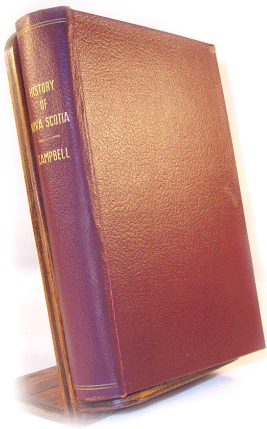


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NOVA SCOTIA
in its
Historical, Mercantile and Industrial Relations - 1873
by **Duncan Campbell (1819-1886)**
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NOVA SCOTIA,

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.

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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

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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

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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.

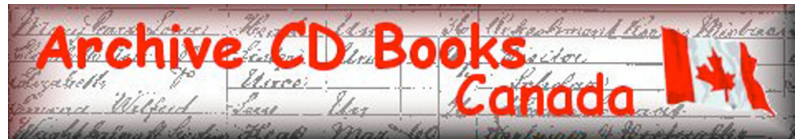
The English Commissioners say (page 519): "Purchas, in his *Pilgrims*, speaking of the plantations the English had made in 1602—three years before the epoch fixed by the French as the beginning of their attempts to settle in Acadia—gives a very particular description of that country, then called by the 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

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