

Government had not used the slightest influence over them, and had given them no directions save to give as full and correct an account of the proceedings as was possible. And he had especially impressed upon them the necessity of giving prominence to those gentlemen who did not often address the house, when they brought forward subjects in which they or their constituents were personally interested. It had been found impracticable to carry out the system of verbatim reporting to its fullest extent, as it would be impossible to find room to publish the reports in that form. He believed that the case of which Mr. Campbell complained was one of some hardship, but he thought it was more the result of accident than design. He thought that the way in which the work of reporting had been performed last session was exceedingly creditable to the officer who had charge of that important department. As regards the important act for quieting titles in Cape Breton, he would say that every dollar received from the sale of those Crown lands instead of going into the general revenues, was expended upon the roads in the section where the lands were situate. Not only was the Act liberal in its spirit, but it had been liberally carried out.

Mr. Archibald regretted to hear such observations as had fallen from the hon. member for Victoria. With regard to Cape Breton, he believed that both parties in the House had all along been inclined to do that island justice. It had been, indeed, favored, in respect to land, in a way that Nova Scotia had never been treated. He could not feel that it was right for gentlemen representing Cape Breton to come up and endeavor to create the impression that there was any attempt to do an injustice to Cape Breton.

The discussion of the Cape Breton land question was continued for some time and after several gentlemen had spoken.

Hon. Mr. Shannon said he would be glad when the field day promised by the hon. gentleman arrived. He contended that Cape Breton was only a part of Nova Scotia—it was a mere geographical term; and that it was injurious to the public interests for gentlemen to endeavor to excite these sectional jealousies.

Mr. Tobin said he thought that the whole difficulty had arisen from the fact of there being no member from the Island of Cape Breton in the Government.

Mr. Bourinot denied emphatically that such were the motives that influenced the members from Cape Breton.

Mr. Killam said that the exhibition which had just been made would give some idea of the scenes that would continually occur in the General Parliament if the scheme of Confederation were carried out.

Hon. Prov. Sec. replied that he would only say, that if the voice of our 19 members in the General Parliament would be as potent as those of the Cape Breton representatives were now in the Assembly of Nova Scotia, he was perfectly satisfied with the position and influence this Province would have in the event of Confederation.

Several petitions were presented by Hon. Mr. Shannon, Mr. D. Fraser and Mr. Jost.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

Hon. Prov. Sec. laid on the table correspondence relative to the Lieutenant Governor's cruise last summer to the Eastward.

Mr. Blanchard presented a petition from Long Point, Inverness, against the School Act.

Hon. J. McKinnon presented 21 petitions, signed by 1600 persons in the county of Antigonish against the scheme of Confederation.

Mr. Tobin presented the petition of the Mac Gold Company complaining of injustice in reference to the forfeiture of certain claims.

Mr. Caldwell presented a petition from Cape Breton against Confederation.

Mr. J. McKinnon presented four petitions from Antigonish on the subject of the School Act. All 2 petitions respecting a road that is in contemplation between Port Mulgrave and Tracadie.

Mr. Churchill presented a petition from Windsor, and a bill in reference to the incorporation of the Commercial Bank.

Mr. Bill presented a petition, against the School Law.

Hon. Jas. McDonald then presented the annual Trade returns and made the usual

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

We have been favored with a copy the accounts for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1865. In addition to which the Hon. Financial Secretary gave an estimate of the receipts and expenditure for the three months to the end of the year; so that a comparison might be instituted between 1865 and 1864.

We can only give some of the more important figures from these voluminous documents.

By way of introduction the Hon. gentleman remarked that he had great pleasure in being able to congratulate the house and country on the very great increase of trade during the past year to which these papers refer. Perhaps at no time in the previous history of the province has the same rapid development in every branch of commerce been exhibited. These returns exhibit, among other things, a comparative statement of the value of imports entered at each port for 1865 and 1864. In 1865, the imports were \$6,445,042; in 1864, \$10,201,391; in 1864, \$12,004,642. Excise and Customs duty for the nine months of 1865, was \$592,618.70, against \$564,955.66 in 1864, being an increase of \$27,663.04. The light duty within the same period, shows an increase of \$7,712.25—the amount in 1865 being \$39,199.20, and in 1864, \$39,375.25. In 1865, the importations from Great Britain were \$3,875,492, and in 1864, \$6,407,843.

or an increase of \$1,555,150. From the British American Colonies, the amount in 1865 was \$1,215,621, and in 1864, \$1,189,066, or a decrease of \$26,555. From the British West Indies, the amount in 1865 was \$286,280, and in 1864, \$440,767, or an increase of \$154,487. From the United States the amount of imports in 1865 was \$3,857,765 and in 1864, \$4,303,026, or an increase of \$445,261.

The exports from the country exhibit something like the same ratio of increase. In 1865 the exports were \$6,546,488 against \$7,172,816 in 1864, showing an increase in favour of this year of \$626,328. In 1865, the exports to Great Britain were \$320,540, and in 1864, \$330,523, or a slight increase of \$10,183. To the B. W. Indies in 1864 it was \$1,899,031 or an increase of \$184,676 over 1863. To the United States in 1865 we exported \$1,869,772, and in 1864, \$2,436,770, or an increase of \$567,998. It will be perceived we export much more largely to the States than to any other country in the world, the total amount of Exports is \$7,172,816 or an increase of \$626,328.

The Receiver General's account to the end of the financial year, shows a balance in hand of \$225,150.96. On the Customs and Excise duties there is an increase of \$127,860.14; on light duties of \$7,712.65; on the railway revenue of \$15,126.57; on the gold fields of \$14,984.33; on the Crown Land Revenue of \$18,200.10; on the Post Office Receipts of \$5,868.00—making an increase from these sources for 9 months of 184,751.79. The royalty upon coal in the 12 months of 1865 was \$36,001.19; in the 9 months of 1864, it was \$37,867.10, or an increase of over \$1800. The licenses to search for and work mines was \$5,040.00 in 9 months of 1864 against \$1,690.00 in the whole of 1863.

The large amount of specific duties arises from a very few articles. The total amount collected is \$313,582.78, of which \$274,448.80 is derived from five or six articles. For instance spirits of all kind yield \$136,101.44; or an increase of \$17,287.04 over 1863. Wine, \$16,019.30 or an increase of \$4,280.14. Brown Sugar, \$39,459.46 or a decrease of \$1,032.06. Molasses, \$32,717.80 or a decrease of \$3287.27. Black Tea, \$45,327.06, or an increase of \$3556.54. Tobacco, \$9125.90; Ale and Porter \$3961.42; Ale and Porter manufactured in this country \$2162.40. And the balance on all other articles paying specific duties is \$39,163.40.

The receipts from gold for the 12 months of 1864 is 20,918 oz. against 14,000 oz. in 1863. This amount calculated at \$18 per oz., or less than the actual value, gives \$386,324. This sum the Fin. Secretary thought might be added to the exports of the country. Another branch of the exports of the country which should be added is the Shipping.

He read the following Comparative Statements

Vessels entered Inwards for 1863 and 1864.			
	NO.	TONS.	CREWS.
1863.....	6,628	712,359	45,164
1864.....	6,821	858,389	45,919
Increase..	583	146,030	925

Vessels cleared Outward for 1863 and 1864.			
	NO.	TONS.	CREWS.
1863.....	5,705	719,916	44,982
1864.....	5,563	776,460	41,357
Increase..	148	56,544	3,695

Vessels Registered to 30th September, 1863 and 1864.			
	NO.	TONS.	ESTIMATED VALUE.
1863.....	3,589	309,554	\$6,985,999
1864.....	3,748	364,864	11,388,878
Increase..	209	55,310	\$4,402,879

New Vessels Registered in 1863 and 1864.			
	NO.	TONS.	VALUE.
1863.....	207	46,562	\$1,982,814
1864.....	304	73,458	2,946,304
Increase..	97	26,896	\$963,490

The excise and customs duties up to the 30th Sept. was \$692,818.70. The same duties up to 31st December reach \$999,309.55, or within a shade of one million—showing an increase on the year of 187,320.24. From these services there is an increase on the public receipts of the country of \$217,844.10 as compared with the previous year.

The Fin. Secretary congratulated himself on being able to give so gratifying an announcement of the satisfactory financial condition of the country. The people of Nova Scotia he said enjoy, at the present moment, an amount of material prosperity in connection with all their affairs, that is not surpassed by any other country in the civilized world.

Some questions were asked by several members.

Mr. Annard said our trade returns, though improved in some respects, by no means compare favourably with those of New Brunswick or Canada. He knew, from his own experience, that we cannot expect to have the returns as perfect until there is more assistance in the Financial Secretary's office. If he could help the hon. gentleman in making an improvement in this particular he should be most happy to do so.

Hon. Prov. Sec. said the chief difficulty arises in the outports of the country, and not in the office of the Financial Secretary.

Hon. Atty. Gen. said the difficulty lies deeper than gentlemen think. He knew that in his own county cargoes of cattle are sent away without being cleared at all.

Hon. Atty. Gen. remarked that the present trade returns are an evidence of the work that is now thrown upon the office; in consequence of certain improvements that have been introduced, the size of the book is nearly doubled. This shows that the amount of labour has also equally increased.

The house in Committee passed the Sydney and Louisbourg Railway Bill. A Bill to incorporate the International Coal and Railway Company. After which the Committee adjourned and the House resumed.

Mr. Annard asked the Government for a return of all correspondence, if any, since the first day of January, 1863, between the Executive Government and the Imperial authorities respecting the Militia and the Military and Naval Defences of Nova Scotia.

Mr. King presented a petition from Douglas against Confederation.

Mr. Hatfield, a petition from Israel Harding, for a patent for a new system of tanning.

Dr. Brown petitions against the School Act, and two against Confederation.

Mr. Ray, a petition from Wilmot against the School Bill.

Hon. Mr. Shannon presented a petition from the Wesleyan Conference in reference to Dalhousie College.

Hon. Prov. Secretary laid on the table of the house the Receiver General's Railway accounts for the past year.

Mr. Hill, a petition from the inhabitants of Hants County, on the subject of the Railway rates.

Mr. Miller presented a petition on the subject of the protection of the fisheries and the necessity of some regulations for the setting of nets at Port Hood Island. Also one from Little Arichat praying for aid to improve the harbor.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23.

Mr. Hill presented several petitions one of which was to enlarge the powers of the trustees and Governors of Acadia College. Also a bill in accordance with the prayer of the latter petition. He laid on the table of the house the annual returns of Horton Academy.

Mr. Tobin presented a petition from a number of merchants of Halifax praying for the establishment of a light house at Little Hope.

Mr. Locke and Mr. Churchill urged upon the Government the construction of this light.

Mr. Colin Campbell presented several petitions.

Mr. Bourinot asked the Government whether it was the intention to re-erect the light house burnt down at Flint Island last year.

Hon. Prov. Sec. replied that that matter was under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. Kaulback presented the petition of trustees of Baptist parsonage house and lot at North West, for authority to sell the same—and to apply the proceeds to repairs of Baptist meeting-house at that place.

Mr. Blanchard presented a petition from the township of Windsor, setting forth that a number of inhabitants had paid their railway rates, whilst a large proportion had not done so. Petitioners view this as a hardship, and ask that the House should return their rates to them unless the rates are enforced in the case of all equally.

Hon. Prov. Sec. was glad to learn that the refusal of parties to pay these rates was in a fair state of adjustment. Every effort would be made by the Government to enforce the law.

Mr. Robichau presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Long Island, praying an act to change the name of certain places in the county of Digby.

Mr. Pr. presented several Halifax bills.

Petitions for various objects were presented by Messrs. C. J. Campbell, Donkin, King, Whitman and McKay.

Pictou Railway.—Hon. Prov. Sec. laid on the table the Report of the Chief Engineer on the Pictou Railway; He would say in reply to the question of the hon. member for Pictou (Mr. McKay) as to why Mr. Laurie's route had been abandoned, that this Report contained the reasons which influenced the Government in adopting the line now being constructed. He had no detailed estimate of the cost, but he was authorized to state that the whole line would be constructed inside of \$2,000,000.

FRIDAY, Feb. 24.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Blanchard, Hon. Atty. Gen. and Mr. Lawrence.

The following Bills were read a third time, and finally passed;—to incorporate the Sydney and Louisbourg Railway Company; to incorporate Clyde Coal Mining Company; to amend the Act to incorporate the International Coal and Railway Company.

Mr. Caldwell introduced a bill to incorporate the Sydney and Bras d'Or Steamboat Company.

Petitions were presented by Hon. Atty. Gen. Mr. Smith, Mr. Bourinot Mr. Ray, Hon. Mr. McKinnon, Mr. Archibald, Mr. Blanchard and Mr. Pryor.

Mr. Miller begged to draw the attention of the Financial Secretary to a petition of somewhat an unusual character from Jas. Barron, who had been the means of saving several lives from shipwreck.

It was referred to a special Committee of Messrs. Levesconte, McFarlane and Miller.

Mr. S. McDonnell presented six petitions from Inverness against Confederation.

Labrador Fisheries.—Hon. Prov. Sec. laid on the table, the correspondence asked for by the member for Lunenburg (Mr. Kaulback), in reference to the duties levied by the revenue officers of Newfoundland upon the outfits of Nova Scotia fishermen.

Hon. Atty. Gen. said that one of the grievances complained of by our fishermen was that they had to pay a duty upon salt, which in this country goes duty free, but in Newfoundland the fishermen are taxed for it.

Mr. Kaulback said this was a question, however, not only of interest to his own county, but of vast importance to the province generally; for to a greater or less extent nearly every county in the province was interested in the fisheries. He invited the aid of hon. gentlemen from all parts of the province to assist him in redressing the grievances under which our fishermen labored. He did not wish at that time to enter into a discussion of the Reciprocity treaty, which no doubt conferred some advantages upon us, yet he could not help saying that he had always entertained a strong opinion as to the way in which our fisheries had been summarily bartered away by the British Minister at Washington, without our being consulted in the matter. It could not be denied that some advantages of trade had been derived from that treaty, but the immediate consequence had been that while mackerel commanded \$20 per barrel in former times, they now only brought \$10.

Mr. Jost said the fishermen did not complain of being taxed upon goods landed in Newfoundland; but upon their outfits which are never landed.

Hon. Atty. Gen. read a letter from the Custom House officer at St. John, stating that salt was the only article the tax was levied upon.

Mr. Levesconte said the Newfoundland Government did not tax Americans at all, though they had just as much right to levy duties from them as from our fishermen.

Mr. Archibald said that the whole difficulty would cease as soon as Confederation was a fixed fact.

Mr. Kaulback hoped the House would not wait until confederation took place, and expressed a hope that when the matter had been again explained to the Newfoundland government they would recognize the injustice of the exaction.

Lunatic Asylum Report.—Hon. Prov. Sec. laid on the table the annual Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane.

The report states that, on the first of January, 1864, there were on the record 142 patients, 75 males and 67 females. Since that period 23 of each sex, 46 in all, have been admitted, making the total number treated this year, 188. The daily average number for 1864 has been 151. 16 males and 18 females have been discharged, leaving our present number 164. Of those discharged, 18 have been restored, 6 more or less improved, and 10 have died. The rate of recoveries reckoned on admissions, has been 89 per cent; the average of 6 years was 85 per cent. The mortality rate, reckoned on the daily average number, has been for this year 6.62 per cent; the former proportionate rate for 6 years was 4.78 per cent. The average mortality rate since the opening of the Hospital, reckoned upon the whole number treated in each year, has been 8.61 per cent. The entire number admitted since January 1st, 1858, has been 329, of whom 175 have been discharged, in addition to 4 who, at the date of this Report, are absent on trial.

Hon. Prov. Sec. also laid on the table the Annual Report of the Board of Works; also, the Annual Report of the Poor's Asylum.

Mr. Longley asked the Financial Secretary to furnish the house with the number of light houses in the province, and the salaries of the officers thereof.

Hon. Prov. Sec. laid on the table copies of correspondence relative to the new commercial code of signals.

Mr. Kaulback hoped the House would not wait until confederation took place, and expressed a hope that when the matter had been again explained to the Newfoundland government they would recognize the injustice of the exaction.

Mr. Kaulback hoped the House would not wait until confederation took place, and expressed a hope that when the matter had been again explained to the Newfoundland government they would recognize the injustice of the exaction.

Mr. Kaulback hoped the House would not wait until confederation took place, and expressed a hope that when the matter had been again explained to the Newfoundland government they would recognize the injustice of the exaction.

Mr. Kaulback hoped the House would not wait until confederation took place, and expressed a hope that when the matter had been again explained to the Newfoundland government they would recognize the injustice of the exaction.

Mr. Kaulback hoped the House would not wait until confederation took place, and expressed a hope that when the matter had been again explained to the Newfoundland government they would recognize the injustice of the exaction.

Mr. Kaulback hoped the House would not wait until confederation took place, and expressed a hope that when the matter had been again explained to the Newfoundland government they would recognize the injustice of the exaction.

Mr. Kaulback hoped the House would not wait until confederation took place, and expressed a hope that when the matter had been again explained to the Newfoundland government they would recognize the injustice of the exaction.

Mr. Kaulback hoped the House would not wait until confederation took place, and expressed a hope that when the matter had been again explained to the Newfoundland government they would recognize the injustice of the exaction.

Mr. Kaulback hoped the House would not wait until confederation took place, and expressed a hope that when the matter had been again explained to the Newfoundland government they would recognize the injustice of the exaction.

Mr. Kaulback hoped the House would not wait until confederation took place, and expressed a hope that when the matter had been again explained to the Newfoundland government they would recognize the injustice of the exaction.

Mr. Kaulback hoped the House would not wait until confederation took place, and expressed a hope that when the matter had been again explained to the Newfoundland government they would recognize the injustice of the exaction.

Mr. Kaulback hoped the House would not wait until confederation took place, and expressed a hope that when the matter had been again explained to the Newfoundland government they would recognize the injustice of the exaction.

Mr. Kaulback hoped the House would not wait until confederation took place, and expressed a hope that when the matter had been again explained to the Newfoundland government they would recognize the injustice of the exaction.

Mr. Kaulback hoped the House would not wait until confederation took place, and expressed a hope that when the matter had been again explained to the Newfoundland government they would recognize the injustice of the exaction.

Mr. Kaulback hoped the House would not wait until confederation took place, and expressed a hope that when the matter had been again explained to the Newfoundland government they would recognize the injustice of the exaction.

Mr. Kaulback hoped the House would not wait until confederation took place, and expressed a hope that when the matter had been again explained to the Newfoundland government they would recognize the injustice of the exaction.