Land and Fences, do. do.	1	0	0
Charles Evans, do. Land on new road from Pictou to West River, do.	10	0	0
E. Jackson, do. Fences on new road from New Glasgow to Merigomishe, do.	1	15	0
L. Renouff, do. Land taken for alteration of road, Inverness County,	2	0	0
Thomas Meagher, do. Fences on new road at Malignant Cove, Sydney County,	7	0	0
			John

John Hunt & als. do. Land and Fences on new road from Annapolis to Digby, Digby County,				£32	15	2
Rachel Snow & als. do. Land,	do.	do.	do.	10	19	3
Jonas Rice & asl. do. Land and Fences,	do.	do.	do.	37	8	4
J. H. Roop, do. Land,	do.	do.	do.	15	15	0
Joseph Francis, do. Fences,	do.	do.	do.	5	12	0
R. Woodman & als. do. Land and Fences,	do.	do.	do.	53	2	4
J. H. Roop, do. Fences,	do.	do.	do.	17	1	8
J. L. Potter, do. Land and Fences,	do.	do.	do.	8	3	4
R. Snow, do. Fences,	do.	do.	do.	9	7	0
A. Hardy, do. Land and Fences,	do.	do.	do.	10	6	6
J. Cosset, do. Fences,	do.	do.	do.	4	10	8
W. R. Smith, do. Land and Fences,	do.	do.	do.	7	17	6
James M. Donald, do. Fences on new road from Sherbrooke to Antigonishe, Guysborough County,				16	0	0
L. Publicover, do. Land and Fences on new road from Guysborough to Canso, do.				3	15	0
Charles Myers, do. Land,	do.	do.	do.	3	4	0
Abner Myers, do. Land,	do.	do.	do.	4	4	0
John M'Phee, do. Land on new road from Bras d'Or to Big Harbor, Boulardrie, Cape Breton County,				10	0	0
				<hr/>		
				£359	13	9

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Halifax County, Paid on account of this service from grant of 1851,				£2415	4	1
Ditto do. Old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1850,				35	0	0
Cumberland County, do. of this service from grant of 1851,				1344	4	0
Ditto do. of old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1850,				79	5	10
Colchester County, do. of this service from grant of 1851,				1794	6	10
Ditto do. of old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1850,				5	0	0
Sydney County, do. of this service from grant of 1851,				1708	2	9
Pictou County, do. of this service from grant of 1851,				1847	13	6
Ditto do. of old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1850,				43	14	10
Guysboro' County, do. of this service from grant of 1851,				969	12	10
Ditto do. of old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1850,				146	16	8
Inverness County, do. of this service from grant of 1851,				1642	18	6
Ditto do. of old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1850,				176	15	4
Richmond County, do. of this service from grant of 1851,				1076	1	8
Ditto do. of old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1850,				52	0	0
Cape Breton County, do. of this service from grant of 1851,				1957	16	10
Ditto do. of old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1850,				766	14	1
Hants County, do. of this service from grant of 1851,				1978	15	7
Ditto do. of old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1850,				5	0	0

King's County, do. of this service from grant of 1851,		£1532	6	7
Annapolis County, do. of this service from grant of 1851,		1516	10	0
Ditto do. of old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1850,	63	10	0	
Digby County, do. of this service from grant of 1851,		1495	0	8
Ditto do. of old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1850,	1080	0	0	
Yarmouth County, do. of this service from grant of 1851,		1265	3	1
Ditto do. of old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1850,	31	0	0	
Shelburne County, do. of this service from grant of 1851,		1389	12	3
Ditto do. of old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1850,	0	7	7	
Queen's County, do. of this service from grant of 1851,		1260	0	0
Ditto do. of old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1850,	28	0	0	
Lunenburg County, of this service from grant of 1851,		1773	9	2
Ditto of old road votes undrawn 31st December, 1850,	42	18	1	
		<u>2556</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
		£105,935	10	8

Financial Secretary's Office, Feb. 1852.

SAMUEL CREELMAN,
Financial Secretary.

Statement

Statement of the Gross Amount of Excise Duties collected at the different Ports of this Province during the year 1851.

PORTS.	Apples.	Butter.	Brandy.	Beef.	Chocolate.	Crackers.	COFFEE.	
							Green.	Ros'd.
Halifax,	96½	6 0 24	28,968½	25 0 0	15	127 1 7	159,043	73
Annapolis,						17 1 4	1017	
Arichat,	5		214			1 2 0	457	396
Amherst,	5		491			4 0 14	133	
Antigonishe,							122	
Barrington,	4			8 3 20			150	
Beaver River,	1				12		100	
Cornwallis,							110	
Cornwallis, West,								
Canso, Cape,								
Canso, East side,					50			
Digby,			78½		175	6 1 25	1269	
Guysboro',							698	
Horton,								
Joggins' Mines,	1		5					
Liverpool,	9		135				1517	
Londonderry,	25					4 0 0	40	89
Lunenburg,							163	
LaHave,							60	
Maitland,	2½							60
Pictou,	38		1059			9 1 16	2182	
Parrsboro',								
Pugwash,	4							
Port Medway,								
Port Hood,								
Pubnico,	2						20	
Ragged Islands,	8						135	
Sydney, C. B.						1 0 0		
Sydney, North,	9						253	270
St. Mary's,								
Shelburne,							160	
Tatamagouche,								
Truro,	8							106
Tusket,							50	
Windsor,	1					2 1 17	50	54
Wilmot,								
Westport,						1 0 0	124	
Weymouth,								
Walton,	1							
Wallace,								
Yarmouth,	56½			14 2 8	145	8 1 11	7328	
TOTAL—	276½	6 0 24	30,951	48 2 10	397	182 3 20	175,181	1048

Statement of the Gross Amount of Excise Duties collected at the different Ports of this Province during the year 1851.

PORTS.	CANDLES.		Cheese.	CLOCKS.		Flour.	Geneva.
	1d. pr. lb.	3d. pr. lb.		5s. each.	10s. each.		
Halifax,	3944	6148	62 0 21	284	8	40598	16448
Annapolis,	2890			3		1961	
Arichat,	1172		1 3 0	10		1238	183
Amherst,	887					746	
Antigonishe,						58	
Barrington,	245		0 1 7	1		1062	
Beaver River,	55					343½	
Cornwallis,	175					2648½	
Cornwallis, West,						146	
Canso, Cape,				1		32	
Canso, East side,	78					165	
Digby,	2642			7		3599	2
Guysboro',							
Horton,	146					1137	29½
Joggins' Mines,	252		0 2 0			352	
Liverpool,	218		0 3 18	16		1997½	150
Londonderry,			2 0 0	6		1536	
Lunenburg,	40					490	
LaHave,						33	
Maitland,	40			2		2109	
Pictou,		62	7 2 6	26		2039	453
Parrsboro',	277			6		452	
Pugwash,	2280						
Port Medway,							
Port Hood,							
Pubnico,	40					590	
Ragged Islands,			2 2 7	2	2	1943½	
Sydney, C. B.		132	0 3 0	6		26	
Sydney, North,	272		6 0 0	24		858	
St. Mary's,							
Shelburne,			0 0 24			11	
Tatamagouche,	560						
Truro,	160					777	
Tusket,						821	
Windsor,	635	61		19		2581	
Wilmot,	130					795	
Westport,	445		0 3 0	1	1	597	
Weymouth,						352	
Walton,	30					561	
Wallace,							
Yarmouth,	4461		12 1 14	24		5283½	
TOTAL—	22074	6403	97 3 13	438	11	77938½	17265½

Statement of the Gross Amount of Excise Duties collected at the different Ports of this Province during the year 1851.

PORTS.	Hams.		Lard.		LEATHER.		Molasses.	Onions.		Pigs.
					Sole.	Upper.				
Halifax,	50	1 22	106	1 6	99356	2472	755,172	1269	2 17	
Annapolis,			1 3	14	1041		7631			
Arichat,			14 0	14	1307	54	4595	9 0	0	
Amherst,					7413		4729	3 0	0	
Antigonishe,					1223	33	120			
Barrington,	0 1	12	0 1	12	611	50	2464	3 3	20	
Beaver River,					177	43	57			1
Cornwallis,					1942	44	8772	4 0	0	
Cornwallis, West,							1231			
Canso, Cape,					1109	18	474			
Canso, East side,					50		662			
Digby,			3 3	11	775		11674	12 1	0	4
Guysboro',										
Horton,					447		4207	6 3	0	
Joggins' Mines,					200	10	860	0 2	0	
Liverpool,	1 2	4	10 2	9		25	23205	29 1	21	
Londonderry,					1024		1691	4 0	0	
Lunenburg,			0 3	12	110		2834			
LaHave,					412	12	90	1 0	0	
Maitland,					1786		3278	5 0	0	
Pictou,	3 0	25			6213		1685	13 3	0	
Parrsboro',					82		462			
Pugwash,										
Port Medway,										
Port Hood,										
Pubnico,			0 3	16	60		256	0 2	0	
Ragged Islands,			38 0	20			7287			
Sydney, C. B.					260		350			
Sydney, North,							4504	10 0	0	
St. Mary's,										
Shelburne,	0 0	23				86	3330			
Tatamagouche,										
Truro,					1234		1945	2 0	0	
Tusket,			0 1	0			3890			
Windsor,	2 2	5			2314		148	2 1	0	
Wilmot,					294		10618			
Westport,			0 2	0	50		2960			
Weymouth,							1989			
Walton,							801			
Wallace,					126					
Yarmouth,	4 2	5	9 2	24	1340	274	47846	28 0	0	
TOTAL	62 3	12	187 1	26	130,956	3121	921,817	1405 0	21 5	

Statement of the Gross Amount of Excise Duties collected at the different Ports of this Province during the year 1851.

PORTS.	PORK.		RAISINS.		RUM.		SUGAR.
	Salted.	Fresh.	$\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.	$\frac{1}{4}$ per lb.	11d. pr. gall.	1s. 6d. pr gall.	7s. per. cwt.
Halifax,	1070	3 12	130,892	37580	38137	20548	22088 1 18
Annapolis,	18	0 0	1115			463	169 1 0
Arichat,	40	2 16		660	185	1192	78 2 22
Amherst,	25	0 0	1049	330		348	373 2 8
Antigonishe,			253			38	20 2 0
Barrington,	48	1 0	40	350			0 2 0
Beaver River,		3 0 14	60				4 0 12
Cornwallis,			240			203	
Cornwallis, West,							
Canso, Cape,	3	2 8					
Canso, East side,	3	2 0		174			3 3 0
Digby,	30	1 24	781	730		162	139 2 11
Guysboro',							
Horton,			229			30	45 1 0
Joggins' Mines,							10 2 7
Liverpool,	268	0 12	94	50		3	286 3 22
Londonderry,	10	2 0	179				21 2 0
Lunenburg,	21	1 2				110	16 1 0
LaHave,							
Maitland,			75	300			54 2 0
Pictou,			1880		375		260 0 9
Parrsboro',	3	2 8	75				14 1 20
Pugwash,							5 3 0
Port Medway,							12 1 16
Port Hood,							
Pubnico,	27	0 26	45				
Ragged Islands,	92	3 12					12 3 0
Sydney, C. B.	3	2 8	84		727	221	34 0 0
Sydney, North,							80 2 14
St. Mary's,							
Shelburne,							
Tatamagouche,							
Truro,							23 1 0
Tusket,	4	0 0	75	150		120	54 2 14
Windsor,	75	3 16	480				
Wilmot,			245			3	84 2 5
Westport,	23	0 14					23 1 14
Weymouth,	10	0 0					5 0 0
Walton,				50			1 0 0
Wallace,							
Yarmouth,	177	3 4	9458	1210		784	830 0 5
TOTAL—	1958	0 22	147,334	41584	39424	24225	24755 1 1

Statement of the Gross Amount of Excise Duties collected at the different Ports of this Province during the year 1851.

PORTS.	SUGAR.		TEA.		Tobacco.	WHISKEY.	
	10s. per cwt.	14s. per cwt.	Black.	Green.		11d. pr. gall.	2s. 8d. pr. gall.
Halifax,	1734 0 4	415 1 2	670202	2716	288,365	423	1804
Annapolis,			3826		3213		
Arichat,			4236		5114		33
Amherst,			4523		3644		
Antigonishe,	0 0 19		20		109		
Barrington,			653		1377		
Beaver River,			57		16		
Cornwallis,			677		551		
Corawallis, West,							
Canso, Cape,			347		920		
Canso, East side,			140		316		
Digby,	3 2 14		5461		3445		
Guysboro',							
Horton,					316		
Joggins' Mines,			411		992		
Liverpool,			192		290		
Londonderry,			2399		1948		
Lunenburg,			95		169		
LaHave,							
Maitland,			552		2095		
Pictou,	22 1 3		38779		1912	1373	
Parrsboro',			592		244		
Pugwash,	16 1 0		14232		103		
Port Medway,							
Port Hood,							
Pubnico,			64		116		
Ragged Islands,							
Sydney, C. B.		0 1 0	543				
Sydney, North,			4099		837		
St. Mary's,			832				
Shelburne,	9 3 0		1056				
Tatamagouche,			1771				
Truro,			1726		1634		
Tusket,			608		808		
Windsor,	20 3 25	20 2 8	2655		818		
Wilmot,			3472		657		
Westport,			641		401		
Weymouth,			250		40		
Walton,			86		181		
Wallace,	15 3 9	1 0 6	1124				
Yarmouth,	1 2 11	1 2 0	4988		7469		
TOTAL	1824 2 1	438 2 26	771309	2716	328,100	5603	1837

Statement of the Gross Amount of Excise Duties collected at the different Ports of this Province during the year 1851.

PORTS.	WINE.			VALUE OF GOODS.	
	1s. 3d. pr. gall.	2s. 6d. pr. gall.	3s. per gall.	At 2½ per cent.	At 6¼ per cent.
Halifax,	15335 1-5	6964	713	49013 7 1	322,133 10 9
Annapolis,				355 10 1	5416 5 1
Arichat,	144	43		1147 12 9	1735 9 5
Amherst,	34	34		224 14 9	3957 0 2
Antigonishe,	316			172 10 8	166 12 7
Barrington,				24 0 4	524 0 9
Beaver River,				82 10 4	98 5 8
Cornwallis,				115 11 3	847 5 0
Cornwallis, West,					147 3 6
Canso, Cape,				55 18 1	357 12 3
Canso, East side,				197 11 3	423 16 9
Digby,	2½			647 8 10	4645 13 5
Guysboro',					
Horton,				0 18 0	534 19 8
Joggins' Mines,				17 15 0	835 19 6
Liverpool,	2			1257 17 0	2302 19 10
Londonderry,				366 0 0	582 12 0
Lunenburg,				1 8 0	103 1 0
LaHave,					105 14 0
Maitland,				1100 11 5	520 18 2
Pictou,		267		6147 15 2	11356 9 7
Parrsboro',				164 15 9	82 10 5
Pugwash,				7201 2 8	6527 7 4
Port Medway,					
Port Hood,					
Pubnico,				3 16 0	81 14 6
Ragged Islands,				207 16 8	31 12 4
Sydney, C. B.	144			1233 1 8	3887 11 2
Sydney, North,		28		987 6 4	357 12 2
St. Mary's,				13 5 0	149 6 0
Shelburne,				1931 13 4	1302 0 0
Tatamagouche,				1387 6 5	559 13 3
Truro,				465 2 8	578 0 2
Tusket,				76 1 0	213 12 10
Windsor,				1301 1 4	2931 18 7
Wilmot,				80 0 0	1848 18 2
Westport,				272 19 10	506 14 6
Weymouth,				810 14 2	700 0 0
Walton,				27 5 0	7 17 0
Wallace,				308 15 7	882 0 2
Yarmouth,	28			5167 13 0	10974 11 9
TOTAL—	16005½	7336	713	82568 16 1	388,418 9 5

Statement of the Gross Amount of Excise Duties collected at the different Ports of this Province during the year 1851.

PORTS	VALUE OF GOODS.			AMOUNT STERLING.
	At 10 per cent.	At 20 per cent.		
Halifax,	12227 9 10	70 18 6	62542 11 7	
Annapolis,	213 13 9		724 19 5	
Arichat,	421 10 0	6 10 0	594 12 0	
Amherst,	135 16 9	10 3 0	690 18 4	
Antigonishe,	18 9 7		57 15 8	
Barrington,	19 10 11		153 1 6	
Beaver River,	7 11 10		31 0 0	
Cornwallis,	67 15 0		321 7 6	
Cornwallis, West,			29 6 4	
Canso, Cape,	18 14 0		46 18 4	
Canso, East side,	7 17 6		53 8 2	
Digby,	175 10 9		804 7 0	
Guysboro',				
Horton,		1 0 0	164 19 10	
Joggins' Mines,	2 10 0		96 16 4	
Liverpool,	93 17 2	0 10 0	771 8 6	
Londonderry,	39 5 0		200 9 2	
Lunenburg,		2 16 0	84 16 10	
LaHave,			11 8 6	
Maitland,	24 0 0	0 12 6	249 4 0	
Pictou,	374 18 8		1776 13 2	
Parrsboro',			52 10 1	
Pugwash,	183 0 9		745 19 4	
Port Medway,			4 6 8	
Port Hood,				
Pubnico,			48 8 1	
Ragged Islands,			232 3 1	
Sydney, C. B.	20 19 9	2 5 10	362 12 8	
Sydney, North,	9 5 0	27 10 0	229 9 6	
St. Mary's,			16 12 1	
Shelburne,			179 9 10	
Tatamagouche,			87 8 2	
Truro,	34 16 0		151 12 1	
Tusker,			136 18 10	
Windsor,	121 0 0		455 18 6	
Wilmot,			333 0 10	
Westport,	39 17 2		129 15 3	
Weymouth,			109 6 4	
Walton,			40 2 9	
Wallace,	65 17 3		88 0 0	
Yarmouth,	118 14 8	5 1 1	2199 4 6	
TOTAL—	14442 1 4	127 6 11	75000 0 9	

Fin. Secretary's Office, Feb. 1852.

SAMUEL CREELMAN, Fin. Sec.

Abstract

Abstract of Articles imported into this Province on which Duty was collected in 1851.

Apples, bbls. 276 $\frac{1}{4}$	4s.	£55	5	0	
Butter, cwt. 6 0 24	8s.	2	9	9	
Brandy, galls. 30,951	2s. 8d.	4126	16	0	
Beef, cwts. 48 2 10	6s.	14	11	7	
Crackers, cwts. 182 3 20	3s. 4d.	30	15	4	
Coffee (Green) lbs. 175,181	1d.	729	18	5	
Coffee (Roasted) lbs. 1,048	2d.	8	14	8	
Candles (Tallow) lbs. 22,074	1d.	91	19	6	
Candles, (other kinds) lbs. 6403	3d.	80	0	9	
Cheese, cwts. 97 3 13	5s.	24	9	4	
Clocks, (costing under 20s. each) 438	5s.	109	10	0	
Clocks, (costing over 20s. each) 11	10s.	5	10	0	
Chocolate, lbs. 397	1d.	1	13	1	
Flour, bbls. 77,938 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3896	18	6	
Geneva, galls. 17,265 $\frac{1}{4}$	2s. 8d.	2302	0	8	
Hams, cwts. 62 3 12	9s.	28	5	9	
Lard, cwts. 187 1 26	8s.	74	19	10	
Leather, (Sole) lbs. 130,956	1d.	545	13	0	
Leather, (Upper) lbs. 3,121	2d.	26	0	2	
Molasses, galls. 921,817	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	9602	15	3	
Onions, cwts. 1405 0 2	2s. 6d.	175	12	6	
Pigs (under 100 lbs. each) 5	2s.	0	10	0	
Pork, (including fresh Pork) cwts. 1962 2 8	6s.	588	6	8	
Raisins, (Boxes) lbs. 147,334	$\frac{1}{2}$	306	19	0	
Raisins, (other packages) lbs. 41,584	$\frac{1}{4}$	43	6	4	
Rum, (distilled in this Province) galls. 39,424	11d.	1806	18	0	
Rum, (imported) galls. 24,225	1s. 6d.	1806	17	6	
Sugar, (Brown) cwts. 24,755 1 1	7s.	8664	6	10	
Sugar, (Crushed) cwts. 1824 2 1	10s.	912	5	1	
Sugar, (Refined) cwts. 438 2 26	14s.	307	2	3	
Tea, (Black) lbs. 771,309	2d.	6427	11	6	
Tea, (Green,) lbs. 2,716	4d.	45	5	4	
Tobacco, lbs. 328,100	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2050	12	7	
Whiskey, (distilled in this Province) galls. 560 $\frac{3}{4}$	11d.	25	14	1	
Whiskey, (Imported) galls. 1837	2s. 8d.	244	18	0	
Wine, at 1s. 3d. per gallon, galls. 16005 $\frac{3}{4}$	1s. 3d.	1000	7	3	
Wine, at 2d. 6d. do. galls. 7336	2s. 6d.	917	0	0	
Wine, at 3s. do. galls. 713	3s.	106	19	0	
Value of Goods at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.		£82568	16	1	
Ditto 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ do.		388,418	9	5	
Ditto 10 do.		14442	1	4	
Ditto 20 do.		127	6	11	
Add amount received from Londonderry, short returned in 1845,			1	9	4
			£75010	10	1

Fin. Secretary's Office, Feb. 1852.

SAMUEL CREELMAN,
Fin. Secretary.

Comparative

Comparative Statement of Articles imported into this Province, and of the amount of Excise Duties collected thereon, for the years 1850 and 1851.

ARTICLES.	Imports 1850.	Imports 1851.	Increase.	Decrease.
Apples, bbls.	217	276 $\frac{1}{4}$	59 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Butter, cwts.	31 2 24	6 0 24		25 2 0
Brandy, galls.	27561 $\frac{1}{3}$	30951	3389 $\frac{2}{3}$	
Beef, cwts.	27 2 16	48 2 10	20 3 22	
Crackers, cwts.	162 0 0	182 3 20	20 3 20	
Coffee, (Green) lbs.	153226	175181	21955	
Coffee, (Roasted) lbs.	411	1048	637	
Candles, (Tallow) lbs.	30522	22074		8448
Candles, (other kinds) lbs.	7192	6403		789
Cheese, cwts.	146 0 9	97 3 13		48 0 24
Clocks, cost, under 20s.	151	438	287	
Clocks, cost, over 20s. ea.	12	11		1
Chocolate, lbs.	221	397	176	
Flour, bbls.	64088	77938 $\frac{1}{2}$	13850 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Geneva, galls.	17376	17265 $\frac{1}{4}$		110 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hams, cwts.	184 0 13	62 3 12		121 1 1
Lard, cwts.	380 2 26	187 1 26		193 1 0
Leather, (Sole) lbs.	56010	130956	74946	
Leather, (Upper) lbs.	3760 $\frac{1}{2}$	3121		639 $\frac{1}{2}$
Molasses, galls.	876950	921817	44867	
Onions, cwts.	1209 2 4	1405 0 2	195 1 26	
Pork, (including fresh pork) cwts.	3566 1 6	1962 2 8		1603 2 26
Pigs,	20	5		15
Raisins, (boxes) lbs.	135463	147334	11871	
Raisins (other packages) lbs.	18650	41584	22934	
Rum, (distilled in this Province) galls.	42464	39424		3040
Rum, (Imported) galls.	26563	24225		2338
Sheep,	1	0		1
Sugar, (Brown) cwts.	23840 2 23	24755 1 1	914 2 6.	
Sugar, (Crushed) cwts.	1598 2 2	1824 2 1	225 3 27	
Sugar (Refined) cwts.	512 2 3	438 2 26		73 3 5
Tea, (Black) lbs.	673312 $\frac{1}{2}$	771309	97996 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Tea, (Green) lbs.	1248	2716	1468	
Tobacco, lbs.	254590	328100	73510	
Whiskey, (distilled in this Province,) galls.	191	560 $\frac{3}{4}$	369 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Whiskey, (Imported) galls.	1790	1837	47	
Wine, at 1s. 3d. pr. gall.	16710	16050 $\frac{3}{4}$		704 $\frac{1}{4}$
do. 2s. 6d. do.	6977 $\frac{3}{4}$	7336	358 $\frac{1}{4}$	
do. 3s. do.	721 $\frac{1}{2}$	713		8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Value of Goods at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.	62865 8 1	82568 16 1	19703 8 0	
do. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	306016 5 5	388418 9 5	82402 4 0	
do. 10 do.	14353 15 8	14442 1 4	88 5 8	
do. 20 do.	416 5 0	127 6 11		288 18 1

ARTICLES.	Duties, 1850.	Duties, 1851.	Increase.	Decrease.
Apples, bbls.	43 8 0	55 5 0	11 17 0	
Butter, cwts.	12 13 9	2 9 9		10 4 0
Brandy, galls.	3674 16 10	4126 16 0	451 19 2	
Beef, cwts.	8 5 10	14 11 7	6 5 9	
Crackers, cwts.	27 0 0	30 15 4	3 15 4	
Coffee, (Green) lbs.	638 8 10	729 18 5	91 9 7	
Coffee, (Roasted) lbs.	3 8 6	8 14 8	5 6 2	
Candles (Tallow) lbs.	127 3 6	91 19 6		35 4 0
Candles, (other kinds)	89 18 0	80 0 9		9 17 3
Cheese, cwts.	36 10 4	24 9 4		12 1 0
Clocks, cost, under 20s.	37 15 0	109 10 0	71 15 0	
Clocks, cost, over 20s. ea.	6 0 0	5 10 0		0 10 0
Chocolate, lbs.	0 18 5	1 13 1	0 14 8	
Flour, bbls.	3204 8 0	3896 18 6	692 10 6	
Geneva, galls.	2316 16 0	2302 0 8		14 15 4
Hams, cwts.	82 17 0	28 5 9		54 11 3
Lard, cwts.	152 5 11	74 19 10		77 6 1
Leather, (Sole) lbs.	233 7 6	545 13 0	312 5 6	
Leather, (Upper) lbs.	31 6 9	26 0 2		5 6 7
Molasses, galls.	9144 17 11	9602 15 3	457 17 4	
Onions, lbs.	151 3 10	175 12 6	24 8 8	
Pork, (including fresh Pork) cwts.	1069 6 3	588 6 8		480 19 7
Pigs,	3 16 0	0 10 0		3 6 0
Raisins, (boxes) lbs.	282 4 4	306 19 0	24 14 8	
Raisins, (other packages) lbs.	19 8 7	43 6 4	23 17 9	
Rum (distilled in this Province) galls.	1946 5 4	1806 18 8		139 6 8
Rum, (Imported) galls.	1992 4 6	1816 17 6		175 7 0
Sheep,	0 3 0			0 3 0
Sugar, (Brown) cwts.	8344 5 0	8664 6 10	320 1 10	
Sugar, (Crushed) cwts.	799 5 3	912 5 1	112 19 10	
Sugar, (Refined) cwts.	358 15 5	307 2 3		51 13 2
Tea, (Black) lbs.	5610 18 9	6427 11 6	816 12 9	
Tea, (Green) lbs.	20 16 0	45 5 4	24 9 4	
Tobacco,	1591 3 9	2050 12 6	459 8 9	
Whiskey, (distilled in this Province) galls.	8 15 1	25 14 1	16 19 0	
Whiskey, (Imported)	238 13 4	244 18 8	6 5 4	
Wine, at 1s. 3d. per gall.	1044 7 6	1000 7 3		44 0 3
Wine, at 2s. 6d. do.	872 4 5	917 0 0	44 15 7	
Wine, 3s. do.	108 4 6	106 19 0		1 5 6
Value of Goods at 2½ p. c.	1571 12 6	2064 4 5	492 11 11	
do. 6¼ do.	19126 14 7	24276 3 2	5149 8 7	
do. 10 do.	1435 7 7	1444 4 1	8 16 6	
do. 20 do.	83 5 0	25 9 4		57 15 8
Received from Halifax for Goods abandoned for duty, Londonderry, short returned in 1845.	8 8 6	1 9 4	1 9 4	8 8 6
	£66559 15 1	75010 10 1	9632 15 10	1182 0 10

Net Increase Sterling £8450 15 0

SAMUEL CREELMAN, Fin. Sec.

Fin. Secretary's Office, Feb. 1852.

Comparative Statement of the Gross Amount of Light Duties collected at the different Ports of this Province for the years 1850 and 1851.

PORTS.	1850.	1851.	Increase.	Decrease.
Halifax,	1482 18 6	1459 14 0		23 4 6
Annapolis,	71 6 6	68 16 0		2 10 6
Arichat,	208 9 6	182 8 6		26 1 0
Amherst,	34 14 0	24 2 0		10 12 0
Antigonishe,	17 16 0	17 11 6		0 4 6
Argyle,	23 2 6			23 2 6
Barrington,	11 16 6	82 4 0	70 7 6	
Beaver River,	4 5 6	6 1 0	1 15 6	
Cornwallis,	16 6 0	23 5 0	6 19 0	
Cornwallis, West,	9 10 6	9 5 0		0 5 6
Canso, Bigelow,	215 15 0	562 16 0	347 1 0	
Canso, Brouard,	7 5 6	10 11 0	3 5 6	
Canso, Heffernan,	244 11 0	114 19 6		129 11 6
Canso, McKeen,		406 18 0	406 18 0	
Cape Canso,	11 13 6	6 3 6		5 10 0
Digby,	84 5 0	90 7 6	6 2 6	
Guysboro,'	7 18 0	7 0 0		0 18 0
Horton,		12 4 6	12 4 6	
Joggins' Mines,	6 10 0	25 8 6	18 18 6	
Liverpool,	168 14 0	186 12 0	17 18 0	
Londonderry,	20 3 6	27 5 0	7 1 6	
Lunenburg,	39 13 0	24 16 6		14 16 6
LaHave,		2 2 0	2 2 0	
Maitland,	30 17 6	39 6 6	8 9 0	
Pictou,	602 18 6	376 4 0		226 14 6
Parrsboro',	43 5 6	68 7 9	25 2 3	
Pugwash,	72 16 0	49 2 0		23 14 0
Pubnico,	7 17 6	40 14 6	32 17 0	
Port Hood,	4 18 0	9 6 0	4 8 0	
Port Medway,		38 1 0	38 1 0	
Ragged Islands,	15 1 6	21 0 0	5 18 6	
Sydney, C. B.	316 16 6	54 5 6		262 11 0
Sydney, North,		238 0 0	238 0 0	
Shelburne,	21 6 0	20 18 0		0 8 0
St. Mary's,	18 12 0	34 5 6	15 13 6	
Sheet Harbour,		1 14 0	1 14 0	
Truro,		1 14 6	1 14 6	
Tusket,	16 15 6	30 10 6	13 15 0	
Tatamagouche,	22 14 0	10 9 6		12 4 6
Windsor,	167 1 0	139 1 9		27 19 3
Wilmot,	16 7 6	24 16 0	8 8 6	
Weymouth,	35 3 6	53 19 3	18 15 9	
Westport,	35 2 6	45 6 0	10 3 6	
Wallace,	62 8 6	38 16 6		23 12 0
Walton,	38 12 6	43 15 6	5 3 0	
Yarmouth,	266 1 6	219 9 6		46 12 0
Amount from Capt. Darby		3 9 0	3 9 0	
	£4,481 9 6	4953 3 9	1332 6 0	860 11 9

Net Increase, £471 14 3

General Statement of Imports, being a detailed account of the principal articles of British and Foreign Dutiable Merchandise entered for consumption in Nova Scotia during the year ended 31st December, 1851, shewing the quantity and value of each article entered at each Port, and indicating from what country imported.

PORTS.	Total Quantity.	Total value.	Apples—imported from				
			Great Britain	British Colonies.		U. States.	Other Countries.
				West Indies.	N. America.		
Amherst,	bbls. 5	£2 10 0			0 10 0	£2 0 0	
Arichat,	4	2 0 0				2 0 0	
Barrington,	4	2 0 0				2 0 0	
Beaver River,	1	0 10 0				0 10 0	
Halifax,	96½	48 5 0				48 5 0	
Joggins,	1	0 10 0				0 10 0	
Liverpool,	9	4 10 0				4 10 0	
Londonderry,	25	12 10 0				12 10 0	
Maitland,	2½	1 5 0				1 5 0	
Pictou,	38	19 0 0				19 0 0	
Pubnico,	2	1 0 0				1 0 0	
Pugwash,	4	2 0 0				2 0 0	
Ragged Islands,	8	4 0 0				4 0 0	
Sydney, North,	9	4 10 0				4 10 0	
Truro,	8	4 0 0				4 0 0	
Walton,	1	0 10 0				0 10 0	
Windsor,	1	0 10 0				0 10 0	
Yarmouth,	56½	28 2 6				28 2 6	
TOTAL—	276½	138 2 6			0 10 0	137 12 6	
Beef—imported from ditto.							
Barrington,	cwt. 8 3 20	12 3 1			8 18 7	2 4 6	
Halifax,	28 0 0	31 5 0				31 5 0	
Yarmouth,	14 2 18	18 6 8				18 6 8	
TOTAL—	48 2 10	60 14 9			8 18 7	51 16 2	
Brandy—imported from ditto.							
Amherst,	galls. 491	184 2 6			184 2 6		30 5 0
Arichat,	214	80 5 0					
Digby,	78½	29 8 9			29 8 9		
Halifax,	28968½	10863 3 9	9285 3 9		1321 17 6	256 2 6	
Joggins,	5	1 17 6			1 17 6		
Liverpool,	135	50 12 6	50 12 6				
Pictou,	1059	397 2 6	285 0 0	112 2 6			
TOTAL—	30951	11606 12 6	9620 16 3	112 2 6	1537 6 3	256 2 6	80 5 0
Butter—imported from ditto.							
Halifax,	cwt. 6 0 24	21 1 6				21 1 6	
TOTAL—	6 0 24	21 1 6				21 1 6	
Cheese—imported from ditto.							
Arichat,	cwt. 1 3 0	4 18 0				4 18 0	
Barrington,	0 1 7	0 17 6				0 17 6	
Halifax,	62 0 4	174 2 6				174 2 6	
Joggins,	0 2 0	1 8 0				1 8 0	
Liverpool,	0 3 18	2 11 0				2 11 0	
Londonderry,	2 0 0	5 12 0				5 12 0	
Pictou,	7 2 6	21 3 0				21 3 0	
Ragged Islands,	2 2 7	7 3 6				7 3 6	
Shelburne,	0 0 24	0 12 0				0 12 0	
Sydney, C. B.	0 3 0	2 2 0	2 2 0				
Sydney, (North)	6 0 0	16 16 0				16 16 0	
Westport,	0 3 0	2 2 0				2 2 0	
Yarmouth,	12 1 14	34 13 0				34 13 0	
TOTAL—	97 3 13	274 0 6	2 2 0			271 18 6	
Candles, (Sperm)—imported from ditto.							
Halifax,	lbs. 6148	614 16 0	452 18 0			136 14 0	25 4 0
Pictou,	62	6 4 0				6 4 0	
Sydney, C. B.	132	0 13 4	13 4 0				
Windsor,	61	0 6 2				6 2 0	
TOTAL—	6403	640 6 0	466 2 0			149 0 0	25 4 0

PORTS.	Total Quantity.	Total value.	Candles, (Tallow)—imported from				
			Great Britain	British Colonies.		U. States.	Other Countries.
				West Indies.	N. America.		
Amherst,	lbs. 887	£29 11 4			£22 4 8	£7 6 8	
Annapolis,	2890	96 6 8			26 18 8	69 8 0	
Arichat,	1172	39 1 4			5 8 0	16 0 0	£17 13 4
Barrington,	245	8 3 4				8 3 4	
Beaver River,	55	1 16 8				1 16 8	
Canso, (Ship Harbor)	78	2 12 0				2 12 0	
Cornwallis,	175	5 16 8				5 16 8	
Digby,	2642	88 1 4			58 0 0	30 1 4	
Halifax,	3044	131 9 4			25 18 0	105 11 4	
Horton,	146	4 17 4				4 17 4	
Joggins,	252	8 8 0				8 8 0	
Liverpool,	218	7 5 4				7 5 4	
Lunenburg,	40	1 6 8				1 6 8	
Maitland,	40	1 6 8				1 6 8	
Parrsborough,	277	9 4 8			7 7 2	1 17 6	
Pubnico,	40	1 6 8				1 6 8	
Pugwash,	2280	76 0 0	76 0 0				
Sydney, North,	272	9 1 4				9 1 4	
Tatamagouche,	560	18 13 4	18 13 4				
Truro,	160	5 6 8				5 6 8	
Walton,	30	1 0 0				1 0 0	
Westport,	445	14 16 8			1 6 8	13 10 0	
Wilmot,	130	4 6 8			2 13 4	1 13 4	
Windsor,	635	21 3 4			2 0 0	19 3 4	
Yarmouth,	4461	148 14 0			3 6 8	145 7 4	
TOTAL—	22074	735 16 0	94 13 4		155 3 2	468 6 2	17 13 4

Clocks—imported from ditto.							
Annapolis,	No. 3	1 10 0				1 10 0	
Arichat,	10	5 0 0				5 0 0	
Barrington,	1	0 10 0				0 10 0	
Canso, Cape,	1	0 10 0				0 10 0	
Digby,	7	3 10 0				3 10 0	
Halifax,	292	166 0 0				166 0 0	
Liverpool,	16	8 0 0					
Londonderry,	6	3 0 0				3 0 0	
Maitland,	2	1 0 0				1 0 0	
Parrsborough,	6	3 0 0				3 0 0	
Pictou,	26	13 0 0				13 0 0	
Ragged Islands,	4	7 0 0				7 0 0	
Sydney, C. B.	6	3 0 0				3 0 0	
Sydney, North,	24	12 0 0				12 0 0	
Westport,	2	3 10 0				3 10 0	
Windsor,	19	9 10 0				9 10 0	
Yarmouth,	24	12 0 0				12 0 0	
TOTAL—	449	252 0 0				252 0 0	

Coffee, (Green)—imported from ditto.							
Amherst,	lbs. 133	3 6 6			2 11 6	0 15 0	
Annapolis,	1017	25 8 6			0 14 0	24 14 6	
Antigonishe,	122	3 1 0				3 1 0	
Arichat,	457	11 8 6		2 10 0		4 18 6	4 0 0
Barrington,	150	3 15 0				3 15 0	
Beaver River,	100	2 10 0				2 10 0	
Cornwallis,	110	2 15 0				2 15 0	
Digby,	1269	31 14 6			4 9 0	26 15 6	
Halifax,	159043	3976 1 6	410 12 0	687 8 0	45 11 0	1327 10 6	1504 19 6
Horton,	698	17 9 0				17 9 0	
LaHave,	60	1 10 0				1 10 0	
Liverpool,	1517	37 18 6				8 17 6	29 1 0
Londonderry,	40	1 0 0				1 0 0	
Lunenburg,	163	4 1 6					4 1 6
Pictou,	2182	54 11 0				54 11 0	
Pubnico,	20	0 10 0				0 10 0	
Ragged Islands,	135	3 7 6					3 7 6
Sydney, North,	253	6 6 6				6 6 6	
Tatamagouche,	160	4 0 0	4 0 0				
Tusket,	50	1 5 0				1 5 0	
Westport,	124	3 2 0				3 2 0	
Windsor,	50	1 5 0				1 5 0	
Yarmouth,	7328	183 4 0				148 18 6	34 5 6
TOTAL—	175181	4379 10 6	414 12 0	689 18 0	53 15 6	1641 10 6	1579 15 0

PORTS.	Total Quantity.	Total value.	Coffee, Ground—imported from				
			Great Britain	British Colonies.		U. States.	Other Countries.
				West Indies.	N. America.		
Arichat,	lbs. 396	£14 17 0				£14 17 0	
Halifax,	73	2 14 0				2 14 0	
Londonderry,	89	3 6 9				3 6 9	
Maitland,	60	2 5 0				2 5 0	
Sydney, North,	270	10 2 6				10 2 6	
Truro,	106	3 19 6				3 19 6	
Windsor,	54	2 0 6				2 0 6	
TOTAL—	1048	39 6 0				39 6 0	
Chocolate—imported from ditto.							
Beaver River,	lbs. 12	£0 12 0				£0 12 0	
Canso, Ship Harbor,	50	2 10 0				2 10 0	
Digby,	175	8 15 0				8 15 0	
Halifax,	15	0 15 0				0 15 0	
Yarmouth,	145	7 5 0				7 5 0	
TOTAL—	397	19 17 0				19 17 0	
Crackers—imported from ditto.							
Amherst,	cwt. 4 0 14	6 3 9			6 0 0	0 3 9	
Annapolis,	17 1 14	26 0 0			1 2 6	24 17 6	
Arichat,	1 2 0	2 5 0				2 5 0	
Digby,	6 1 25	9 14 0			0 16 6	8 17 6	
Halifax,	127 1 7	190 19 4				190 19 4	
Londonderry,	4 0 0	6 0 0				6 0 0	
Pictou,	9 1 16	14 1 6				14 1 6	
Sydney, C. B.	1 0 0	1 10 0				1 10 0	
Westport,	1 0 0	1 10 0				1 10 0	
Windsor,	2 1 17	3 13 0				3 13 0	
Yarmouth,	8 1 11	12 11 2				12 11 2	
TOTAL—	182 3 20	174 7 9			7 19 0	166 8 9	
Flour—imported from ditto.							
Amherst,	bbls. 746	746 0 0			109 0 0	637 0 0	
Annapolis,	1961	1961 0 0			85 0 0	1876 0 0	
Antigonishc,	58	58 0 0			13 0 0	45 0 0	
Arichat,	1238	1238 0 0				1238 0 0	
Barrington,	1062	1062 0 0				1062 0 0	
Beaver River,	343½	343 10 0				343 10 0	
Canso, Cape,	32	32 0 0				32 0 0	
Canso, Ship Harbor,	165	165 0 0				165 0 0	
Cornwallis,	2648½	2648 10 0			135 0 0	2513 10 0	
Digby,	3599	3599 0 0			768 0 0	2831 0 0	
Givan's Wharf,	146	146 0 0				146 0 0	
Halifax,	40598	40598 0 9			999 0 0	39599 0 0	
Horton,	1137	1137 0 0			80 0 0	1057 0 0	
Joggins,	352	352 0 0				352 0 0	
LaHave,	33	33 0 0				33 0 0	
Liverpool,	1997½	1997 10 0				1997 10 0	
Londonderry,	1536	1536 0 0			44 0 0	1492 0 0	
Lunenburg,	490	490 0 0				490 0 0	
Maitland,	2109	2109 0 0			46 0 0	2061 0 0	
Farrsborough,	462	462 0 0			1 0 0	461 0 0	
Pictou,	2039	2039 0 0				2039 0 0	
Pubnico,	590	590 0 0				590 0 0	
Ragged Islands,	1943½	1943 10 0				1943 10 0	
Shelburne,	11	11 0 0				11 0 0	
Sydney, C. B.	26	26 0 0				26 0 0	
Sydney, North,	858	858 0 0			24 0 0	834 0 0	
Truro,	777	777 0 0				777 0 0	
Tusket,	821	821 0 0				821 0 0	
Walton,	561	561 0 0			3 0 0	558 0 0	
Westport,	597	597 0 0			272 0 0	325 0 0	
Weymouth,	552	552 0 0				552 0 0	
Wilmot,	795	795 0 0			47 0 0	748 0 0	
Windsor,	2581	2581 0 0			42 0 0	2538 0 0	
Yarmouth,	5283½	5283 10 0				5283 10 0	
TOTAL—	77938½	77938 10 0			2684 0 0	75254 10 0	

PORTS.	Total Quantity.	Total value.	Geneva—imported from				
			Great Britain	British Colonies.		U. States.	Other Countries.
				West Indies.	N. America.		
Arichat,	gals. 183	£22 17 6	22 17 6				
Digby,	2	0 5 0			0 5 0		
Halifax,	16448	2056 0 0	1930 0 10½		97 17 10½		28 1 3
Joggins,	20½	3 13 1			3 13 1		
Liverpool,	150	18 15 0	18 15 0				
Pictou,	453	56 12 6	56 12 6				
TOTAL—	17265½	2156 3 1	2028 5 10½		101 15 11½		28 1 3
Hams—imported from ditto.							
Barrington,	cwt. 1 12	1 0 0				£1 0 0	
Halifax,	50 1 22	141 5 0				141 5 0	
Liverpool,	1 2 4	4 6 0				4 6 0	
Pictou,	3 0 25	9 0 6				9 0 6	
Shelburne,	23	0 11 6				0 11 6	
Windsor,	2 2 5	7 2 6				7 2 6	
Yarmouth,	4 2 5	12 14 6				12 14 6	
TOTAL—	62 3 12	176 0 0				176 0 0	
Lard—imported from ditto.							
Annapolis,	cwt. 1 3 14	5 5 0				5 5 0	
Arichat,	14 0 14	39 11 0				39 11 0	
Barrington,	0 1 12	1 0 0				1 0 0	
Digby,	3 3 11	10 15 6			0 14 0	10 1 6	
Halifax,	106 1 6	297 13 0			84 0 0	213 13 0	
Liverpool,	10 2 9	29 12 6				29 12 6	
Lunenburg,	0 3 12	2 8 0				2 8 0	
Pubnico,	0 3 16	2 10 0				2 10 0	
Ragged Islands,	38 0 20	106 18 0				106 18 0	
Tusket,	0 1 0	0 14 0				0 14 0	
Westport,	0 2 0	1 8 0				1 8 0	
Yarmouth,	9 2 24	27 4 0					
TOTAL—	187 1 26	524 19 0			84 14 0	440 5 0	
Molasses—imported from ditto.							
Amherst,	gals. 4729	236 9 0			236 9 0		
Annapolis,	7631	351 11 0			271 19 0	109 12 0	
Antigonishe,	120	6 0 0				6 0 0	
Arichat,	4595	220 15 0			9 17 0	118 19 0	100 19 0
Barrington,	2464	123 4 0			26 4 0	18 12 0	78 8 0
Beaver River,	57	2 17 0				2 17 0	
Canso, Cape,	474	23 14 0				23 14 0	
Canso, Ship Harbor,	662	33 2 0				33 2 0	
Cornwallis,	8772	438 12 0			131 18 0	306 14 0	
Digby,	11674	583 14 0			438 4 0	145 10 0	
Givan's Wharf,	1231	61 11 0			52 5 0	9 6 0	
Halifax,	755172	37758 12 0	100 6 0		289 15 0	1757 8 0	35611 3 0
Horton,	4207	210 7 0			12 15 0	197 12 0	
Joggins,	860	43 0 0			31 6 0	11 14 0	
LaHave,	90	4 10 0				4 10 0	
Liverpool,	23205	1150 5 0	682 12 0		29 8 0		448 5 0
Londonderry,	1691	84 11 0			33 11 0	51 0 0	
Lunenburg,	2834	141 14 0	76 19 0				64 15 0
Maitland,	3278	163 18 0			60 11 0	103 7 0	
Parrsborough,	462	23 2 0			15 10 0	7 12 0	
Pictou,	1685	84 5 0			51 0 0	33 5 0	
Pubnico,	256	12 16 0				12 16 0	
Ragged Islands,	7287	364 7 0	73 17 0			290 10 0	
Shelburne,	3330	166 10 0	166 10 0				
Sydney, C. B.	350	17 10 0			4 17 0		12 13 0
Sydney, North,	4504	225 4 0				131 18 0	
Truro,	1945	97 5 0				97 5 0	
Tusket,	3890	194 10 0	121 3 0			1 5 0	72 2 0
Walton,	801	40 1 0				40 1 0	
Westport,	2960	148 0 0	13 10 0		119 0 0	15 10 0	
Weymouth,	1989	99 9 0	42 10 0		56 19 0		
Wilmot,	10618	530 18 0			361 14 0	169 4 0	
Windsor,	148	7 8 0				7 8 0	
Yarmouth,	47846	2392 6 0	793 18 0		10 8 8	828 12 0	760 8 0
TOTAL—	921817½	46090 17 0	2071 5 0		2243 10 0	4534 3 0	37241 19 0

PORTS.	Total Quantity.	Total value.	Leather, (Sole)—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		U. States.	Other Countries.
				West Indies.	N. America.		
Amherst,	lbs. 7413	£247 2 0			32 1 4	£215 0 8	
Annapolis,	1041	34 14 0			7 11 4	27 2 8	
Antigonishe,	1223	40 14 4				40 14 4	
Arichat,	1307	43 11 4				32 10 0	11 1 4
Barrington,	611	20 7 4				20 7 4	
Beaver River,	177	5 18 0				5 18 0	
Canso, Cape,	1109	36 19 4				36 19 4	
Canso, S. Harbor	50	1 13 4				1 13 4	
Cornwallis,	1942	84 14 8			0 13 4	84 1 4	
Digby,	775	25 16 8			7 17 4	17 19 4	
Halifax,	99 56	3311 17 4			4 1 4	3307 16 0	
Horton,	447	14 8 0				14 8 0	
Joggins,	200	6 13 4			0 16 8	5 16 8	
LaHave,	412	13 14 8				13 14 8	
Londonderry,	1024	34 2 8				34 2 8	
Lunenburg,	110	3 13 4				3 13 4	
Maitland,	1786	59 10 8				59 10 8	
Parsborough,	82	2 14 8				2 14 8	
Pictou,	6213	207 2 0				207 2 0	
Pubnico,	60	2 0 0					
Sydney, C. B.	260	8 13 4	8 13 4				
Truro,	1234	41 2 8				41 2 8	
Wallace,	126	4 4 0			4 4 0		
Westport,	50	1 13 4				1 13 4	
Wilmot,	294	9 16 0			5 2 8	4 13 4	
Windsor,	2314	77 2 8				77 2 8	
Yarmouth,	1340	44 13 4				44 13 4	
TOTAL—	130956	4365 14 0	8 13 4		62 8 0	4283 12 4	11 1 4

Leather, (Upper)—imported from ditto.							
Antigonishe,	lbs. 33	3 6 0				3 6 0	
Arichat,	54	5 8 0					5 8 0
Barrington,	50	5 0 0				5 0 0	
Beaver River,	43	4 6 0				4 6 0	
Canso, Cape,	18	1 16 0				1 16 0	
Cornwallis,	44	4 8 0				4 8 0	
Halifax,	2472	247 4 0				247 4 0	
Joggins,	10	1 0 0			1 0 0		
LaHave,	12	1 4 0				1 4 0	
Liverpool,	25	2 10 0				2 10 0	
Shelburne,	86	8 12 0	8 12 0				
Yarmouth,	274	27 8 0				27 8 0	
TOTAL—	3121	312 2 0	8 12 0		1 0 0	297 2 0	5 8 0

Onions—imported from ditto.							
Amherst,	cwt. 3 0 0	0 15 0			0 5 0	0 10 0	
Arichat,	9 0 0	2 5 0				2 5 0	
Barrington,	3 3 20	0 19 9				0 19 9	
Cornwallis,	4 0 0	1 0 0				1 0 0	
Digby,	12 1 0	3 1 3				3 1 3	
Halifax,	1269 2 17	317 8 3			79 13 6	237 14 9	
Horton,	6 3 0	1 13 9				1 13 9	
Joggins,	0 2 0	0 2 6				0 2 6	
LaHave,	1 0 0	0 5 0				0 5 0	
Liverpool,	29 1 21	7 7 1				7 7 1	
Londonderry,	4 0 0	1 0 0				1 0 0	
Maitland,	5 0 0	1 5 0				1 5 0	
Pictou,	13 3 0	3 8 9				3 8 9	
Pubnico,	0 2 0	0 2 6				0 2 6	
Sydney, North.	10 0 0	2 10 0				2 10 0	
Truro,	2 0 0	0 10 0				0 10 0	
Windsor,	2 1 0	0 11 3				0 11 3	
Yarmouth,	28 0 0	7 0 0				7 0 0	
TOTAL—	1405 0 2	351 5 1			79 18 6	271 6 7	

Pigs—imported from ditto.							
Beaver River,	No. 1	1 0 0				1 0 0	
Digby,	4	4 0 0				4 0 0	
TOTAL—	5	5 0 0				5 0 0	

PORTS.	Total Quantity.	Total value.	Pork, (Salt)—imported from				
			Great Britain.	British Colonies.		U. States.	Other Countries.
				West Indies.	N. America.		
Amherst,	cwt. 25 0 0	£43 15 0				£43 15 0	
Annapolis,	18 0 0	31 10 0			£7 0 0	24 10 0	
Arichat,	40 2 6	71 2 6				71 2 6	
Barrington,	48 1 0	84 8 9			23 9 7	60 19 2	
Canso, Cape,	3 2 8	6 5 0				6 5 0	
Canso, S. Harbor	3 2 0	6 2 6				6 2 6	
Digby,	30 1 24	53 6 3			11 2 6	42 3 9	
Halifax,	1070 3 12	1874 0 0			6 5 0	1867 15 0	
Liverpool,	268 0 12	469 3 9				469 3 9	
Londonderry,	10 2 0	18 7 6				18 7 6	
Lunenburg,	21 1 2	37 4 0				37 4 0	
Parrsborough,	3 2 8	6 5 0			6 5 0		
Pubnico,	27 0 26	47 13 0				47 13 0	
Ragged Islands,	92 3 12	162 10 3				162 10 3	
Sydney, C. B.	3 2 8	6 5 0				6 5 0	
Tusket,	4 0 0	7 0 0				7 0 0	
Westport,	23 0 14	40 9 4				40 9 4	
Weymouth,	10 0 0	17 10 0			14 10 0	3 0 0	
Windsor,	75 3 16	132 8 9				132 8 9	
Yarmouth,	177 3 4	311 2 6				311 2 6	
TOTAL—	1958 0 0	3426 18 9			68 12 0	3358 6 9	

Pork, (Fresh)—imported from ditto.

Barrington,	cwt. 3 0 14	5 10 0				5 10 0	
Pubnico,	1 0 0	1 15 0				1 15 0	
TOTAL—	4 0 14	7 5 0				7 5 0	

Raisins, (in boxes)—imported from ditto.

Amherst,	lbs. 1049	£17 9 8			17 9 8		
Annapolis,	1115	18 11 8			4 3 4	14 8 4	
Antigonishe,	238	3 19 4				3 19 4	
Barrington,	40	0 13 4				0 13 4	
Beaver River,	60	1 0 0				1 0 0	
Cornwallis,	240	4 0 0			0 16 8	3 3 4	
Digby,	781	13 0 4			3 8 8	9 11 8	
Halifax,	130892	2181 10 8	338 1 4		9 4 0	392 16 0	1441 9 4
Horton,	229	3 16 4				3 16 4	
Liverpool,	94	1 11 4				1 11 4	
Londonderry,	179	2 19 8				2 19 8	
Maitland,	75	1 5 0			1 5 0		
Parrsborough,	75	1 5 0			1 5 0		
Pictou,	1880	31 6 8				31 6 8	
Pubnico,	45	0 15 0				0 15 0	
Sydney, C. B.	84	1 8 0			1 8 0		
Tusket,	75	1 5 0				1 5 0	
Wilmot,	245	4 1 8			2 0 0	2 1 8	
Windsor,	480	8 0 0				8 0 0	
Yarmouth,	9458	157 12 8				157 12 8	
TOTAL—	147334	2455 11 4	338 1 4		41 0 4	625 0 4	1441 9 4

Raisins, (in casks)—imported from ditto.

Amherst,	lbs. 330	£2 15 0				£2 15 0	
Arichat,	660	5 10 0				5 10 0	
Barrington,	350	2 18 4				2 18 4	
Canso, S. Harbor	174	1 9 0				1 9 0	
Digby,	730	6 1 8				6 1 8	
Halifax,	37580	313 3 4			106 14 8	206 8 8	
Liverpool,	50	0 8 4				0 8 4	
Maitland,	300	2 10 0				2 10 0	
Tusket,	150	1 5 0				1 5 0	
Walton,	50	0 8 4				0 8 4	
Yarmouth,	1210	10 1 8				10 1 8	
TOTAL—	41584	346 10 8			106 14 8	239 16 0	

PORTS.	Total Quantity.	Total value.	Rum—imported from						
			Great Britain	British Colonies.		U. States.	Other Countries.		
				West Indies.	N. America.				
Amherst,	gals. 348	£52 4 0			£52 4 0				
Annapolis,	463	69 9 0					£69 9 0		
Antigonishe,	38	5 14 0					5 14 0		
Arichat,	1172	178 16 0						178 16 0	
Cornwallis,	203	30 9 0					30 9 0		
Digby,	162	24 6 0			24 6 0				
Halifax,	20548	3082 4 0	454 19 0	1521 18 0	214 16 0		562 10 0	325 1 0	
Horton,	30	4 10 0					4 10 0		
Liverpool,	3	0 9 0					0 9 0		
Lunenburg,	110	16 10 0						16 10 0	
Sydney, C. B.	221	33 3 0						33 3 0	
Tusket,	120	18 0 0						18 0 0	
Wilmot,	3	0 9 0			0 9 0				
Yarmouth,	784	117 12 0					117 12 0		
TOTAL—	24225	3633 15 0	454 19 0	1521 18 0	291 15 0		673 1 0	692 2 0	
Sugar, (Brown)—imported from ditto.									
Amherst,	cwt. 373 2 8	£466 19 0			464 15 6		2 3 6		
Annapolis,	169 1 0	211 11 0			41 1 6		170 9 6		
Antigonishe,	20 2 0	25 12 0			25 12 0				
Arichat,	78 2 22	98 7 0					36 19 5	61 7 7	
Barrington,	0 2 0	0 12 6					0 12 6		
Beaver River,	4 0 12	5 2 0					5 2 0		
Canso, Ship Harbor.	3 3 0	4 13 0					4 13 0		
Digby,	139 2 11	174 10 0			147 14 3		26 15 9		
Halifax,	22088 1 18	27610 10 0	1154 12 0	30 3 6	104 13 9		123 15 3	26197 6 3	
Horton,	45 1 0	56 11 0					56 11 0		
Joggins,	10 2 7	13 4 0					13 4 0		
Liverpool,	286 3 22	358 13 0		23 13 0			1 11 0	333 9 0	
Londonderry,	21 2 0	26 17 6			26 17 6				
Lunenburg,	16 1 0	20 6 0						20 6 0	
Maitland,	54 2 0	68 2 6			63 17 3		4 5 3		
Parrsborough,	14 1 20	18 1 9			18 1 9				
Pictou,	260 0 9	325 2 0					121 5 0		
Port Medway,	12 1 16	15 11 0					15 11 0		
Pugwash,	5 3 0	7 3 9			7 3 9				
Ragged Islands,	12 3 0	15 18 9					5 6 3	10 12 6	
Sydney, C. B.	34 0 0	42 10 0						42 10 0	
Sydney, North,	80 2 14	100 15 0					58 7 0	42 8 0	
Truro,	23 1 0	29 1 0			11 17 5		17 3 6		
Tusket,	54 2 14	68 4 0		24 13 9			1 5 0	43 10 3	
Walton,	1 0 0	1 5 0					22 19 0	6 5 0	
Westport,	23 1 14	29 4 0					3 15 0		
Weymouth,	5 0 0	6 5 0		2 10 0			35 0 0		
Wilmot,	84 2 5	105 13 0			70 13 0		35 0 0		
Yarmouth,	830 0 5	1037 11 0		93 14 9	25 1 9		153 11 6	765 3 0	
TOTAL—	24755 1 1	30944 6 6	1154 12 0	174 15 0	1007 19 6		880 5 5	27726 14 7	
Sugar, (Crushed)—imported from ditto.									
Antigonishe,	cwt. 3 2 19	0 5 0			0 5 0				
Digby,	3 2 14	5 9 0			2 12 6		2 16 6		
Halifax,	1734 0 4	2601 1 1	1556 13 6				1044 7 6		
Pictou,	22 1 3	33 8 0	15 0 0				18 8 0		
Pugwash,	16 1 0	24 7 6	24 7 6						
Shelburne,	9 3 0	14 12 6			14 12 6				
Wallace,	15 3 9	23 15 0			23 15 0				
Windsor,	20 3 15	31 9 3	25 9 3		6 0 0				
Yarmouth,	1 2 11	2 7 9					2 7 9		
TOTAL—	1824 2 1	2736 15 0	1621 10 3		47 5 0		1067 19 9		
Sugar, (Refined)—imported from ditto.									
Halifax,	cwt. 415 1 2	830 10 9	827 7 5				3 3 4		
Sydney, C. B.	0 1 0	0 10 0						0 10 0	
Wallace,	1 0 6	2 2 3			2 2 3				
Windsor,	20 2 8	41 2 6	19 1 2		8 0 0		14 1 4		
Yarmouth,	1 2 10	3 3 6					3 3 6		
TOTAL—	428 2 26	877 9 0	846 8 7		10 2 3		20 8 2	0 10 0	
Tea, (Green)—imported from ditto.									
Halifax,	lbs. 2716	339 10 0	198 7 6				37 15 0	103 7 6	
TOTAL—	2716	339 10 0	198 7 6				37 15 0	103 7 6	

PORTS.	Total Quantity.	Total value.	Tea, (Black)—imported from				
			Great Britain	British Colonies.		U. States.	Other Countries.
				West Indies.	N. America.		
Amherst,	lbs. 4523	£282 13 9			£148 11 3	£134 2 6	
Annapolis,	3826	239 5 0			72 11 3	166 13 9	
Antigonishe,	20	1 5 0				1 5 0	
Arichat,	4236	264 15 0				126 16 3	137 18 9
Barrington,	653	40 16 3			15 15 0	25 11 3	
Beaver River,	57	3 11 3				3 11 3	
Canso, Cape,	347	21 13 9				21 13 9	
Canso, Ship Harbor,	140	8 15 0				8 15 0	
Cornwallis,	677	42 6 3			13 11 3	28 15 0	
Digby,	5461	341 6 3			206 6 3	135 0 0	
Halifax,	670202	41887 12 6	9434 6 3	7 16 3	162 0 0	18583 10 0	13700 0 0
Joggins,	411	25 13 9			9 7 6	16 6 3	
Liverpool,	192	12 0 0				12 0 0	
Londonderry,	2399	149 18 9			16 18 9	133 0 0	
Lunenburg,	95	5 18 9				5 18 9	
Maitland,	552	34 10 0				34 10 0	
Parrsborough,	592	37 0 0			34 10 0	2 10 0	
Pictou,	38779	2423 13 9	1420 7 6			574 15 0	428 11 3
Pubnico,	64	4 0 0				4 0 0	
Pugwash,	14232	889 10 0	880 12 6		8 17 6		
Shelburne,	1056	66 0 0	66 0 0				
Sherbrooke,	832	52 0 0	52 0 0				
Sydney, C. B.	543	33 18 9					35 18 9
Sydney, North,	4099	256 3 9				256 3 9	
Tatamagouche,	1777	110 13 9	110 13 9				
Truro,	1726	117 17 6			10 18 9	96 18 9	
Tusket,	608	38 0 0				38 0 0	
Wallace,	1124	70 5 0			26 13 9	43 11 3	
Walton,	86	5 7 0				5 7 0	
Westport,	641	40 1 3			16 12 6	23 8 9	
Weymouth,	250	15 12 6			6 5 0	9 7 6	
Wilmot,	3472	217 0 0			133 0 0	84 0 0	
Windsor,	2655	165 18 9	160 16 3			5 2 6	
Yarmouth,	4988	311 15 0				311 15 0	
TOTAL—	771309	48206 16 9	12124 16 3	7 16 3	881 8 9	20812 18 9	14380 8 9

PORTS.	Total Quantity.	Total value.	Tobacco—imported from ditto.				
			Great Britain	British Colonies.	U. States.	Other Countries.	
Amherst,	lbs. 3644	£121 9 4			64 12 0	56 17 4	
Annapolis,	3213	107 2 0			9 13 4	97 8 8	
Antigonishe,	109	3 12 8				3 12 8	
Arichat,	5114	170 9 4				170 9 4	
Barrington,	1377	45 18 0			10 12 8	35 5 4	
Beaver River,	16	0 10 8				0 10 8	
Canso, Cape,	920	30 13 4				30 13 4	
Canso, (Ship Harbor)	316	10 10 8				10 10 8	
Cornwallis,	551	18 7 4			0 6 8	18 0 8	
Digby,	3445	114 16 8			37 7 4	77 9 4	
Halifax,	288365	9612 3 4			35 18 0	9573 5 4	
Horton,	316	10 10 8				10 10 8	
Joggins,	992	38 1 4			2 13 4	30 8 0	
Liverpool,	290	9 13 4				9 13 4	
Londonderry,	1948	64 18 8			10 8 8	54 10 0	
Lunenburg,	169	5 12 8				5 12 8	
Maitland,	2095	69 16 8				69 16 8	
Parrsborough,	244	8 2 8			7 2 8	1 0 0	
Pictou,	1912	63 14 8				63 14 8	
Pubnico,	116	3 17 4				3 17 4	
Pugwash,	103	3 8 8			3 8 8		
Sydney, North,	837					27 18 0	
Truro,	1634	54 9 4				54 9 4	
Tusket,	808	26 18 9				26 18 8	
Walton,	181	6 0 8				6 0 8	
Westport,	401	13 7 4			6 17 4	6 10 0	
Weymouth,	40	1 6 8				1 6 8	
Wilmot,	657	21 18 0			6 0 0	15 18 0	
Windsor,	818	27 5 4				27 5 4	
Yarmouth,	7469	248 19 4			0 2 0	248 17 4	
TOTAL—	328100	10926 13 4			198 1 8	10728 11 8	

PORTS.	Total Quantity.	Total value.	Whiskey—imported from ditto.				
			Great Britain	British Colonies.	U. States.	Other Countries.	
Arichat,	gals. 33	4 19 0	4 19 0				
Halifax,	1804	270 12 0	198 12 0		51 9 0	20 11 0	
TOTAL—	1837	275 11 0	203 11 0		51 9 0	20 11 0	

PORTS.	Total Quantity.	Total value.	Wine, 1s. 3d.—imported from				
			Great Britain	British Colonies.		U. States.	Other Countries.
				West Indies.	N. America.		
Amherst,	gals. 34	£4 5 0			4 5 0		
Antigonishe,	316	39 10 0					
Arichat,	144	18 0 0				39 10 0	
Digby,	2½	0 6 3					18 0 0
Halifax,	15335 1-3	1916 18 0	655 16 6	8 2 6	150 5 0	0 6 3	
Liverpool,	2	0 5 0				56 12 6	1046 1 6
Sydney, C. B.	144	18 0 0	18 0 0			0 5 0	
Yarmouth,	28	3 10 0				3 10 0	
TOTAL—	16005 7 10	2000 14 3	673 16 6	8 2 6	154 10 0	100 3 9	1064 1 6

PORTS.	Total Quantity.	Total value.	Wine, at 2s. 3d.—imported from ditto.			
			Great Britain	British Colonies.	U. States.	Other Countries.
Amherst,	gals. 34	25 10 0		25 10 0		
Arichat,	43	32 5 0				
Halifax,	6964	5223 0 0	2675 11 0	1267 16 0		32 5 0
Pictou,	267	200 5 0	159 0 0	41 5 0		1279 13 0
Sydney, North,	28	21 0 0		21 0 0		
TOTAL—	7336	5502 0 0	2834 11 0	1355 11 0		1311 18 0

PORTS.	Total Quantity.	Total value.	Wine, at 3s.—imported from ditto.			
Halifax,	gals. 713	891 5 0	492 0 0	137 10 0	204 5 0	57 10 0

PORTS.	Total Quantity.	Total value.	Value of Goods at 2½ pr. cent.—imported from ditto.			
			Great Britain	British Colonies.	U. States.	Other Countries.
Amherst,		224 14 9		194 14 8	30 0 1	
Annapolis,		355 10 1		258 3 7	97 6 6	
Antigonishe,		172 10 8		172 10 8		
Arichat,		1147 12 9	179 0 0		424 16 4	543 16 5
Barrington,		24 0 0			24 0 0	
Beaver River,		82 10 4			82 10 4	
Canso, Cape,		55 18 1	44 13 1		11 5 0	
Canso, Ship Harbor,		197 11 3			197 11 3	
Cornwallis,		115 11 3			83 1 3	
Digby,		647 8 10		32 10 0	122 19 10	
Halifax,	49013 7 1		43652 5 6	524 9 0	4476 0 0	55 2 5
Horton,		0 18 0		829 19 2	0 18 0	
Joggins,		17 15 0			7 0 0	
Liverpool,		1257 17 0	1010 12 11	10 15 0	247 4 1	
Londonderry,		366 0 0		56 0 0	310 10 0	
Lunenburg,		1 8 0			1 8 0	
Maitland,		1100 11 5		567 1 5	533 10 0	
Parrsborough,		164 15 9		10 0 0	154 15 9	
Pictou,		6147 15 2	5511 3 10	107 6 8	77 4 2	452 0 6
Pubnico,		3 16 0			3 16 0	
Pugwash,		7201 2 8	7201 2 8			
Ragged Islands,		217 16 8			217 16 8	
Shelburne,		1931 13 4	1930 17 4		0 16 0	
Sherbrooke,		13 5 0	13 5 0			
Sydney, C. B.		1233 1 8	1228 10 0		4 11 8	
Sydney, North,		987 6 4	973 16 4		8 0 0	
Tatamagouche,		1387 6 5	1387 6 5	5 10 0		
Truro,		465 2 8				
Tusket,		76 1 0		450 12 10	14 9 10	
Wallace,		308 15 7	21 17 7		76 1 0	
Walton,		27 5 0		286 18 0		
Westport,		272 19 10		22 0 0	5 5 0	
Weymouth,		810 14 2		236 15 10	36 4 0	
Wilmot,		80 0 0		700 0 0	110 14 2	
Windsor,		1301 1 4	864 4 1	80 0 0		
Yarmouth,		5167 13 0	3497 14 9	16 19 3	419 18 0	
TOTAL—		82568 16 1	67516 9 6	4962 5 11	9038 11 4	1050 19 4

PORTS.	Total Quantity.	Total value.	Value of Goods at 6½ pr. cent.—imported from				
			Great Britain	British Colonies.		U. States.	Other Countries.
				West Indies.	N. America.		
Amherst,		£3957 0 2		£2650 2 1	£1306 18 1		
Annapolis,		5416 5 1		4093 17 5	1322 7 8		
Antigonishe,		166 12 7		7 1 9	159 10 10		
Arichat,		1735 9 5	£288 0 0	45 10 0	992 1 8	£409 17 9	
Barrington,		524 0 9		66 9 6	457 11 3		
Beaver River,		98 5 8			98 5 8		
Canso, Cape,		357 12 3	179 8 0		178 4 3		
Canso, Ship Harbor,		423 16 9			423 16 9		
Cornwallis,		845 5 0			522 0 0		
Digby,		4645 13 5		3933 3 2	712 10 3		
Givan's Wharf,		147 3 6		50 0 0	97 3 6		
Halifax,		322133 10 9	277909 15 9	£196 0 3	2056 18 7	40699 2 4	
Horton,		534 19 8			534 19 8	1271 13 10	
Joggins,		835 19 6			70 0 6		
Lalhave,		105 14 0			105 14 0		
Liverpool,		2302 19 10	644 2 6	4 19 11	162 17 6	1490 19 11	
Londonderry,		582 12 0			111 0 0	471 12 0	
Lunenburg,		103 1 0				103 1 0	
Maitland,		520 18 2			231 13 11	289 4 3	
Parrsborough,		82 10 5	6 19 0		60 8 9	15 2 8	
Pictou,		11356 9 7	6000 8 8		227 9 0	5109 5 11	
Pubnico,		81 14 6				81 14 6	
Pugwash,		6527 7 4	6447 4 2			80 3 2	
Ragged Islands,		31 12 4				31 12 4	
Shelburne,		1302 0 0	1107 5 6			1302 0 0	
Sherbrooke,		149 6 0	149 6 0			149 6 0	
Sydney, C. B.		3887 11 2	3760 15 0		22 17 10	103 18 4	
Sydney, North,		357 12 2			104 15 0	252 17 2	
Tatamagouche,		559 13 3	559 13 3				
Truro,		578 0 2	118 4 9		41 8 5	418 7 0	
Tusket,		213 12 10				213 12 10	
Wallace,		882 0 2	462 13 2			419 7 0	
Walton,		7 17 0				7 17 0	
Westport,		506 14 6			80 10 0	426 4 10	
Weymouth,		700 0 0			670 0 0	30 0 0	
Wilmot,		1848 18 2			1724 13 2	124 5 0	
Windsor,		2931 18 7	938 14 6		378 5 7	1614 18 6	
Yarmouth,		10974 11 9	2844 3 3		1434 14 1	6690 15 5	
TOTAL—		388418 9 5	301416 13 6	201 0 2	19243 18 9	65850 19 5	1705 17 7

PORTS.	Total Quantity.	Total value.	Value of Goods at 10 pr. cent.—imported from ditto.				
			Great Britain	British Colonies.		U. States.	Other Countries.
				West Indies.	N. America.		
Amherst,		£135 16 9		£44 14 4	£91 2 5		
Annapolis,		213 13 9		44 3 10	169 9 11		
Antigonishe,		18 9 7			18 9 7		
Arichat,		421 10 0	£45 0 0		62 14 8	151 18 5	
Barrington,		19 10 11				19 10 11	
Beaver River,		7 11 10				7 11 10	
Canso, Cape,		18 14 0				18 14 0	
Canso, (Ship Harbor)		7 17 6				7 17 6	
Cornwallis,		67 15 0				67 15 0	
Digby,		175 10 9			34 13 0	140 17 9	
Halifax,		12227 9 10	7961 8 8		3 14 5	2895 4 1	
Joggins,		2 10 0				2 10 0	
Liverpool,		93 17 2				93 17 2	
Londonderry,		39 5 0				39 5 0	
Maitland,		24 0 0				24 0 0	
Pictou,		374 18 8	87 0 8		40 0 0	247 18 0	
Pugwash,		183 0 9	103 0 9		80 0 0		
Sydney, C. B.		20 19 9				20 19 9	
Sydney, North,		9 5 0			2 5 0	6 10 0	
Truro,		34 16 0				34 16 0	
Wallace,		65 17 3	26 5 8		39 11 7		
Westport,		39 17 2			6 13 0	33 4 2	
Windsor,		121 0 0				121 0 0	
Yarmouth,		118 14 8	19 0 0			99 14 8	
TOTAL—		14442 1 4	8231 15 9		358 9 10	4312 16 2	1538 19 7

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

PORTS.	Total Quantity.	Total value.	Value of Goods at 20 pr. cent.—imported from				
			Great Britain	British Colonies.		U. States.	Other Countries.
				West Indies.	N. America.		
Amherst,		£10 3 0			£6 4 4	£3 18 8	
Arichat,		6 10 0				6 10 0	
Halifax,		70 18 6	51 18 6			19 0 0	
Horton,		1 0 0				1 0 0	
Liverpool,		0 10 0				0 10 0	
Lunenburg,		2 16 0				2 16 0	
Maitland,		0 12 6				0 12 6	
Sydney, C. B.		2 5 10				2 5 10	
Sydney, North,		27 10 0				27 10 0	
Yarmouth,		5 1 1				5 1 1	
TOTAL—		127 6 11	51 18 6		6 4 4	69 4 1	

Financial Secretary's Office, February, 1852.

SAMUEL CREELMAN, Fin. Sec.

Abstract

Abstract of Articles imported into this Province on which duty was paid in 1851, exhibiting the value of, and the amount of duty collected on, and indicating from what Country imported.

ARTICLES.	TOTAL OF IMPORTS.		FROM WHAT COUNTRY IMPORTED.					Amount of duty.
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	British Colonies.		U. States.	Other Countries.	
				West Indies.	N. America.			
Apples, bbls.	276½	£138 2 6		0 10 0	£137 12 6		£55 12 0	
Butter, cwt.	6 0 24	21 1 6	£9620 16 3	£1597 6 3	21 16 0		2 9 9	
Brandy, gals.	30951	11606 12 6		8 18 7	256 2 6	£80 5 0	4126 16 0	
Beef, cwt.	48 2 10	60 14 9		7 19 0	51 16 2		14 11 7	
Crackers, cwt.	182 3 20	174 7 9		53 15 6	166 8 9		30 15 4	
Coffee, Green, lbs.	175,181	4379 10 6	414 12 0		1641 10 6	1579 15 0	729 18 5	
Coffee, Roasted, lbs.	1048	39 6 0			39 6 0		8 14 8	
Candles, 22,074		735 16 0	94 13 4	155 3 2	468 6 2	17 13 4	91 19 6	
Candles, Tallow, 6408		640 6 0	466 2 0		149 0 0	25 4 0	80 0 9	
Candles, Composition, &c., 2 2 0		274 0 6	2 2 0		271 18 6		24 9 4	
Cheese, cwt.	97 3 13	252 0 0			252 0 0		115 0 0	
Clocks, No. 449		19 7 0			19 17 0		1 13 1	
Chocolate, lbs.	397	77938 10 0			75254 10 0		3896 18 6	
Flour, bbls.	77988½	2158 3 1	2028 5 10½	2684 0 0		28 1 3	2302 0 8	
Genova, gals.	17265½	176 0 0		101 15 11½			28 5 9	
Hams, cwt.	62 3 12	524 19 0		84 14 0	176 0 0		74 19 10	
Lard, lbs.	187 1 26	4365 4 0	8 3 4	62 8 0	440 5 0		545 13 0	
Leather, Sole, 8121		312 2 0	8 12 0	1 0 0	297 2 0	11 0 4	26 0 2	
Leather, Upper, 921,817		46090 17 0		2143 10 0	4524 3 0	5 8 0	9602 15 3	
Molasses, cwt.	1405 0 2	351 5 1		79 18 6	271 6 7	37351 19 0	175 12 6	
Onions, No. 5		5 0 0			5 0 0		0 10 0	
Pigs, cwt.	1962 2 8	3434 3 9		68 12 0	3365 11 9		588 6 8	
Pork, lbs.	147,334	2455 11 4	338 1 4	41 0 4	635 0 4	1441 9 4	306 19 0	
Raisins, boxes, 41584		346 10 8		106 14 8	239 16 0		43 6 4	
Raisins, other packages, 24225		3633 15 0	454 19 0	291 15 0	673 1 0	692 2 0	1816 17 6	
Rum, gals.	24755 1 1	30944 6 6	1154 12 0	1007 19 6	880 5 5	27726 14 7	8664 6 10	
Sugar, Brown, cwt.	1824 2 1	2736 10 3	1621 15 3	47 5 3	1067 19 9		912 5 1	
Sugar, Crushed, 428 2 26		877 9 0	846 8 7	10 2 3	20 8 2	0 10 0	307 2 3	
Sugar, Refined, 771,309		48206 16 3	12129 16 3	881 8 9	20812 6 9	14380 8 9	6427 11 6	
Tea, Black, lbs.	2176	389 10 0	198 7 6		37 15 0	103 7 6	45 5 4	
Tea, Green, 328,100		10926 13 4		198 1 8	10728 11 8		2050 12 6	
Tobacco, 1837		275 11 0	203 11 0	51 9 0	20 11 0		244 18 8	
Whisky, 16005 7-10		2000 14 3	673 16 6	152 10 0	100 3 9	1064 1 6	1000 7 3	
Wine, at 1s. 3d., 7336		5502 0 0	2834 11 0	1355 11 0		1811 18 0	917 0 8	
Wine, at 2s. 6d., 713		891 5 0	492 0 0	137 10 0		57 10 0	106 19 0	
Wine, at 3s., 82568 16 1		67516 19 6	67516 19 6	4902 5 11	9038 11 4	1050 19 4	2064 4 5	
Value of Goods, at 2½ p. c., 388418 9		5801416 13 6	8231 15 9	201 0 2	65850 19 5	1705 17 7	24276 3 2	
do. 6½		14442 1 4	8231 15 9	358 9 10	4312 16 2	1538 19 7	1444 4 1	
do. 10		127 6 11	51 18 6	6 4 4	69 4 1		25 9 4	
do. 20		748386 15	3410804 17 5½	4786 17	535841 16 11½	206774 17 4	90173 6 1	
							73176 8 0	

Financial Secretary's Office, February, 1852.

SAMUEL CREELMAN, Fin. Sec'y.

PORT OF HALIFAX, NOVA-SCOTIA.

An Account of the Goods exported in the year ended 5th January, 1852, shewing the Trade with the several Countries in succession, according to the regulated arrangement of Countries, and exhibiting the aggregate quantities and values of the various articles exported to each Country.

EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Articles exported.	Quantity exported.	Value in Sterling Money.
Deals, - - - -	320,357 Pieces,	£1067 0 0
Herrings, Smoked - - -	1928 Boxes,	145 0 0
Oil, - - - -	146 Casks,	498 0 0
Potash, - - - -	28 Casks,	72 0 0
Oar Rafters, - - - -	465 Pieces,	25 0 0
Spars, - - - -	122 Pieces,	62 0 0
Staves, - - - -	2320 Pieces,	27 0 0
Seal Skins, - - - -	48 Hhds,	1700 0 0
Skins and Furs, - - -	32 Casks,	9550 0 0
		£13,146 0 0

EXPORTS TO BRITISH N. A. COLONIES.

Ale and Porter, - - - -	454 Casks,	£759 0 0
Apples, - - - -	275 Barrels,	80 0 0
Beef, - - - -	291 do.	624 0 0
Barrels, empty, - - - -	4663 do.	414 0 0
Butter, - - - -	1669 Firkins,	3278 0 0
Beef, Fresh, - - - -	232 Quarters,	464 0 0
Bread, - - - -	576 Barrels, } 286 Bags, }	724 0 0
Broma, - - - -	100 Boxes,	50 0 0
Boots and Shoes, - - - -	22 Cases,	212 0 0
Buckets, - - - -	63 Dozens,	31 0 0
Cattle, - - - -	34 No.	204 0 0
Coals, - - - -	110 Chaldrons,	110 0 0
Candles, - - - -	253 Boxes,	213 0 0
Chocolate, - - - -	851 do.	735 0 0
Confectionary, - - - -	148 do.	545 0 0
Cheese, - - - -	33 Barrels,	105 0 0
Casks, empty, - - - -	53 Tuns,	250 0 0
Flour, - - - -	213 Barrels,	213 0 0
Codfish, - - - -	780 Quintals,	390 0 0
Herrings, - - - -	6053 Barrels.	3445 0 0
Herrings, - - - -	1777 Boxes.	167 0 0
Mackerel, - - - -	1993 Barrels.	1882 0 0
Gypsum, Ground, - - -	90 Barrels.	80 0 0
		£14975 0 0

Exports

EXPORTS TO BRITISH N. A. COLONIES.

Articles exported.	Quantity exported.	Value in Sterling Money.
House Frames, - - -	2	£20 0 0
Hides, - - - -	724	359 0 0
Horses, - - - -	4	80 0 0
Hoops, Truss, - - -	309	3 0 0
Lumber, - - - -	328,396 Feet,	270 0 0
Laths, - - - -	24000	10 0 0
Leather, - - - -	700 Sides,	448 0 0
Meal, Corn, - - - -	255 Barrels,	216 0 0
Mineral Paint, - - -	163 Casks,	230 0 0
Oil Clothes, - - - -	214 Suits,	101 0 0
Oil, - - - -	1876 Casks,	4847 0 0
Oats, - - - -	1572 Bushels,	75 0 0
Poultry, - - - -	60 Crates,	260 0 0
Pork, - - - -	71 Barrels,	142 0 0
Paper, - - - -	14 Reams,	5 0 0
Rum, - - - -	39 Puncheons,	585 0 0
Soap, - - - -	301 Boxes,	188 0 0
Shingles, - - - -	333,000	199 0 0
Skins, - - - -	9 Casks,	30 0 0
Staves, - - - -	4500	8 0 0
Skins, Sheep, - - -	50 Crates,	4 0 0
		£23,055 0 0

EXPORTS TO BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Ale and Porter, - - -	281 Casks,	£609 0 0
Beef, - - - -	92 Barrels,	184 0 0
Butter, - - - -	3900 Firkins,	7800 0 0
Candles, - - - -	151 Boxes,	85 0 0
Cheese, - - - -	12 Barrels,	40 0 0
Confectionary, - - -	5 Boxes,	25 0 0
Cattle, - - - -	130 No.	984 0 0
Flour, - - - -	50 Barrels,	50 0 0
Codfish, - - - -	136,048 Quintals,	67524 0 0
Herrings, - - - -	23699 Barrels,	17869 0 0
Herrings, - - - -	2433 Boxes,	214 0 0
Alewives, - - - -	3156 Barrels,	2194 0 0
Mackerel, - - - -	22852 Barrels,	20719 0 0
Salmon, - - - -	1121 Barrels,	2242 0 0
House Frames, - - -	39 No.	202 0 0
Hams, - - - -	4 Casks,	40 0 0
Hoops, - - - -	88060 No.	240 0 0
Lard, - - - -	25 Kegs,	75 0 0
Laths, - - - -	22000	8 0 0
Lumber, - - - -	1,028,022 Feet,	1512 0 0

EXPORTS TO BRITISH WEST INDIES—Continued.

Articles exported.	Quantity exported.	Value in Sterling Money.
Oil, - - - -	3252 Casks,	£7908 0 0
Oats, - - - -	242 Bushels,	16 0 0
Oars, - - - -	50 Pairs,	10 0 0
Pork, - - - -	20 Barrels,	60 0 0
Spars, - - - -	71 No.	36 0 0
Staves, - - - -	31870 No.	94 0 0
Soap, - - - -	231 Boxes,	87 0 0
Sheep, - - - -	20 No.	20 0 0
Shingles, - - - -	2,437,800	892 0 0
		£131739 0 0

EXPORTS TO FOREIGN WEST INDIES.

Ale and Porter, - - - -	59 Casks,	£112 0 0
Butter, - - - -	579 Firkins,	1168 0 0
Beef, - - - -	25 Barrels,	50 0 0
Blocks, - - - -	20 Barrels,	50 0 0
Candles, - - - -	50 Boxes,	35 0 0
Cheese, - - - -	12 Boxes,	6 0 0
Dry Fish, - - - -	93564 Quintals,	42350 0 0
Herrings, - - - -	4731 Barrels,	3648 0 0
Herrings, - - - -	388 Boxes,	95 0 0
Mackarel, - - - -	8211 Barrels,	7454 0 0
Salmon, - - - -	116 Barrels,	334 0 0
House Frames, - - - -	4 No.	20 0 0
Hoops, - - - -	46312 No.	101 0 0
Hogshead Heading, - - - -	3340 No.	325 0 0
Lumber, - - - -	598,347 Feet,	1175 0 0
Lard, - - - -	25 Kegs,	50 0 0
Nails, - - - -	41 Kegs,	32 0 0
Oil, - - - -	171 Casks,	474 0 0
Shingles, - - - -	1,109,900 No.	428 0 0
Staves, - - - -	53596 No.	110 0 0
Shooks, - - - -	10988 No.	1605 0 0
Soap, - - - -	554 Boxes,	202 0 0
		£59824 0 0

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Apples, - - - -	14 Barrels,	£10 0 0
Butter, - - - -	5 Firkins,	6 0 0
Bones, - - - -	15 Tons,	35 0 0
Cranberries, - - - -	15 Barrels,	
Furs, - - - -	43 Barrels,	34 0 0
Codfish, - - - -	1 Case,	10 0 0
	5325 Quintals,	2638 0 0

Exports

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Continued.

Articles exported.	Quantity exported.	Value in Sterling Money.
Alewives, - - - -	1462 Barrels,	£755 0 0
Herrings, - - - -	16539 Barrels,	11904 0 0
Herrings, - - - -	320 Boxes,	20 0 0
Mackarel, - - - -	58600 Barrels,	56841 0 0
Salmon, - - - -	4443 Barrels,	8897 0 0
Salmon, - - - -	238 Boxes,	352 0 0
Gypsum, - - - -	340 Tons,	125 0 0
Hides, - - - -	2422 No.	1221 0 0
Oil, - - - -	540 Casks,	1555 0 0
Oats, - - - -	13875 Bushels,	530 0 0
Horns, - - - -	2000 No.	10 0 0
Skins, - - - -	3 Casks,	274 0 0
	42 Crates,	
Seeds, - - - -	10 Barrels,	173 0 0
	62 Casks,	
Potatoes, - - - -	3485 Bushels,	348 0 0
Vegetables, - - - -	30 Barrels,	20 0 0
Wool, - - - -	28 Bales,	272 0 0
		<hr/>
		£86030 0 0

EXPORTS TO SPAIN.

Codfish, - - - -	3300 Quintals,	£1650 0 0
Lumber, - - - -	2500 Feet,	3 0 0
		<hr/>
		£1653 0 0

BRAZIL.

Codfish, - - - -	2858 Quintals,	£1750 0 0
Lumber, - - - -	18000 Feet,	36 0 0
		<hr/>
		£1786 0 0

Exports

EXPORTS TO ST. PIERRE.

Articles exported.	Quantity exported.	Value in Sterling Money.
Beef, - - - -	6 Barrels,	£12 0 0
Coal, - - - -	56 Chaldrons,	56 0 0
Lumber, - - - -	64000 Feet,	97 0 0
Vegetables, - - - -	100 Barrels,	20 0 0
		<u>£185 0 0</u>

MAURITIUS.

Butter, - - - -	5 Casks,	£10 0 0
Codfish, - - - -	1972 Quintals,	986 0 0
Herrings, - - - -	641 Barrels,	320 0 0
Herrings, - - - -	200 Boxes,	15 0 0
Mackarel, - - - -	828 Barrels,	828 0 0
Salmon, - - - -	61 Barrels,	122 0 0
Spars, - - - -	5 No.	150 0 0
		<u>£2431 0 0</u>

TOTAL VALUE.

Great Britain,	£13146 0 0
B. N. A. Colonies,	23055 0 0
British West Indies,	131739 0 0
Foreign West Indies,	59824 0 0
United States,	86030 0 0
Spain,	1653 0 0
Brazil,	1786 0 0
St. Pierre,	185 0 0
Mauritius,	2431 0 0
	<u>£319849 0 0</u>

Custom House, Halifax, N. S.

(Signed)

HENRY TREW, Controller.

A correct copy,
Pro Fin. Secretary,
D. McCULLOCH.

Statement

Comparative Statement, exhibiting the Increase and Decrease of amount of Excise Duties collected at the different Ports of this Province for the years 1850 and 1851.

Ports.	Duties 1850.	Duties 1851.	Increase.	Decrease.
Halifax,	£55894 0 3	62542 11 7	6648 11 4	
Annapolis,	574 17 7	724 19 5	150 1 10	
Arichat,	707 2 8	594 12 0		112 10 8
Amherst,	408 17 1	690 18 4	282 1 3	
Antigonish,	49 5 4	57 15 8	8 10 4	
Argyle,	39 5 11			39 5 11
Barrington,	152 2 1	153 1 6	19 5	
Beaver River,	25 4 2	31 0 0	5 15 10	
Cornwallis,	240 16 5	321 7 6	80 11 1	
Do. West,	32 17 8	29 6 4		3 11 4
Cape Canso,	62 18 10	46 18 4		16 0 6
Digby,	708 5 2	804 7 0	96 1 10	
Horton,		164 19 10	164 19 10	
Joggins Mines,	7 10 3	96 16 4	89 6 1	
Liverpool,	841 8 2	771 8 6		69 19 8
Londonderry,	164 8 5	200 9 2	36 0 9	
Lunenburg,	234 6 9	84 16 10		149 9 11
LaHave,		11 8 6	11 8 6	
Maitland,	144 15 7	249 4 0	104 8 5	
Pictou,	1741 10 11	1776 13 2	35 2 3	
Parrsborough,	42 19 6	52 10 1	9 10 7	
Pugwash,	462 18 2	745 19 4	283 1 2	
Port Hood,	8 13 3			8 13 3
Port Medway,	40 7 8	4 6 8		36 1 0
Pubnico,	54 18 8	48 8 1		6 10 7
Ragged Islands,	41 7 2	232 3 1	190 15 11	
Sydney, C. B.	752 19 4	362 12 8		390 6 8
Do. North,		229 9 6	229 9 6	
Shelburne,	141 7 1	179 9 10	38 2 9	
St. Mary's,		16 12 1	16 12 1	
Ship Harbor,	85 13 11	53 8 2		32 5 9
Truro,	97 2 11	151 12 1	54 9 2	
Tusket,	94 17 5	136 18 10	42 1 5	
Tatamagouche,	43 15 7	87 8 2	43 12 7	
Windsor,	290 18 4	455 18 6	165 0 2	
Wilmot,	289 4 2	333 0 10	43 16 8	
Weymouth,	98 2 1	109 6 4	11 4 3	
Westport,	93 0 4	129 15 3	36 14 11	
Wallace,	38 7 4	88 0 0	49 12 8	
Walton,	25 7 0	40 2 9	14 15 9	
Yarmouth,	1828 1 11	2199 4 6	371 2 7	
	£66,559 15 1	£75,009 0 9	£9,314 0 11	£864 15 3

Net Increase, Sterling, £8,449 5 8

Financial Secretary's Office, Feb. 28, 1852.

The Joint Committee of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, appointed to examine the Public Accounts, beg leave to Report as follows :

They have examined the Accounts submitted from the Offices of the Receiver General and Financial Secretary.

The Receiver General. Balance in hand 31st December, 1851, £5067 17 10

IMPOST AND EXCISE DEPARTMENTS.

Since Paid.		HALIFAX.		
		Due on Bonds 31st December, 1851,	£1336 12 0	
£458 0 6		Due by Collector, " " "	458 0 6	
			<hr/>	1794 12 6
		PICTOU.		
196 7 0		Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851,		196 8 0
		YARMOUTH.		
137 13 8		Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851,		137 19 3
		ARICHAT.		
14 4 7		Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851,		14 4 7
		SYDNEY, C. B.		
167 12 0		Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851,		167 12 0
		SHELBURNE.		
33 0 0		Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851,		44 4 5
		CORNWALLIS, (West.)		
15 0 0		Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851,		20 17 10
		CORNWALLIS.		
121 10 5		Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851,		121 13 3
		WILMOT, (Stone.)		
197 16 0		Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851,		197 16 0
		ANNAPOLIS.		
318 2 10		Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851,		318 8 7
		DIGBY.		
401 14 7		Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851,		401 14 7
		WINDSOR.		
		Overpaid by Collector, 31st December, 1851, £1 5 8		
		WEYMOUTH.		
		Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851,		64 7 10
		WESTPORT.		
56 2 6		Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851,		56 5 10
		LIVERPOOL.		
196 18 6		Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851,		196 18 6
		LUNENBURG.		
		Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851,		9 10 2
		BARRINGTON.		
40 19 0		Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851,		40 19 0
				Parrsborough

PARRSBORO'.			
£19	12	9	Due by Collector, (including old balance) 31st Dec. 1851, £126 3 7
LONDONDERRY—Nil.			
TRURO.			
70	6	9	Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851, 81 1 1
AMHERST.			
187	17	6	Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851, 187 15 1
PUGWASH.			
			Overpaid by Collector, 31st December, 1851, £0 12 10
TATAMAGOUCHE.			
41	17	9	Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851, (including old Bonds.) 93 12 2
GUYSBORO'.			
No duties collected in 1851.			
ANTIGONISHE.			
49	0	0	Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851, 48 15 6
CANSO, (Hadlay.)			
			Balance, as reported 31st December, 1851, 46 1 5
PORT HOOD.			
1	6	6	Due by Collector on Duties collected in 1850, 1 6 6
CANSO—SHIP HARBOR, (Brouard.)			
39	8	8	Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851, 38 7 8
MAITLAND.			
143	9	11	Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851, 143 9 11
WALLACE.			
28	7	2	Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851, 28 7 2
JOGGINS MINES.			
24	1	11	Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851, 24 1 11
RAGGED ISLANDS.			
82	6	1	Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851, 82 6 1
LA HAVE.			
14	5	7	Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851, 14 5 7
PUBNICO.			
15	0	7	Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851, 15 0 6
TUSKET.			
73	10	0	Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851, 73 13 9
CAPE CANSO, (Norris.)			
0	3	1	Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851, 0 3 1
BEAVER RIVER.			
2	0	7	Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851, 2 0 7
WALTON—Nil.			

Port Medway

		PORT MEDWAY.		
		Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851,		0 3 0
		SAINT MARY'S— St.		
		HORTON.		
91	18	7 Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851,		91 18 7
		NORTH SYDNEY.		
88	10	5 Due by Collector, 31st December, 1851,		88 10 5
<hr/>				<hr/>
3328	5	5		£4970 15 11

Amounting to Four thousand nine hundred and seventy pounds fifteen shillings and eleven pence, outstanding, 31st December, 1851—of which Three thousand three hundred and twenty-eight pounds five shillings and five pence have been paid in to the Receiver General since the 31st December, 1851.

The Collector of Colonial Duties at Weymouth should be called upon to pay up the monies in his hands, and all Officers engaged in the collection of the Revenue should be required promptly to forward to the Receiver General the duties paid, as soon as practicable after collection.

LIGHT HOUSES.

The amount received by the different Collectors in the Province, as by these Returns, amounts to Four thousand nine hundred and fifty three pounds three shillings and nine pence—of this amount, nine hundred and eighty four pounds seventeen shillings and six pence was outstanding 31st December, of which eight hundred and sixty-four pounds ten shillings and four pence have since been paid to the Receiver General. This amount does not include the Returns from Canso, for the half year ending 31st December, 1851.

COMMISSIONERS OF LIGHT HOUSES.

The expenditure for this service to 31st December, 1851, is stated at £7335 4 4.

The Commissioners' credit,

Cash from Receiver General,	£6223 18 0	
From New Brunswick, for Seal Island and Brier Island Lights, 1850,	262 11 6	
Sale of Provisions at St. Paul's, 1851,	6 17 6	
Sale of oil casks at Liverpool, N. S., 1851,	7 2 9	
	<hr/>	6500 9 9

Leaving due the Commissioners, 31st December, 1851, a balance of £834 14 7.

Memo.

LIGHT HOUSES, 1851.

Due by New Brunswick for Brier Island and Seal Island Lights,	£254 4 3	
Do. do. contribution for St. Paul's and Scatarie Lights, 1851,	250 0 0	
Do. Canada for do. do.	£500 0 0	
Do. do. proportion of over-expenditure, 1851,	19 4 6	
	<hr/>	519 4 6
Do. P. E. Island, contribution to St. Paul's and Scatarie Lights,	30 0 0	
Do. do. Share of over-expenditure,	1 3 7	
	<hr/>	31 3 7

Cost

Cost of Light Houses and Beacons erected in 1851.

Beacon at Port Medway,	£202	7	2
Do. Horton Bluff,	185	10	3
Do. Sand Point,	234	0	2
	£621	17	7

COMMISSIONERS OF SABLE ISLAND.

Their accounts examined and found correct. The Schooner "Lady Vivian" has been purchased by the Commissioners for this service.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, 1851.

Amount of expenditure,		£581	18	3
On Government House,	£277	2	2	
Province Building,	234	7	7	
Miscellaneous,	70	8	6	
	£581	18	3	
Paid for this service in 1851,	100	0	0	
Due,	£481	18	3	

PROVINCE NOTES.

Amount in circulation, 31st December, 1851, £59,862 0 0

FUNDED DEBT.

Same as reported last year, 50,000 0 0

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

DR.

Undrawn for Roads and Bridges, per Abstract,	1550	4	8
do. other services,	18086	11	9
Funded Debt,	50000	0	0
Due Commissioners of Public Buildings,	481	13	3
Province Notes in circulation,	59862	0	0
Due the Commissioners of Light Houses,	834	14	7
	£130,815	4	3

CR.

Balance in hands of Receiver General, 31st December, 1851,	£5067	17	10
Due from Collectors of Light Duties,	984	17	6
Excise Office, Halifax, including Bonds unpaid,	1794	12	6

Due from Excise Collectors at Outports,	£3176	3	5	
Casual Revenue,	5700	0	0	
Canada, New Brunswick, and P. E. Island, for Lights,	1051	12	4	
Counties, for Casualties and Advances for Road Service,	1148	11	5	
Dalhousie College,	5000	0	0	
Electric Telegraph,	4420	0	0	
Canal Property, Dartmouth,	1200	0	0	
				29546 15 0
				£101,268 9 3

The Committee have found the accounts, as submitted, correct. They observe an increase in the receipt of Duties at the Outports—this is to be attributed in some measure, to the additional Ports of Entry recently established.

No duties appear to have been collected at Port Hood or Guysboro', and your Committee are induced, from a consideration of this and other circumstances, to recommend an extension of the boundaries of these ports, and of those of Beaver River, Weymouth and Walton—and that the Officers appointed should travel along the Coast, visiting each of the Shipping Places within their respective districts, and to whom an increased amount of remuneration, equal at least to one quarter of the duties collected, should be awarded for their services. This plan is suggested for adoption, as an experiment, which, if carried out, will, they think, in the hands of energetic Officers, tend materially to the increase of the Revenue from these places.

JOHN E. FAIRBANKS, Chairman, } Committee
R. M. CUTLER, } of
A. CAMPBELL, } Legislative Council.

JAMES D. FRASER, Chairman, } Committee
THOMAS KILLAM, } of
ALFRED WHITMAN, } House of Assembly.
JOHN ESSON, }

Committee Room, 8th March, 1852.

APPENDIX, No. 17.

STATISTICS OF EACH COUNTY OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA-SCOTIA,

Exhibiting a view of the population, pursuits, industry and resources of the country, within each county of the province.

CENSUS OF THE PROVINCE,

Exhibiting the aggregate numbers, ages, and sexes, of each description of persons.

No. of County.	Counties.	No. of persons under 10 years of age.		No. of persons from 10 to 20 yrs. of age.		No. of persons from 20 to 30 yrs. of age.		No. of persons from 30 to 40 yrs. of age.		No. of persons from 40 to 50 yrs. of age.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Halifax, -	5488	6291	4228	4659	2543	3553	2485	2616	1761	1608
2	Lunenburg, -	2576	2618	1877	1860	1387	1293	885	843	718	848
3	Queens, -	1107	1081	975	841	555	550	378	393	275	283
4	Shelburne, -	1490	1412	1909	1502	714	788	496	518	374	370
5	Yarmouth, -	2227	2083	1713	1645	917	987	652	647	479	456
6	Digby, -	2099	1912	1468	1454	863	941	637	635	505	454
7	Annapolis, -	2214	2133	1733	1653	987	1181	751	793	580	633
8	Kings, -	2245	2122	1720	1679	1082	1086	777	737	527	539
9	Hants, -	2345	2261	1719	1629	1044	1168	754	728	585	538
10	Cumberland, -	2442	2370	1665	1680	1999	1079	888	772	496	482
11	Colchester, -	2520	2412	1912	1866	1116	1142	818	838	585	546
12	Pictou, -	4158	4038	3036	3105	1772	2196	1240	1359	1062	922
13	Sydney, -	2095	2129	1749	1788	973	1161	596	605	428	468
14	Guysboro', -	1817	1737	1405	1374	834	873	519	496	351	339
15	Inverness, -	2814	2727	2096	2014	1451	1397	820	831	532	507
16	Richmond, -	1750	1650	1197	1275	839	872	539	521	387	371
17	Cape Breton, }	4613	4476	3389	3420	2101	2118	1380	1333	971	907
18	Victoria, }										
	TOTAL	44000	43452	33791	33444	20277	22385	14615	14665	10616	10271

CENSUS OF THE PROVINCE—Continued.

No. of County.	Counties.	No. of persons above 50 years of age.		No. of married persons of both sexes.	No. of widowers.	No. of widows.	No. of rate payers.	No. of paupers.	Deaf and dumb.		Blind.	
		Males.	Females.						Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	Halifax,	1906	1974	11392	380	1127	4187	339	23	10	13	13
2	Lunenburg,	640	850	4595	85	277	2469	24	3	1		
3	Queens,	392	426	2253	61	144	1260	29		3		
4	Shelburne,	507	542	2868	77	234	1710	15	2	3	1	3
5	Yarmouth,	609	667	4088	85	240	2197	25	3	6	2	3
6	Digby,	635	649	3659	95	213	1854	65	5	5	3	1
7	Annapolis,	827	801	4378	122	306	1961	56	8	2	5	3
8	Kings,	824	800	4286	128	317	2194	63	7	8	2	3
9	Hants,	825	734	4184	126	274	2304	49	3	2	1	1
10	Cumberland,	755	611	4066	97	193	2048	20	6	5	5	
11	Colchester,	916	798	4701	135	238	2399	17	7	8	3	2
12	Pictou,	1379	1326	7103	215	539	3062	117	16	7	5	7
13	Sydney,	713	762	3242	99	329	1788	15	10	4	7	5
14	Guysboro',	601	492	3030	80	198	1670	32	7	3	7	7
15	Inverness,	824	904	4295	129	387	2298	55	10	17	7	4
16	Richmond,	498	482	2993	88	246	1319	31	5	2	2	2
17	Cape Breton,		1467	7568	236	654	3668	60	17	12	11	8
18	Victoria,											
	TOTAL . . .	14378	14223	78701	2238	5916	38388	1072	132	98	74	62

CENSUS OF THE PROVINCE—Continued.

No. of county.	Counties.	Lunatics.		Idiots.		Indians.		Colored persons.		Total population.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	Halifax, -	30	35	10	6	78	91	733	955	39112
2	Lunenburg, -	4	6	4	2	11	10	7	4	16395
3	Queen's, -		1	4	2	25	27	107	106	7256
4	Shelburne, -	2		4	5	16	9	209	231	10622
5	Yarmouth, -	1	3	8	6	11	2	126	121	13142
6	Digby, -		5	12	11	74	80	226	228	12252
7	Annapolis, -	6	3	6	5	54	64	253	230	14286
8	Kings, -	3	6	12	3	4	2	95	90	14138
9	Hants, -	2	3	7	13	31	33	75	95	14330
10	Cumberland, -		2	4	3	1		61	75	14339
11	Colchester, -	3	6	9	5	10	5	10	10	15469
12	Pictou, -	8	5	25	9	47	55	13	7	25593
13	Sydney, -	4	3	17	8	62	52	73	89	13467
14	Guysboro', -	2	2	6	6	37	25	294	309	10838
15	Inverness, -	4	5	15	12	2	7	1	2	16917
16	Richmond, -	2	1	11	5	11	8	20	21	10381
17	Cape Breton, }									
18	Victoria, }	5	4	22	22	50	62	18	14	27580
	TOTAL	76	90	176	123	524	532	2321	2587	276117

BIRTHS, &c.—SCHOOLS AND PUPILS.

No. of county.	Counties.	Births, deaths, and marriages.			Schools and pupils.	
		No. of births.	No. of deaths.	No. of marriages.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars.
1	Halifax,	1226	420	224	115	4497
2	Lunenburg,	501	158	125	61	1620
3	Queens,	159	78	57	37	1069
4	Shelburne,	229	100	96	49	937
5	Yarmouth,	346	171	82	61	1806
6	Digby,	358	127	67	57	1323
7	Annapolis,	331	111	79	66	1839
8	Kings,	488	174	126	60	1749
9	Hants,	344	110	72	48	1589
10	Cumberland,	401	90	68	71	1861
11	Colchester,	526	127	143	93	2365
12	Pictou,	781	194	120	102	3525
13	Sydney,	372	109	58	46	1348
14	Guysboro',	338	131	67	43	1026
15	Inverness,	493	183	116	86	1857
16	Richmond,	323	138	72	31	764
17	Cape Breton }	904	381	138	70	2179
18	Victoria,					
	TOTAL	8120	2802	1710	1096	31354

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

No. of county.	Counties.	Church of Eng-land.	Catholics.	Kirk of Scotland.	Presbyterian Church of N. Scotia.	Free Church.	Baptists.	Methodists.	Congregation-als.	Universalists.	Lutherans.	Sandinians.	Quakers.	Other denomi-nations.	Churches.
1	Halifax,	10245	13317	1868	3539	1397	3525	2457	515	248	48	90	6	494	74
2	Lanenburg,	5128	679	39	568	2168	2727	1565	20	49	4011		1	79	19
3	Queens,	1176	564	11	56	2	1699	1501	858	39	17			267	24
4	Shelburne,	1529	107	197	568	42	3461	2245	23	23	3		10	21	28
5	Yarmouth,	684	2810	19	349	106	4931	686	353	2			4	567	37
6	Digby,	1972	5259	74	89	12	3918	792	15			3	6	112	35
7	Annapolis,	3000	565	52	213	104	7356	2705	14	38	7		77	154	46
8	Kings,	972	1143	155	402	764	6859	2309	288	101		1	17	756	31
9	Hants,	2731	1005	79	3931	113	2173	2982	125			1	19	311	49
10	Cumberland,	1349	617	624	1379	340	1661	3413	9	48		4	8	612	42
11	Colchester,	771	311	700	7908	755	1811	466	19	13			2	29	31
12	Pictou,	1105	2031	9886	7665	3588	197	314	1	4			37	56	32
13	Sydney,	372	11260	86	949	498	276	14							27
14	Guysboro',	2518	2895	154	912	250	809	1282	167		1			14	9
15	Inverness,	278	8349	930	118	4189	264	120	159					4	24
16	Richmond,	546	7229	541	18	1984	45	60					1		12
17	Cape Breton,	2156	11493	3452	103	8968	531	685	73	3				315	47
18	Victoria,														
	TOTAL . . .	36482	69634	18867	28767	25280	42243	23596	2639	580	4087	101	188	3791	567

NUMBER OF PERSONS,

Engaged in learned professions, commerce, manufactures, mechanics, agriculture, fisheries, navigation, and lumbering.

No. of county	Counties.	No. of clergy-men.	No. of lawyers.	No. of doctors.	No. of merchants and traders.	No. of persons employed in manufactures.	No. of mechanics.	No. of farmers.	No. of persons engaged in the fisheries.	No. of register-ed seamen.	No. of persons employed at sea.	No. of persons engaged in lumbering.
1	Halifax, -	44	57	31	760	253	2023	2099	1823	86	271	92
2	Lunenburg, -	11	5	9	324	300	380	3018	1155	24	178	192
3	Queens, -	15	4	6	85	293	257	400	316		135	289
4	Shelburne, -	13	2	5	43	105	337	317	1806	282	263	54
5	Yarmouth, -	16	3	8	135	125	449	1151	406	210	553	17
6	Digby, -	14	2	7	89	134	279	1331	202	48	350	21
7	Annapolis, -	21	10	11	93	178	476	1993	48	23	266	7
8	Kings, -	21	7	10	81	107	486	2500	22	46	113	4
9	Hants, -	17	5	6	74	225	404	1822	3	105	267	10
10	Cumberland, -	16	11	15	80	482	624	1932	11	99	138	220
11	Colchester, -	17	5	8	64	367	502	2333	42	74	189	223
12	Pictou, -	21	9	11	159	280	1089	3463	5	204	55	13
13	Sydney, -	12	7	2	62	73	301	2113	197	52	83	38
14	Guysboro', -	16	4	3	107	57	242	1248	1222	81	125	7
15	Inverness, -	12	2	2	73	87	373	2118	473	41	108	1
16	Richmond, -	4	3	4	67	40	171	490	1072	3	594	66
17	Cape Breton, -	18	7	7	119	94	502	3276	1124	35	273	
18	Victoria, }											
	TOTAL	288	143	145	2415	3200	8895	31604	9927	1413	3961	1254

Buildings,

BUILDINGS, VALUE OF PROPERTY, AND ASSESSMENTS.

No. of county	Counties.	Inhabited houses.	No. of families.	Uninhabited houses.	Houses build- ing.	Stores, barns, and outhouses.	Probable value of real estate.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal property.	Sum assessed for county rates.	Sum assessed for poor rates.	Highest rate for poor and county.	Lowest rate for poor and county.
1	Halifax,	5492	7091	316	211	5178	£1893887	£1461195	£1134912	£350	£377	£3 10 0	£0 0 1
2	Lunenburg,	2761	3016	51	73	3439	414830		104236	229	313	10 16 8	0 2 0
3	Queens,	1116	1195	52	43	1384	232506			93	194	0 2 0	0 2 0
4	Shelburne,	1443	1630	51	112	1918	137090						
5	Yarmouth,	2055	2181	71	116	2635	280703	357415	348000	98	530	16 8 4	0 0 10
6	Digby,	1882	2016	57	88	2202	281173	150667	34713	118	226		
7	Annapolis,	2312	2520	62	69	4004	454624	313560	56568	181	658	3 17 6	0 0 2
8	Kings,	2263	2387	60	68	3667	618166	582938	173556	235	435	3 15 0	0 0 9
9	Hants,	2157	2295	163	71	2952	583809		203811	126	459		
10	Cumberland,	2146	2236	113	117	3177	590224	500741	112610	119	222	3 5 0	0 0 4
11	Colchester,	2351	2565	76	171	3857	572318		114954	304	288		
12	Picton,	3869	4110	150	191	4757	655619		91880	456			
13	Sydney,	1847	1947	69	97	2231	278689						
14	Guysboro',	1614	1796	55	107	1426	166361						
15	Inverness,	2413	2478	380	248	3337	316787	328453	116560	207	372	5 1 0	0 1 0
16	Richmond,	1559	1731	72	172	1860	127096			250		1 13 4	0 0 6
17	Capo Breton,	4175	4347	230	393	4734	419041			194			
18	Victoria,												
	TOTAL	41455	45541	2028	2347	52758	£8050923						

AGRICULTURE.

No. of county.	Counties.	IMPROVED LANDS.			LIVE STOCK.				
		Acres of dyked land.	Average value.	Acres of other imp'd. land.	Horses.	Neat cattle.	Milch cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
1	Halifax, -	540	4	23326	1762	6456	5185	12845	3605
2	Lunenburg, -	-	-	29396	669	9142	3744	11934	2989
3	Queens, -	45	3	13905	295	3231	1553	5540	933
4	Shelburne, -	59	6	16435	311	3295	2236	9241	1450
5	Yarmouth, -	1720	6	30575	662	8022	3364	12449	1694
6	Digby, -	83	4	17242	496	6063	2568	11709	1222
7	Annapolis, -	2793	19	44512	1514	12546	5158	17526	2852
8	Kings, -	6988	17	66668	2381	14176	5216	19383	4652
9	Hants, -	5292	22	60162	2176	10232	4967	16377	3100
10	Cumberland, -	16170	7	84897	2623	11082	5483	20677	4342
11	Colechester, -	5139	15	66531	2636	15278	7092	22143	4410
12	Pictou, -	20	40	103562	4561	18920	10030	29920	8224
13	Sydney, -	-	-	69370	1628	9388	6328	20827	2771
14	Guysboro', -	111	4	11409	659	3211	2810	9495	1638
15	Inverness, -	1052	9	81232	2946	11227	8547	24127	3521
16	Richmond, -	-	-	16581	715	2952	2450	8987	873
17	Cape Breton, }	-	-	63527	2755	11636	10125	29000	3257
18	Victoria, }	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	40012		799310	28789	156657	86856	282180	51533

AGRICULTURE—Continued.

No. of county.	Counties.	Grain Crops.						
		Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of barley.	Bushels of rye.	Bushels of oats.	Bushels of buckwheat.	Bushels of Indian corn.	
1	Halifax,	5139	8496	102	51584	11194	177	
2	Lunenburg,	4892	50361	8078	12421	1013	403	
3	Queens,	816	4052	1761	10870	1886	378	
4	Shelburne,	4	1401	10	2129	46	230	
5	Yarmouth,	228	2583	2657	6606	3206	169	
6	Digby,	1420	5387	990	11748	4910	379	
7	Annapolis,	11081	17048	17035	42955	13984	11779	
8	Kings,	11403	4977	26868	94573	11290	14947	
9	Hants,	26585	8072	1242	108823	13138	3948	
10	Cumberland,	34004	8005	2199	70823	45642	514	
11	Colchester,	30880	6858	377	166234	39291	1998	
12	Pictou,	88186	22103	35	263703	13151	413	
13	Sydney,	34304	9378	25	142949	5897	1737	
14	Guysboro',	1827	503	9	25702	4761	89	
15	Inverness,	28951	18064	17	152010	813	185	
16	Richmond,	837	3153		33119	4	5	
17	Cape Breton	16600	24776	33	188188	75	124	
18	Victoria,							
	TOTAL	297157	196097	61438	1384437	170301	37475	

AGRICULTURE—Continued.

No. of county.	Countries.	VARIOUS CROPS.						PRODUCTS OF THE DAIRY.	
		Tons of hay.	Bushels of peas & beans.	Bushels of grass seeds.	Bushels of potatoes.	Bushels of turnips.	Bushels of other roots.	Butter.	Cheese.
1	Halifax, -	18063	352	85	53900	20404	1258	144909	977
2	Lunenburg, -	17538	889	24	72939	26947	2938	96626	1424
3	Queens, -	5752	682	166	31496	4933	816	69654	2462
4	Shelburne, -	5496	136	62	51196	6708	929	58827	24640
5	Yarmouth, -	11599	357	62	94717	36338	3398	209869	92530
6	Digby, -	8497	1122	35	90236	39954	1394	78725	3036
7	Annapolis, -	23985	3833	170	146899	73470	5539	186717	171961
8	Kings, -	28117	1786	169	574692	29694	1990	232092	93960
9	Hants, -	26112	1855	478	112407	31658	4413	399013	14410
10	Cumberland, -	25150	1781	583	128924	41295	4014	391715	11611
11	Colchester, -	30430	2526	550	182645	24652	1615	317256	11377
12	Pictou, -	21626	4022	1099	157603	69849	1649	378471	58130
13	Sydney, -	17395	763	124	52958	11702	194	348420	90726
14	Guysboro', -	8384	272	6	31326	12145	882	95560	1176
15	Inverness, -	19176	408	58	69164	14228	413	317014	55998
16	Richmond, -	4262	87	5	21033	1332	203	58336	1351
17	Cape Breton, }	16251	167	72	114654	21718	680	329086	16300
18	Victoria, }								
	TOTAL . . .	287837	21638	3686	1986789	467127	32325	Lbs. 3613890	Lbs. 652069

Fisheries.

FISHERIES.

No. of county.	Counties.	No. of vessels employed.	Tonnage.	No. of men.	No. of boats employed.	No. of men.	No. of nets and seines.	Quantity of dry fish cured.	No. of barrels of Salmon.	No. of barrels of Shad.
1	Halifax,	96	2184	255	1437	1054	6764	14684	25	1
2	Lunenburg,	186	2478	659	458	640	5610	21057	7	
3	Quéens,	27	1178	228	119	229	612	8998		
4	Shelburne,	109	27229	694	419	679	1342	35417	50	
5	Yarmouth,	71	2206	477	49	76	396	20270		
6	Digby,	34	990	169	82	112	256	10901		
7	Annapolis,	6	247	19	62	86	197	602		43
8	Kings,	7	580	38	32	45	181	994	30	20
9	Hants,				8	11	19	87	6	856
10	Cumberland,	3	109	18	25	23	273	680	97	546
11	Colchester,	2	25	6	28	50	96	229	15	563
12	Pictou,				6	13	97	34	75	1450
13	Sydney,	6	90	26	180	153	1056	1033	184	
14	Guysboro',	71	2350	289	833	1005	7227	15834	601	4
15	Inverness,	74	1007	264	247	379	955	11901	193	
16	Richmond,	99	2197	456	522	860	2654	32255	42	25
17	Cape Breton,	21	463	88	654	1298	2469	21458	344	28
18	Victoria,									
	TOTAL	812	43333	3651	5161	6713	30154	196434	1669	3530

FISHERIES—Continued.

No. of county.	Counties.	No. of barrels of mackerel.	No. of barrels of herring.	No. of barrels of alewives.	Quantity of smoked herring.	Value.	Quantity of fish oil.	Value.
1	Halifax,	29895	5085	182	93	53573	17895	1508
2	Lunenburg,	9417	4878	202		15113	8401	875
3	Queens,	1441	4880		30		10274	1055
4	Shelburne,	4610	6680	61	275	22215	40992	3977
5	Yarmouth,	1129	1398	611	100	15000	7988	851
6	Digby,	1385	5213	10	4830	7615	1356	327
7	Annapolis,	108	529	16	7362	1555	752	132
8	Kings,	2	849	164	2115	1200	242	27
9	Hauts,		340		107			
10	Cumberland,	36	678	162	150	1810	932	98
11	Colchester,		112		300	2404	98	9
12	Pictou,		50	12			13	2
13	Sydney,	18281	1250	32			2518	252
14	Guysboro',	20054	8460	815		28208	21378	1641
15	Inverness,	5401	2287	2172	6	18492	17174	1914
16	Richmond,	15373	4398	851		50085	22947	1782
17	Cape Breton	9428	6113	53	41		36290	3304
18	Victoria,							
	TOTAL	100047	53200	5343	15409	£217273	189250	£17754

MANUFACTURES.

No. of county.	Counties.	MILLS AND FACTORIES.								
		No. of saw mills.	Value.	No. of hands employed.	No. of grist mills	Value.	No. of hands employed.	Steam mills or factories.	No. of tanneries.	Value.
1	Halifax,	68	5012	98	19	13430	20	2	19	6368
2	Lunenburg,	156	8305	242	54	2755	45		10	1072
3	Queens,	66	16375	256	6	1550	4	1	6	1863
4	Shelburne,	20	2713	64	4	715	5		4	160
5	Yarmouth,	45	4016	73	5	405	5		25	3461
6	Digby,	95	5046	110	7	870	7	1	15	1010
7	Amnapolis,	88	4142	103	34	3190	35		22	990
8	Kings,	55	2605	44	26	3240	23		24	1132
9	Hants,	47	4120	39	19	4510	161	3	14	1296
10	Gumberland,	226	16161	366	38	4840	37		14	1065
11	Colchester,	99	7286	148	34	6355	45		37	1409
12	Pictou,	93	7124	114	40	11697	45	1	20	3045
13	Sydney,	45	1848	25	26	5320	24		10	2015
14	Guysboro',	20	2375	34	11	1720	10		3	300
15	Inverness,	14	1126	27	31	5115	40		6	510
16	Richmond,	2	860	21	10	1985	17		1	5
17	Cape Breton,	14	755	22	34	4912	50	2	7	1061
18	Victoria,									
	TOTAL	1153	£89869	1786	398	£72649	437	10	237	£26762

MANUFACTURES—Continued.

No. of county.	Counties.	MILLS AND FACTORIES.									
		No. of hands employed in tanneries.	Value of leather manuf ^y td.	Value of boots & shoes manuf ^y td.	No. of foundries.	Value.	No. of hands employed.	Quantity of iron smelted.	Value.	Value of castings.	
1	Halifax, -	35	14736	4486	2	2000	16	30	160	500	
2	Lunenburg, -	15	3790	4491							
3	Queens, -	22	4395	2607							
4	Shelburne, -	8	121	4661							
5	Yarmouth, -	26	2172	5761	1	100	2				
6	Digby, -	15	1410	2499							
7	Annapolis, -	21	1971	4123	1	1500				170	
8	Kings, -	25	2235	4657							
9	Hants, -	16	1866	2807							
10	Cumberland, -	68	1170	3268							
11	Colechester, -	41	2590	3452	3	5000	105	250	3750	113	
12	Pictou, -	35	7630	11713	1	800	10	120	720	1503	
13	Sydney, -	17	2753	3181							
14	Guyshoro', -	7	650	3008							
15	Inverness, -	10	2040	3723							
16	Richmond, -	1	2239	2239							
17	Cape Breton, }	12	2854	6978	1	3500	5			1200	
18	Victoria, }										
	Total	374	£52625	£73654	9	£12900	138	Tons. 400	£4635	£3486	

MANUFACTURES — Continued.

No. of county.	Counties.	MILLS AND FACTORIES.							
		Weaving and carding establishments	Value.	No. of hands employed.	No. of handlooms.	Value.	Yds. of full'd cloth manuf'd.	Yds. of full'd cloth not filled manuf'd.	Yards of flannel manuf'd.
1	Halifax, -	3	850	11	337	662	2474	37597	7264
2	Launenburgh, -	2	290	3	784	1965	45	62325	2465
3	Queens, -	1	200	2	201	568		20631	194
4	Shelburne, -	2	200	3	449	611		27156	4133
5	Yarmouth, -	2	200	3	405	687	273	35396	4588
6	Digby, -	2	350	2	489	695	12	26236	7023
7	Annapolis, -	7	535	9	598	1349	306	59227	18103
8	Kings, -	11	1450	12	479	800	37	56517	22909
9	Hants, -	8	1425	9	414	1305	294	71714	14939
10	Cumberland, -	5	900	11	774	2135	2825	66858	24269
11	Colchester, -	11	1550	22	1121	3018	6031	104661	14242
12	Pictou, -	13	195a	22	1132	2384	27052	59198	32672
13	Sydney, -	5	655	6	809	1615	21703	31661	22546
14	Guysboro', -	5	430	2	246	709	898	25669	10823
15	Inverness, -	2	250	2	1133	3477	30664	38601	15828
16	Richmond, -	1	100	1	531	570	2234	23153	1270
17	Cape Breton, }	3	550	4	1194	1936	24650	43504	16084
18	Victoria, }								
	Total	81	£11690	119	11096	£24486	119098	790104	219352

MANUFACTURES—Continued.

No. of county.	Counties.	MILLS AND FACTORIES.							
		Breweries and distilleries.	Value.	No. of hands employed.	Gallons of malt liquor manufactured.	Gallons of distilled liquor manufactured.	No. of other factories.	Value.	No. of hands employed.
1	Halifax, -	11	3612	38	70000	10600	15	2405	35
2	Lunenburg, -					30	1	120	2
3	Queens, -						2		9
4	Shelburne, -						12	1650	28
5	Yarmouth, -						31	4202	16
6	Digby, -						5	200	
7	Annapolis, -						4	1055	10
8	Kings, -						4	70	3
9	Hants, -								
10	Cumberland, -								
11	Colchester, -						3	400	6
12	Pictou, -	6	2420	4	8076	1270	46	2504	50
13	Sydney, -						2	800	7
14	Guysboro', -								
15	Inverness, -						3	450	8
16	Richmond, -								
17	Cape Breton, }								
18	Victoria, }						3	526	11
	TOTAL	17	£6032	42	78076	11900	131	£14382	185

MANUFACTURES — Continued.

No. of county.	Counties.	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CARRIAGES, &c.			
		Value of agricul- tural imple- ments manufactured.	Value of chairs and cabinet ware manufactured.	Value of carriages manufac- tured.	Value of other wooden ware manufactured.
1	Halifax, -	1190	3626	350	4351
2	Lunenburg, -	494	336	86	346
3	Queens, -	123	6	305	210
4	Shelburne, -	25	101	10	1433
5	Yarmouth, -	337	718	1682	1271
6	Digby, -	162	66	235	311
7	Annapolis, -	142	363	597	529
8	Kings, -	896	288	944	396
9	Hants, -	878	162	412	35
10	Cumberland, -	476	721	1290	109
11	Colchester, -	1516	532	910	649
12	Pictou, -	2546	949	1062	978
13	Sydney, -	1581	701	877	1349
14	Guysboro', -	1006	325	180	3962
15	Inverness, -	4175	2135	363	1699
16	Richmond, -	84	20		286
17	Cape Breton, }	1009	106	188	1319
18	Victoria, }				
	TOTAL	£16640	£11155	£9491	£19233

Manufactures.

MANUFACTURES — Continued.

No. of county.	Counties.	COAL, LIME, BRICKS, GYPSUM, &c.									
		Quantity of coals raised.	Casks of lime burnt.	Value.	Quantity of bricks made.	Value.	Tons of gypsum quarried.	Value.	No. of grindstones quarried.	Value.	
1	Halifax, -		1391	1118	961000	635	95	4			
2	Lunenburg, -		822	394	259400	280					
3	Queens, -				17000	26					
4	Shelburne, -		900	175	120000	150					
5	Yarmouth, -				75000	72					
6	Digby, -				526000	454					
7	Annapolis, -		50	13	262000	307					
8	Kings, -		9	2							
9	Hants, -		1383	187	102000	494	76743	10095	36712	5198	
10	Cumberland, -	2400	612	160	420000	558	73	11	4	4	
11	Colchester, -		12393	955	48000	120	2160	311	55	547	
12	Pictou, -	59574	220	90	36000	90	4	4			
13	Sydney, -		223	74	10000	15	450	11			
14	Guysboro', -	18	6061	599	9000	10			292	69	
15	Inverness, -		118	30							
16	Richmond, -	53000	4421	636			270	62	118	39	
17	Cape Breton, }										
18	Victoria, }										
	TOTAL	CHALDRONS— 114992	28603	£44433	2845400	£3211	79795	£10498		£5857	

MANUFACTURES—Continued.

No. of county.	Countries.	SOAP AND CANDLES.		Quantity of ma- ple sugar manufactured.	VESSELS.		
		Value of soap manufactured.	Value of can- dles manu- factured.		No. of vessels built.	Tonnage.	No. of boats built.
1	Halifax,	6013	6298	844	5	192	82
2	Lunenburg,	152	293	454	50	2579	743
3	Queens,	101	129		5	484	62
4	Shelburne,	732	60		6	119	211
5	Yarmouth,	1468	984	691	21	3851	69
6	Digby,	509	332	1307	27	5484	43
7	Annapolis,	1311	962	1314	10	911	38
8	Kings,	2057	1789	1314	18	3414	13
9	Hants,	1395	1485	2771	10	1566	7
10	Cumberland,	2743	1470	57641	38	10233	37
11	Colchester,	2206	1802	10977	22	3192	16
12	Pictou,	3544	2903	18290	27	9680	51
13	Sydney,	1508	875	7095	20	845	83
14	Guysboro',	1330	479	862	11	910	230
15	Inverness,	1921	650	6043	7	377	165
16	Richmond,	213	187	20	185	11346	335
17	Capo Breton }	1074	512	2132	24	2593	469
18	Victoria,						
	TOTAL	£28277	£21210	Lbs. 110441	486	57776	2654

March, 1852.

Financial Secretary's office,

D. McCULLOCH,
Secretary to the Board of Statistics.

APPENDIX No. 16.

General Statement of the Funds of the Halifax Savings' Bank, for the Year 1851.

1851, Dec. 31.	To depositors, being amount due to 975 depositors, with interest thereon to date,	£41,402	1	1
	Balance,		32	2 10
			<hr/>	
		£41,434	3	11
	C.R.			
1851, Dec. 31.	By this sum paid into the Provincial Treasury,		40,000	0 0
	Balance of Interest due the Bank to 30th June, 1851,	£500	0	0
	Half year's Interest due the Bank to 31st Dember, 1851,	800	0	0
		<hr/>		
	Balance of Cash on hand 31st December, 1851,		1300	0 0
			134	3 11
			<hr/>	
		£41,434	3	11

Savings' Bank Office,
Halifax, 31st December, 1851.

E. DUCKETT, Cashier.

Annual Abstract of the Accounts of the Halifax Savings' Bank, for the year 1851.

1850, Dec. 31.	To Balance,		£108	4 0
1851, Dec. 31.	This sum received from Depositors between the 1st January and this date,		6691	15 5
	This sum being Balance of Interest to 30th June, 1850,	£600	0	0
	This sum being half year's Interest to 31st December, 1850,	800	0	0
	This sum on Account of Interest to 30th June, 1851,	300	0	0
		<hr/>		
			1700	0 0
			<hr/>	
		£8499	19	5
	C.R.			

1851, Dec. 31.	By this sum repaid Depositors between 1st January and this date,		8273	1 8
	Interest paid thereon,		81	19 5
				This

This sum paid for expences of management,	£10 14 5
Balance,	134 3 11
	<hr/>
	£8,499 19 5

Savings' Bank Office,
Halifax, 31st December, 1851.

E. DUCKETT, Cashier.

APPENDIX No. 18.

TIDES OF THE BAY OF FUNDY.

[C O P Y.]

Government House, Fredericton, N. B., March 6, 1851.

SIR—

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a Letter addressed to me by the Rev. Dr. Jacob, of King's College, Fredericton, with a copy of my reply to the same, for your Excellency's information.

I would solicit the attention of your Excellency to the printed Report from a Committee of the Fredericton Athenæum, which accompanies Dr. Jacob's Letter.

I feel sure that the commercial and scientific interest of the subject to which it relates, will be a sufficient excuse for troubling your Excellency with this communication.

I have, &c.

EDMUND HEAD.

His Excellency SIR J. HARVEY, K. C. B. &c.

King's College, March 5, 1852.

SIR—

As President of the Fredericton Athenæum, I beg leave to submit to your Excellency's consideration the accompanying Report of a Committee of that Society, upon the Tides of the Bay of Fundy.

The present position of the Railway question, would seem to afford us a special justification in bringing forward this Report, and soliciting your Excellency to communicate it to the Provincial Legislature now in Session, with such recommendation as your Excellency may consider it to deserve.

We would further pray that your Excellency would be pleased to bring the subject under the favourable consideration of the Imperial Authorities, now in direction of the hydrographical survey of the Bay of Fundy.

The Society is desirous, likewise, that the subject should be submitted to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and the Legislature of Nova-Scotia, and I have the honor to request that your Excellency would have the goodness to communicate to Sir John Harvey this desire, with copies of the Report, in such manner as to secure, if possible, the conjoint action of the two Provinces, in the proposed endeavour to obtain a complete survey of the Tides and Currents of the Bay of Fundy.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

EDWIN JACOB.

His Excellency SIR EDMUND W. HEAD, Bt. Lieut.-Governor.

Government House

Government House, Fredericton, N. B., March 6, 1852.

REV. SIR—

I have to acknowledge your Letter of yesterday, with its enclosure, viz: Copies of a Report from a Committee of the Fredericton Athenæum, on the subject of the Tides of the Bay of Fundy.

I must, in the first place, express my satisfaction at the fact that the Fredericton Athenæum have turned their attention to this matter, which is one equally interesting in a practical and scientific point of view.

Exaggerated and erroneous notions on the difficulties of navigation in the Bay of Fundy, must be injurious alike to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Whilst it is economically important to correct these errors, it would afford me much pleasure to promote the local observation of natural phenomena on our coast, with a view to scientific objects of still higher interest.

I shall therefore cause a copy of this Report, and of this Correspondence, to be laid before the Legislature of New Brunswick, and I will not fail to transmit the same to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, as well as to the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova-Scotia.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

EDMUND HEAD.

The Rev. EDWIN JACOB, D. D.

Report of a Committee of the Fredericton Athenæum upon the subject of the Tides of the Bay of Fundy.

(PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE SOCIETY.)

The subject of Tides has, of late years, been accounted one of great interest, and civilized states possessed of a commercial marine have had careful observations made upon the tidal phenomena of their respective coasts. These investigations have been prompted, not only by the spirit of prudence, which seeks to remove every obstacle or uncertainty from the path of commerce; but also by the spirit of science, which seeks to extend the limits of truth, and to comprehend the course and character of all the changes and movements affecting the surface of our planetary globe.

By a minute comparison and discussion of hundreds of thousands of observations made upon the tidal phenomena, maps have been constructed, which exhibit to the eye the course and movement of the general tide wave, in its progress from the great ocean along the shores of the continents and islands which it encounters.

But, although it is well known that the Bay of Fundy—from its form and aspect—from its connection with the Gulf Stream—and from its relation to the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, presents a field of observation for the tides which is surpassed in interest by no other body of water in the world; and although its tides have been constantly referred to as having a greater range than all others; and while their extent and danger have been exaggerated in no small degree, it is a matter of surprise that no special survey and report upon these remarkable tides have ever yet been made public. In fact, the want of some official and exact statement as to the character of the Bay, has done this country much harm elsewhere. Sir J. Hershel, in his recent *Outlines of Astronomy*, and Dr. Traill, in the *Seventh Edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica*, speak of spring tides at Annapolis, in the Bay of Fundy, “of the surprising height of 120 feet.” Mr. Hugh Murray, in the *Encyclopedia of Geography*, speaks of the Annapolis tides as 45 or 50 feet; but in Mr. Brande's recent *Dictionary of Science, &c.*, they are said to be 100 feet in their range, “In the Bay of Fundy,” (according to Mr. Hughes, Head Master, Royal Naval School, Greenwich Hospital,) “there are extraordinarily

extraordinarily high tides; a vast wave is seen for 30 miles off, approaching with a prodigious noise, sometimes rising in the Bay to the height of 100 and even 120 feet: on some occasions the rapidity of the waters is so great as to overtake animals feeding on the shores."—*Outlines of Physical Geography*, 1849, page 60.) The impetuosity and the danger of these mighty tides are considered to be general throughout the Bay. Major Robinson, in his *Railway Survey*, refers to fields of floating ice hurried about by rushing tidal currents; and even Professor Johnston has seemed to countenance the idea of its best harbor being beset with ice in the winter season. And in the "Notes explanatory of the Tidal Charts of the World, by J. Scott Russell, Esq. M.A., F.R.S., Ed., &c." which appear in the splendid "*Physical Atlas*, by Alexander K. Johnston, F.R.G.S.F.G.S.," published at Edinburgh and London in the year 1848, and dedicated to "His Excellency Baron Von Humboldt," the world is still informed:—"The Atlantic receives from the southern reservoir its great wave of tide, which passes northward with impetuosity, and expends its forces on the shores of Britain and North America, where again it becomes the enormous stream-tide of the Bristol Channel, and the destroying surge of the Bay of Fundy, so well known to all mariners." And again:—"From the south, in like manner, the Pacific should receive its great tide, were it not barred out by innumerable submarine steppes, and its thousand coral reefs, and its myriads of happy islands, to whose calm seas no propagation of this great horizontally-acting wave can gain access. In the North Pacific we have neither the bores of a Hoogly, nor the terrific tides of the Bay of Fundy."

These are instances of the erroneous position which the character of the Bay of Fundy is permitted to retain in sources of scientific reference, in which at least a general accuracy is expected.

It is fortunate that in works more particularly intended for the merchant and mariner, such as McCulloch's *Geographical Dictionary*, and Blunt's *Coast Pilot*, a more guarded, and perhaps, in the present state of our knowledge, a more correct, though very general, representation is given.

But authentic information in detail, such as is required by interested and intelligent inquirers generally, cannot be said to exist; and in view of the important object now occupying the attention of the Legislature, such information is particularly desirable. It is proposed that the Harbours of the Bay of Fundy shall from henceforward enjoy, by means of Railways adapted to the purpose, a due share both of the winter and summer trade of Canada, and the great producing regions of the West, on the one side; as also of more direct communication with the port of Halifax, and the eastern regions of the globe on the other. Hence it becomes at this time of peculiar importance to dissipate error and unfounded prejudice on the subject of the navigation of the Bay.

There are therefore, it will be seen, many reasons for desiring an authoritative statement as to the true character of the waters of the Bay.

We, here, are well aware that there are perhaps as few disasters in the Bay of Fundy as on most other coasts; and that, notwithstanding our much talked of summer fogs, the commerce of the port of St. John goes on even more safely and steadily than that in the port of Boston; yet although we are ourselves satisfied of this fact, still the idea of danger from the complication of tides 120 feet in height, rushing with race-horse velocity,—of floating fields of ice,—of frozen harbours and impenetrable fogs,—is such as seriously to injure the character of our coasts in the opinion of the world.

The publication of the hydrographical survey of the Bay of Fundy by the Imperial Government ought, no doubt, to correct the belief in the reality of many of those dangers; but it appears only at piece-meal and at long intervals.

We are aware that many important observations upon the tides of the Bay have been made in the course of that survey, while under the direction of Admiral Owen

and Commander Shortland, as also upon those of the Gulf of St. Lawrence during its survey by Captain Bayfield; and that tide gauges on the most improved principles have been registering for years the movement of the tidal wave along the shores of the Bay; but the results of these observations, however carefully deposited at the Admiralty, would seem to be at present unavailable for our purposes.

What we desire, therefore, is, that these data, with such as may have been collected by our own colonial observers, and such others as are still wanting to make out the whole history of the phenomena of tides and currents within the Bay of Fundy and Gulf of St. Lawrence, should, as soon as possible, be put into competent hands, to be considered, reduced, and published in a compact and available form for the use and advantage both of commerce and science.

In such a case, we would require the conjoint action of the two Provinces especially interested, not only in regard to the funds required for the service, but also to memorialize Her Majesty's Government upon the subject, so as to induce the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to make the tides of the Bay an early and specific object in that survey.

In order to expedite this matter, your Committee drew up and submitted to Commander Shortland a few queries upon the subject; an extract from which, together with the answers, they beg now to bring under your consideration:

1st. What observations upon the tides have been made by the Government Survey of the Bay of Fundy?

Answer.—Two self-registering tide gauges were in operation during the years 1846 and '47—one at St. John, the other at Campo Bello; the results obtained were forwarded to the Hydrographer; and might be obtained by application to him; other observations were also made.

2nd. Supposing our knowledge of the tides of the Bay to be incomplete, what kind of observations are still required to complete our knowledge thereof; and at what points does Commander Shortland consider such observations should be made?

Answer.—To obtain a complete set of tide observations for the Bay of Fundy, it will be necessary to establish a self-registering gauge at some fixed point, such as St. John, to be kept constantly going as a standard, and compared with two moveable gauges; which latter ought to be at least one month in each place, and longer if found necessary upon comparison with the standard. Yarmouth, Brier Island, Quaco, Grand Manan, Digby, Basin of Mines, Cape Enrage, Isle Haute, and Cumberland Basin, appear good places for making such observations.

3rd. What would be the estimate of the cost of making such observations as are still considered necessary?

Answer.—The cost of the tide gauges will be £30 or £40; the cost of erecting each might be £100; but this greatly depends on the nature of the place. A man to take charge and attend to the gauge will be about £4 or £5 per month more.

In Commander Shortland's replies we therefore have sufficient to proceed upon; and if the want of such observations is felt, as we consider it ought to be, we would venture to suggest that the Legislatures of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia might, during their present Session, make an appropriation to their Lieutenant-Governors respectively, of the sum of £150; at the same time praying that they would communicate with the Home Government, requesting them to move the Lords of the Admiralty to undertake the said tidal survey; and intrust to the

officer

officer in charge of the same the task of making an early and complete Report specifically upon the Tides and Currents of the Bay of Fundy, at all seasons of the year.

Respectfully submitted,

<p>E. JACOB, Chairman, J. ROBB, W. B. JACK, G. ROBERTS, J. B. TOLDERVY, J. WILKINSON,</p>	}	Committee.
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Fredricton, 16th February, 1852.

APPENDIX No. 19.

Report of the Law Reform Commissioners.

TO HIS HONOR, COLONEL

JOHN BAZALGETTE,

Administrator of the Government, and Commander in Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia and its Dependencies, Deputy Quarter Master General to Her Majesty's Forces serving in the said Province, &c. &c. &c.

The Commissioners appointed on the twenty-ninth day of July last, to enquire into the practice and proceedings of the Courts of Law and Equity, with a view to the transfer of the Equity to the Common Law jurisdiction, if it shall be found practicable and beneficial to make such transfer, and to simplify and improve the pleadings and practice both at Law and Equity, regret that the general election, which commenced shortly after their appointment, the Autumnal Circuits, the sittings of the Court at Halifax, and the Session of the Legislature in November, occupied the time of the Members of the Board, and prevented their devoting it to this important object as early as they would otherwise have done.

The Commissioners did, indeed, meet soon after the issuing of the Commission, to take the subject submitted to them under their consideration, and then appointed John W. Ritchie and Joseph Whidden, Esquires, two Barristers of the Supreme Court, to act as Secretaries to the Board; but their proceedings were interrupted by the events which they have mentioned.

On the sixth of January last they held their first meeting for the despatch of business, and continued to sit from time to time until the meeting of the Legislature again interrupted their proceedings. Since then they have had occasional meetings in the Speaker's room; but they see little prospect of procuring a full attendance of the Board during the Session, and as the sitting of the Court at Halifax and the Spring Circuits will commence immediately upon its close, they deem it right to lay their proceedings before your Honor.

In submitting, for your Honor's consideration, these important changes in the system of pleading and practice in the Courts of Common Law, the Commissioners feel it their duty respectfully to suggest the expediency of due deliberation before they are adopted,

adopted, and would venture to recommend that this, their report, should be printed before any further action is taken upon it.

Their labors have been much lightened and their steps guided by the able men who were appointed by Her Majesty to perform a similar duty in the Mother Country. Making only such variations as our local situation demanded, the Commissioners have very generally adopted the suggestions contained in their Report. That Report has for some time been made public, and is now before Parliament, whose decision upon the whole subject they think it would be wise to await.

The Commissioners have no doubt that the proposed alterations in the process, the pleadings, and the practice in the Courts, would remedy many evils that now exist; but great changes so frequently produce results that were not anticipated by those who proposed them, that it would be satisfactory to them, if ample time were allowed to learn the opinions of others upon the subject.

The simple style of pleading which they have recommended, will, in their opinion, lessen the labor of the practitioner and the expense of the suitor; but there are those who think that the diminution of expense may increase litigation and encourage debtors to resist the just demands of their creditors, when the delay of payment of the debt does not entail the additional payment of rather heavy costs.

Others again express an apprehension that, as able practitioners will not act without adequate reward, the expense of establishing their rights will be thrown upon those who justly assert, instead of, as is now the case, upon those who unjustly resist them, or else they must entrust the vindication of those rights, and the management of important causes to men of low standing in the profession, who will labor for little, but in whom they cannot confide.

It is not easy to decide to what extent evil may be thereby produced. Most of those who are engaged in the practice of the Profession know that the silent operation of the Courts is infinitely greater than that which appears upon the record of their proceedings. As their respective sittings approach in the several Counties, numerous disputes are settled and claims admitted or adjusted to avoid the expense of litigation, which, but for the dread of that expense, would swell the docket of causes for trial. In many cases it may not be wise to lessen that dread, while at the same time it must be admitted that it is very desirable to lessen the expense of recovering undisputed debts.

The proposed changes would affect the latter object, and the apprehended evils might be mitigated by authorising the Judges to tax such reasonable Counsel fees as might afford sufficient remuneration to Counsel employed in conducting causes. Your Honor will have seen that the time bestowed by the Commissioners on this important enquiry has been unavoidably short, and the best attention they could give it, after all, imperfect and by no means satisfactory to themselves. The effect of the changes proposed will be necessarily great, more so, even, than may be at first sight fully perceived. On one point there is a doubt entertained among themselves as to the double replication and other pleadings now suggested,—whether, by the multiplicity of issues, which may thus be raised in each cause, a confused and voluminous body of pleadings may not, after all, usurp the place of that simplicity and brevity which it is their object to introduce, cannot but excite a fear. Some of their number have suggested, as some remedy for this evil, that all pleadings after the plea, or at least after the replication, might be dispensed with, as the parties may then be supposed to know fully on what points their disputes turn, and there would be no danger of surprise; but the Commissioners have not been able to recommend this measure, from an apprehension that it might deprive parties of an opportunity of setting out facts which might have an important bearing upon the case.

Impressed, then, with a cautious reserve, naturally incidental to the great changes which

which this Report contemplates, the Commissioners submit it to your Honor, for the consideration of the Legislature; and they think it indeed to contain great and valuable improvements on the present system of practice and pleading; but they are not unmindful that any reform to be effective and lasting, should be the result of more study and deliberation than they have had it in their power to bestow.

The Commissioners claim, therefore, the privilege of modifying their own views, if, hereafter, further consideration and experience in the opinions of others should lead them to this result.

Although the expediency of transferring the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery to the Courts of Common Law, has been under their consideration, neither the time at their command, nor the materials and information within their reach, have been such as to enable the Commissioners to arrive at any conclusion; and having perceived that the question of Reform in the Court of Chancery has been submitted to the consideration of a Commission in England, whose Report has been submitted to Parliament, they have been influenced by a desire to avail themselves of the result of their investigations, before coming to a conclusion on this difficult and important branch of their enquiries.

The Commissioners hope to receive this Report, from which, they have no doubt, they shall derive assistance equal to that afforded them by the suggestions of the Common Law Commissioners.

All which is humbly submitted,

BRENTON HALLIBURTON,
W. B. BLISS,
JAMES B. UNIACKE,
JOSEPH HOWE,
W. YOUNG,
J. W. JOHNSTON,
W. A. HENRY.

29th March, 1852.

APPENDIX A.

WRITS OF MESNE PROCESS.

1. All Personal Actions shall be commenced by Writ of Summons or Replevin, and in the case of Absconding Debtors, Attachment or Summons, in the forms set forth respectively in Appendix B, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4; and where the amount claimed is under twenty pounds, the Writ shall be marked on the back thereof, "Summary Cause."

2. It shall not be necessary to mention any form of action in the Writ or other Proceedings.

3. The Teste of Writs shall be abolished, and every Writ shall be dated the day it is issued.

4. The Writ shall contain the Declaration according to the practice now adopted in Summary Causes, and to the forms in Appendix C, except in very special cases, when the Declaration may be annexed or served separately; but no charge shall be allowed therefor unless on taxation the Judge shall deem such course to have been proper under the circumstances.

5. If a Plaintiff in any action commenced by Summons, in which the Defendant is now liable to arrest, whether upon the order of a Judge or Commissioner, or without such order, shall, at or after the commencement of such action, by the affidavits of himself or of some other person, shew to the satisfaction of a Judge or Commissioner that such Plaintiff has a cause of action against the Defendant or Defendants to the amount

amount of five pounds or upwards, or has sustained damage to that amount, and that there is probable cause for believing that the Defendant, or any one or more of the Defendants, is or are about to quit the Province, unless he or they be forthwith apprehended, such Judge or Commissioner may, by a special order, direct that such Defendant or Defendants, so about to quit the Province, shall be held to bail for the amount of the debt or damages sworn to; or in the case of unliquidated damages, for such sum as the Judge or Commissioner shall think fit; and thereupon the Plaintiff, within the time expressed in such order, but not afterwards, may sue out one or more Writ or Writs of Capias into one or more different Counties as may be required against any such Defendant so directed to be held to bail, which Writ shall be in the form in Schedule B, No. 5.

6. The Sheriff shall, within one month after the date of such Capias, but not afterwards, proceed to arrest such Defendant thereupon, and he shall remain in custody until he shall have given a Bail Bond to the Sheriff or shall have made deposit of the sum endorsed on such Writ of Capias, together with ten pounds for costs; and the Sheriff shall make return of his Writ immediately upon the execution thereof, or at the expiration of the month, if not executed.

7. There shall be four Return Days in every County, which shall be as follows:

- 1st. —First Tuesday of January.
- 2nd.—First Tuesday of April.
- 3rd.—First Tuesday of July.
- 4th.—First Tuesday of October.

Except as respects the third Return Day in the following Counties, which shall be thus:

Digby, Cape Breton, and Yarmouth, third Tuesday of September.

Annapolis, Shelburne, and Cumberland, fourth Tuesday of September.

8. Writs of Mesne Process may be made returnable over one Term.

9. Writs shall be directed thus: 'To the Sheriff of —, or to any other of our Sheriffs,' and may be executed by any Sheriff within his Bailiwick.

10. The Sheriff shall, in his Return on every Mesne Process, state the very day on which it was served.

11. The service of the Writ, whenever practicable, shall be personal; but the Plaintiff shall be at liberty to apply from time to time, if necessary, on affidavit to the Court or a Judge, who may, if satisfied that the Writ has come to the knowledge of the Defendant, or that he wilfully evades service, order that the Plaintiff be at liberty to proceed as if personal service had been effected.

12. The Plaintiff shall annex or indorse on his Writ the particulars of his claim, in the form or to the effect contained in Appendix B, No 6, in all cases where the claim is for a debt or liquidated demand in money, with or without interest, arising upon a Contract express or implied.

13. If such particulars are not given, Plaintiff shall not be entitled to final judgment on non-appearance of Defendant.

14. The Plaintiff's particulars shall give credits, if there be any.

15. A set off by Defendant shall be pleaded, and he shall annex it or indorse on his plea full particulars of such set off, giving credits, if there be any; and in default his plea may be treated as a nullity.

16. Neither Plaintiff nor Defendant shall be at liberty to adopt his adversary's particulars, without, at the same time, admitting the adverse side of the account or claim.

APPEARANCE, AND JUDGMENT FOR NON-APPEARANCE.

17. In case of non-appearance where particulars are annexed or endorsed, the Plaintiff may, after the time for appearance has elapsed, sign final judgment (which may

may be entered in the form given in Appendix B, No. 7, and on which no proceeding in error shall lie) for any sum not exceeding the sum mentioned in the particulars, with interest at the rate specified, if any, to the date of judgment, and taxed costs.

18. In case of non-appearance where particulars are not given, judgment by default may be signed at the expiration of the time for appearance.

19. The Defendant shall appear and plead within four days after the return day of the Writ, if it has been served within the times following, viz: if he resides in the County in which the action is brought, twelve days; if in any other County, except in the Island of Cape Breton, eighteen days; and if he resides in the Island of Cape Breton, and the action is brought in any County not in the Island, or if he resides out of the Island and the action is brought in any County within the Island, twenty-five days before the return day; but where the Writ has been served within these periods respectively, he shall have the like time for appearance after the service.

Every Writ by which an action is commenced, shall bear an endorsement requiring the Defendant to appear and plead, within twelve, eighteen, or twenty-five days, as the case may be, otherwise judgment. The notice to be in the form in Appendix B, No. 8.

21. Common bail is abolished, and the appearance shall be in the form in Appendix B, No. 9.

JOINDER OF PARTIES.

22. The joinder of too many Plaintiffs shall not be fatal to any action, but the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs entitled may recover.

23. The Defendant in any Action in which there is more than one Plaintiff, on pleading a set off, may obtain the benefit of the set off, on proving, either that all the parties named as Plaintiffs are indebted to him, notwithstanding that one or more of such Plaintiffs was or were improperly joined, or on proving that the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, or any or either of them, who establish their rights to maintain the Action, was or were indebted to him.

24. The Defendant may compel, by Subpœna, the attendance of one or more of several co-plaintiffs, as witnesses at the trial, and may call, as a witness, any of them who appear to have been improperly joined.

[This will be unnecessary if provision is made for parties to call their adversaries as witnesses.]

25. The non-joinder of a person as Plaintiff, in an Action on Contract, shall be a variance to be amended at the trial by a Judge, if it shall appear to him that such non-joinder was not for the purpose of obtaining an undue advantage, and that injustice would not be done by amending, and that the omitted party consent to be joined as a co-plaintiff; provided, however, that no such amendment shall be made, if the Defendant shall, at or before the time of pleading, have given notice to the Plaintiff, that he objects to such non-joinder.

26. In case such notice be given, or any plea of non-joinder be pleaded; the Plaintiff shall be at liberty to amend the Writ and other proceedings, by adding the name of the person alleged to have been improperly omitted as Plaintiff on payment of costs, and with liberty for the Defendant to plead anew.

27. Where too many Defendants are joined in an Action on Contract, the Plaintiff shall be at liberty to recover against such Defendant or Defendants as appear to be liable; and the other Defendants shall be acquitted with like provisions respecting set off and evidence as in the case of too many Plaintiffs.

28. Upon a plea in abatement of non-joinder of a co-contractor as Defendant, the Plaintiff may amend his Writ, serve the amended Writ on the added Defendant, and proceed against both; and the date of such amendment shall, as between such added Defendant

Defendant and the Plaintiff, be considered, for all purposes, the commencement of the suit.

29. In such case, if upon the trial of the cause it shall appear that the added Defendant was jointly liable with the original Defendant, the original Defendant shall be entitled to the costs of the plea in abatement and amendment; but if at the trial it shall appear that the Plaintiff cannot maintain his Action against the original and added Defendants, but can maintain his action against the original Defendant alone, the added Defendant shall be acquitted, and the Plaintiff shall be entitled to recover against the original Defendant with costs, including those of the plea in abatement and such costs as the Plaintiff may have to pay the added Defendant.

30. In any Action brought by a man and his wife for an injury to the wife, in respect of which she is a necessary Plaintiff, there may be joined claims by the husband alone; but in the case of the death of either Plaintiff, the suit, so far only as relates to the causes of Action, if any, which do not survive, shall abate.

QUESTIONS RAISED BY CONSENT WITHOUT PLEADING.

31. The parties, after Writ issued, may, by leave of a Judge, state any question for trial which they may think fit, without any pleadings, and with or without an agreement that, according as it may be determined, an agreed sum of money, or a sum to be ascertained by the Jury, shall be paid; and as to payment of costs.

32. Upon such finding, Judgment may be entered and the proceedings recorded.

33. Questions of Law may be stated for the opinion of the Court without pleading, and with similar agreements as to money and costs to be recovered, and with or without an agreement to bring error, which may be brought when agreed.

PLEADING.

34. Every Declaration, whether in the body of the Writ or annexed, and subsequent pleadings, which shall clearly and distinctly state all such matters of fact as are necessary to sustain the Action, Defence, or Reply, as the case may be, shall be sufficient; and it shall not be necessary that such matters should be stated in any technical or formal language or manner, or that any technical or formal statements should be used.

35. All statements which need not be proved, such as the statement of time, quantity, quality and value, where these are immaterial; that of losing and finding, and bailment, in Actions for goods or their value; the statement of acts of trespass having been committed with force and arms, contrary to the form of the Statute and against the peace of our Lady the Queen; the statement of premises which need not be proved—as premises in *Indebitatus* Counts and mutual promises to perform agreements, and the like statements, shall be omitted; and when any clearly unnecessary statement is made, or any statement is made with unnecessary prolixity, as, for instance, where evidence of the fact is pleaded instead of, or as well as, the matter of fact itself, or otherwise, it may be struck out or amended by the Court or a Judge, with or without costs.

36. It shall be open to either party to object by Demurrer to the pleading of the adverse party, on the ground that such pleading does not set forth sufficient ground of Action, Defence, or Reply, as the case may be; and where issue is joined on Demurrer, the Court shall proceed and give judgment according as the very right in the cause and matter in Law shall appear unto them, without regarding any imperfection, omission, defect in, or lack of form.

37. Except in the cases hereinafter particularly mentioned, no pleading shall be deemed insufficient for any defect now objectionable on special Demurrer only.

38. Duplicity, argumentativeness and uncertainty, shall be no longer grounds of objection to a pleading, unless the effect of such duplicity, argumentativeness or uncertainty, shall be to embarrass the opposite party; but if any pleading by reason of duplicity, argumentativeness or uncertainty, shall be so framed as to embarrass or mislead the opposite party, it shall be competent to the latter to apply to a Judge to have such pleading amended, which application shall be by summons, wherein the party shall state the particular ground of objection, and require that the pleading be amended.

39. Upon the hearing of such summons, if the Judge shall be of opinion that the objection is well founded, and that the pleading is, in the respect objected to, so pleaded as to embarrass or mislead the opposite party, he may order the party pleading to amend in such manner as he may direct; and in the event of such amendment not being made within a limited time, the party complaining shall be at liberty to demur; but if the Judge shall not be of such opinion, he shall dismiss the summons, and the party complaining shall have no further right of objection as to the point mentioned in the summons, or as to any other point of duplicity, argumentativeness or uncertainty.

40. The powers conferred upon a Judge, under the two last rules, may be exercised by the Court.

41. A Demurrer on any such ground, shall state that it is pleaded by leave, and shall repeat the objection taken in the summons, and that only.

42. Upon the argument of such Demurrer, the Court shall give judgment according to the validity or invalidity of the specified objection, and the substance of the pleading.

43. The Court, or a Judge shall, in all cases, have power to set aside frivolous or vexatious pleadings, and pleadings colorably amended in pretended compliance with a Judge's order to amend.

44. All Statutory Enactments, allowing parties to plead the general issue or other general plea, and to give special matter in evidence under such plea, are repealed.

45. Express color Profert, and Oyer, are abolished.

46. Each party shall be entitled to demand of the other, a copy or inspection, or both copy and inspection, in whole or in part, of any deed, agreement, bill, or other written document, mentioned or referred to in his pleading, or in any paper therein referred to, or whereof inspection could be obtained by a Bill of Discovery; and in the event of such copy not being delivered, or such inspection not being granted, shall be entitled to apply to a Judge for an order for such copy, or inspection, or both, as the Judge may think fit.

47. Such demand, summons, or order, shall be no stay of proceedings, unless specially ordered, and the Court or a Judge may impose such conditions for enforcing obedience thereto as may be deemed right.

48. A party pleading in answer to any pleading in which such document is mentioned or referred to, shall be at liberty to set out the whole, or such part, or the substance thereof, as may be material; and the matter so set out shall be deemed and taken to be part of the pleading, in which it is set out.

49. A Plaintiff or Defendant may aver performance of conditions precedent generally; and the opposite party shall not deny such averment generally, but shall specify the condition or conditions precedent, the performance of which he intends to contest.

50. The general issue is abolished, and every pleading shall specify, particularly and concisely, the facts intended to be denied.

51. The rule to plead and the demand of plea shall be abolished, and the notice to plead, which may be indorsed on the writ or declaration, or delivered separately, shall be alone retained.

52. Two or more counts may be added for the same cause of Action, and inconsistent pleas may be pleaded, but no costs shall be allowed for any count or plea which may appear to the Judge unnecessary. The costs of all issues shall be borne by the party against whom the same are found, and the Jury shall be required to find the truth on each issue.

53. Replications and other pleadings may be double.

54. Special traverses are abolished.

55. In any Action for a Trespass to person or property, the Defendant shall be entitled to particulars, identifying the cause of Action for which the Plaintiff is proceeding; and the Plaintiff to particulars of any justification pleaded by the Defendant; and the Judge may order plans of the *locus in quo* to be exchanged between the parties.

56. No new assignment shall be pleaded, unless by leave of the Court or a Judge.

57. In all Actions of Libel and Slander, the Plaintiff may aver that the words or matter complained of were used in a defamatory sense, specifying it, without any prefatory averments to shew how such words or matter were used in that sense; and such averment shall be put in issue by the denial of the alleged Slander or Libel; and where the words or matter set forth with or without the alleged meaning, shew a cause of Action, the Declaration shall be sufficient.

58. In Actions of Slander the precise words need not be proved as stated, provided the defamatory matter itself be substantially proved; nor shall it be necessary to aver or prove special damage where it shall appear that the words were defamatory, and were spoken falsely and maliciously.

59. Either party may, by leave of a Judge, plead and demur to the same pleading at the same time; and it shall be in the discretion of the Court, or a Judge, which issue shall be first disposed of.

60. Different causes of Action, of whatever kind, except local causes, arising in different Counties, may be joined in the same suit, provided they be by and against the same parties and in the same rights; but the Court, or a Judge, shall have power to prevent the trial of different causes of Action together, if such trial would, in their judgment, be inexpedient; and, in such case, may order separate issues to be made up, and separate trials to be had.

61. All notices given in the progress of a cause between the Attornies, shall be received in evidence on an affidavit of the service thereof, made by the Attorney or his Clerk, specifying the time and mode of such service.

VIEW.

62. View by Jury is abolished.

EXECUTION.

63. Judgments shall bear interest, and the same may be levied for under execution.

64. The Attorney in the cause may discharge the opposite party out of execution on a *capias ad satisfaciendum*, unless the Client gives notice to the contrary to the Sheriff, Jailer, or person in whose custody the party may be; the imprisonment and the discharge to be no satisfaction of the debt, unless the discharge be made by the authority of the creditor.

SCIRE FACIAS.

65. During the lives of the parties to a Judgment, or those of them during whose lives

lives Execution may at present issue within a year and a day without a Scire Facias, Execution may issue, without a revival of the Judgment, at any time within six years after the Judgment.

66. In cases where it becomes necessary, by reason either of the lapse of time or of a discharge by death, or otherwise, of the parties entitled or liable to Execution, the party alleging himself entitled to Execution shall be allowed either to sue out a Writ in the nature of a Scire Facias, to be called a Writ of Revivor, according to the form set forth in Appendix B, No. 10, or to apply to the Court or a Judge for leave to enter a suggestion, to the effect that it manifestly appears to the Court that he is entitled to Execution of the Judgment, and to issue execution thereupon, such leave to be granted by the Court or a Judge upon a Rule to shew cause, or a Summons to be served as at present, or in such other manner as may be directed by such Court or a Judge, which Rule or Summons may be in the form given in Appendix B, No. 11; and upon such application, in case it manifestly appears that the party making the same is entitled to Execution, the Court or a Judge shall allow such suggestion to be entered, in the form given in Appendix B, No. 12, and Execution to issue, and order whether or not the costs of the application shall be paid by the applicant; and in case it does not manifestly so appear, shall discharge the Rule or dismiss the Summons, with or without costs; and the party applying shall in such case, nevertheless, be at liberty to proceed by Scire Facias, or Action upon the Judgment.

ARREST OF JUDGMENT AND JUDGMENT NON-OBSTANTE VEREDICTO.

67. A party shall be at liberty after the trial of an issue in fact, as by the present practice, to move in Arrest of Judgment, or for Judgment *non-obstante Veredicto*, or, where there has been no opportunity of so doing, to move on like grounds to set aside the Judgment; but no such motion shall be allowed, except upon the terms of payment by the party moving, of the costs occasioned by the Trial of the issues arising out of the defective pleading; and the Court shall have power to make all such amendments as may appear, either by the Judge's notes or other satisfactory proof, to be justified by the facts of the case, such costs to be awarded by the judgment of the Court upon arresting the Judgment, or giving Judgment *non-obstante Veredicto*, or of reversal.

68. Upon motion made to arrest or set aside the Judgment, or for Judgment *non-obstante Veredicto*, by reason of the non-avertment of some material alleged fact or facts, or material allegation or other cause, the party whose pleading is said or adjudged to be defective, shall be at liberty to shew that such facts were proved at the Trial, or, with leave of the Court, to suggest the existence of the omitted fact or facts, or other matter, which, if true, would remedy the alleged defect, and such suggestion, if denied by the opposite party, shall be tried; and if the fact or facts suggested be found to be true, the party suggesting shall be entitled to such Judgment as he would be entitled to if such fact or facts or allegations had been originally stated in such pleading, together with the costs of and occasioned by the suggestion; but if it be found to be untrue, the opposite party shall be entitled to his costs of and occasioned by the suggestion, in addition to any other costs to which he may be entitled.

AMENDMENT.

69. The Supreme Court and every Judge thereof, shall have at all times the power of amending all defects and errors in any proceeding in Civil Causes, whether there is any thing in writing to amend by or not, and whether the defect or error be that of the party or not; and all such amendments may be made with or without costs, as to the Court or Judge shall seem fit; and all such amendments as may be necessary for
the

the purpose of determining in the existing Suit the real question in controversy between the parties shall be made.

EJECTMENT.

70. Actions of Ejectment shall be commenced by Writ of Summons against all persons in possession of the property claimed, and shall in all cases be conducted as other Actions, and damages may be given for the Plaintiff on trial; but no damages shall be given in case of non-appearance in such Suit, but must be the subject of a separate action.

71. The Writ shall describe the property claimed with reasonable certainty. It shall also state the names of all the persons in whom the title is alleged to be; and there shall be endorsed thereon a notice that if the Defendant do not appear and defend the property sued for, or such part thereof as he may be advised, the Plaintiff will be at liberty to sign Judgment at the expiration of twelve, eighteen, or twenty-five days, and the Defendant may thereupon be turned out of possession. The Writ shall be served in the same manner as other Writs, or in such manner as the Court or a Judge shall order under any peculiar circumstances; and in case of vacant possession, by posting up a copy thereof upon the door of the dwelling house or other conspicuous part of the property.

72. The following forms in Ejectment shall be used, viz: the Writ, Appendix B, No. 13; the notice endorsed on Writ Appendix B, No. 14; Judgment for non-appearance, Appendix B, No. 15; Judgment for Plaintiff after appearance and Plea, Appendix B, No. 16; and where other forms are requisite they shall be assimilated to the above.

73. In Ejectment, and in Trespass *quare clausum fregit*, the property shall be described by metes and bounds, or other certain designation.

74. Any person shall be allowed to appear on filing an Affidavit that he is in possession of the land, either by himself or his tenant, or who would now be entitled to appear; but the Court or a Judge shall have power to strike out or confine defences set up by persons not so entitled.

75. A Plea not confining the defence to part of the premises, shall be considered a defence for the whole.

76. Any person appearing shall be at liberty to limit his defence by Plea to a part only of the property mentioned in the Writ, describing that part with reasonable certainty.

77. The Plea shall be confined to a denial in whole or in part of the Plaintiff's right to the possession claimed, or to a right of possession in himself with the Plaintiff as tenant in common with the Plaintiff. The forms shall be those in Appendix B, No. 17 and No. 18.

78. Want of "reasonable certainty" in the Writ or Plea shall not nullify it, but only be ground for an application to a Judge for better particulars of the land claimed or defended, which a Judge shall have power to give in all cases.

79. In case there be no appearance and Plea within the time appointed, or if an appearance be entered but the defence limited to part only, the Plaintiff shall be at liberty to sign a Judgment, that the person whose title is asserted in the Writ shall recover possession of the land, or of the part thereof to which the defence does not apply.

80. In case an appearance and Plea shall be entered, either for the whole or part of the premises claimed, the cause shall be considered at issue, and the parties may proceed thereupon to Trial as in other Actions; and the question at the Trial shall, except in the cases hereinafter mentioned, be whether the statement in the Writ of
the

the title of the claimant is true or false, and if true, then which of the claimants, where more than one, is entitled, and also whether he is entitled to any and what damages for the wrongful withholding of the said premises.

81. In case of such an Action being brought by some or one of the several persons entitled as joint tenants, tenants in common or co-parceners, any joint tenant, tenant in common or co-parcener in possession may plead that he defends as such, and admits the right of the claimant to an individual share of the property, but denies any actual ouster of him from the property; and, upon the trial of such an issue, the additional question of whether an actual ouster has taken place, shall be tried as at present in an Action of Ejectment, and he shall annex to his Plea an Affidavit, stating the same facts with reasonable certainty.

82. The effect of a Judgment in such an Action shall be the same as that of a Judgment in the present Action of Ejectment.

83. The Jury may find a Special Verdict.

84. Upon a finding for the claimants, Judgment may be signed and Execution issue for the recovery of the possession and for the damages awarded and for the costs, as at present in the Action of Ejectment.

85. Upon a finding for Defendants, or any of them, Judgment may be signed and Execution issue for costs against the claimants named in the Writ.

86. The Court and the Judges thereof, may exercise over the proceedings in the Action, the same jurisdiction which is at present exercised in the Action of Ejectment, so as to insure a trial of the title and of actual ouster when necessary only.

REPLEVIN.

87. Replevin may be brought for an unlawful detention, although the original taking may have been lawful.

88. No Writ of Replevin, except where the property sought to be replevined has been distrained for rent or damage feasant, shall issue, unless the party applying therefor shall file an Affidavit in the form in Appendix B, No. 19, setting forth that he has the right to the possession of the property contained in the Writ, as he verily believes, and that it is unjustly withheld from him.

89. In all cases of Replevin the Plaintiff shall give security to the Sheriff in the form in Appendix B, No. 20.

90. Notwithstanding the issue of a Writ of Replevin, the Defendant shall have the right to retain possession of the property contained therein, if he shall give security to the Sheriff in the form in Appendix B, No. 21.

91. In Actions of Replevin the Jury shall be at liberty to award damages to either party in the Suit.

BAIL.

92. Bail to the Sheriff shall continue Bail to the Action, and shall have the power of rendering the Defendant, whenever they shall see fit to do so. The Bail Bond to be in the form in Appendix B, No. 22.

93. A party who has given Bail to the Sheriff, and has justified when required to do so, may appear and defend the Action without filing Special Bail.

94. The Bail to the Sheriff may be called upon to justify on the return of the Writ, and the Sheriff shall be liable for taking insufficient Bail; but he may relieve himself at any time before Judgment, by causing the Defendant to be rendered, and upon payment of all costs which may have been incurred by the Plaintiff, in consequence of such Bail being insufficient.

95. The Sheriff shall return the Bail Bond, with the Capias, to the Court where the Writ is returnable, with an assignment thereon to the Plaintiff.

96. The Bail Bond shall be filed with the Prothonotary, and no Action shall be brought thereon without an order from a Judge, or in his absence, from a Commissioner authorised to indorse Writs to hold to Bail.

SUMMARY TRIAL.

97. In all Actions for the Recovery of Debts, the Trial may be without Jury, as Summary Causes are now tried. But where the sum claimed shall exceed Twenty pounds, either party may, of right and without cause being shewn therefor, demand and have the Cause tried by a Jury; and in all cases of whatever amount, the Court may, if it see fit, have the Cause tried by a Jury; and when the Docket is called, as at present, either party shall say whether a Jury is demanded, and if not, the Cause shall be marked "Summary," and tried as Summary Causes are now tried.

MISCELLANEOUS.

98. In all Causes each party may be at liberty to examine the adverse party as a witness.

99. All distinction of suing and being sued as an Attorney, shall be abolished.

100. On Circuit, the Docket of new as well as of continued Causes shall be called on the first day of the Term, at or shortly after the opening of the Court—and the Plaintiff's Attorney or Counsel, when the cause is called, shall state whether he intends to try the same that Term, and in default of such statement, the Cause shall stand continued. And the Defendant shall, if the Plaintiff signify his intention to try the Cause that Term, be required to state whether he intends defending the same, and in default of such statement, Plaintiff shall have Judgment.

101. When the Docket is called for the first time, whether in Halifax or elsewhere, in Actions for the recovery of debt, if either party desire a Jury, they shall then demand the same, otherwise the Cause shall be tried as Summary Causes now are.

APPENDIX B.

No. 1.

SS.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, &c.

To the Sheriff of _____ or to any other of our Sheriffs.

We command you to summon C. D. of _____, to appear in the
 Supreme Court, at _____, on the _____ Tuesday of _____ next, at the
 Suit of A. B., who says that the said C. D. is indebted to him [for work done and
 materials provided by the Plaintiff for the Defendant, at his request, or as the case may
 be,] and he claims _____ pounds

Issued this _____ day of _____, A. D. 185 .

Prothonotary.

E. F., Plaintiff's Attorney.

Or in person.

No.

No. 2.

SS.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, &c.

To the Sheriff of _____ or any other of our Sheriffs.

We command you forthwith, upon security being given according to Law to cause to be Replevied to A. B., his cattle, [or goods] viz :

which C. D. of _____ unjustly detains, as it is said; and that you summon the said C. D. to appear in the Supreme Court at _____, on the Tuesday of _____ next, at the Suit of the said A. B., who says that the said C. D. is unjustly detaining the said cattle [or goods.]

Issued this _____ day of _____ A. D. 185 .

Prothonotary.

E. F., Plaintiff's Attorney,
Or in person.

No. 3.

SS.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, &c.

To the Sheriff of _____, or to any other of our Sheriffs.

We command you to attach the goods and chattels, or the estate of C. D., of _____, to the value of _____; and also that you summon the said C. D. to appear in our Supreme Court, at _____, on the _____ Tuesday of _____ next, at the suit of A. B., who says that the said C. D. was indebted to him [for money found to be due from the Defendant to the Plaintiff, on an account stated between them, or as the case may be,] and he claims _____ pounds

Issued this _____ day of _____ A. D. 185 .

Prothonotary.

E. F., Plaintiff's Attorney.
Or in person.

To be indorsed—

By oath for [insert the sum sworn to.]

No. 4.

SS.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, &c.

To the Sheriff of _____, or to any other of our Sheriffs.

We command you to summon C. D., an absent or absconding debtor, and E. F., of _____, the agent or trustee of the said C. D., to appear in our Supreme Court, at _____, on the _____ Tuesday of _____ next; the said C. D., then

No. 6.

SPECIMEN OF FORMS.

Particulars of demand.

The following are the particulars of the Plaintiff's claim :

1849.					
June 20.	Half year's rent to this day, of house and premises in	street,			
	Halifax,	-	-	-	£25 10 0
Sept. 12.	10 Barrels of Flour, at 25s.,	-	-	-	12 10 0
Decr. 1.	Money received by Defendant,	-	-	-	17 0 0
					<hr/>
					55 0 0
	Paid,	-	-	-	15 0 0
					<hr/>
	Balance due,	-	-	-	£40 0 0
					<hr/>

Or,

To Butcher's meat and goods supplied between the 1st January, 1849,					
and the 1st January, 1850,	-	-	-	-	£52 0 0
	Paid,	-	-	-	20 0 0
					<hr/>
	Balance,	-	-	-	£32 0 0
					<hr/>

Or,

£50. Principal and interest due on a bond, dated the day of 1849.

Or,

£90. Principal and interest due on a covenant contained in a deed, dated the day of , to pay £100 and interest.

Or,

£85 on a Bill of Exchange for £100, dated the 2nd February, 1849. Accepted [or 'drawn'] by the Defendant, [or 'drawn and endorsed by the Defendant.']

Or,

£50 on a guarantee, dated the 2nd of February, 1849, whereby the Defendant guaranteed the payment by E. F. of goods supplied, or to be supplied to him.

In cases where Interest is payable.

The Plaintiff also claims interest on £ of the above sum from the date of the writ until judgment.

No.

No. 7.

In the Supreme Court.
On the

day of

A. D. 185

[Day of signing Judgment.]

To wit: A. B., in his own proper person [or by his Attorney,]
sued out a writ of summons against C. D., with the particulars annexed as follows:

[Here copy particulars of demand.]

And the said C. D. has not appeared. Therefore it is considered that the said A. B. recover against the said C. D. £ , together with £ for costs or suit.

No. 8.

Notice is hereby given to the Defendant, that if he do not appear and plead, the Plaintiff will be at liberty to sign final judgment for any sum not exceeding the sum claimed in his particulars of demand, with interest at the rate specified, and costs, at the expiration of the time by Law limited for the appearance of the Defendant.

E. F., Plaintiff's Attorney.

No. 9.

Cause { A. B.
vs.
C. D.

I appear for C. D., the Defendant, in this Cause [or in person.]

E. F.

No. 10.

WRIT OF REVIVOR.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, &c.

To the Sheriff of , or to any other of our Sheriffs.

We command you that you summon C. D. of , to appear in the Supreme Court, at , on the Tuesday of next, to shew cause why A. B., [or 'E. F., as Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said A. B., deceased,' or as the case may be,] should not have execution against him [if against a representative, here insert, 'as Executor of the last Will and Testament of deceased,' or as the case may be,] of a Judgment, whereby the said A. B., [or as the case may be,] on the day of , recovered against him [or as the case may be,] £ , and that you notify the said C. D. that in default of his so doing, the said A. B. [or as the case may be,] may proceed to execution.

Dated this day of , A. D. 185 .

Prothonotary.
No.

G. H., Plaintiff's Attorney.

No. 11.

FORM OF A RULE OR SUMMONS WHERE A JUDGMENT CREDITOR APPLIES FOR EXECUTION AGAINST A JUDGMENT DEBTOR.

[*Formal parts as at present.*]

C. D., to shew cause why A. B. [*or as the case may be*] should not be at liberty to enter a suggestion in an action, wherein the said A. B. was Plaintiff, and the said E. F. was Defendant, and wherein the said A. B. obtained Judgment for £ , against the said E. F., on the day of , that it manifestly appears to the Court that the said A. B. is entitled to have execution of the said Judgment, and to issue execution thereupon, and why the said C. D. should not pay the said A. B. the costs of this application, to be taxed.

NOTE.—The above form may be modified so as to meet the case of an application by or against the representative of a party to the Judgment.

No. 12.

FORM OF SUGGESTION THAT THE JUDGMENT CREDITOR IS ENTITLED TO EXECUTION AGAINST THE JUDGMENT DEBTOR.

And now on the day of , it is suggested and manifestly appears to the Court, that the said A. B. [*or 'E. F., as Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said A. B., deceased,' or as the case may be,*] is now entitled to have execution of the Judgment aforesaid, against the said C. D. [*or 'against G. H., as the Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said C. D.,' or as the case may be.*] Therefore, it is considered by the Court, that the said A. B. [*or 'E. F., as such Executor as aforesaid,' or as the case may be,*] ought to have execution of the said Judgment against the said C. D. [*or 'against G. H., as Executor as aforesaid,' or as the case may be.*]

No. 13.

FORM OF WRIT IN EJECTMENT.

Victoria, by the grace of God, &c.

To the Sheriff of

We command you to summon G. H., J. K., and L. M., to appear in the Supreme Court at , on the Tuesday of next, at the suit of A. B., C. D., and E. F., who say that the said G. H., J. K., and L. M., withhold the possession to which the said A. B., C. D., and E. F., or some, or one of them, claim to be entitled, of a certain house and ten acres of land, situate at , in the county of , and described as follows: [*describe the property with reasonable certainty,*] and for the withholding of which they claim pounds damages.
Issued this day of , A. D. 185 .

Prothonotary.

N. O., Plaintiff's Attorney.

No. 14.

NOTICE TO BE ENDORSED ON THE WRIT.

Notice is hereby given that if the Defendant [*or where more than one defendant, if any of the defendants*] do not appear and defend the possession of the property claimed by the within writ, or such part thereof as he [*or they*] may be advised, the Plaintiff will be at liberty to sign Judgment at the expiration of four days after the day named in the writ for the appearance of the Defendants, and the Defendants may, thereupon, be turned out of possession.

No. 15.

JUDGMENT IN CASE OF NON-APPEARANCE.

G. H., J. K., and L. M., were summoned to answer A. B., C. D., and E. F., for withholding possession of a house and ten acres of land, situate at _____, in the county of _____, and described as follows*:
 And no appearance has been entered to the said writ, [*or where defence has been made to a part, except as to—(describe it.)*] Therefore it is considered that the said A. B., C. D., and E. F., do recover possession of the premises above mentioned, [*or where defence is to part, except as to part for which defence has been made as aforesaid,*] with the appurtenances.

No. 16.

JUDGMENT IN CASE OF APPEARANCE.

(*As in last form to the**)

And the Defendants appear and defend the possession [*or of part thereof, describing the part.*] Jury impannelled and sworn, who say that the Plaintiffs [*or one of them, as the case as may be*] are entitled to the possession of the premises [*or to the said part thereof;*] and they also assess damages for the detention thereof in the sum of £ _____, to be paid to the said A. B., C. D., and E. F.

Therefore it is considered that the said A. B., C. D., and E. F., do recover [*as above where judgment is for non-appearance,*] and also the sum of £ _____ by the jury assessed as aforesaid, together with costs of suit.

No. 17.

FORMS OF PLEAS IN EJECTMENT.

The said C. D. [*Defendant*] says that the Plaintiffs are not, nor is either of them entitled to the possession of the said messuage and lot of Land claimed by them. [*Or if Defendant only defends for a part*]—The said C. D. says that he only defends for a part of the premises claimed by the Plaintiff, and which is thus described: [*describe it with reasonable certainty.*] and he disclaims all right and title in the residue of the said premises, or to the possession thereof; and as to the part for which he defends, says, that the said Plaintiffs are not, nor is either of them, entitled to the possession of the part of the said premises above specified.

Plea by landlord shall commence thus: And E. F. admitted to defend as Landlord of the said Premises, [*or part thereof, describing the part,*] says that

No. 18.

FORM OF PLEA UNDER TENANCY IN COMMON.

And defendant says that he is tenant in common of the premises, [*or part, as the case may be,*] with the said plaintiff, [*or with A. B., one of the said plaintiffs,*] and defends as such, and admits the right of the said [*claimant*] to an undivided share of the said property, and denies any actual ouster of him from the said property.

No. 19.

In the supreme court.

A. B., of _____, in the County of _____, maketh oath and saith that he has the right to the possession of the following cattle, [*or goods, as the case may be*] to wit: _____, as he verily believes, and that C. D. unjustly detains the same.

No. 20.

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE TAKEN IN REPLEVIN.

Whereas A. B. has sued out a Writ of Replevin against C. D., to obtain possession of certain Cattle [*or goods*] to-wit: _____, which the said A. B. asserts to be his property. We, E. F. and G. H., do engage, that if the said A. B. shall not prosecute his suit with effect and without delay, or if suit is carried on and continued between the said A. B. and C. D. touching the property of the said Cattle [*or goods,*] and the Court shall adjudge that the said Cattle [*or goods,*] shall be restored to the said C. D., with damages for detaining the same, we, the said E. F. and G. H. undertake that the said A. B. shall restore the said Cattle [*or goods,*] and pay and satisfy any Judgment that may be obtained against him.

No. 21.

Whereas C. D. claims to retain certain Cattle [*or goods,*] to wit: _____, to recover possession of which A. B. has sued out a Writ of Replevin. We, E. F. and G. H., do engage, that if the Court shall adjudge that the said Cattle [*or goods,*] shall be restored to the said A. B., with or without damages for detaining the same, that the said C. D. shall restore the Cattle [*or goods,*] and pay and satisfy any Judgment that may be recovered against him.

No. 22.

BAIL BOND.

[*Bond in the usual form from C. D., (Defendant,) and E. F. and G. H.*]

The condition of this Obligation is such, that if the above bound C. D. do appear in the Supreme Court at _____, on the _____ day of _____, to answer to the suit of A. B., and in case Judgment shall be obtained against the said C. D., if he shall satisfy such Judgment, or shall render himself, or be rendered by the said C. D. and E. F. into the custody of the Sheriff of the County of _____, then the said obligation to be void.

Appendix

Who says,—that the Plaintiff and Defendant agreed to marry one another on a day now elapsed, and the Plaintiff was ready and willing to marry the Defendant on that day; yet the Defendant neglected and refused to marry the Plaintiff.

Who says,—that the Defendant, by warranting a horse to be then sound and quiet to ride, sold the horse to the Plaintiff, yet the said horse was not then sound and quiet to ride.

Who says,—that the Plaintiff and the Defendant agreed by Charter Party, that the Plaintiff's ship, called the "Ariel," should, with all convenient speed, sail to R, or so near thereto as she can safely get; and that the Defendant should there lade her with a full cargo of tallow or other lawful merchandize, which she should carry to H, and there deliver on payment of freight at £ per ton; and that the Defendant should be allowed ten days for loading and ten for discharge, and ten days on demurrage, if required, at £ per day; and that the Plaintiff did all things necessary on his part to entitle him to have the agreed cargo loaded on board the said ship at R, and that the time for so doing has elapsed, yet the Defendant made default in loading the agreed cargo.

Who says,—that the Plaintiff let to the Defendant a house, No. , for seven years, to hold from the day of , A. D. , at £ a year, payable quarterly, of which rent quarters are due and unpaid.

Who says,—that the Plaintiff, by Deed, let the Defendant a house, No. , to hold from the day of , A. D. ; and the Defendant by the said Deed, covenanted with the Plaintiff well and substantially to repair the said house during the said term [*according to the covenant*], yet the said house was, during the said term, out of good and substantial repair.

FOR WRONGS, INDEPENDENT OF CONTRACT.

A. B. says that the Defendant broke and entered certain land of the Plaintiff called the Big Field, and depastured the same with cattle.

That the Defendant assaulted and beat the Plaintiff, gave him into custody to a Policeman, and caused him to be imprisoned in a Police Office.

The Defendant debauched and carnally knew Plaintiff's wife.

That the Defendant converted to his own use the Plaintiff's goods, that is to say: iron hoops, household furniture, [*as the case may be.*]

That the Defendant detained from the Plaintiff his Title Deeds of land called Belmont, in the County of , that is to say: [*describe the Deeds.*]

That the Plaintiff was possessed of a mill, and by reason thereof was entitled to the flow of a stream for working the same; and the Defendant, by cutting the bank of the said stream, diverted the water thereof away from the said mill.

That the Defendant falsely and maliciously spoke and published of the Plaintiff the words following, that is to say: "he is a thief."

[*If there be any damage here state it, with such reasonable particularity as to give notice to the Defendant of the peculiar injury complained of; for instance,*] whereby the Plaintiff lost his situation as , in the employ of ;

That the Defendant falsely and maliciously printed and published of the Plaintiff, in a newspaper called " ," the words following, that is to say: "he is

a regular prover under bankruptcies ;” the Defendant meaning thereby that the Plaintiff had proved, and was in the habit of proving, fictitious debts against the estates of Bankrupts, with the knowledge that such debts were fictitious.

COMMENCEMENT OF A PLEA.

The Defendant, by _____, his Attorney, [or, ‘in person,’] says [*here state the substance of the Plea.*]

And for a second Plea the Defendant says [*here state the second Plea.*]

NOTE.—The several Pleas ought to be written in separate paragraphs, and numbered either with figures or in words, in the body thereof, to prevent confusion.

PLEAS IN ACTIONS ON CONTRACTS.

That he did not promise as alleged.

[*This Plea is applicable to other Declarations on simple Contracts, not on Bills and Notes. It would be unobjectionable to use “did not warrant,” “did not agree,” or any other appropriate denial.*]

That the alleged Deed is not his Deed.

That the alleged cause of Action did not accrue within six years [*state the period of limitation applicable to the case*] before this suit.

That before Action he satisfied and discharged the Plaintiff’s claim by payment.

That the Plaintiff, at the commencement of this Suit, was and still is indebted to the Defendant, in an amount equal to [or greater than] the Plaintiff’s claim, for [*here state the cause of set off, as in a Declaration ; see forms ante.*]

That, after the alleged claim accrued, and before this suit, the Plaintiff, by deed, released the Defendant therefrom.

[*If this or any other offence should arise after the Action, it should be pleaded according to the fact, because the Plaintiff has, upon such defence being pleaded, a right to discontinue without payment of costs ; but the formal commencement and conclusion, to the further maintenance of the action, need not be used, as the plea will sufficiently appear, without these formula, to be only a bar to further proceedings. If the plea does not state whether the defence arose before or after the action, the Plaintiff should be entitled to treat it as a plea of matter arising before action.*]

PLEAS IN ACTIONS FOR WRONGS, INDEPENDENT OF CONTRACT.

That he did not commit the assault.

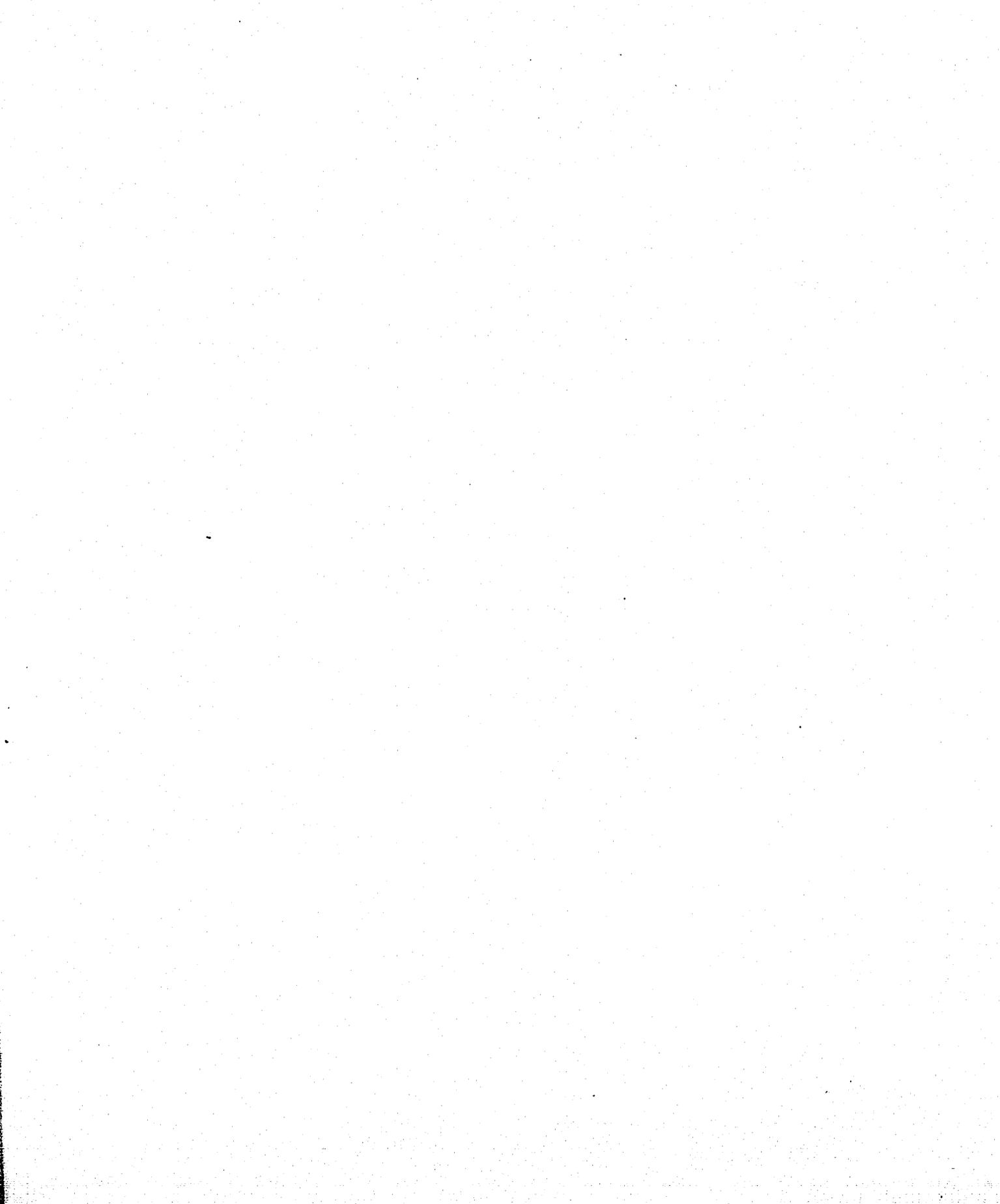
That he did what is complained of by the Plaintiff’s leave.

That the Plaintiff first assaulted the Defendant, who thereupon necessarily committed the alleged assault in his own defence.

REPLICATIONS.

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