

Friday, 29th June, 1804.

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On Motion the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the consideration of the present state of the Revenue of the Province.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that no alteration should take place in the present system of the Revenue Laws for the ensuing year.

The foregoing resolution was read throughout a first and second time, and, upon the Question put thereupon, agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That M.^r Millidge, M.^r Lyon and M.^r Chipman, do prepare and bring in Bills, for continuing the several Revenue Laws, agreeable to the foregoing resolution.

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*1804
29 June*

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No. ~~Scotia Laws, 1753-1804.~~

pp. 474-476.

1804

CAP. I.

An ACT to amend, an Act, made and passed in the Thirty third year of His present Majesty's reign, entitled, An Act for granting to His Majesty, certain duties on Wine, Rum, and other Distilled Spirituous Liquors, and Brown Sugar, for the purpose of paying the Interest, and reducing the Principal, of the Public Debt of this Province.

~~Preamble.~~

WHEREAS it is prejudicial to the navigation of the Province, to oblige merchants, importing any of the dutiable articles enumerated in said Act, to put on shore, and land, such part thereof as it may be the intention of the owners to send, in the same vessel, to some other colony, port or place; for remedy whereof:

I. Be it therefore enacted, by the Lieutenant-Governor,

~~Council~~

Council and Assembly, That, after the publication of this Act, if any of the dutiable articles enumerated in said Act, shall be imported and brought into this Province, on board any ship or vessel, it shall and may be lawful for the master, owner, factor or supercargo, to report and enter, at the Impost and Excise office, conformable to the provisions contained in the said recited Act, such part or portion of said dutiable articles, as he or they may think proper to be landed, for sale, and consumption, in the Province, and to enter and report the residue or remainder for exportation, in the same vessel, to some other port, place or colony, out of the Province; and the officers of Impost and Excise shall permit the landing, and shall gauge and weigh, and secure the duties on the several parts of such vessel's cargo, so to be put on shore for sale and consumption, in the manner usual, and heretofore practised under the several clauses and provisions ~~contained~~

Merchant
importing
dutiable
articles,
allowed an
export in the
same vessel,
without un-
loading, upon
making af-
fidavit to
the original
invoice.

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contained in the said Act, and in the several Acts made in amendment thereof: any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. And the proper officers of Impost and Excise shall also secure the duties of Impost and Excise on such parts of the cargo of such vessel or vessels, as may be reported, and entered, as aforesaid, for exportation, in the same bottom, without unlading, or landing the same; and for that purpose shall demand and require the person or persons entering the same for exportation, to produce and deliver, to such officer or officers, the original invoice for the goods so entered for exportation; and the proper officer or officers of Impost and Excise, shall require the person or persons, making such entry, to verify such invoice on oath: which oath it shall and may be lawful for the officer or officers of Impost and Excise, to administer in the following words:

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Invoice
Affidavit.

I do solemnly swear, that the invoice now by me produced, is the original invoice of the goods, wares and merchandise, now by me entered for exportation, and that such invoice was actually, and truly, made at the port or place, where such goods were shipped, and does actually, and truly, contain, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a just, and true, account of the quantities of the whole of each and every article so by me now entered for exportation.

~~Ascertaining
and securing
duties, on
articles
landed, and
granting
drawback on
such as are
exported.~~

And the officers of Impost and Excise shall calculate upon such invoice, the amount of the duties, and shall thereby ascertain the same, in like manner as if the articles, so entered for exportation, had been actually landed, and regularly weighed and guaged, and bonds shall be taken, with sufficient sureties, in the usual form, for the payment of such duties, at the usual times and periods; and the officers of Impost and Excise shall, on such duties being bonded and secured as aforesaid, grant a permit, for the exportation

~~of~~

of the goods on which the duties have been so secured, in the usual and customary form; and the exporter of such dutiable articles, shall be entitled to have, and be allowed, a drawback, without any deduction whatsoever, of the duties so secured, in the same manner and form, and upon the same certificates of landing, and under the same rules and regulations, that persons obtain drawbacks who export dutiable articles, after having landed the same in the Province.

~~of false entry~~ II. And be it further enacted, That if, on examination, it shall be discovered, that the report and entry made of dutiable goods, part for consumption, and part for exportation, shall be false, and that there were a greater quantity of dutiable goods laden on board the ship or vessel, than were reported and entered with the Impost and Excise officers, all the surplus goods, together with the ship or vessel, shall and may be seized by the proper officer or officers, and the

~~party~~

party making such false entry, shall be subject to all the same penalties and forfeitures imposed (in and by the Act of which this is an amendment) on persons making a false report or entry; and if any part of the goods so permitted to be exported as aforesaid, shall be discharged, or unladen, within the Province of Nova-Scotia, from on board the vessel in which the same were imported, or shall, by any manner of ways and means, be clandestinely landed, the vessel, together with the goods so discharged or landed, shall be seized, and all parties concerned therein, together with the vessels, boats, carts, horses and carriages, employed about the same, shall be subject to the same penalties and forfeitures that are provided in, and by that part of, the said recited Act, which was made to prevent the clandestine landing of goods, subject to duty, within the Province, and all such penalties, forfeitures and seizures, shall be made, recovered, paid,

~~applied~~

~~Of clandestinely landing articles after permit for exportation.~~

applied and distributed, according to the rules and regulations of said Act.

Of persons neglecting or refusing to produce invoice or secure duties.

III. And be it further enacted, That in case the party making such report and entry for exportation, shall neglect or refuse to produce such original invoice, and to verify the same as aforesaid, or shall neglect, or refuse, to secure the duties, then, and in such case, the goods so entered for exportation, shall be landed, and the duties ascertained and secured, in the manner heretofore practised and established.

p.476.
Mode of proceeding on suspicion of the entry.

IV. And be it further enacted, That in case the Collector or Collectors, or Inspector of Impost and Excise, shall have any just cause to doubt the truth or authenticity of any report or entry, or of the invoice produced, he shall and may search and examine into the contents of the cargo so reported and entered, and may remove, or cause to be removed, the packages from one part of the vessel to the other, so as to

~~ascertain~~

ascertain, as far as possible, the true contents of each package; and the master, officers and crew, of such vessel, shall aid and assist the officer, or officers, in making such search and examination; and in case he or they refuse such assistance, then, and in such case, the goods shall be landed, and the truth of such report and invoice ascertained; and it shall and may be lawful for the officer, making such search, to call to his aid three respectable merchants to assist therein; and if, in the opinion of such merchants, there shall be any reasonable cause for further suspicion, they shall certify the same, which certificate shall be sufficient to authorise the proper officer to order the cargo to be discharged, and the truth or falsity of the report and invoice actually ascertained by weighing and guaging the same.

Provided always, That if the difference between the invoice and return of the Guager and Weigher shall, in the opinion

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of three merchants, not exceed the difference which frequently occurs, between the guage and weight of two different ports or places, in such case no penalty or forfeiture shall attach to the person making such report and entry.

~~Of unnecessary
delay of the
master, &c
in unloading,
or exporting.~~

V. And be it further enacted, That if the master, owner, or others concerned in the ship or vessel, in which goods are entered for exportation as aforesaid, shall unnecessarily delay unloading the part or parts of her cargo entered to be landed, or shall, after the unloading thereof, delay for a space longer than ten days proceeding on her voyage, and departing from the Province with the goods, so exported, the said master, owner, or others concerned, shall pay each and every day to the tide waiter employed to attend such vessel, during such delay, the daily pay established for a tide waiter to receive from the Province, when on duty; and, on refusal, it shall be lawful for such tide waiter to recover

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the same in a summary way, before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, or in the Rotation Court at Halifax, as occasion may require.

~~Act continued to 21st December, 1805.~~ VI. And be it further enacted, That this Act, and the several matters and things therein contained, shall be and continue in force until the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five.

676c

The Title of the Revenue Laws Continuation Act, 44 Geo. III, Cap. 2

CAP. II.

An ACT to continue in force the several Revenue Laws for
the support of His Majesty's Government in this
Province.

CAP. V.

An ACT to continue an Act, made and passed in the Thirty-ninth year of His present Majesty's reign, entitled, An Act for raising a Revenue to repair Roads throughout the Province, by laying a Duty on Persons hereafter to be Licensed to keep Public Houses, or Shops, for the retail of Spirituous Liquors, and for regulating such Public Houses and Shops; also, the Act, passed in the Fortieth year of His Majesty's reign, in amendment of the above recited Act; and, also, an Act, passed in the Forty-first year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, An Act in addition to, and amendment of, the above recited Act.

CAP. VI.

An ACT to continue an Act, passed in the Thirty-second year of His present Majesty's reign, entitled, An Act for the further increase of the Revenue, by raising a Duty of Excise on all Goods, Wares and Merchandise, imported into this Province; and, also, the Act, in amendment thereof, passed in the forty-first year of His present Majesty's reign, entitled, An Act to alter, amend, and continue, an Act, made and passed in the thirty-second year of His present Majesty's reign, entitled, An Act for the further increase of the Revenue, by raising a Duty of Excise on all Goods, Wares and Merchandise, imported into this Province.

CAP. VII.

An ACT to continue an Act, made and passed in the Twenty-ninth year of His present Majesty's reign, entitled, An Act for the better support of the Poor in the respective Counties of this Province, by laying an Impost Duty on articles imported into this Province from the United States of America.

TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES 1804-1805a. British Government Urged to Impose Restrictions Upon U. S.Nova Scotia, N. 137, 1304.Trade with the West Indies

pp. 5-6.

N^o. 123.Halifax Nova Scotia 25th - Feb. 1304.

Col: 30r:

N. S.

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N. S.

My Lord,

The Merchants of this Province having experienced heavy disadvantages, in the course of their Commerce with the British West India Islands, owing to the greater importations, preferably, encouraged by them, from the United States of America, both by Duties in some islands imposed on the imported Produce of these Colonies, that are not levied upon the importations from the United States, and from various other Causes: And also as they are informed great exertions will be made by the commercial interests of America, to obtain still further advantages in the commercial treaty said to be negotiating between Great Britain and the United States, They are therefore preparing a Memorial to your Lordship, which is intended to convey, a complete and accurate statement of the Commerce of

~~the~~

1804

25 July

the Province, and the peculiar disadvantages it is subjected to fully persuaded that such relief, protection and encouragement will be extended to them, as, to the wisdom of His Majesty's Government shall be found expedient, to whose determination they are always disposed to pay due and ready obedience.

p. 6

It is probable the other Provinces, being similarly affected, will also apply for consideration; They will be transmitted by the first Packet in the ensuing Spring, I shall endeavour to be prepared to represent to your Lordship, whatever information, may occur to me upon the subject. In the mean time, as the Act of Parliament regulating the commercial intercourse between this Province and the United States of America, may possibly be earlier considered, I most humbly beg leave to suggest that great usefulness would be derived, to this and all other these His Majesty's Provinces, If the permission was extended in the same manner as it is granted to

~~the~~

the British West India islands.

I have the Honour to be with the most profound deference
and respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

dutiful and most obedient

humble Servant

J. Wentworth.

The Right Honorable Lord Hobart

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.-

[Endorsed:] Nova Scotia 25th - Feb^y. 1804

Sir John Wentworth

N^o. 123

R. 29 April

A. 2 Aug.

Copy to the Committee for Trade 21 May 1804.

letter signed

24/27
Nova Scotia, 1. 187, 1884.

pp. 9-12.

N^o. 124.

Col: Cor:

1. S.

Vol: 32.

P. 17.

Halifax Nova Scotia 14th April 1804.

My Lord,

Extract to the Committee for Trade May 1804.

3
1804
14 April

In my letter N^o. 123 I had the honour to represent to your Lordship, That the Merchants of this Town, were preparing a memorial and statement of the Trade of this Province, which, they have transmitted to Scroope Bernard Esq^r. to be most respectfully presented to your Lordship - They would have deferred this, untill a time of less urgency, but that it is understood the Government of the United States of America, are zealously agitating their interests, and therefore any delay might foreclose the opportunity of submitting such information, as may be useful.

The Navigation Trade of Nova Scotia has been unprosperous during the last six months, from numerous captures, and other ^{loss} ~~le~~

[Handwritten mark]

of valuable vessels, and from the fish cargoes that escaped, were subjected to in the west indies, where they found Americans underselling them, even in fish purchased from Nova Scotia - The Insurance being in a large proportion made here, the losses so far, finally result here, and the expected remittances of money and of West India Produce being frustrated, very considerable embarrassments are experienced. These are increased by the effect of a large premium given on Dollars in the United States, which is continually attracting specie from hence, and being without Banks to counteract this operation, and to aid commerce with paper credit - the importations must, for some time be diminished, as will also the Revenue, which is principally collected therefrom - from these causes the fisherys are not as largely pursuing as last year.

The timber and lumber trade presents a more favourable prospect. A Demand of not less than 20000 Tons is expected, and will be ready for exportation, with the next seven months, the

~~greater~~

greater part of which is already contracted for, to supply markets in the United Kingdom -

The export of Plaister of Paris and Grindstones to the United States, will amount to £8000 - it may probably reach to £10,000 - And with Fish and Oil, that in the present course of trade goes to that market, yield part of the means of payment, for bread, flour, and corn, necessary to this Country, which is not yet so far advanced in agriculture as to produce sufficient, for the inhabitants and trade, altho' perfectly capable of it, and of a large surplus for exportation, towards which, a desirable progress is evidently made every year.

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~~4. 11.~~

I have the honour to be with profound respect and deference,

My Lord,
Your Lordship's dutiful
and most obedient

~~W. Pitt~~

humble Servant

J. Wentowrth

The Right Honourable Lord Hobart,
One of His Majesty's principal secretaries of State.

MS. A. 14

[Endorsed:]

Nova Scotia 14th April 1804

Sir J. Wentworth

N^o. 124

R. 10 May

A. 2 Aug.^t

Extract to the Comm. for Trade 21 May 1804.

Two Inclosures.

~~Nova Scotia, A. 137, 1801.~~

~~pp. 170-177.~~

~~C. Cor. N.S.
Vol. 39.
p. 441.~~

Memorial and Statement of the Case referred to in
the annexed Petition.

As every British Province and Island in these
Northern Climates is, individually, able to furnish the West
India Islands with some essential article of consumption, which,
in whole or in part, is deficient in the others, the Petitioners,
in the following Statement have extended their observations
beyond the limits of the single Province in which they reside.

The West India Islands require to be supplied with
the undermentioned articles, Viz.^t

From	{	Dried Cod fish;
the		Barrel or Pickled Fish viz. ^t Salmon,
Fisheries		Herrings, (of various Species)
		Mackarel;
		Oil;

~~Lumber~~

*1804
to 1805*

Forests { Lumber viz.^t Squared Timber, Scantling,
Plank and Boards, Shingles, Clapboards,
Hoops, Oak Staves

Agriculture { Biscuit and Flour, Indian Corn and Meal,
Pork and Beef, Butter, Cheese, Potatoes
and Onions, Live Stock, viz.^t Horses, Oxen,
Hogs, Sheep, and Poultry.

Mines Coals.

Of these articles, the following are produced by the several Colonies. New Brunswick produces, in the greatest abundance, Lumber of every kind, except Oak Staves, It yields, already, many of the smaller articles, which serve to complete a Cargo, and its shores abound with various fish, fit for pickling.

~~Nova~~

P. 171
Nova Scotia produces Lumber of all sorts, except Oak Staves, but in a lesser degree than New Brunswick; Horses, Oxen, Sheep, and all other productions of Agriculture, except Wheat, and Indian Corn. The Eastern and North eastern parts of the Province abound in Coal; and its whole Coast yields inexhaustible quantities of Cod fish and others fit for pickling.

Cape Breton and Prince Edward Islands.

The former yields Coal in abundance; its Fisheries are, also, considerable; but, without dealing directly with the West Indies, they serve to encrease the exports of Nova Scotia. Both these Islands supply Newfoundland with Cattle; and, with due encouragement, would rival some of the more opulent Colonies in articles of Agriculture. Their Fisheries, also, may be greatly extended, as the whole circuit of these Islands abound in Fish.

Canada can supply any quantities of Oak Staves, as well as Flour and Indian Corn, for Six Months in the Year.

Newfoundland

Newfoundland yields little Lumber; but its Trade in dried Cod fish, has hitherto, in a great measure supplied all Europe, and the West Indies, and it is capable of still greater extension.

The Petitioners have, therefore, no hesitation in affirming, that these Northern Colonies are able to supply the West Indies with Dried Fish, and every species of Pickled Fish, for their whole consumption: and that, at no very distant period, they could, also, supply all the other articles, herein before enumerated, except, perhaps, Flour Indian Meal and Corn and Oak Staves.

Having stated the foregoing Facts, the Petitioners beg leave to request the attention of His Majestys Ministers, to the peculiar circumstances of this Province, the permanent establishment of which, took place but fifty four years ago; for, previous to the Settlement of Halifax, there were few inhabitants in it, and but little Trade. The Mother Country, sensible of the

~~favourable~~

favourable situation of this Colony for Fisheries, that its Harbours are seldom more than a few Miles from each other, and that its extensive sea coast teems every Season with Shoals of Fish, of the most useful sorts, made every effort to establish them.

The Fisheries, however, untill the close of the American War languished from one cause, only, the want of Inhabitants.

The Influx of Inhabitants at that time and since, has promoted Industry and domestick comfort, and a race of people born on the Soil, are become attached to it. The clearing of the lands and other causes have improved the Climate; and by a late survey of the interior of this Province, it is discovered that the lands are, not only better than had been imagined, but superior to the greater part of the rest of North America.

The present situation of this Province, in regard to its Trade, resembles that of New England at the close of the 17th -

~~Century~~

Century; and, unless checked at this Crisis, it has the most reasonable expectation of a more rapid increase, than the latter ever experienced.

Encouraged by the prospect before them, and conscious of the abuses that have crept into the Fisheries, the Petitioners are looking forward to the aid of the Provincial Legislature, and to other means for correcting those abuses, and for establishing and improving the Fisheries; that great source of Wealth to the Parent State, the Colonial husbandman and Merchant; but they perceive, with regret, that their efforts will prove ineffectual, unless the Citizens of the United States, according to the ancient Policy of Great Britain towards foreigners, are wholly or partially, excluded from the Islands; or a permanent equivalent is granted to the Colonists.

The American Legislature having rejected the 12th Article of the late Treaty, the Citizens of the United States

~~would~~

would have been excluded from the West Indies, if the Governors of those Islands had not, under the plea of necessity, by Proclamation, admitted them. In this trade the Americans possess the following advantages over the Colonists,

First.

In the Islands of Barbadoes, Antigua, Saint Kitts and Jamaica a Strangers duty of 2 1/2 or more per Cent is imposed on imports; and, in the Island of Saint Vincent, British Subjects, exclusively, are subject to a duty of 3 per Cent, which must be paid in Specie; and to procure which a forced Sale is, frequently, made of part of the Cargo, to a great disadvantage. From this duty, the Americans, being invited by proclamation, are exempt.

Second.

During the late and present War, the Citizens of the United States, being Neutrals, have not been burdened with the heavy charge of Insurance against the Enemy; which, to the Colonists, has increased the Premium 10 Per Cent to the smaller

~~Islands~~

Islands, and 12 1/2 Per Cent to Jamaica.

Third. The Northern States have granted a bounty of, near, 20 % per Ton on Vessels employed in their Fisheries.

From these circumstances, so unable are the Petitioners to contend with the Americans in the West India Markets, that they derive greater advantages by selling their Fish at an inferior price in the United States; whence the Americans re-export them to the West India Islands, under the above mentioned advantages, so as to make a profit even on their outward Voyage.

It is well known, and in an ample report made to Congress in the years 1790 and 1791 by the now President of the United States, then their Secretary of State, it was set forth, that the Fisheries of New England were on the verge of ruin, and he recommended, what was afterwards adopted, the grant of a Bounty to counterbalance the disadvantages the trade then laboured under. At that period the Fisheries of Nova Scotia made a rapid

~~increase~~

increase; the Whale Fishery, alone, from the Port of Halifax, consisted of Twenty eight sail of ships and Brigs, from 60 to 200 Tons Burden: but the succeeding War, and other unfavourable circumstances, soon destroyed this important branch of the Fishery; By the aid of Bounties from the State Legislatures, the American Fisheries recovered their former vigour, and are, now, carried on with great Spirit, increasing their trade with the West Indies, to an incredible extent. Considerable numbers of our best Fishermen have emigrated from Newfoundland and this Province, to the United States, within a few Months; and others are, daily, following them. Thus it appears evident, that a wise policy steadily pursued, will revive a sinking trade; and that this Province is not wanting in exertion; when favourable opportunities for it are afforded.

Should the Americans obtain by treaty an indulgence of their trade in fish with the West Indies, it will prove the

~~ruin~~

175.
ruin of that of the British Northern Colonies; and draw away from them their most industrious Inhabitants. The Islands will then depend on a Foreign State for supplies of all the articles herein before enumerated; and if, at any time hereafter, differences / should take place between Great Britain and the American States, from what quarter, it may be asked, are the Islands to obtain their supplies? The ruined trade and Fisheries of these Colonies, may prove too late, the fatal Policy of throwing into the hands of Foreigners, a trade which, with a little encouragement, might have been almost, if not entirely confined to British Subjects.

From these considerations, the justice and Policy of giving encouragement to the Northern Colonies are evident. Should the Stranger's duty imposed in the Islands be taken off; should a bounty equal to that granted by the State Legislatures be allowed; and the present War be succeeded by a Peace, then

~~may~~

may the West India Islands receive from these Colonies supplies of all kinds of dried and pickled Fish, on as advantageous terms as they are, now, furnished with them from a foreign state.

It is obvious that the Americans and the West India Planters have a mutual interest in the free trade to the Islands, but the Planters have no right to expect supplies from a Neutral Nation in time of War, merely because it can afford them at a cheaper rate than the British Colonies.

They should bear the inconveniences of War, as well as their fellow Subjects, who have been driven into these Northern regions by their zealous loyalty in support of the happy constitution under which they, now, live.- The supplies required by the Islands cannot greatly increase, while the Northern Colonies, from their great extent and growing Population, will every Year be more and more able to furnish those supplies.- The Islands are, in a great measure, limited in their extent;

~~but~~

but the Northern Colonies are almost unbounded - The Inhabitants of these Colonies have acquired their present condition, which, at best is mediocrity, by a continued exertion of Industry and frugality, under a Climate and in a Soil, which yield their blessings to persevering exertion, alone. The West India Planters have, ever, been in a different situation; and can afford to wait a reasonable time for the accomplishment of those expectations, which are, justly, entertained by the Colonists.

In the interim, they ought to give a fair equivalent for the articles of which they stand in need, and not expect, at an inferior price, commodities whose value the imperious circumstances of the times have tended to enhance.- The Northern Colonies have struggled with all the difficulties incident to a young Country, and they are, now, arrived at the Period when, if duly encouraged, they may be enabled to reap the Fruits of their honest labour; but restricted in their trade to the

~~Mediterranean,~~

Mediterranean, by an ancient regulation, which obliges them to land their Cargoes in some English European Port, before they can proceed on their homeward Voyages; and burthened, also, in the manner here stated, in their West India trade, the Petitioners cannot contend with the Americans; but look forward, with the most distressful prospects, to the means of procuring a future subsistence, unless His Majesty, in his goodness, shall be pleased to afford them protection and Relief. They, therefore, anxiously hope, that the observations contained in this Memorial, may not appear unworthy of the attention of His Majesty's Ministers, but that whatever temporary indulgences may be granted to American Citizens, the British Colonists may, at least, have the privilege of furnishing the article of Fish, exclusively, to their fellow subjects in the West India Islands; and that the Colonists, agreeably to their former solicitations on that subject, may be permitted to return to America without

~~entering~~

entering at any Port in Great Britain.

[Endorsed:] Petition of the Merchants.
Inhabitants of Halifax in
Nova Scotia.

^r
In M. Bernard's

16 May, 1804.

Copy to the Committee of Privy Council

May 1804.

114 262

pp. 187-192.

Col: Con: N.S.
V: 39.
p. 489.

Abstract of Papers relative to the Application of the Merchants and other Inhabitants of Halifax in Nova Scotia on the subject of their Trade with the West India Islands.

1804 Feb^y 25th Letter from William Sabatier, James Fraser, George Grassie, William Lyon & William Smith Esq^{rs} stating that a Meeting had been held in Halifax the preceding day to take into consideration "the consequences, which will probably follow, if the Government of the United States should have influence to prevail on his Majesty's Ministers to continue the indulgence of their Trade to the West Indies, & particularly in the Article of Fish," at which Meeting they were appointed a Committee to draw up a Petition to His Majesty's Ministers to be accompanied with a Memorial containing the particulars of the Subject. They have been led to this Measure by

~~having~~

having heard that the Government of the United States has appointed a confidential person to go to England for this object and from understanding that the other Northern British Colonies participate in their feelings & sentiments upon it.

Feb. 28th -

Letter from Governor Wentworth accompanying the foregoing, and stating the apprehensions of the Merchants and others, that the views of the Government of the United States, if acceded to, will deteriorate exceedingly the Trade, Navigation & Fisheries of these Colonies; & in the Result discourage their Agriculture & Population. He has therefore recommended their case to the Secretary of State, & trusts it will be duly considered. He has suggested that in the Act of Parliament which passes about this time regulating their intercourse with the United States it would be

~~advisable~~

W. 188.

advisable that the Laws in their Case should be the same as those passed for the British West India Islands.

1804 March 23. The Petition of this date from the Merchants & other Inhabitants of Halifax to the Secretary of State, of which Notice is given in the preceding Letters, arrived on the 11th - May and states as follows,

1st "That the Trade of Nova Scotia arises principally from the Fish caught on it's Coasts, great quantities of which are exported annually by the Petitioners to the West India Islands.

2^d That in this Commerce they are rivalled by the Citizens of the United States to whom the West India Ports are ever open & who are exempt from Duties & other Expences, to which the Petitioners are liable."

3^d "That they have heard, that in the existing Negotiation relative to the 12th - Article of the late Treaty with America, the Americans aim at a further ~~extension~~

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extension of their Trade with the British West India Islands, which, if obtained would utterly ruin the already declining Fisheries of the British Colonies, whence the Nation has long derived much Wealth, and a supply of hardy Seamen."

4th - "That the Coasts of Nova Scotia and surrounding Gulphs & Seas abound with Fish of the most valuable Sorts, sufficient, with encouragement to supply to its utmost extent the demand of the West India Islands for dry & pickled Fish.

The Petitioners therefore most humbly pray that His Majesty's Ministers would take the Premises, & the annexed Memorial into consideration, & would protect the British Colonial Trade, & Fisheries against the Views of the Americans, by granting to the British Colonists the exclusive privilege of supplying their fellow Subjects in the West Indies with the Article of Fish caught on the Coasts of North America."

The Petition is signed by Mr. Sabatier & the other

~~Members~~

Members of the Committee appointed by the Merchants & Inhabitants of Halifax.

The Memorial annexed to it is of considerable length & contains the detail of Information necessary to support the Petition.

In the first place it enumerates the different Articles required for the supply of the British West India Islands, and shews that all of them are to be found in some one or other of the British Northern Colonies, so that these Colonies are adequate to the entire supply of the Islands with every requisite Article.

The Sources of Supply are the Fisheries, the Forrests the Agriculture & the Mines

The Articles supplied are,
Dried Fish, pickled Fish of various kinds, & Oil,
Lumber, viz squared Timber, scantling, plank & other Articles.-

~~B. Scott~~

Biscuit, Flour &c.- Pork & Beef - Butter / Cheese &c. & Horses
& other Live Stock and Lastly, Coals.

These Articles are produced generally by all the British Northern Colonies, except Oak Staves, Wheat, and Indian Corn, which are only to be had from Canada & except Coals which are only to be had in Nova Scotia & Cape Breton, but these Articles can be supplied from those places respectively to any extent.

The Memorial then adverts to the Original Settlement of the Province 54 years ago; the hardships thro' which the Colonists have struggled, their desire to establish and improve the Fisheries, adding "they perceive with regret that their efforts will prove ineffectual, unless the Citizens of the United States, according to the antient policy of Great Britain towards Foreigners, are wholly or partially excluded from the Islands, or a permanent equivalent is granted to the Colonists."

The Disadvantages they are under compared with the

~~Americans~~

Americans are as follows.

1. In respect to Duties.- They pay in some Islands 2 1/2 and in others 3 p Cent, while the Americans are exempt.
2. Insurance.- The War has increased the premium to 10 p Cent to the smaller Islands & to 12 1/2 per Cent to Jamaica, while the Americans being Neutrals are free from this Expence.
3. Bounty.- The Northern States have granted a Bounty of near ^s 20/ P Ton on Vessels employed in their Fisheries.

From these circumstances, so unable are the Petitioners to contend with the Americans in the West India Markets, that they derive greater advantages by selling their Fish at an inferior price in the United States, whence the Americans re-export them with profit to the West India Islands.

~~1791~~
In the Report made to Congress in 1790 & 1791 by the then Secretary of State (now President) of the United States, it is set forth that the Fisheries of New England were on the

~~Vengo~~

verge of Ruin, but by Bounties granted since that time at his recommendation they were revived and are now carried on with great spirit. At that period the Fisheries of Nova Scotia made a rapid increase but the succeeding War, & other unfavourable circumstances have served to depress them. Emigrations have taken place which will increase if the Americans should unfortunately obtain by Treaty the Indulgence in question. It would be a dangerous policy to depend entirely on a Foreign State (with whom we are liable to be at variance) for supplies to our own Islands, when our own Colonies, with encouragement are able to furnish the supply. The Justice & expediency of such encouragement are evident. "Should the strangers duty imposed on the Islands, be taken off, should a Bounty equal to that granted by the State Legislatures be allowed," and the present War be succeeded by a Peace, then may the West India Islands be supplied from these Colonies with all kinds of Fish on as advantageous

~~Rems~~

Terms as they now are from a foreign State.

The West India Planters have no right to expect Supplies from a Neutral Nation in time of War to the prejudice of the British American Colonies.

They should bear their share of the inconveniences of War equally with their fellow subjects in British North America.

The wants of the Islands cannot greatly increase, while the means of supply from the Northern Colonies are unbounded.

~~These Colonies~~ These Colonies have struggled through many difficulties & if now encouraged may reap the fruit of their labour, but "restricted in their Trade to the Mediterranean by an antient Regulation which obliges them to land their Cargoes in some English European Port, before they can proceed on their homeward Voyages; & burthened also as here stated in their West India Trade" the Petitioners cannot contend with the Americans, but look forward to Protection and Relief. The Memorial concludes with expressing their anxious hope, that "what ever

~~Temporary~~

"temporary indulgences may be granted to American Citizens the
"British Colonists may at least have the privilege of furnish-
"ing the Article of Fish exclusively to their fellow Subjects
"in the West Indies; & that, agreeably to their former Solicit-
"ations, they may be permitted to return to America without
"entering at any Port in Great Britain."

Encouragement of N. S. Lumber Exportation Desired

Nova Scotia, A. 187, 1864

pp. 2-4.

Halifax Nova Scotia 1st - February 1804.Separate.

My Lord,

Col: Cor.

N.S.

Vol: 39.

p. 5.

1804

1 July

Mr. Milnes being on his return to England, I beg leave, most respectfully to acknowledge the honor of your Lordship's letter to me, by that Gentleman. Happy in any occasion to execute your Lordship's recommendations, I have not failed to render every aid and attention in my power to promote the object of his voyage to this Province, wherein he is so much satisfied, that he has commenced an extensive commercial establishment in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, near Pictou in this Province, for the export to Great Britain of various wood and timber produced here, having contracted for fifteen Cargoes of two hundred and fifty to eight hundred tons each to be ready in May and June next - And as many from June to December. For the purposes of this Establishment, I have given Licence of occupation of five thousand acres - and about five hundred acres

~~more~~

more will be essentially requisite for this Business, which locations, must await your Lordship's pleasure for my permission to perfect a Patent thereof, to M.^r Milnes and Associates.-

ASA
The prosecution of this speculation will certainly cause an immense and profitable supply of wood of different denominations into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which will be paid for in manufactures and other Goods exported from thence.- It will also be beneficial to this Colony, by furnishing assistance to the poor Settlers to clear, cultivate and build upon their Lands.-

In the present year, I believe there will not be less than seventy, but more probably eighty Cargoes exported from Nova Scotia, including those preparing for M.^r Milnes, and may annually be increased to Six hundred Cargoes, if wanted, and moderate encouragement afforded.

The growth of Provisions, the indispensable Basis of all other

~~Industry~~

industry, increases greatly and will soon be abundant, good and cheap, except in bread corn, for which there are sufficient lands of proper quality, to produce a superabundance as good, of every sort, as any in America. But from want of encouragement is not sufficiently attended to, and of course considerable sums of money are continually drained from hence, to the United States of America to purchase bread and flour, for the Inhabitants of the Sea Port towns, and to supply the Kings Stores, which supply being, exclusively limited to the United States, displays a discouragement to His Majesty's colonial Subjects in this important article of Husbandry - instead of an active encouragement, profitably to Government, by giving a preference to the growth of His Majesty's dominions, but at all events not to exclude them; than which, nothing can be more radically impolitic.-

P. M.
I have the honor to be with the most perfect respect

My Lord,

Your Lordship's dutiful,
and most devoted,
humble Servant,

J. Wentowrth

The Right Honorable Lord Hobart

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.-

Endorsed: Nova Scotia 1st Feb. 1804

Sir John Wentworth

Separate

29 April

~~Nova Scotia, A. 137, 1804.~~ ^{677c} R. J. Uniacke Warns that U. S. Competition Will Soon End Legitimate Trade in N. S.

~~pp. 185-186.~~

~~(Copy)~~

th
Halifax 13 - October 1804.

~~Col: Cor: A. S. 34
Vol: 39.
p. 485.~~

r
D. Sir,

~~1804
to Oct~~

By my Son who returns to London I have transmitted the Journals of the last session of General Assembly to which I refer you for information respecting its Proceedings. I laid before the House Copies of our Correspondence since the previous Session & received instructions to impress as far as in my power on your mind the absolute necessity there is for Government to pay some attention to the Trade of this Country, the Affairs of the Province are every day assuming a more serious aspect, the encrease of the Commerce of the United States & the facility with which they supply this Country with the productions of all parts of the World must soon put an end to what little remains of legitimate Trade, even the only branch of Trade which we are now allowed to pursue, namely, a Trade to

~~Handwritten signature~~

the West India Islands is lost to us, that Trade being thrown open to the United States, in short the antient Colonial System is only put in force against the Colonies of North America of which Nova Scotia & New Brunswick are made most severely sensible, as such measures are more peculiarly felt by them than any other part of British North America. Was the System generally enforced we should at least have the benefit of Trading to the West Indies, but it is unnecessary for me to trouble you with a repetition of observations which I have often before made & I shall therefore conclude with observing that I fear much the attention of Government will not be turned to this Country until it is too late. Our Capital Stock is every day / wasting. Our Merchants removing as fast as they can & Our Interests suffering in every point, some change must soon take place or otherwise our Ruin will be effected & the Trade of the Country turned into Channels from which it will be very difficult if at all possible to change it, it is the duty

of every man who wishes well to this Country to exert himself
in its behalf & I am seriously grieved to find that yours have
been hitherto ineffectual yet still let what will be the con-
sequence it is our duty to persevere & let us at least have the
satisfaction to think that nothing on our part has been left
undone.

I have the honor to be

Dear Sir, with great respect

your very faithful & obed.^t Serv.^t

Rich.^d Jn.^o Uniacke

Scrope Bernard Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

[Endorsed:]

15 Oct: 1804 Halifax

^r
M. Uniacke

Rec^d from M.^r Scrope Bernard

15 Oct: 1804.

~~1847~~
~~Nova Scotia, A. 137, 1804.~~

pp. 80-86.

N.º 131.

Col: Cor:
N. S.
Vol: 39.
p. 100.

Halifax Nova Scotia, 16th - November
1804.

My Lord,

.

The Act N.º 4. affords relief to importers necessary to them, more especially at this time, when less Money is in circulation, than has been heretofore known - owing to the captures of the trading Vessels, which still continues to reduce our West India trade - And to the high premium given in the United States of America for Dollars, which gradually invites an export to them, which we have not adequate means of restoring - The superior advantages available in the United States in their intercourse with all the West Indies, operating in its consequences against our trade, it becomes still more prudent to afford the relief contemplated in this Act, especially as no

~~Retriment~~

p. 81.

~~1804~~
~~16 Nov.~~

detriment can arise thereby to the Revenue.

Some aid will be derived to the circulation of money from the very excellent measure now adopted of victualling His Majesty's troops, with the beef produced in this Country- This benefit might still be further extended, and with a manifest saving to the public, by supplying them with flour manufactured here, from wheat produced in Canada. This mode, beside affording encouragement to the Agriculture of Canada, would combine ~~many~~ ^{many} commercial advantages to both Colonies, which would in some degree compensate for their disadvantages in the West India trade and tend to advance the British principle of Colonial trade.

Another very considerable means of recovering monies to us, would result from an increased export of Coals to the United States where the demand is great, and will naturally increase. Fifty sail of vessels might now be employed in that trade, at twelve to fourteen dollars per Chaldron, to the amount of Fifty thousand dollars by May day next - the whole would be a new

~~Expectation~~

lucration to His Majesty's Dominions - And was the object which would now be in operation of a Contract sometime since represented to His Majesty's Secretary of State, for rendering the Coals in this Province, useful to the Revenue and to the public. Whereas now, this town is not supplied with fuel, and there is too just a cause for apprehending great distress on that account during the ensuing Winter- From whence it also appears that / there is ample demand for all the Coals that can be raised in Cape Breton, and Nova Scotia together.

.

I have the pleasure further to report, that the blessings of health, good crops, and peaceable orderly industry have generally prevailed thro' the Province, The Fisherys have been moderately successful, the best profits of which result to the commerce of the United States.- The Export trade to the West indies of Lumber - Fish - Oil - Provisions - Horses -

~~Butter~~

Butter - Roots &c^a has been much distressed by french Privateers
as before mentioned - The Export of Lumber and timber to Great
Britain - and Plaister of Paris and Grindstones to the United
States have increased, and promise still greater employment -
ship building has diminished the last two years -

W. W. W.
p. 39.
But the people are better employed upon small vessels,
and in Agriculture.

I have the honour to be, with the most profound
deference and respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's dutiful,

and most devoted

humble Servant

J. Wentworth

The Right Honorable Earl Camden,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.-

10

N^o 14, Contains Copies of the Naval Office
accounts complete to the 30th of June 1804.

Endorsed:

Halifax

16 Nov: 1804

L. Governor Wentworth^t

N^o 131

Inclosure

R. 15 Dec^r 1804.

letter signed

(Journals of the Council and of the Assembly removed to "C" and
"D" q.v.)

677e
Halifax Merchants' Committee Replies to Barbados Agents' Comments
Upon Their Memorial

~~05/11~~
Nova Scotia, A. 138, 1805-06.

~~pp. 134-140.~~

Halifax January 30th. 1805

My Lord.

~~1805~~
~~30 Jan~~

We the Committee of the Merchants and Inhabitants of Halifax Nova Scotia, who presented to Lord Hobart, your Lordship's predecessor, a petition praying that the British Colonists might have the exclusive right of supplying His Majesty's West India Islands with Fish, have lately seen, in print, a Letter, written to your Lordship by G.W. Jordan Esquire, Colonial Agent for Barbadoes, containing observations on our petition, and the Memorial annexed to it;- And We think it our duty, briefly to answer those observations, and to enforce the object of our petition.

M^r. Jordan's first Remark is founded on a misconception, or perversion of the Allegation of the petitioners - We assert in our Memorial "that in the Islands of Barbadoes, Antigua,

~~30 Jan~~

"Saint Kitts, and Jamaica, a Stranger's Duty, of two and a half
" or more per cent, is imposed on Imports - and, that in the
"Island of St. Vincent, British Subjects, exclusively, are
"subject to a duty of three per cent." no charge is, therefore,
made, that the duty is not general in the Island of Barbadoes;
the charge is Clearly Confined to the single Island of Saint
Vincent.

W. 135.
We are not alarmed, my Lord, at the reference made by
M. Jordan to papers ^r which were not intended for his inspection,
but for private information only; since those papers contain no
other facts than such as can be proved. The practice in the
West India Islands of keeping the Ports always open to the
Americans, amounts, in our apprehension, to the Grant of a free
Trade: and that Goods of foreign manufacture are, by these means,
introduced into the Islands, no one, who is at all acquainted
with the Character and practices of the American Traders, can
doubt. We lament that, even in these Colonies, into whose Ports

~~no~~

no American Vessels are admitted, except Fishing vessels, which by treaty, are allowed to resort to our Coasts; such quantities of foreign Goods do find admittance, that it is to be feared more than half the East - India Goods consumed in this Province, is supplied from the neighbouring States of America.

We do not, as M.^r Jordan is pleased to assert, claim a right of selling our own Commodities at our own prices in time of War; but we contend, that when the Article of Fish is furnished from the Northern Colonies, in abundance, although increased in price by the War expences, the West India Colonists ought not, on that account to require or permit, the introduction of it from foreign States, and in foreign bottoms; especially as the Fish is generally paid for in the produce of the Islands, of which the planters take care to raise the price in proportion. That these Northern Colonies can supply the Islands with their whole Consumption of Fish, and at reasonable prices, can be

~~easily~~

easily proved; and that they are, therefore, entitled to do so, exclusively, M.^r Jordan himself admits.

The right of the West India Colonists to obtain from the American States, all Articles of the first necessity, which they cannot adequately obtain from the dominions of Great Britain, is not disputed by us; but we assert that the article of Fish can be adequately obtained from the British Colonies. That the allowing Supplies to be imported in American Bottoms has been destructive to the British carrying trade, has been lately demonstrated by a very able writer on the subject; and that the indulgence granted to the Americans has injured the Fisheries and greatly reduced the tonnage and Seamen employed in these Colonies, we can assert from our own sad experience. An inspection into the Imports and Exports of the Island of Jamaica for one year, as laid before their House of Assembly, and published in the Jamaica Almanack for the last year, will shew how large a portion of the West India carrying Trade is ~~engrossed~~

engrossed by the Americans.

If, my Lord, we have stated in our Memorial that it is, now, more advantageous for the Merchants of this Colony, to dispose of their Fish in the United States, than to send it to the West India Islands; we have made it a subject of Complaint; and at the same time have set forth the reasons why the Americans rival us in that Trade. Were our Commerce with the Islands placed on a fair foundation, the same British Ship would carry our Fish thither, which now carry it to the American Markets. But burdened as that trade is with insurance against the enemy, and confined as it is, and ought to be, to a fair dealing in legitimate merchandize; We contend, in those ports, with the Americans, at every disadvantage.

Had M.^r Jordan fairly observed on our petition and Memorial, he would not have asserted that the positive Affirmation in the former "that these provinces can supply the West

~~Indies~~

"Indies with Fish, was shaken by a subsequent observation, "that, "under certain circumstances," the trade and fisheries of these "Colonies would be ruined, which, with encouragement, might be "almost, if not entirely, confined to British Subjects;" The observation refers expressly to the trade in all the Articles enumerated in the Memorial, the Affirmation is confined to the single Article of Fish.- One reading, of the paragraph referred to, will entirely refute M.^r Jordan's Remark.

Having already, My Lord, observed that the increase of the price of Fish occasioned by War, is no just ground for the introduction of that Article from foreign ports, and in foreign Vessels; We shall not follow M.^r Jordan in the curious inference he undertakes to draw from our admission, that in War time the Americans can undersell us in Fish. So little are we disposed to desire an extravagant price for our Fish, that we most readily would accede to M.^r Jordan's proposal, of fixing the

~~no further~~

maximum price of Cod-fish at eight Dollars, in time of War, And, indeed, could we obtain even three fourths of that price, generally, during the War, the Fisheries would soon flourish again, and the Islands be at all times amply supplied with Fish.

On the two facts, with which M. Jordan closes his observations, we shall only remark, that the former is conceded by us, as to the Flour and Grain imported into Nova Scotia from the United States; and it is perfectly consistent with our Memorial, in which we confess, that this province is deficient in the Articles of Wheat and Corn. The other fact we must dispute, and although we are not provided with documents to ascertain the Tonnage employed between the British Northern provinces and the West India Islands for the particular year 1791, yet we are furnished with Returns of the Tonnage employed in the trade to and from the West India Islands for the year 1792, and entered at the Custom House in Halifax, being for one only of the two

~~Districts~~

Districts into which this province is divided, and which we beg leave to insert as follows.

1792.	Outwards	Inwards
Spring Quarter	886	719
p. 139. Midsummer Quarter	1436 1/2	3605
Michaelmas ditto	2397	385
Christmas ditto	1770	1862 1/4
	<hr/>	
Tons	6439 1/2	6571 1/4

It is therefore incredible that in the year 1791 only 4837 Tons were employed in the Trade between all the British Northern provinces, and the West India Islands, when, in the subsequent year, it appears by an Authentick Return, that in one district, of one province, upwards of Six thousand Tons were actually engaged in that Commerce.

Here, my Lord, we conclude our observations on M.^r

~~Jordan's~~

Jordan's Letter, nor shall we presume to intrude on your Lordship's patience further than to state one fact which must demonstrate the efficiency of the British Colonies, or at least of British Shipping, to supply the demands of West India Markets. From the year 1785 to the year 1794, American Ships were excluded from the West India Islands, yet were they, during that period, so well provided with articles of the first necessity, that Ships from these Colonies were frequently unable to find a Sale for their Cargoes in our own Islands, and were obliged to resort to foreign Islands for a Market.

~~By~~ By Returns collected from the Merchants of the Province, engaged in the West India trade, we find that the prices obtained by them for Cod fish, from the year 1785 to the year 1792, inclusive, never exceeded five Dollars per Quintal; and sometimes fell short of half that Sum. In the year 1793 we meet a single instance of Cod fish selling for Six Dollars, but the Common

Am. Soc.

price even in that first year of the War, was not more than three and a half Dollars per Quintal.

The cheapness therefore, of this Article clearly proves the abundance of it in the West India Islands, and consequently that the allowing the Americans to import Fish in American Ships, was not a Measure of necessity.

We have the honor to be
With the greatest respect

Your Lordships
most obedient and most
humble Servants.

William Sabatier

Will Smith

William Lyon

George Grassie

James Fraser

The Right Hon^{ble} Lord Camden

&c. &c. &c.

[Endorsed:]

30 Jan. 1805 Halifax

Representation of Merchants

R. 27 Feb.

Copy to the Committee of Council March 1805.

Request for Parliamentary Bounties to Encourage N. S. Fishery~~Nova Scotia, A. 138, 1805-06.~~

pp. 146-148.

Halifax Nova Scotia February 20th - 1805

Col: Cor: N.S.

Vol: 40

491.

My Lord,

Since we had the honor of addressing your Lordship, on the twenty first Ult.^o in answering an official letter from M.^r Jordon, Agent for the Island of Barbadoes, containing some remarks on our Memorial to the Right Honorable Lord Hobart, your Lordship's predecessor in Office, the Merchants and other Inhabitants of this Town interested in the West India trade, stimulated by His Majesty's paternal attention to their Welfare, as Manifested in his late Orders to the Governor's of the West India Islands, have presented a Memorial to His Excellency Sir John Wentworth, praying that he would be pleased to convene the Provincial General Assembly, that we may have an opportunity of soliciting the Legislature to afford such Assistance and encouragement as the depressed State of the Fisheries requires.

p. 147.

The Merchants have done this with the design of exerting every means, however inconsiderable, to realize, as soon as possible, the Assurances contained in their Memorial, "that these Colonies are adequate to furnish the West India Planters with all the fish they may require; And We have no doubt, if the Assembly shall meet in time for that purpose, the several branches will readily concur, as far as they are able, in promoting the object in view.

Such indeed, are the hopes entertained, in consequence of His Majesty's Instructions that every person, now resident within this Province, who has, hitherto, been accustomed to the fishery, will, to a certainty, find employment in the ensuing Season, in that business. But so very much have the fisheries of the United States flourished within these ten years, whilst those of the British North American Colonies have languished in an equal degree, that our best fishermen have sought employment

~~with~~

with our neighbours; and we fear the provincial Revenue cannot furnish such sums as will amount to an encouragement adequate to attract the immediate notice of persons who are already fixed with their families in a foreign, though a neighbouring State;- but it is more than probable in the course of another year or two, if the American Merchants continue to find the West India Ports shut against them; the want of employment will naturally induce the fishermen to return to this and neighbouring Provinces, and even bring others along with them.

The Season for exertion is, now, approaching and though, at any rate, the remaining strength of our fisheries will be employed it will require an Auxiliary aid to attract the attention of those fishermen who are not at present on the Spot.

We, therefore, humbly presume to submit to your Lordship's Consideration, whether it would not, greatly advance the object of restoring this valuable branch of Commerce, if the

~~same~~

same Parliamentary bounties which were granted to the Bankers
Of Newfoundland by the 41st of His present Majesty Ch: 97 were
extended to these Colonies during this and a few Seasons; with
the addition of some encouragement to the Herring, Gaspereau and
Salmon fisheries on these Coasts, similar to those granted to
the Herring fisheries in Scotland.

We have the honor to be

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

most obedient

very humble Servants

William Sabatier

Will Smith

James Fraser

George Grassie

William Lyon

To The Right Honorable Lord Camden

&c.

&c.

&c.

[Endorsed:]

r
M. S. Bernard

29 April 1805

Copy sent to the Council Office

th
8 - May 1805.

05/5

677g

Lt. Gov. Pleased with Plan for Convoys to Trade with N. S.

Nova Scotia, A. 138, 1805-06.

pp. 45-47.

No. 144.

Halifax Nova Scotia 17th - August 1805.

1806
W. J. J. J.

My Lord,

I beg leave most respectfully to acknowledge the honor of your Lordships letter (No.6.) dated 3^d July 1805 - I lost no time in communicating to M. Hill, that His Majesty had been most graciously pleased to approve of his succeeding to a vacant seat in the Council of Nova Scotia; and at the same time signified to him, that in the event of M. Uniacke's removal to the Council he will be authorized to take precedence of him and M. Brenton: to which M. Hill readily acceded; M. Brenton is now in England, upon his return, I shall make the like communication to him. I beg permission to represent to your Lordship, That M. Wallace has for some years past been admitted to a seat in Council, in obedience to His Majesty's Mandamus, has been next to M. Belcher, and always zealously exerted his ~~influence~~

influence and abilities in support of His Majesty's interests and the authority of the British Government, wherein, it is my duty to observe, He has been and still continues to be eminently useful, and therefore further to submit, that M.^r Wallace be permitted to retain his seat, and M.^r Uniacke succeed to the seat next, by which arrangement he will have precedence of three members, without detriment to M.^r Wallace.

I am highly honored in your Lordships favorable consideration of the commercial interests of these colonies in obtaining instructions for convoys to be appointed for their Trade to the West Indies; as mentioned in M.^r Marsden's letter to M.^r Cooke, inclosed to me. This measure affords general satisfaction, and I am persuaded will be attended, with very desirable effects, in securing to the British Islands a more ample supply of Fish - Oil - Lumber, Horses and Provisions of all kinds produced in these Colonies which this year promise

a great increase. British Seamen finding themselves more secure from captivity may be expected to remain in their own service, and many to return to it.

p. 47.

In obedience to your Lordship's instructions in your circular letter to me dated 30th June last, I shall be very careful in furnishing the Board of Health with every information respecting the object of their establishment: Hitherto no malignant or infectious disorders have prevailed in this Colony, since my residence in it; except the small Pox, which did not assume any new appearances, nor unusual malignity. The use of inoculation and lately of vaccination, affords a prospect of this disorder being gradually deprived of it's danger.

I have the honor to be with the most perfect deference,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's dutiful,

~~and~~

and obedient humble servant,

J. Wentworth

The Right Honorable Earl Camden -

[Endorsed:]

Nova Scotia 17th - Aug. 1805.

Sir John Wentworth

N. 144

MR
signed copy

05/17 h
Nova Scotia, A. 133, 1805-06.

677h

pp. 236-238. Methods Used in Grenada to Introduce U.S. Goods in Preference to British or British Colonial Goods

Extract of a Letter from St. George's, Grenada,
Dated November 10th 1805.

"I beg leave to address you, for the information of the Committee of Merchants in Halifax, respecting the remarks I have made on the Trade of this Island with the British American Colonies and the States of America.

"I observe that the resident Merchant here is no way interested in the carrying trade, I cannot find but one Vessel belonging here, a Schooner, principally employed to Newfoundland, There are three or four more Vessels in that trade and the States; but they belong to Bermuda, their owners residing there, having only Agents here, The principal trade for supplying the Island with American produce is entirely carried on in American bottoms, either the property of the resident in America, or their partners or Agents here; or, at times by residents here chartering American bottoms, and by sending supercargoes in them, ~~which~~

1805
10/10/00

which bring every article that will command a price here, All those articles, (East India Goods excepted) are admitted, by petitioning the Governor, One of these kind of traders arrived here, from New York, three days after my arrival laden with Fish, Pork, Beef, &c. &c.- Immediately a Petition went round to be signed by the Merchants, setting forth the great distress the Island laboured under for want of Salt Fish, Beef, Pork, &c. &c. although, at that very time, there was here above Three hundred Hogsheads of Fish from Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, and, what will surprize you more, the Merchant who purchased Elmslie's Cargo, and had a great part of it rotting in his Store, was one of the signers; but by representing to the Governor that there was a sufficient quantity of British fish in the Island, he would not permit the American Fish to be landed, This has drawn on me the full weight of their resentment, The Assembly is now sitting, and the Merchants have had interest

~~enough~~

enough to get a bill brought in to lay a transient Tax of five per Cent, on our great Sales, to be paid in Cash, They well know that it will be out of our power to raise Cash on Salt fish; and by this means they will be enabled to get clear of us; and thus be enabled to represent home that no supplies from the British Colonies arrive here; and then they will have a free trade with the Americans.

"We are now in a worse situation, then before we sent home our complaints, The Governor (as is the case in all the Islands) has positive orders not to admit, either Salt fish or any other kind of Salt provisions, unless the Island is in the greatest distress, The high Station of the Governor does not permit him to be more acquainted with the state of things than as represented by the Inhabitants; and as it is their interest to get every Article at the lowest rate, they will at all times petition for the admission, of the articles they want,

~~let~~

p. 238.
Col: Cor:
N.S.
Vol: 40.

let them be never so plenty, as the more at market the cheaper the Article; and, especially as the resident merchant risks nothing at Sea, himself, and is only a buyer, like any other inhabitant only on a larger Scale,- The whole Island of Grenada does not supply a single seaman for their own protection.

"If the British American Colonies cannot convince the Government at home, that they are fully adequate to the supply of the Islands with fish, so as to put it out of the Governors to admit American fish, on any pretence, whatever, they may as well lay up their Vessels.

[Endorsed:]

Committee of Merchants of Halifax

30 Jan^y. 1806.

Halifax Merchants' Committee Laments that Many Seamen and Others have Moved From N. S.
to the United States

~~Nova Scotia, D. M., 1805~~

~~pp. 288-293.~~

Saturday, 21st December, 1805.

~~p. 290~~

~~1805~~

~~21 Dec~~

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A petition of William Sabatier, James Fraser, and others, a Committee of the Merchants, and other inhabitants, of Halifax, interested in the Trade to the West-Indies, was presented by M^r. Lyon, and read, setting forth, That the Merchants of Halifax, and others, interested in the West-India Trade, finding their business very much obstructed by means of the free trade to the Islands, permitted to the citizens of the United States of America, contrary to the true principles of the Navigation Act, the real interests of the British Empire in general, and of this Province in particular, appointed the Petitioners, a Committee, to state their situation to His Majesty's Ministers, which they

~~recording~~

according did, in a Petition, and Memorial, dated the twenty-third day of March, 1804.

2011

That the Petitioners have, since that time, / received answers to their representations, which, with other circumstances, afford the most flattering prospect of success, in excluding the citizens of the United States from the Trade of the British West-India Islands; but they are concerned to be obliged to state that, from various causes, so great has the emigration of Fishermen, and others, from this Province to the American States, that the customary offers of the Merchants, which is all they can possibly afford, have hitherto proved insufficient to draw them back again to this Province; on the contrary, during the last season, even a great many industrious families have gone to that country. This has been in a great measure, occasioned by the encouragement by bounties held out by the Legislatures of those States,

and

and, partly, by the burthens, expences, inconveniencies and depressions, to which this Trade is peculiarly subject in time of war: and which, during this last summer, have, in one instance, at least, increased beyond any former precedent.

That the obstacles which the Petitioners have to encounter, are so great, and so numerous, that, in order to complete their share of those encouragements which the merchants of this and the neighbouring Provinces have entered into with Government, and their fellow subjects in the West-Indies, every aid will be required: but, at the same time, so encouraging are their prospects, derived from the late measures of Government, and which have, though reluctantly, been adopted in the West-India Islands, that they are induced to proceed, well knowing the immense advantages which must necessarily result to every description of persons resident in this Province, if their efforts are finally successful; and, also, dreading the inevitable consequences of a failure, which, however unfairly used, will assuredly, in adverse hands, furnish so unfailing an argument, as will destroy the means of every future application on this interesting subject; and praying the House would take the premises into consideration, and, from its wonted zeal for the prosperity of the Province, afford the Petitioners, and their Constituents, such aid and encouragement as lies within their power to grant.

M^r. Lyon also delivered, to the House, several papers which accompanied the said petition; and, thereupon,

On motion, ordered, that the said petition, and papers, be ~~referred~~ ^{referred} to M^r. Lyon, M^r. Mortimer, M^r. Barss, M^r. Pool and M^r. Rutherford, who are to examine into the subject matter

PROVINCIAL FINANCE 1805
a. Proceedings Re: the Provincial Accounts

~~Nova Scotia, D. 31, 1805.~~

~~p. 248-257.~~

Tuesday, 10th December, 1805.

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M^r Wilkins reported from the Committee appointed to examine the Public Accounts, and he read the report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was read, and is as follows:

That the Committee beg leave to state that they have gone through the accounts, and that they find them correct, so far as relates to the general statement, but further report that the balance of Thirteen Thousand Six Hundred and Thirty-One Pounds, nine shillings and Eight Pence, which the Treasurer acknowledges to have in his hands to be accounted for, does not appear to be satisfactorily accounted for -

The Committee state they applied to the Treasurer for an

~~account~~

~~1805
10 Dec.~~
~~p. 250.~~

~~p. 251.~~

account of that sum, who informed the Committee that he would not render a particular account of the same, but that he had money, or money worth, to the amount, which he will be ready to pay when called for; the Committee, therefore, beg leave to be advised by the House as to the passing the said Accounts.

M^r. Wilkins also delivered to the House a General Statement of the Accounts above mentioned, which were read by the Clerk, and are as follows:

Report of the Committee appointed to examine the Public Accounts.

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~~1072~~

1250

Dr.

The Province of Nova-Scotia,

1805
September

30. To the following Sums appropriated, but not yet drawn
from the Treasury, viz.

Roads and Bridges	-	-	£533.13. 4	
Purchase of Hemp Seed	-	-	180. 0. 0	
Balance of emigrant Vote	-		224.18. 7	
Ditto, of escheat of Phila-				
delphia grant	-	-	66.13. 4	
Ditto, on survey of Douglas Grant			<u>50. 5. 0</u>	1,055. 10. 3
To Balance due the Treasurer on Light				
House Accounts	-	-		65. 8. 9
To Balance	-	-		<u>22,482. 4. 11</u>
				<u>£23,603. 3. 11</u>

CC.

Cr.

1805.

September 30. By Balance due by the Treasurer - £.13,631. 9. 8

By Securities in the hands of Collectors of
Impost and Excise at Halifax, and the

Attorney General - - £13,355.19. 3

Deduct from probable Draw-

backs - - - - 5,800. 0. 0

7,555. 19. 3

By Balances unremitted and Securities
in the hands of Out-Port

Collectors - - - 4,430.16. 9

Deduct for probable Drawbacks- 2,030.16. 9

2,400. 0. 0

Due from the Collector of Shelburne Light House 15. 15. 0

£.23,603. 3. 11

Committee-Room, Halifax, Nova-Scotia, 10th December, 1805.

Cr

On motion of M.^r Wilkins, resolved, That the Committee of Public Accounts of this House, do not pass the said Accounts, until the further order of the House.

On motion, resolved, That a Committee be appointed to wait on his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with a Copy of the foregoing report of the Committee of Public Accounts, and humbly to request his Excellency will be pleased to give such order as may procure the satisfaction requested by the House.

M.^r Speaker proceeded to the nomination of the Committee as above mentioned, and having named M.^r Monk as one, thereupon M.^r Monk, standing in his place, begged to be excused from that duty, and offered his reasons to the House in support of the same: and the sense of the House being taken whether his excuse be received, it passed in the affirmative, and he was excused accordingly, and M.^r Campbell appointed in

~~his~~

his place; and, thereupon,

Ordered, That M.^r Campbell, M.^r Wilkins, M.^r Dimock,
M.^r Mortimer, and M.^r Lyon, be a Committee accordingly.

Tuesday, 24th December, 1805.

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M.^r Wilkins, reported from the Committee appointed to wait on his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the Resolution of this House of Saturday last, that they had waited on his Excellency accordingly, and presented the same to his Excellency, and that his Excellency had been pleased to deliver to the Committee a written paper, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered the same in at the Clerk's Table, where it was read, and is as follows:

Gentlemen,

I have, in consequence of your address to me on the subject of the Treasurer's Accounts, made particular enquiry

into the state of the Treasury, and have additional reasons to be satisfied with the conduct of that officer. Considering the Votes of the two Houses, passed in the last Session, as appropriations of the monies granted therein, I have, since the 30th September last, drawn by warrants for services, so voted, to nearly five thousand pounds: The difference between that sum, and the balance stated by him, in his account, to the 31st October, and found correct by the Committee of Public Accounts, remains partly in cash, and partly in Securities received of the Merchants for Duties, with a view to their accommodation, and to obviate the inconvenience of taking money out of circulation not immediately wanted; a considerable part of which will be absorbed by the payment of the grants of last Sessions which yet remain unsatisfied.

J. Wentworth.

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Thursday, 26th. December, 1805.

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On motion, resolved, That a Committee be appointed to wait on his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and, respectfully, to state that his Excellency's Message, of Saturday, relative to the state of the Treasury, does not contain all the information applied for by the House to his Excellency on the sixteenth Instant: That the object of the House is to obtain, from the Treasurer, a particular account of the balance in his hands on the thirtieth day of September last, and which he states is to be accounted for by him. That the House, therefore, humbly request his Excellency will be pleased to direct the Treasurer to furnish, to this House, an Account, specifying the several sums paid by virtue of his Excellency's Warrants; the Services they were drawn for; the account of Securities in the Treasurer's hands; the names of the parties; and the balance remaining in cash. That as the Treasurer must be fully prepared to render this statement, the House, confiding in the disposition of his Excellency to facilitate the public business, trust that he will give immediate directions to that effect.

Ordered, That the foregoing Resolution be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the Committee who waited on his Excellency with the Resolution of the House on Saturday the 21st instant.

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M^r. Wilkins reported from the Committee appointed to wait on his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, with the resolution of this day, that they had waited upon, and delivered to, his Excellency the said resolution, and that he was pleased to say that he had anticipated the substance of the resolution, and had ordered the Treasurer to make out the statement required: that it was done: and that he should direct the Treasurer to lay the same before this House immediately.

Monday, 30th December, 1825.

Ordered, That M^r. Lovett, M^r. Morton and M^r. Fulton, be a Committee of the whole House, on the consideration of the Letter received from his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor,

House and Council Disagree Over Appropriations

Thursday, 26th December, 1805.

A Message from the Council by M.^r Gautier.

M.^r Speaker,

The Council have agreed to the Bill, entitled, An Act for applying certain monies for services therein mentioned, with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

On motion, resolved, that the said Bill, with the amendments, be thrown under the Table, the said Bill being a Money Bill.

On motion, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider of a Supply to be granted for

the support of His Majesty's Government.

^r
M. Speaker left the Chair.

M^r Pool took the Chair.

M^r Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee that they had made some progress in the business to them referred, and had come to two resolutions thereupon, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he read the report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was read, and is as follows:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the House should proceed to the appropriation of the whole disposeable proceeds of the present Revenue Acts under the general heads of the Encouragement of the Fisheries, Agriculture, the Civil List, Roads, and Government Buildings - the three last heads to include the sums voted for those

~~services~~

p. 307.

Col: Cor. N.S.
Vol. 40.

services last Session.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a Committee should be appointed by the House to take into consideration the amount which may be disposeable under the present Revenue Laws, and the general distribution of the same under the foregoing heads, and report thereon to the House.

The Chairman also acquainted the House that he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration of a Supply for the support of His Majesty's Government.

The said Reports, and Resolutions, were read throughout a first and second time; and, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That M.^r Monk, M.^r Mortimer M.^r Lyon, M.^r Campbell, M.^r Chipman, M.^r Barss, and M.^r Crane, be a Committee agreeably to the foregoing resolution of the Committee of the whole House.

~~Page~~

Friday, 27th December, 1805.

Prayers.

A Bill to regulate the Expenditure of monies hereafter to be appropriated for the service of Roads and Bridges, was read a second time.

On motion, resolved, that the Bill be now committed to a Committee of the whole House: and, thereupon,

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the consideration of the said Bill,

~~M^r. Speaker left the Chair.~~

~~M^r. Willidge took the Chair.~~

~~M^r. Speaker resumed the Chair.~~

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had gone through the Bill to them referred, and that the Committee had made several amendments thereunto, which they had

~~Adopted~~

directed him to report to the House, and he afterwards delivered the Bill, with the amendments, in at the Clerk's Table.

W. 300A
The said amendments to the Bill, were read throughout a first and second time, and, upon the question, severally put thereupon, agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Bill, with the amendments, be engrossed.

M^r. Lyon delivered to the House an Account of Monies received and disbursed by the Commissioners for repairing the Streets, &c. within the Town and Peninsula of Halifax, to 30th, March, 1805, amounting to 308*l*. 16s. 1 1/2.

Ordered, That the Account do lie on the Table, to be perused by the Members of the House.

M^r. Monk reported from the Committee appointed to take into consideration the amount which may be disposeable under the present Revenue Acts: and he read the report in his place,

~~and~~

and he read the report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was read, and is as follows:

That it appears to the Committee that the disposeable sum to the end of the year 1805, amounts to
£26,000. 0. 0

That the Civil List to 1st July, 1806,

including Sable Island, the Transient

Poor; &c. will require £12,000. 0. 0.

For Roads and Bridges voted last

Session £3,300. 0. 0.

Do. Do. to

October, 1806. 2,700. 0. 0.

6,000. 0. 0.

For Bounties for encouragement of

Fisheries to the 31st December,

1806, of which no part will be

called for until October, 1806, 4,000. 0. 0.

For Bounties for encouragement of Agriculture £3,000. 0. 0

For Public Buildings - Voted in the
last Session for new Government

House - - - £2,500

For new Government-House, present

Session - - - 1,500

For furnishing State Rooms in said

House - - - 500

For old Government-House to be

fitted up for the sitting of the

General Assembly, the King's Courts,

&c. not exceeding - - - 300

4,800. 0. 0

Total - £29,800. 0. 0

Vote of Credit to meet such sums as may

be payable for Bounties for the Encourage-
ment of the Fisheries and Agriculture, more

Handwritten signature

than the above sums proposed for that
purpose, which sum of 3,800^l. as also
the Civil List from July to Dec-
ember, 1806, it is expected will be
produced by the Revenue of that year £3,800. 0. 0

£26,000. 0. 0

Ordered, That the Report be referred to the Committee
of Supply.

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2115

~~Nova Scotia, D. 31, 1805.~~

~~pp. 313-330.~~

Saturday, 23th December, 1805.

~~1805
24 Dec~~

p. 315.

On motion, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider further of a Supply to be granted for the support of His Majesty's Government,

~~M^r Speaker left the Chair.~~

M^r Pool took the Chair.

~~M^r Speaker resumed the Chair.~~

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had made further progress in the business to them referred, and had come to several resolutions thereupon, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he read the report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was read, and is as follows:

~~Not printed~~

W. B. A.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of twenty eight thousand pounds should be granted and appropriated for the general service of the Province, for the past and ensuing year, under the following heads:

A Sum not exceeding twelve thousand pounds, for the support of the Civil Establishment of the Government, up to the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and six and the payment of the Debts of the Province.

A Sum of six thousand pounds, for the service of Roads and Bridges, including the sum voted for that service in the last Session.

A Sum of three thousand pounds, for the encouragement of the Fisheries of the Province.

A Sum of two thousand pounds for the Encouragement of Agriculture in the Province.

W. B. A.

And that, upon a satisfactory account of the expenditure of the sum of two thousand five hundred pounds voted in the last Session of the new Government House being produced to the House, and an Estimate of such further sum being laid before the House as may be necessary for the completion of that Building, that the House should take the same into consideration, and pass such further sum in addition to the sum of £,500^l. voted last Session, as may be thought necessary to be expended on that Building the ensuing year.

Wm. Pitt

A Sum of five hundred pounds, to be / drawn by warrant from the Treasury, by the Lieutenant Governor, and paid into the Hands of the Commissioners appointed by his Excellency to be appropriated, and applied, in Counties to induce Seamen to enter into the Service of His Majesty on board the Ship of War Halifax, now building in this port; the Commanding Officer of the Navy first giving satisfactory assurance,

Wm. Pitt

that he will not suffer to be impressed into the Service, any Inhabitant, or Fisherman, in, or belonging to, the Province.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the House should, by a Vote of Credit, provide for whatever deficiency there may be to meet the extent of the proposed appropriations, the whole of which to be severally divided under their respective heads, as may hereafter be agreed on by the Legislature.

The Chairman also acquainted the House, that he was directed by the Committee to move for leave to sit again on the further consideration of a Supply to be granted for the support of His Majesty's Government.

The said Report and Resolutions were read throughout a first and second time, and, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the foregoing

~~Appointments~~

~~W. J. J. J.~~
Resolutions to the Council and desire their concurrence
to the same.

~~W. J. J. J.~~
M^r. Mortimer, reported from the Committee appointed to
prepare and bring in a Plan for the establishing of a Paper
Credit in the Province; and he read the Report in his place,
and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where
it was read; and thereupon,

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the Table, to be
perused by the Members of the House.

Monday, 30th December, 1805.

A Message from the Council, by M^r. Gautier:

M^r. Speaker,

I am directed, by His Majesty's Council, to inform this
House, that, in answer to the Resolves sent up on Saturday,
the Council wish the House to understand that they can have
no objection to an appropriation being made for the support
of His Majesty's Government for the ensuing year, and for the
payment of the debts due, &c. nor will they withhold their
concurrence to the appropriation of five thousand pounds for
Roads and Bridges, including the Votes for that service

on Friday last, on the subject of the Treasury.

M^r. Speaker left the Chair.

M^r. Pyke took the Chair.

M^r. Speaker resumed the Chair.

p. 322

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had gone through the business to them referred, and had come to a resolution thereupon, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he read the report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was read, and is as follows:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee that the House should come to the resolution following:

Resolved, That it is with the greatest concern that the House of Assembly find themselves impelled, again, to apply to his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the subject of the Treasurer's Accounts - satisfied of their rights to have

a clear and explicit statement of the Public Monies, and of their duty to require it, the House cannot but feel the utmost uneasiness at finding that, after the lapse of thirty days, and such repeated applications to obtain it, they are yet without the information they should have possessed on the first day of the session with respect to a balance of upwards of Ten Thousand Pounds, which should now be in the Treasury, even allowing the full amount of the warrants stated by the Treasurer to have been paid by him since the Thirtieth day of September last. The House, therefore, once more earnestly request his Excellency will be pleased to direct the Treasurer to exhibit the statement requested in the last Message to his Excellency, and to satisfy the Committee of Public accounts, as to the existence of the balance which ought to be in his hands.

The said Resolution was read throughout a first and second time, and, upon the question put thereupon, agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the foregoing resolution be presented to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by the Committee who waited on his Excellency with the resolution of this House of Thursday last, respecting the Treasury.

p. 333.

encouragement of Fisheries, Agriculture, finishing Government House, procuring Seamen for His Majesty's Service, &c. provided the Revenue Laws are continued for another year.

And then the Messenger withdrew.

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05/17
Nova Scotia, D. 31, 1805.

pp. 283-288:

Friday, 20th. December, 1805.

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On motion of M^r. Wilkins, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the consideration of an answer to a written Paper, received from His Majesty's Council, in the conference on Saturday last.

M^r. Speaker left the Chair.

M^r. Pyke took the Chair.

M^r. Speaker resumed the Chair.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had gone through the business to them referred, and that the Committee had come to a Resolution thereupon, which the Committee had directed him to report to the House, and he read the Resolution in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's table, where it was read, and is as follows:

1805
20 Dec
D. 284.

p. 285.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a further conference should be held with His Majesty's Council by Committee, and that the Managers, on the part of the House, do deliver to the Committee of the Council, a written answer to the Paper received by them on the conference on Saturday last, in the words following, viz. The Committee of the House of Assembly, appointed to confer with the Committee of His Majesty's Council, are directed to state, that in framing the Bill of appropriation, now before the Council, the House of Assembly had no idea of taking for its basis the votes passed in the last session, further than as they related to the remuneration of past services, and the payment of debts allowed to be due from the Province.

The House consider those votes which passed two branches of the Legislature, but were never assented to by the Governor, nor even authenticated by the signature of the President or

~~Speaker~~

Speaker, as the mere materials for an Appropriation Act for the Session in which they were passed.

The House having witnessed, with the greatest concern, the injurious effects arising from the want of the usual Appropriation Act, by which, during the long recess of the General Assembly, the Servants of Government have remained unpaid, the Creditors of the Province unsatisfied, the most beneficial public services suspended, and the commercial interests of the community greatly injured by the operation of duties which constantly drew out of circulation the current specie of the country; and considering that the objections to part of the Appropriation Bill of last year might still subsist in full force, or that new obstacles on similar principles might be suggested; determined at the commencement of the session to separate from every subject on which difference of opinion had existed, or might ~~event-~~

~~ually~~

eventually arise, two grounds of appropriation, on which they conceived no disagreement could possibly occur, namely, the support of His Majesty's Government and the payment of the acknowledged debts of the Province; upon which principles only, the Bill before the Council is grounded; so, that, if unhappily, differences should still continue between the several branches of the Legislature, these essential objects might not be involved in their effects.

Although the House do not consider themselves bound to assign any reasons for not making any appropriation of which they do not see the immediate expediency; yet willing to give His Majesty's Council the most convincing proofs of their conciliatory disposition, they state with candor their objections to the heads of general service suggested by His Majesty's Council as proper to be included in the present Appropriation Bill, as follows:

~~The~~

The vote for the Light Houses, was originally a part of the present Bill, and omitted, because the Treasurer had shewn to the Committee of Public Accounts, that the amount of the Light House contracts was already paid, and because there is a permanent law to warrant the appropriation.

On the head of Roads and Bridges, the House observe, that many of the votes for that service which were ample at the last session, may, after the lapse of eighteen months prove very insufficient for the repairs they were granted for, that as there will now be a much more considerable sum to be applied to that service, it would be highly inconvenient to have two separate distributions; and that it is indispensably necessary, that some system of regulation should be agreed on before any appropriation is made, as the House are averse from granting any monies, which they cannot be sure will be fully accounted for.

OK

On the vote for eight hundred pounds for the contingent expences of the House of Assembly, the House desire to observe, that it is to be applied in the usual manner, in a daily allowance of ten shillings for the expences of the members, on the certificate of the Speaker; a previous estimate of which has never been thought necessary. The House in the last session stated to His Majesty's Council, that the sum voted, was only sufficient for that purpose, and to discharge arrearages due on that service in former sessions.

The said Report and Resolution, were read throughout a first and second time; and, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed to by the House.

64/11, 08/13, 14, 16

EXCHANGE, RATES OF COINS, AND PRICES 1805

~~1804~~
~~25 Nov.~~

Circular.

Downing Street 23rd, Nov. 1804.

Sir,

I transmit to you herewith the Copy of a letter and of its enclosures as far as the same respects the Province under your Government, and as it is of much importance that the Information therein mentioned should be regularly transmitted from His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations I am to repeat the directions conveyed to His Majesty's Governors in the Duke of Portland's letter of the 18th July 1800 vizt. That the rates of Exchange and Current prices of all commodities within Your Government but particularly those Articles necessary for the Supply of the Troops, including Gold Silver and Specie should be regularly made out and properly certified monthly and that you do regularly transmit the same, in original and duplicate, by the earliest opportunities to this office and also to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in order that they may be communicated to the Commissioners for auditing the public accounts.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient humble servant,
Camden

*Original
of
the
Circular
of
the
25th
Nov.*

08/3
Nova Scotia, A. 138, 1805-06.

pp. 7-8.

Halifax Nova Scotia 22^d. March 1805.

Col: Cor: ~~1.2.~~

Vol: 40.

Bills of Exchange on Britain

at 30 & 40 days sight - Par: say -

£111 : 2 : 2 1/2 for £100 Sterling

If a supply of Specie does not arrive very soon

Exchange must fall!

Spanish Dollars	: 5/-)	
British guineas	: 23/4	)	invariable!
Half Joannes's	: 40/-)	
Doubloons	: 72/-)	

Very little Gold in circulation here.

~~Four~~

Flour37/6 @ 40/ P C.^t

Ricenone, last prices 35/- P C.^t

Peas None,

Fork..... fresh .. 5. to 6.^d P lb) no quantities of Salted
Beef. d^o 4. to 6. " ") provisions at market.

Butter 14.^d to 16. p lb

Candles 15.^d to 18.^d d.^o

Coals none, last prices 42/6 to 50/ P Chaldron.

Firewood 16/ p Cord - low & variable at this season.

Straw 70/-@ 80/- P Ton.

Lime, - best quality 30/- second 25/ P Mhd of 7 1/2 winches

Bushels

Bricks 45/ to 50/ P thousand

Timber, Boards, Plank & Shingles, in the hands of Retailers,
the season not yet opened for Cargoes to come to Market.

We do certify the above to be the rate of Exchange,

~~Current~~

Current value of Specie, and prices at this time, of the
different Commodities Specified

J. Wentworth

William Lyon

Mich Wallace.

[Endorsed:] In Sir J. Wentworth's
No. 134. 22^d March 1805.

05/14
Nova Scotia, A. 138, 1305-00.

pp. 43-45.

Halifax Nova Scotia 24th July 1805.

Bills of Exchange on Britain.

Navy Bills at 30 & 40 days sight

2 P Cent below Par.-

Ordnance Bills	at Par.	
Army Bills	at d. ^o	
Spanish Dollars	5/.	} invariable!
British Guineas	23/4)	
Half Joannes's	40/.)	
Doubleons	72/.)	

very little Gold in circulation here.

~~How~~

Flour	.	.	.	26/-	P Cwt
Rice	.	.	.	none	at market.
Peas	.	.	.	d. ^o	
Pork fresh	.	.	.	5. ^d to 6. ^d	P lb) no quantities of
Beef d. ^o	.	.	.	5. ^d to 7. ^d	) salted Provisions at
Butter	.	.	.	12. ^d	p lb. market
Candles	.	.	.	15. ^d to 18. ^d	d. ^o
Coals				37/6 tp 40/.	P Chaldron-
Firewood				12/ to 14/	per Cord -
Straw				70/ to 80/.	per Ton.
Lime, best quality				30/.	second 25/.
					P Hhd of 7 1/2 Winchester
					Bushels.-
Bricks	.	.	.	45/.	to 50/.
					per thousand.
Pine and Spruce Square Timber.					
				26/.	to 27/6
					P Ton.
Boards & Plank				70/.	to 75/.
					P #.

12/24

We do Certify the above to be the Rate of Exchange,
Current value of Specie, and prices at this time, of the
different Commodities specified.-

Mich Wallace

J. Wentworth

William Lyon

[Endorsed:]

in Sir John Wentworths

No. 143. of the 24 July 1805.

~~Printed by~~

05/6

Nova Scotia, A. 138, 1805-06.

pp. 53-54.

Halifax Nova Scotia 12th October 1805.

Bills of Exchange on Britain.

1805
12 Oct.

Navy Bills at 30 & 40 days sight 6 per cent)	}	falling, and
below Par.		
Ordnance Bills : 5 P Cent d. ^o	}	10 P Cent
Army Bills : 5 P Cent d. ^o		
Spanish Dollars : 5/-)	}	<u>asked.</u>
British Guineas : 23/4)		
Half Joannes's : 40/.)		
Doubloons : 72/.)		
		invariable.

very little Gold in circulation here.-

Flour	:	27/. to 30/. per cwt.
Rice	:	none at market
Peas	:	d. ^o

[Handwritten signature]

Pork fresh	5. ^d to 6. ^d P lb)	no quantities of Salted Provisions at Market.
Beef	5. ^d to 7. ^d d. ^o)	
Butter	14. ^d P lb.	
Candles	12. ^d to 18. ^d d. ^o	
Coals	40/. P Chaldron.	
Firewood	15/. to 16/. P Cord	
Straw	60/. to 70/. P Ton.	
Lime, best quality	30/. Second 25/. P Hhd of 7 1/2 Winchester Bushels.	
Bricks	45/. to 50/. per thousand.	
Pine and Spruce Square Timber	30/. to 27/6. P Ton.	
Boards and Plank	70/. to 75/. P m.	

We do Certify the above to be the Rate of
Exdhange, Current value of Specie, and prices at this time, of
the different Commodities specified.

approved
J. Wentworth.

Mich: Wallace
William Lyon

GREAT INCONVENIENCE SUFFERED FROM SPECIE SCARCITY

Friday, 13th December, 1805.

Mr. Rutherford presented a Petition of Edward Whitman, and others, Inhabitants of the County of Annapolis, and the same was read, setting forth, that they experience great inconvenience from the scarcity of a circulating medium, by being cramped in their commercial and agricultural pursuits; and praying relief; and thereupon

On motion of Mr. Millidge, ordered, that the said Petition be referred to Mr. Mortimer, Mr. Morton, Mr. Millidge, Mr. Lyon and Mr. Rutherford, who are to take the same into consideration, and report their opinion on the subject matter thereof to the House.

Saturday, 21st December, 1805.

Mr. Mortimer reported from the Committee to whom the petition of Edward Whitman, and others, was referred, and he read the report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was read, and is as follows:

That it appears to the Committee that the evil therein complained of, exists, throughout the Province, to an alarming degree, Merchants and Farmers are not the only sufferers by being cramped in their respective pursuits, but in many recent instances property has been attached, and sold for one fourth its value: and it frequently happens at a Sheriff's sale, that no person appears to offer, there being little or no circulating cash in the country, expences accumulate, and, in the end, the debtor is bereaved of a considerable property to liquidate a trifling debt.- The Committee are, therefore, of the opinion that the adoption of a judicious system of paper credit would be of infinite service to the Province.

Ordered, That the Report do lie on the Table; and
that the Committee above-mentioned do prepare, and bring in,
a plan for carrying into effect the object they have
recommended to the House.

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REVENUE AND APPROPRIATION ACTS 1806
a. The Title of the Revenue Act, 47 Geo. III. Cap. 6

An ACT to continue in force the several Revenue Laws for the support of
his Majesty's Government in this Province.

An ACT to continue an Act, passed in the Thirty-second year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, An Act for the further increase of the Revenue, by raising a Duty of Excise on all Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into this Province; and also, the Act, in amendment thereof, passed in the Forty-first year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, An Act to alter, amend, and continue an Act, made and passed in the Thirty-second year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, An Act for the further increase of the Revenue, by raising a Duty of Excise on all Goods, Wares and Merchandise, imported into this Province.

The Title of the Licence Duty Act, 47 Geo. III, Cap. 9

An ACT to continue an Act, made and passed in the Thirty-ninth year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, An Act for raising a Revenue to repair the roads throughout the Province, by laying a duty on persons hereafter to be licensed to keep Public Houses or Shops for the retail of Spirituous Liquors, and for regulating such Public Houses and Shops; also the Act passed in the Fortieth year of his Majesty's reign in amendment of the above recited Act; also, an Act passed in the Forty-first year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, an Act in addition to, and amendment of the above recited Act; and also, the Act passed in the Forty-sixth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, an Act in addition to, and in amendment of the above recited Act.

The Title of the U. S. Imports Duty Act, 47 Geo. III, Cap. 10

An ACT to continue an Act, made and passed in the Twenty-ninth year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, An Act for the better support of the Poor, in the respective Counties of this Province, by laying an Impost Duty on articles imported into this Province from the United States of America.

The Title of the Licence Duty Act, 47 Geo. III, Cap. 13

An ACT in further amendment of an Act, made and passed in the Thirty-ninth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, An Act for raising a Revenue to repair the Roads throughout the Province, by laying a Duty on persons hereafter to be licensed to keep Public Houses or Shops, for the retail of ~~A~~^Spirituous Liquors, and for regulating such Public Houses and Shops.

The Title of the Appropriations Act, 47 Geo.III, Cap.1

An ACT for applying certain Monies therein mentioned for the service of the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Six, and for appropriating such part of the Supplies granted in this Session of the General Assembly as are not already appropriated by the Laws or Acts of the Province.

682g

The Title of the Salt Bounty Act, 47 Geo. III, Cap. 4

An ACT to encourage the Fisheries of this Province by granting a Bounty on the importation of Salt.

682h
The Title of the Fish Export Bounty Act, 47 Geo. III, Cap. 5

An ACT for granting a Bounty on Dry Cod and Scale Fish, exported to his Majesty's Islands, Colonies, and Plantations in the West Indies.

The Title of the Duty Collector's Annuity Act, 47 Geo. III, Cap. 14

An ACT for granting an Annuity to John Newton, Esq. one of the Collectors
of Impost and Excise, for the District of Halifax.

POSSIBLE SALE OF ST. PIERRE AND MIQUILON TO THE U. S. ; FISHERY BOUNTIES
INSUFFICIENT

~~Nova Scotia, A. 133, 1306-06.~~

~~pp. 227-229.~~

Halifax Nova Scotia

January 30th. 1806.

My Lord,

~~1806
30 Jan~~

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We beg leave to state to your Lordship that we have heard of a negotiation between the French and Americans of so singular a nature that it well merits to be recollected at a future period when happy for the Nation His Majestys Ministers may have to treat on the subject of Peace.

~~p. 228.~~

We have been told that the Americans anticipating the restoration of the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquilon to the French at a peace have actually commenced a treaty for a purchase of them - We leave it to your Lordship's foresight to consider the consequences which would ensue from such an event, at a future period we shall take the liberty to address your

Lordship

Lordship further on the subject. In a treaty which took place a few years ago between the French and Americans there is an Article wherein they mutually guarantee any future possessions they may acquire in the Gulf of St Laurence and this was done at a moment when neither party possessed an inch of land on those shores.

The General Assembly of this Province in their late sessions taking into consideration the numerous circumstances which have distressed the fisheries of this Colony, noted Three thousand pounds to be given in bounties for the encouragement of the Bank fishery and have also promised to make up in the next sessions any further sum necessary to complete the demands beyond that amount - This encouragement though not equal to the object is as much as the revenues of this Province can afford.

.

We have the honor to be,

My Lord,

~~Your~~

p. 229.

Your Lordships

most Obedient

very humble Servants

William Sabatier

James Fraser

William Lyon

Chas R. Prescott

John Black.

To the Right Honorable

Lord Castlereagh

One of His Majesty's Secretaries

of State &c. &c. &c.

[Endorsed:] Nova Scotia 30 Jany 1806

The Committee of Merchants

at Halifax - Two Inclosures

Copy to the Committee of Council - March 1806.

~~435~~
 Nova Scotia, N. 188, 1805-06.

~~1806~~
~~3 July~~
 pp. 56-63.

LARGE HARVEST AND GOOD HEALTH IN NOVA SCOTIA

N^o. 146.

Halifax Nova Scotia 3^d Feb^y. 1806.

My Lord,

.

~~1806~~
~~3 July~~
 p. 63.

I have the happiness to report to your Lordship, that the greatest harvest has been gathered in, that has ever been known in the Province, furnishing an abundance of good Provisions, both for the King's service and the supply of the Inhabitants at moderate prices - And that Peace, loyalty, health and happiness are as universally prevalent in this Province, as Society is capable of.

I have the honor to be with profound deference,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's dutiful,

and most devoted,

~~Amble~~

humble Servant,

J. Wentworth

The Right Honorable Lord Castlereagh
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries
of State.

[Endorsed:] Nova Scotia, 3^d Feby. 1806

Sir John Wentworth

No. 146.

R. 3 March

Four Inclosures

Extract to the Comm. of Privy Council

June 1806.

RESOLUTION FAVORING A PAPER CURRENCY THAT IS LEGAL TENDER FOR TAXES
AND CUSTOMS DUTIES

NOVA SCOTIA JOURNALS,
Legislative Assembly,
Volume 1803-1806
P. 78
CCC

*Resolved in favor of a paper
currency 14/1/1806*

Friday, 17th January, 1806.

P. 78

~~CURRENCY.~~

*1806
17 Jan 1806*

On Motion, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the consideration of the Report of the Committee on the subject of a Paper Currency.

The Chairman reported from the Committee, that they had gone through the business to them referred, and that the Committee had come to several Resolutions thereupon, which they had directed him to report to the House, and he read the Report in his place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Clerk's Table, where it was read, and is as follows:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a Paper Currency, to a moderate extent, and grounded on the Basis of a Fund for its eventual redemption, would be highly beneficial to this Country, by supplying the present deficiency of specie, affording

46

478 a convenient medium of internal exchange, and increasing the resources of industry and commercial enterprize in the Province.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Paper Emission should be made receiv^eable in the Treasury, and a legal tender for all debts contracted after its establishment; that all profits arising from it should be applied to the encouragement of the Fisheries of the Province.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a Committee should be appointed by the House, to assist the Speaker in a Correspondence with the Provincial Agent on this subject. And that the said Committee should also communicate with his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and His Majesty's Council on the subject; and request his Excellency's influence with His Majesty's Ministers for forwarding the views of the House.

The said Resolutions were read throughout a first and second time, and, upon the question severally put thereupon, agreed to by the House.

a. Description of Conditions in America; Suggestions for Improvement of British

~~Nova Scotia, A. 133, 1805-06.~~

Commercial Interests

~~pp. 213-283.~~

6 Norfolk Street Strand,

18th - Feb^y. 1806.

1806
8 July
Sir,

In reporting to you, that I received permission from the Governor of Nova Scotia in November last, to come to England on Six months leave of Absence, I avail myself of the opportunity, to submit to your consideration the following observations.

The objects of vast importance, which so long have claimed the constant attention of his Majesty's Councils, have compelled matters of less consideration to pass without notice; but it would be unpardonable in those, who have leisure to attend to subjects of publick Interests, to withhold from his Majesty's confidential Servants any information which they may possess, having a tendency to promote the public good. Motives of this nature have induced me to commit to paper the following

~~observations~~

p. 244.

observations, which I have made after a residence of upwards of Thirty one years in America, during which time I have visited (I hope not as a transient observer) the Colonies in the West Indies as well as most of those in North America, During twenty five years of this period, I have had the honor to serve his Majesty in different high situations in the Colonial Governments. Having been appointed in 1781 Solicitor General in Nova Scotia, in 1784 Kings Advocate and in 1797 Attorney General, I have also been elected Speaker of the House of Assembly three different times and have served in that capacity nearly twenty years, I should therefore deem myself guilty of a neglect of duty, were I to fail in submitting to the consideration of his Majesty's Ministers, opinions deliberately formed on subjects which I consider highly interesting to his Majesty's Government.

The consequences which have already attended the separation of the British Colonies from the parent state,

appear

appear to be but ill understood, and as little attended to. The trans Atlantic Republic has already increased in Wealth and strength, so as to become an object of considerable importance in European Politics; and it requires much attention to form a just opinion of the consequences which its construction has already produced, and may still produce, It will also require much consideration to form correct ideas of the steps necessary to be taken by the parent state, to preserve to herself as far as possible, the advantages which natural connection enables her to derive from those new States; and also to avoid those injuries which so important a change, unless carefully guarded against, may occasion. British Capital, and British talents are every where transferred to the pestilential and factious Cities of America; to which they are tempted by the advantages which the deranged state of European Commerce has afforded, This circumstance is still more to be lamented, when we consider

~~that~~

that, in America, Capital is every hour in danger of being swallowed up in the general confusion, which, in the end, must inevitably await a Country, to which we can trace the evil principles, which overturned the legitimate Government of France, and opened a way to all the misfortunes that have since occurred, Those evils are now recoiling, with double force, on America. There the seeds of all the Luxuries, & Vices of the old World, have no sooner been sown, than the Crop has become fit to gather; There, faction, and intrigue, flourish in every part with impunity, meeting with nothing to oppose them, but a weak and feeble Government, agitated and divided, by the ambition, and selfish Interest, which must ever attend a Government, formed on Democratic principles; when power is daily solicited, and sought from the hands of a people, whose principles, and opinions, are kept constantly agitated, and fluctuating, by the misrepresentations, and intrigues of

~~factions~~

1 200. factious men - The Capital which British Talents, and Industry, have introduced into America, is constantly employed in encroaching on the British Fisheries and the trade of North America; in undermining our carrying trade in the West Indies, in stripping the Mother Country of her monopoly, of the rich productions of her Sugar Islands; in wresting from England, the valuable Commerce of the East, and in giving unbounded protection and facility to the trade of our enemies. This system is proceeding with a rapidity which not to perceive we must be blind.

The French Agents in America, uniformly unite with the Democrats and now claim an ascendancy over the Government of a Country, where their intrigues have enabled the Democratic factions to wrest the power out of the hands of the Federalists. This influence now enables France, to pursue without interruption, the great object, which originally induced her to interfere in

~~the~~

the controversy; between Britain and America, and she is now more indefatigable than ever, in her exertions, to ruin the commerce of England with America, and to raise her own, for this purpose, two descriptions of Agents have been chosen by the French Government, with the utmost care, and stationed in all parts of America; one set have been diligently employed to ascertain with precision, the causes why the Commerce of Britain flourishes in America, to the exclusion of almost all other Competitors; and the other set, to gain an ascendancy over the American Government, in which it is to be lamented, they have succeeded to the extent of their most sanguine expectations; The French Government finding that the people in America, are accustomed to give a preference to all sorts of British Manufactures, from which, those of France are easily distinguished, caused their Agents diligently to select samples of every species of British Manufacture, in general use throughout America; these samples have been distributed among all the Manufactories of

France

France, and its Government have spared neither pains, nor ex-
pence, to have them so exactly imitated, that few Consumers,
can now discover the difference, between what is manufactured
in France, and in England, and to bring those manufactures into
general use, great encouragement has been given to French Mer-
chants, to induce them to settle throughout America, who enjoy
peculiar advantages, in respect to the Import, and Export
duties of France, while they Ship to that Country in french
Shipping, neutralized in America. The products of the United
States and of the French Spanish and Dutch Colonies; receiving
in return the manufactures of France to be distributed for the
consumption of America and the French Colonies as well as those
of her Allies. In addition to which, France, through the
medium of those Agents, has shackled the freedom of American
Commerce, and made it greatly subservient to her views, by
subjecting all persons in America trading to France or her
Colonies,

Colonies, or of those of her Allies; to the immediate controul
of her commercial Agents, as all Goods, now imported into France,
Spain and Holland or their Colonies, from America or any other
Country, are made liable to Confiscation, together with the
Ship, unless the Goods so imported, are identified by the
Certificates of their Agents, Thus the productions of French
Colonies, and also of the Spanish, and Dutch Colonies, on their
Importation into America, must be duly entered with the
Commercial Agent, who grants a Certificate of their identity,
without which, no person there would purchase them for export-
ation to Europe - this certificate must uniformly accompany
the Goods, and by it, their admission together with the duties
on importation into the French Dominions, are regulated; the
duty on the productions of the French Colonies being one third
less, than those imposed on the Colonial productions of her
Allies, so upon the export of the productions of France, a

~~duty~~

duty is imposed, a certain part of which duty is returned, upon the Commercial agent in America, certifying that such Goods have been transhipped to the French Colonies, and a Drawback is likewise allowed on certain Goods if transhipped to the Spanish Colonies, by an artful policy of this sort, the ports of France are glutted, with the productions of her own and her Allies Colonies (so much so that Colonial productions, are now exported from France, and her Colonies supplied almost without risk, at the same time the Neutral Character is rendered almost exclusively subservient to the Interests of France.

The extent of British Capital which has gradually removed to America, for the purpose of India Trade, is perhaps little known, or even suspected, yet this trade has been pushed to such a length that all America much of the West Indies and a considerable part of Europe both North and South receive through America their supplies of India productions, Indeed the Dutch East India Company, for some years, and at the present

~~moment~~

moment, I may say, owe their existence, to this Trade, as they are supplied through America, with the Teas, and all other articles, that enable them to continue their annual Sales for the supply of Europe, this supply, is effected by regular Contracts which the Dutch company enter into with Merchants in America. A mistaken policy on the part of Great Britain, has led to the transfer of a vast British Capital, to America, and British subjects and Seamen, in numbers truly alarming, daily follow it, to seek in America the encouragement which their own Country denies them, even the carrying trade between the Continent of America, & the West India Islands, which gave annual employment to five or six hundred sail (at least) of British Shipping is now exclusively in the hands of the Americans. The Ship Masters and Mariners who formerly navigated those Vessels, have, from necessity been obliged to become American Citizens and are totally lost to their Country. Most of the Owners of Ships in this Trade, who while it was confined to ~~British~~

p. 250.

Col: Cor;

N.S.

Vol: 40.

British Bottoms were compelled to reside in the British
Territorys, have also been obliged to remove, with their
Capitals, to America and are also lost to their Country; Thus
from sources which we have laid open has America got such a
hold of England, that she can almost regulate the pulse of the
Nation, by her movements; and Britain when she takes leisure to
examine her affairs, will to her astonishment find very much of
her wealth, and her strength, transferred to the United States;
Thus placed under the controul of a Government torn with factions
and guided by the superior artifice of French Intriguers. Those
obvious, and unexagerated consequences, should call the attention
of Government to our Colonies, the situation and natural advantages
of which, if investigated, and properly disposed of, would find
ample employment for all superfluous British Capital, as well as
for that which has already been transferred to America. Those
British Subjects, who have removed to that Country for

~~Commercial~~

Commercial advantages might soon be recalled to the British Colonies in North America; if some pains were taken to make them the seat of American Commerce, and to give to their Governments a degree of permanent stability, and security, By such a system, the Colonies in North America would offer to Capitalists, the same if not superior advantages, as these which, at present, are objects of such temptation in the United States, and would in a short time become to Great Britain an addition of Wealth, and Strength, Whereas in their present state, they form a point, at which the British nation is most exposed, and liable to receive the most serious injury.

W.A. 252A
The present moment perhaps is more favorable than almost any other, to recal British Capital and British subjects from the States of America - the speculative theories on which the Government of that Country was formed have now had sufficient time for experience, to make a just estimate of its system, it

has

has received a Trial, which fully proves that it is unequal to contend with faction and intrigue, the most sanguine speculators in Governmental systems, are obliged to acknowledge that the fine spun theories, on which the Government of America was constituted afford in practice, neither Stability nor security, It is now become a Country, so distracted with faction, that every man of property views the uncertainty of his situation, with fear and apprehension, he constantly dreads the paternal hug of Liberty, and Equality, at the same time, all persons who are friends to good government, and seek for that repose, and security, which it is the object of every well formed system to provide, are convinced that America is not the place where that essential requisite to Civil Society can be obtained. In like manner such British Subjects as have unguardedly emigrated thither, find, the evils which they wished to avoid in the old Country multiplied in the new; accompanied by a pestilential atmosphere,

~~11/13/33.~~
atmosphere, the dread of which poisons every other enjoyment. The Policy therefore of the British Government should be exerted, to the utmost stretch, to regain, all this description of people. I am confident that it is to be effected, by affording them within its Territories in North America, a safe Asylum, under a firm and well established Government, accompanied by the same advantages in trade, that can be gained by a residence in the United States of America. By a measure of this kind promptly executed, with Judgment and discretion, Britain may enjoy every advantage, which the Commerce of America now affords, without the danger of deeply involving her Capital in a Country which is become foreign to her; or loosing her native subjects.-

In accomplishing the regulations necessary to effect this purpose the Government of England should reserve to the parliament, the power of imposing in the Colonies such duties on the Export and Import of Goods as should be necessary, either

~~for~~

for raising a Revenue to defray the Charges of supporting the Colonial Governments, or to regulate the trade of the Country, so as to prevent the Interests of the Mother Country, from suffering by the commercial pursuits of the Colonies, under such regulations, the Colonies should be suffered to trade in British Shipping, ~~to~~ to all parts of the world with the same freedom that Merchants in the United States of America now enjoy. Under such a general indulgence the mother Country would run no risk, as the parliament by imposing certain duties on foreign productions, may secure at all times a preference in the Colonies to such Articles of British manufacture, as the Interests of the Mother Country may require. And by reserving a right to the monopoly of all articles, the production of the Colonies in North America, which may from time to time be considered as beneficial to the Interests of Great Britain, she would enjoy as at present, the exclusive use of all the Colonial ~~productions~~

productions necessary for her consumption. One port should be opened in Canada, two in Nova Scotia, and one in New Brunswick, into which Foreigners in foreign Ships, may be permitted to import all the natural productions of the United States of America, of the West Indies, and of South America, subject to such exceptions as the Interests of the mother Country may from time to time require; Reserving the reexportation of such commodities exclusively to British Subjects and Ships. Foreigners so importing their productions, should be allowed to receive in Exchange, any Colonial productions not monopolized by the Mother Country; or any articles imported into the Colonies in British Shipping from any other Country, subject to a Drawback of such Duties, so as to encourage the Exchange. A Commercial Regulation of this sort, would give to England within her own Dominions the command of all the productions of the United States, of every other part of America, and the West Indies,

~~upon~~

upon as good, if not upon better terms, than the same materials are now collected for exportation, at any of the large towns in America; say Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, to which Cities, the productions of the thirteen States, as well as of all other Countries in America, are previously imported, and then purchased for exportation, by the resident merchants, or transient Speculators. I shall not dread contradiction, when I say that some of the Ports which I mention in the British Colonies, are as convenient for importing in Coasting Vessels, the productions of the thirteen States, as either of the Ports of Boston, New York or Philadelphia, It would soon be found, that the articles now exported from any of the large Cities in the United States, would be collected together for exportation in British Shipping, in the British Colonies in North America, with as much facility, in as great abundance, and with as little expence, as they are now collected, at the principle places whence they

~~1110~~

are now at present exported. There is no obstacle from natural situation, and the measure would be effected, the moment that Merchants with sufficient Capital and abilities, were once drawn to the Colonies. I hesitate not to assert without enumerating other advantages, that the supply of the British West Indies, with the products of North America by British Shipping, would give to the Ports established in the Colonies of North America, such a decided superiority over the Commercial Cities of the United States, that it would obviously be the Interest of Merchants, to remove with their Capitals, under the British Government, where they would be enabled to afford a supply to the West Indies, upon as good terms, as the English Islands are now supplied by Foreign Merchants in Foreign Ships. If this object alone should be effected, by the measure I propose; there can be little doubt of it's vast advantage - but we should soon see in addition to it, the mercantile Capital, and abilities

~~which~~

which now support the trade of those unhealthy Cities, seek that security from the Climate, and Government, of the British Colonies, which the United States does not afford.

p. 257,
The Policy of the United States would thus be effectually counteracted; and the heavy Tonnage Duty as well as other Exorbitant Port Charges, which that Government now imposes on British Shipping, would be evaded. America would see without the possibility of a remedy, the productions which now supply the export Trade of her overgrown Commercial Cities, diverted into another Channel, and Great Britain would deprive her of the revenue which she now enjoys arising from a Trade which British Capital has created, and hitherto supported. British Merchants would thus have an opportunity of exchanging, within the British Dominions, the products of Great Britain and her West India Islands, for the products of America; the profits of which, together with the revenue, would center in

~~Great~~

Great Britain; Whereas the whole are now enjoyed by a Foreign Nation, the Trade & Navigation of the United States would soon settle to their natural level, and British Seamen return to the service of their Country, instead of seeking employment as they now do, in a course of Trade to which America has no kind of pretensions; The Fisheries would flourish, the moment that the West India Market was secured to British subjects, The fish taken by American Fishermen, were it found necessary, would be exported in British Ships; and British Fishermen would soon be obliged to return, and bring with them many of the American Fishermen, who would be glad to engage in the British Fishery; which alone would obtain support. Great Britain would soon see the decline of the American Cities, and the rapid increase, of those in her own Colonies. To enumerate all the advantages, which would result from drawing so large a share of American Commerce, to the British Colonies, would exceed the

~~scope~~

p. 258.

scope of a Letter, and requires in my humble opinion, little argument to prove. The necessity of opening Commercial resources for British Trade in the American Colonies, is a measure which offers the only means to prevent a foreign Country, from enjoying, as it does at present, the whole of this extensive trade; While Great Britain possesses a Country in all respects more conveniently situated, for commanding the Trade of America, than any part of the United States.

MS. 259
The situation of the two Canada's, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and its dependencies, are such, that it is impossible to preserve them as British Colonies, under the present system, they are in contact with the United States, the subjects of which have a right to navigate upon the Great Lakes, the River St. Lawrence, and all the Harbours, and Bays, of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It therefore requires little reasoning to shew, that it is impossible, to execute the ancient commercial system in Colonies so situated.

Already

Already the most valuable part of the trade of Canada, which is the Fur trade, has begun to find its way to the United States, and returns for the same in East India Productions, and those of other Countries, are easily made by the Lakes and the Rivers of St. Lawrence, As to the productions of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and their dependencies, the United States may almost be said to possess a monopoly of them and to supply in return a very large share of the articles necessary for the consumption of those countries; The most vigilant Officers could not put a stop to this Trade. There is but one choice left to England, that is, either to make those Colonies, the successful rivals of the United States, or to be as she is at present, at the whole expence of supporting them for the profit and advantage of a Foreign Country, by the one mode, England will draw to her own Dominions, a large share of the Commerce and Revenue of the United States, by the other, she throws the whole

~~Commerce.~~

Commerce and Revenue, of a very valuable part of her Territory, into the hands of America. Were those Countries at a distance from the United States the measure, I propose, may in such a case, be a subject of prudential consideration; but in the present situation of affairs, it appears to me a measure of absolute necessity. The province of New Brunswick, the Islands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton with the Province of Nova Scotia the whole of which Territory was formerly comprehended and governed under the name of Nova Scotia; Is a Country but little known, & yet is of more importance to Great Britain, than perhaps any other Foreign possession belonging to the Crown, the vast extent of its Sea Coast, its unnumerable Bays Harbours and Rivers give to it advantages for Navigation and fishery which are unequalled, the facility of it's defence from its almost Insular situation, the healthiness of the Climate and fertility of its soil, the commanding position in which it

~~stands~~

stands, as it respects the Coasts of the thirteen States, the Gulph of St. Lawrence, the Fisheries of Newfoundland and the Islands of the West Indies, point out this country as of the first importance, if considered either as a Military, or Commercial Station, independant of it's other mines, it possesses exclusively Coals and Plaister of Paris which are two articles of the first necessity throughout America, and if properly improved, are capable of giving at the present time employment to British Shipping to a vast extent. A military force stationed in Nova Scotia; would cover the whole British Possessions in North America and the West Indies, If occasion required, England could thence menace the whole coast of America, or the West Indies, either to Windward or Leward. The Assemblage of a Military force in a healthy Climate like Nova Scotia, would distract the attention of the Enemy, either in the West Indies or America, he would find himself compelled

to

to provide for the defence of every spot, subject to all the ruinous consequences of an unhealthy Climate, while the British force, would possess the advantage of perhaps as healthy a Climate as any in the world, and could strike a sudden blow in any part of the West Indies, or America, before the enemy could possibly assemble his force, or form the least previous conjecture as to the place which is intended to be attacked, without pretending to any knowledge of military subjects, but knowing the expedition with which a passage at all Seasons of the year, can be effected from Nova Scotia, to the West Indies, or the Southern part of America, I am convinced that 100 Soldiers placed in Nova Scotia, would oblige the enemy to distribute in those Countries for his Defence 1000. Even with that vast disproportion of force, he must remain in a state of perpetual alarm; while our soldiers would rest, improving in health and discipline, until the pestilential Climate of those Countries,

p. 262.

Col: Cor:
S.
Vol. 40.

had

had reduced the Enemy to an Equality. I do not think I exaggerate, when I say, that in six months actual service in the West Indies, 90 out of every 100 men would be expended, while in Nova Scotia during the same period the loss would not amount to one man out of every 100. If I am correct it is plain what a vast advantage would result to England, from having the Standing Garrisons of all the West Indies, composed of Black soldiers, who joined with the Militia of the Country, would be sufficient for the temporary security of the Islands, while a body of British Soldiers kept in Nova Scotia, always ready for immediate Service, could be transported to any given spot in the West Indies, in a passage of a few days, and after they had performed the destined service, may be again returned to Nova Scotia, before their health had suffered from the Climate. This Country whether considered in a Military, or Commercial point of View, while in the possession of Great Britain, is to America, an

~~object~~

object of the greatest Jealousy, they dread the day when the English Government shall turn it's thoughts to Nova Scotia, well knowing that if the same Commercial Liberty; which are enjoyed by the United States, were extended to Canada and Nova Scotia, they would soon draw to their shores, a large share of the coasting trade of America; which would be followed by Commercial Capital, and they are sensible that Merchants, would be glad to exchange, the pestilential Cities of America, for the healthful and plentiful Country of Nova Scotia, and Great Britain would soon command in her own Territory one of the greatest markets in America, in which, the Exchange of all the productions of the United States would be effected, for the manufactures and productions of Great Britain, the East and West Indies, with as much facility and upon as good terms, as it is now effected, in any one of the great Commercial Cities in America, and this with the advantage of a large Revenue

~~and~~

and without the least danger of Great Britain being rivalled by foreigners, in the trade of a market, under the controul of her parliament.

The Newfoundland fishery is an object of great national importance. It ought to be one of the first to a maritime Country like Great Britain, and can only be managed by a system of Laws peculiar to itself; the rules and regulations, for the Government of those employed in the fishery, should be as concise yet as clear as possible: and should be executed by a mode both simple and expeditious. Such a system although it would ill apply to the general state of British Subjects; yet is absolutely necessary for a Country like Newfoundland, which very properly is exclusively reserved for the fishery, which is a business that contributes perhaps as much as any other, to the maritime strength of Great Britain, Fortunately Newfoundland is not in immediate contact with the United States of

~~America~~

p. 263.

America, and may be easily preserved from an intercourse with that Country, which if, allowed would be ruinous, to the great object of it's establishment as a Nursery for seamen, on this account its connection with the Mother Country should be kept as close as possible, and the whole fishery comprehended under the same Jurisdiction; The Coast of Labradore, with the shores of New Britain and Davis's Straights, should be placed under the Jurisdiction of the Governor of Newfoundland. Great Britain while she is busied, as she now is, in an arduous Contest, will find that great advantages are taken of her want of Attention to lesser objects; The Injury which the fishery has suffered from the War, has caused vast numbers of the fishermen, to emigrate to America; where they are not only lost to their native Country, but add an increase of strength to a foreign nation already too successfully our rivals in the fishery. No Establishment should be made on the soil of this Country, more

~~permanent~~

permanent than is necessary for the fishery - at present the fishing stations and stations for the fur trade on the Labradore Coast are leased by the Government of Lower Canada, and have been so managed by the Lessors, that they are now almost exclusively become subservient, to the Interests of the Americans; who have nearly excluded British Subjects from any participation, in this most valuable Trade. Traders from America resort every summer in great numbers to the Labradore Shore, and have already found a way to penetrate into the Country, and numerous tribes of Indians described as the Mountain Tribes, who formerly resorted to Hudsons Bay: are now drawn to the Coast, to trade with the Americans; who carry away every year from that shore, vast quantities of furs, skins, feathers, Salmon. Codfish and Oil. I can safely assert, that during the last summer, there were not less than 900 Sail of American Vessels, engaged in trading and fishing, on the shores

from

from Davis's Straights, through the straits of Belisle, and up as far as the Isle of Anticosti, and if suffered to pursue the present system much longer, it is most probable, that Newfoundland, and Hudsons Bay will soon be in the same state. Should Government, think proper to open Markets in the Colonies of Canada and Nova Scotia, for the Exchange of the productions of America; any of those articles necessary for the fishery, may be obtained in British Shipping from those places, as cheap as from the United States, which would preserve the fishery from any direct intercourse with the Americans, and keep all those concerned in it under the immediate Jurisdiction of British Government.

The system of Colonial Government of Nova Scotia, was formed too much on the plan of the New England Governments, and I believe experience has proved that the Constitution formed for Lower Canada, has not attained the end proposed.

~~to~~

To make an efficient Government in Canada, Upper Canada should be incorporated with the Lower Canada; by which means British Interest and Influence would soon preponderate over the French, and one general system prevail throughout the whole. In like manner New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Breton should be reunited to Nova Scotia, and the whole placed under one Government and one Legislature. There should be a Chief Governor, and Lieutenant Governor in Canada, and the same in Nova Scotia. The Lieutenant Governor of Canada, should reside in the District of Upper Canada, to assist the Chief Governor in administering the affairs of Government. The Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia should reside in the District of New Brunswick for the same purpose, and one of His Majesty's provincial Council, should reside in Prince Edward's Island, and Cape Breton to perform the same Service in these districts. So many petty states as now exist in the Colonies, having the
power

268.
power of Legislation, ill defined, and as badly executed: and governed by persons whose small salaries and emoluments are inadequate to support the dignity of the Kings Representatives, or to uphold the Authority of the Mother Country, together with the dependence of most of the Officers of Government on the Colonial Assemblies, for their salaries, diminishes the Authority of the British Government, and places those who should support it in a state of dependance, the Officers of the Crown should be independant of all authroity save that of the King, at whose will they should all hold their situations, and from whom they should all receive their Salaries, being held responsible to him alone for their conduct, and amenable to such Judicial Tribunals as are competent to take cognizance of their conduct. Nothing had a greater effect in producing the revolution in America, than the dependant state in which the Officers of the Crown were held by the Colonial Assemblies.

It was in vain for Great Britain, to expect the execution of Laws that were resisted by factious Assemblies, which hold in a state of dependance the Officers, whose duties it was to give effect to those Laws. The mode in which the Legislative Council, has heretofore been constituted in the Colonies very much weakened the hand of Government. His Majesty's Council hitherto has always composed one Branch of the Legislature; which has confined its influence merely to certain officers of Government, and other principal persons resident near the seat of Government This has prevented the Governor, having in his privy Council some of the ablest persons in the province, who were members of the House of Assembly, and likewise deprived Government of the support which it would have had in the Legislative Council, from the influence of some of the first people in the Country, whose distant residence prevented them having a seat in His Majesty's Council, This system should be

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changed and at every new Election of the House of Assembly, a number of persons of the first fortune influence and abilities in the province equal to one half the number of the lower house should be summoned by the Kings writ to serve as a Legislative Council, This branch of the Legislature so constituted at the Will of the Crown, would bring to its support, all the property and influence of the Country, the weight and power of which would always be sufficient to controul any factious disposition which may appear in the Lower House; and would keep the Governor from being involved, in personal controversy with the house of Assembly, which is an event that at present too often happens. The Administration of Justice which has the most powerful effect in forming the habits and manners of a people, should in all the Colonies be as near as possible to the practice in England. The Governor should exercise no Judicial power, but the office of Chancellor should

~~be~~

be discharged by the Secretary of the province, who should always be keeper of the Great Seal, and a person regularly bred to the Law, the advantages which Government would derive, by having a person so qualified, to advise and assist the Governor, would be of the greatest importance, and would prevent the vast evils, which have happened in Colonial Governments, from Grants and Commissions, passing the Great Seal that were contrary to Law and to his Majesty's instructions. The incorporating of all the small Governments into two large ones, would require such an alteration in the Supreme Court as would make the administration of Justice uniform throughout the whole and yet would not require so many Judges as at present. The Church of England should be the established Religion in both provinces; provision should be made for the support of the Clergy; and the Bishop of each province should agreeably to the ecclesiastical Law of England take cognizance of all causes, respecting

~~marriage~~

marriage or Divorce, and should also have Jurisdiction in all Causes that respect the probate of Wills or the Administration of Intestates Estates, The powers of Colonial Legislation should be so exactly defined, that the difficulties which so frequently occur at present, may be removed; and His Majesty's Instructions to the Governors should be revised and made conformable to the alterations proposed. Thus by forming in North America two powerful Governments, enjoying Commercial advantages, superior to those which Merchants now seek for in the United States, we should soon find a people under the Dominion of Great Britain; that would rival the Americans, and secure to England all the advantages of their Trade, without the danger of having it deranged, whenever either the Interests, or the hostility of the American Government, may dispose it to change, or impede, the freedom of intercourse by British Subjects, in British Ships. A trade thus established, by the Authority of Parliament, and

~~subject~~

subject to its controul would open new sources of Commerce and Revenue from Countries which at present are productive of little solid advantage to the nation.

~~Pl. 212.~~
The opening of free ports in the West India Islands, if persisted in, will, before long, produce very serious consequences; It introduces into the Islands a species of lawless and unprincipled men, who may be said to yield allegiance, to no Government, and who are ready to engage in any act, that promises immediate profit. The West India Islands are places which afford strong temptations to intriguing and enterprizing men, In those Countries, it is easy for people of this description, to find materials to act upon; and the spoil which Insurrection would afford, are baits too alluring for men to resist. It is no difficult matter to foresee, that, if the system of free ports in the West Indies be continued, the Interests of Great Britain will receive a blow in that Country, which is little expected. The Intriguers in America, look with

great

great impatience to revolutionize Jamaica, every exertion, at this day is making in Hispaniola, to effect that purpose; free Negroes bred in America; who understand the English Language, and are of a daring spirit, have been selected and sent to Hispaniola. Great pains are taken to instruct the French negroes in the English Language, Contracts are made with Americans who are to furnish Dessalines, with 20,000 men slaves from Africa, to replace the cultivating slaves, who are taken into his Army; this Contract is now executing and payments are made to the Contractors, in Coffee; Independant of this supply Dessalines employs American Agents, who purchase Slaves in Jamaica, who are sent from that Island, under a false destination for Havana, but are landed in Hispaniola; It is a fact well known, that very many of the most refractory and turbulent Slaves in Jamaica, have been purchased for Dessalines and are now employed in his army his Magazines, are abundantly supplied,

~~with~~

with arms, ammunition, and all sorts of warlike stores, which are furnished by the Americans, who resort to that Island with Squadrons of Armed ships, and are engaged in a petty warfare with the french, who hold possession of the Spanish part of the Island. This practice the American Government at the Instance of the french, has made some efforts to restrain, but that Government is too feeble, to prevent the Americans, from engaging in any pursuit, however desperate, if it only affords the prospect of making a rapid fortune. England has every thing to apprehend in the West Indies, from the Americans, they have already obtained such a footing in the English Islands, that an American Consul resides at Jamaica for the purpose of facilitating the intercourse between the two Countries. The same plans, that are carrying on to revolutionize Jamaica and the British West Indies, are proceeding with the same activity, to revolution in both old and New Mexico, the Americans have at

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p. 271.

Col: 60r;

Vol: 40.

length got access to that country, in which the progress of their system, has become so rapid, that Spain has no alternative left for the preservation of her dominions; but to go to war with America. This event (which would only hasten the Revolution) France uses her utmost exertion at present to prevent, knowing that while she is engaged in war with Great Britain, it would be out of her power to prevent old and new Mexico, from being revolutionized; in which case one of her most favored projects, for obtaining Colonies would be defeated, As a War between Spain and America, would inevitably produce that consequence and is an event that France wishes to delay, until she is at peace with this Country; in which case she will be able and no doubt willing, to lend her friendly assistance to relieve Spain from the burthen of governing, the most valuable commercial Territory in the World. If the two Mexico's were once revolutionized, which would be effected in ~~1~~ ¹/₂ years

~~warfare~~

1-277.
warfare between Spain and America; all the power of France and Spain united, would never be able again to bring that Territory, under the dominion of an European power. During the short time that the French Government was established in Louisiana, enough of their plans were disclosed to shew, that their grand object was the possession of Mexico. And I am confident in the opinion from the best information to be had in America; that if France was at peace with England, she would in twelve months be in possession of Cuba, the Floridas and all Spanish America at least to the Isthmus of Darién; these are the Colonies which Buonaparte wants, Commerce and Ships will soon follow the possession of this most valuable country; And this she expects to have, if it is not revolutionized before she can effect a peace with England. So anxious is France from the fear of loosing this highly favoured object by the continuance of the War, that I am convinced, it is one of Buonaparte's principal

~~inducements~~

inducements to wish for a peace almost upon any terms at least until he can establish his power in that Country, beyond the possibility of danger, from Revolutionary Agents; of whom he is in constant terror. In such case it is not improbable that he would leave the Black empire to flourish in Hispaniola; as the surest means by which he could destroy the British Possessions in the West Indies, and extend the effects of Negro Revolutions, to Georgia, the two Carolinas, Virginia, and not improbably Maryland, for whatever favour Buonaparte may now manifest to America; there is little doubt, but that he hates her, as much, if not more than he does England. If he should accomplish the overthrow of the Southern States by a Negro Revolution, he would have little difficulty in regaining the Mississippi in which case he would have the immediate command of the Western States, through which he would unite with the French in Lower Canada and thus(as he has done in

~~Europe~~

Europe) would execute plans in America which were formed in France, One Hundred years ago. Great Britain is now the only obstacle that is in his way; And whether the present War is to continue, until one side, or the other shall yield it is not for me to say. But it is natural for every well Wisher to his Country, to contemplate the practicability of peace being effected, upon terms, safe, and honourable, one event has certainly happened that is favourable to Great Britain, which is the reestablishment of an Arbitrary Government in France. Great Britain at present is the only Country in Europe where Commercial Capital can seat itself with security; while that is the Case, her trade and manufactures, must flourish. But if a limited monarchy, had established freedom and security; for person and property in France, in such case she would have become a dangerous rival to England; and the loss of her Commercial Capital, would soon have been regained by the transfer of part - of ours, this would have been followed by

~~our~~

our Artists and manufacturers. But under the present Govern-
ment, the restoration of the Commercial Capital of France must
be the work of ages; During which period her trade, must
depend on the facilities of intercourse with England, the
Capital of which will be always found necessary to its support.
It is true that much Capital, during the troubles of Europe,
has withdrawn itself to America, more from an opinion of security,
than any permanent prospect of advantageous employment, much
of it may now be drawn to the British Colonies and if the
peace of the world was once restored a great part of what
remained would return to Europe, but I do not think, that the
Commerce of France would receive any great support through
that Channel, nor do I think America, a Country, that affords
a prospect of security, or profit, such as would induce
Capitalists to any great extent to remain in it after the War
is ended. It appears to me to be the Interest of Great Britain,

Not

to draw the attention of France to Commerce and Colonies; in which case she would become more a dependant on England, than a successful rival. The present situation of France, leaves her little to negotiate about; so far as respects Territory; but very much indeed in regard to Commerce. The permanence of any treaty, to be made with France, must depend more upon the establishment of a Commercial intercourse, between the two Countries, than upon the extent of Territory, that the one may yield to the other. Buonaparte has openly declared Commerce to be the object of his pursuit. If England meets him upon that ground, it seems to me that the Commercial relations of the two Countries, may be adjusted upon principles of mutual Interest and advantage; at the same time the foreign possessions of both Countries may be so arranged, that there would be no reasonable grounds to fear, that the Interests of the two Countries would interfere. Formerly we had just cause to

~~read~~

dread, an intimate intercourse with a people, possessing the principles which the French did; there is not much at present to apprehend on that score. If we restore to France, her East India possessions, we must expect immediate trouble as the consequence, on the contrary, France will not agree to our holding an exclusive Interest in India, without receiving an equivalent. This can only be had in America. There let France balance our possessions in India, by an equal extent Territory; beginning (where if left to herself, she will begin without our Consent) at the Isthmus of Darien comprehending the whole Coast of the Gulph of Florida and extending to the northward as high on the Western Coast as may be agreed on, all to the southward of the Isthmus belonging to Spain should be left with her, and she would then retain more Territory, than her weak Government can now rule. In addition to this England must for her own Interest, Countenance France, in recovering the Dominion of Hispaniola. It is likewise of Importance that North America, should feel ~~the~~

the necessity of a close, and intimate connection with England; for this purpose France should be brought in contact with the Southern States, which might be effected by assenting to her obtaining possession of the two Floridas together with the Island of Cuba. Great Britain would also have to return to France the Islands in the West Indies, taken from her. By an arrangement of this sort, France would have Colonies and Commerce, without any danger of her Interests clashing with those of England; and if accompanied by stipulations for a mutual exchange of Commodities in Europe, settled upon fair principles, such a treaty would form the basis of a peace, which would afford a reasonable hope that it would be the Interests of both Nations to maintain it; England having assented to guarantee to France, such a vast aggrandizement of Territory, would have a right to expect that France would guarantee all her possessions in India. To make the security

of them effectual, France should assent to England holding Malta, and obtaining possession of Egypt, she should also give to the Dutch, the Isles of France and Bourbon as an equivalent for the Cape of Good Hope, which should remain with England. As to any aggrandizement that France may wish on the side of Turkey, England may safely assent to it, for the sooner the two greatest military powers in Europe, namely France and Russia come in contact with each other, the better. It is the Interest of Great Britain to support Persia; so as to prevent the Russians approaching her possessions in the East; this would be effectually accomplished; whenever France and Russia, are brought in contact with each other in the Dominions of Turkey. Should France once effect a peace with England, upon the principles which have governed former treaties, she will in a short time after accomplish, what, I have here detailed, without the consent of England; and without Britain receiving

~~any~~

any equivalent, unless she renews the war, which she would be obliged to do, with every disadvantage; the same as after the last Peace - France, well knows, that she cannot while at war with England, carry her views, as to commerce into effect; England should let her know and make her feel that she understands what those views are, and that she never will consent to them, without receiving such an equivalent, as shall place her in a state of security; both as to her Territorial possessions, and her Commercial relations. A Peace made on any other principles, would leave England as to expence in a perfect state of warfare. In negotiating with France able Merchants should be consulted, as persons most competent, to define the principles on which a commercial Treaty could be entered into with safety- The Commerce of the world is at present thrown into such a state of confusion; that it would be the height of madness in Great Britain; to give up what may be called the War Commerce

~~of~~

of the World (which she certainly now holds) without having the principles, which are to regulate her Commerce in Peace, clearly and explicitly defined. A Commercial Treaty with France existed before the Revolution, and during its short Continuance proved beneficial, to both Countries. If France is sincere in wishing for peace and if any dependance is to be placed in the declarations of Buonaparte, that the world is wide enough for both Countries; if all he wants is Commerce and Colonies (for Ships will follow the possession of the other two) I see no difficulty, in arranging Territory and Commerce, in such a way, that peace between the two Countries may be permanent. The Territories I point out as forming suitable Colonies for France, will exhaust all the Commercial Spirit of that Country for ages to come, without materially interfering with British Interest. As to Commerce France, at present, has none, but what England permits her to enjoy,

~~But~~

183.

But if Great Britain should be forced to exert the power she possesses she may easily prevent France, from carrying on the exchange she does at present; through the medium of Neutrals, and may, without much difficulty, become to France, as despotic a ruler over the sea, as Buonparte is over the Land; This is an extremity, to which I should be sorry to see England driven, hitherto she has refrained from exerting the power she possesses, to such an extent, as to make every individual within the dominions of France feel it; but if driven to it, the laws of self preservation, would justify a measure, which Buonaparte's ideas of right and wrong, would not have prevented him, from pursuing towards England, if he had the power.

I have expressed my sentiments on the several subjects contained in this Letter from a sense of duty; should I be the means of rendering the smallest service to my Country, I shall deem it one of the most fortunate events of my life; but at

~~John~~

any rate, I shall feel the satisfaction, that will ever result
from a consciousness of good intentions.

I have the honor to be with the

Highest Respect Sir

Your very faithful

& most obedient Serv.^t

^{d. o}
Rich. Jn. Uniacke

~~signed copy~~

The Fish Bounty Does Not Prevent some Exportation to the U.S.

~~Nova Scotia, N. 130, 1307.~~

~~pp. 32-37.~~

N^o 169.

Halifax Nova Scotia 13th - July

1807.

Col: Cor:
N.S.
Vol: 41.
p. 81.

My Lord,

I beg leave, with the greatest respect, herewith to transmit The Journals of the Proceedings of His Majesty's Council and of the House of Assembly, and the Acts passed in the last Sessions of the Legislature of this Province.

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N^o 2 and 3. Are Acts granting bounties to encourage the Fisheries of this Colony. The bounty on exportation was intended to promote a direct supply to the British West Indies, instead of sending great part of it to the Unites States. It has that effect in some degree, and would have been competent, but for the want of vessels enough, fit for West India Voyages- more having been captured by the enemy, and lost by casualties, that have been replaced by building or purchases.

the

1807
13 July

PA 33.

The Bounty on Salt is advantageously felt by those who are employed in fishing or fitting out, that business - And the whole, including the Island bounties, creates an encouragement, which is rapidly increasing that valuable branch of industry.

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I have the honor to be with the most perfect deference,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's dutiful and most devoted
humble Servant,

To
The Right Honorable

J. Wentworth

Lord Castlereagh

One of His Majesty's Principal

Secretaries of State.

[Endorsed:] Halifax Nova Scotia 13th July 1807 Sir J. Wentworth
R N^o 169.

Two Inclosures & Acts.

(Journals removed to "C" and "D" q.v.)

438

MAINTENANCE OF AN ARMED VESSEL TO PROTECT N.S. TRADE AND THE FISHERY

a. Provincial Estimate of the Expense

~~Nova Scotia, A. 139, 1307.~~

P. S.

Col: Cor:
N.S.
Vol: 41.
p. 21.

Estimate of the probable Expense for the support of a Vessel of ninety Tons and eight Guns for the service of the Superintendent of Trade and Fisheries on the Coasts of Nova Scotia &c^a &c^a for eight months Annually.

Exclusive of the necessary Ammunition for the Guns.

1807
14 April

Commander	£15	: -	: -	per month.	£120	: -	: -
Chief Mate	7	:10	: -	.....	60	: -	: -
Second Mate	6	: -	: -	.....	48	: -	: -
Boatswain	5	:10	: -	.....	44	: -	: -
Gunner	5	:10	: -	.....	44	: -	: -
Carpenter	5	: -	: -	.....	40	: -	: -
Nineteen able and Ordinary Seamen, averaged at £4:-: )				).....	608	: -	: -
Victualing 25 men, £3 each p m. ^o				..	600	: -	: -
Tear and Wear and Contingencies				..	236	: -	: -
Halifax Currency					.....£1800	: -	: -

Given under our Hands at Halifax the 14 April 1807.

Foreman Grassie & C.^O

And. Belcher^W

Will Smith

Law. Hartshorne

John Black

Tho.^S Boggs

Charles E. Leonard

N.B. During the four Winter months in which the vessel in this service may be laid up, a further expence will be incurred for the pay and Provisions of the Captain Mate and Boatswain, who must necessarily remain in charge of the Vessel, and to have her in readiness to resume the service.

[Endorsed:] Copy sent to the Treasury 2^d June 1807.

~~signed copy.~~

Naval Office Estimate of an Armed Vessel

Nova Scotia, N. 139, 1807.

pp. 333-334.

Navy Office 21st - Aug. 1807.

P. 793
 Col: Cor:
 N.S.
 Vol: 41.
 1807.

Gentlemen,

We have received M. Harrison's letter of the 13th -
 instant enclosing one from the Lieut. Govern^ror of Nova Scotia
 with an estimate of the probable expence of maintaining a
 Vessel of 90 Tons and 8 Guns to be employed by the Superintend-
 and of Trade and Fisheries upon the Coast of that and the
 neighbouring Provinces amounting to £1620 Sterling: and signi-
 fying to us the directions of the Right Honble the Lords
 Comm^{rs} of the Treasury to report our opinion how far the
 Estimated expence of maintaining the Vessel in question is
 reasonable. And we desire you will please to acquaint their
 Lordships that upon comparing the estimated expence of this
 Vessel with the expences of a Similar Vessel in his Majesty's
 Naval Service, We observe the following differences but as we

~~have~~

1807
 21 Aug

We are &c.

R. Barlow

W. Rule^m

H. Legge.

Secretaries of the Treasury

[Endorsed:] 21 Aug.^t 1807

Com.^r Navy

rel: to the expence of maintaining a
Vessel to be employed at Nova Scotia and the Neighbouring
provinces.

copy

humble Servant,

J. Wentworth

The Right Honorable Lord Castlereagh
One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries
of State.

[Endorsed:] Nova Scotia, 3^d Feby. 1806

Sir John Wentworth

No. 146.

R. 3 March

Four Inclosures

Extract to the Comm. of Privy Council

June 1806.

Sale of the Armed VesselNova Scotia, N. 142, 1809.

pp. 297-298.

N^o 39.

Halifax Nova Scotia

27th June 1809.

Vol: 45.

p. 387.

My Lord,

Upon the receipt of Your Lordship's Dispatch N^o 16, accompanied by the decision of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, relative to the Expences of the Vessel employed by this Government for the protection of the Trade and Fisheries of His Majestys North American Provinces, which you transmitted for my information and guidance, I gave directions The Hunter should be sold at Public Auction as soon as she returned from Sable Island, where I had sent her to ascertain the effects of the late severe winter, and to bring away any persons from thence whose lives might have been saved from Shipwreck by the Establishment thereon.

The Hunter has in consequence been sold for £701 : 5 : 0 Currency, as per the Auctioneer's Account of Sale enclosed, and

~~this~~1809
27 June

M. J. 1801

Vessel appears to have been purchased by M.^r Belcher who has made a tender of her to Government, on the terms and conditions therein expressed; as there is an immediate necessity for a vessel of that description to check the improper intercourse which is taking place with the United States, I have accepted it, as an advantage was manifest arising to Government, of at least £1200 per Annum, for on a re-examination of The Hunters Accounts she has cost Government annually upwards of £3,400 exclusive of the risk.

After having paid the claims existing against The Hunter, I propose applying the residue of the money arising from the Sale of that Vessel, in aid to the Grant of £600 which I presume I shall find in the Estimate for this Province for the present year, and should that Balance together with the £600 not produce the £1200 required to defray the Hunter's expences until January 1810 I beg to be honored with Your Lord-
ship's

Lordship's Commands respecting the deficiency.-

I hope Your Lordship will judge it advisable that the Parliamentary Grant for 1810, should contain a Vote for £2,400 for this service in lieu of the £600, which for many years has covered but a very small proportion of the expence of the vessel maintained for the protection of the Trade and Fisheries of His Majesty's Provinces in North America.

I have the honor to be

My Lord

Your Lordship's

most Obedient and

very humble Servant

George Prevost

To The Right Honorable

Lord Viscount Castlereagh &c &c &c

signed copy.

REVENUE AND APPROPRIATION ACTS 1807

a. The Title of the Liquor, Molasses, Coffee and Brown Sugar Duty Act, 48 Geo. III. Cap. 2

An ACT for granting to His Majesty certain duties on Wine, Rum, and other distilled Spirituous Liquors, Molasses, Coffee and Brown Sugar. for the support of His Majesty's Government; and for promoting the Agriculture, Commerce and Fisheries of this Province.

An ACT to revive, alter and continue, an Act passed in the thirty-ninth year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, An Act for raising a Revenue to repair the Roads throughout the Province. by laying a Duty on Persons hereafter to be licensed to keep Public Houses or Shops for the retail of Spirituous Liquors, and for regulating such Public Houses and Shops; also, the Act, passed in the fortieth year of his Majesty's reign in amendment of the above-recited Act; also, an Act passed in the forty-first year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, an Act in addition to, and in amendment of the above-recited Act; and also the Act, passed in the forty-sixth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, an Act in addition to, and in amendment of, the above recited Act.

The Title of the General Excise Duty Act, 48 Geo. III. Cap. 4

An ACT for repealing so much of an Act, made in the thirty-second year of His Majesty's Reign, entitled, an Act for the further increase of the Revenue by raising a Duty of Excise on all Goods, Wares and Merchandise, imported into this Province, as exempts from such Duty certain articles therein enumerated; and for declaring what Goods and Merchandise shall hereafter be exempt from such Duty of Excise.

The Title of the U.S. Imports Duty Act, 48 Geo. III. Cap. 5

An ACT to continue an Act made and passed in the twenty-ninth year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled. An Act for the better support of the Poor in the respective Counties of this Province, by laying an Impost Duty on articles imported into this Province from the United States of America.

The Title of the General Excise Duty Act, 48 Geo. III, Cap. 6

An ACT to continue an Act passed in the thirty-second year of his present Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for the further increase of the Revenue, by raising a Duty of Excise on all Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, imported into this Province.

The Title of the Appropriations Act, 48 Geo. III, Cap. 1

An ACT for applying certain Monies therein mentioned for the Service of the year ensuing; and for appropriating such part of the Supplies granted in this Session of the General Assembly, as are not already appropriated by the Laws or Acts of the Province.

688g

The Title of the Salt Bounty Act, 48 Geo. III, Cap. 14

An ACT to encourage the Fisheries of this Province, by granting a Bounty on the importation of Salt.

RECEIPT FOR BILL OF EXCHANGE 1807; £810 STERLING EQUALS £900 HALIFAX CURRENCY

~~Nova Scotia, A. 140, 1807.
pp. 54-57.~~

.

~~1807
23 July
p. 56.
p. 57.
1807
23 July~~

Halifax 23^d July 1807 Received from His Excellency
Sir John Wentworth, Baronet Three setts of exchange dated this
day at forty days sight, on the Lords of His Majesty's
Treasury making together Eight hundred & ten pounds Sterling
at par. Equal to nine Hundred pounds Current money of Nova
Scotia which is in full of the Consideration money for the
Schooner Atlanta, as expressed in the foregoing Bill of Sale.

Joseph Babin
Honoré Babin by,
his Attorney Joseph Babin
Paul Babin

~~300~~

360

270

180

Stg 810 : 0 : 0 Exchg ^{11 1/2} ~~1179~~ is £900 : 0 : 0 Curr.^y

signed Copy.

[Endorsed:]

N^o. 1

Bill of Sale

from Babins

of Schooner Atalanta

now

Schooner Hunter. 1807

Consideration money

£900 : 0 : 0 Curr.^y

COMMODITY PRICES AND RATES OF EXCHANGE AND COINS 1807

~~942~~
Nova Scotia, A. (130-131), 1807.

pp. 130-131.

Halifax Nova Scotia 26th - October 1807.

1807
26 Oct.
Bills of Exchange on Britain

Navy Bills at 30 & 40 days sight, at Par.

Ordnance Bills at Par

Army Bills at Par.

Private D.^o at D.^o

Spanish Dollars 5/)

British Guineas 23/4) Invariable -

Half Joannes's 40/-)

Doublecons 72/)

Very little Gold in circulation here.

Flour fine 23/- P C^{wt}

D^o Superfine 24/- D.^o

Rice 30/- little at Market

Peas none at market.

~~26~~

No quantity of Salted Provisions at Market.

Fresh Beef by Contract for Navy and Army, about ^d 3 1/4 per lb.

Ditto private use . . . 5^d. to 7^d. per lb.

Butter 12^d. to 14^d. per lb.

Candles 14^d. to 17^d. " ^od.

Coals 33/@ 40/- per Chaldron

Fire Wood 22/6 per Cord

Straw 70/- to 80/ per Ton.-

Lime best Quality 27/6 Second 22/6 per Hhd.

of 7 1/2 Winchester Bushels.-

Bricks 45/. per thousand.-

Spruce square timber under 8 inch 16/ - per 100 feet running.

1874
Fine ^oD. ^od. ^oD. 17/6 ^rp. ^od. ^od.

Ditto above 8 inches 25/. to 30/. P Ton of 40 feet Square.

Spruce Boards and plank 70/. p thousand feet of one inch Thick.

~~Fine~~

Pine Boards . . Common 80/. per thousand d.^o

Ditto . . . best quality 120/. P d.^o - d.^o

Oak square Timber 70/. per Ton of 40 f.^t square

Plank " . . . 160/. P thousand feet superficial of inch
thickness.

Pine Shingles . . Common 12/6 to 14/. P thous.^d

Ditto " . . . best 16/- to 17/6 " d.^o

We do Certify the foregoing to be the rate of Exchange,
Current value of Specie, and prices at this time, of the differ-
ent Commodities specified.

J. Wentworth

Mich Wallace

Law. Hartshorne

[Endorsed:] Halifax 26 Oct. 1807

Rate of Exchange

R. 24 Nov.

REVENUE AND APPROPRIATION ACTS 1808a. The Title of the Wine Duty Act, 48 Geo. III, Cap. 3

An Act to impose and appropriate an additional Duty on all
Wine, hereafter to be imported into this Province.

The Title of the Appropriations Act, 48 Geo. III, Cap. 5

An ACT for applying certain Monies to the purposes
therein mentioned.

The Title of the Liquor Duty Act, 49 Geo. III, Cap. 1

An ACT for imposing an additional Duty of Excise on Rum,
and other distilled Spirituous Liquors, and for appropriating
the same.

The Title of the General Excise Duty Act, 49 Geo. III, Cap. 3

An ACT for continuing the several Acts of the General Assembly,
for the further increase of the Revenue, by raising a Duty of Excise
on all Goods, Wares and Merchandise, imported into this Province.

The Title of the Liquor Duty Act, 49 Geo. III. Cap. 6

An ACT to continue the several Acts of the General Assembly
for raising a Revenue to repair the Roads throughout the Province,
by laying a duty on persons hereafter to be licenced to keep Public
Houses, or Shops, for the retail of Spirituous Liquors.

The Title of the Salt Bounty and Duty Act, 49 Geo.III, Cap.11

An Act to encourage the Fisheries of the Province, by granting a bounty on the importation of Salt, and also for regulating and imposing a Duty on the exportation of Salt.

693
ESTIMATE OF INCOME OF N.S. SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR

481
Nova Scotia, N. S., 1859.

1800
12 Mar.
1859.

Estimate of the Annual Income of the Appointment of Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Nova Scotia.

Upon the Parliamentary Estimate	250	:	:
Ditto Staff of Annapolis Royal 10/ p ^r diem	132	10	:
Clerk of the Council in General Assembly and as Clerk to His Majesty's Council & 100 Curr. ^y equal to	90	:	:
Allowed for Office Rent 20 " " "	18	:	:
Ditto Stationary . . . 10 " " "	9	:	:
Voted by the General Assembly for defraying the expences of the Council in General Assembly during the Year 230 Curr. ^y one quarter part of which is only expended, leaves	222. 10	equal to - -	20 : :
Registry of Deeds throughout the Province, the Secretary's proportion of the fees being equal at least to . . . ,	250	:	:

Registry

Registry of Grants with all the other fees of Office which
may be considered as never producing less than . . .) 200 : :

Master of the Rolls, uncertain

Commissioner of Escheats - do

Sterling £1.019 10 :

Halifax 12th - March 1808.

1808

694
RECEIPT FOR 44 44/100 DOLLARS (EQUALS £100 STERLING)

488
Nova Scotia, N. 110, 1808.

1808
15 April
211.

th
New York 15 - April 1808.

Received from Mess^{rs} **Robinson & Hartshorne** of this
City, by Order of His Excellency Sir John Wentworth, Baronet,
Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, Four hundred and forty
four Dollars and 44/100 equal to One hundred Pounds Sterling:
for which I have signed three receipts of this date and
tenor.

William Girod
Lieut. 101st Reg.

signed receipt

[Endorsed:]

Lieut. Girod's Receipt

for £100 : 0 : 0

Sterling -

695
SPECIE SENT TO PAY TROOPS

a. Request for Specie

Nova Scotia, N. 148, 1807.

pp. 202-203.

Copy

Halifax Nova Scotia

24 Nov^r. 1807.

1807
24 Nov.
Right Honble Gent.ⁿ

I have the honor of acquainting you that on comparing the State of the Military Chest with the probable Expence of paying the Troops which are now in Nova Scotia and those immediately destined for it and the present Staff; the supply of money will be barely sufficient for that purpose until next Spring It is probable that it will be necessary to supply the neighboring Province of New Brunswick with subsistence for the Troops there from this chest The Deputy Paymaster General not being able to procure Cash for his bills in that Province the present supply in that case will not be sufficient I have likewise to state that during the winter's months which may be calculated to last until the end of May there is but

little

little probability of procuring any great supply of cash in
this Province I therefore beg leave to state the necessity of
sending a supply by the first proper opportunity which may
leave England early in the Spring - If circumstances should
arise which would occasion an augmentation of Force to be
sent to this Country the necessity would be still stronger - If
in the meantime contrary to my expectation the Deputy Paymaster
General's Bills can be negotiated and cash procured I shall
take the earliest opportunity of acquainting you.

I have the honor to be

&c &^c &^c

M: Hunter

1
M. G.

Copy.

Request for Specie Referred to TreasuryNova Scotia 142, 1808.

p. 261.

Copy

May it please Your Lordships

We have the Honor to transmit to Your Lordships a Copy of a Letter, We have received from Major General, wherein he states the necessity of a Supply of Specie being transmitted immediately from this Country for the Pay the Troops at Nova Scotia and as there is now a reinforcement of Troops about to be sent out to that Province the necessity of the Supply he requests, We apprehend becomes more Urgent.

We request therefore that your Lordships will be pleased to give Us such Direction upon this subject, as may be necessary, and if Your Lordships should deem it expedient to send out a supply of Specie by the Ships now about to sail with Sir Geo. Prevost, We request that We may receive your Lordships Directions as to the Quantity to be sent.

Which is humbly submitted

~~166~~

to Your Lordships -
For the Paymaster General

D^o: Thomas

Pay Office

23 Jan^y 1808 -

signed Copy

Endorsed:

In M^r. Harrison's

26 Jan^y 1808 -

Opinion Sought on Appropriate Amount and Denominations of Specie

~~Nova Scotia, 24th Feb, 1763.~~

~~p. 30.~~

1763
26 Jan'y.
Sir,

Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty Treasury a Memorial of the Paymaster General dated 23^d Ins.^t with Copy of a Letter from Major General Hunter requesting a Supply of Specie for the Pay of the Troops at Nova Scotia, I am commanded by their Lordships to transmit to you a Copy of the said Memorial and its enclosure and to desire you will move Lord Castlereagh to favor this Board with his Opinion, as to the Quantity of Specie which it may be proper to send to Nova Scotia, and also whether it might be proper to send any part thereof in Copper Coinage, and if so, of what Denomination;- My Lords also request his Lordships Opinion, whether it might not be proper that Specie should also be sent to Canada -

I am Sir

~~Your~~

Your Obed. Serv.

Geo: Harrison

Treasury Chambers

26 Jan^y. 1808.

signed Copy

[Endorsed:]

Treasury Chambers

26th Jan^y. 1808 -

M^r. Harrison

One Enclosure.

Specie Ordered for N. S. and Quebec; Rated 4s. 8d. Per DollarNova Scotia, N. 14th, 1808.

p. 205.

Treasury Chambers

February 1st 1808

Sir,

Having laid before this Board your Letter of the 19th Ult^o on the Subject of Specie to be sent to Nova Scotia and Quebec -

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you for the Information of Lord Castlereagh that My Lords have directed all the Dollars now at Portsmouth amounting to 102,664 & 2 Bits to be sent immediately to Nova Scotia, & 100,000 Dollars to Quebec, and I am to desire you will move Lord Castlereagh to direct the Officers commanding the Forces at those Stations respectively, to publish in General Orders that the Dollars are to be issued to the Army in all Payments at ^{s d} 4/8 Sterling the Dollar

I am

Sir

~~1808~~

Your most humble

Servant

Geo. Harrison

Edw.^d Cooke Esq^r

&c &c &c -

signed Copy.

Sir George Prevost Advised of Specie Shipment~~Nova Scotia, 1. 113, 1808.~~~~p. 224.~~Downing Street 4th - February 1808.N.º 4Sir George Prevost.

Sir,

Inclosed I transmit to you the copy of a Letter from
 M.^r Harrison one of the Secretaries of the Treasury from which
 you will perceive that 102. 664 Dollars and 2 Bits are now at
 Portsmouth about to be shipped for Nova Scotia.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury having desired
 that Instructions might be transmitted to you to publish in
 General Orders that the dollars are to be issued to the Army in
 all payments at ^{s d} 4/8 sterling each. I am to desire that you
 will pay attention thereto -

Copy

[Endorsed:]

Draft

Sir George Prevost

4th February 1808.N.º 4

BILLS OF EXCHANGE OF NEW BRUNSWICK REPRESENTATIVE CASHED BY LT. GOV. OF N. S.

a. Bills Sold at Heavy Discount in New Brunswick

~~1. 1771. 1. 1771. 1. 1771. 1. 1771. 1. 1771.~~

1. 1771.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Winslow Esq.^r President of
New Brunswick dated 7th March 1808.

Sir,

Since the dispatch of my letter to you of the 2nd
Instant, stating the difficulty of obtaining money here for the
pay of the embodied Militia, unless at a heavy discount, and
expressing my hope that it might be in your power to afford
me some relief in the emergency; I have concluded without
delay to send the Bearer M. Hagen,^r to Halifax, with Bills to
the Amount of six thousand pounds sterling, in the hope that
he may be able to dispose of the whole or at least of the
greater part of that sum, on such terms as may eventually
prevent a very considerable additional expence to Government.
I have directed him to request from you, and from Sir John
Wentworth, countenance and advice in the execution of his

~~Commission~~

Commission, and in particular respecting a speedy and safe conveyance of such amount as he may be able to obtain, for which purpose I hope an armed Vessel may be sent round by the Officer commanding His Majesty's Ships at Halifax.-

Major General Hunter

&c.^a &c.^a &c.^a

W. D. W.

Lt. Gov. Urged to Aid New Brunswick Representative in Cashing Bills of Exchange
Nova Scotia, A. 110, 1808. Bills Sold at Heavy Discount in New Brunswick

P. 172

(Copy)

Head Quarters Halifax 26 March 1808

Sir,

M^r. Hazen who has been ordered here by the President of His Majesty's Council in New Brunswick, for the purpose of negotiating Bills on the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, for the payment of the Embodied Militia in that Province, and not being able to succeed, the merchants having entered into a combination not to Cash these Bills, excepting at the enormous discount at five per Cent; which if acceded to, might give them a plea to demand the same discount on the Bills for the Subsistence of His Majesty's Troops, as well as the Embodied Militia of Nova Scotia, I beg leave strongly to recommend to your Excellency, to take such steps as you may think adviseable to furnish M^r. Hazen with the Amount he may require, as it will be attended with serious consequences to His Majesty's service should he be under the necessity of returning without it -

[Handwritten mark]

1808
26 March

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your Excellency's

most obedient

humble Servant

Signed M. Hunter

M. G.^e

His Excellency

Sir John Wentworth Bar.^t

&c.^a

&c.^a

&c.^a

Copy

Account for Armed Schooner Submitted; Schooner to Carry Money to New Brunswick

696c

NSP
N. Scotia, N. 110, 1808.

pp. 47-49.

N^o 183.

Halifax Nova Scotia 26th March 1808.

1808
26 March
My Lord,

Vide
separate
Vol of
Accounts

I have the honour herewith to inclose the Accounts and other Documents, relating to His Majesty's Armed Schooner The Hunter in the service of the Superintendant of Trade and Fisheries completed, and accompanied with every Voucher, up to 5th January 1808. Amounting in the whole for purchase, outfit, victualing, wages, repairs and other Disbursements to Two thousand seven hundred fifty two pounds, thirteen shillings and one penny halfpenny Halifax Currency, equal to Two thousand four hundred seventy seven pounds eight shillings, and four pence Sterling - Towards this sum there remains undrawn for this service, six hundred pounds exclusive of the Superintendants own allowance of two hundred pounds - all which has been

Conducted

48.
conducted with intire justice and oeconomy. The Schooner after her return from cruising to inspect the Trade and Navigation on the coasts of these Provinces, has been employed in carrying Dispatches for His Majesty's Service to Bermuda and bringing the December Mail from England to this place, which, political agitations prevailing in the United States rendered / it desirable to prevent going to New York - She will be ready in a few days to proceed to New Brunswick with money to defray the expence of the Imbodied Militia of that Province, which could not be obtained there, And the Urgency of the supply being too serious to His Majesty's Service to admit of any delay - The Schooner will then proceed under the direction of M^r. Leonard, Superintendant of trade and fisherys. It is expected her services will be especially requisite, As the Embargo and other obstructions to Commerce in the United States will probably throw an unresponsible spirit of trade and navigation on the

coasts

coasts of these Provinces, which may require strong and discreet controul.

I have drawn on the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in favor of Michael Wallace Esq^r. One Thousand two hundred sixty two pounds, eight Shillings and four pence Sterling, being the Balance due upon the aforementioned Account, which I respectfully intreat your Lordship will approve and be pleased to recommend for payment -

I have the honor to be, with the most perfect respect and deference -

My Lord,

Your Lordship's

most obedient and devoted

humble Servant

signed copy

J. Wentworth.

The Right Honorable Lord Viscount Castlereagh

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Endorsed: Letter

Nova Scotia 26 March 1808.

Sir J. Wentworth

N^o 183

R. 25 April. Inclosures

Exchange at Par; Money Holders Demand 5% Discount

~~Nova Scotia, A. 140, 1808.~~

~~pp. 127-130.~~

N^o. 134.

Halifax Nova Scotia 26th March 1808.

1808
26 March

My Lord,

.

We have also been successful in keeping Exchange at Par; altho' a discount of five per Cent was meditated by money holders, which would have fallen heavily on Government expenditures, thro' its various branches, and not easily to be reduced -

.

I have the honour to be, most respectfully,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's devoted,

and obedient humble Servant,

To

J. Wentworth.

The Right Honorable Lord V. Castlereagh

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State -

signed copy.

p. 130.



Endorsed:

Nova Scotia
th
26 - March 1808

Sir J. Wentworth

N^o. 184.

R. 25 April

One Inclosure

Lt. Gov. Provides Specie to New Brunswick Representative

~~Nova Scotia, A. 146, 1200.~~

169.

Halifax Nova Scotia

th
28 - March 1808.

2444 : 8 : 10 1/2 Currency

Received this day, from His Excellency Sir John Wentworth Baronet, Four thousand, four Hundred and forty four pounds eight Shillings and ten pence half penny Currency of Nova Scotia, in Specie, being the exchanged value at par, of Four thousand pounds Sterling Bills of Exchange, drawn by Edward Winslow Esquire, President of His Majesty's Council in New Brunswick upon the Right Honourable The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury in my favour, which I have transferred to Sir John Wentworth, being toward defraying the expence of Levy and Subsistence of the embodied Militia in that Province, which money I could not obtain otherwise, but at heavy discount-

W.^m Hazen

Paym^r N: B; Militia

1808
28 March

signed receipt.

Endorsed:

Sir J. Wentworth

N^o. 186 29 March 1808.

Bills for New Brunswick Militia Sold at Par in Halifax

Nova Scotia, N. 140, 1803.

P. 167.

Duplicate

Halifax Nova Scotia 29 March 1803.

N^o. 136-

My Lord

I beg leave to inclose to your Lordship copys of letters from M^r. President Winslow of New Brunswic, and from Major General Hunter commanding His Majesty's Forces in this District, stating the urgent necessity of obtaining money for defraying the subsistence of the embodied militia in that Province, which cannot be had, but at an heavy discount, highly oppressive and injurious to His Majesty's service, and requesting my assistance in procuring the money: I have therefore considered it my duty, and have furnished four thousand pounds sterling in specie, at Par, and by this conveyance herewith transmit the twelve Bills of Exchange drawn by President Winslow on the Right Honourable the Lords of the Treasury and M^r. Hazen's rec^t whereby the sum may be transferred to the account of New Brunswic, which I

Respectfully

respectfully trust will be favoured with your Lordships appro-
bation -

I have the honour to be with perfect deference and
respect.

My Lord

Your Lordships

devoted and obedient

humble Servant

J. Wentworth.

The Right Honourable

Lord Viscount Castlereagh

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State

Duplicate Signed Copy.

697

OPINION THAT SPECIE IN ADMIRALTY COURT CAN BE SATISFACTORIALLY
TRANSFERRED BY BILL OF EXCHANGE

Nova Scotia, A. 149, 1813.

pp. 4-6.

To the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

Copy

May it please your Lordships,

Your Lordships having been pleased to signify to me, by letter from G. Harrison Esq. one of your Lordship's Secretaries, that it appears to your Lordships, that it might be of material advantage to the public Service, if the monies in the hands of the respective Registrars of the Vice Admiralty Courts upon foreign Stations, were paid over to the respective Commissaries for the use of His Majesty's Service, the Registrars taking their bills upon your Lordship's Board, either at the par of the exchange, or at the current rate of exchange, or at any medium rate of exchange between the par, and the current rate of Exchange.-

And your Lordships directing, that I would take this Subject into my consideration, and report to your Lordships,

whether

whether I saw any objection thereto, and if not, that I would state to your Lordships, by whom, and in what mode, instructions should become nominated, to the respective Registrars for this purpose, I deem'd it proper to lay M^r. Harrison's said letter, before his Majesty's Advocate General for his Opinion and advice, and having accordingly so done, and attended and consulted with him on the Subject - I do, pursuant to his opinion, most humbly report to your Lordships; that as the monies in the hands of the Registrars of the Vice Admiralty Courts, belong to the Suitors, it does not appear to be proper to direct generally such monies, to be paid over for the Government Bills to the Commissaries, for the Use of His Majesty's Service, without the consent of the Suitors; but as a very large portion of the monies is wish'd to be remitted to this Country, either by the consent of parties, or under the authority of the process of the Court of Appeals; and as Government Bills are considered to be the best mode of

~~remittance~~

remittance, it is apprehended the object of Government would be in a great measure answered, if the Commissaries were directed to signify to the different Registrars, that they had the Authority of Government to furnish bills for the remittances to this Country, and if the Governors of the different Colonies were directed to make known the intention of Government in this respect, to the Judges of the Vice Admiralty Courts and as far as they can to all other persons concerned - His Majesty's Advocate apprehends that the rate of exchange and the premium upon the bills are different things, the rate of exchange might be taken at par, but if the Government bills are selling at a considerable premium (which is generally the case) he presumes that Government does not mean to sacrifice the advantage of that premium, for the benefit of the Suitors. It will therefore be sufficient that the bills should be furnished at the average premium which they are bearing, at the time when furnished.

All which I most humbly & ^{ca}-

[Signed] Ch.^s Bishop

Doctors Commons

28th - Dec. 1808.^r

PUBLIC RECORDS OF NOVA SCOTIA

MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENTS

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA -- HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

1801 - 1809 . VOL. 303 - Doc.No.80.

The Committee appointed to propose a plan or
suggestion of proper credit report as follows. -

That a sum not exceeding £50,000 nor less than £30,000 be emitted on
loan to the Inhabitants of this Province in sums to Individuals applying not
exceeding not less than Loan officer to be appointed and
established in each County or District to be conducted by Persons resident there-
in who may be recommended by the Justices in Session to the Lieu. Gov.
and by him commissioned to lend said Money on Mortgages of real Estate as here-
after directed said Commiss. to give good security for the faithful discharge
of the duties of their office and are to be a Body Corporate with power to
use a Common Seal to sue and be sued to have powers to administer an Oath
to such as may apply for money in order to ascertain that the security offered
is free from incumbrance the applicant also to be obliged to produce a
certificate from the Registers Office to that effect - after which the
Commissioners shall direct said property to be appraised by three men on

Oath whom they may appoint for that purpose and shall take double security in landed property and treble in Buildings for the Money lent as soon as the Commissioners shall enter upon the execution of their office they shall advertise in three public places within each County or District giving notice of the time and place that ~~harrowing~~ borrowers may apply for Money and shall keep their office open for Days to receive applications and should there be more Money apply'd for than can be Issued the same to be distributed in proportion to the demand The borrowers to give Bond and Mortgage for the payment of the sums they receive to be paid in fifteen Years in regular equal Installments with Interest at the rate of five per Cent per Annum and on neglect of payment for the space of days after any of the Installments become due the Bond to be ~~issued~~ sued or the Mortgage foreclos'd and property sold after giving days notice of such sale and in three public places within said County or District and after debt and costs are paid the surplus to be returned to the Mortgager - The loan office Money is to be a legal tender for the payment of all duties and debts - any Creditor refusing the same to forfeit his demand and any Person requiring a higher price in paper currency for any Article than if paid for in Gold or Silver Coin

shall forfeit the same - half to be apply'd for the payment of Loan Officers
the other half to the Person prosecuting to effect cash Bill.
is to be signed by Persons the Treasurer always to be one for
which a small allowance may be given

The loan offices to be kept in a central place in each County or
tee
district - Your Com. further recommend that a moderate Salary be given
or allow'd to said Commissioners for their services who are to keep a
regular entry of their proceedings At the expiration of fourteen
Months after said Commissioners have entered upon their office the eldest
or
Justice for said County/District shall summon a special session consisting
of Justices at least and on the first day of their Session the
Commissioners shall lay before them the Bills they have received of the
borrowers in part payment of the sums lent when said Justices after a
careful inspection of the same shall deface them as hereafter directed
after which they shall be enclos'd seal'd and convey'd to the Treasurer
of the Province together with their Certificates of the number and amount
of the Bills so sent to be by the Treasurer laid before a Comtee of Council

and Assembly and when pass'd by them shall be placed to the Credit of the
loan office of the County or District from which they were transmitted
and shou'd any unforseen or unavoidable defalcation arise in any of the
Counties or Districts the deficiency shall be made good out of the Interest
that may accumulate from said loan - all persons who may be convicted of
counterfeiting said Bills or passing them knowing them to be such shall be
deem'd guilty of felony and suffer accordingly and any person who may be
convicted of Swearing falsly such offence shall be deem'd perjury and they
shall suffer all the pains and penalties of corrupt and willful perjury.

Correct
M. W. W. W.
L. D. G. G.