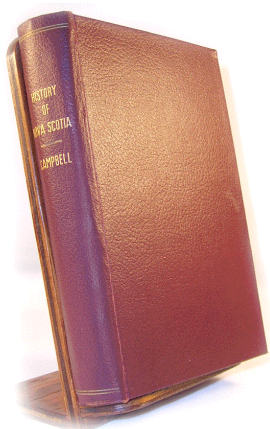


The Archive CD Books Project exists to make reproductions of old books, documents and maps available on CD to genealogists and historians, to cooperate with libraries, museums and record offices to scan and digitize their collections for free, and to provide money to renovate old books in their collection.

NOVA SCOTIA
in its
Historical, Mercantile and Industrial Relations - 1873
by **Duncan Campbell (1819-1886)**
CA0173



To view the contents of this CD we recommend the use of Adobe® Acrobat Reader™. Use the the “forward” and “back” buttons to browse through the pages, alternatively use the “Contents” or “Index” bookmarks to search for specific information and then use the bookmarks and / or the “forward” and “back” buttons, or the scroll bar, to go to the relevant page number.

This book has been formatted for text searches using Acrobat Reader™. While the OCR program we use to generate the searchable index for this book achieves accuracies in the high 90% area errors remain.

There is no substitute for human reading.

For more books on CD from Archive CD Books, see the web pages at:
<http://www.archivecdbooks.ca/>

[For more books on Nova Scotia click anywhere in this line.](#)

This book has kindly been loaned to The Project by a friend of Archive CD Books. Please join with us in thanking them for making this valuable resource available to you for your research and interest.

NOVA SCOTIA,

IN ITS

Historical, Mercantile and Industrial Relations,

BY

DUNCAN CAMPBELL,

HALIFAX, N.S.



MONTREAL:

JOHN LOVELL, 23 AND 25 ST. NICHOLAS STREET.

1873.

P R E F A C E .

THERE are already two historical works on Nova Scotia—one by Thomas C. Haliburton, and the other by Beamish Murdoch, both natives of the Province; the former an author of unquestionable genius, and the latter one who bequeaths to his country a work containing, in three volumes, a body of facts, in chronological order, which will continue to be consulted in coming generations as a valuable literary deposit. The interesting narrative of Haliburton closes with the year 1763—embracing only two hundred and forty-two pages—the latter part of his first volume consisting of a chronological table of events, extending from 1763 to 1828, and his second volume being devoted to a Statistical account of the Province. Mr. Murdoch's history, so far as published, comes down to the year 1828.

While the writer has availed himself of the labors of his predecessors, he hopes the structure of his story, as well as much of the matter which it embodies, will be found so different from the narratives already produced, as not to be chargeable with undue sameness. To counterbalance the advantage of at least one half of his work being occupied with transactions and facts, of which no previous attempt to give a connected narrative has been made, he has encountered the difficulty, on the one hand, of imparting freshness to a theme whose events have transpired in the present generation, and, on the other, of avoiding exposure to the charge of partiality, in treating of a time when the political fermentation, occasioned by these events, has not entirely subsided.

When the work was undertaken, the writer expected that long before sending it to press, the Dominion Census of 1871 would have been published, in all its important details—thus supplying valuable *data* for determining the last decennial progress of the Province in its mercantile,

agricultural, and manufacturing interests. Only one volume, however, of the five of which that work is to consist, has yet appeared.

The limits of this book have occasioned the omission of much matter which might prove both interesting and instructive. A greater degree of condensation would have rectified this to some extent, but there might be a corresponding loss in readableness—a characteristic which it was the desire of the writer, if possible, to ensure.

In giving a number of biographies, only a slight excavation has been made in a mine in which, it is to be hoped, some more competent hand will find employment—many departed native worthies not having been even mentioned, whose lives deserve a permanent record.

The analyses of the various coal measures, to be found in the Appendix, have been either furnished by proprietors or agents of the respective mines, or taken from reports of the Commissioner of Public Works.

The copious Index has been prepared with much care and labor, and, it is hoped, will be found to answer its purpose.

The persons to whom the writer has been indebted for assistance are too numerous to mention, but he desires to express his special obligations to Mr. Thomas Beamish Akins, D.C.L., not only for much useful information, but also for access to his excellent library, mainly consisting of a most extensive and valuable collection of books bearing on the Continent of America. He is indebted to the Local Government for access to the unpublished records of the Province, and the temporary use of books and documents from the Legislative Library, of which they are the immediate custodians; also to the Governors of King's College, Windsor, for the perusal of prize essays, in manuscript, on some of the Counties of the Province, and to Messrs. Venables and Creed, librarians, for their invariable courtesy and kindness.

Halifax, October, 1873.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

Discovery of America—Sebastian Cabot—His voyages—The Indians—Their origin—Early civilization—The Mic-Macs—Their manners and customs—The wigwam—Indian etiquette—Condition of the women—Craving for excitement—Their Language—Religion—Belief in supernatural agencies—Traditions—Population—Mode of living—Treatment by the Government—Indian settlements in the Dominion..... 13

CHAPTER II.

Baron de Léry's attempt to make a settlement—Landing of Verazano at Cape Breton—Robert Thorne's voyage—Jacques Cartier's voyage up the St. Lawrence—Mr. Hore's expedition—Sufferings of the party on Newfoundland—Their rescue—Early settlement of Cape Breton—The Fisheries—First voyage of Sir Humphrey Gilbert—His second voyage—The loss of the "Squirrel"—Attempt at colonization by the Marquis de la Roche—Sufferings of the expedition at Sable Island—Sable Island—Its natural features—Its wild horses—The wreck of the "Arno"—Arrival of Sieur de Monts—He sails up the Annapolis Basin—Beauty of the scenery—Poutrincourt resolves to settle in Annapolis—De Monts ascends St. John river—Winters on the Island of St. Croix—Sufferings of the colonists—Arrival of Pontgrave from France—De Monts returns to France—Discovery of the wild vine at Annapolis—News from France—Departure of the colonists from Port Royal—Arrival at France—Return of Poutrincourt—Baptism of the Indians—Arrival of Jesuits from France—They settle in Penobscot—Capt. Argal's attack on Penobscot—He destroys Port Royal—Death of Poutrincourt—Lescarbot's History of the French Colonies in America 27

CHAPTER III.

Sir William Alexander—Receives a grant from James I, and sails for Nova Scotia—Sir David Kirk takes Port Royal—Defeats the French fleet—Surrender of Quebec—Claude de la Tour—His efforts to seduce his son from French allegiance—Treaty of St. Germain—Restoration of territory to France—Arrival of the French Governor—Division of the province between Charnisé and Charles de la Tour—Their rivalry and disputes—La Tour gets aid from the Bostonians—Capitulation of La Tour's fort to Charnisé—His cruelty to the garrison—Death of Madame de la Tour—Death of Charnisé—La Tour succeeds him as Governor—Seizure of the French forts by Major Sedgewick—Oliver Cromwell's policy—Death of La Tour—Limits of Nova Scotia—Efforts of the French to regain it—Their success—Reluctance of Sir Thomas Temple to give it up—Progress of the province—Population—Character of the French governor—Taxation of coal—War between France and England—Sir William Phips—He commands expedition from Boston to attack Port Royal—Surrender of the fort—Revocation of the conditions of capitulation by Sir William Phips—He attacks Quebec—Disasters of the expedition—Barbarities practised by the Indians on English settlers—Nova

Scotia again transferred to France by the treaty of Ryswick—War again declared—An expedition from Boston attacks Port Royal and is repulsed—M. Subercase—He strengthens Port Royal—His efforts to colonize the country..... 49

CHAPTER IV.

Strong feeling in Nova Scotia against the French—Francis Nicholson commands an expedition directed against Port Royal—Condition of the garrison—Capitulation of the fort—The British take permanent possession of Port Royal—Discontent of the Acadians under British rule—Policy of Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada—Mission of General Nicholson to England—A formidable expedition sails for Quebec—Encounters disaster in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and returns to England—Britain gains permanent possession of Nova Scotia by the treaty of Utrecht—General Nicholson appointed Governor—Queen Anne's letter to him—The French resolve to build a fort at Louisbourg—M. De Costabelle invites the Acadians to settle in Cape Breton—They decline—M. De la Ronde Denys—M. De Boularderie—Resolutions of the Acadians to continue faithful to the French Throne—They refuse to swear allegiance to the British Crown—Letters of Colonel Vetch and Thomas Caulfield—General Phillips succeeds General Nicholson as Governor—Phillips' letter to the Board of Trade—His letter to Lord Cartaret—He proposes a conference with the Acadians—Paul Mascarene's letter to the Board of Trade—Cobequid—Chignecto—Indians attack settlement at Canso—The Governor's report on the state of the province..... 67

CHAPTER V.

Lawrence Armstrong appointed Governor—His death—Return of General Phillips—He retires to England—Succeeded by Paul Mascarene—His life and administration—His despatch to the Secretary of State—War declared between France and Great Britain—The French besiege Port Royal and retire—Fortress of Louisbourg—Its extent and position—Proposal to attack it—Governor Shirley of Massachusetts raises an expedition, commanded by William Pepperell—The co-operation of the fleet—Landing of the troops—The siege—The capitulation—Rejoicings in New England—Capture of French prizes—Mortality among the troops—The French take measures to recapture Louisbourg—Duke D'Anville's expedition—Partial destruction of the fleet—Arrival at Halifax—Death of D'Anville—Death of Admiral D'Estournelle—Return of the fleet to France—Governor Mascarene's policy towards the Acadians—Failure of M. Marin's expedition—De Ramazay captures Grand Pré—Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle—Restoration of Cape Breton to France..... 84

CHAPTER VI.

Inducements offered to emigrants—Lord Halifax—Arrival of Cornwallis at Halifax—Early settlement of the town—Lieut. John Creighton—Spread of disease in the colony—Its causes—Installation of Governor Cornwallis—Appointment of a council—Negotiations with the Acadians—They present an address to the Governor—His reply—Progress of the colony—Hostility of the Indians—Retaliatory measures—Joseph de la Loutre—His hostility to the British—Letter of the Bishop of Quebec—Loutre's influence with

the Indians—Cornwallis returns to England—His character and administration—Succeeded by Governor Hopson—His despatch to the Lords of Trade—Arrival of German emigrants at Halifax—Hopson sails for England and is succeeded by Charles Lawrence—Disturbances at Lunenburg—The “Nova Scotia Chronicle”—Expedition from Boston attacks and captures Fort Beauséjour. 97

CHAPTER VII.

The Acadians—The necessity for their removal from the Province—The Abbé Raynal’s “Philosophical and Political History”—His description of the Acadians—Character of the Clergy—Character of the Acadians—They finally decline to take the oath of allegiance—Measures for their removal—Colonel Winslow—His address to the Acadians at Grand Pré—Their embarkation—Destination—Reception at Virginia, Carolina, &c.—The policy of the British Government in connection with the Acadians—Conduct of Governor Lawrence. 116

CHAPTER VIII.

Chief Justice Jonathan Belcher—His life—Legislative power of Governor and Council doubted—Governor Lawrence objects to the calling of an Assembly—The people petition the Crown—Lawrence’s despatch to the Lords of Trade—Their reply—The first House of Assembly—The Governor’s opening speech—The business of the House—Jonathan Binney—William Nesbitt—War declared against France—Arrival of Admiral Holborne at Halifax—Dispersion of his fleet—Arrival of the fleet under Admiral Boscawen—Landing of the troops at Gabarus Bay—Investment of Louisbourg—Capitulation of the fortress—Gallant conduct of General Wolfe—His expedition to Quebec—The siege—Battle on the Plains of Abraham—Death of Wolfe—Death of Governor Lawrence—His character—Destruction of Louisbourg—Domestic policy of Lawrence—His efforts to induce immigration—Division of the land—Arrival of immigrants—Jonathan Belcher succeeds to the Governorship—His despatch to the Lords of Trade—Establishment of townships at Horton, Cornwallis and Falmouth—Rebuilding of the dykes—Road-making—Social condition of the people—Settlements in Annapolis, Granville, Chester and Dublin—Dissolution of the House of Assembly—Treaty with the Indians—Capitulation of St. Johns, Newfoundland, to four French men-of-war—Alarm at Halifax—Measures of defence—Transportation of Acadians to Massachusetts, and their return—Lord Colville takes possession of St. Johns—Declaration of peace—North America ceded to Great Britain. 133

CHAPTER IX.

Early settlement of New England—Educational system—Boston—Character of the people—Protest of William Pitt against the passage of the Stamp Act—Alienation of the Colonists—Passive attitude of the Nova Scotians—Circular of the Massachusetts House of Representatives to House of Assembly—Its reception—Tone of public opinion in Boston—Prohibition by the Imperial Government of mining operations in Nova Scotia—Reasons therefor—Increased hostility of the Colonists to Great Britain—Beginning of hostilities—Precautionary measures of Governor Franklin—Depredations by the Colonists in the Bay of Fundy—

Major Legge is appointed Governor—His inquiry into the expenditure of the Province—His character—New England privateers—Independence of the United States—Arrival of Loyalists in Nova Scotia—The Rev. Jacob Bailey—His early life—His arrival in Halifax—His singular appearance—Rev. Dr. Breynton, Rector of St. Paul's—Arrival of refugees at Annapolis—Death of Mr. Bailey—Civil and religious rights of Roman Catholics—Constitution of the Province of New Brunswick—Arrival of Prince William Henry in Halifax—His reception—Charges against Judges Deschamps and Brenton—Speech of Major Barclay—Decision of the House..... 154

CHAPTER X.

Arrival of Governor Wentworth—Dissolution of the House of Assembly—Declaration of war between France and England—Measures for the defence of the Province—Numerical strength of the Militia—Arrival of Prince Edward in Halifax—A sketch of his life—His reception in Halifax—Loss of H.M. Ship *La Tribune*—The Prince's Lodge—H. R. H. meets with an accident, and returns to England—Is created Duke of Kent—Appointed Commander-in-Chief in British America—His arrival—Finally leaves for England—Appointed Governor of Gibraltar, and is recalled—His marriage—Birth of Princess Victoria—His death—Judge Haliburton's letter to Sir John Hervey in reference to the character of the Prince—His benevolence—He establishes Regimental Schools—Louis Ignace de Salaberry—The Prince's correspondence with the Salaberry family—Edward Salaberry—Amelia Salaberry..... 176

CHAPTER XI.

Arrival of Maroons in Halifax—Their history—Cudjoe, Chief of the Maroons—His submission to British authority—Rebellion of the Maroons—Death of Colonel Fitch—Mission of Colonel Quarrell to Havannah—The Chasseurs del Rey and their dogs—Surrender of the Maroons to General Walpole—Their transportation to Halifax—They settle in Preston—Resolution of the Jamaica House of Assembly respecting the support of the Maroons—Their letter to W. D. Quarrell—Their removal to Sierra Leone—Their character—Appearance—Language—Social habits—Their return to Jamaica—The Administration of Sir John Wentworth—His hostility towards Collenham Tonge—He is superseded by Sir George Prevost as Lieutenant-Governor—Sir George takes a tour through the Province—Laying the foundation stone of the Province Building—Sir John Coape Sherbrooke succeeds as Lieutenant-Governor—Declaration of war between Great Britain and the United States—Money voted by the Assembly for general defences—Captain Broke of the frigate *Shannon*—He sails from Halifax for Boston—Challenges the U. S. frigate *Chesapeake*—The contest—Narrow escape of Captain Broke—Capture of the *Chesapeake*, and death of Captain Laurence—Arrival of the vessels at Halifax—Burial of Captain Laurence and the first lieutenant of the *Chesapeake*—Captain Broke receives a baronetcy, and retires from the service—His death—Opinion of the American Court of Investigation as to the causes of the capture of the *Chesapeake*—Conclusion of the war by the Treaty of Ghent—Termination of the war between France and Great Britain—Celebration of the event in Halifax—Governor Sherbrooke appointed Governor-in-

Chief of the British North American Provinces—His departure—
Is succeeded by the Earl of Dalhousie..... 197

CHAPTER XII.

Lord Dalhousie's speech to the Legislature—The letters of "Agricola"
Congratulation of the author by Lord Dalhousie—"Agricola" is
appointed Secretary to the Provincial Agricultural Association—
Is solicited to disclose himself—His reasons for writing under an
assumed name—First meeting of the Agricultural Society—
Mr. John Young reveals himself as the author of the letters—A
sketch of his life—His character—Mr. Elkington's system of
drainage—Smith's system—Acts passed by the British Parlia-
ment respecting drainage—Drainage in Great Britain—Establish-
ment of schools by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel
in Foreign Parts—Project for the establishment of a public seminary
in the Province—Opening of King's College—Its exclusive-
ness—Establishment of Pictou Academy—Lord Dalhousie founds
Dalhousie College—Aid denied from the British Legislature—
Proposed union of the colleges—Basis of union—Opinion of Lord
Dalhousie in reference to it—Its rejection by the Archbishop of
Canterbury—Opinion of the Colonial Secretary with regard to
union—Walter Bromley—He establishes schools in Halifax—
Inaugurates Sabbath School work in the Province—Present
system of road management—Lord Dalhousie suggests a survey
of the Province—Indifference of the House on this subject—
Presentation by the Assembly of a star and sword to Lord Dal-
housie on his assuming the Governor Generalship of Canada—
He declines to accept them—He revisits Nova Scotia—His recep-
tion in Halifax..... 220

CHAPTER XIII.

Lieutenant-General Sir James Kempt assumes the Governorship—
Annexation of Cape Breton to Nova Scotia—Death of Rev. Dr.
E. Burke—A sketch of his life—Destructive fire in Shelburne
County—John and James Croskill—Extensive fire in Miramichi
—Sufferings of the inhabitants—Election of Lawrence Cavanagh,
a Roman Catholic, to the Assembly—He refuses to take an oath
condemnatory of his faith—The Home Government petitioned
to dispense with the declaration against Roman Catholicism—
Sir James Kempt's road policy—Sir James Kempt receives the
Governorship of Canada—Appointment of Sir Peregrine Maitland
as Lieutenant-Governor—John A. Barry, Member for Shelburne
censured by the House for improper language during debate—
He refuses to make an apology—Is suspended by the House—
Barry charges the committee with falsehood—Is committed to
prison, and rescued by the mob—The editors of the "Acadian
Recorder," and "Free Press" reprovved by the House of Assem-
bly—Origin of quit rents—Dispute between the Council and the
House of Assembly on the subject of Brandy duties—Opening of
the House of Assembly—Speech by the Governor—Renewal of
the brandy dispute—Sketch of the Rev. Dr. James Macgregor—
Formation of Temperance Societies in the Province—First ap-
plication of steam in the Province—The Halifax Mechanics' In-
stitute—Departure of Sir Peregrine Maitland—The Hon. T. N.
Jeffrey appointed Administrator of the Government—Policy of the
British Government in appointing Governors..... 248

CHAPTER XIV.

- Opening of Parliament—Speech by the President—Resignation of Chief Justice Blowers—Banking—Opening of the session of 1834—Mr. Stewart's attack on the constitution of the Council—Arrival of Sir Colin Campbell—Convention of Temperance Societies in Halifax—The Governor's speech at the opening of the session—Discussion on the subject of the quit rents—Efforts of the House for the extension of trade—Attack on the Municipal Government of Halifax by Joseph Howe, editor of the "Nova Scotian"—The magistrates sue him for libel—Howe undertakes his own defence—Speech of James F. Gray—Defence of Mr. Howe—The Chief Justice's address to the jury—The verdict—Lord Durham appointed Governor-General—Is waited upon by delegates from Nova Scotia—Introduction of steam communication between Great Britain and Halifax—Establishment of the Cunard Line—The Allan Line—Completion of the railway between Albion Mines and New Glasgow..... 287

CHAPTER XV.

- Biographical sketches of S. G. W. Archibald, Thomas C. Haliburton, Charles R. Fairbanks and Hugh Bell..... 331

CHAPTER XVI.

- Political agitation for responsible Government—The Colonial Secretary's despatch to Sir John Harvey—Howe's resolutions relative to responsible Government—The Lieutenant-Governor refuses to receive them—Controversy between the Governor and the Assembly—The Assembly ask for his removal—Political meeting in Halifax—Mr. Howe's connection with the "Morning Chronicle"—Assembly pass a resolution favorable to the annexation of Cape Breton to Nova Scotia—Lord Falkland's despatch to the Colonial Secretary relative to Mr. Howe's conduct—The reply—Mr. Howe accused of writing against the Governor—The Governor takes a tour through the Province—His reception—Agitation for responsible Government in Canada—Banquet given to the Hon. William Young in Toronto—Responsible Government in New Brunswick..... 338

CHAPTER XVII.

- Advocacy of railway extension in the Province—Sketch of the Abbé Segoyne—Howe's letter in reply to the charge of being a mendicant—Destructive fire in St. John's, Newfoundland—Departure of Lord Falkland—Is succeeded by Sir John Harvey—Hon. J. W. Johnston—His administration—His reply to the correspondent of the "Patriot"—Society for the repeal of the union between Great Britain and Ireland—Sketch of Judge S. S. Blowers—Appointment of Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant as Governor—Presentation of plate to Bishop Connolly—Visit of the Governor-General to Halifax—Mr. Howe appointed Chairman of the Railway Board—Re-construction of the Government—Railway extension—Ratification of the Reciprocity Treaty—Industrial Exhibition of 1854—War between Britain and Russia—Mr. J. W. Johnston's Prohibitory Liquor Bill—Mr. Howe's speech—Remarks on the temperance question..... 361

CHAPTER XVIII.

General election of 1855—News of the fall of Sebastopol—Captain Vickers—Captain Parker and Major Welford—Presentation to General Williams by the Legislature—Conclusion of the Crimean War—Mr. Howe's letter on railway riots and Catholic commentators—Change of Government—The General Mining Association—Debate on the subject of coal mines—The Indian Mutiny—Major General Inglis—First Atlantic cable—Appointment of Earl Mulgrave as Governor—Resignation of M. I. Wilkins—General election of 1859—Majority of the Opposition—Disqualification of several members—Opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown—Resignation of the Government—Arrival of the Prince of Wales at Halifax—His reception—Death of Chief Justice Haliburton—His life—Martyrdom of Rev. G. W. Gordon and wife at Eromango—Martyrdom of Rev. J. D. Gordon and John Williams—Death of Prince Albert..... 389

CHAPTER XIX.

International Exhibition of 1862—Contributions from Nova Scotia—Excellence of the fruit—Formation of the Fruit Growers' Association—Death of Hugh W. Blackader—General election of 1863—Defeat of the Government—The new administration—The opening of the Legislature—Debate on Dr. Tupper's Education Bill—Remarks on the educational question—Death of Dr. A. Gesner—Appointment of Hon. J. W. Johnston to the office of Judge in Equity—Reconstruction of the Government..... 418

CHAPTER XX.

Arrival of Governor MacDonnell—Dr. Tupper's resolutions respecting the union of the Maritime Provinces—Previous history of Confederation—Proposed conference at Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Political parties in Canada—Arrival of delegates from Canada at Charlottetown—Proposed union of the British North American Provinces—Banquet to the delegates at Halifax—Convention at Quebec—Adoption of John A. Macdonald's resolutions—Public meeting in Halifax respecting the Quebec scheme—Colonial Secretary's despatch to the Governor-General relating to the constitution of the Legislative Council—The Canadian Legislature address Her Majesty in favor of union—Opposition to the measure in New Brunswick—Change of policy in New Brunswick—Debate on Dr. Tupper's resolutions advocating union of the British Provinces in North America—The conference of delegates at London—The amended resolutions..... 431

CHAPTER XXI.

Sir Fenwick Williams appointed Lieutenant-Governor—Opening of the Legislature—Reply to the address of the Governor—Debate on Mr. Stewart Campbell's amendment—Prorogation of the House—Administration of the Government by H. Blanchard—Arrival of the s.s. *England* with cholera on board—Professional services of Drs. Slater, Gossip and Garvie—Death of Dr. Slater—Result of the election of 1867—The new Government—Meeting of the House—Mr. Wilkins moves for an address to the Queen, praying for a repeal of the union—The Anti-confederate delega-

tion to London—Duke of Buckingham's despatch to Lord Monck, relative to repeal—John Bright's motion in the House of Commons—Protest of the delegates on leaving England—Mr. Howe accepts the situation—Visit of Prince Arthur to Halifax—Loss of the s.s. *City of Boston*—Death of the Hon. Joseph Howe—His early life—Appointment as Lieutenant-Governor—Character.... 449

CHAPTER XXII.

Province of Nova Scotia—Its position—Extent—General features—Soil—Climate—Prevalence of rain—Account of a visit to the fruit show at Somerset—Advantages of Nova Scotia for farming.. 474

CHAPTER XXIII.

The coal fields of Nova Scotia—Their extent—Annual production—First attempt at mining in Cape Breton—Annual output at the various mines—The coal question in Great Britain—Trades Unions—Extent of the British coal fields—The Iron ores of the province—Their extent—The Potter mine at Clementsport—Iron ore near Whycocomah and Port Hood..... 484

CHAPTER XXIV.

The Gold Mines of Nova Scotia—First discovery of Gold in the Province—Reasons for the failure of Mining operations—The total quantity of Gold produced—Gold Mines of Australia as compared with those of the Province—Silver ore..... 496

CHAPTER XXV.

The Fisheries of Nova Scotia—Their value—The Fisheries of British Columbia—The necessity for a general inspection law—Number of Fishermen in the Province..... 469

CHAPTER XXVI.

Population of Nova Scotia—Number of Houses in the Province—Religion of the People—Their origin..... 504

CHAPTER XXVII.

Advantages enjoyed by Nova Scotia for Manufacturing enterprise—Manufacturing progress in Belgium and Switzerland—Measures necessary to effect an increase of population—Attempt to establish a Cotton Factory in Halifax—Causes of past failures—The Machine trade of the Province—Notice of several Factories—The necessity for a Dry Dock at Halifax—The Ship-building trade and its origin—The Mechanics of the Province—Mechanics' Institutes in Ontario—Present duty..... 506

CONCLUSION..... 518

APPENDIX..... 520

ADDENDA..... 530

INDEX..... 531

CHAPTER II.

Baron de Léry's attempt to make a settlement—Landing of Verazano at Cape Breton—Robert Thorne's voyage—Jacques Cartier's voyages up the St. Lawrence—Mr. Hore's expedition—Sufferings of the party on Newfoundland—Their rescue—Early settlement of Cape Breton—The Fisheries—First voyage of Sir Humphrey Gilbert—His second voyage—The loss of the "Squirrel"—Attempt at colonization by the Marquis de la Roche—Sufferings of the expedition at Sable Island—Sable Island—Its natural features—Its wild horses—The wreck of the "Arno"—Arrival of Sieur de Monts—He sails up the Annapolis Basin—Beauty of the scenery—Poutrincourt resolves to settle in Annapolis—De Monts ascends St. John river—Winters on the Island of St. Croix—Sufferings of the colonists—Arrival of Pontgrave from France—De Monts returns to France—Discovery of the wild vine at Annapolis—News from France—Departure of the colonists from Port Royal—Arrival at France—Return of Poutrincourt—Baptism of the Indians—Arrival of Jesuits from France—They settle in Penobscot—Capt Argal's attack on Penobscot—He destroys Port Royal—Death of Poutrincourt—Lescarbot's History of the French colonies in America.

The aborigines had roamed the continent, hunting and fishing, waging war and concluding peace for unknown ages, undisturbed to any appreciable extent by any foreign people; but European enterprise was about to extend its operations, though at first on a limited scale, to the extreme eastern portion of it. The first attempt at settlement here seems to have been made by the Baron de Léry in the year 1518. Arriving on the coast late in the season, and being thus unable to construct houses for his people before the winter set in, he wisely resolved to return to France, leaving part of his live stock at Canso and the remainder on Sable

CHAPTER IX.

Early settlement of New England—Educational system—Boston—Character of the people—Protest of William Pitt against the passage of the Stamp Act—Alienation of the Colonists—Passive attitude of the Nova Scotians—Circular of the Massachusetts House of Representatives to House of Assembly—Its reception—Tone of public opinion in Boston—Prohibition by the Imperial Government of mining operations in Nova Scotia—Reasons therefor—Increased hostility of the Colonists to Great Britain—Beginning of hostilities—Precautionary measures of Governor Franklin—Depredations by the Colonists in the Bay of Fundy—Major Legge is appointed Governor—His inquiry into the expenditure of the Province—His character—New England privateers—Independence of the United States—Arrival of Loyalists in Nova Scotia—The Rev. Jacob Bailey—His early life—His arrival in Halifax—His singular appearance—Rev. Dr. Breyn-ton, Rector of St. Paul's—Arrival of refugees at Annapolis—Death of Mr. Bailey—Civil and religious rights of Roman Catholics—Constitution of the Province of New Brunswick—Arrival of Prince William Henry in Halifax—His reception—Charges against Judges Deschamps and Brenton—Speech of Major Barclay—Decision of the House.

THE peace of Paris gave to Great Britain a line of colonies, extending from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. The designation New England was applied to Massachusetts which then included Maine and New Hampshire—Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Boston was the most important city in all the States, and was tacitly acknowledged the common capital of the New England colonies, if not of the entire American colonial sisterhood. The Puritans, who laid the foundation of New England, first landed in the year 1620, near Cape Cod, on

CHAPTER XX.

Arrival of Governor MacDonnell—Dr. Tupper's resolutions respecting the union of the Maritime Provinces—Previous history of Confederation—Proposed conference at Charlottetown, P. E. I.—Political parties in Canada—Arrival of delegates from Canada at Charlottetown—Proposed union of the British North American Provinces—Banquet to the delegates at Halifax—Convention at Quebec—Adoption of John A. Macdonald's resolutions—Public meeting in Halifax respecting the Quebec scheme—Colonial Secretary's despatch to the Governor-General relating to the constitution of the Legislative Council—The Canadian Legislature address Her Majesty in favor of union—Opposition to the measure in New Brunswick—Change of policy in New Brunswick—Debate on Dr. Tupper's resolutions advocating union of the British Provinces in North America—The conference of delegates at London—The amended resolutions.

SIR Richard Graves MacDonnell having been appointed Lieutenant-Governor, arrived in Halifax, in June, 1864, and assumed the government of the Province.

Dr. Tupper introduced a resolution in the Assembly, bearing on the union of the Maritime Provinces; but before giving any details as to the action of the Legislature on the subject during the session of 1864, it is necessary that a brief statement of the previous history of Confederation should be given.

It is, perhaps, impossible to determine the exact period when the subject of a union of the Provinces of British North America was first publicly mooted. As we have already incidentally stated, Francis Nicolson, who was ap-

CHAPTER XXIII.

The coal fields of Nova Scotia—Their extent—Annual production—
First attempt at mining in Cape Breton—Annual output at the
various mines—The coal question in Great Britain—Trades Unions
—Extent of the British coal fields—The Iron ores of the province
—Their extent—The Potter mine at Clementsport—Iron ore near
Whycocomah and Port Hood.

NOVA SCOTIA has become famous for the extent of its coal fields, and the excellence of the quality of its coal. It is impossible to form an approximate estimate of the quantity of the mineral in the Province, as the formation has not been sufficiently explored. Mr. John Campbell, of Dartmouth, estimates the entire quantity of the carboniferous area in the Maritime Provinces as about eighteen thousand square miles, and that at least the half of that area, or nine thousand square miles, are in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The Secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade states in his report for last year, 1872, that the known profitable working area is about two thousand two hundred square miles; the number of acres being one million four hundred and eight thousand, and the contents of each acre being estimated at thirty thousand tons—the total available supply amounting to 42,240,000,000 tons. Professor Leslie says: "The Albion Mines' beds are very extraordinary deposits—they form an exception to all the phenomena of coal in all the British Provincial coal regions. Nothing like them has been discovered in the Provinces. The thickest beds of Cape Breton, East Coast, are never over twelve feet, and usually under nine feet; but here we have one bed—the main seam—thirty feet six inches thick, of which twenty-four feet are good coal, the other half being poor coal and black shale in intermediate layers. The enormous quantity of coal here presented can only be estimated properly by those who have been used to the vast operations on the grey ash part of the anthracite region, where the regular thirty feet vein yields at least twenty millions of tons to the square mile after all deductions have been made." Mr. Richard Brown published, in 1871, a book on the coal fields and coal trade of Cape Breton, in which he says—and he is a first-rate authority—that although the total thickness of the Sydney coal measures has not been correctly made out, there is good reason to conclude that from Burnt Head to Glace Bay, where the highest known bed occurs, down to the millstone grit, it is not much under seven thousand feet. The Sydney coal field—the most extensive in the Province—extends from Mira Bay on the east to Cape Dauphin on the west, a distance of thirty-one miles—a tract of country occupying an area of about two hundred square miles. These facts are mentioned as merely indicating the extent of the Nova Scotia coal fields which are only beginning to be duly appreciated. As evidence of the rapidity with which this portion of the resources of the Province is being developed we present a list of the coal mines opened in Cape Breton since

CHAPTER XXVI.

Population of Nova Scotia—Number of Houses in the Province— Religion of the People—Their origin.

The population of Nova Scotia at the taking of the Census in 1861 was 330,857; when taken in 1871 it was 387,800, showing an increase in ten years of 56,943. It will be observed by the following table that the populations respectively of Cumberland, Colchester and Inverness are very nearly the same.

Population of 1861 and 1871 compared by Electoral Districts within their present limits, (1872.)

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.	Territorial Superficies in acres.	Population.		Representa- tion.
		1861	1871	
Hants.....	753,000	17,460	21,301	1
King's.....	519,000	18,731	21,510	1
Annapolis.....	837,000	16,753	18,121	1
Digby.....	653,500	14,751	17,037	1
Yarmouth.....	471,000	15,446	18,550	1
Shelburne.....	607,000	10,668	12,417	1
Queen's.....	681,900	9,365	10,554	1
Lunenburg.....	714,000	19,632	23,834	1
West Halifax.....	278,282	32,699	37,008	1
East Halifax.....	1,063,750	16,092	*19,955	1
Cumberland.....	1,031,875	19,533	*23,518	2
Colchester.....	837,000	20,045	23,331	1
Pictou.....	720,496	28,785	32,114	1
Antigonish.....	353,520	14,871	16,512	1
Guysborough.....	1,060,000	12,943	*16,555	1
Inverness.....	886,800	19,967	23,415	1
Victoria.....	767,000	9,643	11,346	1
Cape Breton.....	748,000	20,866	26,454	2
Richmond.....	398,880	12,607	14,268	1
Totals of Nova Scotia.....	13,382,003	330,857	387,800	21

The number of *inhabited* houses in Nova Scotia in 1861 was 49,563, and of vacant 1,918; in 1871 the numbers were, *inhabited*, 62,123; vacant, 2,351. The number of houses building in 1861 was 1,738; in 1871 only 1,451; showing that there was more enterprise in the building trade in the former year than in the latter, or in another aspect of the subject, that in 1871 the faith of persons accustomed to invest capital in houses is less in an adequate return than it was in 1861. While there is at present no increase of population which would warrant extreme briskness in the business of house building, yet the prospects of a considerable increase of popu-

APPENDIX.

A.

From the report of the Indian branch of the Department of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, 1872 :

INDIANS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis.....	63	Queens.....	83
Colchester.....	31	Shelburne.....	28
Cumberland.....	44	Antigonish.....	93
Digby.....	224	Yarmouth.....	20
Guysborough.....	48	Cape Breton.....	188
Halifax.....	115	Inverness.....	138
Hants.....	168	Richmond.....	78
Kings.....	61	Victoria.....	69
Lunenburg.....	50		
Pictou.....	125	Total.....	1,326

B.

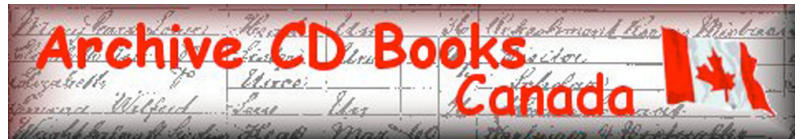
The English Commissioners say (page 519): "Purchas, in his *Pilgrims*, speaking of the plantations the English had made in 1602—three years before the epoch fixed by the French as the beginning of their attempts to settle in Acadia—gives a very particular description of that country, then called by the Indians Mawooshen, and takes notice of the rivers Pemaquid and Sagadahock, and the towns of Penobscot, Kennebeck and Maragrove, from which names the English call the inhabitants of these towns and rivers Pemaquid, Sagadahock, Penobscot, and Kennebeck Indians; and L'Escarbot—an author much relied upon by the French Commissaries in their memorial—in his *Histoire de la Nouvelle France*, published in 1609, speaks of the several parts belonging to the English in Acadia at his arrival in that country in the year 1606."

C.

Letter of Queen Anne to Francis Nicholson :

Trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well. Whereas, our good brother the most Christian King, hath, at our desire, released from imprisonment on board his galleys, such of his subjects as were detained there on account of their professing the Protestant religion. We being willing to show by some mark of our favor towards his subjects how kind we take his compliance therein, have, therefore, thought fit hereby to signify our will and pleasure to you, that you permit such of them as have any lands or tenements in the places under our Government in Acadia and Newfoundland, that have been, or are to be yielded to us by virtue of the late treaty of peace, and are willing to continue our subjects, to retain and enjoy their said lands and tenements without any molestation, as fully and freely as other our subjects do or may possess their lands or estates, or to sell the same, if they shall rather choose to remove elsewhere. And for so doing, this shall be your warrant, and so we bid you heartily farewell. Given at

	Page		Page
Revisits Halifax. Festivities in his honor	247	Number of Scholars at the schools in 1847.....	367
DALHOUSIE COLLEGE. Proposed union with King's College.....	239	Facts brought to light by census of 1861	427
D'ANNVILLE DUKE, heads an expedition against British North America.....	92	Eaton and Frazer.....	517
Dies at Chebucto (Halifax).....	92	ELGIN, LORD, Governor General of Canada.	
DARTMOUTH TOWN OF, founded. The inhabitants massacred by Indians.....	108	Visits Halifax.....	376
Proposed Canal from, to the Basin of Minas.....	260	EMIGRATION. See Immigration.....	147
Ferry boat first propelled by steam.....	282	"ENGLAND," S.S. Arrives at Halifax with cholera on board.....	455
DAVIDSON HUGH, Appointed a Member of Governor Cornwallis' Council.....	103	EXPEDITIONS TO NOVA SCOTIA	
DAWSON DR. J. W. Quotation from his work on Agriculture (Note).....	234	Sir Wm. Alexander's.....	49
DENYS NICHOLAS, Develops resources of Cape Breton.....	60	Oliver Cromwell's.....	56
DENYS M. DE LA RONDE, Removes from Newfoundland to Louisburg.....	74	Duke D'Anville's. Its formidable character.....	92
His appreciation of resources of Cape Breton.....	74	Delayed by contrary winds and scattered off Sable Island.....	92
DESBARRES Wm. F. Member of the Reform Administration.....	367	A remnant of, arrives at Chebucto, (Halifax).....	92
DESCHAMPS ISAAC, Judge of Supreme Court. Accused of maladministration.....	173	Ravaged by disease at Chebucto.....	93
DESENDAYES M. JEAN. Priest of Annapolis, corresponds with Governor Mascarene..	86	Death of Admiral D'Anville and D'Estournelle.....	92
DIGBY. Visited by De Monts.....	39	Part of the fleet sunk, and the remnant return to France.....	93
DISSENTERS. Number of, in 1827.....	311	Hon. Edward Cornwallis'.....	99
DODD HON. E. M. Communication addressed to, by Governor Falkland.....	354	EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Number of adherents in 1827.....	311
Offers to resign his Solicitor Generalship	366	ESTOURNELLE, ADMIRAL D', succeeds Admiral D'Anville in command of expedition against British America His death.....	92
DOUCETTE JOHN, Succeeds Thos. Caulfield as Governor of Annapolis.....	78		
DOYLE MR. Member of Assembly. Moves for the public deliberations of the Council.....	308	F	
Member of the Reform administration.....	367	FAIRBANKS, CHAS. R. Speech on the necessity of a conciliatory policy towards the Council.....	278
DOYLE, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR C. H. Governor of Nova Scotia.....	424	Biographical sketch of.....	335
DRAINAGE. Remarks on.....	231	His special talent as a pleader.....	336
DUCHAMBON, M. Governor of Louisburg. Address to the Garrison.....	90	FALKLAND, VISCOUNT. Governor of Nova Scotia.....	345
Proposes terms of capitulation.....	90	Advocates general assessment for educational purposes.....	348
DURHAM, LORD. Governor General of Canada. Receives a deputation from the Lower Provinces.....	325	Dissolves House of Assembly.....	351
Resigns his office and returns to Britain..	325	Demands explanation from Messrs. Howe, Uniacke and McNab, on their resigning their seats in the Council.....	352
Submits to Parliament his report on Canadian affairs.....	327	His defence of his policy.....	352
E		Complains to the Home Government of Mr. Howe's conduct.....	365
EDUCATION IN NOVA SCOTIA. First efforts to educate the people.....	234	Dogget verses on. Appear in "Nova Scotian".....	356
First public school erected in Halifax.....	234	Takes a tour through the Province.....	356
Windsor College founded.....	235	Mr. Howe's letter addressed to.....	362
Dalhousie College founded.....	239	Sails for England. Character of his administration.....	362
State of, in 1836.....	306	Controversy as to his consistency as a politician.....	363
Act amended. Lord Falkland recommends general assessment.....	348	FALMOUTH. Flourishing state of the township of, in 1760.....	148
Committee of the House recommend general assessment system.....	367	FELIX, PERE. A leader of the Acadians.....	78
		FERGUSON, J. Member of the Anti-confederate Government.....	458
		FIRES, At Yarmouth.....	252
		At Halifax. Fire Brigade.....	416



LICENSE AGREEMENT (Download):

Copyright © 2005 Archive CD Books Canada inc.

These images are supplied for information and personal research only.

You may not publish or sell any of the data contained on this file in printed, electronic or any other format without prior written consent. You may not advertise, or provide, a lookup service of the contents of this product for personal gain or reward. A non-commercial, free, single lookup may be performed to assist a friend or acquaintance in their historical research but a period of at least six months must pass before providing that same individual with a further single non-commercial free look-up service from this recorded data.

If you wish to copy this file for your own purposes or to freely pass it on to another you must copy the entire file as it came to you without any omissions or alteration. If you copy this product to a third party you must do so with this license intact and included.

By downloading this file you have not acquired title or ownership of the software materials or data contained in it. This license grants you a limited, non-exclusive, non-transferable license to use the software only. This license permits only a single user on a single site to access the file at any given time. (For multi-user licensing or for library use please contact Archive CD Books Canada Inc. at the address given below.) If you wish to copy the contents of the file to a CD-ROM or other permanent storage medium for data backup purposes the CD-ROM must be stored under your personal supervision and you shall prevent it from being used by anyone else.

You are prohibited from translating, disassembling, recompiling or reverse engineering any part or the whole of the software.

The software may not be loaned, rented or leased or be used for any form of remunerated gain.

There is no warranty of any kind expressed or implied on the quality or content of this freely downloadable file. By downloading the file you agree that Archive CD Books Canada Inc. will not be held responsible for any malfunction, incorrect operation or damage, directly or indirectly caused by the downloading, storage or use of this software.

If you do not agree with the terms of this license you will take steps to delete or otherwise remove the file from your computer system and its storage system immediately without further use. All conditions of this license agreement apply to each copy of the file no matter how they were acquired.

This license agreement is governed by the laws of Canada.

Archive CD Books Canada Inc.
P O Box 11
Manotick
Ontario, K4M 1A2
CANADA