

1st. The magnitude of the North American dominions of Great Britain is nearly equal to the whole extent of the two Russias; it is almost double that of the totality of the European continent, and is more than twofold greater than the Persian empire under Darius, or the Roman empire, in the plenitude of its power. As will be seen by the following table, the dominion of the crown of England extends over an aggregate surface of about 4,000,000 of geographical square miles, or upwards of 4,700,000 square *statute* miles, of which superficies a little more than 3,400,000 square miles are land, and about 1,300,000 water, including, in the calculation, the arctic waters intervening between the remotest discoveries of Parry and the coasts of the continent, which waters, though they must eventually come under the denomination of an open sea (*mare liberum*), after the full establishment of the existence of a north-west passage, may probably be at present considered closed (*mare clausum*), Great Britain being, in fact, possessed of its shores as far as discoveries have gone. Be this as it may, however, we have comprised its surface, in the gross estimate, upon the grounds that we have just stated*.

If the mere magnitude of these immense possessions is of a nature to arrest attention, their geographical position is no less calculated to open our eyes to their importance. On the east they confine the broad basin of the Atlantic Ocean, on the west their coasts are lashed by the surges of the Pacific, on the north they stretch to the utmost bounds of the known polar regions, and on the south they are bounded by an almost immeasurable frontier, extending across the whole continent, and separating them from the territories of one vast and ambitious republic. Touching at some points, the very temperate latitudes of 42° and 41° north, an immense habitable section enjoys a climate, in every respect suitable to the cultivation of the earth, the maturity even of delicate fruits and flowers, and highly salubrious to the health of man. A soil

* Such a proposition, if deemed too comprehensive, is not, however, more extravagant than the claim, propounded by Russia, to the exclusive navigation of part of the Pacific Ocean lying between the north-west coast of America and the north-east and opposite coast of Asia. Vide Correspondence between the Chevalier de Politka, Russian Ambassador to the United States, and John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State. 1822.

equally adapted to the pursuits of agriculture, and possessing exhaustless stores of minerals and timber. The most splendid river on the globe throws open to them an internal navigation of 2,000 miles, whilst the numberless large tributaries to this chieftain stream open a thousand collateral avenues to the heart of the country, north and south, and offer to the trader and the agriculturist a convenient means of carrying their goods and their produce to the shipping, which is to convey them to British and foreign markets.

Of the great aggregate superficies, as mentioned above, not more than 126,500 square miles appear to have been as yet surveyed, actually, or merely explored, and of this extent, about six millions and a half of acres (*numero rotundo*, about one-twelfth), are now under cultivation, in the whole of the colonies. This mere twelfth of the lands, hitherto explored, sustains a population of about 1,400,000 souls, and assuming that the lands thus explored (which are but a comparative fraction to the whole) should, alone, be settled in the same ratio, the population they are capable of supporting would exceed 16,000,000. How soon this large population will be computed in the western possessions of Britain, may fairly be collected from the extraordinary increase which has taken place within the last six years. In 1825 the North American colonies, and other parts of the continental dominions in America, contained about 900,000 inhabitants; they are now, from correct data, estimated at about 1,400,000, and thus appear to have increased in the ratio of 44 per cent. during the short term of six years; continuing to augment in the same proportion, the population would about double itself every 13 years. We may, then, compute, without subjecting ourselves to the charge of being visionary, that, in less than half a century, the number of inhabitants spread over the British possessions in America will not fall short of 16,000,000.

In considering the density of population with reference to three objects,—one as regards the lands in cultivation,—another as relates to habitable territory,—and a third as refers to the gross surface of the British possessions in question,—we shall find that, as to the first point, the density stands in the proportion of $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres per person, or about 116 persons to the square mile; as to the second, that there are about two souls to the square

mile; and as to the third, that there are at least three miles and a half to each person. By habitable territory, we mean such parts of the country as lie to the south of latitude 48° north, and within the probable pale of eventual settlement in the lapse of half a century or thereabouts.

Vast as is the field we have just described, for the support of a very large population, possessed as it is of every requisite to render it desirable as a region for the abode of man, how important do not these colonies become as the theatre of British emigration? Contemplating them in that light, they present to the mind various points of deep interest. That there exists, in the mother country, a redundancy of labouring population, seems to be universally admitted, and hence it becomes desirable to throw off the superfluity, to prevent the evils of pauperism; yet this labour itself, which exceeds the demand at home, is a valuable commodity, and should still, if possible, be directed towards augmenting the national wealth, instead of its passing to a foreign land, to enrich a rival state, and probably add strength to the sinews of an enemy. The British colonies offer the means of, happily and advantageously, retaining this valuable commodity, within the precincts of the realm. The subjects of the metropolitan country, transplanted to the British soil in America, continue as closely as ever linked to the parent state, equally, if not far more useful to it in enhancing the national wealth, and become an additional rampart to repel any invasion of territory, co-operating, as they would do, with the stanch and loyal native inhabitants of those provinces, in the defence of their adopted country—a country that must be endeared to emigrants from the United Kingdom, if it were but for the analogy of its free institutions. The value of colonies, and the benefits arising to the mother country from the emigration of the unproductive or restless class of its inhabitants, are sketched in a work attributed to Mr. Burke:—"It may be reckoned one very great benefit of our possessions in that part of the world (meaning America), that besides the vast quantities of our fabrics which they consume, or seamen that they employ, and our revenues that they support, they are a vent to carry off such spirits, whom they keep occupied, greatly to the public benefit. Our dominions are so circumstanced, and afford such a variety, that all dispositions to business, of what kind

soever, may have exercise without pressing upon one another. It is, besides, a great happiness, that unfortunate men, whom unavoidable accidents, the frowns of fortune, or the cruelty of creditors, would have rendered miserable to themselves and useless to the public, may find a sort of asylum, where, at least, they often succeed so well as to have reason to bless those accidents which drove them from their country, poor, deserted, and despised, to return to it in opulence and credit*." Such are the opinions and sentiments of a great statesman, upon this subject, and their wisdom and justness are corroborated every day by the circumstances of the British North American colonies. How these have benefited from emigration may be seen by the rapid increase of population shown in the following table.

Account of the European settlements in America.

General View of the British Provinces in North America, showing their Territorial Extent, the Proportions thereof covered by Water, the Acres under Cultivation, the Population, and the Density of Population in the Provinces and Territories.

BRITISH DOMINIONS IN NORTH AMERICA.	Superficies of the land in square statute miles.	Surface of the water in square statute miles.	Average number of square miles surveyed. in their vicinity partially explored.	Average number of acres under cultivation.	POPULATION.			Number of inhabitants to a square mile in each province or territory.	Number of acres under cultivation to each inhabitant.	Number of square miles to each inhabitant in the British dominions in North America.
					1806.	1825.	1831, January.			
Provinces and Territories.										
Lower Canada	205,863		45,000	3,500,000	250,000	450,000	561,051	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Upper Canada	95,125		33,000	1,250,000	70,718	157,841	220,000	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
New Brunswick	26,704		11,000	410,000	35,000	72,932	93,700	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Nova Scotia	14,031	105,000	9,000	700,000	65,000	104,000	139,334	9	5	
Cape Breton	3,125		1,000	85,000		16,000	28,802	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	
Prince Edward Island	2,159		1,500	189,000	94,676	28,657	50,700	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Newfoundland	35,923		16,000	240,000	26,505	63,644	75,900	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Total Land Superficies, British Provinces	392,928		126,500	6,374,000	459,412	891,074	1,169,487	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hudson Bay Territory	525,000	330,000								
Western, or Indian Territory, extending to the borders of the Polar Seas and Pacific Ocean	1,800,000	200,000								
North Polar Territory and Sea, up to the latest discoveries 78° north about	1,400,000	700,000								
Total Land Superficies	3,407,928	1,335,000								
		3,407,928								
Total Superficies British Dominions North America		4,742,928								
					Grand Total	. . . . .	1,319,487			3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Of the total extent of land in cultivation, one-third only, on a grand average, is under crop, and therefore supplies the corn of the country, making one and two-thirds of an acre of cropped land per soul; but in Lower Canada it averages two and a half acres per soul, and in Upper Canada one and one-eighth.

2d. Colonies are not only important because of their territorial extent, and their consequent capabilities of supporting a large population, but their importance may be also measured by the nature and scope of their trade. The transatlantic possessions, at large*, of Great Britain, tested by this rule, will be found to yield to no part of her colonial empire; indeed, if we look at the superior populousness of our oriental dominions, as compared with those in the west, and contrast the amount of the British trade in those opposite quarters, we shall find that the western has a decided advantage over the eastern trade, even in the strict computation of figures.

The aggregate amount of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported in 1828 appears from the Year Book (1831) to have been 36,812,756*l.* sterling, declared value. Of this sum the colonial trade covers about 10,000,000*l.*, and this latter sum is chiefly divided between the east and the west, in the following manner†:

PRINCIPAL COLONIAL TRADE TO THE EAST.	{	East India Company's territories, Ceylon and	}	4,256,582
		China		
		New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land		443,839
				<hr/> 4,700,421
COLONIAL TRADE WESTWARD	{	British North American colonies	1,691,044	
		British West Indies	3,289,704	
			<hr/>	4,980,748
Excess of the amount of the western, over the eastern, colonial trade				<hr/> £ 280,327

The population of British India probably exceeds seventy-five millions; that of Australia is comparatively insignificant (about 40,000 souls). On the other side, the population of the West Indies and the North American provinces combined scarcely amounts to 2,000,000, and of this number nearly half a million are blacks‡; we therefore have a British population, beyond the western ocean, not one thirty-ninth in number of that in the British East Indies, employing a larger capital in

* Including therefore the West Indies.

† Year Book, London, 1831.

‡ Guthrie's Atlas.

trade—a capital increasing every year in a rapid ratio, keeping pace with the fast increase of population.

If, again, we compare the western colonial trade with the British commerce carried on with the United States of America, and measure it by a similar scale of population, the colonial trade will be found to enjoy the same advantage in this case as in the former. The United States contain about 12,000,000 of inhabitants, and the declared value of exports from the United Kingdom to that country, in 1828, is stated at 5,810,315*l.** sterling, or in the proportion of about 9*s.* 8*d.* per person, whilst the demand for British and Irish produce and manufactures in the North American colonies is nearly quadruple that amount per person; and if the proportion be taken with reference to the white population of the British West Indies, and that of those colonies combined, the ratio of the colonial and the American demand will stand as seven to one, nearly (7 to 1).

The value of any particular trade, to any given country, can also be ascertained by the nature of the article which is its object. Thus timber and hemp, to a maritime country, are of vital consequence, and such articles ought to be encouraged preferably to the importation of diamonds and pearls. The staples of our continental colonies in America are timber, ashes, peltries, bread stuffs, and salt provisions, besides fish from our Newfoundland and St. Lawrence Gulf fisheries. Hemp must eventually become another and a very abundant and valuable staple, as it requires but a first and judicious impulse, to render its cultivation universal in the Canadas, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, whose soils and climate are so well adapted to its production. Flax can scarcely yet be deemed an article of trade, it being raised in bare sufficiency for domestic use, but this also might be advantageously encouraged for exportation. The lower colonies abound with exhaustless mines of valuable coal, and England may boast of another Newcastle and Sunderland in her Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, to say nothing of New Brunswick, in which province considerable veins of coal have also been discovered. Gypsum is common

* Year Book, 1831.

in all these provinces, and marbles, of various descriptions, are found in extensive quarries in Canada. In fact the mineral treasures of the country, though scarcely yet explored, are of vast intrinsic worth, and we have no doubt but that the progress of improvement, and the pursuits either of science or speculation, will lead to the development of many other of the dormant sources of commercial wealth, lying beneath the earth's surface, as well as above it.

The trade of the colonies of Great Britain in America is rapidly on the increase, and is susceptible of almost unlimited augmentation. Some opinion may be formed of the fund of trade which they offer, by the fact, that the fisheries alone, by a temporary stimulus created during the war, exported produce to the amount of upwards of £2,000,000 sterling*.

The following table† will show the steady value of the colonial trade, under its official estimate, up to 1825:—

J. M'Gregor. The details are as follows:—

1814.			
1,200,000 quintals fish	.	at 40s.	£2,400,000 0
20,000 ditto core fish	.	12s.	12,000 0
6,000 tons cod oil	.	32l.	192,000 0
156,000 seal skins	.	5s.	39,000 0
4,666 tons seal oil	.	36l.	167,976 0
2,000 tierces salmon	.	5l.	10,000 0
1,685 barrels mackarel	.	30s.	2,527 10
44,000 casks caplin sounds and tongues	.	.	44,000 0
2,100 barrels herrings	.	25s.	2,625 0
beaver and otter furs	.	.	600 0
pine timber and planks	.	.	800 0
400 puncheons of berries	.	.	2,000 0
			<hr/>
			£2,873,528 10

† Third Report of the Select Committee on Emigration.

Table of Imports and Exports into and from the United Kingdom and the under-mentioned Colonies.

PROVINCES.	IMPORTS into the United Kingdom. Official value.		EXPORTS from the United Kingdom. Official Value.					
			British Produce and Manufactures.		Foreign and Colonial Merchandizes.		TOTAL EXPORTS.	
	1806.	1825.	1806.	1825.	1806.	1825.	1806.	1825.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Lower Canada . . }	158,160	731,855	319,832	916,058	81,868	229,405	401,700	1,145,461
Upper Canada . . }								
New Brunswick . .	19,568	319,559	48,666	402,051	5,189	71,993	53,855	474,044
Nova Scotia . . .		44,548 }		227,853 }		31,343 }		258,696
Cape Breton . . .	29,720	6,864 }	194,714	11,014 }	35,881	1,105 }	230,595	12,119
Prince Edward Island		9,244 }	1,206	32,458 }	222	6,185 }	1,428	38,638
Newfoundland . .	178,064	200,841	211,224	270,282	77,256	46,983	288,480	317,265
Total . . .	385,812	1,312,911	775,642	1,859,211	200,416	387,014	976,058	2,246,223

3d. The trade above-mentioned employs about 2,000 sail of British shipping, giving an aggregate of about 500,000 tons, and navigated by from 20,000 to 25,000 seamen, exclusive of the coasting trade in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and along the shores of Newfoundland, in which a considerable number of minor vessels is engaged in the prosecution of the fisheries. The ratio of the distribution of the above, amongst the North American colonies, is shown by the following table, calculated for the years 1806 and 1825, and taken from the same source:

Number and Tonnage of Vessels to and from the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

PROVINCES.	Inwards.				Outwards.			
	1806.		1825.		1806.		1825.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Lower Canada . . }	90	21,095	732	203,886	97	22,532	662	178,785
Upper Canada . . }								
New Brunswick . .	23	6,818	842	235,097	20	5,637	705	210,071
Nova Scotia . . .	57	12,260	109	25,570	70	15,471	101	24,092
Cape Breton . . .	...	...	15	3,201	1	366	15	3,266
Prince Edward Isl.	...	...	32	6,897	0	1,572	16	3,351
Newfoundland . .	147	16,069	126	14,447	276	35,894	316	43,590
Total . . .	317	56,242	1,856	489,098	470	81,472	1,095	463,155

From the foregoing table we collect that, in nineteen years the number of ships, inwards, from the colonies, increased more than sixfold, and the tonnage, at the end of that period, was 8.6 times as large as it was at the beginning. The shipping and tonnage, outwards, from the United Kingdom, did not increase in so great a ratio, but its increase is nevertheless considerable, the shipping having much more than doubled itself, and the tonnage swelled in its amount almost sixfold of what it was in 1806.

The increase of later years appears to have been far greater. We are not in possession of regular shipping lists for the whole of the colonies in North America, but, in a document before us *, we have the following statement of the arrivals at the Port of Quebec *alone* :—

Vessels arrived.	Tonnage.	Men.	Emigrants.
In 1827 . . 643	154,554	7,210	16,800
1828 . . 718	183,481	8,222	12,500
1829 . . 900	236,565	10,567	17,000
	574,600	25,999	46,300

We find here an advance upon the number of ships, in three years, equal to about 40 per cent., and upon the tonnage, something more than 53 per cent. In the number of seamen employed a large increase is also conspicuous, and amounts to more than 46 and a half per cent. Viewing the foregoing statement as the shipping operations of one port only of the British North American colonies, the prosperity of the trade of the country, whatever may be the outcry against the reputed depression of commercial activity, is sufficiently manifest, and it is, we believe, further confirmed by the fact, which appears acknowledged, that British merchants are seldom involved in considerable losses in the course of their colonial transactions in that quarter, but that, on the contrary, they generally meet with punctual payment, either in money or produce, from their provincial correspondents,—a circumstance worthy of note, as establishing the respectability and stability of the British trade to British America.

* The Quebec Star, February, 1830.

The capital put afloat by emigration alone is by no means insignificant, for the money paid to masters and ship owners by emigrants, for their removal to the colonies, is estimated at about 70,000*l.* during the years 1827, 1828, and 1829. "Thus it appears," says the *Quebec Star**, "that 574,600 tons of shipping have arrived at this port in three years. At two pounds per ton register, this will amount to 1,149,200*l.* This is exclusive of a considerable sum for the inward freight of merchandize from the United Kingdom, computed, in three years, at 50,000*l.* This sum, added to the 70,000*l.* gained by the conveyance of settlers, and the freight above-mentioned, will give a total for the shipping interest engaged in trade with Quebec of 1,300,000*l.* sterling, a little less than half a million annually. All this is obtained by the vessels engaged in that trade only six or seven months in the year, many of them being enabled to make an additional voyage to the West Indies or the southern states."

It is pretty well known, though we have not the regular statement of the facts before us, that a corresponding improvement has taken place in the shipping business of the other seaports of those provinces, as well as at Quebec. Who, then, after giving his candid consideration to the subject, could fearlessly assert that those colonies are idle or burthensome, whose trade and shipping are increasing in so prodigious a ratio—a ratio keeping pace with their fastly multiplying population, and the rapid development of their immense resources? When we reflect that every sail that enters our transatlantic ports is built, owned, and manned by British subjects; that the freight consists, mainly, of British produce and manufactures, and colonial staples; that the wealth of both countries is merely exchanged, and that consequently each confers commercial benefits upon the other—benefits that have a twofold efficacy, from the relation subsisting between parent state and colony—whereby a kind of reaction is produced, the prosperity of one section of the empire contributing to the independence and affluence of the whole:—when, indeed, we take up the subject in this light, the importance which attaches to those provinces becomes too palpable for reasonable denial.

* February, 1830.

England's transatlantic colonies have always been highly valued as the nursery of British seamen, and they must still be continued in great and growing estimation when considered in that light, notwithstanding the endeavours that are sometimes used to impugn their maritime importance. It should not be forgotten that the existence of the Canadas, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, as British colonies, is intimately associated with the preservation of the West Indies, and with the control of the Newfoundland and St. Lawrence Gulf fisheries. Thus the probability, at least, if not the certainty is, that if the North American colonies were ever wrested from Great Britain, England would at once be bereft of her West Indian plantations, and her immense and valuable fisheries, and thus would her "wooden walls" be weakened to a degree commensurate with the magnitude of her present colonial trade to the west.

Doubts have been thrown out in some quarters, questioning the advantages offered by the western colonial trade in the education of mariners; but such doubts must be at once dissipated in the minds of those who have crossed the Atlantic, especially if they have penetrated into the Gulf, and ascended the River St. Lawrence. The storms of the Atlantic yield in nothing to those of the Pacific Ocean. The voyage is indeed shorter, but the seamen are the more active for it, since their lying in port often continues a laborious period of their service, they being then employed in landing their inward, and receiving their outward, cargo. It is, in fact, generally believed that there are more energy and activity in the seamen employed in the western than in the eastern trade; and the rigour of the climate, westward, is doubtless one of the causes of this superiority. But if the traverse navigation of the Atlantic be still deemed only a secondary school for the formation of a good sailor, it will not be denied that the fisheries are admirably adapted to supply a formidable marine. The daring enterprise of the fisherman is known on this side the ocean as well as on the other: it would therefore be idle to dwell upon the boldness, the activity, the extreme collectedness and presence of mind, that characterize that class of navigators, who, apparently naturalized to the element, buffet the

heavy swell of the Atlantic in their frail fishing smacks and vessels, and seem to laugh the ocean's storms to scorn.

4thly. The importance of the North American colonies, as arising from territory, trade, and shipping, may be considered to result from these sources as *direct* advantages. Viewed in a political light, they present other advantages that may be called *relative*, though the benefits conferred upon the mother country by these are quite as direct and demonstrable.

The supplies of timber which Great Britain derives from them are such as to render her, in a great degree, independent of the Norwegian and Baltic trades, should any political event supervene that would interrupt the commercial relations subsisting between this country and that part of the continent. It has been stated, that the Baltic timber trade deserves a decided preference over the colonial, from the quality of the article imported; and it seems that some inattention in the culling of colonial lumber, for British markets, has justified the remark: but the reproach originates far more in the neglect of the trader, than from any real demerits of the article itself. But, however this may be, the colonial timber trade should, nevertheless, be fostered and encouraged, if it were with a view, merely, of carrying on the Baltic trade upon terms the most advantageous; for there is no doubt that the bare knowledge that exhaustless supplies of timber can be drawn from our own colonies, operates as a check upon the exaction of exorbitant terms in our foreign trade; and thus, whether in peace or war, the benefits of our colonial supplies of a valuable maritime article are equally obvious, and too important to be overlooked.

England could easily become equally independent of Russia, as the country whence she derives her stores of hemp, were the cultivation of that plant encouraged in the North American colonies, whose soil and climate are well known to be completely adapted to its growth in great perfection. Thus would the British empire have, within its own bosom, the means of perpetuating and extending its maritime power; aloof from the caprice of commercial treaties, hostile to its naval interests, it might stand confidently upon its own internal resources, and might send forth at all times a vast commercial marine and powerful fleets, built,

rigged, provisioned, fortified, and manned, through the means at its own exclusive disposal, and beyond the control of foreign interference.

Turning our eyes from Europe towards the United States of America, to consider their position with regard to our colonies in the west, the political weight that attaches to the latter, as appendages to Great Britain, strikes the mind with very great force. The United States have a seaboard frontier exceeding 2,000 miles, and although its defence has been a favourite object with the government of that republic, the efficient attainment of that end must be, and indeed, we believe, has been, found extremely perplexing and difficult. The United States, however, have another frontier no less extensive and far more vulnerable—it is the frontier on New Brunswick and the Canadas; three British provinces, which, to use the words of an able writer *, “hang heavily on their flank and rear, and (extending the remark to Nova Scotia) overhang and command their coast.” Here, the geographical position of the British dominions offers a powerful check to the United States, and gives to England a guarantee against their commercial, maritime, and political ascendancy. Let us for a moment suppose that the provinces are involved in the vast American confederacy, and that, therefore, the mouth of the St. Lawrence is in the keeping of American ships-of-war and American forts. The effects are obvious. The whole agricultural wealth of the immense fertile regions, drained by the St. Lawrence, would be poured into the coffers of the republic, the maritime energies of the country would be more than quadrupled, its territorial aggrandizement would be almost incalculable, and yet its chances, and means, of defence be amazingly enhanced, inasmuch, as the extent of frontier would be diminished by about one-half, and the practicability of its protection augmented in a proportionate degree. In the same ratio that the power of the United States would, under such a supposition, be heightened, should the maritime preponderance and the resources of Great Britain be weakened, and she would behold the fairest portion of America in the hands of a rival nation, disposed, already, to measure its strength with her in the contest for naval and commercial superiority.

Henry Bliss, Esquire,

But the supposition we have indulged may, by some, and we apprehend with justice, be considered very speculative; we have entertained it, nevertheless, with a view of pointing out a few of the advantages that would be thrown into the opposite scale, were the colonies ever to pass, by conquest, from their present allegiance to another. Nature, however, seems, in some respects, to have designed things otherwise, and, casting a glance into futurity, when, at some after period, the colonies shall have grown into opulence and power, we dwell far more upon that section of the empire, as forming one collective and independent nation, than as sinking into the American confederacy, as an integral part of their, even now, overgrown union. The St. Lawrence presents to our mind the trunk of a tree that has no necessary affinity with the United States, and seems destined to bear different fruit. It is the prop of a new nation, the avenue to an independent empire, the great highway of a rival, not a dependency; and, therefore, in our contemplation, when that day arrives, which is to witness the British colonial trans-atlantic dominions swerve from the ægis of Britain's protection, it will be to erect themselves into a free, independent, and sovereign state, united with the country that fostered them in their infancy, by ties and treaties of permanent friendship and alliance, calculated to perpetuate reciprocal commercial benefits and consolidate their mutual power.

At what distance of time such an event may be consummated, it is more difficult to foretel than some imagine, who calculate the duration of our present colonies, upon the data afforded by England's first plantation in America; there is between them no parity. The rule of government, in the earlier history of British colonization, is widely different from the modern system of enlightened and liberal colonial policy. Colonies are no longer treated like step-children—nay, the connexion between the metropolitan and the colonial part of the empire, is considered as more analogous to the relation between bridegroom and bride. The colonies are more the consorts* than the daughters of Great Britain, and are, as such, more immediately participant in the honours, privileges, and prerogatives of their lord. It is, therefore, fallacious to say, that because

one set of colonies, at a time when the policy, by which they were ruled, was illiberal and injurious, threw off their allegiance as soon as their energies began to ripen, another set, governed by principles widely dissimilar, should follow the example. The best interests of men are generally the most powerful incentives to action, and we think it would be a task of little difficulty to show, that the colonies would be consulting their own solid interests, by clinging, for years yet, to the parent tree on which they are ingrafted.

What essential privileges would the colonies command beyond those they now enjoy, if they were either independent, or a section of the United States of America? How would it affect their civil rights? They freely elect their representatives, have thus a voice in legislation, are taxed by their own consent, and have a direct control over all public monies; would they have more in this respect? In the exercise of religion, they are perfectly free; all sects and denominations are, not only tolerated, but protected. In their judiciary, they sit as judges on juries, and their lives and their property are thus in their own hands. Their laws are defined, and their burthens are extremely light,—indeed, direct taxation is almost unknown and, in fact, unnecessary in the colonies. The onus of their defence falls upon the mother country, and, although she commands for this boon the control of her colonial commerce, that control is not injurious, since, by throwing open the home markets to their produce, the best opportunities and means are probably thereby given to the colonists, for its sale. They also enjoy several privileges in the British markets, which they might not have in foreign ones, and it is therefore problematic, whether the trade and commerce of those colonies would be very materially improved by a more extended sphere of trade, under other circumstances.

These are the leading features of the subject, as they suggest themselves to us; we are aware that there are municipal offices which, in the United States, are elective—in the colonies, donative; that is, in the gift of the crown; but, generally speaking, the patronage of the crown is exercised with wisdom, and consistently with the interests of the governed: and, in truth, should such, from mistaken causes, not be the case, the inhabitants have the right of representation by constitutional means. In

fact, the British colonist is in full possession of rights, privileges, and immunities commensurate with those of subjects in the United Kingdom, without being nevertheless burthened with one hundredth part of the weight of taxation. How far such a happy state of things may be desirable to perpetuate, cannot be doubted ; and, however there should exist those who entertain visionary notions of the political greatness of independence, there are others who look to solid blessings, and the latter will be sure to find them in the **BRITISH COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA.**

APPENDIX.

I.

Chronological Account of Public Events in Nova Scotia.

1764.—THE townships of Granville, Windsor and Shelburne were formed; and the Acadians were permitted to hold lands in the province upon taking the oath of allegiance.

1765.—Nova Scotia submitted to the celebrated Stamp Act, and Cape Breton was erected into a county, and entitled to send two members to the House of Assembly.

1767.—The township of Yarmouth laid out. The governor and council constituted a court of appeal, and a new provincial seal received from England.

1768.—The township of Clare was laid out.

1770.—The rate of interest on money was fixed, by a provincial law, at six per cent. The General Assembly convened this year continued for 14 years, until 1784, and held seventeen sessions.

1771.—The township of Argyle was laid out. A lottery established to raise £1000 to repair roads. Horse-racing at Halifax forbidden by Governor Lord Campbell.

1772.—The imports this year were valued at £63,000 and the exports at £53,375. The population estimated at 18,320 souls besides 865 Indians. The fees for the registry of deeds at Halifax £25; the registry of probates £80; and the provost marshals £10.

1774.—The crown or ungranted lands ordered to be sold to persons desirous of settling in the colony, with the exception of Roman Catholics.

1775.—A Court of Exchequer established. The circulating medium of the province supposed to be less than £1,200. Orders received from England to make free grants of land to loyalist refugees from the other colonies.

1777.—The inhabitants of the township of Truro having refused to take the oath of allegiance, the House of Assembly resolved that they had thereby forfeited their right to representation, and refused to admit their member to the Assembly.

1778.—The Act of the British Parliament, renouncing the right of taxing the colonies, passed this year.

1779.—The Indians of the river St. John assembled in great force and threatened to make war on the English. This was the last threat of an Indian war.

1780.—A sum of £1500 granted for the erection of a school-house at Halifax. Sheriffs first appointed for the several counties of the province.

1781.—The townships of Windsor, Newport, Falmouth, &c. erected into a county called **Hants County**. The population supposed to have been considerably reduced by persons leaving the colony. The number remaining estimated at no more than 12,000.

1783.—The number of loyalist refugees from the other colonies who had arrived in Nova Scotia this year estimated at 20,000. The county of Shelburne erected. New Edinburgh, in the county of Annapolis, settled by a party of refugees.

1784.—New Brunswick and Cape Breton formed into distinct governments. The townships of Clements, Preston, and Aylesford laid out and settled. The province divided into eight counties. The members of assembly were thirty-six, receiving ten shillings per day; and the members of council fifteen shillings per day. The population estimated, after the separation of New Brunswick and Cape Breton, at 20,400 souls.

1785.—The boundaries of the several counties defined, described, and published by order of the governor in council. Line of packets established between Halifax and Falmouth.

1786.—Halifax Marine Association formed.

1787.—Nova Scotia erected into a bishop's see and Doctor Inglis appointed first bishop. Prince William Henry, his present majesty, accepted an invitation to a ball and entertainment, given in honour of him, at the public expense, and was pleased to express his approbation of the manner in which it was conducted*.

1788.—First vote of the House of Assembly in aid of King's College, Windsor, £400. House of Assembly address the governor against the judges of the Supreme Court, which the council vote to be altogether groundless.

1790.—The House of Assembly preferred articles of impeachment against the judges of the Supreme Court.

1794.—Nisi Prius Courts established in the counties of Sydney, Lunenburg, Shelburne; and Queen's.

1796.—Maroons arrive from Jamaica.

1797.—The *La Tribune* frigate wrecked at the entrance of Halifax Harbour, 236 souls perished. Contributions, in support of the war with France, from this province amounted to £6,894 14s. 11d.

1798.—A dreadful storm at Halifax, by which shipping and other property amounting to £100,000 was destroyed.

1799.—The Island of St. John named "Prince Edward's Island." Prices of provisions at Halifax: beef, by the quarter, 5d. per lb.; mutton 8d. per lb.; pork 6d. per lb.; veal 9d. per lb.; fowls 4s. each; butter 1s. 6d. per lb.; oats 3s. per bushel.

1800.—The foundation-stone of Mason's Hall at Halifax laid by His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

1802.—A royal charter granted to King's College, Windsor.

1803.—The establishment formed on the Isle of Sable for the relief of shipwrecked mariners, and £400 per annum granted by the Assembly for its support. The University of King's College, at Windsor, opened.

1804.—No Appropriation Bill passed this year, in consequence of a disagreement between the House of Assembly and Council.

1806.—Revenue of the province this year £20,577 5s. 5d.

* His present majesty affords the only instance of any of our kings happening to visit any of the British colonies.

1807.—District of Pictou divided into three townships, Pictou, Egerton and Maxwelton.

1810.—The mail from Prince Edward's Island brought to Pictou on the ice, with the exception of half a mile.

1811, 1812.—The House of Assembly address the Governor to solicit from his Majesty a suspension of the quit rents; to which his Majesty consents, if the assembly will make a suitable provision for the clergy of the church of England: the Assembly declines doing so. The annual amount of quit rents, if collected, was £3,500, and there was an arrear of £40,000 due to the crown.

1813.—New national school opened at Halifax. A dreadful gale of wind experienced at Halifax on the 7th November: upwards of 70 vessels lost and damaged.

1814.—Parliament granted £3,000 for erecting the admiral's house at Halifax; the Assembly vote £1,500 to complete it. £2,500 granted to aid the sufferers in the late war in Canada. The expedition under Sir John Sherbrooke against the United States sailed from Halifax. The body of Major-General Ross, who fell at Baltimore, interred at St. Paul's church-yard Halifax.

1815.—Police court established at Halifax. The smallpox prevails at Halifax. Coals are first exported from the mines at Pictou.

1816.—Stage coach first set up between Halifax and Windsor. Destructive fire at Halifax, loss estimated at £40,000. Trustees of Pictou Academy incorporated.

1817, 22nd May.—Three shocks of an earthquake felt at Granville, Annapolis, Wilmot, Digby and Lunenburg, no damage done; a shock was at the same time felt at Fredericton, N. Brunswick, and at Boston, United States. £9,750 granted towards the establishment of Dalhousie College at Halifax.

1818.—Halifax declared a free port 27th May, and at the same time St. John's, N. Brunswick. Halifax harbour closed by the ice from the 11th to 24th February. The Central Agricultural Society established at Halifax. The township of St. Mary, Sydney County, laid out. The census of the population of the province 78,345 souls; Halifax contained 11,156.

1819.—£2,000 voted in aid of Dalhousie College, Halifax. A lottery for raising £9,000, to erect a bridge over the Avon at Windsor. A new general commission of the peace issued, and a new provincial great seal received from England.

1820.—The Poor Man's Friend Society established at Halifax. King George the Fourth proclaimed April 7th. Cape Breton reannexed to Nova Scotia, constituted a county, returns two members to the General Assembly, and the laws and ordinances of Nova Scotia are extended thereto.

1821.—Halifax harbour frozen over. A destructive fire occurs there.

1822.—The French frigate *L'Africane* wrecked on the isle of Sable, crew saved and brought to Halifax. Chamber of Commerce established at Halifax.

1823.—Halifax harbour frozen over. Public subscription library established at Halifax. Roman Catholics first admitted members of the House of Assembly.

1824.—Nova Scotia divided into three districts, eastern, middle, western. Commissioners appointed to hold Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions in each district. Cape Breton divided into three districts, north-eastern, southern, and north-western. Shubenacadie Canal Company incorporated by act of legislature. Township of Kempt, Hants County, laid out.

1825.—The Halifax and Liverpool Trading Company established. Iron-works established at Moose river, Annapolis. Amount of provincial revenue this year £49,113 19s. 3d. British metallic currency established as the circulating medium of the province. A bank (private) established at Halifax. A turf club established at Halifax. The reserved mines of the province granted by the crown to the Duke of York, and by him leased to Messrs. Rundell, Bridge, and Co.; the reserved profits of the mines to be applied to provincial purposes.

1826.—131 vessels built in the province this year, whose tonnage amounted to 15,535 tons; number of vessels of all sorts registered this year 456; total number of vessels belonging to the province, exclusive of Cape Breton, 1,031, tonnage 52,779, navigated by 3,407 men and boys. The first regatta at Halifax. £1,000 voted by the Assembly, and £4,508 8s. 9d. subscribed by the inhabitants, in aid of the sufferers by the great fire at Mirimachi, &c., whose loss amounted to £227,713 19s. 8d. The influenza, which prevailed throughout N. America, is severely felt in this province. The townships of Dorchester, Arisaig, St. Andrew's and Tracadie, in the county of Sydney, laid out.

1827.—The British government orders that the crown lands be in future disposed of by sale and not by grant. That all arrears of quit rent be remitted, and that the quit rents of the province should be duly collected in future and applied to provincial purposes. Three blood horses and two mares imported from England. The seal fishery first commenced from Halifax. A steam-engine erected at the Albion coal mines, Pictou, the first erected in this province. Smallpox and fever prevail exceedingly at Halifax; there were 811 deaths in that town.

1828.—Pictou and Sydney, Cape Breton, made free ports. Stage coaches established between Halifax and Annapolis. A steam-packet established between Annapolis and St. John's, New Brunswick. The highest tides ever known in the rivers falling into the bay of Fundy, by which the dykes at Annapolis, Horton, Cornwallis, Falmouth, &c. are broken. A census of the province made, which gives the population at 123,848 souls, showing an increase in ten years of 41,795, exclusive of Cape Breton.

II.

Extracts from the Journals of the Assembly of Nova Scotia.

Tuesday, February 22.

Mr. S. Humbert, Chairman, from the Committee, to whom was referred the subject relative to roads throughout the province, reported, that they had taken the same into consideration, and he was directed to present the following, which he read, viz. :—

“That they are of opinion, that the sum of seventeen thousand pounds should be applied to the improvement of the roads throughout the province, to be equally divided between the great roads and by-roads; that is, the sum of eight thousand five hundred pounds for the great

roads, and the like sum of eight thousand five hundred pounds for the by-roads, which they recommend to be appropriated as follows:—

GREAT ROADS.

St. John to Nova Scotia line	£1250
Do. to Saint Andrew	1150.
For the Nerepis Road	800
Dorchester to Shediac	200
Shediac to the Bend of Peticodiac	275
Shediac to Richibucto	700
Richibucto to Chatham	1100
Newcastle to Ristigouche	1050
Fredericton to the Canada line	350
Do. do. Finger Board	300
Bellisle to Saint John	125
Great Marsh in Westmoreland	200
Do. do. Saint John	200
Fredericton to Newcastle	800
	—£8500

BY-ROADS.

York	£1250
Westmoreland	1150
King's	950
Queen's	950
Sunbury	475
Northumberland	800
Gloucester	775
Kent	400
Charlotte	950
Saint John	800—8500
	£17000

All which is respectfully submitted.”
Ordered, that the report be accepted.

PRICES CURRENT.—1829.

Novascotian.

Alewives	none
Boards, pine	70s. per M. feet
Codfish, merchantable	13s. per quintal
Do. West India	11s. 3d.
Herring	15s.
Mackerel, No. 1	20s.
No. 2	17s.
No. 3	15s.
Salmon	none
Irish pork	90s. per barrel
Quebec do.	85s.

West Indian.

Coffee	1s. per pound
Molasses	1s. 6d. per gallon
Rum, West India	2s. 10d. to 3s.
Do. Jamaica	4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.
Sugar, good	35s. to 42s. 6d.

American and Quebec.

Corn, Indian	4s. 6d. per bushel
Flour, Am. sup.	52s. 6d.
Fine	
Quebec, fine	none
American rye	32s. 6d.
Meal, Indian	16s. cwt.

Agricultural.

Potatoes	2s. per bushel
Apples, good	15s. per barrel
Beef, best	4d. to 6d. per pound
Irish do	none
Quebec do.	cargo 50s., prime 55s.
Butter, tub	1s.
Cord wood	18s. per cord
Coals, Pictou	40s. per chaldron
Do., Sydney	45s.
Hay (market)	70s. per ton.

III.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

An Abstract of Imports and Exports at this Port and District in 1828.

INWARDS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Vessels 105		Tons 27368		Men 1298	
Ale and porter . casks	650	Carts No.	16	Grindstones . chldn.	12
..... barrels	135	Copperas . . . casks	28	..... No.	138
Anchors and Graplines	270	Corks bags	86	Gin pipes	75
Anvils No.	47	..... cases	5	..... hhds.	198
Alum casks	32	Cork wood . . . bundles	40	..... bbls.	7
Beef and pork . bbls.	174	Cologne water . cases	3	..... case	1
..... half-bbls.	10	Cheese cases	10	Ginger bags	13
Brandy pipes	110	..... hamps.	27	Glassware . . . mats	370
..... lhd.s.	185	Candles cases	6	..... casks	291
Barrows No.	22	..... boxes	726	..... crates	310
Brimstone . . . boxes	14	Cordials boxes	2	..... boxes	1634
Blocks casks	2	Cloves and cassia . bags	2	..... hamper	1
Bricks No.	150550	..... chests	2	Gunpowder half-bbls.	74
Barley casks	15	Cocoa bags	39	Glue bags	2
..... half-bbls.	30	Cabinet ware . casks	1	..... bales	1
..... bags	656	..... cases	3	..... casks	14
Bread casks	2	Currants butt	1	Hardware . . . barrels	19
..... bags	140	..... casks	3	..... cwts.	17
Blacking and brushes		Chalk tons	100	..... casks	2085
..... casks	163	Dry goods . . . bales	2110	..... cases	499
..... hamp.	2	..... cases	1443	..... bags	863
Beer kegs	116	..... casks	7	..... pieces	6640
Blacklead . . . bbls.	2	..... boxes & sacks	355	Hats cases	371
Blue and starch . cases	2	Engravings . . . cases	2	..... hampers	23
..... casks	23	Engines No.	2	Hams casks	5
..... boxes	2573	Earthenware . crates	511	Honey kegs	2
Boat, life	1	..... casks	353	Indigo casks	9
Bellows pair	14	..... boxes	370	..... chests	26
Butter casks	13	..... pieces	20756	..... seroons	9
Bronze figures . cases	2	..... baskets	3	Iron and steel . bars	26395
Boiler, steam . . No.	1	Feathers bales	2	..... bdl.s.	2244
Clocks cases	4	Furs cases	4	..... boxes	4
Cordage bales	62	Fruit, dried . . boxes	270	..... tons	375½
..... coils	3206	..... cases	70	Indian rubber . shoes	
Cables No.	76	..... half-cases	100	..... boxes	4
Coal tons	1381	..... carotes	3	Jewellery . . . boxes	4
Copper casks	54	..... barrels	76	Lead rolls	40
..... bdl.s.	20	..... drums	415	..... sheets	401
..... cases	55	..... half-drums	250	Leather bales	47
..... bolts	310	Flour tierce	1	..... manufact. casks	11
..... sheets	149	Fowling-pieces . boxes	3	..... trunks	3
..... cwts.	97	Furniture . . . packs	7	..... cases	79
Cambouers . . . No.	11	Fish boxes	7	..... boxes	42
Confectionery . cases	16	..... jars	1	Lard kegs	20
..... boxes	12	Fish, pickled . casks	2	Marble case	1

Marmalade	boxes	7	Plough moulds	No.	33	Saltpetre	boxes	20
Mats	No.	4	Pepper	boxes	337	Salt	tons	7770
Medicine	cases	89	Plants	boxes	2	.....	bags	326
.....	casks	58	Pickles	boxes	37	Sails	No. sets	20
.....	bales	1	.....	case	1	Slate	No.	12½
Mustard	kegs	225	.....	cask	1	.....	cases	4
.....	boxes	3	Printing-press	No.	1	Spices	casks	3
Musical instr.	cases	23	Plate	cases	5	.....	bag	1
Mathematical do. do.	3	3	Putty	casks	4	Sheathing pap.	cases	5
Nets, lines and twines			Rum	punchons	4	Tar	barrels	295
.....	bales	35	Shells	case	1	Tea	chests	4
.....	casks	122	Soap	boxes	4316	Tallow	casks	28
.....	cases	29	Seeds	bls.	16	Vinegar	casks	4
Oil-cloth	cases	2	.....	casks	3	Vitriol	carboys	2
Oatmeal	barrels	275	.....	boxes	8	Tobacco	hhd.	1
Oats	bags	36	Stoves	No.	158	Varnish	casks	23
Oranges	boxes	14	Shot	casks	108	Upholstery	packages	10
Paint and oil	casks	472	.....	bags	32	Whiting	casks	46
.....	jugs	1902	Sugar	hhd.	133	Whisky	pipes	10
Oakum	cwts.	57	Stationery	cases	224	Walnuts	box	1
Painting	case	1	.....	bales	116	Wine	pipes	45
Perfumery	cases	22	.....	trunks	16	.....	hhd.	243
Peas	bls. and bags	166	.....	boxes	14	.....	qr. casks	58
.....	kegs	6	.....	buns	17	.....	cases	107
Ploughs	No.	40	Saltpetre	bls.	38	.....	dozens	3
Value			£311,100					

INWARDS FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Vessels 299			Tons 27724			Men 1655		
Arrow-root	bbbls.	7	Gin	hhd.	10	Lignum vite	tons	25
.....	boxes	24	.....	cases	4	.....	logs	12
.....	bbbls.	280	Ginger	bbbls.	27	Lard	kegs	3
Anchors	No.	3	.....	boxes	4	Molasses	puns.	4452
Boat	No.	1	Gig top	No.	1	.....	tierces	2
Brandy	pipes	2	Horse	No.	1	Mahogany	logs	62
.....	hhd.	2	Hides	No.	7484	Oil, sperm	boxes	4
Bed-feathers	pun.	1	Hats, straw	puns.	6	Oil, castor	barrels	3
Bread	bags	28	.....	trunks	11	.....	jugs	33
Coffee	tierces	59	.....	barrels	24	.....	bbbls.	18
.....	barrels	200	.....	No.	807	Onions	lbs.	2000
.....	bags	504	Horns, ox	No.	1387	Pencil	case	1
Copperas	bbbls.	426	Honey	bbl.	1	Platted straw	bbbls.	13
Cables	No.	3	.....	jars	7	Posts, bed	sets	30
Cotton wool	bales	61	.....	cases	32	Preserves	box	1
Cigars	M.	10	Junk	cwts.	61	.....	case	1
.....	boxes	94	Iron	cwts.	81	Pimento	bbbls.	21
Cocoa-nuts	casks	2	.....	barrels	3	Rum	puns.	5292
.....	No.	400	.....	casks	5	.....	hhd.	73
Cocoa	bags	104	Lime juice	casks	12	Shrub	pipes	4
Candles	boxes	59	Leather	bale	1	.....	hhd.	51
Cedar	logs	13	Lemons and oranges			.....	qr. casks	20
Dry goods	bale	1	.....	barrels	115	Silk goods	trunk	1
.....	trunks	5	.....	box	1	Sugar	hhd.	1117
.....	cask	1	Limestone	tons	30	.....	tierces	392
Flour	barrels	43	Lead	4 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs.		.....	bbbls.	1185
Fruit	drums	3	Logwood	tons	6½	Syrup	box	1

Salt	hhds.	2749	Tallow	bbls.	9	Wine	tierces	27
Skins, calf and sheep		629	.....	kegs	15	.....	qr. casks	4
Scale and beam . . .	set.	1	.....	tierces	3	.....	cases	104
Sponge	bale	1	Tobacco	kegs	18	Wood-dye	cwts.	25
Snuff	bl.	1	Tea	chests	10	Wool, sheep's	tierces	2
Steel	boxes	2	.....	cannisters	19	.....	bags	8
.....	buns.	1	Work-table	No.	1	Wax, bees	barrel	1
Skins, goat		72	Wine	pipes	5			
Value			£163,548					

INWARDS COASTWISE.

Vessels 1140			Tons 59918			Men 3545		
Apples	bbls.	46	Coffee	bls.	1	Laths		716000
.....	boxes	35	.....	bags	5	Leather, manuf. box.		4
Anchors	No.	25	Cotton	bales	11	Leather	sides	223
Ale and porter	casks	83	Cordials	casks	4	Logwood	cwt.	147
.....	hamps.	4	Carriages	No.	2	Lime	hhds.	569
Apparel	packages	8	Dry goods	bales	141	Lard	kegs	185
Ashes, pearl	bls.	9	... trks. and boxes		146	Lead	rolls	48
Beds, feather	No.	10	.....	casks	33	Lamps and glasses No.		4
Butter	firkins	53	.....	buns	99	Lampblack	casks	11
Books	box	1	Earthenware	crates	72	Molasses	casks	52
Bread	barrels	262	.....	casks	4	Mills (black)	No.	3
.....	bags	864	Furs	boxes	2	Maple sugar	box	1
Barrels, empty	No.	65	Fish, dry	qtls.	81372	Malt	bush.	2040
Boards & planks ft. 1,547,000			Fish, pickled	bls.	3747	Mustard	kegs	49
Barley	bushels	1006	.....	tierces	54	Musical Ints.	cases	4
Brick	No. M.	91½	Flour	bls.	13841	Mill cranks	No.	2
Beef and pork	bls.	2377	.....	half-bl.	570	Nails	kegs	79
.....	half-barrels	201	Flax-seed	puns.	20	Oil	tuns	32
Beaureans	No.	3	.....	bags	327	Oakum	cwt.	45
Brandy	pipes	15	Figs	drums	2	Oats	bush.	6053
.....	bbl.	1	Furniture	packs.	193	.....	bls.	10
Boiler & ps. of engine		1	.....	cases	6	Onions	casks	9
Blacking	case	1	Gin	bls.	4	.....	buns.	300
Cheese	boxes	4	.....	hhds.	15	Oysters	bls.	30
.....	No.	45	Gunpowder	kegs	16	Oil, olive	pipes	5
Cables	No.	27	Gypsum	tons	70	.....	jars	113
Coals	chaldrons	143	Grates	boxes	32	Oil, linseed	casks	5
Candles	boxes	7	Gig	No.	1	Pickets	No.	1000
Chairs	No.	170	Glass	cases	20	Pork	barrels	54
Copper	barrels	2	.....	boxes	72	Peas	bush.	326
.....	cwt.	8	Hides	No.	608	.....	bags	145
.....	bars	48	Herrings, smoked . .			.....	kegs	368
Corn, Ind.	bushels	3558	.....	boxes	1172	Paint	kegs	188
Combs	trunk	1	Handspikes	No.	216	Posts, cedar	No.	129
Clothing	trunk	1	Hams	bls.	25	Pepper	cases	16
Cordage	cwt.	150	.....	casks	7	Rum	casks	247
.....	bales	4	Hats	cases	2	Rice	tierces	7½
.....	coils	324	Hops	bales	9	.....	bbls.	13
Cyder	barrels	67	Horses	No.	4	Raisins	boxes	161
.....	pipes	1	Hardware	casks	76	Rigging	tons	10
Casks, empty	No.	154	Iron	tons	51	Sounds & tongues . .	kegs	7
Caps, sl. skin	puns.	3	.....	cwt.	16	Salt	hhds.	3928
.....	case	1	.....	bars	307	Stoves	No.	81
Cigars	cases	32	Indian meal	bls.	403	.....	cases	13

Shingles . . . M.	1231½	Stationery packages	12	Vinegar . . . casks	22
Sleighs . . . No.	2	Shooks . . . puns.	229	Vegetables . . . bush.	590
Rounds bbls. and kegs	413	Staves . . . M.	64½	Wheat . . . bush.	22
Sugar . . . hlds.	6	Tar and pitch . . . bbls.	162	Waggons . . . No.	2
..... barrels	92	Tobacco . . . kegs	213	Whiskey . . . puns.	5
Soap . . . boxes	449	..... bales	6	Wines . . . pipes	27
Seeds . . . casks	12	..... cwt.	6	..... half-pipes	1
Seals . . . No.	2900	Tea . . . chests	49	..... hlds.	46
Still, copper . . . No.	1	Trees, fruit . . . bdls.	4	..... qr. casks	13
Skins, seal . . . No.	19012	Timber . . . pieces	103	..... kegs	3
Skins, calf . . . No.	23	Twine . . . mats	5	..... cases	24
Stationery . . . cases	3	Tombstone . . . No.	1	Walnuts . . . case	1
Value		£129,544			

OUTWARDS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

No. of Vessels 86			Tons 22390		Men 1033	
Apples . . . barrels	4	Furs . . . truss	1	Plants . . . boxes	2	
Apparel . . . chests	4	..... bbls.	10	Poles and rickers . . . No.	108½	
Arrow root . . . barrels	3	Fish, dry . . . qtls.	107	Preserves . . . cases	5	
..... . . . boxes	3	Fish, pickled . . . bbls.	119	..... box	1	
Bees wax . . . casks	51	Flour . . . barrels	3	Paintings . . . box	1	
..... bag	1	Hides . . . No.	25	Plank, pine . . . pieces	3881	
Bones, ox . . . casks	8	Horns, ox . . . bnds.	1	..... feet	1821777	
Coffee . . . bags	158	Herrings, smoked . . . bxs.	106	Plank, hardwood . . . 2 feet	54254	
Copper . . . casks	6	Handspikes . . . No.	364	Rum . . . puns.	122	
..... ton	1	Indian boxes . . . sets	8	Seeds . . . box	1	
..... cwt.	17	Iron . . . pigs	293	Shooks . . . hlds.	28	
..... box	1	Knees spruce . . . No.	86	Staves . . . No.	1011½	
Copper coins . . . casks	2	Lignum vitae . . . pieces	126	..... billets	4567	
Cranberries . . . barrels	27	..... tons	2	Skins, seal . . . puns.	10	
Cotton wool . . . bales	235	..... cwt.	2	Skins, moose . . . No.	18	
Cassia . . . boxes	3	Lathwood . . . cords	323½	Stoves . . . boxes	3	
Canoes . . . No.	3	Logwood . . . tons	25	Shells . . . boxes	1	
Coal specimen and . . . and		Molasses . . . puns.	114	Shingles . . . No.	7900	
copper . . . bbls.	21	Masts and spars . . . No.	539	Timebr, hardwood . . . tons	3286	
..... boxes	2	Mats . . . sets	1	..... pine . . . tons	20859	
Capelin . . . cask	1	Oil, castor . . . casks	19	Treenails . . . No.	13000	
Deals . . . ft.	416190	Oils, fish . . . tons	38	Treacle . . . hlds.	6	
Essence spruce . . . boxes	3	..... gals.	36			
Furs . . . puns.	41	Oars . . . No.	946			
Value			£94,101			

OUTWARDS TO THE WEST INDIES.

No. of Vessels 332			Tons 31803		Men 1896		
Apples	barrels	558	Board and plank	M.	Barley	bushels	9
Ale and porter	casks	92		feet	Brandy	pipes	2
.....	case	1	Buckwheat meal	¼ bl.	.....	hlds.	3
Almonds	bls.	6	Bread	puns.	Bricks	M.	3
Anchovies	kegs	5	.....	bags	Boats	No.	9
Anchor stocks	No.	22	.....	cwt.	Beets	bls.	6
Baskets	dozen	1	.....	kegs	Chocolate	boxes	11
Beef and pork	bls.	580	Brooms	doz.	Cigars	boxes	67
.....	half-bls.	389	Blocks	lt.	.....	cases	17
Butter	cwt.	55	.....	boxes	Cranberries	bls.	5
.....	firkin	305	Beans	bushels	.....	boxes	9

Candles	boxes	609	Hams	No.	475	Pencils	box	1
Cordage	coils	7	Herrings, smoked	boxes	1642	Pipes	boxes	4
.....	casks	109	Handspikes	No.	1303	Paintings	cases	2
Cotton	bale	1	Hops	bags	12	Rice	tierces	167
Chairs	dozen	9½	Hardware	boxes	4	.....	½ tierces	54
Cider	puns.	2	.....	pkgs.	4	.....	bags	28
.....	bls.	56	Hats	cases	4	Raisins	boxes	367
.....	case	1	Indian rubber shoes	cases	6	Resin	barrels	214
Cordials	'cases	2	.....	dozen	1	Staves	M.	1957
.....	boxes	6	Indian meal	bbls.	4221	Shooks	No.	450
.....	casks	8	.....	puns.	40	Steel	boxes	10
Currents	box	1	Ink	case	1	.....	bun.	5
.....	bl.	1	Indian rubber sheathing	cases	3	Soap	boxes	417
Caps	case	1	Knees spruce	No.	30	Sheep	No.	656
Corn, Indian	bush.	10795	Lard	kegs	216	Salts	bl.	1
Corks	bl.	1	Leather & manufacture	pkgs.	68	Sugar, refined	bbls.	25
Copper	cases	6	.....	cases	10	Shingles	M.	4456½
Confectionery	pkg.	1	.....	bls.	143	Skins, calf	No.	40
Cheese	casks	34	Lathwood	cords	3	Sounds and tongues	casks	2
.....	barrels	16	Lobsters	boxes	3	.....	kegs	153
.....	boxes	24	Laths	M.	12	Spices	boxes	2
.....	cwts.	67	Maccaroni	pkgs.	12	Starch	boxes	4
Capers	boxes	10	Masts and spars	No.	263	Snuff	cases	2
Dry goods	bales	20	Mustard	kegs	18	.....	bls.	2
.....	cases	38	.....	cases	2	.....	boxes	7
.....	trunks	18	Mast hoops	No.	6294	Stationery	cases	13
Earthenware	boxes	4	Marble	cases	12	.....	cask	1
Essence spruce	kegs	2	Nuts	bbls.	9	Sausages	boxes	4
.....	boxes	52	.....	bags	9	Saratoga-water	boxes	3
Engine, fire	No.	1	Nails	casks	3	Seeds	boxes	5
Eggs	dozen	20	Oil cloth	pieces	12	Syrup	box	1
Fusees	box	1	Oars	No.	9707	Spirits, turpentine	bbls.	6
Flour	barrels	16518	Oil, fish	gallons	67833	Sand	barrels	23
.....	half-barrels	1290	Oil	baskets	3	Sugar candy	tubs	11
Fish, pickled	tierces	8	.....	cases	5	.....	kegs	2
.....	bls.	35348	.....	jars	44	Tobacco	hhds.	22
.....	half-bls. }	2245	Oats	bushels	6086	.....	bales	12
.....	kits }	133744½	Onions	barrels	112	.....	kegs	117
Fish, dry	qtls.	8	.....	bunches	7338	.....	cwts.	10
Furniture	pkgs.	8	Oxen	No.	84	.....	½ kegs	9
Figs	frails	27	Pitch and tar	bbls.	851	Tea	chests	166
Glass and manufactures	cases	8	Pickles	boxes	16	.....	canisters	25
.....	casks	14	Peas	bushels	1690	Treenails	No.	1350
.....	crates	3	.....	kegs	20	Turnips	bushels	2040
.....	hamps.	3	Prunes	boxes	3	Types	boxes	5
.....	boxes	8	Potatoes	bushels	17627	Truck and wheels	feet	1
Gypsum	bls.	12	Peppermint	casks	48	Timber	feet	9512
Hoops, wood	M.	348½	Pumps	No.	3	Varnish	barrels	15
Horses	No.	25	Pepper	bags	9	Verdigris	boxes	25
Hay	tons	110	Preserves	cases	18	Waggon	No.	1
Heading	puns.	2	Value		£224,221	Wine	cases	2
Hams	casks	16				.....	barrels	8
.....	cwt.	36				.....	qr. casks	22

Value

£224,221

OUTWARDS COASTWISE.

Vessels 1250			Tons 70744			Men 4093.		
Apples	barrels	5647	Cable	No.	9	Hops	bales	41
Apparel	cases	11	Curfants	casks	2	Horses	No.	26
Ale and porter	casks	481	Cologne-water	box	4	Hams	cwts.	33
Anchors	No.	17	Coals	chaldrons	25	Hardware	casks	52
Arrow-root	boxes	38	Cotton	bales	141	.....	cases	2
Almonds	barrels	5	Capers	boxes	9	.....	packages	127
Axes	No.	78	Cocoa	bls.	5	Hay	tons	33
Ashes, pearl	bl.	1	Carriages		2	Honey	box	1
.....	puns.	2	Cambooses	No.	2	Hats	cases	11
Beef and pork	bbls.	3894	Confectionery	case	1	.....	dozens	3
.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrels	67	Casks, empty	No.	3152	Horns	casks	4
.....	quarters	232	Caps	box	1	Hides	No.	28
Boats	No.	4	Cotton	boxes	2	Indigo	bale	1
Butter	firkins	2191	Dry goods	bales	83	.....	boxes	2
.....	cwts.	85	.....	cases	65	.....	keg	1
Boards & plank	M. ft.	1165	.....	trusses	162	Iron	tons	8
Barley	bushels	2517	Drugs and med.	cases	4	.....	cwts.	3
Brandy	pipes	34	.....	packages	5	.....	bundles	9
.....	hlds.	5	Earthenware	crates	8	.....	bars	708
Bread	puns.	6	.....	case	7	Ink	keg	1
.....	bls. & bags	961	.....	box	9	Lard	kegs	47
.....	kegs	213	Eggs	dozens	11582	Lignum vitae	cwts.	142
.....	cwts.	71	Essen. of spruce	kegs	133	Leather	bales	34
Brooms	dozens	10	Furniture	packages	44	.....	cases	8
.....	package	1	.....	pieces	807	.....	casks	105
Brushes and blacking			Fish, dry	qtls.	4348	.....	bundles	26
.....	casks	7	Do. pickled	tierces	5	.....	sides	189
Balsam	boxes	7	.....	barrels	9754	Lime	hlds.	21
Bricks	M.	29	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrels	133	Lime-juice	casks	6
Bags, empty	No.	500	Flour	barrels	8597	Laths	M.	6
Beans	casks	157	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrels	55	Lead	roll	1
.....	kegs	25	Furs	casks	10	Loaf sugar	casks	2
.....	bags	22	.....	dozens	43	Molasses	casks	1614
.....	bushels	71	.....	packages	5	Mutton	cwts.	22
Bark	cords	13	Feathers	bags	13	.....	quarters	293
Beets	bushels	215	Furnaces, clay	casks	1	Masts and spars	No.	125
Bowls	case	1	Fruit, green	boxes	149	Marmalade	boxes	6
Blocks	casks	50	.....	bags	56	Meal, Indian	puns.	2
.....	No.	17	Figs	bags	12	.....	bbls.	3447
Corn, Indian	bushels	2869	.....	drum	1	Meal, oaten	casks	58
Chocolate	boxes	314	Gypsum	barrels	7	.....	bags	224
Cider	hlds.	53	.....	tons	21674	.....	tons	2
.....	barrels	3560	Gin	pipes	11	.....	cwts.	7
Cheese	cwts.	547	.....	hlds.	26	Mattresses	No.	8
Copper	casks	1	.....	cases	24	Mustard	kegs	16
.....	cwts.	9	Glass, and manufactured			Mahogany	logs	2
.....	bolts	33	.....	casks	39	Malt	bags	4
.....	box	1	.....	boxes	37	Nuts	bbls.	9
Cigars	boxes	70	Gunpowder	kegs	15	Nails	casks	19
.....	M.	2	Grindstones	No.	4800	Nets and lines	casks	2
Cordials	casks	11	Groceries	packages	50	.....	bbls.	18
Cordage	coils	156	Ginger	bls.	2	Oats	bushels	5030
Coffee	tierces	3	Hoops	M.	28	Onions	casks	90
.....	barrels	61	Herring	boxes	2953	.....	bushels	826
.....	bags	34	Handspikes	No.	9008	Oar rafters	No.	3906

Oxen	No.	902	Shooks	casks	1299	Sugar, refined	bls.	3
Oil, fish	gallons	21901	Seeds	casks	18	Tea	chests	3138
Oil, olive	cases	180	.....	boxes	3	.....	boxes	26
.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ casks	4	Sausages	kegs	4	.....	canisters	35
.....	jars	9	Shingles	M.	1009	Tobacco	hhds.	73
Oakum	cwts.	65	Soap	cases	8	.....	barrels	21
Oranges	boxes	38	.....	boxes	1052	.....	bales	46
Ox bones	No.	316	Staves	M.	1824 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	kegs	1125
Pitch and tar	hhls.	1593	Shot	bags	81	Timber	tons	1072
Ploughs	No.	15	Stationery	cases	36	Turpentine, spirits of		
Peas	bbls. and bags	16	.....	packages	22	.....	barrels	10
.....	bushels	25	Skins, calf	bls.	18	.....	jars	3
Potatoes	bushels	49748	Skins, seal	No.	798	Tongue and sounds		
Pimento	bbls.	2	Skins, rabbit	dozens	100	.....	kegs	4
.....	bag	1	Salts	tons	263	Tallow	casks	4
Pickles	boxes	131	Sleighs	No.	6	Vinegar	casks	23
Pepper	bags	46	Sugars	hhds.	405	Vegetables	bushels	8713
Paint	casks	8	.....	tierces	19	Wax	bales	3
.....	kegs	51	.....	bls.	1080	Wool	cask	1
Peppermint	casks	4	Sheep	No.	2993	Whiskey	cask	1
Preserves	boxes	2	Stoves	No.	36	Waggons	No.	6
Putty	bladders	8	Sauces	cases	3	Weighing machine	No.	1
Prunes	boxes	55	Shrub	puns.	7	Wood, fire	cords	33
Poultry	casks	43	Snuff	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrels	2	Wood-dye	cwts.	10
Rice	tierces	76	.....	kegs	43	Wine	pipes	5
Rum	puns.	1504	.....	jars	4	.....	hhds.	5
Raisins	casks	4	Shoe thread	package	1	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ casks	6
.....	boxes	413	Sails	sets	7	.....	cases	110
Resin	bls.	197	Slate	tons	2			

Value

£179,010

INWARDS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Vessels 131			Tons 16058			Men 721		
Apples	barrels	190	Books	parcels	60	Clock	boxes	2
Ashes, pearl	cask	1	Basins, wooden	dozs.	30	Cradles	No.	2
.....	barrels	3	Billet heads	boxes	6	Drugs & med.	casks	2
Axe handles	dozens	12	Corn, Indian	bushels	44554	.....	pkgs.	44
Bedsteads	No.	6	Cigars	hhds.	1	.....	cases	2
Buckets	No.	12	.....	cases	20	.....	bales	2
Balance, patent	No.	1	.....	boxes	259	.....	barrels	10
Boats	No.	15	Candles	boxes	379	.....	boxes	9
Brooms	No.	3060	Cider	bls.	18	.....	bag	1
Bread and crackers			.....	boxes	12	.....	jar	1
.....	barrels	2646	Cards, wool	casks	9	Eggs	dozen	35
.....	cwts.	101	.....	boxes	11	.....	barrel	1
.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrels	430	.....	loose, doz.	6	.....	box	1
.....	boxes & kegs	1581	Cotton	bales	35	Earthenware	box	1
Butter	firkins	373	Combs	cases	9	.....	basket	1
Bran	barrels	94	Cheese	No.	120	Engine, fire	No.	1
.....	bushels	141	Chase, printer's	No.	2	Furnaces, clay	casks	5
Blocks	casks	13	Chocolate	boxes	29	Flags, cooper's	bdl.	9
Buck wheat	barrels	24	Cranberries	barrels	12	Fire-stone	lbs.	7200
.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrels	98	Coaches, stage	No.	2	Flour	barrels	61379
.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ barrels	78	Carts	No.	1	.....	half-bl.	3744
Boards	M. feet	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	sets & wheels	5	Furniture	pkgs.	323
Books	boxes	5	Calashes, silk	No.	2	.....	loose articles	981

Fruit, green	cases	7	Picture frames	pkgs.	3	Sheaves	bundle	1
.....	barrels	37	.....	No.	4	Sieves	dozen	10
.....	boxes	3	Peas	tierces	148	Sumac	bags	5
Glass & manufactures			.....	bbls. & bags	328	Straw-cutting machine		
.....	cases	55	Pork and beef	lhds.	4	'	No.	1
.....	casks	18	.....	barrels	3038	Spinning-machines		
.....	pkgs.	25	.....	half-bls.	20	.....	No.	2
.....	crates	7	Pickles	boxes	19	Types	boxes	9
Grain, rye	bush.	93	Preserves	boxes	3	.....	parcels	5
Hoops	bundles	32	Ploughs	No.	3	Tobacco	hlds.	239
Honey	kegs	25	Paper-hangings	cases	2	.....	bales	86
Hams	bundles	3	Rice	tierces	630	.....	barrels	36
.....	No.	184	'	half-tierces	52	.....	kegs	2291
Hardware	cases	11	Rosin	barrels	449	.....	half-kegs	243
.....	packages	57	Roots, flower	barrels	2	Tar, pitch, and turp.		
.....	casks	6	.....	boxes	4	.....	bbls.	4983
Hops	bales	41	Rakes, hay	bundles	1	Turpentine, spirits of		
Hides	No.	8	Rocking-horse	No.	1	.....	barrels	33
Ink	cases	5	Suuff	jars	33	Trees	bundles	106
.....	kegs	9	.....	box	1	.....	boxes	3
Leather & manufactures			.....	bls.	14	Threshing-machine		
.....	boxes	6	Soap	boxes	672	.....	No.	1
.....	bundles	21	.....	barrels	2	Tables	No.	4
Lard	kegs	422	Staves	No.	989295	Thermometers	No.	2
.....	half-kegs	32	Shoes, Indian rubber			Varnish	barrels	13
.....	barrels	3	.....	boxes	6	Vinegar	barrels	25
Meal, Indian	bbls.	8405	Skins, buffalo	No.	7	Vegetables	bushels	6
Melons	No.	1070	Shingles	M.	496½	.....	boxes	2
Mustard	kegs	5	Stoves	No.	15	Weighing-machine	No.	1
Mill-boards	bbls.	47	Seeds	casks	57	Walnuts	bags	15
Maps	packages	1	.....	boxes	23	Warp cotton	bales	8
Nuts	barrels	205½	Saratoga water	boxes	7	.....	box	1
Nails	casks	197	Stationery	bales	31	Whips	dozen	12
Oysters	barrels	2	.....	cases	7	Wax, bees'	barrels	8
Onions	barrels	504	.....	bundles	162	.....	box	1
.....	bunches	9780	Shooks	No.	157	.....	cask	50
Oats	bushels	275	Silver cup	No.	1	Waggons	No.	2
Value					£176,843	4s. 1d.		

INWARDS FROM FOREIGN EUROPE.

Vessels 11			Tons 1484			Men 85		
Almonds	seroons	45	Brimstone	casks	2	Cream of tartar	box	1
.....	casks	2	.....	boxes	30	Carpets	packages	6
Aloes	box	1	Brick	M.	51,788	Chest of drawers	No.	1
Anchovies	boxes	25	Bags, empty	bundles	108	Crape	case	1
Alabaster	cases	11	.....	No.	1000	Cotton goods	case	1
Bells	compositor	7	Bear's fat	boxes	2	Caps	box	1
Baskets	case	1	Brooms	No.	1500	Copper	cwt.	20
Barley	bags	281	Bristles	cask	1	Cologne water	cases	2
.....	bush.	1100	Cantharides	box	1	Cordage	coils	636
Bread	bags	1294	Cassia	boxes	5	.....	pkgs.	258
Beef and pork	bls.	84	Cork	pkgs.	116	Cheese	boxes	15
Beans	bags	179	.....	bags	95	Codlins	bdl.	1
Brandy	pipes	12	.....	baskets	6	Candles	boxes	800
.....	barrel	1	Capers	boxes	30	Carriages, children's		4
Brandy fruit	boxes	20	Cream of tartar	casks	2	Deer's tongues	box	1

Filberts	bags	16	Leather	bundles	10	Senna	pack.	1
Figs	seroon	1	Linseed oil	casks	2	Storak	boxes	1
.....	frails	18	.....	jars	352	Silk	cases	10
Flour	barrels	953	Lead	pigs	122	Slops	case	1
Feathers	bags	31	.....	bbls.	5	.....	parcel	1
Furs	bale	1	Liquorice	boxes	3	Soap	boxes	938
.....	baskets	3	Looking-glasses	No.	2	.....	baskets	100
.....	trunks	4	Maccaroni and Vermi-			Scammony	box	1
Glassware	cases	14	celli	cases	15	Sailcloth	packages	161
.....	casks	5	.....	baskets	20	.....	bales	76
.....	box	1	.....	boxes	55	.....	boxes	6
Gum	boxes	6	Mats	No.	1450	.....	bags	3
Gloves	bale	1	Mattresses	bale	1	.....	parcel	1
.....	box	1	Marble	cases	87	Skins, calf	bales	16
Gin	pipes	14	.....	tiles	200	.....	No.	1440
.....	bhds.	10	.....	mortars	34	Sausages	boxes	7
.....	cases	317	Oil, olive	cases	146	.....	bag	1
.....	casks	40	.....	casks	70	Tea-boards	No.	2
Honey	cases	3	.....	pipes	4	Twine	bales	13
.....	tubs	2	.....	jars	250	Tallow	casks	42
Hemps	tons	81	.....	boxes	20	Verdigris	bbl.	1
.....	bundles	118	Olives	mats	4	Vinegar	bbls.	25
.....	bales	119	.....	cases	20	Wheat	bags	250
Hops	bales	13	.....	jars	50	White lead	boxes	10
Horse hair	bales	5	Opium	box	1	Walnuts	bags	26
Hats, straw	cases	3	Oil cloths	boxes	6	Wooden bowls	boxes	3
.....	No.	300	Oakum	bales	100	.....	No.	50
Hardware	box	1	Pepper	bags	66	Wax	box	1
Hawsters	No.	4	Pickles	boxes	180	Wine	pipes	4
Hams	casks	2	Pocket-books	trunks	1	.....	half-pipes	2
.....	No.	50	Potter's earth	box	1	.....	bhds.	9
Junk	cwt.	5	Paint brushes	box	1	.....	cur. casks	177
.....	qrs.	3	Paper	bales	30	.....	casks	37
.....	lbs.	21	.....	packages	1	.....	casks	28
Iron	tons	40	Paste-board	pks.	8	.....	hamper	19
.....	bars	1014	Quicksilver	flask	1	.....	barrels	35
.....	pks.	52	Quills	baskets	7	.....	cases	342
Leather	bales	13	Raisins	boxes	1200	.....	dozen	34
.....	trunks	16	Rudder pintles	set	1	Woollens	bales	5
.....	boxes	10	Salt	tons	100			
Value			£105,619					

INWARDS FROM CANTON.

	Vessel 1	Tons 871	Men 74		
Canes	packages	4	Lackered ware	cases	2
Hats	case	1	Pictures	packages	3
Value		£97,283 5s. 11d.			
			Toys	package	1
			Tea	chests	14394

INWARD FROM AZORES.

	Vessels 1	Tons 49	Men 6		
Brandy	ankers	10	Onions	lbs.	6000
.....	half-ankers	3	Potatoes	bushels	160
Oranges and lemons	boxes	200	Raisins	boxes	25
Value		£609.			
			Sweetmeats		3
			Wine	pipes	6
			.....	bbls.	7

INWARDS FROM MADEIRA.

	Vessels 1	Tons 105	Men 7	
Baskets	No. 4	Fruit preserves boxes	3	Wipe hhd.
Citron	boxes 21	Wax-work ' box	1	..... qur. casks
Clay figures	box 1	Wine pipes	2	
	Value		£457.	

INWARDS FROM BRAZIL.

	Vessels 11	Tons 1549	Men 92
Cotton	bales 30	Coffee bags	27
	Value		£426.

OUTWARDS TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

	Vessels 137	Tons 16886	Men 786	
Coals	chaldrons 3202½	Hats . dozen	3	Starch . boxes
Copper, old	12cwt. 1qr. 12lb.	Ice . tons	255	Skins, sheep casks
Canoe	No. 1	Moose . No.	1	..... No.
Fur caps	case 1	Nuts . barrels	9	Skins, seal casks
Gypsum	tons 2476½	Oil . gallons	5363	..... No.
Grindstones	No. 862	Oats . bushels	16	Tobacco ? barrel
Herrings, smoked		Potatoes bushels	6376	..... kegs
	boxes 30	Porter . barrels	2	Wood . cords
Horns, Ox	casks 8	Sounds & tongues bls.	1	Wool, sheep's sacks
..... No. loose	6520			
	Value		£15,240	

OUTWARDS TO BRAZIL.

	Vessels 16	Tons 2486	Men 136	
Beef	barrels 25	Fish, pickled bbls.	990	Staves . pieces
Boards and plank	ft. 9744	..... ½ bbls.	56	Smoked herrings bxs.
Candles	boxes 100	Flour . bbls.	901	Soap . boxes
Crackers	½ bbls. 110	..... ½ bbls.	75	Vermicelli . boxes
Dry goods	bales 6	Oil . gallons	2460	Window-blinds parcel
Fish, dry	qtls. 30160	Porter . barrels	2	
	Value		£35,006	

OUTWARDS TO AZORES.

	Vessels 3	Tons 219	Men 14	
Board and plank	ft. 29000	Fish, dry . qtls.	1241	Oil gallons
Butter	firkins 15	Fish, pickled bbls.	95	Staves pieces
Dry goods	trunks 5	Oil . casks	24	Sounds & tongues bl.
..... cases	5			
	Value		£2,233.	

IV.

PORT OF ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

An Account of the Value, in Sterling, of Goods Imported and Exported at this Port during the Year ending 5th January, 1830.

IMPORTS.

	Value in Sterling.			Total amount in Sterling.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.						
Articles the produce of foreign Europe . . .	8771	15	11			
... British possessions in Africa . . .	14	0	0			
... places within the limits of the East India Company's Charter . . .	3633	5	0			
... foreign states in Asia not within the limits . . .	98	0	0			
... Colombia and other foreign states in South America . . .	398	10	7			
... British West Indies . . .	29	0	0			
... Brazil . . .	4	10	0			
Produce and manufacture of the United Kingdom	162407	0	0			
Total from the United Kingdom . . .	...			175356	1	6
Total value of imports from British possessions in Africa . . .	...			375	1	1
... Madeira . . .	...			107	5	0
FROM BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.						
Articles the produce of the United Kingdom . . .	4996	15	10			
... foreign Europe . . .	547	19	8			
... places within the limits of the East India Company's charter . . .	5718	8	0			
... Nova Scotia and the Canadas . . .	38364	9	6			
... British West Indies . . .	2187	18	0			
... United States . . .	67	15	0			
Total from British North American Colonies . . .	...			51883	6	0
FROM BRITISH WEST INDIES.						
Articles the produce of the United Kingdom . . .	830	2	0			
... foreign Europe . . .	30	8	0			
... New Brunswick (returned) . . .	3	0	0			
... British West Indies . . .	48222	17	8			
... United States (returned) . . .	43	15	7			
... Brazils . . .	75	16	5			
... Cuba . . .	137	10	0			
Total from British West Indies . . .	...			49343	9	8

IMPORTS.—Continued.

	Value in Sterling.	Total amount in Sterling.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward	...	277065 3 3
FROM THE UNITED STATES.		
Value of imports from the United States in British vessels	80 19 8	
... foreign vessels	72865 13 10	
Total from the United States	...	72946 3 6
Value of imports from the Brazils	...	331 6 11
... from St. Thomas's—produce of foreign Europe	...	40 18 0
Total value of imports at the port of St. John in 1829		350383 11 8

EXPORTS.

	Value in Sterling.	Total amount in Sterling.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.		
Articles the produce of British possessions in Africa	52 14 5	
... New Brunswick	80711 0 1	
... fisheries of do.	167 10 0	
... Nova Scotia	7535 19 8	
... British West Indies	1130 8 6	
... Cuba	13 0 0	
... United States	2292 18 11	
Total to the United Kingdom	...	95903 11 7
TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA.		
Articles the produce of foreign Europe	471 11 0	
... foreign states in Asia	25 0 6	
... New Brunswick	674 4 4	
... fisheries of do.	802 19 0	
... Nova Scotia	22 18 6	
... British West Indies	197 8 6	
... Danish West Indies	262 11 6	
... United States	4383 15 1	
Total to British possessions in Africa	...	6840 8 5
TO BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.		
Articles the produce of the United Kingdom	13136 9 11	
... foreign Europe	652 10 3	
... British possessions in Asia	35 18 0	
... foreign states in Asia	408 14 6	
... British possessions in Africa	73 15 0	
... New Brunswick	1541 14 3	
... fisheries of do.	608 17 2	
... other British North American colonies	60 5 0	
... British West Indies	6819 3 5	
... United States	10078 5 9	
... Brazil	150 0 0	
Total to British North American colonies	...	33565 13 3
Carried forward	...	136309 13 3

EXPORTS.—Continued.

	Value in Sterling.			Total amount in Sterling.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward .	...			136309	13	3
TO BRITISH WEST INDIES.						
Articles the produce of the United Kingdom .	383	0	0			
... foreign Europe .	49	4	0			
... British possessions in Africa .	22	16	0			
... New Brunswick .	18285	0	1			
... fisheries of do. .	16595	8	9			
... other British North American colonies .	1999	10	11			
... United States .	12930	6	1			
Total to British West Indies .	...			50265	5	10
TO THE UNITED STATES.						
Articles the produce of the United Kingdom .	424	3	4			
... New Brunswick .	2590	10	9			
... fisheries of do. .	1734	6	0			
... Nova Scotia .	2693	17	6			
... United States (returned) .	16	1	9			
Total to the United States .	...			7458	19	4
TO THE BRAZILS.						
Articles the produce of the United Kingdom .	50	0	0			
... New Brunswick .	368	1	6			
... fisheries of do. .	24	14	0			
... United States .	255	13	9			
Total to the Brazils .	...			698	9	3
Total value of exports at the Port of St. John, in the year 1829 .	...			190732	7	8

An Account of the Value, in Sterling, of Goods Imported and Exported at the Port of St. John and its Out-bays in the Year ending 5th January, 1830.*

IMPORTS.

	Value in Sterling.			Total amount in Sterling.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Articles the produce and manufacture of the United Kingdom and imported from thence—at St. John .	162407	0	0			
... Out-bays .	58202	11	1			
Articles not being the growth or manufacture of the United Kingdom and imported from thence—at St. John .	12949	1	6			
... Out-bays .	6439	8	11			
Total				234998	1	6

The places comprised under the denomination of "Out-bays" include all ports of entry within the province, St. Andrew's only excepted.

IMPORTS.—Continued.

	Value in Sterling.			Total amount in Sterling.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward .	...	...	...	234998	1	6
Total value of imports from France at Miramichi .	...	...	...	347	0	0
... British possessions in Africa at St. John	...	...	...	375	1	1
... Madeira do.	...	...	...	107	5	0
... British North America do.	51883	6	0			
... at Out-bays	73128	18	10			
	Total			125012	4	10
... British West Indies—at St. John .	49343	9	8			
... at Out-bays .	43	18	0			
	Total			49387	7	8
... United States—at St. John .	...	...	...	72946	3	6
... Brazil at do. .	...	...	...	331	6	11
... St. Thomas's at do. .	...	...	...	40	18	0
Total value of imports at St. John and Out-bays in 1829	...	...	...	483545	8	6

EXPORTS.

	Value in Sterling.			Total amount in Sterling.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Exports to the United Kingdom—at the Port of St. John	91903	11	7			
... Out-bays	139333	19	5			
	Total			231237	11	0
Exports to British possessions in Africa—at the Port of St. John	...	...	...	6840	8	5
... British North American colonies—at do. .	33565	13	3			
... at Out-bays .	10679	19	7			
	Total			44245	12	10
Exports to British West Indies—at the Port of St. John .	50265	5	10			
... at Out-bays .	5122	7	7			
	Total			55387	13	5
Exports to the United States—at the Port of St. John .	...	...	...	7458	19	4
... Brazils at do. .	...	...	...	698	9	3
Total value of exports at the Port of St. John and its Out-bays, in 1829	...	...	...	345868	14	3

V.

PORT OF HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

An Account of Vessels entered Inwards and cleared Outwards, with the estimated Value of the Imports and Exports at this Port, in the Year ended 5th Jan. 1828, as compared with the Year ended 5th Jan. 1829.

	Year ended 5th January, 1828.								Year ended 5th January, 1829.							
	INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.				INWARDS.				OUTWARDS.			
	No.	Tons.	Mer.	Sterling Value.	No.	Tons.	Men.	Sterling Value.	No.	Tons.	Men.	Sterling Value.	No.	Tons.	Men.	Sterling Value.
				£.				£.				£.				£.
United Kingdom . . .	81	21593	983	307970	71	18082	812	121617	105	26366	1298	311100	86	22390	1033	94101
British West Indies . .	278	26761	1520	190309	288	28438	1725	196730	299	27724	1655	163548	332	31803	1896	224221
British N. America, viz. } Canada, N. Brunswick, and Newfoundland . . }	1284	63563	3283	117818	1344	74827	3930	136342	1140	59018	3545	129544	1250	70744	4093	179010
Foreign Countries . . .	179	17898	934	312603	154	17412	1015	16922	156	20136	985	381238	156	19591	936	52479
Total . . .	1822	129815	6720	928637	1857	138759	7482	491619	1700	135126	7433	985430	1824	144528	7958	549811

VI.

Revenue of New Brunswick for 1830.

The committee appointed to examine the treasurer's accounts for the year ending 31st December last have laid their report before the House of Assembly, with a copy of which we have been furnished, and from which we gather the following summary:—

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Total gross revenue at St. John for 1830 . . .	32377	12	1½			
From which to be deducted for drawbacks, &c. . .	4844	10	1			
Nett revenue at St. John . . .	27533	2	0½			
Total gross revenue at St. Andrew's . . .	12410	2	9½			
Drawbacks, &c. . .	2134	18	3			
Nett revenue . . .	10275	4	6½			
Total gross revenue at West Isles . . .	3692	5	5½			
Drawbacks, &c. . .	11	0	0			
Nett revenue . . .	3681	5	5½			
Total gross revenue at Miramichi . . .	5440	16	6½			
Drawbacks, &c. . .	54	1	2½			
Nett revenue . . .	5386	15	4			
Total gross revenue at Richibucto . . .	1065	18	0			
Drawbacks, &c. . .	33	12	0			
Nett revenue . . .	1032	6	9			
Total revenue secured at Shediac . . .	242	5	5½			
... Dalhousie . . .	476	14	0½			
... Bathurst . . .	248	2	10½			
... Fredericton . . .	80	7	1½			
... Sackville . . .	52	18	3			
... Petricodiac . . .	51	0	0			
... Bay Verte . . .	0	18	7			
	49070	0	5½			

The committee remark "The above is the total revenue of the province for the year 1830, agreeably to the foregoing returns.

"Your committee, with great submission, however, beg leave to remark, that from the unusually large quantities of West India produce on hand in the province on the 31st Dec., 1830, the exportations have been and will be very large the present year, and that, consequently, at least 2000*l.* will be drawn back.

"Total balance in the hands of the province treasurer, Dec. 31, 1830, 10,237*l.* 13*s.* 3½*d.* Of which there are in bonds 13,722*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*; in cash 2,515*l.* 11*s.* 2½*d.*"

The committee further remark, "These accounts are clear and methodically stated, and they give your committee very great satisfaction."

Amount of auction duties at St. John in the year 1830, 779*l.* 18*s.* 7½*d.*

The revenue for 1829 (after allowing for drawbacks, &c.) was 34,705*l.* 15*s.*—Increase in 1830, 14,364*l.* 5*s.* 5½*d.*

Of the warrants (44,307*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*), which have been paid by the provincial treasurer in the year 1830, the objects may be classed under the following heads, viz.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Education.	{ Parish schools	4801	13	4	8163	7	3
	{ Grammar schools	761	13	11			
	{ Madras schools	400	0	0			
	{ College (2 years)	2200	0	0			
Bounties.	{ Fishing	3744	9	4	6964	11	9
	{ Grain	2093	2	5			
	{ Oat-mills	225	0	0			
	{ Destruction of bears	102	0	0			
Roads and bridges.	{ Great roads	7380	0	0	13001	14	7
	{ By-roads and bridges }	5621	14	7			
					2500	15	0
Expenses of the legislature					1562	14	0
Militia					25	0	0
Apprehending deserters					3108	9	9
Public buildings					1348	6	2
Light-houses					4456	15	11
Packets and couriers					280	0	0
Law expenses, including printing laws and journals					1513	6	6
Charitable purposes					1643	2	3
Province contingencies					438	6	8
Miscellaneous					1061	1	0
Collection and protection of the revenue					2696	9	2
Total					44307	4	1

VII.

The Shubenacadie Canal Company of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Michael Wallace.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The Hon. Thomas N. Jeffrey. Samuel Cunard, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Boggs, Esq.	William Pryor, Esq.
R. J. Uniacke, jun. Esq.	Michael Tobin, Esq.
James Bain, Esq.	Martin G. Black, Esq.
Stephen W. Deblois, Esq.	Lewis E. Piers.
James N. Shannon, Esq.	

Charles R. Fairbanks, Esq., *Secretary and Agent.*John Bainbridge, Esq. *Agent in London.*

BANKERS IN LONDON.

Messrs.

The Company is incorporated, under an Act of the Provincial Legislature, by a charter dated the 1st of June, 1826, granted by His Excellency Sir James Kempt, then lieutenant-governor, and confirmed by a subsequent statute. The responsibility of subscribers is, expressly and in the strongest terms, limited to the amount of their shares.

The management is in the board of directors at Halifax. By-laws, passed at a general meeting, and approved by the lieutenant-governor and his majesty's council, regulate the proceedings and choice of Officers. Absent shareholders vote by proxy.

The canal-works commenced in July, 1826, and have been successfully prosecuted under the direction of an able engineer from England. The navigation is constructed for sea-going vessels drawing eight feet of water; passing through the centre of the province from Halifax Harbour to the Basin of Mines—an extent of from fifty-four to sixty miles. There are fifteen locks, each eighty-seven feet long and twenty-two feet six inches wide. The space of twenty-four miles, including five locks, will be complete and open for vessels in October next: the remainder in 1831.—By boats, the whole distance from the Basin of Mines to within half a mile of the harbour will be navigable this autumn.

To aid the Company the Legislature in 1826 granted a donation of £15,000; and further in 1829, as an inducement to future subscribers, by an act of the General Assembly, appropriated an annuity of £1,500 currency, for ten years from the 1st of January, 1830, to guarantee an interest upon the new subscriptions.

The capital consists of	2,400 shares, each £25 currency, or 100 dollars	£60,000
Subscribed in Halifax	720	18,000
There remains for disposal	1,680 Shares	Currency 42,000
Equal to		Sterling 37,800

These will be preference shares, that is to say, shares entitled to five per cent. interest in preference to subscribers at Halifax. For these a subscription is now opened under the following terms, viz.:

The sum subscribed (each share being £22 10s. sterling) to be paid in London to the bankers of the Company, in four equal payments; one on the 1st of September next, and the others successively on the 1st of May and October, 1830, and the 1st of May, 1831.

The shares to be transferred in London or Halifax. The certificates to be delivered at the first payment.

Each subscriber in England to receive an interest of five per cent. on his investment. For this purpose the Company expressly guarantees to them, for ever, a yearly dividend of five per cent. on every share; to be paid in London.

Towards this interest (amounting yearly to £1,890 sterling) the Company will remit to London the provincial annuity of £1,500 currency for ten years, above mentioned: declaring that it shall only be applied to this purpose. The balance, with all charges, will be provided by the Company.

This interest on the preference shares, or the balance of it, remaining after the application of the £1,500 thereto, will be first paid out of the nett canal revenue. An equal dividend will then be made from the surplus to the subscribers at Halifax. Any income which may arise above five per cent. will be apportioned upon all the shares.

London, 24th of July, 1829.

VIII.

Table showing the Variation and Dip of the Magnetic Needle at various geographical points in North America, compiled from the Journal of Captain Sir John Franklin, R. N. and other authorities therein named.

Latitude N.			Longitude w. of Greenwich.			Variation.			Dip.			Year of observation.	Names of places.	Authorities.
°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"			
57	00	3	92	26	00	6	10	21 E.	79	29	7	1820 and 1821	York Factory, H. B.	Sir John Franklin, R. N.
53	41	38	98	1	24	14	12	41 E.	83	40	10		Norway-house	
53	56	40	102	16	41	17	17	29 E.	83	12	50		Cumberland-house	
52	50	47	106	12	42	20	44	47 E.	..	..	..		Carlton-house
53	00	00	107	18	58	20	39	10 E.	..	..	..		Iroquois Lake
54	00	00	107	29	52	22	6	35 E.	..	..	..		H. B. Fort
55	25	35	107	51	00	22	15	48 E.	84	13	35		Isle a la Crosse Fort	
55	53	00	108	51	10	22	33	22 E.	..	..	..		Buffalo Lake, P.
56	24	20	109	23	6	22	50	28 E.	..	..	..		Mithye Lake
56	41	40	109	52	51	25	2	30 E.	85	7	27			
..	..	..	111	8	42	24	18	20 E.	..	..	..
60	54	52	113	25	36	27	25	14 E.	..	..	..
61	11	8	113	51	37	25	40	47 E.	..	..	..
61	50	18	113	21	40	31	2	6 E.	..	..	..
62	17	19	114	9	28	33	35	55 E.	86	38	2		Fort Providence	
..	..	..	114	27	3	33	00	4 E.	..	..	..
..	..	..	144	2	1	32	30	40 E.	..	..	..
..	..	..	113	40	35	36	45	30 E.	87	11	48		
64	15	17	113	2	39	36	50	47 E.	87	20	35			
67	42	15	112	30	00	47	37	42 E.	..	..	..		Polar Sea
67	53	45	110	41	20	40	49	34 E.	..	..	..		Detention Bay
67	19	23	109	44	30	41	43	22 E.	88	58	48		Hood River	
68	18	50	109	25	00	44	15	46 E.	89	31	12			
46	55	00	69	46	00	16	00	00 w.	1649	Quebec	Des Hayes
..	15	30	00 w.	1686	Quebec	Ditto
46	49	00	71	5	00	12	30	00 w.	1785	Quebec	Major Holland, S. Gen.
..	12	5	00 w.	1793		Ditto
46	48	49	71	11	5	11	45	30 w.	1806		Bouchette, S. G.
..	11	50	00 w.	1815		Ditto
..	13	51	2 w.	1817	Source of the St. Croix at the Monument	Ditto
..	14	45	5 w.		Ditto
..	15	20	00 w.		Ditto
..	16	10	5 w.		Ditto
..	12	10	00 w.	1820		Ditto
..	12	38	30 w.	1825		Ditto
..	12	48	00 w.	1827		Ditto

Table showing the Variation and Dip of the Magnetic Needle, &c. continued.

Latitude N.	Longitude w. of Greenwich.	Variation.	Dip.	Year of observation.	Names of places.	Authorities.
0 ' "	0 ' "	0 ' "	0 ' "			
46 48 49	71 11 5	12 54 20w.	..	1828	.. ..	Bouchette, S. G.
.. ..	71 16 25.5	12 54 00	..		.. ..	Capt. Bayfield and Mr. Jones
46 48 49	71 12 30	12 54 20 '	..	1828	.. ..	Bouchette, jun. D. S. G.'s
.. ..	.. ..	16 45 00w.	..	1828	Sambro Light-house	map Jones and Horatio Jauncey
43 23 57	65 38 3	12 24 00w.	..	1828	Cape Sable, s. point	Ditto
47 12 38	60 11 24	23 45 00w.	..	1829	St. Paul's Island	Ditto
45 41 66.7	62 42 00	19 00 00w.	..	1829	Pictou Harbour	Mr. John Jones and Mr. Horatio Jauncey
48 45 14	64 13 38	21 33 00w.	..	1829	Cape Gaspé, s. e. point	Ditto
46 27 36	62 00 8	21 00 00w.	..	1829	Prince Edward Island, e. point	Ditto
47 16 7	61 47 26	22 23 00w.	..	1829	Entry I., w. s. w. point, Gulf of St. Lawrence	Ditto
.. ..		24 2 00w.	..	1829	Point aux Basque, Round I.	Ditto
44 39 26.2	63 37 48	17 00 10.30	..	1830	Halifax	Ditto
46 30 00	.. ..	10 00 00w.	..	1828	Falls of Shawenegan, St. Maurice	Bouchette, jun. D. S. G.
47 18 32	.. ..	11 10 00w.	..	1828	Latuque, King's Post	Ditto
47 52 00	.. ..	14 45 00w.	..	1828	Division of the waters of the St. Maurice and Ouiaichouan	Ditto
48 17 00	.. ..	15 00 00w.	..	1828	Head of Commissioners' Lake	Ditto
40 30 15	.. ..	14 45 00w.	..	1828	Mouth of the Ouiaichouan, Lake St. John	Ditto

IX.

Regulations for granting Lands in the British North American Provinces.

For the information of persons desirous of proceeding as settlers to His Majesty's Provinces in North America, the following summary of the rules which have been established for the future regulation of grants of lands has been prepared by the direction of Earl Bathurst, His Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

The commissioner of crown lands will, from time to time, and at least once in every year, submit to the governor a report of the total quantity of each district of crown property, so far as he may then have ascertained the same, together with his opinion of each description of property which it may be expedient to offer for sale within the then ensuing year, and the upset price per acre at which he would recommend the several descriptions of property to be offered, provided that the land proposed to be offered for sale does not contain any considerable quantity of timber fit for His Majesty's navy, or for any other purposes, it being the intention that no grant of the land upon which such timber may be growing should be made until the timber is cleared.

If the governor should be pleased to sanction the sale of the whole or any part of the land recommended to be sold at the upset price proposed, or at any other price which he may name, the commissioner of crown lands will proceed to the sale in the following manner:

He will give public notice in the Gazette, and in such other newspaper as may be circulating in the province, as well as in any other manner that circumstances will admit of, of the time and place appointed for the sale of the lands in each district, and of the upset price at which the lots are proposed to be offered, that the lots will be sold to the highest bidder, and if no offer should be made at the upset price, that the lands will be reserved for future sale in a similar manner by auction.

That no lot should contain more than 1200 estimated acres.

The purchase-money will be required to be paid by four instalments, without interest; the first instalment at the time of the sale, and the second, third, and fourth instalment at intervals of a year.

If the instalments are not regularly paid, the deposit-money will be forfeited and the land again referred to sale.

Purchasers of land at any sale not exceeding two hundred acres, being unable to advance the purchase-money by instalments, as proposed, the commissioner may permit the purchaser to occupy the same upon a quit-rent, equal to five per cent. upon the amount of the purchase-money, one year's quit-rent to be paid at the time of sale, in advance, and to be paid annually in advance afterwards; upon the failure of the regular payment the lands to be again referred to auction and sold. The quit-rent upon lands so purchased in this manner to be subject to redemption upon payment of twenty years' purchase, and parties to be permitted to redeem the

same by any number of instalments not exceeding four, upon the payment of not less, at any one time, than five years' amount of quit-rent, the same proportion of quit-rent to cease.

In case, however, the parties should fail regularly to pay the remainder of the quit-rent, the same to be deducted from the instalment paid, and the lands to be re-sold by auction whenever the instalment may be absorbed by the accruing payment of the remainder of the quit-rents.

Public notice will be given in each district in every year, stating the names of the persons in each district who may be in arrears, either for the instalments of their purchases or for quit-rents, and that if the arrears are not paid up before the commencement of the sales in that district for the following years, the lands, in respect of which the instalments or quit-rents may be due, will be the first lot to be exposed to auction at the ensuing sales; and if any surplus of the produce of the sale of each lot should remain after satisfying the crown for the sum due, the same will be paid to the original purchasers of the land who made default in payment.

No land will be granted at any other time than at the current sales in each district, except upon application from poor settlers who may not have been in the colony more than six months preceding the last annual sale; settlers so circumstanced may be permitted to purchase land, not exceeding two hundred acres each, at the price at which it may have been offered at the last annual sale and not purchased, and may pay for the same, or by quit-rent computed at five per cent. on the sale price, and thenceforth these persons shall be considered as entitled to all the privileges, and be subject to the same obligations as they would have been subject to if they had purchased the land at the last sale.

In cases of settlers who shall be desirous of obtaining grants of land in distinct districts not surveyed, or in districts in which no unredeemable grant shall have been made, the commissioner of crown lands will, under the authority of the governor, at any time within a period of seven years from the date hereof, grant permission of occupancy to any such settlers for lots of land not exceeding two hundred acres, upon consideration that they shall pay a quit-rent for the same, equal to five per cent. upon the estimated value of the land at the time such occupancy shall be granted, and the persons to whom claims of occupation shall be made shall have liberty to redeem such quit-rents at any time before the expiration of the seven years, upon the payment of twenty years' purchase of the amount; and at any time after the termination of the seven years upon the payment of any arrear of quit-rent which may be then due, and twenty years' purchase of the annual amount of the rent.

No patent will be granted until the whole of the purchase-money shall have been paid, nor any transfer of the property made, except in case of death, until the whole of the arrears of the instalments or quit-rent shall have been paid.

The purchase-money for all lands, as well as the quit-rents, shall be paid to the commissioner of crown lands, or to such person as he may appoint, at the times and places to be named in the condition of the sale.

X.

Instructions to the Agents of Townships.

LOWER CANADA.

To _____ agent for superintending the settlement of the township of _____

The governor-in-chief (or lieutenant-governor) having been pleased to appoint you agent for superintending the settlement of the township of _____

1st. You are to reside within the township to the superintendency whereof you are appointed, or in its vicinity, in order the better to accomplish the end of your nomination.

2nd. Your next duty will be to lay off, with the advice and participation of the surveyor-general, a block of 500 acres, as a site for a village, of which 200 acres will be set apart for a church, school-house, and court-house for the sessions of the peace; the remaining 300 acres to be granted into lots of the average dimensions of one acre, by ticket of occupation, on condition that a comfortable log-house be built thereon; and in conformity to other conditions therein contained, a projected plan of the sub-division of such a village to be submitted by the surveyor-general to the governor (or lieutenant-governor) for approval.

3rd. The lots to be granted to be one-half of an ordinary township lot, divided through the centre, not longitudinally, but so as to give to each settler nearly a compact square farm of 100 acres, and the usual allowance of five per cent. for highways.

4th. Each applicant to receive from you a location certificate, of which printed forms will be furnished you, for the half-lot you will assign to him, (each settler being entitled to the vacant half lot next after the number of the last preceding certificate, provided he be the first applicant), and no such location certificate to be granted, unless the applicant be of good character, a British subject, and upon the spot ready to commence the performance of the conditions of his location ticket. Such applicants, however, of good moral character, having large families and probably some of a sufficient age and capable of improving land, should be particularly encouraged and recommended by you to government for an additional portion of land, as contiguous as possible to the land already located to them; and such of the sons as are above 18 years, being desirous of cultivating lands for themselves, provided they appear to you capable of undertaking the management of a farm, ought in such case to be located to a half lot nearest that of their father.

5th. You will quarterly transmit to the surveyor-general's office exact returns, in the following form, of the locations made in the township you superintend, accompanying the same with remarks on the general state and prosperity of the settlements therein.

Quarterly Return of Locations made in the Township of _____ between the _____ and the _____ 182_____

NAMES.	No. of Lot or Half Lot.	No. of the Range.	Date of Ticket of Location.	FAMILIES.					Whether Emigrants from the United Kingdom, or what other country.	Character, how, and by whom recommended.	House.	Barn or Stable.	Whether occupied and by whom.	Whether the road and settling duties have been made in whole or in part, what extent of land cleared and in culture.	Tickets of Location that have expired, whether the lots are wholly unoccupied, or what has been done.	REMARKS.
				Head thereof.	Wife.	Males.	Females.	Single Men.								

A copy of which return the surveyor-general will transmit to the civil secretary's office, to obtain through its medium the ratification and approval of government of the locations therein stated to have been made; the same to be subsequently forwarded to you, through the surveyor-general's office, where entries of the ratified list and return will be first duly made.

6th. You will make a separate report, for the consideration of government (to accompany each quarterly return), of such lands where the conditions of settlement have been wholly neglected, and the time for performing them, or any of them, has expired (after giving due notice to that effect to the parties interested), but you are not to proceed to a new location of the lots until you receive an authority to that effect from this office.

7th. Every settler to be held to clear the road in front of his lot to the width of 20 feet within from the date of his location ticket; and in default of so doing, his location ticket to be null and void, unless satisfactory reasons are given why the same could not be performed, in which case discretion is left you to act thereupon with equity and justice towards the individual.

8th. Every person who shall be located shall be held to clear the entire front of his half lot, by the depth of one acre from the front, within two years from the date of his location certificate; and in default thereof, shall forfeit his right to the half lot for which he may have been located, but at the same time shall be entitled to his grant of such half lot upon producing the certificate of the agent of the township in which such lot is situate, of the performance of the above conditions, at any time before the expiration of the two years allowed for the performance of the said conditions.

9th. You will take care to reserve and point out the grounds for by-roads to communicate from one range to the other, and with the roads running in front of the lots; which by-roads you will lay out at convenient distances from each other, as near on the division lines of the lots as practicable, five per cent. being allowed for that object.

10th. With reference to the crown and clergy reservations, you will be governed by the diagram hereunto subjoined; and you are to refrain from granting such parts of the township under your superintendence, as you may think proper to be retained in the power of the crown, for its future disposition, according to the circumstances accompanying the settlement of that township, of which you will give an early communication to government.

11th. You are to consider yourself as the guardian of the ungranted lands of the crown and of the reservations in block, or otherwise, set apart for the future disposition of his Majesty, within the limits of the township under your superintendence; and as such you are to report to this office the trespass and depredations committed thereon, that instructions may in consequence be given to the law officers of the crown to prosecute the individuals concerned.

12th. You will be entitled to a per-centage of five acres on every hundred located by you as agent, and it will be optional with you to take in each range your per-centage on the lands located therein, or to select it in block in the rear of each half of the township; but it is to be understood that the same will be secured to you by letters patent, so soon only as the conditions of settlement shall have been complied with by the settlers on their respective lots.

13th. In consideration of postage, stationery, &c. you will be entitled to demand for yourself, upon each location made by you, a sum of 2s. 6d., accounting to the surveyor-general for his fees.

14th. You will consider yourself as linked with this, the office of his Majesty's surveyor-general, from whom you shall receive, from time to time, such further communications as the

exigency and nature of this branch of the public service may require, and through him make all your reports or communications to the governor.

By his excellency the governor-in-chief's command,

Surveyor-general's office,
Quebec, 182

JOS. BOUGHETTE,
Surveyor-general.

XI.

Form of a Location Ticket from a District Land-board in Upper Canada.

Land-Board,

District.

A. B. born at _____ in _____ of the age of _____ years, having arrived in this province _____ and petitioned to become a settler therein, has been examined by us, and we being satisfied with his character, and of the propriety of admitting him to become a settler, and having administered to him the oath of allegiance, do assign to him one hundred acres of land, being the _____ half of lot No. _____ in the _____ concession of the _____ in _____, for which, upon due proof of having cleared and cropped five acres, and cleared half the road in front of his land, of having erected and inhabited a house thereon for one year, he will be entitled to receive a grant to him and his heirs, he paying the patent fee of 5*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* sterling.

N. B.—If the settlement duty is not performed within two years, this location to be of no value, but assigned to another settler.

TABLE OF FEES.

Upon all grants of land issuing under orders in council, bearing date subsequent to the 1st January, 1820, the following sums will be paid by the patentee.

	Acres.			£.
On grants of	50	.	.	...
...	100	.	.	12
...	200	.	.	30
...	300	.	.	60
...	400	.	.	75
...	500	.	.	125
...	600	.	.	150
...	700	.	.	175
...	800	.	.	200
...	900	.	.	225
...	1000	.	.	250
...	1100	.	.	275
...	1200	.	.	300

In three equal instalments. The first on receipt of the location ticket, the second on certificate filed of settlement, the third on receipt of the fiat for the patent.

No petition can be entertained unless accompanied by a written character or a satisfactory reason shown for such not being produced.

(Signed)

JOHN SMALL,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

The fees in LOWER CANADA are low, and bear no proportion to those demanded in the sister provinces. The fees on land granting in the lower province have uniformly been 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per 1000 acres granted under letters patent; and an average of from 10*s.* to 15*s.* for the survey of each 200 acre lot.

XII.

General Statement of the Grants of Land made in Nova Scotia from the Year 1749 to 1826, showing the Reservations of Mines and Minerals to the Crown.

Periods of the Grants.	Quantity of Land granted.	Of which has been escheated.	Quantity of Land still held by Grant.	Reservation of Mines to the Crown.	Remarks.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
From 1749 to 1752	12,000	500	11,500	In some of these grants, mines of gold and silver, precious stones, and lapis lazuli are reserved, but in most of them there is no reservation whatever.	These grants include the town, suburbs, and peninsula of Halifax. Farm lots on the harbour and vicinity of Halifax.
From 1752 to 1782	2,890,062	1,945,372	956,690	Mines of gold and silver, precious stones, and lapis lazuli are reserved, and no other.	These lands were escheated for the reception of the great bodies of loyalists and disbanded corps, who settled in this province in the years 1783 and 1784, and consisted chiefly of large tracts, situate in the County of Shelburne, Sidney, Poictou, County of Hants, Cumberland, and Halifax.
From 1783 to 1808	1,873,941	206,790	1,667,151	Mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, and coals are reserved, and no other.	
From 1809 to the present time	1,343,936	...	1,343,936	All mines and minerals of every description are reserved to the crown.	
Total amount	6,119,939	2,152,662	3,979,277		

By the above statement it will appear,

That 6,119,939 acres have been granted.
 Of which 2,152,662 acres have been escheated.
 And that 3,979,277 acres are still held by grants.

It further appears,

That upon 11,500 acres there is no reservation of any mines and minerals (except in a few grants to the crown.)

That upon 956,690 acres, mines of gold and silver, precious stones, and lapis lazuli, are reserved.

That upon 1,667,151 acres, mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, and coals are reserved.

And that upon 1,343,936 acres, mines and minerals of all descriptions are reserved to the crown.

Halifax,
 April 17th, 1826.

(Signed)

CHARLES MORRIS,
 Surveyor-General.

XIII.

Circular Letter from the Commissioners of Emigration.

Colonial Office, 8th July, 1831.

In order to prevent misconception, the commissioners for emigration, appointed by His Majesty on the 24th of June, 1831, hereby inform persons wishing to emigrate to His Majesty's possessions abroad, that no funds have been placed by the lords commissioners of His Majesty's treasury at their disposal, for defraying the expense of conveying emigrants to those possessions.

The commissioners have, however, received instructions, that in the event of inhabitants of parishes subscribing to raise funds, or individuals providing funds for that purpose, they are at the request of the parties and on conditions which will be stated in printed forms to be had at this office, to undertake the application of the funds so raised, and, through the proper departments of government, to contract with ship owners and other persons for the passage of emigrants and for their provisions during the voyage to such colonies as the persons raising the funds may select for their destination. Emigrants so proceeding will further be placed in communication with authorized agents in the colonies, from whom they will receive information for their guidance on landing.

In conformity with their instructions, the commissioners have prepared printed statements, containing information which they think likely to be useful to persons proposing either themselves to emigrate, or to supply others with the means of doing so.

The commissioners have directed that all persons applying for information respecting the purposes of the commission should be furnished with a copy of this circular; and that persons wishing to avail themselves of the powers vested in the Commissioners, and of the general information respecting His Majesty's possessions in North America, Australia, and South Africa, which has been hitherto collected, should also be furnished with the different printed statements containing the same.

By order of the commissioners,

T. FREDERICK ELLIOT,

Secretary to the commission.

XIV.

Abstract of a Bill (as amended by the Committee), to facilitate Voluntary Emigration to His Majesty's Possessions Abroad; introduced in the House of Commons of the Imperial Parliament, 18th April, 1831.

[1 William IV. Session 1830-1.]

Whereas it is expedient to facilitate voluntary emigration, &c.

His Majesty may appoint three or more commissioners of emigration, and a secretary to such commissioners.

These commissioners to act under the instructions of one of the principal secretaries of state, and to report their proceedings twice a year, which reports are to be laid before parliament.

Any one or more person or persons, assessed to one-twentieth of the whole amount of the poor-rates of any parish in England or Wales, may convene a meeting of the rated inhabitants to meet in the vestry, to decide upon the propriety of applying to the commissioners to contract for carrying into effect the voluntary emigration to the colonies of any person or persons chargeable, or likely to become chargeable on the parish. The form of the requisition is prescribed (A). The overseer shall endorse the requisition and appoint the time and place of such meeting, which time cannot be sooner than one week or later than three after the receipt of the requisition.—The notice of such meeting to be read in the parish church, or chapel of such parish, and a copy of the requisition to be affixed to the church door.

A preparatory meeting to be holden, at such time and place, of the general or the select vestry (as the case may be), at which the question proposed in the requisition shall be put to the vote, when two-thirds of the persons present, or votes to the amount of one-half the assessed rates, shall make it pass in the affirmative.

When questions shall thus have passed in the affirmative, a book shall be opened to receive the names of any of the rated inhabitants, either as assenting to, or dissenting from, the proposition. Such book to be open fourteen days, exclusive of Sundays, and the result of the votes inscribed to be afterwards declared at a meeting of the general (or select) vestry. If a majority (to be ascertained on the principle of numbers or of the amount assessed) have assented, the question shall then pass definitively in the affirmative.

A minute of the proceedings at such preparatory and final meetings to be authenticated and laid before one of His Majesty's justices of the peace for the county, &c. Such justice to countersign the same and transmit a copy thereof to the commissioners of emigration.

A transcript of such copy, signed by the secretary of the commissioners, shall, upon proof of his signature, be sufficient proof of its contents in law.

The commissioners may contract with the parishes for the removal of emigrants, after a resolution to that effect has been passed by the vestry.

The form of such contracts prescribed (B.) to be signed by the secretary of the commissioners, and by some or one of the overseers of the parish, and by such of the persons willing to emigrate as are of the age of twelve years and upwards. Such persons to sign before a justice of the peace, who is himself to subscribe as a witness. Every contract to be signed in